

CORRECTIONS INFORMATION SERIES:

**Resources for  
Prison Design**

NCJRS

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U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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## INTRODUCTION

The design of prisons has become a highly complex undertaking, ideally involving a wide range of participants, from administrators and architects to citizens. Changing concepts of the purpose of imprisonment have had an important influence on the design of prisons. The past philosophy of retribution and punishment has given way to the present emphasis on rehabilitation and the returning of prisoners to society. Planners today consider the needs and rights of the inmate, the appropriate program responses, and overall criminal justice goals as a basis for developing the design of a new institution. The planning process begins with establishing basic goals and objectives of the institution before any specific design questions are addressed.

This document, Resources for the Design of Prisons, was assembled in response to a large number of requests from corrections practitioners for a single source that would direct them to all available information relating to the design and planning of correctional facilities. The publication provides an annotated bibliography of the most current and relevant publications to fill this need. Annotations followed by the notation (NIC) were done by staff of the NIC Information Center. All others are from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. The basic issues that should be addressed early in the planning process for any new or remodeled facility are briefly described, and a list of the most important published resources relating to each issue is provided.

Some of the documents listed are available directly from the NIC Information Center, and LISI contract staff at the NIC Information Center will be pleased to provide you with information about how to obtain the other documents.

## SPECIAL RESOURCES

In addition to the publications listed in the following sections, there are many other resources available to assist planners of correctional facilities. Following are some other sources of information, including bibliographies. Note the ACA publication, Design Guide for Secure Adult Correctional Facilities, listed below. It is one of the most comprehensive documents available.

The AIA Library - The American Institute of Architects Library contains holdings related to correctional facilities. For the most recent listing of books and periodical articles in the AIA Library, contact:

AIA  
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.. 20006  
(202)626-7300

### 1980 Design Resource File: Planning Justice Facilities

American Institute of Architects  
September 1980, 95 p

A collection of materials related to all aspects of justice facilities, this publication includes a 16 page chapter on correctional facilities and a bibliography. It includes profiles of agencies involved in developing standards for correctional facilities, along with other agencies and associations related to the field. (NIC)

### International Bibliography On Prison Architecture

United Nations Social Defence Research Institute  
1975, 46 p, Not Copyrighted  
Italy

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850: Microfiche

This United Nations sponsored comprehensive bibliography includes French, German, Spanish and English articles and covers aspects of prison architecture. The bibliography lists almost 600 books, studies, reports, and news clippings from the late 1800's to 1975. Foreign language titles are translated. It is alphabetically arranged by author with no annotations. No cost or availability information is provided. (NIC)

Design Guide For Secure Adult Correctional  
Facilities

ACA  
1983, 230 p

This, the draft form of the ACA facility planning manual, is a comprehensive treatment of all areas of facility design. Topics covered in the construction planning section include pre-design planning and site selection, architect selection, architectural and engineering contracting, construction methods and additional, special considerations. Utilities planning topics include communications systems, natural and internal hazard response systems and options in energy sources and conservation, in addition to treatment of basic utilities considerations. Also covered are administrative and service facility requirements, inmate program needs, and security and control concerns. (NIC)

Standards Of Care In Adult And Juvenile  
Correctional Institutions - A Selected Bibliography

National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Rockville, MD 20850  
Levine, M.; Dravitz, M. (Editors)  
Sponsor: U.S. Department of Justice National Institute of Justice,  
Washington, D.C. 20531  
1980, 43 p, Not Copyrighted  
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche  
Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; 027-000-00909-3 Microfiche

This annotated bibliography presents 60 citations selected from the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service on standards of care in adult and juvenile institutions. Presented alphabetically by author, most of the citations date from the mid-1960's to the late 1970's. The bibliography is divided into two sections. The first part cites 52 publications on standards for adult institutions, while the second lists eight publications dealing with supplementary standards for juvenile institutions. The section on standards for adult institutions covers such issues as organization, functions, operations and treatment, facilities, health and diet, and security standards; economic implications of standards; accreditation; prisoners' legal status, and model acts. Supplementary standards for juvenile institutions cover detention, custody, facilities, personnel, health care, intake and predisposition procedures, and program standards, as well as legal rights and responsibilities of minors. Publications cited include journal articles, books, pamphlets, conference proceedings, and law review articles. A list of sources is appended.

## HISTORY

The history of prison architecture should be part of the background knowledge of all those involved in planning and designing a new correctional institution. The evolution of prison design over the past 250 years has closely followed changes in social and correctional philosophy. Without exploring the implications of these changes, planners may be trapped into repeating the mistakes of the past and thus into perpetuating inhumane prison environments.

It is important for architects, planners, and administrators to be aware of both past and current precedents in prison design and to utilize their lessons in designing new institutions. The following materials provide background information on the history of prison design.

Developments In Penal Architecture (From Penal Policy And Prison Architecture - Selected Papers From A Symposium Held At The University Of Sussex In July 1977, 1978, By Peter Dickens Et Al - See NCJ-61668)

Lenci, S.  
Barry Rose Publishers, Chichester, Sussex, England  
1978, 14 p, Copyrighted  
United Kingdom  
Document Type: Document  
Languages: English

Problems confronting the prison designer, outdated prison construction, public participation in design and management of prisons, basic plan types and design attitudes are discussed on an international basis. Philosophical and sociological problems are continuously reflected in the design problems encountered by today's prison architect. The idea of imprisonment is subject to strong criticism in the age of developing minority rights, racial equality, and increased social freedom. Frequently, reactions to imprisonment per se must be dealt with by prison architects in accomplishing their tasks. Modern architects feel enormous social responsibilities in providing buildings whose purpose is neither totally accepted nor clearly defined. Because many prisons were built during the 1850 to 1950 time period, several countries today have prisons which are not corresponding to the penal ideology in evolution, cannot meet contemporary needs, do not provide the treatment prisoners should receive, present obstacles to reform, and are located in areas surrounded by expanding cities. Prisons should be evaluated as social facilities, just as schools and hospitals are regarded. Public participation in design and management should be encouraged, as it is in relation to other

social institutions. Research has shown that prison design problems exist worldwide; most countries show a very slow transition from the old traditional 19th century concepts of design towards the experimental searching for improvements. Two basic design attitudes can be identified. The first, the progressive attitude, shown in rich countries, is reflected by smaller institutions which house less than 500 inmates, with emphasis on activities within the prison, and use of good materials and furniture design. The traditional attitude is characterized by prisons with over 1,000 inmates, a limited range of prison activities, and a lack of flexibility. Adoption of noted design improvements would constitute a great advance in penal systems, but such adoption is not economically possible in many countries. Nevertheless, architectural research and experimentation should continue. A reference is included in the paper.

#### Development Of The Federal Prison System

Hershberger, G. L.

U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Washington, DC 20534

1979, 26 p, Not Copyrighted

United States

Document Type: Document

The history and development of the federal prison system is presented and supplemented with photographs. While prisons and houses of detention had long existed in other parts of the world, the concept of the penitentiary was created in the U.S. Two similar yet distinct penitentiary systems developed: The Pennsylvania System, based on total solitary confinement; and the Auburn System, based on congregate labor during the day and solitary confinement at night. The Auburn System soon became the favored system because of the financially self-sustaining nature of its prison industries. Until 1895, all federal prisoners were held in state or local correctional facilities. Severe problems of overcrowding following the civil war caused concern until finally, in 1896, Congress appropriated funds for the construction of a penitentiary capable of holding 1,200 inmates located three miles from the prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Between 1900 and 1935, American prisons, including federal prisons, were primarily custodial, punitive, and industrial. In 1930, the U.S. Bureau of Prisons was created within the Department of Justice. The early growth of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, from 1930 to 1955, is described, as well as the intervening years of 1955 to 1970. Finally, recent changes and developments in the Bureau of Prisons are discussed, including new forms of inmate programs and correctional alternatives to traditional institutional confinement, a commitment to inmate education and training, and the building of many new facilities. Photographs, a map of the federal correctional system, and a selected bibliography are included.

### Human Cage - A Brief History Of Prison Architecture

Johnson, N.  
American Foundation, Inc., Institute of Corrections,  
Philadelphia, PA 19107  
Walker, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019, Book  
1973, 68 p, Copyrighted

A society's attitude toward crime and its punishment are reflected in the design of the building it uses to detain its prisoners. The author traces the development of prison architecture from its antecedents in castle and dungeon, through the early houses of correction and local prisons, especially in Great Britain. He follows the rise of Pennsylvania and Auburn systems, characterized as very large, highly secure institutions, to the twentieth century telephone-pole prisons and the new breed of minimum security facilities. This document discusses such institutions as the Bastille in France, San Michele in Rome, and Newgate Prison in London. Two of the first facilities to provide separate facilities for different types of offenders, the House of Corrections, Bury St. Edmunds, England, and Fresnes Prison, near Paris are also included. The historical account of the development of prison architecture is well documented and illustrated and should prove interesting both to laymen and those involved in the criminal justice system.

### Issues In Corrections And Administration - Selected Readings

Killinger, G. C.; Cromwell, P. F., Jr.; Cromwell, B. J.  
1976, 661 p, Copyrighted  
Availability: West Publishing Company, 50 West Kellogg Blvd.,  
St. Paul, MN 55102; Book

A selection of 38 articles which focus on issues of correctional management, institutional practices, correctional problems, judicial intervention in corrections, and correctional research and evaluation. This review includes a discussion of the justifications for criminal punishment. A historical review of penal practice in America from its founding to the 1970's, and an excerpt from the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals on Corrections and the Criminal Justice System. Several articles are included which reexamine the goals and achievements of corrections, with emphasis on the rehabilitative ideal. Modern concepts of management for corrections are discussed as well. A section is devoted to institutional programs and practices, including articles on such topics as designing a correctional facility, correctional education and training programs, vocational training, prison industries, work release, and graduated release. The text also presents selections on correctional problems such as treating 'untreatable' criminals, prison minorities, prison disturbances, and the prisoner's family; judicial intervention in correctional management; and correctional research and evaluation. Included in the appendixes are a summary of standards for corrections from the National Advisory

Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, a discussion of inmate disciplinary matters, and a bibliography on prison law cases.

