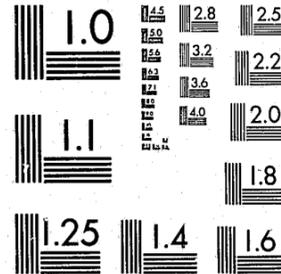


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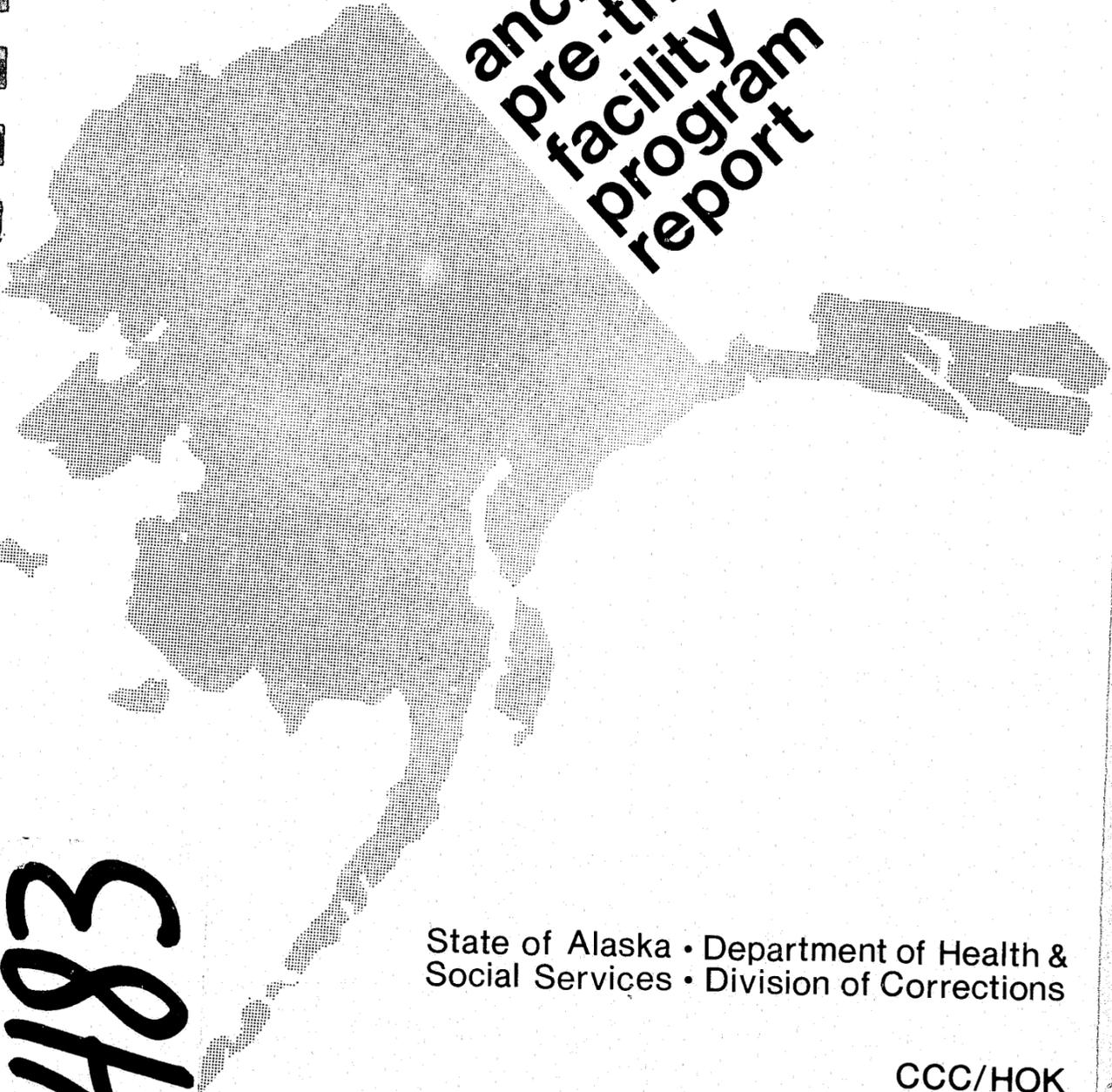
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anchorage
pre-trial
facility
program
report



State of Alaska • Department of Health & Social Services • Division of Corrections

CCC/HOK
Architects
& Planners

Facility Sciences
Corporation

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ACQUISITIONS

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INTRODUCTION

The State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, retained CCC/HOK and their consultants, Facility Sciences Corporation, to complete six phases of work resulting in separate program documents for the Anchorage Pre-Trial Facility, the Ketchikan Regional Jail Facility, the Bethel Regional Jail Facility and the Nome Youth Facility. The following methodology was used to develop these documents.

PHASE I - FAMILIARIZATION AND INITIAL CONSULTATION

1. The Consultants wrote a statement reflecting the primary goals, objectives and products of the overall project for review by the State and in conjunction with the State.
2. The Consultants reviewed existing documentation.
3. The Consultants worked with the State to establish and develop a statement of overall philosophy, institutional goals and objectives and identify the role of each of the four institutions within the overall state system based upon Division of Corrections and Master Plan Data.
4. The Consultants prepared and distributed upon review by the State, questionnaires to existing facility officials and others as identified in this phase of work.
5. The Consultant assisted the State in establishing a community participation program, including recommendations for committee membership, how they will be involved, what materials will be provided to them, how the community will input into the system; and assist in establishing appropriate review meetings and schedules for necessary hearings. The Consultant gave consultations and recommendations to the State throughout this process.
6. The Consultant made one trip to each of the four locations to do on-site work essential to this phase of the program statements.

PHASE II - DEVELOP INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM STATEMENTS

In addition to the trip delineated above, the Consultant made one trip to each of the construction locations to attend a community group meeting and do other on-site work as is essential to developing program statements.

Based on a) existing program documentation prepared in other reports, b) interviews with state employees, c) community input; and d) previous experiences in this field, the Consultant:

1. Developed a Matrix of Prior Pertinent Recommendations

Based on work elements Phase I, II and III, the Consultant identified consistent recommendations of previous studies regarding the role of existing facilities and those additional facility-related requirements necessary to accomplish those roles. Conflicting recommendations were identified along with rationale for each recommendation as articulated in the respective previous studies.

Previous studies reviewed include:

- . CCC/HOK Ketchikan Jail Study
- . CCC/HOK Bethel Jail Study
- . CCC/HOK Pre-Trial Study (Anchorage)
- . Facilities Needs Study - DOTPF
- . Alaska Corrections Master Plan - Draft

This task assisted the State of Alaska in defining, for purposes of this study, the roles of each facility within the state corrections system.

2. Established Capacity Planning Levels

The Consultant aided the State in identifying factors essential to establishing capacity planning levels for each facility. The Alaska State Corrections Master Plan aided the State in identifying maximum capacity requirements for each facility. The initial construction increment was defined by immediate program needs of each facility within the established budget for site acquisition and construction, except in Ketchikan where it became obvious that the established budget was inadequate to meet minimum needs.

3. Identified Inmate Population Characteristics

The Consultants, through research, questionnaires, and analysis of existing available statistical data provided by the Division of Corrections, developed a comprehensive profile of current and expected inmate populations in each of the four facilities. The Consultants identified the ratios of male versus female offenders, pre-trial versus sentenced detainees, and other characteristics indicating security requirements, educational/vocational background, crime/offense, length of sentence, expected length of stay in the facility, age/ethnic distribution, and other important characteristics of the expected inmate population (i.e., cultural background) to be served. The initiated development of detailed program statements and the identification of program content in each of the facilities.

4. Reviewed and Developed Program

The Consultant reviewed existing corrections programs, and analyzed the need or desirability of including new programs and services in the facilities. Programs that were considered included, but were not limited to:

- . Basic Education Skills
- . Basic Vocational/Employment Skills
- . Work/Education Release Program
- . Mental Health Programs
- . Substance Abuse Programs
- . Transitional Release Programs
- . Detoxification
- . Pre-Trial Screening Unit

5. Identified Service Delivery Mechanisms

The Consultant identified service and program delivery mechanisms, particularly for remote locations. After identifying the type and quantity of programs and services to be provided, the Consultant explored alternative mechanisms for the delivery of those functions (i.e. full-time staff, reliance on community services, personnel to rotate through facilities to provide special program content, etc.).

6. Identified Inmate Programs and Services

The Consultant provided analysis to ensure cost-effective delivery, within the parameters of each unique situation, the services and programs to be provided in each of the four facilities. The Consultant studied the nature of the inmate population, available staff and budget resources, and the policies in operation.

Inmate programs and services to be included in initial construction have been identified. The level of participation, program goals, and space required to support each program and service offered has been identified.

The variety of programs and services was analyzed and presented for subsequent selection by the State prior to detailed programming.

7. Identified Special Area Requirements

The Consultant identified special area requirements and design needs and has made recommendations regarding areas for housing, booking/intake, medical, food preparation, security control, sally ports, visiting and recreation that may be necessary in initial construction. The Consultant analyzed the need for these special areas and identified space and equipment requirements including the level of security and general characteristics of communication systems, plumbing, environmental systems such as heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and their controls, lighting and its controls, locking systems, and fire and life systems as they may be effected by the functions of a correctional facility.

8. Identified Long-Range Requirements

The Consultant worked with the Division of Corrections to identify potential long-range needs for further program development and/or the expansion of the facilities over time to support increasing inmate population levels. This will allow the development of site selection criteria and pre-architectural facility development concepts that are sensitive to and compatible with projected long-range requirements.

9. Analyzed Community Impact

From information provided by the Community Advisory Committees for each project and obtained by the Consultant from state and local service agency personnel, the Consultant identified concerns and issues of the community and determined relevant advantages and disadvantages of alternatives. The Consultant assessed impact of alternative proposals and program content on established inmate needs, community impact, degree of acceptance, compatibility with existing resources, etc.

10. Identified System Flows and Adjacency Requirements

The Consultant analyzed internal and external flow including prisoner, employee and visitor circulation, and analyzed the logistics of maintenance activities, supplies, food processing and other services and programs.

Based on this analysis, the Consultant has recommended building planning concepts that minimize flow conflicts, promote flexible space use, and maintain the desired level of security. The recommendations have established adjacency requirements for the four institutions.

