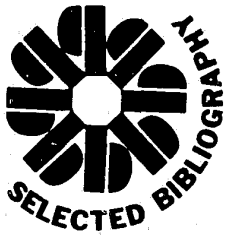


U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice



Standards of Care in Adult and Juvenile Correctional Institutions

February 1980

61443

STANDARDS OF CARE IN ADULT AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A Selected Bibliography

Compiled by

Mark Levine

•

Marjorie Kravitz
Supervising Editor

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

February 1980

U. S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

National Institute of Justice

Henry S. Dogin

Acting Director

Prepared for the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, by Aspen Systems Corp., under contract number J-LEAA-023-77. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Research on this project was completed in July 1979.

A limited number of paper and microfiche copies of this publication are distributed by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. When requesting this document, please use the following identification number: NCJ 61443.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Introduction. | v |
| How To Obtain These Documents | vii |
| Standards for Adult Institutions. | 1 |
| Supplementary Standards for Juvenile Institutions | 33 |
| Appendix--List of Sources | 39 |

INTRODUCTION

Overcrowding and inflation are two major sources of concern for correctional institution management. A growing number of court cases contribute to the demands being made on the system regarding inmates' rights and grievances, conditions termed "cruel and unusual punishment," and level of services provided.

The courts, both State and Federal, are becoming more involved in the day-to-day operation of the correctional systems. The pattern of court decisions in the areas of minimum square footage per inmate and minimal programs reflects an inconsistency that points to the need for universally accepted minimum standards.

The search for such standards is not a new one. The American Correctional Association published its first set of standards in 1946. This organization has continued to promote the idea of standards, and revisions were issued in 1954, 1959, and 1966. When the ACA standards, based on self-evaluation, failed to gain wide adoption, the Ford Foundation sponsored an extensive evaluation of U.S. correctional institutions in the hope that a system of accreditation would be developed and implemented. Conducted by the ACA's Commission on Accreditation, this project coincided with efforts of many other organizations to set standards for the correctional system.

A number of standards have now been published or are being formulated by the following organizations:

American Academy of Pediatrics
American Bar Association
American Correctional Association
American Medical Association
American Public Health Association
International Halfway House Association
National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals
National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
National Fire Protection Association
National Sheriffs' Association
United Nations
U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Administrators of correctional institutions will benefit from the implementation of accepted standards--the issue of accountability will be easier to address if budget requests are keyed to accepted standards of care. This bibliography has been compiled to highlight the development of institutional care standards and to underscore the need for a single set of minimum standards for correctional institutions, not unlike those widely used and accepted for hospitals and other health-care institutions. State and local jurisdictions that have developed correctional standards are encouraged to make them available to other areas through NCJRS.

The citations are presented in two sections:

Standards for Adult Institutions. Organization, functions, operations and treatment, facilities, health and diet, and security standards; economic implications of standards; accreditation. Also prisoners' legal status and model acts.

Supplementary Standards for Juvenile Institutions. Detention, custody, facilities, personnel, health care, intake and predisposition procedures, and program standards; legal rights and responsibilities of minors.

All documents cited in this bibliography have been selected from the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Information about how to obtain these documents is presented on the following page.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

All of the documents in this bibliography are included in the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. The NCJRS Reading Room (Suite 211, 1015 20th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.) is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Many of the documents cited in this bibliography may be found in public and organizational libraries. All of the documents cited are also available in at least one of the following three ways:

- Permanent, Personal Copies From Publishers and Other Sources
The publisher of each document is indicated in the bibliographic citation, and the names and addresses of the availability sources are listed by entry number in the appendix. Although NCJRS cannot guarantee that all documents will remain available, researchers preferring to acquire their own personal copies of the cited documents should contact the source indicated.
- Free Microfiche From NCJRS
When the word MICROFICHE appears in the citation, a free microfiche is available from NCJRS. Microfiche is a 4 x 6 inch sheet of film that contains the reduced images of up to 98 pages of text. Since the image is reduced 24 times, a microfiche reader is essential to read microfiche documents. Microfiche readers are available at most public and academic libraries. Requests for free microfiche should include the identifying NCJ numbers and be addressed to:

NCJRS Microfiche Program
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

- Interlibrary Loan From NCJRS
All documents cited may be borrowed from NCJRS through your public, academic, or organization library. Document loans are not made directly to individuals. A maximum of five documents may be borrowed at one time for a period of 30 days. Each document must be requested on a separate Interlibrary Loan Form addressed to:

NCJRS Document Loan Program
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

STANDARDS FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS

1. ALLINSON, R.S. Politics of Prison Standards. Corrections Magazine, v.5, n.1: 54-62. March 1979. (NCJ 55205)

Corrections has been the target of a large number of standards and goals emanating from different groups: corrections professionals, lawyers, judges, the U.S. Department of Justice, and special interest groups. The history of corrections standards can be traced back to the late 18th century when the Philadelphia Prison Society urged separation of offenders by sex and severity of offense, and the new American Prison Association presented its "Declaration of Principles." Several major organizations have developed corrections standards and goals in this century--the American Correctional Association (ACA), the American Bar Association, and the U.S. Department of Justice. In an increasingly aggressive and successful campaign, the ACA appears to be establishing itself as the most prominent. It offers accreditation for prisons demonstrating compliance with ACA goals. Although LEAA is not providing grants to institutions interested in ACA accreditation, its own National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (NAC) formulated a set of standards in 1973, charging that the ACA goals were written by professionals with careers and fortunes tied up in the operation of prisons. The NAC goals had a minimal impact on States, were not strongly supported by LEAA, and were quickly dismissed as too abstract by the U.S. Department of Justice, which began formulating its own set of standards despite the considerable expense (\$1.75 million) spent in designing and publishing the NAC standards and goals. The National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union later criticized the 340 Justice Department standards (only 9 of which disagreed with the earlier ACA goals), charging that they were duplicates of ACA standards and were much too vague, had an unclear purpose, and involved a potential conflict of interest for the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In addition to comprehensive standards, many organizations such as the American Medical Association, the International Halfway House Association, and the Office of Youth Development have formulated prison standards for their own areas of interest. Corrections personnel report that the various publications of goals sometimes are useful to them, although most institutions do not have the funds to implement the standards. Some correctional managers hoped that ACA accreditation efforts at least will gain them recognition and favor among the public. Back issues are available.

2. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. Analysis of Extent of Applicability of Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to Community-Based Supervision and Residential Care for Convicted Offenders. Washington, American Bar Association, 1974. 37 p. (NCJ 16770)

The provisions and concepts are compared for the standard rules and open institution annex to the situation of placement under community supervision or residential care without confinement. Contemporary

developments in correctional theory and practice have placed increasing emphasis on the management, supervision, and rehabilitation of convicted offenders in the community. As a result, the United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders was amended and expanded to include the treatment of offenders in custody or in the community, with special reference to the implementation of the United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners. This analysis was developed by individuals familiar with parole, probation, and community residential supervision as it has evolved in the United States and, to a lesser extent, in some of the nations of Western Europe. It compares the provisions and concepts of the standard rules and open institution annex to the situation of placement under community supervision or residential care without confinement. Although many of the standard minimum rules clearly relate to institutional custody and thus do not read suitably as standards for operation of community supervision programs, the general principles behind the rules are consistent with and supportive of the goals and techniques of community programs. Because this analysis focuses on consistency with, and the applicability of, the standard minimum rules and the annex on open institutions, it necessarily ignores many important issues unique to community-based supervision.

3. Compendium of Model Correctional Legislation and Standards,
2 Ed. Chicago, American Bar Association, 1975. 870 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 19976)

This compendium contains the full texts of model correctional statutes and standards which have been drafted by major professional and governmental organizations since 1962. It has been designed to apprise legislators, correctional administrators, and professional groups of the large number of legislative alternatives and approaches that have been considered in recent years at Federal, State, and local levels to strengthen different aspects of corrections. This second edition adds some 360 pages and 14 new items to the 1972 edition. The selected models cover the areas of sentencing, postconviction remedies, State corrections departments, the status and rights of prisoners and ex-offenders, probation and parole, and interstate correctional compacts. The important new items contained in this edition include the standards set forth by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and the National Sheriffs' Association's standards for inmates' legal rights. Other added items include standards for activities such as halfway houses and correctional officer education, various legislative models including interstate parole and probation hearings, and many charts or State correctional laws, sentencing, jail standards, etc. Introductory comments describe the problems in each subject area, the key features in each of the model standards, and the differences in

the included materials. In addition to the model statutes and standards, recommendations are included from the work of four national study commissions which have addressed correctional problems.