Penal Policy And Prison Architecture - Selected  
Papers From A Symposium Held At The University  
Of Sussex In July 1977 - England

Barry Rose Publishers, Chichester, Sussex, England  
Dickens, P.; Macconville, S.; Fairweather, L. (Editors)  
1978, 96 p, Copyrighted  
Availability: Barry Rose Publishers, Little London,  
Chichester, Sussex, England; Paperback

In this collection of symposium papers, problems directly related to the design of prisons, past and present, are discussed; the relationship between the penal philosophy and architecture is emphasized. Through discussion of prison architecture, numerous sociological and philosophical issues relating to prisons are addressed. Main problems of existing institutions, sentencing trends, the purpose of prisons, resource allocation, current attitudes toward rehabilitation, and proposed changes in the penal system are highlighted throughout the work. Specific topics of the papers presented here include development in penal architecture, the American view of prison construction, forces in correctional architecture. The relationship between penal philosophy and prison design in the Victorian period, and prison design for the secure imprisonment of the convicted male adult offender. Although these works focus primarily on the prisons of Great Britain, some include information relevant to prisons internationally; other papers include comments particularly applicable to the United States. Prison administrators and correction facility planners, as well as prison architects, would find the work useful. A primary theme of the work is that inventiveness and imagination must be utilized by architects to bring both design and philosophy into the twentieth century. Three noticeable trends in the design of prison buildings reflect the changing philosophy: prisons are smaller, the size of groups within the prisons have been reduced, and central facilities such as workshops, teaching spaces, and hobby rooms have grown larger. References are included for each paper.

Relationship Between Penal Philosophy And Prison Design In The Victorian  
Period (From Penal Policy And Prison Architecture - Selected Papers From  
A Symposium Held At The University of Sussex In July 1977)

Tomlinson, H.  
Barry Rose Publishers, Chichester, Sussex, England  
1978, 18 p, Copyrighted  
United Kingdom  
Document Type: Document

The philosophical framework of Victorian prison construction, the timelag between ideology formulation and implementation, and practical design problems confronting prison administrators are discussed. The

relationship between penal ideology and prison design in the Victorian era is simply explained. Victorian prisons were built to carry out specific prison discipline, in the separate system, the system whereby each prisoner was to spend the whole, or sizeable portion of his sentence alone in his cell, leaving it only for daily chapel service and exercise periods. The prisoner had no contact with fellow inmates. Although the concept of the separate system was articulated years earlier, it was not implemented until the Victorian era. One major reason for the delay was the need to convince administrators of the efficacy of the system. Another reason was the desire to keep costs down. In addition, the alternative systems of classification, the silent system, and hard labor had adherents. In the 1830's, a concerted effort was made by separate system proponents to convince the government and the public of the system's superiority. Consequently, Acts of Parliament were passed defining and legalizing the separate system. Numerous construction difficulties were encountered regarding prison design including adequate soundproofing, chapel facility structure, heating and cooling systems, and ventilation design. All elements of the system such as lighting fixtures and alarm signals were devised, as far as possible, to negate any tendency to produce physical or mental illness in the prisoners. In the history of prison design, there has never been such a devotion to penal philosophy, nor such a diligent endeavor to see it translated into a perfect prison design. Extensive references are included with the paper.

## STANDARDS

In response to a national concern about the quality and effectiveness of jails and prisons, standards for prison design were developed in 1977 by the American Correctional Association. These standards represent the widest consensus of opinion on correctional facility design today, and they have been responsible for creating significant improvements in prison environments. The standards are implemented via the accreditation process, as the Commission on Accreditation requires they be met as a condition of being certified as a properly built and operated facility. The inevitable changes that occur in correctional philosophy and design are guided by updates of these standards.

Other standards have been developed to delineate necessary elements for the provision of specific needs, such as accessibility for the handicapped or health care. Individual states have also developed standards, some of which are included below.

### American National Standard Specifications For Making Buildings And Facilities Accessible To And Usable By Physically Handicapped People

American National Standards Institute, March 1980

The specifications in the standard are intended to make buildings and facilities accessible to and usable by people with such physical disabilities as the inability to walk, difficulty walking, reliance on walking aids, sight and hearing disabilities, incoordination, reaching and manipulation disabilities, lack of stamina, difficulty interpreting and reacting to sensory information, and extremes of physical size. Accessibility and usability allow a disabled person to get to, enter, and use a building or facility. The standard applies to the following:

- (1) The design and construction of new buildings and facilities, including both rooms and spaces; site improvements; and public walks.
- (2) Remodeling, alteration, and rehabilitation of existing construction.
- (3) Permanent, temporary, and emergency conditions. (NIC)

Architectural Programming Study For  
Local Detention And Correctional Facilities

Unpublished report.

Prepared for the Washington State Jail Commission,  
July 1979.

The purpose of the study is to formulate a set of anticipated functional space needs to be used as a tool in developing guidelines to determine the appropriate level of state funding for detention and correctional facilities in Washington state. The study consists of an interpretation of the Physical Plant and Custodial Care Standards adapted by the Washington State Jail Commission in terms of the minimum spaces required in facilities to conform to these Standards. (NIC)

Architectural Standards For Adult  
Detention And Corrections Facilities

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice  
Planning and Architecture, Champaign, IL 61820  
34 p, Not Copyrighted  
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference  
Service, Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD  
20850; Microfiche

Fifty architectural standards were developed in response to the national concern about the quality and effectiveness of jails and prisons; they are based on a community approach and systems planning. The standards specifically respond to the Part E amendment of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act that is intended to encourage the development and use of advanced practices in correctional programming and architecture. Their application is designed to promote architectural practices that are humane and responsive to basic constitutional rights of the individual and to create correctional facilities that are safe, secure, and manageable. The community corrections concept emphasizes the successful reintegration of the individual through the use of community-based human services. This concept is based on the assumption that jails and prisons are not effective settings to remedy most social and medical problems and skill deficiencies of inmates. With proper screening, many inmates can be referred to community programs and services, and such referrals encourage the community to participate directly in reducing local crime. The community-based correctional approach also reduces the cost of correctional services. The total systems planning concept is based on the understanding that consideration of offender needs, program responses, and overall criminal justice goals is essential in the determination of correctional space needs. Before deciding that a jail or prison is to be built, it is imperative that accurate projections of the offender population be made, that a maximum range of alternatives to incarceration be adopted and measured for their impact on space needs, and that programs and operational policies be determined. The 50 standards are organized according to five categories: General,

Residential, Program Services, Basic Services, and Support Services, Standards for Pretrial and Posttrial Detention Rooms are listed in a table, and illustrations of high-security, medium-security, and low-security rooms in jails and prisons are provided.

#### Federal Standards For Prisons And Jails

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of  
Public Affairs, Washington, DC 20531  
1980, 146 p, Not Copyrighted  
Document Type: Document

Standards developed by the Department of Justice in response to the national concern over the quality and effectiveness of adult correctional facilities and jails are presented. The standards are designed to help the department maintain consistency in federal correctional programs and practices and to promote those practices that protect the basic constitutional rights of inmates. Beyond concern for minimal constitutional guarantees, however, are concerns that prisons and jails be operated in a decent, humane, and safe manner. It is intended that the standards be used by the Department in evaluating its own policies and programs for prisons and jails. In addition, they will be used in administering the department's financial or technical assistance in the area of corrections. Finally, the standards are intended to provide guidance to the litigating divisions of the Department of Justice when they are engaged in cases involving federal, state, or local correctional systems. The Department will not bring suits where correctional systems are in compliance with these standards or are engaged in good faith efforts to comply with them within reasonable timetables. Areas for which standards have been developed include: inmate rights; the physical plant; sanitation, safety, and hygiene; food services; health care services; security and control; supervision of inmates; reception and orientation; classification; and inmate rules and discipline. Also addressed are special management inmates, mail and visiting, inmate money and property control, work programs, religious services, recreation and inmate activities, education and vocational training, library services, social services and counseling, release preparation and temporary release, and administration and management.

#### Georgia - Criminal Justice Standards And Goals Study Adult Correctional Institutional Facilities

Georgia State Crime Commission, Atlanta, GA 30326  
1975, 25 p, Not Copyrighted  
Document Type: Document

Basic physical standards that should be established to assure a humane environment in adult correctional institutions in Georgia and to define inmate assignment capacities for these institutions are discussed. Physical standards for correctional institutions should define criteria

for the location size and inmate housing in institutions. Standards for inmate housing should define minimum facility space requirements and, with proper enforcement, constitute a way of preventing inmate overcrowding. Georgia's Department of Corrections/Offender Rehabilitation has established standards for new facility construction and standards for the continued operation of existing facilities. The standards are deficient. However, because there is no method of enforcement, criteria for facilities under construction or yet to be constructed include a clearly-defined mission, flexibility, location, capacity, and resident housing. Interaction with the community is viewed as a starting point in normalizing the institutional environment. It is recommended that existing facilities be renovated, that new adult correctional facilities be established in accordance with standards, that these facilities be located on a regional basis, and that enforceable standards be established to define inmate assignment capacities for adult correctional institutions. The definition for standard capacity is one inmate per room or cell, or for dormitory space, a minimum of 56 square feet net living area per inmate. The definition for emergency capacity is one inmate per room or cell, or for dormitory space, a minimum of 40 square feet net living area per inmate. A plan for implementing the recommendations is described. The experience of other states and the federal government in dealing with the problem of overcrowding is examined, and data on the number of correctional facilities and the inmate population in Georgia are provided. Footnotes and statistical tables are included.