11. Prepared Detailed Architectural Program Statements

The Consultant has incorporated research conducted in the previous phases and existing spaces standards into a comprehensive architectural space requirements program. The statement addresses the space requirements generated by the programs and services outlined in Phase II. The Consultant utilized existing space standards as appropriate.

The statement was written to serve as a basis for site selection, and detailed design by the design consultant.

12. Developed Phased Expansion and Occupancy Profiles

The Consultant examined the effects of policy impacts and demands, as identified in the Master Plan, for the four facilities over the next twenty years. Based on the findings, the Consultant developed a phased occupancy and construction program, detailing the nature, and timing for facility expansion.

13. Established Design Determinants and Architectural Guidelines

The Consultant identified design determinants which will impose constraints or influence the design of the four facilities. The Consultant has enumerated those determinants as architectural guidelines for the design consultant's use in providing for an optimally configured, efficient and functional facility capable of meeting long-term requirements.

The Consultant has utilized the information to develop generalized space configurations which graphically display the systems flows and adjacency requirements. The Consultant has established space planning philosophies and interior improvements levels to serve as a guide to the design consultant.

PHASE III - SITE ANALYSIS

Criteria for site analysis has been identified by the Consultant with an evaluation system to provide a weighted site rating. The criteria will include, but not be limited to: (the criteria appears in the appendix of this document).

PHASE IV - SPACE STANDARDS

The Consultant has reviewed existing space standards, and has developed, for recommendation, space allocation standards to be applied to each of the four facilities. The standards have been developed for all facility components including, but not limited to, housing, day-rooms, multipurpose rooms, visiting space, and space for operations and security staff.

All space standards meet or exceed minimum requirements mandated by state and federal law, and reflect the guidelines and design standards of authoritative groups identified by the Consultant and approved by the Department.

Specialized areas that cannot be standardized have been evaluated by the Consultant on a case-by-case basis to determine space needs and design determinants.

PHASE V - DETAIL APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

The Consultant has reviewed and identified applicable federal, state and local regulations, noted sections appropriate to the design of facilities, advised of potential conflicts. The Consultant has identified and evaluated non-binding guidelines, standards, and recommendations from nationally prominent organizations including, but not limited to, the Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, American Bar Association, Association of Juvenile Court Judges, American Correctional Association, National Sheriffs Association, and the President's Commission related to corrections. The Consultant has assisted the state in determining which standards will be incorporated into the individual facility design.

PHASE VI - DESIGN CONSULTING

In addition to the previous phases, the Consultant will consult with and review the schematic design documents developed by the design consultant. The review will include a preliminary meeting to explain the program statement content, and a second meeting to do a detailed review of the architect's schematic documents.

PLANNING CONCEPTS

PLANNING CONCEPTS

INTRODUCTION

In this Chapter, the bases for service program and subsequent architectural program development are described. The initial and long-term operational role of the facility is defined within the context of the system of Corrections in Alaska as proposed by the recently drafted Corrections Master Plan.* The basic tenets of the philosophy, goals, and objectives of Alaska Corrections as they pertain to the specific facility are identified and the resulting operational assumptions inherent or implied described. Finally, capacity planning levels, including initial occupancy and potential expansion requirements through the year 2000 are incrementally established.

Planning Basis

Proper facility programming results from a systematic, comprehensive planning process insuring the facility is developed within the context of all other components of system it is intended to support. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals states:**

Whatever its scale, the new correctional environment cannot be limited to a single program or facility. Rather, the planning emphasis should be on development of a network of alternative means of solving correctional problems in which facilities play a supporting but secondary role.

Thus, the first step in the development of the service program included a comprehensive review of documentation of recommended roles of the Ketchikan Regional Jail Facility within the Alaska correctional system. The six principle planning studies reviewed included (see Appendix B, Bibliography, for detailed listing of all documentation):

- Detention Requirements for Anchorage Area - 1977
- A Comprehensive Plan For a Community Correctional Process for Ketchikan - 1979
- Ketchikan Corrections Study - 1974

*Moyer Associates, "Alaska Corrections Master Plan", 1979

**National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Corrections, Standard 9.1 "Total System Planning" p.290, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973

- Bethel Criminal Justice Facility Study - 1977
- Alaska Justice Facilities Planning Study - 1978
- Alaska Corrections Master Plan Draft - 1979

Facility Role

Table I "Facility Recommendation matrix" summarizes future facility utilization as recommended in the above listed planning studies. As indicated recommendations for the Anchorage Pre-Trial Facility are consistent throughout the planning studies.

The role of the Anchorage Pre-Trial Facility in the Alaska Corrections system has been defined for purposes of long-range facility planning as follows:

The Anchorage Pre-Trial Facility is to accommodate all male and female pre-trial detainees from the Anchorage area. Juvenile offenders are not expected to be housed in this facility. Sentenced inmates are expected to be housed in the new Anchorage sentenced facility.

Philosophy, Goals, and Objectives

Detention and Correctional facilities, when properly planned and programmed, support the State's correctional system in accomplishing the necessary and proper functions of corrections. These functions reflect the State's correctional philosophy and the goals and objectives established to reflect that philosophy. Programming of the Anchorage Pre-Trial Facility has proceeded on the basis of the overall philosophy, and institutional goals and objectives as articulated in the Alaska Corrections Master Plan Draft section, "Philosophy, Goals and Objectives of Alaska Corrections". Specific tenets of those proposed philosophy goals and objectives include:

1. Incarceration should be used only as a last resort and then for as short a time as possible, for those offenders who are demonstrably dangerous and/or whose crime(s) are so repugnant to community standards that they must be isolated and/or punished.
2. Community corrections programs, especially probation, parole, work release and restitution, should be utilized for the maximum possible number of offenders who can be expected to present little or no threat to public safety.

*Facility Sciences Corporation, Letter - Division of Corrections, Reference #T9014, May 16, 1979.
Division of Corrections, Letter - Facility Sciences Corp., May 21, 1979

TABLE I
 FACILITY RECOMMENDATION MATRIX
 1978 G.O. BOND CORRECTION PROJECT
 STATE OF ALASKA

	<u>ALASKA CORRECTIONS MASTER PLAN - DRAFT</u>	<u>C.O.J.A.K. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PLAN KETCHIKAN JAIL STUDY BETHEL JAIL STUDY PRE-TRIAL STUDY (ANCHORAGE)</u>	<u>FACILITY NEEDS STUDY - DOTPF</u>
Palmer CC	No change in inmate assignment (Facility Recommendations p.2)	No change in inmate assignment	
Fairbanks CC	Major Renovations to accommodate all pre-trial and adult males w/release dates up to 5 years (Facility Recommendations p.1) (Capital Cost Forecast p.3) (Renovation Strategies p.1) (Rual Corrections p.8)		Expansion and major renovation to accommodate all pre-trial and short term sentenced from Fairbanks area p.2.47
Ketchikan CC	Replace w/new facility for all pre-trial and sentenced adult inmates w/release dates up to 1 year (Facility Recommendations p.1) (Rual Corrections p.8)	Replace w/new facility for all pre-trial and short term sentenced offenders - Ketchikan Jail Study p.13-14, C.O.J.A.K. Plan p.4-6	Replace w/new facility to house detention and short term sentenced offenders p.2.153
Juneau CC	Major Renovations to accommodate all pre-trial and adult sentenced males w/release dates up to 10 years, + option of accommodating Ketchikan sentenced males up to 10 years (Capital Cost Forecast p.2)		Proposed construction of annex to existing jail to accommodate juvenile detainee and female short term sentenced and detention populations p.2.149

ANCHORAGE

FACILITY RECOMMENDATION MATRIX (CON'T.)
 1978 G.O. BOND CORRECTION PROJECT
 STATE OF ALASKA

C.O.J.A.K. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PLAN
 KETCHIKAN JAIL STUDY
 BETHEL JAIL STUDY
 PRE-TRIAL STUDY(ANCHORAGE)

ALASKA CORRECTIONS
 MASTER PLAN - DRAFT

FACILITY NEEDS
 STUDY - DOTPF

	ALASKA CORRECTIONS MASTER PLAN - DRAFT	C.O.J.A.K. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PLAN KETCHIKAN JAIL STUDY BETHEL JAIL STUDY PRE-TRIAL STUDY(ANCHORAGE)	FACILITY NEEDS STUDY - DOTPF
Nome CC	Replace w/new facility for all pre-trial and adult sentenced males inmates w/ release dates up to 1 year. (Facility Recommendations p.1) (Rual Corrections p.8)	-	Replace with new facility for all pre-trial and short term sentenced offenders p.3.47
Bethel CC	Replace w/new facility for all pre-trial and adult male sentenced inmates w/release dates up to 1 year. (Rual Corrections p.8) (Facility Recommendations p.2)	Replace w/new facility for all pre-trial and short-term sentenced offenders - Bethel Study, Program Alternatives, p.1 - Summary p.5	Replace w/new facility for all pre-trial and short term sentenced offenders p.3.33
New Anchorage Pre-Trial	Adult male & female pre-trial from Anchorage area (Facility Recommendations p.3) (Female inmates & Co-Corrections p.5)	Adult male & female pre-trial from Anchorage area - Anchorage Study p.9	Adult male & female pre-trial from Anchorage area p. 2.119
New Anchorage Sentenced	Sentenced male inmates from Anchorage area as well as all sentenced females and any inmates w/long sentences from other regions (Prototype Facilities L.3 p.1)	Location not specified, but alternative facilities for sentenced offenders assumed - Anchorage Study p.9	Long term sentenced males - statewide p.2.127
Women's Facility Anchorage	Not Recommended	-	New facility housing short-term and intermediate sentenced female offenders p.137

FACILITY RECOMMENDATION MATRIX (CON'T.)
 1978 G.O. BOND CORRECTION PROJECT
 STATE OF ALASKA

	ALASKA CORRECTIONS MASTER PLAN - DRAFT	C.O.J.A.K. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PLAN KETCHIKAN JAIL STUDY BETHEL JAIL STUDY PRE-TRIAL STUDY(ANCHORAGE)	FACILITY NEEDS STUDY - DOTPF
Anchorage CC	Replace - short-sentenced and those awaiting classification to new Anchorage sentenced facility(Facility Recommendations p.1)	Replace/possible use as classification center - Anchorage Study p.7	Remodel for classification center p.2.47
Anchorage Annex	Remodel for Anchorage Pre-release program - replace current Pre-Trial capacity in new Anchorage Pre-Trial Facility(Facility Recommendations p.2,3)	Replace/possible remodel for sentenced offenders - Anchorage Study - p.7	Phased out by 1985, p.2.47
Ridgeview CC	Replace Pre-trial women to new Anchorage Pre-Trial facility. Sentenced women to new Anchorage sentenced facility or Eagle River CC (Facility Recommendations p.1) (Female inmates and Co-Corrections p.4 & 5)	Replace interim use only for female offenders - Anchorage Study p.8	Not specified but assumed replaced by new Anchorage pre-trial and sentenced facilities
Eagle River CC	No change for sentenced males (Facility Recommendations p.2) potential expansion to include sentenced females (Female In-mates and Co-Corrections p.5)	No change from original design intent (medium-minimum sec. prisoners near the ends of their sentences)- Anchorage Study p.7	

3. Criminal sanctions should be equitably applied to all offenders, which requires strict limitations on the discretion permitted law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys, parole decision-makers, and corrections authorities.
4. For those offenders who must be incarcerated, normalized institutional environments coupled with a wide range of program and work opportunities and adequate security provisions are essential. Evolving and expanding judicial standards defining the requirements for Constitutional (both federal and state) incarceration will render this increasingly imperative.
5. Continuing innovation, experimentation and evaluation of a range of corrections intervention strategies should be accompanied by comprehensive and systematic planning for the future of corrections, so that corrections can move beyond its traditionally reactive stance to a more positive and proactive approach to managing its own future.*

In the next section, those principle operational assumptions requiring special facility space programming consideration and directly supporting these goals and objectives are described.