4. _____ . Legal Status of Prisoners: Tentative Draft of Standards Relating to--Special Issue. American Criminal Law Review, v. 14, n. 3:1-261. Winter 1977. (NCJ 40747)

This issue presents the initial draft of ABA (American Bar Association) standards on the legal status of prisoners in U.S. correctional institutions with commentaries on the evolution and purposes of each. All of the standards proposed in this volume already are operational in some places. They generally are applicable to all prisoners in any type of jail or prison, and consideration has been given to possible fiscal and political barriers to their implementation. In most instances, the standards recognize only two justifications for restrictions on otherwise absolute rights--institutional security and order. The standards are divided into 10 sections, including the general principle underlying them; access to the judicial process and legal services and materials; rules for correctional decisionmaking; prisoner employment; medical treatment; and personal integrity and security. Other standards address pretrial detention, implementing prisoners' rights, sentence termination, and civil disabilities. (Author abstract modified)

5. _____ . Survey of United States Implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. Washington, American Bar Association, 1974. 69 p. (NCJ 16771)

This report surveys the correctional policies and operations of the 50 State systems, the Federal system, and the District of Columbia. It was prepared in cooperation of Association of State Correctional Administrators, American Correctional Association, and U.S. Bureau of Prisons. Any attempt to survey U.S. compliance with a set of standards such as the United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners is a major task. The U.S. State Department received a survey questionnaire covering implementation and adoption of the U.N. standard minimum rules in the member states of the U.N. from the Secretary General. It was arranged that the American Bar Association Commission on Correctional Facilities and Service (working in conjunction with the Association of State Correctional Administrators, American Correctional Association, and U.S. Bureau of Prisons) would undertake to survey the 53 jurisdictions of the United States that are responsible for the adult correctional system of the nation. Part one of the survey contains five questions that involved the influence of the rules on the prison law and regulations of the

State, the embodiment of rules principles in local law, and the dissemination of the U.N. rules especially with respect to training of employees. Part two of the survey seeks to measure implementation of the U.N. rules in practice. Part three requests only written answers to requests for information on measures planned for implementation of the U.N. rules in the State, supplemental data on experiments or innovations which deviate from the rules, and recommendations regarding rules which might be adopted. The bulk of the response data is portrayed in a comprehensive tabulation of all objective responses to questions in parts one and two of the survey.

6. AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. Manual of Correctional Standards: Rev. Ed. College Park, Maryland, American Correctional Association, 1966. 42 p. (NCJ 02197)

A concise statement of standards covering the objectives, organizations, functions, and operations for a State correctional system is outlined. The standards for the corrections field in this manual are based on the experience and research and the ideals and hopes of hundreds of correctional leaders of the American Correctional Association from across the nation. They provide basic information for governors, commissions, legislators, correctional officials and citizen groups who are seeking continuously for programs and methods of improving crime control and crime prevention. Objectives, corrections in the community, central administration, institution, and evaluation and measurement are the topics discussed. A bibliography is provided.

7. Proceedings of the Ninety-Eighth Annual Congress of Corrections. College Park, Maryland. American Correctional Association, 1968. 354 p. (NCJ 02838)

A collection of papers examines correctional administration and the treatment of offenders. The papers, presented to the 98th Congress of Correctional Proceedings in San Francisco, on August 25 to 29, 1968, are categorized under the general topics of citizen participation, community-based treatment, correctional industries, correctional staff training, diagnosis and treatment of the offender, education and its role in corrections, information systems for corrections, juvenile offenders, military corrections, narcotic abuse and addiction, reality therapy, self-evaluation and accreditation, and short-term institutions. For selected individual papers, see NCJ 10060-10067.

8. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. National Conference on Medical Care and Health Services in Correctional Institutions: 2d Proceedings. Chicago, 1978. 125 p. (NCJ 58532)

Speeches at the 1978 National Conference on Medical Care and Health Services in Correctional Institutions in Chicago, Ill., on October 27-28, 1978, address the importance of setting and conforming to standards for inmate health care and ways of doing it. Surveys of the health care services of jails and prisons across the country have revealed a general inadequacy of those services. The American Medical Association, in an effort to correct these situations, has established standards for inmate health care with the aim of making it equal to the quality of general community health care. Accreditation is granted to those jails and prisons whose operating standards conform sufficiently to the American Medical Association standards. The standards are discussed by the conference in the areas of physical, mental, and dental health. Case studies are reported on ways in which inadequate correctional health care systems have been upgraded. Reform usually has come through the combined influences of public criticism and favorable court action on inmate class action law suits regarding the inadequacy of health care services. Practical problems in managing a health care system are explored, such as medical control and dispensing policy for mind-altering drugs, personnel roles in the care of mentally ill inmates, legal and ethical issues in the delivery of health care within detention and correctional institutions, and the establishment of medical receiving screening programs that can be staffed by trained corrections personnel. Education programs designed to help inmates maintain their own health also are described. Health care services for female inmates are detailed to include obstetrical and gynecological services, issues of abortion options, birth control services, and the care of infants born to female inmates is considered. The concluding address reviews literature and reports on a study of loneliness as a prevalent inmate problem promoting physical and mental discomfort and illness. See NCJ 58533-58547 for individual papers presented at this conference.

9. AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Standards for Health Services in Correctional Institutions. Washington, American Public Health Association, 1976. 130 p. (NCJ 37275)

In 1972 the American Public Health Association began 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 is that 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. Every prisoner also should have unimpeded access to health care services, which includes being informed of their availability and the mechanism for utilizing them.

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 care services, secondary care services, health services for women offenders, mental health care, 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. (Author abstract)

10. ANNO, B.J. and C.A. HORNING. Evaluation of the American Medical Association's Program to Health Care in Jails: Summary. 1978. 23 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 53099)

Efforts of the American Medical Association (AMA) and medical societies in six States to improve the health care services for inmates of jails and short-term correctional facilities are described. The paper was presented at the second National Workshop on Criminal Justice Evaluation. The AMA received a grant from LEAA in 1975 to initiate a program to improve health care in jails. The program was designed to achieve this goal through three major objectives: (1) the development of model sites; (2) the derivation of standards for health care in jails to serve as the basis for implementing a national accreditation program; and (3) the establishment of a clearinghouse on jail health to disseminate information and provide assistance to correctional and medical professionals as well as the general public. State medical societies in Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Washington, and Wisconsin were chosen for pilot projects, with a total of 30 jails included in the study. The evaluation of the first 2 years of the AMA program contained both process evaluation and impact assessment components. At the end of the project, it was determined that the three objectives had been met. Jail preprofiles and postprofiles and inmate/patient profile provided information on the impact of the AMA program. In terms of availability of health care services, significantly more inmates in accredited jails over time reported receiving physical examination, admission, medical care for other than an admission physical, a mental health care. There was no substantial increase, however, in the proportion of inmates who reported receiving dental services. Even though a number of jails met or surpassed minimum standards of care developed by the AMA, inmate assessments did not indicate great satisfaction with available health care despite objective improvements. Notes are included.

11. BEVAN, C.R. Minimum Standard Guidelines for Australian Prisons. Woden, Australian Institute of Criminology, 1978. 37 p. (NCJ 56923)

Standards reflecting human rights in the context of imprisonment are outlined in this guide for prisons in Australia. They are designed to reflect concern for the needs of inmates and prison officials. In compiling minimum standards guidelines for Australian prisons, a working party of the Australian Institute of Criminology closely examined United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners and related recommendations; standards proposed by the U.S. National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals; standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisons devised by the Council of Europe in 1973; developments in judicial attitudes toward prisoner rights in Australia; employment, labor, and industry in Australian prisons; and a manual of standards published by the American Correctional Association. Standards are outlined in three categories: (1) rules of general application (prisoner distribution and accommodation, personal hygiene, clothing and bedding, food, exercise and sports, medical services, discipline and punishment, instruments of restraint, information to and complaints by prisoners, contact with the outside world, books, religion, retention of prisoners' property, notification of death or illness, removal of prisoners, institutional personnel, and inspection and control), (2) rules applicable to special categories of prisoners (prisoners under sentence, work, education, recreation, aftercare, insane and mentally abnormal prisoners, prisoners under arrest or awaiting trial, and civil prisoners), and (3) selection and training of personnel for penal and correctional institutions. An index is included.