#### Health Care in Correctional Institutions

Brecher, Edward M. and Della Penna, Richard D., M.D.  
Govt. Printing Office, National Institute of Law Enforcement  
and Criminal Justice  
1975, 98 p, Not Copyrighted

This health care prescriptive package was prepared as a guide to assist corrections officials and legislators in the planning and administration of high-quality correctional health care services. It describes system needs and procedures, administrative structure and organizational roles and financing considerations. A section on contracting out is included. Appendices include two sample contracts for the provision of specified medical services to inmates by area health care facilities. (NIC)

#### Illinois Municipal Jail And Lockup Standards

Illinois Department of Corrections, Bureau of Detention  
Standards and Services, Springfield, IL 62706  
1980, 23 p, Not Copyrighted

This manual contains standards and procedures for the operation of municipal jails and lockups in Illinois. The fundamental guide for Illinois jails and lockups is in Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38,

which establishes the legal authority to set up correctional facilities. Also set forth in the statutes are the legal rights of the accused while in custody, such as treatment and consulting an attorney along with the mandatory duties of officers to post notice of rights and not obstruct the exercise of the accused's rights. Standards for the use of jails include the maximum period of detention, the minimum age of those confined, and special custody for detainees with histories of mental disorder or mental defect. Minimum physical standards are stated for jail buildings as well as minimum cell and detention room standards (e.g., call equipment, use of physical restraints, cell construction, and cell supplies). Requirements are established for supervision, physical search of detainees, meals, sanitation, fire protection, emergency procedures, and recordkeeping. Also included are requirements for the use of physical force, standards for juvenile detention, and plans and specifications for new jail construction. Report forms are appended.

#### International Standards For The Treatment Of Offenders

Cornil, P.  
United Nations Sales Section  
International Review of Criminal Policy,  
N 26 (1968), p 3-8, 1968, 6 p, Copyrighted  
United Nations  
Document Type: Article

The origin and evolution of the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners under the League of Nations and the United Nations. Several revisions in the rules are suggested to bring them up to date with contemporary correctional standards. A current proposal divides the rules into two categories - the first composed of rules pertaining to fundamental human rights, which might be embodied in an international convention, and the second includes rules and guiding principles for the treatment of offenders in accordance with an integrated and progressive social defense policy.

#### Legal Basis For Commission Standards

Sechrest, D. K.  
American Correctional Association, College Park, MD 20740  
American Journal of Correction, V 40, N 6 (November-  
December 1978), p 14-17, 23, 1978, 4 p, Copyrighted  
United States  
Document Type: Article

The required standards of practice of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections are discussed in relation to the case law and recommendations which resulted in the standards. The redrafting of a complete and uniform set of national standards was compelled by the publication of various standards by separate groups and by the numerous court decisions

made during the previous decade. The standards applied by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections were designed to provide documented guidance for offender and staff safety and well-being in corrections institutions and community agencies. The Commission's draft standards were reviewed by staff and consultants, and were field tested at six different institutions. Revised standards were published after the approval of the Commission and the American Correctional Association Committee on Standards and Accreditation. In subsequent court cases, the standards were examined in respect to constitutional rights and the legitimate states interests in the administration of correction facilities. The standards further represent a balance between existing court interpretations and the need for discretion on the part of prison officials. However, the standards frequently go beyond case law and state statutes in order to provide clear and comprehensive guidelines. The cases of Wolff v. McConnell and Baxter v. Palmigiano concerning due process in prison disciplinary actions were examined by the Commission and used in the development of standards which go beyond the minimum standards of the courts. Consistent with several court rulings, the Commission ensures the rights of inmates to have access to the courts, to legal counsel, and to uncensored mail. Additional areas of concern include searches of inmates' property, medical care, segregation of juveniles, and parole procedures. Sources of assistance in the development of juvenile detention standards included the American Bar Association and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

#### Library Standards For Adult Correctional Institutions

American Correctional Association, College Park, MD 20740  
1976, 26 p, Not Copyrighted  
United States  
Document Type: Document

Library standards for adult correctional institutions delineate elements which are necessary for the provision of library services in such institutions. These standards were prepared by the American Correctional Association's Committee On Institution Libraries after consultation with the 50 state library agencies and other groups. Several assumptions were made regarding the provision of library service: librarians share responsibility for the rehabilitation of all adult offenders, library service available to adult offenders should be equivalent to that found in communities, and library service recognizes the specific needs and interests of all adult offenders. Standards refer to the organization of libraries in correctional institutions, library philosophy materials, library services, library facilities, budget, and staff. Necessary qualifications for librarians, assistant librarians, library technicians, and library clerks are noted. Quantities of library materials that should be provided based on a resident population of 300 are outlined. These materials should include non-English language works at a level in proportion to the average non-English reading/speaking inmate population, as well as materials that foster literacy improvement. Libraries should also provide access to pertinent legal reference services not as easily accessible for the inmate as for the affluent citizen on the outside.

### Manual Of Standards For Adult Correctional Institutions

Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, Rockville, MD 20852  
Sponsor: American Correctional Association, College Park,  
MD 20740; U.S. Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance  
Administration, Washington, DC 20531  
1977, 116 p, Copyrighted  
Availability: Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, . . .  
6110 Executive Blvd., Suite 750, Rockville, MD 20852; Document

Standards of operation for long-term adult correctional institutions are set forth by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. The Commission is a group of 20 correctional and criminal justice administrators and professionals elected by the members of the American Correctional Association (ACA). Accreditation for periods of 3 or 5 years is awarded by the Commission to correctional agencies and systems on the basis of their compliance with the Commission's standards. The standards manual opens with a brief description of the Commission's history and activities, followed by the statement of history and activities. Specific standards are then enumerated in the following areas: administration, organization, and management; fiscal management; personnel; training and staff development; planning and coordination; management information systems; research and evaluation; records; physical plant; security and control; supervision of inmates; special management inmates; food services; and sanitation, safety, and hygiene. Other standards concern medical and health care services, inmate rights, inmate rules and discipline, mail and visiting, reception and orientation, inmate money and property control, classification, inmate work programs, education and vocation training, library services, recreation and inmate activities, religious services, social services and counseling, release preparation and temporary release, and citizen involvement and volunteers. Each standard is accompanied by a brief discussion. A glossary and copies of the Commission's articles of Incorporation and the ACA's code of ethics are provided.

### Montana Justice Project - Corrections Report

Montana Council on Criminal Justice  
Standards and Goals, Helena, MT 59601  
Markle, B. B.  
1976, 344 p, Copyrighted  
Document Type: Document

Standards and implementation strategies to guide adult and juvenile corrections programming in Montana, developed by a task force of the state's council on criminal justice standards and goals, are set forth. The standards cover the areas of legislation, rights of offenders, diversion, pretrial release and detention, sentencing, classification of offenders, community corrections, jails and community correctional centers, probation, major institutions, parole, organization and administration, manpower, and research and development. Each standard is

accompanied by a summary of task force findings, recommendations for implementation, references, and an indication of whether the standard was accepted, amended, or rejected by the standards and goals council. Background information and points of emphasis are included in introductory overviews for each standards area. Also included are comments on the philosophy and concerns that guided the task force in its effort. The task force had two major concerns: public safety and protection from offenders who are a serious threat to society, and firm but humane treatment of offenders. Particular attention is drawn to controversial standards, including those calling for a 5-year limit on sentences for non-dangerous first offenders, elimination of the juvenile court's jurisdiction over youths in need of supervision, and specification of the rights of offenders. Attention is also drawn to the definition of recidivism developed by the task force and accepted by the council. A minority report and a bibliography are included.

Plan For Developing Standards For The Adult Correctional  
Field And An Accreditation Process For Adult  
Correctional Services, November 1979

Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 1E5, Canada  
Bulletin of the Canadian Association for the Prevention  
of Crime, V 9, N 3 (November 1979), p 1-7, 1980, 7 p, Copyrighted  
Canada  
Document Type: Document

A draft plan of how Canada might go about developing standards and an accreditation process for the adult corrections field is presented by the Planning Committee for Correctional Standards and Accreditation, established by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime (CAPC) in August 1979. The plan was approved by CAPC on November 8, 1979. Following background information, observations on developments outside Canada, and reasons for standards and accreditation, the report presents recommendations for planning such a process. It suggests that standards and accreditation should be developed under the auspices of CAPC, that standard-setting and the establishment of an accreditation process occur in two stages, and that draft standards for each of the six suggested service groupings be developed by a working group assigned to each grouping. The groupings include paroling authorities; community-based residential centers; federal correctional institutions; provincial and territorial correctional institutions, including lock-ups and jails; and central organization and administration. Staff requirements are detailed in a timetable. Footnotes and charts are included.

Public Policy And Administrative Aspects  
Of Prison And Jail Health Services

King, L. N.

Institution Educational Services, Inc., Washington, DC 20009

Prison Law Monitor; V 1, N 11, #SP (May 1979), p 265, 277-281

1979, 28 p, Copyrighted

Document Type: Article

Administrative and public policy issues that must be confronted in developing standards of health care for prisoners are identified. Only in the 1970's has the judicial system moved beyond the 'hands-off' doctrine with respect to the inadequate medical care services and conditions affecting the health of inmates. There is now general medical and legal agreement that minimally acceptable standards for prison and jail health services are similar to standards for health services in the community. Administrative and public policy issues which must be confronted, if achievement of recognized standards is to occur, include accountability, integration of services, medical evaluations upon admission to prison, continuity of care, emergency care, relationships with other medical facilities, environment, epidemiology, and budgeting. Correctional institutions are highly complex systems from a health care viewpoint. Accountability for medical care decisions within major institutions must be vested in appropriately qualified, licensed personnel. There should be a physician who is responsible for the medical staff selection, evaluation, and coordination of health care services. In addition, one of the most frequent deficiencies in the health services of correctional institutions is the failure to integrate the functions of various health care personnel. For example, specialists in psychiatry and medicine may be prescribing medications for patients, while both are unaware of potentially dangerous drug interactions that may be occurring. It is suggested that any person who is confined to a correctional institution be given an adequate medical evaluation upon arrival. Appropriate attention should also be directed toward continuity of care of those requiring chronic medical care, such as diabetics. Emergency care plans including those for medical disasters such as fires should be developed. Arrangements should be made with local hospitals offering specialized services. Environmental conditions affecting health should be analyzed, and changes effected when deemed medically necessary. Finally, if correctional institutions are to achieve agreed upon standards, fiscal support at least approaching per capita national expenditures for health services must be available. Many prison systems allocate far less than this figure.