Operational Assumptions

Intake screening is intended to assist in distinguishing those individuals for whom pre-trial or predisposition incarceration is an appropriate response from those for which it is not (#1). It should also assist in the ongoing development of corrections intervention strategies (#5).

Implementation of a pre-trial screening program and/or provision of functionally appropriate facilities for such screening is expected to result in fewer arrested persons requiring detention bed space and a reduction by 79 in the year 2000 average daily unsentenced population projection through more efficient use of pre-trial release on own recognizance.** Thus, subsequent construction phases should be reevaluated, prior to implementation, to determine the extent pre-trial screening and release options which may be expected to further reduce future bed capacity needs. The following section discusses the rationale for current planning to be based on maximum requirements.

*Alaska Corrections Master Plan Draft; Philosophy, Goals and Objectives of Alaska Corrections; p.3-4.

**Ibid., Facility Capacity Needs Under Various Policy Options, p.3.

Capacity

Capacity requirements are based on expected average inmate levels as projected by Moyer Associates, Alaska Corrections Master Plan-Draft. As indicated in the Master Plan (Factors Affecting Corrections Populations), institutional capacity levels are dependent upon the numbers of people admitted and the length of stay in the facility. While these factors are directly influenced by crime incidence and service area population change, they are equally dependent upon changes in system responses including changes in programs and policies.

Thus, the Master Plan provided four growth scenarios of average adult inmate populations through the year 2000 (Capital Cost Forecasts - Institutional Populations):

- Extension of Current Practices - A
- Extension of Current Practices with more efficient use of pre-trial release on own recognizance (ROR) to reduce detainee's average length of stay and increased use of pre-release programming for selected inmates. - B
- Extension of Current Practices adjusted for anticipated effects of the new Criminal Code - C
- Extension of Current Practices adjusted for both B (ROR and pre-release) and C (new Criminal Code).

TABLE II
ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY
MASTER PLAN YEAR 2000 ALTERNATIVE POPULATIONS

CLASSIFICATION	A	B	C	D
Unsentenced	170	91	170	91

As the Master Plan is still in draft form, policy decisions with regard to current pre-trial screening (ROR) modifications are to be determined. The impact of the Criminal Code is not yet evident and will not be for some time as it does not take effect until January 1, 1980. Thus, no one of the above scenarios can, at this time, be identified as the most reasonable expectation.

As such, proper planning should strive to identify maximum requirements during the planning period providing for a phased development program within that maximum. Thus, the higher population projection (C) was selected for purposes of long range planning. Incremental programming to the higher population projection will provide the opportunity for selection of that increment reflecting the best "match" of realized program requirements with available resources, while insuring site capacity and the expansion capacity necessary to accommodate maximum potential requirements are provided.

Current (1979-1980) requirements are based on present experience as documented through questionnaires, on site survey, and Division of Corrections daily statistical log. Population levels for 1990 planning increment represent Facility Sciences Corporation interpolation between current and the year 2000.

The projected average daily inmate population reflects averages, in contrast to peak or periodically fluctuating demands that exceed the average. In addition, even with highly flexible design, segregation of incompatible inmate categories will result in vacant beds. Both occurrences are accommodated by the peak allocations.

Review of DOC daily statistical logs for the Annex does not provide an accurate estimation of peak requirements as the average of approximately 120 men is very close to the maximum design capacity of the facility - 132. (However, in 1976, the average population in the Annex was in excess of 140.) In 1978, peak demands at the Ridgeview Correctional Center for pre-trial often exceeded 60%. Based on the planned increased size of the bed capacity, and the expected housing flexibility, projected average daily populations in the new facility can be expected to be accommodated through an increase of approximately 20% for the male population and 50%, initially, for the female population, declining to 30% as the average increases. Resultant recommend peak design capacities for each planning increment are shown on the following table.

TABLE III
ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL JAIL POPULATION BY CATEGORY

ADULT	1980		1990		2000	
	AUG	PEAK	AUG	PEAK	AUG	PEAK
Unsentenced						
Male	120	(20%) 144	138	(20%) 166	155	(20%) 186
Female	3	(50%) 5	9	(30%) 12	15	(30%) 20
Total	123	149	147	178	170	206

Initial Construction Increment

As a result of the 1978 bond referendum, \$12,367,000 was funded for the construction and equipping of the new Anchorage Pre-Trial Facility. Of the total, site investigation and acquisition has been allocated \$1,905,119, \$742,020 is allocated to equipment and \$3,135,072 for project administration, contingencies, design services, etc. The balance, of \$6,584,789 is the allocated new construction budget.* (This item has been adjusted by DOTPF, see Project Budget portion of this document). For primary planning purposes, detention facility construction costs in Anchorage are estimated at \$170 per gross square foot. This cost was adjusted upon finalization of this study. The adjusted costs appear in the Project Budget portion of this document. Thus, approximately 38,000 gross square feet may be expected to be constructed within the allocated budget. Previous experience in the programming and design of similar facilities has resulted in approximately 400 gross square feet per bed (allocation includes square footage necessary for services, programs, administration, security and building support, as well as the inmate bed space.) As a result, a capacity of approximately 95 beds may be constructed within the funds allocated.

Estimates indicate a peak design capacity of 149 is currently required. Should supplemental funding not be available, every effort should be made to reduce expected demands on the facility capacity.

This may be achieved through alternative housing for the female component, and/or increased use of pre-trial release options. The impact of speedier ROR has been estimate in the Master Plan

*Budget allocations provided through Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND
RECOMMENDATIONSSUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The role of the Anchorage Pre-Trial Facility in the Alaska Corrections system has been defined for purposes of long-range facility planning as follows:

The Anchorage Pre-Trial Facility is to accommodate all male and female pre-trial detainees from the Anchorage area. Juvenile offenders are not expected to be housed in this facility. Sentenced inmates are expected to be housed in the new Anchorage sentenced facility.

2. While alternatives to incarceration may reduce projected future bed capacity requirements, identified maximum bed requirements are planned for:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
1980	96
1990	180
2000	216

3. The Night Magistrate program has resulted in a reduction in historical pre-trial jail incarceration. However, the Draft Corrections Master Plan indicates that through application of uniform release criteria and other legislative changes the projected year 2000 average daily population could be reduced by as much as 79 inmates.
4. Space allocations reflect application of Nationally recognized requirements for specific functional areas. Standards for accreditation by the American Correctional Association guided program development. The resultant program provides all single rooms, clustered around common program and service space. Services to inmates such as food and visiting have been decentralized to reduce movement of prisoners outside of their assigned housing units. The program specifies the greatest degree of standardization of architectural design for all housing areas to insure maximum flexibility of use for all beds, while providing for appropriate use of color, modular seating, and natural light to provide normative residential qualities.
5. Initially, 31,498 net square feet are required. This requirement could increase to 52,274 net square feet by 1990 and 59,404 net square feet by the year 2000.

6. Dedicated staffing for the projected year 2000 capacity of 216 beds has been forecast at 65, a ratio of total correctional staff to inmates of 1:3.32. This results in an on-the-floor ratio of approximately one corrections officer to every 20 detainees.

SERVICE AND ARCHITECTURAL
PROGRAM RATIONALE

SERVICE AND ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM RATIONALE
ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY

INTRODUCTION

The following elements introduce the concepts which guide the formulation of the space program for the new Anchorage Pre-Trial Facility. Discussed are the legal requirements for each component, American Correctional Association Standards, and future trends in corrections for the component. The functional details are then explained, including such considerations as service delivery, security requirements, adjacencies, and internal flows of prisoners, staff and visitors as appropriate.

ADMINISTRATION, STAFF SUPPORT AND PUBLIC RECEPTION

Administrative areas and the public reception area are treated here together because of the close physical relationship which should be maintained between. Administration spaces include office space for management personnel and clerical staff, and areas for record maintenance.

The public reception component includes reception and waiting areas for all visitors to the facility. Telephone booths, public restrooms and package storage areas are included. The visitation suite programmed with the Short-Term Pre-Trial Housing Module will serve the recent arrivals to the detention facility. These persons are expected to have high-volume visitation requirements - attorneys, bondsmen, relatives, criminal justice system personnel, etc.

The functions of the public reception area require special security precautions. The area should be visible from the adjacent administrative office (via window or one-way glass) and from Central Control (via CCTV). Secure lockers should be provided for storage of items carried by visitors. A metal detection system (including both walk-through and hand-held devices) should be installed to screen visitors who will enter the security perimeter.