12. CLUTE, P.D. American Bar Association Standards and Goals for Corrections. In Punishment: Perspectives in a Civilized Society. By Collora, I., et al. Arlington, Texas, 1977. 12 p. (NCJ 56584)

The basic principles of the American Bar Association's sentencing standards are outlined, and recommendations for implementation are offered. Following a general discussion of the objectives and general format of the American Bar Association's standards in criminal justice, five of the major issues dealt with in the sentencing standards are discussed. The standards hold that the judge, not the jury, should set sentencing. This practice would reduce unreasonable sentence disparity and permit sentencing geared to facts known about the offender more than the offenses. Having the jury perform the dual role of determining both guilt and sentencing also may induce compromise on the guilt issue. The standards encourage the updating of state penal codes which will outline three to five categories of offenses in order to affix maximum sentences. Legislatures would establish parameters for sentence classification, but should not try to predict all crimes that might fall into each category. The standards further hold that sentencing should be an individualized decision, dependent upon the person involved, as well as the facts of

the offense. The legislature should, therefore, provide sentencing for a wide range of alternatives which may be available in every case. Mandatory sentencing is rejected as being an invasion of the judicial discretion necessary for individualized sentencing. The standards do not view punishment as the primary goal of sentencing. A particular sentence should be consistent with the protection of the public, the seriousness of the offense, and the rehabilitative needs of the defendant. The standards also hold that the sentencing scheme should be designed with the "typical" offender in mind rather than the "worst possible" offender. Recommendations for implementing these principles are outlined, and steps necessary in assessing the state of a local criminal justice are listed.

13. CRIME AND JUSTICE FOUNDATION. Standards for Adult Correctional Facilities: Comparative Analysis. Boston, 1978. 108 p. (NCJ 54418)

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 Subcommittee 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 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.

14. ELIAS, A. Problems and Prospects for Corrections in the United States: An Overview. In UNAFEI: Report for 1976 and Resource Material Series N. 13, 1977. Tokyo, Japan, United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, 1977. 7 p. (NCJ 43804)

Major problems facing correctional administrators responsible for probation, parole, and institutional services in the United States are reviewed, and approaches to solving the problems are discussed. The major problems identified are the growing prison population, the budgetary limitations imposed on correctional agencies, criticism regarding the effectiveness of correctional programs, and the emergence of labor unions among correctional officers and probation and parole agents. Among the responses to these and other problems are the establishment of community-based programs and probation and parole services (e.g., furlough and work release programs for inmates and halfway houses for parolees); Federal funding of projects aimed at improving corrections and other criminal justice programs; growing interest in the development of correctional master plans; and acceptance of the concept of accreditation for correctional programs. The establishment in 1974 of the Commission for Accreditation for Corrections of the American Correctional Association is noted, and the major responsibilities of the commission are described. The commission's method for developing standards is outlined, as are the five major stages in the accreditation process. The question of whether the commission's standards can be implemented is addressed. The need for legislators, other public officials in the criminal justice system, and an informed public to cooperate with corrections administrators is noted.

15. KILLINGER, G.C., P.F. CROMWELL, JR., and B.J. CROMWELL. Issues in Corrections and Administration: Selected Readings. St. Paul, Minnesota, 1976. 661 p. (NCJ 30659)

This is an anthology 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 re-

search and evaluation. Included in the appendixes are a summary of standards for corrections from the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals discussion of inmate disciplinary matters, and a bibliography on prison law cases.

16. McCARTT, J.M. Manual of Standards for Adult Community Residential Services. Rockville, Maryland, Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, 1977. 68 p. (NCJ 44063)

Accreditation standards for adult community residential services are set forth. These standards were reviewed, modified, and adopted by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections and the American Correctional Association. Two general types of community residential facilities are identified: halfway houses and prerelease centers. The standards apply to the areas of administration, fiscal management, personnel, facility, intake, program, food service, medical care and health service, special procedures, citizen and volunteer involvement, out-client services, records, communication and coordination, evaluation, and additional standards for prerelease centers and programs. A glossary and the articles of incorporation of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, Inc., are appended.

17. MILLER, H.S. Prisoners' Rights and Decision Impact In Harlow, N., ed. California Department of Corrections: Report on Colloquium on Correctional Facilities Planning. Sacramento, California Department of Corrections, 1978. 20 p. (NCJ 46929)

The implications of standards of prisoner's rights for the design of correctional facilities are examined, and the impact on the nature and quality of prison life is discussed. In its report the American Bar Association (ABA) has enunciated a set of standards for prisoners' rights which is based on the broad principle that prisoners retain all the rights of free citizens except those for which limitation is necessary to insure orderly confinement and to protect the safety of the community. These standards cover the following areas: (1) access to the judicial process, legal service, and legal materials; (2) prisoner employment and remuneration both within the prison and on work release or furlough; (3) medical services and treatment, rehabilitative program availability, and research restrictions; (4) self-determination and freedom of choice in program availability and program participation; (5) visitation rights and facilities; (6) religious freedom; (7) institutional maintenance, privacy, and the quality of living quarters; (8) no discriminatory treatment based on sex, race, religion, or national origin; and (9) pretrial detention. Implementation of these standards would require the design of a new prison community. The legal rights standards will have profound implications for prisons which have long been shielded from scrutiny and will affect all aspects of inmate and staff interrelationships. The employment standards would assist in increasing inmate personal

responsibility for job performance and for self and family support. These standards also would help provide training and job skills which would facilitate reentry into the community. A number of the other standards would insure the privacy, integrity, and dignity of the inmate to the greatest extent possible. Freedom to lawfully communicate and to form lawful organizations and associations also would be guaranteed, yet remain consistent with community needs and orderly confinement requirements. Other parts of the ABA report cover the implementation of standards, with inmate participation, using administrative, judicial, and legislative means. Establishment of an ombudsman responsible to an authority outside the prison system and the development of formal grievance standards also are recommended. Implementation of the proposed ABA standards would mean an end to nonaccountable and unconstitutional correctional practices and policies. Adoption of standards will require a careful rethinking of prison administration and the role of prisons.

18. _____ . Taking the Rule of Law to Prisons. American Bar Association Journal, v. 64:990-992. July 1978. (NCJ 50234)

Standards submitted to the American Bar Association regarding the legal status of prisoners are discussed. First issued in a tentative draft in April 1977, the standards have been under development for nearly 7 years. They were prepared by a joint committee representing various American Bar Association constituent groups and organizations. The standards represent an attempt to apply the rule of law to prisons and are a comprehensive effort to bring together a body of law and thought to treat the legal status of prisoners in an integrated way. The standards largely follow those promulgated by the American Correctional Association, differing mainly in instances involving first amendment or due process issues. One criticism of the standards is that they will require large-scale expenditures. On the other hand, the argument is that the standards will result in a fair and humane prison system and related societal benefits to offset economic costs. Basic to the standards is the premise that prisoners retain all rights of free citizens except for those on which restriction is necessary to assure orderly confinement or to provide reasonable protection for the rights and physical safety of prison inmates and the general public. The standards require that adequate medical facilities and services be provided to prisoners. Various topics are addressed by the standards: the right to privacy, freedom from unreasonable search and seizure, the right to receive mail, the conduct of institutional proceedings in prisons, availability of legal assistance, wages for prisoner employment, religious freedom, the establishment of prisoner unions, compensation for injury or death, the liability of correctional officials, rights of individuals held in pretrial detention, parole and sentencing procedures, and complaint and grievance procedures. Some correctional officials have raised the possibility that it will be impossible to maintain order under the proposed standards. However, it is felt that this problem is dealt with adequately by a series of provisions for separating a prisoner from the general prison population and for taking emergency measures including keeping prisoners in their cells.

19. NATIONAL ACADEMY of SCIENCES. Recommended Dietary Allowances, 8th Edition, 1974. Washington, 1974. 134 p. (NCJ 61429)

Recommended dietary allowances (RDA's) and their appropriate use are defined in relation to water, energy, protein, essential fatty acids and fat-soluble vitamins, water-soluble vitamins, and mineral elements. Intake levels of essential nutrients considered adequate by the Food and Nutrition Board to meet known nutritional needs of practically all healthy persons are termed RDA's. To insure that possibly unrecognized nutritional needs are met, RDA's should be provided from a varied selection of foods. Furthermore, RDA's should be provided from acceptable and palatable foods. Dietary requirements should not be confused with RDA's. RDA's represent intake levels of nutrients that meet needs of healthy people; they do not take into account special needs arising from infections, metabolic disorders, chronic diseases, and other abnormalities that require special dietary treatment. RDA's are expressed in terms of age, weight, and sex group. The ideal method of developing an allowance is to determine the average requirement of a healthy and representative segment of each age group for the nutrient under consideration, to assess statistically the variability among individuals within the group, and to calculate from this the amount by which the average requirement must be increased to meet needs of nearly all healthy individuals. Conditions that may require adjustments in RDA's are body size and sex, physical activity, climate, aging, illness and rehabilitation, and intestinal parasites. In the discussion on appropriate uses of RDA's, consideration is given to planning and procuring food supplies for population groups, the interpretation of food consumption records in relation to the assessment of nutritional status, nutritional allowances as guidelines in establishing policies for health and welfare programs, the use of RDA's in nutritional surveys and their relation to government policies, nutrition education, product development, nutritional labeling, and the regulation of nutritional quality. A table of RDA's is included. RDA's and this publication are used as references for institutional dietary standards.

20. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL STANDARDS AND GOALS. Corrections: Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1973. 656 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10865)

The Commission recommends specific standards in pursuit of six major goals which would improve the American correctional system. The American correctional system today appears to offer minimum protection for the public and maximum harm to the offender. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, in its report on corrections, has proposed about 140 standards designed to change that situation. The standards spell out in detail where, why, how, and what improvements can and should be made in the corrections segment of the criminal justice system. This report is a reference work for the correctional professional as well as for the interested

layman. Among its goals, the Commission urges that disparities in sentencing be removed and justice in corrections be upheld by measures guaranteeing offenders' rights during and after incarceration. The scope of corrections can, and should, be narrowed by diverting many juveniles and sociomedical cases (alcoholics, drug addicts, prostitutes, and the mentally disturbed) to noncorrectional treatment programs and by decriminalizing certain minor offenses such as public drunkenness and vagrancy. Another goal states that probation should become the standard criminal sentence, reserving confinement chiefly for dangerous offenders, and releasing a majority of offenders to improved and extended community-based programs. Corrections should undergo a planned integration into the total criminal justice system with each state unifying all correctional functions and programs for adults and juveniles within its executive branch.

21. _____ . Executive Summary. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1974. 88 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16573)

This summary reflects the major proposals in the Commission's six reports--"A National Strategy To Reduce Crime," "Police," "Courts," "Corrections," "Community Crime Prevention," and "Criminal Justice System." The volumes are summarized in order, except the implementation section of the first report which constitutes the last chapter of this summary. This summary adheres closely to the precise wording of the Commission's proposals, and the standards summarized herein are identified by the same numbering system employed by the Commission. The appendix contains an outline of part and chapter titles for each of the six reports. For the full reports, see NCJ-10858-59, 64-65, 97, and 10911.

22. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. Model Act for the Protection of Rights of Prisoners. Hackensack, New Jersey, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1972. 19 p. (NCJ 03473)

Minimum standards are provided which would protect the rights of prisoners and prohibit inhumane treatment, such as isolation in solitary confinement. Disciplinary and grievance procedures, judicial relief, and visits to prisoners and institutions are included.

23. _____ . Standard Act for State Correctional Services: 1966. Hackensack, New Jersey, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1966. 35 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 58853)

A model law to guide states in establishing and administering departments of corrections, issued jointly in 1966 by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the American Correctional Association, is presented. The Standard Act for State Correctional

Services was the first formulation of statutory models to be published in the field of corrections. It provides legislative models for the structure of state departments of correctional services and for the administration of correctional services for adults and youths. Although the Act does address correctional services in the community, its principal provisions deal with institutions. Because the members of the drafting committee were selected primarily for their expertise in adult corrections and state government, detailed provisions for the administration of juvenile training schools and aftercare are not included (training schools and aftercare are discussed in the comments that accompany each section of the Act). The Act's articles and sections cover the following: (1) construction and purpose, (2) organization of the department (alternative arrangements of institutions and services, personnel, administrative structure, research, statistics, planning, reports, cooperation with other departments and agencies), (3) institutional administration (commitment, transfers, treatment of mentally ill and mentally retarded inmates, diagnostic centers), (4) treatment of inmates (classification and treatment programs, work and allowances, discipline, medical care, temporary releases, contacts with persons outside the institution, good behavior allowance, discharge allowance and loans), (5) interstate relations and detainers, and (6) application of the Act.

24. Standards and Guides for Adult Probation: 1962. New York, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1962. 66 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 58852)

Standards and guidelines for adult probation services developed in the early 1960's by a committee of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency are outlined. The report constitutes a statement of principles for the organization, administration, and provision of probation services in criminal courts, and was issued to solicit comments from leaders in the field prior to publication of a final statement. The investigative and supervisory functions of probation are defined, and requirements for effective probation services (a sound legal framework, sentences based on presentence investigations, sound case supervision, qualified personnel, good organization and administration) are summarized. The goals of probation are stated to be the redirection and successful adjustment of the offender in the community and, thereby, the protection of society. To further these goals, standards and guidelines are set forth for the following aspects of probation: (1) legal framework; (2) administration (at the state and local levels); (3) personnel selection (probation officers, casework staff supervisors, directors) and practices (salaries and expenses, tenure, benefits, clerical assistance); (4) staff direction, supervision, training, and development; (5) presentence investigations (including legal aspects of confidentiality in presentence reports) and probation selection criteria; (6) supervision of probationers (principles of control and treatment, responsibilities of the probation officer, case records); (7) termination of probation (through revocation or discharge); (8) caseloads; and (9) statistics and research.

25. NEUBAUER, D.W. and G.F. COLE. Political Critique of the Court: Recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Emory Law Journal, v. 24, n. 4:1009-1036. Fall 1975. (NCJ 32671)

This reprint paper analyzes the National Advisory Commission's court recommendations in terms of what social scientists have learned about the actual operations of the trial courts. The authors first review the nature of the court recommendations and discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the standards. Although they conclude that the report in many respects represents a positive contribution in the area, the authors nonetheless fear that the formal standards suggested by the report will have a stultifying effect upon the exercise of administrative discretion by law enforcement decisionmakers. The authors suggest that this regularization through formal standards will dampen the overall effectiveness of the criminal administrative system by depriving its participants of the opportunity to employ flexible and innovative means in dealing with individual criminal cases. It also is suggested that the Commission seems to view the lower courts as static institutions and thereby ignores their operational dynamics; reforms predicated on such an analysis, the authors state, may cause serious problems in the functioning of the criminal courts.

26. NOVICK, L.F. and M.S. AL-IBRAHIM. Health Problems in the Prison Setting: A Clinical and Administrative Approach. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1977. 242 p. (NCJ 44879)

The authors define the needs of the imprisoned population, outline the establishment of administrative entities for the provision of services, and set standards for acceptable medical care. The first section of the text offers a detailed description of the health problems of prisoners, including data obtained for a health status study of 1,420 consecutive admissions to New York City correctional facilities. Other chapters in this section describe the elements of service provision in penal facilities, including intake examination; primary care; specialty, infirmary, and hospital care; dental care; and health care for women. Information on psychiatric care is also given, and is geared toward the primary care provider who may have to evaluate and manage suicidal, depressed, and psychotic patients. The second section provides detailed guidelines for managing common medical problems within the prison. Emergency care, drug and alcohol abuse, epilepsy, infectious diseases, and dermatological disorders are among the problems receiving special attention. The final section focuses on the environmental factors which must be considered in order to effectively promote health and prevent disease, on legal issues, and on quality assurance. This section also outlines the administrative organization needed to deliver health care in a typical setting: the prison, where custody--not health care--is the "raison d'etre." Descriptions of various health care delivery models for penal facilities also are given, including contractual services with providers from the outside community. References and an index are included. (Author abstract modified)

27. PRIGMORE, C.S. and R.T. CROW. Is the Court Remaking the American Prison System: A Brief Overview of Significant Court Decisions. Federal Probation, v. 40, n.2:3-10. June 1976. (NCJ 35807)

This article provides an overview and analysis of recent Federal court decisions which have affected correctional systems, and presents a detailed examination of the implications of a 1976 Alabama court decision. The authors review several landmark decisions which deal specifically with such crucial areas as prison discipline, medical care, lack of programs, and grossly inadequate prison conditions, as well as the court cases dealing with the most common defense of state officials: lack of funds. A more detailed examination of the implications of a 1976 Alabama court case, James v. Wallace, also is provided. In this decision the court held that there was obvious disregard for the constitutional protections of the 8 and 14 amendments. In response to the findings the court set out a comprehensive set of standards, focusing on 11 aspects of institutional management. This article briefly reviews the ruling of the court on each of these aspects: overcrowding, segregation and isolation, classification, mental health care, protection from violence, living conditions, food service, correspondence and visitation, physical facilities, staff, and educational, vocational, work, and recreation opportunities. (Author abstract modified)

28. RANS, L., et al. Alabama Prison System: An Analysis and Estimate of the Cost and Economic Considerations Resulting from the Orders of the United States District Court. New York, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 1977. 113 p. (NCJ 41602)

Item-by-item estimates of how much Alabama must spend to meet the constitutional standards established for its prisons in the 1976 civil cases of Pugh v. Locke and James v. Wallace. Analyses of the costs of facility renovation and construction, educational and vocational training programs, and alternatives to prisons are presented in relation to additional annual costs, capital costs, and program costs. This report also examines the savings that might be derived from maximum use of community-based facilities and discusses what a similar cost analysis for other states facing court orders should include. All items and possibilities considered, it is estimated that the cost incurred by the court order would reach approximately \$28.5 million, excluding the cost of providing additional options for populations projected to 1980 and 1985. With these projected costs, the total could come to \$44 million for 1980 and \$46.5 million for 1985, with future costs possibly reaching \$50.6 million depending on the decisions made by the Board of Corrections.