South Carolina - Department of Corrections Comprehensive  
Growth And Capital Improvements Plantechnical Report

South Carolina Office of Criminal Justice Programs,  
Columbia, SC 29201

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement  
Assistance Administration, Washington, DC 20531

250 p, Not Copyrighted

Document Type: Document

Faced with institutional overcrowding, inadequate and antiquated facilities, and the unavailability of funds for construction, the state legislature approved a \$37.5 million capital improvements program in 1974 and 1975. The capital improvements plan is an effort to assist the Department of Corrections in alleviating the situation by providing long range planning for the necessary expansion of its physical facilities to house the existing number of inmates and the number forecasted for the next ten years. This report presents the recommended disposition of the full \$37.5 million and identifies the ten-year capital needs of the Department based upon existing growth trends. The plan also identifies the fiscal impact of alternative growth policies. Within this five-month analysis, recommendations have been made regarding the decentralization of institutions, operating cost parameters, future construction needs and priorities, and financial needs to accommodate growth. The accomplishment of recommended changes will require continued internal policy and administrative modifications within the Department and the time required to develop these changes. The appendix contains the floor plans for South Carolina's correctional facilities.

Standards For Adult Correctional  
Facilities - Comparative Analysis

Crime and Justice Foundation, Boston, MA 02116  
1978, 108 p, Not Copyrighted

Availability: Crime and Justice Foundation, 31 St. James  
Avenue, Suite 348, Boston, MA 02116; Document

This book compares and analyzes manuals containing adult correctional standards. It was prepared by the Crime and Justice Foundation to promote the implementation of standards by Massachusetts criminal justice agencies. Nine separate volumes of correctional standards containing over 3,000 individual standards are listed. All volumes, except one which represents draft standards for county correctional facilities prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Correction, were prepared by national organizations. The eight volumes are as follows: Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, prepared by the American Correctional Association; Report on Corrections, prepared by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals; Manual of Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities, prepared by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections; Detention/Corrections Sub-committee Reports, prepared by the National Sheriff's Association;

Standards Relating to Sentencing Alternatives and Procedures, prepared by the American Bar Association; Tentative Draft of Standards Relating to the Legal Status of Prisons, prepared by the American Bar Association; Standards for Health Services in Correctional Institutions, prepared by the American Public Health Association; and Health Care in Correctional Institutions, prepared by the American Medical Association. The standards concern organization and administration, fiscal management, personnel, training and staff development, planning and coordination, management information systems, research and evaluation, records, physical facilities, security and control, inmate supervision, special management inmates, food services, sanitation and safety, medical and health care services, inmate rights, inmate rules and discipline, mail and visiting, reception and orientation, inmate money and property control, classification, inmate work programs, educational and vocational training, library services, recreation and inmate activities, religious services, social services and counseling, release preparation and temporary release, and citizen involvement and volunteers.

Standards For Adult Local Detention Facilities, 2nd ed.

American Correctional Association in cooperation with the  
Commission on Accreditation for Corrections  
April 1981, pp 29-51

This portion of the Standards includes those sections dealing with the facility physical plant, safety and emergency procedures, and security and control. Physical plant standards are applicable to existing facilities, renovations, additions and/or new plant construction, herein defined as that for which final plans were approved after January 1, 1983.\* Each standard is followed by a discussion paragraph describing rationale for requirements given, guidelines for their application and special conditions, plus referrals to related standards.

\*Safety and emergency procedure standards cover fire, evacuation and general emergency preparations. Security and operational standards include these related to communications and surveillance within the facility and those that call for written policies and procedures for the detection and disposition of contraband.

Standards For Health Services In Correctional Institutions

American Public Health Association, Washington, DC 20036  
1976, 130 p, Copyrighted  
United States

Availability: American Public Health Association,  
1015 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036; Paperback

In 1972, the American Public Health Association set itself the task of developing standards for health services in all prisons and jails; the results of its efforts are published in this book. These standards are

based upon several fundamental principles. One, it is a public responsibility to assure that all those incarcerated have as adequate health care services available to them as those who are free to seek and obtain health care for themselves. Two, every prisoner should have unimpeded access to health care services, which includes being informed of their availability and the mechanism for utilizing them. Three, the health care provided shall be comparable in quality to that prevailing in the community, and at all times meet an approved minimum level. The standards presented cover the following aspects of health care in correctional institutions: primary health services, secondary care services, health services for women offenders, mental health care, dental care, environmental concerns, nutrition and food services, pharmacy services, health records, evaluation of services, and staffing. Each standard is followed by a discussion of the rationale for compliance from a public health standpoint. The book stresses that the independence of an institution's health program, the professional integrity of its staff, and the confidential relationship between patient and health professional must be protected by the correctional administration. An index is provided.

#### Standard For Health Services In Prisons

American Medical Association Program To Improve Medical Care And Health Services In Correctional Institutions, Chicago, IL 60610  
Sponsor: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, DC 20531  
1979, 47 p, Not Copyrighted  
Document Type: Document

The 69 American Medical Association Standards for Prisons, 23 of which are considered essential, reflect the organization's viewpoint regarding services and medical care as insisted upon by courts. The health service program must function as part of the overall institutional program. Close cooperation is required among the medical staff, other professional staff, correctional personnel, and facility administration. The 23 essential standards are recognized by organized medicine as critical for a viable health care delivery system, while the remaining 46 standards are considered important to complete a prison health care delivery system. The standards are arranged numerically within specific topic areas--administrative, personnel, care and treatment, etc. Discussion following each standard elaborates on the conceptual basis of the standard and, in some instances, identifies alternative approaches to compliance. In addition, definitions of key terms are presented. Six topic areas classify the standards. The administrative section addresses various aspects of health care delivery system management, including processes and resources, and outlines the method of formalizing the health care system. The personnel section includes standards pertaining to staff qualifications and training, work appraisal, and staff supervision. The third section covers various aspects of the care and treatment of patients and touches on treatment philosophy, access to services, practices, and procedures. The pharmaceutical standard,

existing as a separate section, addresses the management of pharmaceuticals in line with state and federal laws and/or regulations and requirements for medications control. Prescribing practices, stop orders, and re-evaluations concerning psychotropic medications are also included. Confidentiality, form and format, and transfer of health care records are covered in the next section. Finally, medical-legal issues are addressed such as inmates' right to informed consent and right to refuse treatment. (Author abstract modified)

#### Virginia State Board Of Corrections, 1967-1977

Orchowsky, S.

Virginia Department of Corrections, Bureau of Research,  
Reporting and Evaluation  
1978, 39 p, Not Copyrighted  
Document Type: Document

This report documents rules, regulations, standards, and policies applicable to adult services, jails, and youth or juvenile services as set by the Virginia Board of Corrections from 1967-1977. Information identifying board activities was derived from the minutes of the monthly board meetings which took place over the 10-year period. Sections of the code of Virginia are cited and briefly summarized, followed by the rule, policy, or activity which was authorized by the section and the date of the board meeting at which the action was taken. Sections of the code under which action was taken refer to sentence reductions for adult prisoners, inmate pay incentive plans, work release, medical research, minimum standards for jails, salaries and standards for personnel of facilities for delinquent youth, the operation of consolidated jails or jail farms, and others. The names, offices, and dates served of the 28 individuals who were members of the board between 1967 and 1977 are appended, along with the rules and standards approved by the board, the date approved, the corresponding section of the code, and the page number where such rules can be found in the report. Footnotes are included.

#### Writing Standards For Correctional Accreditation

Reimer, E. G.; Sechrest, D. K.; Crim. D.  
Federal Probation, V 43, N 3 (September 1979), p 10-16  
1979, 7 p, Not Copyrighted  
Document Type: Article

The entire process of standards development for correctional accreditation included the use of existing standards and of consultants, techniques of drafting standards, field testing standards, and an approval process. The Commission on Accreditation for Corrections worked toward standards that would serve to protect the public, assist other criminal justice agencies, and provide just and humane care in the management of adult and juvenile offenders. While extensive national, state, and local standards already existed, none was comprehensive enough

to be used for accreditation, and most were too general in language for auditors to seek compliance, too specific to their institution or to a particular ideal, and out-of-date with regard to significant court decisions. The Commission thus gathered all existing standards for reference in its task and employed expert correctional consultants for key aspects of the many and varied correctional alternatives. The best standard writers were those with the ability to see the entire continuum of activity within their specialty and provide standards to cover all important details within that continuum. The ground rules for standards drafting were to cover only one concept or correctional practice at a time to write that standard clearly and specifically, including explanations where needed, to use the present tense in simple declarative sentences, and to overwrite. While overwriting may have produced too much detail, the standard was rewritten to allow for instances where correctional institutions may vary widely from each other; in these cases, institutions were required to have documentation explaining their choice of a particular practice or approach. The goals also were to prescribe the best possible corrections practices achievable in the U.S. The standards were then field tested in a wide range of agencies representing good administrative and operational practice. Comments were thus received directly from those who would be using the standards, were reviewed, and included where appropriate before final approval by the Commission. This process ensured maximal participation by experts and practitioners.

## SITE SELECTION

The selection of a site for a correctional facility is too often the last issue to be considered in planning. However, unless site selection is considered early in the process, all other planning may come to nothing. Architects and planners need to outline the criteria for making a site selection and to keep the public informed of the process. The publications listed below take these issues into account, and they also provide comparative analyses of how institutions have positively affected the economy in areas where they are located.