ADMINISTRATION

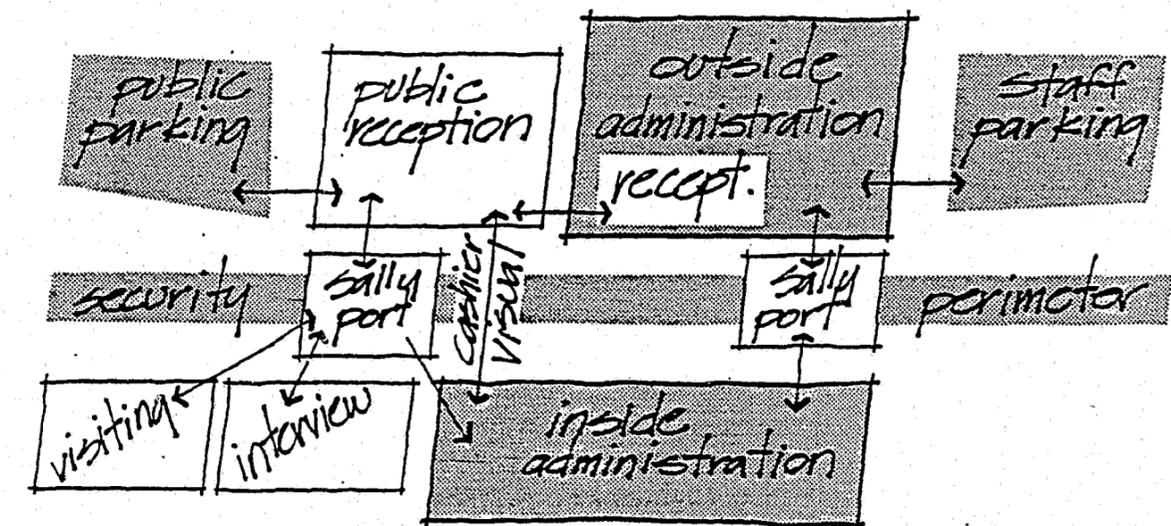
Function

This portion of the facility comprises the administrative management center for the detention facility. It also serves as the primary point of departure for the staff and visitor. Since administration is the initial point of contact with the pre-trial facility for the public, it should reflect a secure yet humane approach to detention. Administration must function with outside agencies and the general public as well as the internal operations of the facility; therefore, it is divided along functional lines into inside and outside sections.

Space and Adjacencies

The outside section of the administration area deals with overall management of the facility; operates purchasing and other clerical functions, and interfaces with other criminal justice agencies. As such, it is located outside the security perimeter of the facility for easier outside access. The spaces programmed comprise a typical office suite with no special or unique features except a built-in safe in the superintendent's office. Finishes may include carpet, acoustical ceiling tile, and painted or vinyl covered wall surfaces. The administration area will serve as a staff entrance and be connected with the intake receiving area and the inside administration area via a sallyport.

The inside section of the administration area is primarily concerned with daily operation of the pre-trial facility and is therefore located within the security perimeter of the facility. This area should be provided with a secure cashier-type window to the public lobby for the receipt of bail bond deposit and the like.



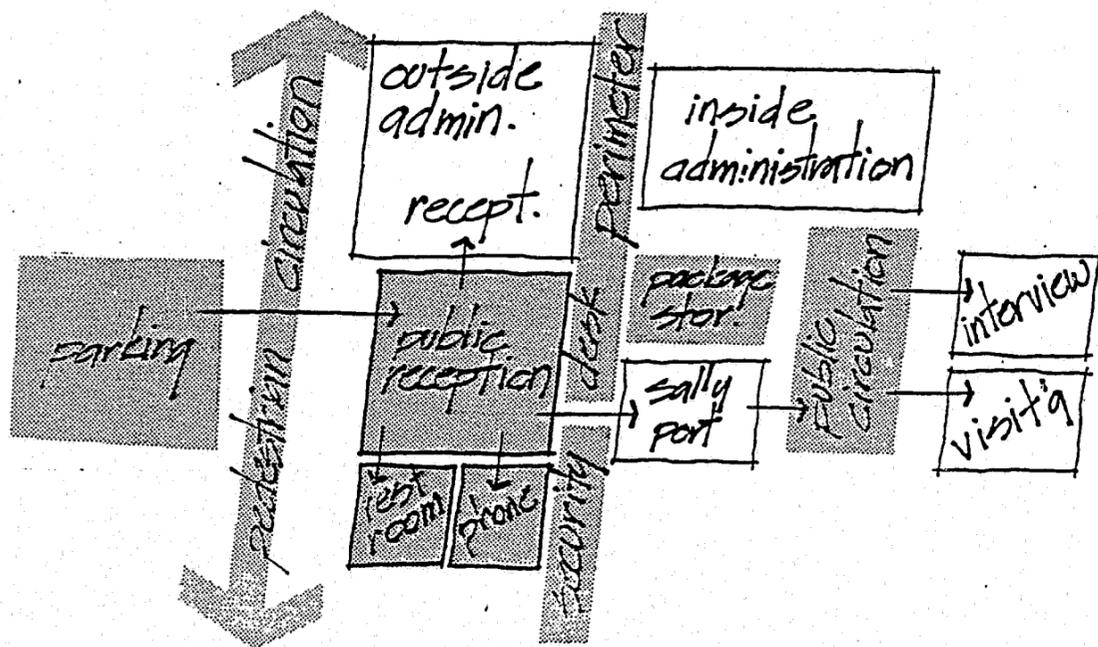
Function

This is the main public entrance to the detention facility. Persons coming to the detention facility to visit prisoners, obtain information, or post bail are received here. Persons needing to penetrate the security perimeter must be registered, screened, and authorized to enter the secure areas via the sallyport. From this lobby visits may take place in the appropriate areas of the housing units or occur in the visitation area adjacent to the Intake/Release Center. The latter location will serve attorneys and family of new prisoners being processed, those enroute to court, and persons posting bail money or bonds.

Space and Adjacencies

The public reception waiting area should be a large open area containing small lounge seating groups. Finishes should be durable; carpet may be used within the seating groups. Direct access is permitted between waiting area, rest rooms, and telephone booths; access to public reception should be easily gained from the street and public parking.

The reception desk should be the focal point at the interior edge of the waiting area; securable package storage will be behind the desk and controlled access and security inspection will be adjacent to it. Beyond the control point, public elevators and corridors will provide access to visitation areas. The reception desk should be equipped with a public address system and a phone for persons posting bail at off-hours to contact the Administration. Access to areas related to the Intake/Release Center is monitored by Master Control.



STAFF SUPPORT

Function

Personnel leaving or coming on duty will report here. Locker and shower facilities are provided for changes between uniforms and street clothes. The shift commander will rendezvous with the personnel in the classroom/lounge for pre-shift briefings or post-shift reports. The classroom/lounge will be the location for in-service training sessions.

Space and Adjacencies

The staff support area should be adjacent to the administrative suite. The staff rest rooms will contain stall showers as well as toilets and lavatories; lockers should be metal, full-height units. The classroom/lounge and supply storage room will be attached. The latter will contain a sink and can be provided a coffee maker and small refrigerator; it will be equipped with metal shelving and a lockable metal storage cabinet.

INTAKE/RELEASE CENTER

This area is the operational hub of the entire detention facility, from which all movement into, within and out of the facility will be controlled. Activities to be located here are diverse and complex. Adequate planning of this area can greatly facilitate the secure and humane treatment of detainees. Conversely, a poorly planned intake/release complex can seriously impede the effective functioning of a detention facility.

Legal Requirements

While the revised State statutes do not specify jail design standards, the State Criminal Justice Planning Agency has recommended adherence to the standards developed by the American Correctional Association (Manual of Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities, 1977). The standards for intake/release centers are identified in Section 5098:

"The reception and release area is located inside the security perimeter but outside inmate living quarters. It has the following components:

Sally port;
Weapons lockers, located outside the security area and equipped with individual compartments, each with an individual lock and key;
Temporary holding rooms which have sufficient fixed benches to seat all inmates at its rated capacity, and which have available toilets, wash basins and drinking fountains;
Booking area;
Medical examination room;
Shower facilities;
Secure vault or room for the storage of inmates; personal property;
Telephone facilities; and
Interview room. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

Discussion: This area should be designed so that newly admitted inmates may be processed in a thorough, humane and orderly manner. Adequate space should be provided for booking, temporary holding, search, identification, medical examinations, intake screening for pretrial release programs, and storage of inmate personal property. Provisions should be made to ensure the safety of inmates and personnel and the security of the facility. The reception room should also be used for processing inmates for release."

Future Trends

Whereas guidelines presented above represent the accepted standards, the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture has suggested an extremely informal atmosphere in the intake area that uses the least restrictive controls warranted by individual behavior. This has been translated into a lounge waiting room in the St. Louis County, Missouri intake center that accommodates both males and females.

The St. Louis County Intake/Release Center has served as a model for the design of an intake/screening area. Its design elements include interview and holding rooms so that the "majority of the persons diverted from incarceration would not become a part of the jail's day-to-day operations...." (National Clearinghouse, Transfer 6, June, 1976).

Functional Program

The space program for the Intake/Release Center will allow implementation of the National Clearinghouse concept of an informal atmosphere designed to reduce the stress of arrest, booking and detention. Three kinds of temporary holding areas have been programmed:

1. Open seating areas for the majority of arrestees who do not pose significant security risk.
2. Secure rooms with individual plumbing for arrestees who represent some threat of violence or escape; and
3. A safety cell for the occasional arrestee who appears to be a significant danger to himself.

The National Sheriffs' Association indicates that the intake/booking area should provide facilities that accommodate and encourage screening and evaluation for pre-trial release. Space should be provided for identification and booking, interviews, records, testing, counseling, central control, court assembly areas, and for use by community agencies. Separate areas should be provided for males and females. The booking area should be entered through a secure sallyport. The booking area should contain holding rooms with a capacity not greater than four persons. It is suggested that holding rooms be equipped and designed to serve as interview rooms as well.

After normal Court hours, the Night Magistrate's area is potentially the crucial area of the Intake/Release Center. In this area will be located the Magistrate and facilities for pre-trial disposition determination between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. The standards guidelines and functional program for this unit are described in the following section, "Pre-Trial Screening". Only when release efforts have failed or it has been determined that release may be delayed beyond a few hours should the subsequent steps of intake be commenced: processing of personal property and valuables; showering (and possibly delousing), clothing storage, issue of detention clothing, assignment to an appropriate housing unit.

INTAKE GROUP

This group of spatial elements has complex relationships within itself as well as with elements from other groups, such as medical services. As a group, it is characterized as multi-functional involving a variety of operational responsibilities.