29. REIMER, E.G. Impact of Standards on Prison Planning. In Harlow, N., Ed. California Department of Corrections: Report on Colloquium on Correctional Facilities Planning. Sacramento, California Department of Corrections, 1978. 16 p. (NCJ 46927)

As a result of growing public concern over rising crime rates, increased availability of funding, reform advocacy, and professionalization, correction goals have been reformulated. Standards are listed to aid in correctional planning. The first comprehensive guide to correctional reform was published in 1870 by the American Prison Association. Since that time there have been a number of major reformulations, the more recent of these being the 1973 report on Standards and Goals in Corrections, and the recently published Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, which contains over 475 standards covering 29 different prison functions. Reference to and utilization of such standards can significantly aid in the planning of correctional facilities by insuring that all needed services and functions are provided for and are of high quality. Not only can standards provide assistance in the assessment of programs, services, structural considerations, and location, but they can aid in the formulation of a rational, objective, and well-balanced programs. Standards relating to prisoners' rights, research, and health care services can insure that new or experimental design and planning approaches are conducted within acceptable limits. Finally, standards can aid planners in educating other persons about the essentials of facility design and construction and can aid in gaining acceptance of plans from administrators and local and state approving bodies. While plans can provide assistance, they are not a panacea. Standards can help in providing an adequate level of services for inmates, but they cannot insure that a particular philosophy or management model will be followed; nor can they guarantee specified outcomes or results from prison operations. Further, standards in correctional facilities design will have to be applied within the context of a total systems planning approach if they are to be effective. An excerpt from the 1971 report of the Canadian working group on Federal maximum security institution design is reproduced, emphasizing the importance of the institutional milieu in preventing inmate violence and enhancing the development of interpersonal social relationships through inmate/staff/program interactions.

30. RUBIN, S., et al. Symposium: A Model Act for the Protection of Rights of Prisoners. Washington University Law Quarterly, v. 1973, n.3:551-646. Summer 1973. (NCJ 25539)

Collection of articles is presented which analyze the provisions of the Model Act in light of the present status of prisoners' rights. The Model Act is a product of a committee of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and was published late in 1972. One article discusses the origins and purposes of the Model Act. Another examines the provisions of the act in terms of what should be its primary function--the control of the discretion of prison administrators. One

contributor discusses on which might be created by the assertion of prisoners' rights under the Act. Another argues that the Model Act should have sought to improve the quality of life in prison by upgrading prison personnel and instituting social service programs in prisons. Finally, a contributor criticizes the Act for its failure to address some key issues and its failure to expand existing prisoners' rights. The Model Act is reprinted in an appendix following the articles.

31. SHARP, E.P. Plan for Self-Evaluation and Voluntary Accreditation. College Park, Maryland, American Correctional Association, 1968. 10 p.
(NCJ 01124)

Study guides and evaluation report forms which are used by the American Correctional Association for self-evaluation and accreditation of its agencies is discussed. Committees and institutes were used to train evaluators and consultants for the program. Studies of accreditation and self-evaluation programs used by other agencies are reviewed.

32. SINGER, N.M. Economic Implications of Standards for Correctional Institutions. Crime and Delinquency, v. 23, n.1:14-31. January 1977.
(NCJ 38870)

The article focuses on three sets of proposals which were designed to comply with standards for correctional institutions that were recommended by a 1973 National Corrections Task Force report. Covered are the following proposals that can be implemented without altering existing institutional populations: standards for the design of correctional institutions and standards for inmates' academic and vocational education. Also presented is a proposal for developing education. Also presented is the provision of legal services, materials, and procedures for offenders in criminal cases, civil matters, and institutional disciplinary and grievance hearings. The author believes that complying with the standards for jails would raise costs perhaps 50 percent largely because jails would be required to provide services different from large institutions. On the other hand, it was discovered that most of the task force recommendations for institutional disciplinary procedures are either in effect in most large institutions or are inexpensive to implement, with the exception of providing counsel to inmates. (Author abstract modified)

33. _____ . Economic Implications of Standards Affecting Correctional Programs. Crime and Delinquency, v. 23, n.2:180-195. April 1977.
(NCJ 48017)

The economic implications of the proposed standards of the Corrections Task Force of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice

Standards and Goals for Parole Procedures and Institutional Work are analyzed. While the task force proposals might be expensive to implement, individual proposals generate a cost-savings in other activities or areas that partially or even completely offset the initial budgetary impact of the implementation. The task force recommendations on parole programs and procedures include intensive supervision, financial support and job placement for parolees, and an expansion of parolee rights in grant and revocation hearings. Standards in each of these matters could add as much as \$700 per case to current parole costs. However, all these recommendations are designed to increase parole success and to reduce institutional populations. The average cost per inmate in major institutions is approximately \$5,000. Some of the proposals can be expected to reduce institutional populations sufficiently to offset the additional costs of the parole services or procedures, while others may impose net but small budgetary costs on the correctional system. Similarly, the proposals for prison work experiences and wages imply fundamental and largely offsetting changes in the structure and cost of institutional work programs. Implementing the proposals for prison industries would impose enormous costs on correctional institutions but also would generate enormous increases in the amount of goods and services produced. These goods could be sold only if prison industries are able to penetrate public or private markets which have been closed to them by law or tradition. Alternatively, prison systems could permit private employees to establish and operate plants in institutions as is being done in Minnesota. Either course would probably result in dollar gains to the correctional system which would exceed costs. The proposal that prevailing wages be paid for all institutional work, while probably permitting a gain in industrial employment, would be offset by the drain of the budget resulting from the payment of minimum wages to maintenance workers. On balance, the net cost of implementing standards dealing with institutional work and pay is likely to be very near zero. (Author abstract modified)

34. SKOLER, D.L. Analysis of Extent of Applicability of the U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to Community-Based Supervision and Residential Care for Convicted Offenders. Washington, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, 1975. 40 p. (NCJ 34274)

A section-by-section analysis of the standard minimum rules and its annex (recommendations on open institutions) in terms of their relevance, utility, and application to offenders under supervision in the community is presented. The report was prepared for the second meeting of the U.N. working group of experts on the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners--Academy for Contemporary Problems--Nov. 18 to 22, 1974. This analysis was conducted to determine the feasibility and desirability of formulating a new set of rules for offenders under community supervision. A short commentary and conclusions are presented for each rule or grouping of rules which have separate headings in the official United Nations version of the standard minimum rules. For the initial draft of this analysis, see NCJ-016770.

35. UNITED NATIONS Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and Related Recommendations. New York, Manhattan Publishing Company, 1958. 11p. (NCJ 07509)

Minimum standards for correctional facilities are suggested. Included are recommendations for the selection and training of institutional personnel and recommendations on open penal and correctional institutions. (Author abstract)

36. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Accreditation: Blueprint for Corrections. American Correctional Association, Rockville, Maryland, Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, 1977. 20 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 44872)

The voluntary accreditation process administered by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections of the American Correctional Association to measure agency compliance with standards is explained. The purpose of the booklet is to facilitate the use of the accreditation process by corrections agencies in meeting the commission's standards in such areas as adult community residential services, juvenile probation, parole field services, adult institutions and local detention facilities. Relevant terminology is defined, and a flow chart depicting the accreditation process is presented. Publication dates and projected publication dates for the commission's standards manuals are noted. The following aspects of the accreditation process are reviewed: invitation to participate; eligibility criteria; application; correspondent status, candidate status; standards compliance audit; accreditation status; reconsideration process; and reaccreditation. The availability of additional information on specific procedures and elements within the process is noted.

37. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Guidelines and Standards for Halfway Houses and Community Treatment Centers. Cincinnati, Ohio, International Halfway House Association, 1973. 274 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 09989)

History of halfway houses in the United States is traced and their function in the criminal justice and correctional systems is outlined. A most significant development in corrections today is the movement toward community-based treatment centers, or halfway house programs. The International Halfway House Association prepared this report to aid interested agencies and groups in establishing such programs and in evaluating ongoing projects. Guidelines are offered for planning and implementing halfway houses and community treatment centers. The guidelines include suggestions for choosing the type and location of the physical facility, obtaining the support of key community leaders, and designing programs to fit the needs of specific classes of offenders. Recommendations are presented for the training of program personnel. The major sources of funding for community treatment programs are identified and sample budgets for such programs are provided. Minimum standards, which were developed from a national

survey of halfway houses and community program directors, are offered for application in the areas of administration, program development, and personnel. The appendixes contain a suggested constitution and set of bylaws for community treatment agencies, forms for evaluating personnel and maintaining statistics on clients, and a variety of other useful program related data.

38. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Handbook on Food Service in Jails. Washington, National Sheriffs' Association, 1974. 80 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15736)

A comprehensive set of standards is presented to guide jail administrators in preparing and planning food services that meet the quantity and nutritional requirements of a healthy, balanced diet. This pamphlet deals with planning for the food service, menus and recipes, and the balanced ration system of food control. Purchasing food, receiving and storing it, and preparing and serving it are discussed. Standards for sanitation and safety in the food service, inmate commissaries, and food service personnel are presented. Several menus are reprinted including a balanced 30-day cycle menu, a 28-day menu featuring one sandwich meal, and menus for those with dietary restrictions. An accounting system for food service is given which reviews budget and ration requirements. A guide to common can sizes is included as well as a chart which gives the average number of servings per can for about 150 food varieties. Also included is a sanitary inspection report form for food service establishments and a list of suggested items for inmate commissaries. For related National Sheriffs' Association standards for jails. See NCJ-15725, 15732-35.

39. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Handbook on Inmates' Legal Rights. Washington, National Sheriff's Association, 1974. 48 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15735)

This set of standards dealing with inmates' legal and constitutional rights was developed to assist sheriffs and jail administrators in formulating rules and regulations for the treatment of inmates. The inmates' rights that are discussed include personal safety and welfare freedom from cruel or unusual punishment, healthful environment, the right to remain silent, the right to communicate with attorney and family, and the presumption of innocence for prisoners awaiting trial. These rights also include no racial segregation, discipline consistent with due process (which requires hearings for internal disciplinary measures), procedure for imposing punishment, no discipline of prisoners by prisoners, segregated confinement, and consultation with attorneys. They further consider correspondence with attorneys, prisoner's right to prepare legal papers, access to the courts and inmate grievance procedures. Standards relating to crimes committed in jail, religious freedom, visitation and mail, participation in inmate programs and transfers to other facilities are presented. For related National Sheriffs' Association jail standards see NCJ-15725, 15732-34 and 15736.

40. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Handbook on Jail Administration. Washington, National Sheriffs' Association, 1974. 87 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15733)

Standards relating to the basic principles of managing and operating the jail are presented. The section on personnel discusses staffing requirements and job descriptions, vacations, retirement benefits, and personnel evaluation and promotion. Selection and training also are covered. Policies, procedures, rules and regulations are presented and they include organizational flow charts of jails, post orders, and jail inspection provisions. Other chapters deal with jail management, planning and budgeting, the physical facility and tips for jail managers. These tips are presented in the form of case studies which illustrate bad management techniques. An appendix presents a jail operations cost analysis technique. For related National Sheriffs' Association standards, refer to NCJ-15725, 15732, and 15734-36.

41. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Handbook on Jail Security, Classification and Discipline. Washington, National Sheriff's Association, 1974. 80 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15732)

A set of standards is presented which enable sheriffs to undertake the dual obligation of protecting the prisoner's rights while keeping him in custody. Standards are discussed for admission and release procedures, classification, medical care, jail security, supervision of inmates, discipline, and emergency procedures. Search procedures, weapons control, supervision of visits, and riot control are covered by these standards. Copies of forms from various departments include model booking records, arrest reports, property control cards, jail rules, transfer forms and disciplinary action forms. For other National Sheriffs' Association jail standards, refer to NCJ-15725, 15733-36.

42. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Handbook on Sanitation in the Jails. Washington, National Sheriff's Association, 1974. 48 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15725)

This handbook discusses the factors affecting the environmental aspects of sanitation including the inmate's personal health and hygiene as it relates to sanitation. The responsibilities of a jail's sanitation officer (who should be appointed by the sheriff) are delineated. The standards that are presented relate to the following subjects--housekeeping, maintenance (as it relates to sanitation), control of communicable diseases, vermin and pest control, environmental controls, water, plumbing and sewage control, and food sanitation. A checklist for sanitation standards compliance is included. Related standards for jail operation are presented in NCJ-15732 to 15736.

43. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. High Cost of Building Unconstitutional Jails. Champaign, Illinois, National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, 1977. 21 p. (NCJ 44240)

Important considerations with regard to jail standards for planning new facilities or evaluating existing ones are discussed. While not all issues addressed by the courts are included, the topics outlined have direct bearing on the requirements for the physical environment of jails. Two principles are observed in the discussion. Through a total system planning process which fully assesses the potential for alternatives to incarceration, both capital and institutional operating costs can be sharply affected. Secondly, design for new construction can show awareness of constitutional guarantees so that the public is not required to spend funds to such standards. The standards discussed address the following areas: reception and booking; living areas; windows; noise level; cells, lighting, heating, and cooling; program support; exterior area; programs; visiting; telephone privileges; freedom of expression and religion; exercise and recreation; general library; discipline; and sanction. A concluding section provides a detailed examination of building costs. The high unit costs associated with the traditional and now unconstitutional, overreliance on hardware and security controls are contrasted with lower unit costs for the kinds of construction called for by contemporary approaches. It is recommended that savings can be realized through less expensive material applications and that design approaches emphasize the provision of space for inmate programs.

44. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Manual of Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities. American Correctional Association. Rockville, Maryland, Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, 1977. 110 p. (NCJ 45031)

These standards provide local correctional administrators with a tool for assessing and evaluating the performance and overall adequacy of their facilities. Local detention facilities, established to care for citizens charged with crimes who are presumed innocent until proved otherwise, have been found to violate the constitutional protection against "cruel and unusual punishment." In response to the deficiencies of these institutions, the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections has established standards which administrators, with community support, may use to improve their facilities. Accreditation by the commission is contingent on adherence to these standards. The standards seek to insure that all local detention facilities fulfill three primary goals: (1) protection of the public by securely detaining persons who present a danger to the community; (2) provision of humane and efficient management of inmates; and (3) provision of services necessary to maintain the physical, social and emotional health of inmates. Jails are divided into two categories: "detention," for detaining persons more than 48 hours, and "holding," for detaining persons up to 48 hours. Each standard is followed by both of these designations, and it is stated whether that standard is "essential," "important," "desirable," or "not applicable" to each

category. Areas for which standards are given include: administration, fiscal management, personnel, training, records, physical plant, safety and sanitation, health care, food services, security, inmate supervision, inmate rights, discipline, mail and visiting, reception and release, classification, inmate work programs, release preparation, and community resources. A glossary is included.

45. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Manual of Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions. American Correctional Association. Washington, Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, 1977, 116 p. (NCJ 43543)

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. 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.

46. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Manual of Standards for Adult Parole Authorities. American Correctional Association. Rockville, Maryland, Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, 1976. 53 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38648)

Developed by the American Correctional Association Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, these standards cover organization, planning and coordination, administration and budget, and personnel. Other areas covered by the standards and accompanying commentaries are the legal basis for parole authorities; management information systems; research, scheduling and information; hearings; conditions of parole; arrest and revocation; discharge; and public/legislative relations. A brief glossary is included.

47. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute on Self-Evaluation and Accreditation: Report. College Park, Maryland, American Correctional Association, 1968. 17 p. (NCJ 01126)

An institute to instruct the participants on the use of the ACA Manual of Correctional Standards as a self-evaluation tool is presented. Proceedings discuss how to initiate and conduct a program of self-evaluation. A graphic analysis of Bucks County Prison's evaluation may be found in NCJ-01125.

48. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Practical Guide to the American Medical Association Standards for the Accreditation of Medical Care and Health Services in Jails. Chicago, Illinois, American Medical Association, 1978. 50 p. (NCJ 47771)

A guide to standard operating procedures for the delivery of medical care and health services in accordance with American Medical Association (AMA) standards is presented for jail physicians and administrators. The procedures relate to and describe personnel, equipment, supplies, and processes for medical care delivery within the correctional setting and include information regarding medical authority and responsibility, patient flow, clinicians, referrals, and jailer roles in health care delivery. Structured observation at time of intake is recommended to prevent complications such as epidemics, health regression, suicides, and assaults. A screening form to be used by allied personnel or trained booking officers is provided. Sample guidelines for the administration and logging of medications also are provided. Contractual considerations concerning agreements between medical directors and jails are discussed, including the term of contract, duties, compensation, insurance, equipment, employees, nonprisoner services, inservice education, teaching, and dispute arbitration. A sample agreement is provided, although physicians and administrators are advised to design situation-specific agreements with legal assistance. Sample job descriptions are included for a physician's assistant, a morning/afternoon nurse, and afternoon/late evening nurse, and a night paramedic. Standing orders for specific medical or emergency needs are outlined and qualified medical personnel with information pertaining to the definitive treatment of relatively routine or emergency medical conditions are described. Sample standing orders for abrasions and lacerations not requiring sutures and for frequent medical complaints such as allergic reactions or urinary infections are provided. An equipment and medication supply list is included, as is a list of common medical problems which should be considered when revising a health history form. A guide for compiling statistical data for the annual report is also provided. Forms which may be included in confidential personal medical records are reproduced.

49. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Cost Analysis Programs, v.1. By N. M. Singer and V. B. Wright. Washington, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, 1975. 21 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35433)

This volume provides background on the pertinent standards of the National Advisory Commission, presents findings of the cost analysis, explains the methodology, and highlights the policy implications of the results. It is intended for use as a separate document by criminal justice system administrators, legislators, and others in need of a reference to the policy issues surrounding institutional-based programs and parole, particularly those related to cost and implementation of correctional standards. Included in the analysis are three types of costs: criminal justice system public expenditures, most of which will appear in the correctional administrator's budget; external costs borne by non-criminal justice agencies and private individuals or groups; and opportunity costs associated with the fact that when one activity is undertaken, another is foregone. Following separate summaries of cost analysis of standards related to offender management, new and expanded programs, and offender rights, this volume presents a set of criminal justice system public expenditure estimates for alternative institutional-based programs which include all three components. These estimates highlight differences between specific activities and criminal justice costs of existing and proposed programs which would meet selected standards in the corrections report. (For volume 2, see NCJ 35434).

50. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Cost Analysis of Correctional Standards: Institutional-Based Programs, v.2. By N. M. Singer and V. B. Wright. Washington, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, 1976. 173 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35434)

This volume, second in a two-part report, presents a detailed discussion of cost implications of the standards of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. It also demonstrates techniques applicable to estimating costs of alternative correctional programs for a particular jurisdiction. This report covers a separate analysis of standards of offender management, new and expanded programs, and offenders' rights; a typology of costs used in the analysis, and specific features of the analysis; and specific features of the report's cost estimates. The relationships between costs of institutional-based and parole programs and their benefits, outputs, and effects also are discussed. Included in the analysis are three types of costs: criminal justice system public expenditures, most of which will appear in the correctional administrator's budget; external costs borne by non-criminal justice agencies and private individuals or groups; and opportunity costs associated with the fact that when one activity is undertaken, another is foregone. The appendix to this volume contains charted data on construction cost estimates for recently built or planned institutions and information

on data sources and estimating procedures used in calculating salary estimates for a system of "model" state institutions. For volume 1, see NCJ-35433. (Author abstract modified)

51. U.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. Task Force Report: Corrections. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1967. 122 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00179)

Correctional system operation is outlined and a brief account is given of its development as background for the presentation of the directions it must take in the future. Modern corrections are moving toward more humane treatment and greater emphasis on rehabilitation and community supervision. This new system requires extended research and program evaluation, better decisionmaking, improved organization, and more and better qualified staff. The most conspicuous problems in corrections today are a lack of knowledge and unsystematic approach to the development of programs and techniques. Consideration is given to the role of corrections in intake and disposition, probation, alternatives to institutionalization, correctional institutions, parole and aftercare, the misdemeanor in the correctional system, the legal status of the convicted person, manpower and training, and creating change.

52. WEBB, R.E. Remedies and Mechanisms for the Enforcement of the U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and Similar Guarantees and Principles of Offender Treatment: A Multinational Comparison and Analysis. Washington, ABA Commission on Correctional Facilities and Analysis, 1975. 41 p. (NCJ 34273)

This paper describes and reports on enforcement arrangements implemented by United Nations member states since the adoption of its Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Offenders in 1955. It was prepared for the second meeting of the United Nations working experts on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners--Academy for Contemporary Problems, November 18 to 22, 1974. The focus is on particular and specialized methods of enforcement that have evolved either within the courts or through administrative or inspection type agencies to assure that obligations are being met and that a forum exists to consider complaints and allegations of violations of such guarantees as have been enacted. An analysis of administrative and quasi-administrative institutions reveals the establishment of institutions such as the Scandinavian ombudsman and the Socialist procurator who are responsible for insuring administrative observance of human rights. The European Commission and the Inter-American Commission on human rights are cited as regional conventions which have been effective in influencing legal decisions in the area of prisoners' rights. The judicial remedies examined are the inmate-prison litigation in the United States Federal courts and the creation of French and Italian judges to supervise prison sentences and control the conditions under which they are served. A list of sources is provided. A preliminary draft of this report is available as NCJ 16772.

**SUPPLEMENTARY STANDARDS
FOR JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS**

53. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. Survey and Handbook on State Standards and Inspection Legislation for Jails and Juvenile Detention Facilities, 3d Ed. Washington, American Bar Association, 1974. 180 p. (NCJ 15890)

This volume describes the survey procedures and areas of inquiry, summarizes the results of the survey, and presents selected excerpts of state legislation, jail and detention standards, and jail census reports. This research effort was undertaken to obtain a reading on the existence and substance of statutes authorizing jail and juvenile detention standards, inspection, and enforcement actions in the 50 states. To accomplish this aim, a comprehensive examination of state laws and statutes was undertaken. The survey showed, among other things, that only 15 states have statutory authority to prescribe and enforce minimum standards and conduct inspections of local jails and juvenile detention facilities. Some sample statutory approaches to standards and inspections are discussed, and a comprehensive tabular summary of the status of each state's statutory standards, inspection, and enforcement authority is provided. The appendixes include the definitive jail standards recommended by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, a printout of the 1970 National Jail Census and excerpts from the LEAA Report on Children in Custody, examples of statutory models, standards applicable to juvenile detention care and custody, and a listing of reference materials. (Author abstract)

54. COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR CORRECTIONS. Manual of Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities and Services. Rockville, Maryland, 1979. 115 p. (NCJ 58891)

The Commission on Accreditation for Corrections prepared this manual for juvenile corrections professionals and public officials to guide them in the administration of juvenile detention facilities and services. Professional consensus agrees that juvenile justice cannot simultaneously fulfill both a social service and a corrections function. Thus, it is the position of the Commission that status offenders (juveniles whose behavior would not be criminal if committed by adults) should be maintained separately at all times and placement in a juvenile detention facility should not exceed 30 days. Also, the least restrictive environment, consistent with public safety, should be imposed when determining the detention of a juvenile. It is emphasized that services and opportunities for all juveniles should be equally distributed and available throughout each jurisdiction in the country. Male and female juvenile offenders should be subject to the same services as well as the same disciplines for the same behavior. The standards outlined according to these opinions include the areas of administration, fiscal management, personnel, training and staff development, management information systems, research and evaluation, records, physical plant, and sanitation. Also covered are medical and health care services, food services, security and control, resident rights, rules and discipline, admission procedures, and programs. Other subjects discussed are communication privileges, intake, release preparation and transfer programs, and volunteer involvement. The principles of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections are

listed along with members and related organizations. A glossary and appendixes are provided. (Author abstract modified)

55. HEALTH STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE COURT RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES. Pediatrics, v.52, n.3:434-457. September 1973. (NCJ 58721)

Because physical and mental health care are among the responsibilities the state assumes in removing children and youth from their homes, this article outlines health standards for juvenile court residential facilities. Health programs in juvenile court facilities must be broad and comprehensive; they must go beyond the mere provision of medical care, and the extent of care which should be offered will depend on the time or a juvenile's institutionalization. Every institution which confines juveniles should have a health program designed to protect and promote physical and mental well-being, discover those in need of short- or long-term medical and dental treatment, and contribute to rehabilitation by appropriate diagnosis, treatment, and followup care after release. Designed to help practitioners attain these goals, the standards outlined in this article center on the three following facets of institutional health care: (1) administrative structure of health programs--the role of an interdisciplinary health council, source of outside technical advice, operation of health programs, responsibilities toward patients, and review procedures; (2) health services--admission inspection, health assessment, correction of health defects, care of illness or emergencies, and dental care; and (3) health protection--health service facilities, dental facilities, the physical environment of institutions, mental health aspects of the environment, health education, and employee selection. References are included.

56. INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION--AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOINT COMMISSION ON JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS. Standards Relating to Corrections Administration: Tentative Draft. J.R. et al., Eds. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 219 p. (NCJ 43017)

The standards and commentary in this volume are part of a series designed to cover the spectrum of problems pertaining to the laws affecting children. This volume covers the basic issues of the organization and administration of juvenile corrections as well as the legal rights and responsibilities of juveniles under correctional supervision. The standards are divided into nine parts. Part one sets forth general purposes and principles that should guide the administration of juvenile corrections. Part two determines the jurisdictional boundaries of the department responsible for the administration of juvenile corrections. Part three concerns organizational structure and personnel policy. The fourth section describes the required features of all programs and expressly provides that adjudicated juveniles under correctional supervision retain all rights except those suspended or modified by the court's disposition. Subsequent sections contain the procedural requirements for a

modification of the court's original disposition and describe the variety of nonresidential and residential programs that should be used. Part eight deals exclusively with the disciplinary system and while its focus is on the secure setting, it also may serve as a model for less restrictive settings. The standards set out three levels of infractions and provide examples of infractions within each category. The last section covers mechanisms and procedures that insure accountability in the administration of juvenile corrections, including grievance procedures, monitoring, and evaluation activities, and a planning process open to public scrutiny. Several major considerations permeate these standards; the corrections department is required to provide a safe, human, caring environment for adjudicated juveniles; the standards favor the imposition of the least restrictive disposition, and emphasize the development of nonresidential and nonsecure residential programs in order to make minimal use of secure settings; and residential programs with more than 20 juveniles should be phased out. For other volumes in this series, see NCJ-42751-42754 and 42780-42790. (Author abstract modified)

57. . Standards Relating to Planning for Juvenile Justice: Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 131 p. (NCJ 44246)

Standards concerning general principles for juvenile justice agencies, organization of the planning network, functions of the planner, and roles for external participants in the planning process are presented. The standards were derived from an assessment of recent developments in planning theory, social service delivery, and juvenile justice, as well as from an empirical study of planned change in four unidentified States. The empirical study provided an opportunity to analyze those change processes not associated with formal planning organizations and to consider them in the development of these standards. It also provided a basis for corroboration of the conclusions of the literature by the experience of these States. The four States selected reflected a wide range of conditions and had accomplished major innovations in the organization and composition of their juvenile justice services. Those selected include urban, rural, and mixed-economy states with a variety of ethnic compositions, and relatively richer and poorer states. Empirical studies were made in each of the four States, based largely on documentation of reform efforts and interviews with many of the participants. A bibliography is appended.