### Location Of Facilities On A Network: A Survey Of Results (Part of Study: Innovative Resource Planning In Urban Public Safety Systems)

Odoni, Amedeo R.  
National Science Foundation, April 1974.

This report presents a survey of results on the network center and network median problems and some of their extensions. Network center problems are concerned with minimizing the maximum distance travelled to and from a facility. Algorithms and some theorems are presented for the absolute center problem on tree graphs.

Network median problems are concerned with minimizing total travel distance travelled to or from a facility. A number of results on the absolute and vertex median problems as well as on the absolute median problem in trees are described. The new and supporting median problems are also defined and discussed.

A brief discussion of applications of these techniques to problems of location of emergency and non-emergency public sector facilities is also included.

### Wyoming Comprehensive Corrections Plan - Analysis Of New Sites Monograph Number 9

1976, 27 p, Not Copyrighted  
United States  
Document Type: Document  
Languages: English

With regard to the Wyoming Board of Charities and Reform (BCR) decision that the Wyoming State Penitentiary (WSP) is not salvageable, this monograph addresses sites for new maximum, close, and medium security

facilities for males. Several issues, including constitutional matters and land availability are discussed, and site criteria are listed. Sites in the area of Rawlins, Wyoming, are evaluated, with a site evaluation matrix, a vicinity map, and a section map illustrating the choices and the considerations and how both rated in percentages. Reasons for the final selection of the south site area are explained and a map gives the position of the proposed WSP site. Two memoranda from the BCR Corrections Coordinator provide additional information on the selection of the penitentiary site, with references to the constitutional issue, land commission research, Bureau of Land Management possibilities, site selection criteria, and further WSP site data. A letter from the BCR Executive Secretary comments on the location of the penitentiary. An excerpt from the Wyoming constitution shows requirements regarding construction, supervision, permanent supervision, and irrigation and water rights. Finally, the names of the Rawlins-Carbon County Regional Planning Commission members, the county commissioners, the mayor, the city council members, and the county clerk are listed.

## PRISON ENVIRONMENT

Before a facility is designed, planners must analyze the facility's future requirements in terms of space and total environment. They must plan for a full range of social and physical requirements related both to the security and treatment of inmates. The particular characteristics of prison life, such as its potential for violence, need to be considered. Careful planning can make prisons less violent places. Aspects of the physical plant of an institution--including temperature, noise level, and cleanliness--can strongly influence behavior. Plans should acknowledge the importance of environmental factors in facilitating the day-to-day operations of a prison and in creating humane, secure facilities for inmates.

### Environmental Health Needs In Correctional Institutions

Walker, B.: Gordon, T. J.  
Administrative Office of the United States Courts,  
Washington, DC 20544  
Federal Probation, V 41, N 4 (Dec 1977), p 34-38, 1977,  
5 p, Not Copyrighted  
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; Microfiche

Considerations in establishing and maintaining healthy environments in prisons are discussed. There is ample evidence of a vital relationship between the quality of the physical environment of any correctional institution and the institution's administration. The design and condition of the physical plant--temperature, humidity, lighting, noise levels, quality and quantity of food served, housekeeping, cleanliness--can influence the behavior of inmates as well as the manner in which correctional staff carries out its duties. Most correctional facilities assign environmental control responsibilities to correctional officers, who often do an adequate job of conducting monthly checks for broken windows, plumbing failures, and similar defects. The complexity of institutional environmental hazards, however, dictates against their being the part-time responsibility of personnel with no special training. There is a need for the direct services of personnel with expertise in basic environmental health disciplines. The environmental health specialist in a correctional institution should function in a staff capacity and should have direct access to the administrator or warden to ensure implementation of plans for environmental improvements. Basic environmental health training for all correctional staff is also needed. Although thorough and systematic review of building plans will minimize environmental deficiencies, planning must be complemented by continuous surveillance to recognize and evaluate environmental hazards

and to develop corrective measures. A number of organizations and government agencies have developed environmental quality standards and regulatory schemes for jails and prisons. Although specifications may vary, all of the standards recognize that the correctional environment must meet inmates' fundamental psychological and physiological needs, as well as their needs for protection against accidental injuries and infectious disease. Standards specifying space requirements for inmates have generated considerable debate and may not be as strongly supported by epidemiological data as are other standards. Yet few students of public health and the behavioral sciences question the significance of congestion, crowding, and isolation to health. It is concluded that correctional authorities have a clear health services responsibility that extends beyond treatment of injuries and diseases to include preventive medicine, of which environmental control is an essential component. It is further pointed out that funds allocated to environmental health are an investment, not an expenditure.

#### Findings On Prison Internal Security

Chester, J.; Distler, A.; Spahn, M.  
Mitre Corporation Washington Operations, McLean, VA 22101  
Sponsor: U.S. Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of  
Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington, DC 20531  
1974, 90 p, Not Copyrighted  
United States  
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; Microfiche  
Report No.: MTR-6758  
Language: English  
Contract No.: F19628-73-C-0001

This report presents findings and recommendations of a pilot study of internal security at adult male, maximum-security correctional institutions. The status of internal security at such institutions is analyzed. (One, the Stateville Correctional Institution in Illinois, was surveyed on-site.) Problems of maintaining adequate prison internal security surfaced in the study are defined. Findings about prison system interrelationships are presented. Recommendations are defined for action in two areas: (1) security-related equipment system improvements for near-term usefulness, and (2) development and use of a prison internal security simulation model for longer-term understanding of prime cause and effect relationships. An outline of the elements of such a simulation model is provided along with a summary of major tasks to be undertaken in developing and implementing the model. (Author Abstract)

### Message Of Lowered Expectations

Mangrum, C. T.

California Department of the Youth Authority, Sacramento, CA 95823  
Youth Authority Quarterly, V 31, N 3 (Fall 1978), p 15-20, 1978,  
6 p, Not Copyrighted

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; Microfiche

It is argued that high expectations are desirable in corrections since they provide direction and accountability bases and suggest concern for and confidence in the inmates and in the work being done. Many public and private institutions and organizations are lowering goals and standards to ensure acceptable levels of performance, and there is a similar tendency among some correctional practitioners to support this activity for economical or political reasons. Standards refer to established and accepted measures of such things as the extent, quantity, quality, or value of an organization's product. Lowering expectations would interfere with the sense of direction and seriousness in corrections, suggest a lack of commitment to institutional goals, undermine the worth of inmates as persons capable of rehabilitation, and result in boredom, and misuse or nonuse of staff and inmate potential. The culmination of these factors would be a mediocre atmosphere in which failure is expected.

### New Red Barn - A Critical Look At The Modern American Prison

Nagel, W. G.

1973, 204 p, Copyrighted  
United States

Availability: Walker, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019;  
Book

Correctional administrator, architects, psychologists, and social scientists study the state of the art in correctional building, management and design. In 1971, a multidisciplinary research team composed of a correctional administrator, architects, psychologists, and social scientists visited over 100 correctional institutions throughout the country to observe and evaluate the current state of the art in correctional management and facilities. A walking tour of each institution was conducted and housing, treatment, and work situations were observed. An effort was made to record the overall effects of the physical environment on staff, inmates, and the program. The results of this study are documented in this book. Architectural plans and aerial photographs of many institutions are included. Correctional centers of various design and location are evaluated. The design of external buildings, courtyards, grounds, living quarters, sanitary facilities, dayrooms, and isolation units are described and often pictured. The author contends that a moratorium should be called on all correctional construction. Billions of dollars are needed, he estimated, merely to replace and modernize existing prison facilities. He argues that prison

construction be halted because of his basic disagreement with the traditional attitude that incarceration is the best response to antisocial behavior. The proposed innovations are based on the principle that the reintegration of the prisoner into the community is the goal of contemporary corrections. Therefore, the criminal code needs to be revised to eliminate the imprisonment of victimless offenders, the jail population should be reduced through bail reform and speedier trials, and, alternatives to incarceration, such as community treatment facilities, must be considered and tried.

Niches In Prison - Ameliorative Environments  
Within Maximum Security Correctional Institutions

Seymour, J.

Sponsor: U.S. Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Washington, DC 20531; Lockheed Missile and Space Company, Sunnyvale, CA 94088

1980, 646 p, Not copyrighted

Note: State University of New York at Albany - doctoral dissertation. Issued in two parts.

Document Type: Document

This two-part dissertation explores the relationship between the environmental concerns expressed by men in prison and the characteristics of prison subsettings that prisoners perceived as meeting such concerns. This relationship is termed "niche." Interviews were conducted with 312 prisoners concerning the attributes of prison settings. The results suggest that prisoners with different social, cultural, and personal histories express different environmental concerns in prison and that particular configurations of prison work, program, and special living assignments are likely to be reported as "niches" by prisoners than are others. While some classes of settings are disproportionately reported as stressful or as settings which facilitate access to contraband or power, other settings stand out as ameliorative. A typing of these perceptions, including the personal (environmental concern) and setting (physical characteristics) components of each, was performed. In addition, prisoner perceptions of several typical and atypical formal ameliorative prison settings were explored. These included a protection company; an elderly and handicapped unit; a unit for young, white prisoners; and a special unit for the emotionally disturbed. Case portraits of these units include descriptions of the settings, categorizations and typing of the positive and negative features of the settings, and population profiles. The efficacy of such settings in resolving prison problems and trade-offs which occur when prisoners are placed in them are discussed. Finally, strategies for the reduction of prison stress are reviewed. Sample interview responses, data tables, and footnotes with references are provided. Appendixes contain interview coding instructions; subenvironment, random, and formal-niche interview schedules; and information on missing data and on variable coding and classification.