INTAKE/RELEASE CENTERFunction

As its name denotes, this center receives prisoners brought to the detention facility, releases persons from custody, and monitors departures to and returns from the courts. New arrivals will be received by personnel responsible for legal booking and identification. The center will serve as the repository for inmates' personal property (clothing and bulk items) and clean clothing. Small, high-value personal property will be stored in Administration. At the time of release from custody, persons will retrieve personal property and be legally discharged from this center.

Space

The total area is comprised of conventionally closed rooms, open areas, secure holding rooms, strategically placed control points and sallyports, and connecting corridors. While flexibility and adaptability to future change is an important design goal, this area will be relatively fixed due to the requirements of security and complex systematic flows of a variety of persons and groups.

Auto Sallyport -- will be a drive-in type that provides short term parking for at least two cars simultaneous with the ability to drive another vehicle in; a full size bus should be able to use the sallyport. Only one gate will be operable at a time and the operation should be interruptable. Gates will be operated by Master Control. Steps should be avoided between Sallyport and entrance; if grade changes are necessary, a ramp will be provided.

Master Control -- will be housed in a room with windows on at least three sides. Should be placed for direct visual access of entry and exit sallyport(s), interior of vehicle sallyport, and weapons storage lockers. Vehicle sallyport gates and other main points of ingress/egress will be surveilled by CCTV and other security systems. Water Closet should be inside the booth.

Intake Receiving. The interview rooms and secure holding rooms will have lockable doors with view panels. They will be equipped with furniture permanently bolted in place. Tables in the interview rooms will have solid barriers between table top and floor. The secure holding rooms will be equipped with benches and may have a writing table and chair; all secure holding rooms will have water closets. The safety cell will be equipped with padded surfaces, view panel in the door, and a toilet mounted flush with the floor. It will contain no furniture and controls for lights and toilet will be outside the cell. The general holding lounge will have controlled access from the booking desk and intake screening areas and will be improved casually. Carpet could be used as the floor covering; seating should be generally soft and supplemented by additional stacking chairs. The booking desk counter should be divided into two sections -- booking and release -- on opposite sides of the work area and directly related to the night magistrate areas, staff, and records.

Interrelationships

The spaces comprising the Intake/Release Center should be arranged to permit a logical procession of movement and holding related to the various stages of the intake and release processes. As a whole, the flow and resultant physical arrangement should be thought of as a loop which people flow to sequentially arranged services. Intake and release flows should be separate from one another. The following describe the essential steps to be accomplished.

Intake

- Enter Intake/Release Center through sallyport.
- Prisoner taken to night magistrate, booking desk or temporarily placed in secure holding or interview room.
- Screening and Pre-Trial disposition hearing in night magistrate area; prisoner waits in lounge pending release decision.
- Prisoner released through sallyport into public lobby or intake processing, i.e., shower, clothing issue, search and medical screening completed and escorted to intake housing through a sallyport.
- Formal booking and identification; telephone use permitted.

Intake -- Court Returnees.

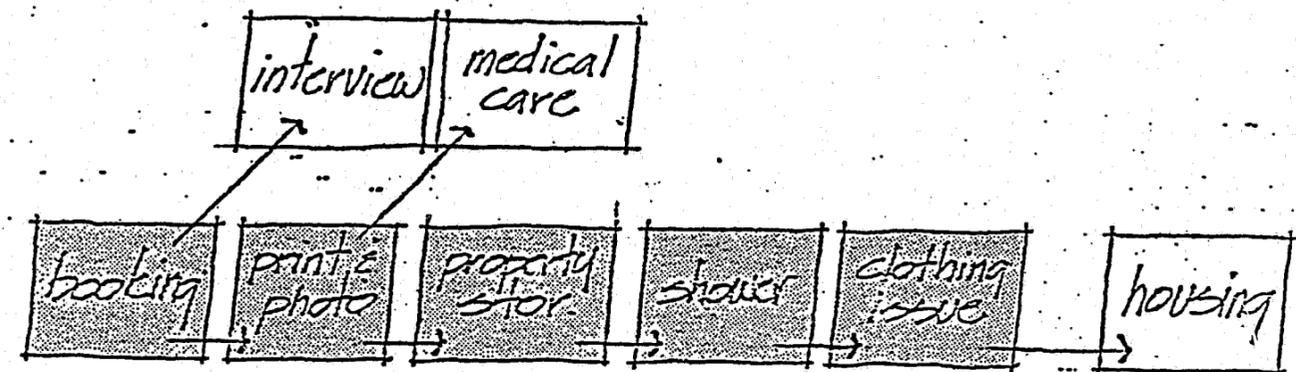
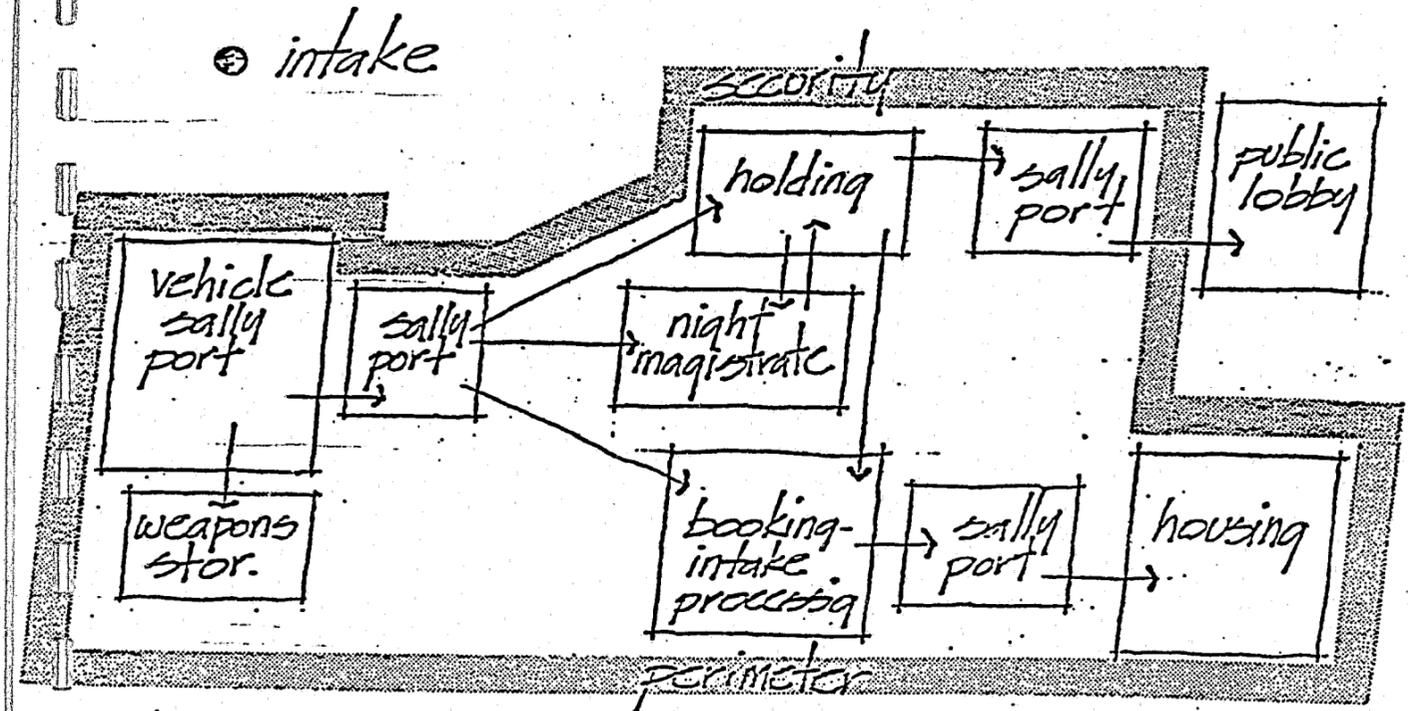
- Enter intake center through sallyport.
- Escorted to court processing area.
- Returnees logged in.
- Returnees escorted individually or in small groups to assigned residential unit.

Release.

- Persons returned from court to be discharged are escorted from the Court Processing Unit to the clothing storage area. Other releases commence this process at the detention area sallyport or from the waiting area.
- Personal clothing is returned and clothing change occurs in the dressing room.
- Legal discharge is completed at the release counter (booking area) and personal property is returned.
- Releases are discharged through the sallyport into the public lobby.

Location and Adjacencies

The following diagram illustrates the internal flows and adjacency requirements for the Intake/Release Center, As well as desirable relationships with other units. The design of the Intake/Release Center to facilitate smooth operation should be a matter of great concern and should receive special attention in the design phases.



• intake processing

PRE-TRIAL SCREENING

Introduction

Numerous studies of the Alaskan criminal justice system have cited the lack of formal pre-trial alternatives to incarceration, or adequate procedures for their implementation. The Corrections Master Plan, the Justice Facilities Planning Study, Bail in Anchorage, and the Criminal Justice Planning Agency's plan, Criminal Justice System, all recommend increased use of a variety of diversion programs at the pre-trial or pre-arraignment level. This section will summarize these past reports and outline the appropriate delivery mechanisms.

Legal Requirements

The State of Alaska Revised Criminal Code, as well as the Administrative Code, have no citations for pre-trial screening. The Division of Corrections' Institutional Manual also has no specific provisions regarding procedures for pre-trial screening. The Master Plan strongly recommends that the Division of Corrections establish uniform policy and procedures for pre-trial screening:

Standards and Goals

The reports mentioned above recommend certain specific steps be taken for screening of arrestees. The Master Plan presents a concise list of actions which are a useful starting point for evaluating various pre-trial options. Those Master Plan recommendations are:

1. A uniform criteria for eligibility for pretrial release.
2. Screening of all pretrial release candidates by corrections' community services personnel (and/or trained volunteers).
3. Community investigations of potential releasees by community services staff.
4. Pretrial release recommendations to the courts and district attorneys made by community services staff.
5. Community supervision of selected persons granted pre-trial release by corrections' community services personnel.
6. Procedures and criteria for dropping or indefinitely suspending charges for persons who perform satisfactorily on pretrial release.

This list of steps, while general in scope, provides a guide for handling screening and alternative programs for pre-trial bookings. Implementation of these guidelines can take a number of different forms, such as early case screening, bail reform, OR (own recognition) release, mediation/arbitration, medical release, supervised release, and pretrial diversion to community-based facilities. Rather than go into a detailed description of each mechanism, the recommendations of the Justice Facilities Planning Study offer a clear and concise recapitulation of each in an interdependent context:

PRETRIAL RELEASE AND DIVERSION

Regardless of what level of screening is determined, mechanisms for Pre-Booking Screening of all arrestees should be developed to save the expense of incarceration of persons who will not be charged, or whose case will be dismissed.