58. . Standards Relating to the Juvenile Probation Function: Intake and Predisposition Investigative Services--Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts. Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 162 p. (NCJ 44244)

Standards relating to the intake and predisposition investigative functions of juvenile probation are presented. Definitions of terms used throughout the volume are presented. Standards relating to the intake function comprise the volume's major focus. A central

premise of these standards is that intake screening and certain forms of nonjudicial handling of juveniles should be encouraged. Nonjudicial handling allows the exercise of some control over a delinquent juvenile and the provision of services to him without the detrimental consequences of judicial processing, which labels the juvenile as a delinquent and by so doing stigmatizes him. For this reason, nonjudicial handling is more effective than judicial processing in "rehabilitating" the juvenile. In addition, nonjudicial handling keeps court dockets at a manageable level in relation to the limited resources available for judicial processing of juveniles. The standards call for the narrowing of the range of intake dispositional alternatives by eliminating those forms of nonjudicial dispositions that are most susceptible to abuse and by surrounding the other forms of nonjudicial dispositions with safeguards aimed at preventing such abuse (e.g. one standard provides that nonjudicial probation is not a permissible intake dispositional alternative). The standards also call for administrative guidelines and rules that clearly define criteria for intake dispositional decisionmaking and for the introduction of procedural due process protections to juveniles during the process. Standards regarding predisposition investigations and reports take a more skeptical view of the value of a comprehensive predisposition investigation and report. Information that is collected is often neither necessary nor relevant to the court dispositional decision and is highly inaccurate. These standards provide that a report should not be submitted to the court unless a juvenile's case has actually been adjudicated and that the report should be disclosed to all parties to the proceedings, including the juvenile's counsel. Standards relating to the organization, administration, and financing of intake and investigative services are directed at securing their effective and efficient delivery. One standard provides that investigative services be administered by an executive agency rather than by the judiciary. Standards dealing with the organization of intake and predisposition investigative services on state and local levels, the financing of these services, and the specialization of the intake, investigative, and probation supervision functions are discussed. Standards regarding the personnel of juvenile probation agencies responsible for intake and predisposition investigative services are presented. Such matters as personnel selection, tenure, promotion, education, training, salaries, and workloads, as well as the use of paraprofessionals and volunteers are covered. A bibliography is appended.

59. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS. Report of the Task Force on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1976. 862 p. Stock No. 052-003-00223-0 MICROFICHE (NCJ 42399)

One of five reports of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, this report focuses on national standards designed to improve delinquency prevention efforts and the juvenile justice system. This set of standards and goals on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention is designed to play a significant role in the national effort to reduce criminality and encourage a consistent jurisprudence for youth. Standards are included on most aspects of

the juvenile justice system, including delinquency prevention programs, police roles and responsibilities in the juvenile justice system, jurisdiction and processes of the juvenile court, and the adjudication process. Also covered are standards on endangered children, dispositions, prosecution and defense services, intake and correctional services, and planning and evaluation in the juvenile justice system.

60. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Under Lock and Key: Juveniles in Jails and Detention. By R.C. Sarri. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University of Michigan, 1974. 92 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 19912)

This report provides a narrative and statistical overview of juvenile detention patterns and practices, and presents recommendations for the improvement of juvenile statutes, programs, and facilities. The author first discusses national, State, and local trends in the detention and jailing of juveniles. Available information on the offenses for which juveniles are jailed, the physical conditions of these jails and detention facilities, characteristics of detained and jailed youths, factors which influence decisions to detain youths, and youth's views on detention are reviewed. Statistics on national jail and detention rates are presented, based on the results of two LEAA censuses undertaken in 1970 and 1971. The statutory provisions governing jailing and detention of juveniles also are examined. The author then presents a summary of the primary-source national data on detention collected in 1966 by Pappenfort, Kilpatrick, and Kuby. This summary is presented in two parts: first, a description of some basic characteristics of the facilities, the detainees, and the staff; second an examination of how detention units function--programs they may offer, their relationship with the community, and the ways they may be misused. In the final section numerous recommendations for reform of juvenile detention are offered. (Author abstract modified)

Due out of Doc.

Doc. 5-19-80

BA&I by 5-12-80

RUSH

APPENDIX — LIST OF SOURCES

1. Criminal Justice Publications, Inc.
801 Second Ave.
New York, NY 10017
2. American Bar Association
1800 M St., NW.
Washington, DC 20036
3. Available only through NCJRS
Microfiche Program or Document
Loan Program.
4. Same as No. 2.
5. Same as No. 2.
6. American Correctional Association
4321 Hartwick Rd.
College Park, MD 20740
7. Same as No. 6.
8. American Medical Association
535 N. Dearborn St.
Chicago, IL 60610
9. American Public Health
Association
1015 18th St., NW.
Washington, DC 20036
10. Same as No. 3.
11. Australian Institute of Criminology
P.O. Box 28
Woden, Australia
12. University of Texas at Arlington
Research and Service Division
Institute of Urban Studies
Arlington, TX 76019
13. Crime and Justice Foundation
31 St. James Ave.
Suite 348
Boston, MA 02116
14. United Nations
Asia and Far East Institute for
the Prevention of Crime and
Treatment of Offenders
26-1 Harumi-Cho, Fuchu
Tokyo, Japan
15. West Publishing Company
50 W. Kellogg Blvd.
St. Paul, MN 55102
16. Commission on Accreditation
for Corrections
6110 Executive Blvd.
Suite 750
Rockville, MD 20852
17. California Department
of Corrections
State Office Building, No. 8
Room 650
Sacramento, CA 95814
18. American Bar Association
1155 E. 60th St.
Chicago, IL 60637
19. National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Ave., NW.
Washington, DC 20418
20. Same as No. 3.
21. Same as No. 3.
22. National Council on Crime and
Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Ave.
Hackensack, NJ 07601
23. Same as No. 22.
24. Same as No. 3.
25. Emory Law School
Atlanta, GA 30322

- | | |
|--|---|
| 26. Charles C. Thomas 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave. Springfield, IL 62717 | 42. Same as No. 3. |
| 27. Administrative Office of the United States Courts Supreme Court Building Washington, DC 20036 | 43. National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture 505 E. Green Suite 200 Champaign, IL 61820 |
| 28. National Prison Project 1346 Connecticut Ave., NW. Suite 1031 Washington, DC 20036 | 44. Same as No. 6. |
| 29. Same as No. 17. | 45. Same as No. 6. |
| 30. Washington University School of Law St. Louis, MO 63130 | 46. Same as No. 3. |
| 31. Same as No. 6. | 47. Same as No. 6. |
| 32. Same as No. 22. | 48. Same as No. 8. |
| 33. National Council on Crime and Delinquency 615 E. 14th St. Des Moines, IA 50316 | 49. Same as No. 3. |
| 34. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services 1800 M St., NW. Washington, DC 20036 | 50. Same as No. 3. |
| 35. Manhattan Publishing Company 225 Lafayette St. New York, NY 10012 | 51. Same as No. 3. |
| 36. Same as No. 3. | 52. Same as No. 34. |
| 37. Same as No. 3. | 53. Same as No. 2. |
| 38. Same as No. 3. | 54. Same as No. 16. |
| 39. Same as No. 3. | 55. American Academy of Pediatrics, Inc. 1801 Hinman Ave. Evanston, IL 60204 |
| 40. Same as No. 3. | 56. Ballinger Publishing Company 17 Dunster St. Harvard Square Cambridge, MA 02138 |
| 41. Same as No. 3. | 57. Same as No. 56. |
| | 58. Same as No. 56. |
| | 59. Same as No. 3. |
| | 60. Same as No. 3. |

END