### Prison Violence

Cohen, Albert K., Cole, George F., and Bailey, Robert G.,  
D. C. Heath: Lexington, MA, 1976

This book contains papers given at a 1975 conference on prison violence sponsored by the Corrections Program of the University of Connecticut and the Connecticut Department of Corrections. The conference was concerned with both collective and individual violence but primarily the latter--between inmates and between inmates and staff--because it has not received as much attention as the former. Presentations focus on achieving a better understanding of the problem and on suggesting policies that might be implemented to reduce violence. (NIC)

### Violation Of Psychiatric Standards Of Care In Prisons

Kaufman, E.

American Journal of Psychiatry, V 137, N 5 (May 1980)  
p 566-570, 1980, 5 p, Copyrighted

Note: Presented at the 132nd Annual Meeting of the  
American Psychiatric Association, Chicago, IL, May 12-18, 1979  
Document Type: Article

This evaluation of the psychiatric care in three U.S. prison systems finds major problems in prison architecture, staff personnel, the prescription and distribution of medication, and punitive attitudes. Three prisons were evaluated against standards set up by the U.S. Department of Justice, the American Public Health Association, and the American Correctional Association. A significant number of prisoners (the range is from 3 to 63 percent of the population depending on the type of institution and the diagnostic criteria) require psychiatric care. Major violations of standards occur because of prison architecture. Badly designed buildings without provisions for psychiatric care, insufficient space for prisoners, lack of outside recreational facilities, no facilities for occupational or recreational therapy or limited facilities for vocational activities, and shortages of psychotherapy rooms were major shortcomings. Misuses of psychiatry also occur. The misuse of psychotropic drugs; the ineffective prescription, dispensing and administering of drugs; and in the condoning of brutal restrictive practices to protect inmates from hurting themselves are some of these. Prison conditions themselves can lead to mental illness because of serious overcrowding and/or can result in use of solitary confinement as a punishment for mentally ill inmates with impaired coping skills. A need exists for careful application of the basic standards of care outlined by the agencies listed above. Specific recommendations include minimum staffing standards: a full-time psychiatrist, a Ph.D. psychologist, and a multidisciplinary team of therapeutic professionals and paraprofessionals for every prison of 500-1000 inmates. In view of the limits imposed by the physical structure of the prisons, it is recommended that mentally disturbed prisoners be transferred to psychiatric hospitals outside the correctional system. Legal action is

recommended to ensure that desperately needed changes are effected.  
References are provided.

## LIFE SAFETY ISSUES

The combination of security and safety issues involved in planning correctional facilities is unique. Until recently, security considerations usually took precedence over safety. The growth in the number of recent lawsuits related to life safety issues, such as deaths from fire or smoke inhalation, however, has prompted the courts to intervene to demand facilities that provide life safety programs and equipment for inmates.

Prison designs must minimize the possibility of a fire emergency, including the provision of adequate means of egress for evacuation of all prisoners. The Life Safety Code, from which prisons were excluded until the 1981 edition, now details provisions in prison design that protect the life safety rights of prisoners. These standards must now be adhered to in order for an institution to receive accreditation from the ACA.

The resources below include citations of court rulings in life safety cases and the Life Safety Code itself.

### Health And High Density Confinement In Jails And Prisons

Walker, B. Jr.; Gordon, T.  
Federal Probation, V 44, N 1 (March 1980), p 53-58,  
1980, 6 p, Not Copyrighted  
Document Type: Article

This article reviews selected epidemiological evaluations and medical observations of infectious disease transmission, which suggest a rational basis for controlling population density in correctional facilities. After references to various standards for allocating living space to prisoners and a brief historical perspective, the applicability of military epidemiological studies to prison populations is discussed. In 1942, the Army Epidemiological Board confirmed the need to restrict crowding to the level produced by the allotment of 60 square feet per person. The board found that while the dangers are greatest with respect to respiratory diseases, crowding also increases the danger of diseases which are spread by other routes, especially the gastrointestinal diseases. The incidence and prevalence of infectious diseases in American communities are not as high as in earlier periods, but the American Medical Association has found that an extremely high incidence of communicable disease exists among inmates in correctional

institutions. An examination of 641 prisoners showed that 48 percent had some type of infectious disease. Crowding in these institutions not only overburdens the plumbing system and toilet facilities, but it also reduces the effectiveness of the ventilation system. The lack of adequate air movement exerts an unfavorable influence on the general metabolism and on the thermal state of the body, often causing a sensation of oppression, heat discomfort, or excessive fatigue. Furthermore, the transmission of airborne disease-producing bacteria and viruses between individuals is an indoor phenomenon which is limited to confined atmospheres in which the concentration of infectious organisms can reach levels hazardous to susceptible people who share the same air supply. The infectious particles discharged into the air by coughing, sneezing, spitting, singing, or even talking can impinge on the skin of a recipient at close range and can be deposited in the upper respiratory tract and lungs. The closer the range, the greater is the probability that organisms will be passed. Footnotes and tables are included.

#### Life Safety Code Handbook

Lathrop, James K., ed.

National Fire Protection Association, Inc., Quincy, MA  
1981, pp 457-516

The Life Safety Code Handbook is prepared by the National Fire Protection Association Committee on Safety to Life. The Code addresses requirements that have a direct influence on safety to life in both new and existing structures. It provides background information on the reasons for certain Code provisions. It also gives suggestions, through text and illustrations, on how some Code requirements can be implemented. The 1981 edition of the Handbook contains material on Detention and Correctional Facilities for the first time. Chapter 14 deals with new facilities and Chapter 15 deals with existing facilities. Topics include means of egress, protection, special provisions, and building services.

#### Maury County, Tennessee - 42 Die In Jail Fire (From Analyses Of Three Multiple Fatality Penal Institution Fires, 1978)

National Fire Protection Association, Boston, MA 02210  
1978, 5 p, Copyrighted  
United States

Note: Reprinted from Fire Journal, 1978 report based on an investigation conducted by the NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Document Type: Document

Languages: English

The circumstances of a jail fire that killed 42 persons in Maury County, Tennessee are described, and factors contributing to the extensive loss of life are identified. The Maury County Jail, a one-story, fire-resistive building, equipped to handle 40 inmates, was ravaged by a

fire on June 26, 1977, originating from an inmate's cigarette, supplied by a visitor who passed the inmate's cell, and fueled by the padding of the cell. Because of the loss of the cell keys during the confusion, inmates and a number of visitors, who were customarily locked in with the inmates during visits, were trapped and, therefore, vulnerable to toxic smoke fumes. Survivors escaped from cells through openings made by rescuers in the exterior walls of the cells. The major factors contributing to the multiple loss of life were the presence of a fuel that, once ignited, produced an extreme amount of smoke rapidly; the failure to extinguish the fire in its incipient stage; and the absence of any means for quickly and reliably protecting inmates and visitors, either by evacuation to a secure place of refuge in the building or through incremental measures of defense against fire while remaining in the main cell block.

Saint John, New Brunswick (Canada) - 21 Die In Jail Fire (From  
Analyses Of Three Multiple Fatality Penal Institution Fires, 1978)

National Fire Protection Association, Boston, MA 02210

1978, 4 p, Copyrighted

United States

Note: Report based on an investigation conducted by the NFPA

(National Fire Protection Association) Fire Investigations

Department, accompanying slides in NCJ-63944

Document Type: Document

Languages: English

The circumstances of a jail fire that killed 21 persons in Saint John, New Brunswick are described, and factors contributing to the extensive loss of life are identified. The Saint John City Detention Center, located on the lobby level of the City Hall, experienced a fire in its padded cell on June 21, 1977. The initial materials ignited were apparently the styrene-butadiene rubber foam padding and the fiberglass-reinforced polyvinylchloride upholstering covering the padding. The fire was most likely incendiary. When correctional officers opened the door to the padded cell, an inrush of oxygen caused a rapid acceleration of the fire, accompanied by heavy black smoke from the burning padding, which completely filled the detention center and spread throughout the 16-story building through elevator shafts and heating, ventilating, and air conditioning ducts. There was no smoke control system. Smoke conditions developed so rapidly that the 20 inmates that died from the toxic fumes could not have been saved unless would-be rescuing officers had breathing apparatus. The combination of rapid fire development and failure to extinguish the fire in its incipient stage were the most significant factors in the extensive loss of life. The rapid fire development indicates that early-warning detection and manual suppression may not be sufficient fire defenses in some instances. If fire defense is to be effective, strict fuel control, proper means of occupant protection (either evacuate or defend in place), and prefire planning and training must be provided.

## INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

The materials listed below recognize innovation in the design and planning of corrections facilities. They analyze which of the new concepts are working and which have serious problems. New approaches include campus concepts and non-barrier architecture reflecting modern correctional philosophies. It is important to understand the relationship of these state-of-the-art approaches to the classifications of facilities and prisoners, and to new configurations of inmate supervision, such as unit management. The importance of total systems planning is also addressed in these materials.

### Alabama State Prison System - Analysis and Recommendation

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning  
and Architecture, Champaign, IL 61820  
51 p, Not Copyrighted  
United States

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850;

Preliminary report containing suggestions and architectural plans for renovating corrections facilities in order to comply with a court order. Existing facilities at five state institutions were inspected, and modifications for their improvement were proposed. Basic requirements of the court order are listed, and construction costs for satisfying them are considered. The study revealed that the unacceptable housing of inmates in crowded wards is a common problem. Modification of prison structures to provide a system of single occupancy cells is recommended as a solution. Drawings of the suggested design plans are included to illustrate this solution.