Regardless of what level of eligibility is determined, Pretrial Release Services should be developed in all regions to implement the release of all appropriate defendants at the earliest possible time. The service should include OR recommendations to the District Court, as well as the Superior Court, and should be structured to allow for the supervision and monitoring necessary in Supervised Release, where such programs are desired. Release criteria should be developed and community risk factors should be monitored by Community Release Boards. Pretrial service staff should have access to an AJIS terminal, as well as prior records for offenders, and they should establish and maintain a broad range of community resource contacts for referrals.

Regardless of what level of eligibility is determined, substance abuse screening of pretrial offenders should be implemented in each region, utilizing the Alcohol Screening Units now being planned, but including the evaluation of drug abusers for diversion. Recommendations should be made to the courts for diversion as well as for appropriate sentencing alternatives for both alcohol and drug-related offenses.

Regardless of what level of eligibility is determined, statutes are needed, and some mechanism should be developed in each region to allow for deferred prosecution and pretrial diversion of all appropriate defendants to community correctional alternatives, which should include restitution payments or volunteer community services, as well as vocational counseling and job placement and other services needed by the offenders.

Citizen Dispute Centers and Conciliation Board Projects should be considered as alternatives to conventional court systems where appropriate - especially in areas where village councils and other traditional Native units of local government can act in criminal justice matters within the framework of Native customs and values.

The 1976 study, State of Alaska Corrections' Task Force: Standards and Goals identified pre-trial screening as a major problem and put it directly into the context of diversion:

4.7 PROBLEM: LACK OF FORMAL DIVERSIONARY PROGRAMS.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals defines diversion as "formally acknowledged and organized efforts to utilize alternatives to initial or continued processing into the justice system. To qualify as diversion, such efforts must be undertaken prior to adjudication and after a legally proscribed action has occurred." The diversion process attempts to avoid or halt formal processing in favor of processing through a non-criminal means. For example, where driving while intoxicated is a criminal offense, alcoholism programs that provide alternatives to criminal processing would qualify as diversion.

The Task Force's solution was to rely heavily on the community to organize and operate diversion programs. The objective behind this approach is both economic as well as social - diverting arrestees from jail saves the high costs of incarceration. Their proposals include, like those of the Justice Facilities Planning Study, the establishment of new statutes to give pre-trial diversion the force of law:

4.7.1 GOAL: THE STATE OF ALASKA WILL ESTABLISH FORMAL DIVERSIONARY PROGRAMS.

- 4.7.1.1 Alcohol and drug programs should be instituted in every community and utilized as a diversionary resource.
- 4.7.1.2 Experimental pilot projects in pre-trial diversion should be encouraged. The projects should make maximum use of all community resources and reinforce an offender's positive ties with society.
- 4.7.1.3 The State of Alaska should set up a certification system for diversionary programs. Each community or area (members of criminal justice system and local municipality) should develop either a formal or informal diversionary program based on the needs and resources of their community to be presented for approval and certification. Programs would be monitored - records would be kept as to methods used, success rate, and the programs would be evaluated on a regular basis. Various means of funding to state subsidize these programs should be explored.
- 4.7.1.4 The Legislature should enact legislation delineating what responsibility, in any, the various state agencies have for crime and delinquency prevention. The Corrections Task Force would encourage the Legislature to request CJPA to submit a proposal outlining recommendations for this responsibility.

ACA standards for pre-trial screening summarize the preceding discussion:

5362 Where a statute permit, the facility administrator operates a diversion or release on recognizance (ROR) program. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

Discussion: Where possible, a diversion program should be utilized that makes use of citations in lieu of arrest or detention, and that refers special types of inmates, such as drug addicts and alcoholics, to facilities that can offer them more appropriate treatment. (See related Standards 5025, 5328, and 5363.)

5363 When a pre-trial intervention program, diversion program, or parole program is conducted in the facility, sufficient staff, space and equipment are provided to service the program. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

Discussion: Where pre-trial programs, such as release on recognizance (ROR), are conducted, or where there is a county parole or early release system, provision should be made for effective use of personnel and resources to meet the objectives.

Standards and goals developed by the National Sheriffs' Association essentially reiterate all of the points made in the various Alaskan studies. In addition, however, they discuss bail services which solve the basic problem for most arrestees who are incarcerated: lack of funds. The NSA recommends several innovative approaches:

One of these is a "revolving fund," which consists of several hundred dollars furnished by interested local citizens and kept in an account in a local bank. The account is in the care of a committee. When the sheriff identifies an individual who appears suitable for release on bond but is unable to post the collateral, the sheriff contacts the chairman of the committee and provides him with the necessary information. If the chairman agrees that the prisoner meets the criteria for use of the fund, collateral is posted for him. The defendant repays the fund as soon as he is able.

Another alternative is the development of a cadre of volunteers who serve as third party sponsors. These are stable, mature individuals who are willing and able to be available to the defendant in the event he has a problem and to see him on a periodic basis, ordinarily not oftener than once a week. (Jail Programs, p.11)

They further discuss the use of 24 hour magistrate services to divert arrestees from jail, as follows:

Whenever possible, diversion should take place prior to admission to the jail in order to avoid investment of the staff time which is necessary for full booking and admission procedures, to be followed shortly by the release process. This requires that other principals in the local criminal justice system be willing to decentralize decision-making: for example, grant authority to law enforcement officers to issue citation or summons in lieu of arrest within prescribed limits. In addition, arrangements for 24-hour authority to release on recognizance or to third party custody have been made possible in many jurisdictions by having a judge available around the clock or delegating such authority to a sufficient number of senior jail officials, within the limits of specified criteria, to insure that such authority is available on a 24-hour basis.

Program Implementation Guidelines

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has developed a concise set of procedural guidelines for pre-trial screening. These guidelines, in the opinion of the Consultant, are appropriate for the needs of the local detention process under consideration. In a step-by-step manner, procedures for the officer in the field, to decision-making at the jail, and the information-gathering system required to make a decision, are presented. The National Advisory Commission has established these procedures as standards, and organized them in such a way as to be practical rather than theoretical. The procedure for officers in the field is:

Standard 4.3 Alternatives to Arrest

Each criminal justice jurisdiction, State or local as appropriate, should immediately develop a policy, and seek enabling legislation where necessary, to encourage the use of citations in lieu of arrest and detention. This policy should provide:

1. Enumeration of minor offenses for which a police officer should be required to issue a citation in lieu of making an arrest or detaining the accused unless:
 - a. The accused fails to identify himself or supply required information;
 - b. The accused refuses to sign the citation;
 - c. The officer has reason to believe that the continued liberty of the accused constitutes an unreasonable risk of bodily injury to himself or others;
 - d. Arrest and detention are necessary to carry out additional legitimate investigative action;
 - e. The accused has no ties to the jurisdiction reasonably sufficient to assure his appearance, and there is a substantial risk that he will refuse to respond to the citation; or

f. It appears the accused has previously failed to respond to a citation or a summons or has violated the conditions of any pretrial release program.

2. Discretionary authority for police officers to issue a citation in lieu of arrest in all cases where the officer has reason to believe that the accused will respond to the citation and does not represent a clear threat to himself or others.
3. A requirement that a police officer making an arrest rather than issuing a citation specify the reason for doing so in writing. Superior officers should be authorized to reevaluate a decision to arrest and to issue a citation at the police station in lieu of detention.
4. Criminal penalties for willful failure to respond to a citation.
5. Authority to make lawful search incident to an arrest where a citation is issued in lieu of arrest.

Similar steps should be taken to establish policy encouraging the issuance of summons in lieu of arrest warrants where an accused is not in police custody. This policy should provide:

1. An enumeration of minor offenses for which a judicial officer should be required to issue a summons in lieu of an arrest warrant unless he finds that:
 - a. The accused has previously willfully failed to respond to a citation or summons or has violated the conditions of any pretrial release program.
 - b. The accused has no ties to the community and there is a reasonable likelihood that he will fail to respond to a summons.
 - c. The whereabouts of the accused is unknown or the arrest warrant is necessary to subject him to the jurisdiction of the court.
 - d. Arrest and detention are necessary to carry out additional legitimate investigative action.
2. Discretionary authority for judicial officers to issue a summons in lieu of an arrest warrant in all cases where the officer has reason to believe that the accused will respond to the summons.
3. A requirement that a judicial officer issuing a warrant instead of a summons state his reason for doing so in writing.
4. Criminal penalties for willful failure to respond to a summons.

To facilitate the use of citations and summons in lieu of arrests, police agencies should:

1. Develop through administrative rules specific criteria for police officers for determining whether to issue citations or to request issuance of a summons in lieu of arrest.
2. Develop training programs to instruct their officers in the need for and use of the citation and summons in lieu of arrest.
3. Develop a method of quickly verifying factual information given to police officers which if true would justify the issuance of a citation in lieu of arrest.
4. Develop a method of conducting a reasonable investigation concerning the defendant's ties to the community to present to the judicial officer at the time of application for a summons or an arrest warrant.

The next step, pre-trial screening at the detention facility, should be conducted as follows:

Standard 4.5 Procedures Relating to Pretrial Release and Detention Decisions

Each criminal justice jurisdiction, State or local as appropriate, should immediately develop procedures governing pre-trial release and detention decisions, as follows:

1. A person in the physical custody of a law enforcement agency on the basis of an arrest, with or without a warrant, should be taken before a judicial officer without unnecessary delay. In no case should the delay exceed 6 hours.
2. When a law enforcement agency decides to take a person accused of crime into custody, it should immediately notify the appropriate judicial officer or agency designated by him. An investigation should commence immediately to gather information relevant to the pretrial release or detention decision. The nature of the investigation should be flexible and generally exploratory in nature and should provide information about the accused including:
 - a. Current employment status and employment history.
 - b. Present residence and length of stay at such address.
 - c. Extent and nature of family relationships.
 - d. General reputation and character references.
 - e. Present charges against the accused and penalties possible upon conviction.
 - f. Likelihood of guilt or weight of evidence against the accused.
 - g. Prior criminal record.

- h. Prior record of compliance with or violation of pretrial release conditions.
 - i. Other facts relevant to the likelihood that he will appear for trial.
3. Pretrial detention or conditions substantially infringing on liberty should not be imposed on a person accused of crime unless:
 - a. The accused is granted a hearing, as soon as possible, before a judicial officer and is accorded the right to be represented by counsel (appointed counsel if he is indigent), to present evidence on his own behalf, to subpoena witnesses, and to confront and cross-examine the witnesses against him.
 - b. The judicial officer finds substantial evidence that confinement or restrictive conditions are necessary to insure the presence of the accused for trial.
 - c. The judicial officer provides the defendant with a written statement of his findings of fact, the reasons for imposing detention or conditions, and the evidence relied upon.
4. Where a defendant is detained prior to trial or where conditions substantially infringing on his liberty are imposed, the defendant should be authorized to seek periodic review of that decision by the judicial officer making the original decision. The defendant also should be authorized to seek appellate review of such a decision.
5. Whenever a defendant is released pending trial subject to conditions, his release should not be revoked unless:
 - a. A judicial officer finds after a hearing that there is substantial evidence of a willful violation of one of the conditions of his release or a court or grand jury has found probable cause to believe the defendant has committed a serious crime while on release.
 - b. The violation of conditions is of a nature that involves a risk of nonappearance or of criminal activity.
 - c. The defendant is granted notice of the alleged violation, access to official records regarding his case, the right to be represented by counsel (appointed counsel if he is indigent), to subpoena witnesses in his own behalf, and to confront and cross-examine witnesses against him.
 - d. The judicial officer provides the defendant a written statement of the findings of fact, the reasons for the revocation, and the evidence relied upon.
6. The defendant should be authorized to obtain judicial review of a decision revoking his release while awaiting trial.
7. The judicial officer or the reviewing court should be authorized to impose different or additional conditions in lieu of revoking the release and detaining the defendant.

Inmate Needs

Statewide data reported in the Corrections Master Plan indicates that more than sixty-five percent of those released prior to sentencing who were not charged with assaultive felonies, were eligible for pre-trial release when assessed under the Vera Institute scale.*

In addition to cost savings effected through a reduction in institutional inmate population, the release of arrestees deemed likely to appear for further proceedings and not potentially dangerous to others is consistent with the basic tenets of the philosophy and goals of Corrections as proposed in the Master Plan.

Functional Program

A committing magistrate sits at the present Anchorage Correctional Center Annex between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. Each arrestee and the arresting officer appear before the magistrate, prior to booking, for a pre-trial disposition determination. During the hours between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. arrestees are taken before a magistrate at the courthouse.

The magistrate, aided in his deliberations by information provided by the arresting officer, will determine whether the arrestee formally enters the justice system through the booking process or is diverted into any one of the alternate options. Because this appearance is not viewed as a formal initial judicial proceeding, defense and prosecuting attorneys are not required. However, the proceeding is tape recorded.

While the current program has resulted in a reduction in historical pre-trial jail incarceration rates, the Master Plan indicates that though application of uniform release criteria and other legislative changes** the unadjusted year 2000 average daily population could be reduced by as much as 79 inmates.***

Program and architectural development of the facility should not be significantly impacted by such changes in legislation. An office for the magistrate sized to accommodate interviews and hearings after normal court hours should be located so as to provide for joint-use of holding facilities with the booking area.

*Alaska Corrections Master Plan, "Adult Community Corrections Services," p.51

**Ibid., Criminal Justice Decision Making, p.6.

***Ibid., Facility Capacity Needs Under Various Policy Options, p.3.

HEALTH SERVICES

Legal Requirements

The Alaska Administrative Code establishes the requirement for the provision of health services and the limitations on the scope of these services.

7 AAC 60.005. Health Inspection Upon Admission. (a) An institution must provide for the safekeeping, housing, care, and subsistence of those persons sought to be admitted under sec. 20 of this chapter unless the admitting institutional staff member finds the person to be unconscious or in immediate need of medical attention, in which case the admitting staff member shall advise the remanding or admitting party to contact responsible medical authority. The admission process may not be commenced until the admitting staff member is satisfied that the admittee has received medical attention, unless admission is sought under AS 47.37.170(b) and sec. 20(5) of this chapter.

(b) During the admission process the admitting staff member shall determine whether the admittee is in need of any medical attention by inspecting for obvious injuries or illnesses, and by inquiring about any medical problems or recent use of medication or unprescribed drugs. Persons who appear to be ill, injured or incapacitated by alcohol, narcotics or similar agents, but not in immediate need of medical attention, must be given medical attention as soon as practical. A written record must be kept of the admission interview and health inspection. (Eff. 9/10/77, Reg. 63)

7 AAC 60.120. Health Services. (a) The director shall act to ensure that adequate medical services are provided to all prisoners.

(b) Each prisoner must be given a physical examination within seven days after initial admission to an institution. If a prisoner indicates a need for medical services, health services personnel shall visit him as soon as practical and provide needed treatment.

(c) If the institutional physician prescribes unusual or especially costly medical or dental procedures which exceed the scope of basic medical or dental care, the physician shall obtain the consent of the director before implementing such a course of treatment. After consultation with medical authorities, the director may disapprove medical or dental procedures directed toward ailments which do not constitute a threat to the prisoner's health or well-being.

(d) The institutional physician shall supervise the prescription and administration of medication. The institutional

physician may designate appropriate staff members to assist him. The superintendent of each institution shall device procedures to prevent access by prisoners to pharmaceuticals and medical reports. Only correctional officers who have graduated from a training program for the administration of medication, may administer prescription medication.

(e) Pre-release medical examinations may be provided.
(Eff. 9/10/77, Reg.63)

The Division of Corrections Institutional Manual sets forth the policy structure to support the Administrative Code requirements, section 309.

The Superintendents of adult correctional institutions will provide health services to all offenders committed to their care. The health services and medical care provided will be in accordance with accepted medical practice and the appropriate state regulations for health services. The superintendent will provide these services through agreement or contractual arrangements with medical, dental and other clinical services consistent with the resources available within his area. When medical or dental services are in need as determined by the physician serving the institution, but unavailable in the area, arrangements will be made to obtain these services by transferring the offender to another institution or facility.

Section 309.1 Dental services for inmates will be extended or limited to the following benefits as a Division of Corrections' responsibility.

Emergency Services:

- Control bleeding.
- Relieve pain.
- Eliminate acute infection.
- Operative procedures required to prevent pulpal death and imminent loss of teeth.
- Treatment of injuries to teeth and/or repair of supporting dental structures caused by accident or injury.

Treatment of teeth with acute infection or severe pain:

- Root canal therapy only in the absence of moderate or advanced periodontal disease and where no teeth in the quadrant are missing or where such tooth can be restored conventionally with amalgam, composite or temporary crown restoration.

- Extraction if one or more teeth in the quadrant are missing and where conditions would preclude its restoration for a future abutment tooth.

Operative procedures to prevent pulpal death:

- Removal of decay and use of temporary filling material, amalgam or composite restoration.

No dental services with respect to congenital malformation, cosmetic surgery, or dentistry for purely cosmetic reasons are to be assumed as a Division responsibility.

Standards and Guidelines

The advisory organizations cited below have developed extensive and detailed standards for health service delivery. To avoid excessive repetition only those of the Department of Justice are quoted extensively as they best reflect standards substantially adopted by all the other organizations.

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning & Architecture

Adequate medical examination facilities and offices should be provided.

Medical facilities should be designed and equipped according to the standards of the American Medical Association.

At least one space should be provided to house those who are ill or who are suspected of having a contagious disease, unless sufficient arrangements can be made with appropriate facilities outside of the correctional facility.

National Sheriffs' Association

Examination of every new prisoner.

Doctor always accessible.

Sick call daily.

Adequate health services staff to number of prisoners.

Maximum use of community health facilities.

American Correctional Association

5161 If medical services are delivered in the facility, adequate space, equipment, supplies and materials, as determined by the responsible physician, are provided for the performance of primary health care delivery.
(Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

5173 At least one person per shift has training in receiving screening, basic life support, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and recognition of symptoms of the illnesses most common to the facility. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

5176 Dental care is provided to each inmate under the direction and supervision of a dentist, licensed in the state, as follows:

Dental screening within 14 days of admission;
Dental hygiene services within 14 days of admission;
Dental examinations within three months of admission; and
Dental treatment, not limited to extractions, within three months of admission when the health of the inmate would otherwise be adversely affected.
(Detention--Essential, Holding--Not Applicable)

5177 Screening and referral for care are provided to mentally ill or retarded inmates whose adaptation to the detention environment is significantly impaired. The responsible physician has provided a written list of symptoms or behavior indicative of mental illness and retardation and has designated, in advance, specific referral sources.
(Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

5178 Facility personnel are trained regarding recognition of symptoms of mental illness and retardation.
(Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

5180 When not provided in a community health facility, detoxification from alcohol, opiates, barbiturates and similar drugs is performed at the facility under medical supervision.
(Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

U.S. Department of Justice

001 An appropriately licensed or certified physician is responsible for the facility's medical services pursuant to a written agreement between the governmental funding agency responsible for the facility and/or facility administrator and the responsible physician or qualified medical authority.

002 The physician has no restrictions imposed upon him by the facility administration regarding the practice of medicine; however, security regulations applicable to facility personnel also apply to the medical personnel.

004 Written standard operating procedures approved by the responsible physician exist for the following:

*Receiving screening;
Health appraisal data collection;
Non-emergency medical services;

*Applicable to Holding Facilities where indicated by asterisk.

*Emergency medical and dental services;
*Deciding the emergency nature of illness or injury;
Dental screening, hygiene, examination and treatment;
Provision of medical and dental prostheses;
*First aid;
*Notification of next of kin or legal guardian in case of serious illness, injury or death;
Providing chronic care;
Providing convalescent care;
Providing medical preventive maintenance;
*Screening, referral and care of mentally ill and retarded inmates;
*Implementing the special medical program;
*Delousing procedures;
*Detoxification procedures; and
*Pharmaceuticals, periodic laboratory and medical re-examinations.

007 Treatment by medical personnel other than a physician is performed pursuant to written standing or direct orders. In lieu of standing orders, nationally certified physician assistants and nurse practitioners may practice within the limits of their national certification(s) providing that such practice(s) is consistent with state law and authorized by the responsible physician.

008 Where medical services are delivered in the facility, there is adequate space for the examination and treatment of inmates in private; and equipment, supplies and materials, as determined by the responsible physician, are provided for the performance of primary health care delivery.