### Architecture and Corrections

Moyer, Frederic D.  
National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning  
and Architecture  
1972, 87 p

This report focuses on the need to adopt the total systems planning approach to the development and improvement of corrections facilities, as put forth in the Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults. It addresses the timeliness of interdisciplinary study to provide sound architectural and social strategies for such improvement, giving the history of correctional

system inadequacies and responses leading to increased funding and the development of guidelines by the LEAA. A detailed description of guidelines implementation by the State of Hawaii is given. (NIC)

Architecture For Justice Exhibition Directory, 1980-83

American Institute of Architects Committee on Architecture  
for Justice, Washington, DC 20006  
1980, 39 p, Not Copyrighted  
United States

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; Microfiche

The American Institute of Architects and the American Correctional Association present these exhibits of justice facility projects, to illustrate current design efforts for 1980. Correctional institutions, centers, or facilities are pictured for Anchorage; for Chester, Ga.; for New Orleans; for Omaha, Neb.; for Mercer, Pa.; and for Newton, N.C. Detention facilities in Boston, New York City, and Toronto, Ontario (Canada) are also shown. For Arizona, a correctional training center and a U.S. Border Patrol Station are pictured. Courthouses, judicial centers, justice centers, or police facilities are illustrated for Skokie, Ill.; Austin, Tex.; Carrollton, Tex.; Fairfax City, Va.; and Edmonton, Alberta (Canada). Finally, county jails or prisons are pictured for St. Joseph, Mich., and York, Pa., as is a supervised living facility for St. Peter, Minn. Photographs include drawings, blueprints, and actual prints of the constructed buildings. Descriptive data for each of the 16 exhibits identify the type of facility, site area, area of building, capacity, and construction costs. Principal architects and engineers are also identified.

Building A Small Prison With Modern Concepts

Crist, R. W.  
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, DC 20535  
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, V 47, N 2 (February 1978),  
p 3-7, 1978, 5 p, Not Copyrighted  
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; Microfiche

The planning of a new state correctional facility to meet all of Montana's corrections-related needs is described. The state appropriated \$5.5 million to construct a new prison that was to be 'all things to all people.' The state's small population, low tax base, and relatively small inmate population meant that maximum, close, medium, and minimum security facilities had to be incorporated in a single institution. The concept evolved of creating separate housing units, each with a staff complement and regulatory strictures predicated on the degree of security required. This 'responsible living' concept uses the housing unit design in such a way that the more responsibility an inmate is able to accept,

the more freedom he has. Construction of the new facility involved remodeling and adding on to three existing buildings on prison-owned land. The maximum-security building is of traditional design. The three-story close-security, medium-security, and minimum-security buildings are situated in such a way that inmates may choose between becoming involved with the entire prison population or remaining in their own units. The design of the facility is described in detail, with emphasis on the manner in which a unified treatment-management approach involving both treatment and security staff is promoted, and the arrangements for encouraging contact among key staff, line staff, and inmates. The LEAA role in establishing the new Montana facility is noted.

California - Architectural Program and  
Concept Study Program Planning Report - V 3

Vbna/Gruzen and Partners Urban and Planning Division,  
Oakland, CA 94612  
Ziskind, D. M.  
Sponsor: California Department of Corrections,  
Sacramento, CA 95814; Office of the State Architect,  
Sacramento, CA 98505  
1978, 130 p, Not Copyrighted  
Document Type: Document

A basic philosophy for the construction or renovation of correctional facilities is presented, followed by an examination of various types of facilities already built and specific recommendations for California. The California Department of Corrections has established a number of goals and correctional facilities which directly affect their architectural design. Under these goals the facilities are to be 'as safe and humane an environment as possible,' provide 'an opportunity to improve educational and vocational skills and to participate in programs that have personal relevance,' and 'opportunities to engage in productive work.' The report discusses these goals in terms of design of housing units, provisions for work and study space, and architectural facilities that combine security with a humane setting plus ease of administration. Site plans are included to illustrate possible strategies for expansion or remodeling of existing facilities, construction of new facilities, and replacement of substandard units. A checklist for evaluation of an existing facility is given. The possibility of abandoning an unsuitable facility and selling the land for money to build a better and more suitable facility elsewhere is discussed. This is considered the most economical alternative especially if the correctional institution occupies valuable real estate. The designs of maximum, medium, and minimum security institutions in various countries of Europe, Japan, and the U.S.A. are discussed. Sketches of site layout and a typical residential unit are included for each of the facilities. Detailed plans are then suggested for the major California correctional institutions. A design concept for a new corrections facility is presented and a detailed case study outline for the renovation of San Quentin is set forth. Both

of these are illustrated with architectural sketches. Appendixes present supporting cost data for each alternative suggested, a description of the construction work required, and estimates of maintenance costs. It is recommended that all new correctional facilities serve approximately 400 persons, that the optimum size for such facilities be 30 acres, and that living facilities be in clusters of 48-room housing units, with smaller 8-room units within the cluster.

California - Department Of Corrections - Correctional  
Resources Utilization Plan

Enomoto, J. J.  
California Department of Corrections, Sacramento, CA 95814  
1975, 125 p, Not Copyrighted  
Document Type: Document

The construction of some new facilities and the conversion of others are recommended in order to provide facilities for inmates in closer proximity to their homes and to provide single rooms and smaller institutions. The plan suggests the construction of eight new 600-capacity units, six of them in the southern area of the state. Also recommended is the conversion of old, large institutions into clusters of several 100 to 400-capacity units of a semi-autonomous nature. All future construction should be single-occupancy secure rooms and medium-security dormitories should be converted into single-occupancy secure rooms. Data are presented on inmate programs at all the major institutions, and inmate population data and projects are included.

Cellhouse Renovation Potentials

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and  
Architecture, Champaign, IL 61820  
1976, 5 p, Not Copyrighted  
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; Microfiche

Short-term and long-term options are described for the renovation of Auburn-style cellhouses. While in no way advocating the continued use of the out-of-date and deteriorated cellhouses, practicality dictates that it will take some time for total replacement to be effected. The short-term option can reduce the 320-inmate resident unit to eight smaller units housing 20 or 40 inmates. Long-term options require more construction, such as the removal of interior partitions or the creation of an enveloping structure. Rough cost estimates are supplied.

Correctional Architecture: The Symptoms of Neglect  
and the Signs of Hope

State and Community Architecture, Vol. 3, No. 3  
March 1978

This article surveys the results of new correctional architecture efforts. Graphic presentations highlight environmental alternatives. These alternatives, when correlated with the contemporary correctional philosophies they are designed to serve, offer significant new environmental images. (NIC)

Correctional Facilities

Architectural Record, V 163, N 7 (June 1978), p 125-140,  
1978, 16 p, Copyrighted  
Document Type: Article

Examples of recently constructed correctional facilities which attempt to incorporate features that provide for security and are humane are illustrated. One of the most significant developments in the area of prison design has been the intervention of the federal courts in demanding facilities that are both humane and secure. In some instances, the state legislatures' compliance has resulted in interesting challenges for architects in defining what 'humane' should mean in the context of facility design. It is often defined as a static imitation of middle-class lifestyle, with furniture and windows that recall real houses in a superficial way. Often, however, the resulting environment is merely new in tone, lacking the traditional symbols of incarceration but creating new and subtle ones of its own. Another solution has been to produce smaller facilities located in the center of large towns and cities close to families, professional resources, and employment opportunities. Some communities have regarded these facilities as worthwhile assets. Photographs and brief descriptions of the following facilities illustrate some recent solutions to design problems: the Washtenaw County Corrections/Law Enforcement Center in Michigan; the Ramsey County Detention Center in Minnesota; the Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center; the Foley Square Courthouse Annex in New York City; and the Lexington Assessment and Reception Facility in Oklahoma. In addition, the Mendocino County Detention Center and Justice Court in California and the Federal Correctional Facility in Butner, N.C. are illustrated. Floor plans for most of the facilities are included.

Correctional Facilities Planning

Montilla, M. Robert and Harlow, Nora  
D. C. Heath, Lexington, MA  
1979

This book is a product of a colloquium on correctional facilities planning sponsored by the California Department of Corrections on

November 3-4, 1977. The discussions drew attention to the task of planning correctional facilities in California: its essential steps, the need for a comprehensive approach, and the high costs of improper or inadequate planning. A major topic of discussion is the nature of planning in criminal justice, and the dominant theme is the critical importance of more comprehensive planning of correctional facilities. There was a general consensus that what is referred to as "total systems planning" is prerequisite to the rational determination of facility needs. (NIC)

Corrections Law Developments - Facilities  
Planning Storm Over the 'Olympic Prison'

Christianson, S.

Warren, Gorham and Lamont, Inc., Boston, MA 02111  
Criminal Law Bulletin, V 15, N 2 (March/April 1979),  
p 162-167, 1979, 6 p, Copyrighted  
Document Type: Article

Controversy regarding plans to use the Lake Placid, NY, 1980 Olympic Winter Games athlete housing complex as a federal prison is discussed. After the Olympic competition is over, the Lake Placid Olympic Village is scheduled to become a medium-security prison for 500 young offenders, most of whom will be black. Critics of this plan point to its potential diplomatic repercussions and are critical of the manner in which the federal government, which provided much of the funding for the Olympic facilities, handled the matter. For instance, the fact that the primary use of the facility is athlete housing enabled the Federal Bureau of Prisons to expedite its construction plans at Lake Placid without resorting to the usual review process required for new prison construction. The Lake Placid site violates the Bureau's own policy that prisons should be built in or near major metropolitan centers so that prisoners can maintain contact with their families and communities. Lake Placid residents have complained that they were not consulted about plans to build a prison in their neighborhood. No public hearings were conducted on the matter. There have also been complaints that the general contractor who was retained by the Bureau (without competitive bidding) to construct the Lake Placid facility has ignored the recommendations of the agency that oversees the use of private land in the Adirondacks and has cut down too many trees, damaged tributaries, and driven wildlife from the vicinity. Beyond the questionable wisdom of mixing federal prison policy with the Olympics, the Lake Placid development illustrates how new prison construction can proceed without sufficient regard to legal, political, and social consequences. (LKM)

### Corrections Planning Handbooks

State of California, Youth and Adult Correctional Agency,  
Board of Corrections  
1981 Copyrighted, CA Board of Corrections

This series of five handbooks is designed to guide counties in planning the renovation or replacement of existing correctional facilities. Emphasized are detailed assessment of needs and options and assembly of a participatory planning structure, to include a wide range of county officials, advisory figures and members of the citizenry. Units covered by the handbooks are: Handbook One - Learning About Corrections and Correction Facilities, including sections on the justice system, standards and requirements, costs and information sources; Handbook Two - Starting the Corrections Planning Process, dealing with the development of an action plan; Handbook Three - Assessing Current and Future Corrections Needs; Handbook Four - Determining the Feasibility of Developing A Correctional Facility, leading to the selection of the most appropriate option; and Handbook Five, The Correctional Facility Development Process, treating the final stages of planning by those counties for which both need and feasibility have been determined. Appendices include examples of inmate profile, inmate needs, and staffing analysis forms. (NIC)

### Criminal Justice Planning Process: A Total Systems Model

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and  
Architecture  
Reissued May 1977

This publication details the Criminal Justice Planning Process, a model recommended for the systematic planning of criminal justice services and facilities. The planning process is shown in six phases, subdivided into a series of activities which culminate in a "product." The planning process shown in the Total Systems Model involves basic skills used in making any decision where several related problems must be examined in light of the advantages and disadvantages of alternative solutions. (NIC)

### Explanatory Models of State Prison Expansion

Benton, F. Warren and Silberstein, Judith A.  
Commissioned by the Panel on Sentencing Research, National Research  
Council, Assembly of Behavioral and Social Sciences, National Academy of  
Sciences  
July 1981

The paper examines the extent of prison construction in the fifty states and the reasons for that construction. Its focus is on the relationship between prison population growth and prison expansion, and upon factors

other than population growth which may account for a state's decision to construct additional prison capacity. (NIC)

Institutional Buildings - Architecture  
of the Controlled Environment

Redstone, L. G. (editor)  
1980, 191 p. Copyrighted  
Availability: McGraw-Hill, Attention Gregg Division  
Princeton Road, Highstown, Nj 08520; Book  
Note: Architectural Record Book

This resource book for architects and institutional building planners focuses on the need for institutional buildings in which programming and planning for individuals is a key factor. Breakthroughs in designing correctional institutions, courthouses, mental health facilities, buildings for the elderly, and child care centers are presented. In recognition of the increasingly important social, ecological, and economic factors influencing such structures, the book presents design concepts that are easily adaptable to individual projects. New and renovated buildings are discussed and extensively illustrated to spotlight the many unique problems and solutions posed by institutional architecture. For example, interior planning of correctional facilities is beginning to stress new concepts of privacy. To achieve effective results, all-embracing programs involving client retaining, counseling, healthcare, recreation, and the nurturing of family ties must be conducted in physical spaces that acknowledge the requirements of such activities. This book is indexed and contains 450 photographs and illustrations.

Loop Gets A Stunning Skyscraper Jail

Miller, N.  
1975, 7 p, Copyrighted  
Document Type: Document

A description of the architectural features and unique functional design of the triangular-shaped skyscraper detention center located in downtown Chicago. The detention center is part of a federal demonstration program in humanitarian prison conditions. The building features private rooms with windows to the outside, carpeting, bright-colored furnishings and free access to lounge and recreation areas. The 27-story tower has administration and social services in the lower stories, prisoners on the upper stories, and a tree-edged exercise yard on the roof. Each room has a floor-to-ceiling window five inches wide, forming a random pattern on the exterior of the building. The triangular plan was chosen since it provided the most perimeter for the available space, and perimeter was needed so that each room could have a window. Security features of the facility and the community response to construction of the detention center are briefly described.

Policy Development Seminar On  
Architecture, Design And Criminal Justice

U.S. Govt. Printing Office  
Law Enforcement Assistance Admin.  
1975, 130 p

This document is a transposition of presentations given at the June, 1975 seminar. Emphasis throughout the sessions was placed on crime prevention through design of public buildings, transportation systems, etc. to enhance security. Residential area and school system strategies are discussed. A section is included on entrance security equipment, and the activities of the National Clearinghouse for C. J. Planning and Architecture are discussed. (NIC)

Prison Architecture - An International Survey of Representative  
Closed Institutions And Analysis Of Current Trends In Prison Design

Lenci, S.; Fairweather, L.; Vetere, E.; Cacciapuoti, B.;  
Eriksson, T.; Leone, U.  
Gennaro, G. D.  
1975, 239 p, Copyrighted  
United Kingdom  
Availability: Nichols Publishing Company, P.O. Box 96,  
New York, New York 10024; Book

This book brings together data on prison design and construction procedures, heavily illustrated with plans and photographs, and analyzes current prison design trends in the larger context of social rehabilitation. Arguments presented in the first chapter conclude that prisons cannot be isolated from their social context not in aesthetic and urbanistic terms, and not in terms the general processes of social change and the basic exigencies of life which influence the expectations of prison life. The other conclusion is that closed institutions do not represent an exclusive finality or necessity in correctional systems. Other chapters suggest that confinement and isolation are at best short-term security measures. A search for different approaches involving group interaction, contacts with the outside world, and a more congenial man-space relationship within the confines of the prison is mandated. A global planning model is proposed that would take into account the correctional sub-system and its specific objectives as well as the entire criminal justice system. Detailed plans and drawings of representative closed prisons for adult male offenders from 14 countries are presented. Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, The United Kingdom, and the United States are represented.

Prisons: The Changing Outside View Of The Inside  
In Correctional Environments

LEAA National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice  
and Architecture

This article presents a synopsis of new interdisciplinary work between corrections personnel and architects. The historical background of the federal government's support and involvement in these cooperative ventures is presented. The article also describes trends in planning and design, such as the overall focus on smaller, more normative, community-based buildings with reduced hardware and increased openness, and the integration of facilities into their community environments. Ongoing and recently completed research projects related to specific corrections issues are presented. (NIC)

Program Criteria - Secure Juvenile and Adult  
Facilities and Programs

The Justice Group, Midwest Research Institute  
Produced under grant awarded by the Law Enforcement  
Assistance Administration  
No Date, Grant Awarded 1968, Not Copyrighted

This volume is intended for use in conjunction with the National Clearinghouse for C.J. Planning and Architecture's title, Planning and Design Criteria, by agencies planning program and service improvements to existing facilities. Included is a section on the assessment of existing programs and LEAA grant application requirements. Criteria listed are categorized as follow: basic program planning, including alternatives to arrest and incarceration; intake and diagnostic services; administrative and personnel practices; inmate program services; basic facility services; support services; and security, safety and sanitation. Appendices include a bibliography and alphabetic listing of pertinent court cases. (NIC)

Saving Energy Dollars in Prisons and Jails

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice  
December 1980

This booklet introduces steps by which an administrator can determine what his institution's energy-saving potential may be. It gives examples of what others have accomplished, as well as the imaginative approaches they have found (such as heating a corrections facility with the gases from hog manure). A resource list, on a national and state level, suggests places to call for assistance, in many cases at little or no cost. (NIC)

### Successful Construction Management

Erickson, Donald R.  
Corrections Today  
April 1983, Vol. 45, No. 2

This article outlines the importance of construction management, which involves the use of an experienced professional manager to represent the best interests of a project owner to oversee all aspects of a building project from inception to completion. The project manager provides direction for the project's progress and, at the same time, provides the owners with all the information necessary to make timely and knowledgeable decisions on a day-to-day basis. (NIC)

### Three Models For The Humane Prison That Satisfy The Critics

Building Design and Construction  
March 1975

The Metropolitan Correctional Centers in San Diego, Chicago, and New York are described in this article. Built under the direction of the General Services Administration for the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, the MCCs were part of a pilot program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice to humanize correctional facilities. The \$10 to \$15 million facilities could easily be mistaken for college dormitories in design, and they provide humane facilities that even critics of jails have supported. (NIC)

### User-Based Evaluation Of The Chicago Metropolitan Correctional Center - Final Report

Wener, R. E.; Clark, N. T.  
1977, 63 p, Not Copyrighted  
United States  
Document Type: Document

The physical design of the Chicago Metropolitan Correctional Center was assessed in terms of the degree to which the center's physical environment met the goals originally established by its planners and designers. Data were collected from interviews with architects and planners and with inmates and corrections staff, as well as from observations. The Center was successful in meeting several of its primary goals. It was generally seen by staff and residents to be an attractive and comfortable environment unlike standard correctional institutions. Living areas generally afforded a good deal of privacy, little vandalism, theft, or violence had occurred at the facility. However, most staff and residents felt that facilities for recreation and fresh air access were inadequate. Residents felt that the living unit was monotonous and confining, and officers felt somewhat isolated in the living units and were generally dissatisfied with efficiency of the

elevator and locking systems. Recommendations for the center focusing on traffic flow, living unit improvement, recreation, the intake area, visiting rooms and office areas are given. General recommendations for institutional design are also provided. Five references are provided. Appendices include graphs and tabular data, an evaluation of the Center's computerized locking system, a list of design oversights, and a discussion of noise reduction at the Center. (author abstract modified)

Washington - Department Of Social And Health  
Services Report On Adult Corrections Planning

Washington Department of Social and Health Services,  
Olympia; WA 98504  
1976, 233 p, Not Copyrighted  
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; Microfiche

This report outlines costs and plans for such corrections reforms as modification of existing facilities, new program structures, a system for offender classification, and construction of new moderate and secure facilities. Data are provided on the total capacity of the proposed system, capital outlays, present operating costs, required operating increases to convert to the proposed system, and costs per resident. A system conversion schedule and system construction schedule are also provided. Plans and recommendations are included for secure and moderate facility programs, conversion of the state reformatory and state penitentiary, and a work plan for an environmental impact study. Prototype plans for moderate and secure facilities are also presented. These plans include schematic drawings, capital budget data, operating budget data, staffing proposals, budget details, and a description of the architectural plans.