009 The facility provides 24 hour emergency medical and dental care availability. The written plan approved by the responsible physician outlines the following if 24 hour emergency care is not provided within: (1) Arrangements exist for the use of one or more designated hospital emergency rooms or other appropriate health facilities; (2) Arrangements have been made for the use of an emergency medical vehicle; (3) Where the emergency health facility is not located in the nearby community, arrangements have been made for emergency on-call physician and dentist service; and (4) Personnel responsible for each shift are fully informed about emergency care procedures including the method and route for transporting patients to the hospital.

010 First aid kit(s) and emergency drug and equipment boxes are on hand in all facilities. The responsible physician approves the contents, number, location and procedure for periodic inspection of the kit(s).

011 Receiving screening is performed on all inmates by a member of the health care staff upon admission to the facility before being placed in the general population or housing area. The findings are recorded on a printed screening form approved by the responsible physician.

*Applicable to Holding Facilities where indicated by asterisk.

015 Inmates' medical complaints are collected daily and reviewed and responded to by medically trained personnel according to priority of need. In all cases, inmates receive treatment for medical problems as promptly as possible.

016 Written policy and procedure specify that appearances at sick call is an inmate right and not a privilege. Sick call is conducted by a physician and/or other qualified medical personnel and is available to each inmate at a minimum of five times per week. (Not applicable to Holding Facilities)

021 Chronic care, convalescent care and medical preventive maintenance are provided to inmates of the facility.

022 Medical and dental prostheses are provided when the health of the inmate-patient would otherwise be adversely affected as determined by the responsible physician and, where appropriate, in consultation with the responsible dentist. (Not applicable to Holding Facilities)

023 Dental care is provided to each inmate under the direction and supervision of a dentist appropriately licensed as follows:

Dental screening within 14 days of admission;
Dental hygiene services within 30 days of admission;
Dental examinations within three months or admission; and
Dental treatment, not limited to extractions, upon request, when the dental health of the inmate would be adversely affected. (Holding facilities see Medical Care Standard 009)

024 Screening and referral for care are provided to mentally ill or retarded inmates whose adaptation to the environment is significantly impaired. Facility personnel are trained regarding recognition of symptoms of mental illness and retardation. At a minimum, the responsible physician has provided a written list of symptoms or behavior indicative of mental illnesses and a qualified mental retardation professional has furnished similar information with respect to retardation. Specific treatment sources for the mentally ill and habilitation services for the retarded are designated in advance by these persons.

025 A special program exists for (1) disabled, handicapped, and infirm inmates, (2) inmates with severe emotional disturbances, and (3) retarded and developmentally disabled inmates, who require close medical, psychiatric, psychological, or habilitative supervision. A written individualized treatment plan for each of these inmates is developed by a physician after appropriate multi-disciplinary consultation. The plan includes directions to medical and non-medical personnel regarding their roles in the care, supervision and habilitation of these inmates.

027 Detoxification from alcohol, opiates, barbiturates and similar drugs is performed at the facility under medical supervision when not provided in a community health facility.

031 Access to the medical record is controlled by the responsible physician. The physician-patient privilege applies to the medical record.

032 The medical record file is not in any way part of the confinement record.

038 In facilities where women are housed, there are medical services to meet the special health needs of women including the availability of an obstetrician, gynecologist, and family planning services. Accommodations for all necessary pre-natal and post-natal care and treatment are made available. (Not applicable to Holding Facilities)

Inmate Needs

The majority of the pre-trial inmates are young males. The female inmates are also primarily in the young age groups. For each group it is likely that more than one-half will be unemployed at the time of booking into jail. Previous employment has usually been in an unskilled or semi-skilled capacity.

It is not surprising that this previous lower economic status has led to neglect in maintenance of health, particularly of eyes and teeth. A major area of need is mental health. This latter category embraces several groups - the mentally incompetent; drug cases; those in a state of crisis, indicated by withdrawal or by manic behavior; schizoid types; etc.

Alcohol and drug cases are considerable in number. Drunk drivers, who frequently come from an older age group, generally are cited and released shortly after they have become sober enough to manage or someone has picked them up. The drug cases, which generally involve people in the low to middle twenties, often require further detention. Both groups are in a sense medical cases but the drug cases are more apt to become so in a formal way than are the alcohol cases.

The typical needs are, therefore, for:

Detection of health problems, by systematic screening and examination;

General health maintenance;

Acute inpatient care where required;

A general range of specialized ambulatory care, particularly ophthalmology and dentistry.

Additional needs are those relating to immoderate use of alcohol and drugs and those that derive from emotional disturbances or from an impaired or unbalanced mental state.

Community Resources

Patients whose medical condition demands they be hospitalized are treated at local hospitals such as the Alaska Hospital and Medical Center or Providence Hospital.

The State contracts with local dentists for the provision of dental services to institutionalized inmates.

When it is determined by corrections personnel that an inmate is in need of professional psychiatric treatment of the counseling or therapy type, community organizations or private psychiatrists are utilized for that purpose. One such organization is the Open Door Clinic, a multi-service agency.

The Alaska Psychiatric Institute, an Anchorage area mental hospital, accepts those inmates in need of close observation and intense professional psychiatric treatment.

Because there is no recommendation for change in the present health service delivery mechanism, there should be no added costs accruing to the Division of Corrections resulting from the implementation of this service.

Functional Program

The range of health services to be provided within the scope of the program should include:

Determination by the booking officer of apparent need for immediate medical attention in the case of every person brought in;

Availability of medical service around the clock, seven days a week;

Screening and taking of a medical history of all persons held for over 72 hours; chest X-ray;

Daily sick call;

Emergency service as required;

Referral to specialty clinics at a hospital as required;

Special diets or medication as determined from sources previously giving service or resulting from new examination/diagnosis;

Surgery as required, at a hospital;

Intensive, intermediate and general medical care as required, at a hospital.

Special services proposed for the detention facility are:

A sobering-up regimen for drunk drivers and gross intoxication cases (where an infraction of the law has occurred), with referral to a detoxification program;

Regular availability at the facility of dental service, emphasizing remedial work and preventive care;

Regular eye clinics at the facility;

Supervised care at the facility of post-stabilized drug detoxification cases.

Individual sessions on the premises by mental health specialists.

It should be noted that the Division of Corrections is currently reviewing the entire scope of its health services with the goal of satisfying American Medical Association recommendations. This program was prepared in anticipation of the results of that review.

Inmate Participation

The Anchorage correctional facilities have reported that, on the average, five percent of the inmates are in medical segregation daily. Based on that experience it can be predicted that at year 2000 approximately eight inmates will require medical segregation within the pre-trial facility.

Space Needs

The unit has been programmed much as a small medical clinic with a small infirmary (convalescent inmate room) attached. The spaces are individually detailed in the space data sheets at the end of this chapter.

The pivot point for the suite is the nurses' station. This is an open type-work-station from which the doors to all rooms can be observed with easy access to each room. It is particularly important that the interior of the safety holding room be directly visible from the nurses' station.

The waiting area should be part of this centered open area around which the other rooms are grouped.

The doctors' office is a consultation room that should be located next to the examination room. This room serves both the medical doctor and the mental health specialist (at scheduled times). The medical services' area ranks third to the booking desk and master control in priority for being centered to all other functions. It should however, be immediately adjacent to the booking area.

HOUSING SERVICES

Legal Requirements

Alaska Statutes, sec. 33.30.040, requires "The commissioner shall provide suitable prison facilities for the safekeeping, housing, care and subsistence of all persons charged or convicted of offenses against the state, or held as witnesses, or otherwise, under authority of the law of the state." The Alaska Administrative Code is silent on the subject of housing standards.

Standards and Guidelines

Standards by all of the advisory organizations are virtually identical. Key provisions are as follows:

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

A classification system should be used to provide the basis for residential assignment for individuals.

Pre-trial and post-trial detainees should be separately housed.

Prisoners suffering from disabilities should have separate housing.

Serious and multiple offenders should be kept separate from those who were convicted for a first or minor offense.

Single occupancy cells should be utilized.

National Sheriffs' Association

Residential areas should minimize confinement and maximize individual opportunities.

They should provide for classification of inmates into separate living units and separate pre-trial from post-trial, maximum, medium, and minimum security, work release, females from males, juveniles from adults, and medically or mentally ill from all others.

Assignments should be made on the bases of a thorough diagnosis and assessment process.

Individual detention rooms must be provided for each inmate detained more than four to eight hours, except for work-release inmates.

American Correctional Association provides the following guidelines for housing, in addition to those already mentioned above.

5121 The facility is geographically accessible to criminal justice agencies (law enforcement, prosecutor, courts), community agencies, and inmates' lawyers, families and friends. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

5124 The facility is designed and constructed so that inmates can be segregated according to existing laws and regulations, or according to the facility's classification plan. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Important)

U.S. Department of Justice standards do not extend beyond those already presented, except for the following details regarding segregation:

003 The facility provides for separate management of the following categories:

Unconvicted females;
Convicted females;
Unconvicted males;
Convicted males;
Other classes of detainees where appropriate, e.g., witnesses, civil prisoners; and
Community custody inmates, e.g., work releases, weekenders, trustees.

Functional Program

The design of the residential areas in the new facility is open to a variety of solutions to the problem of combining normalcy with security. The Consultant recommends that a cluster approach be taken because of the improvements in both areas over past designs. Each cluster would have its own dayroom/dining area in the center, with a control station in the middle with clear views into all modules. Changing security needs can be easily accommodated by keeping certain inmates confined while others use the general purpose spaces.

The rooms in the clusters can be arranged in smaller groups or modules depending upon the purposes of each cluster and optimum building configuration. In a special purpose cluster, a module within a cluster may be separated from the remainder; in typical clusters, the entire area may be opened and available for use. In the latter case, involving the majority of the detention facility, the residents would be permitted movement within the security perimeter surrounding the cluster. Staff assigned to the cluster would circulate through the cluster, participate in programs and services, and be available to maintain order.

Thus, with the ability to provide small residential modules that separate significant inmate classifications, the number of modules comprising a cluster and the size of the cluster can be varied on the basis of operational efficiency and the number of inmates one fixed security post can adequately supervise.

In light of initial capital outlay reductions, possible consideration should be given to the provision of dormitory type housing for inmates involved in pre-release programs such as work, educational or similar release programs. As noted in the Standards and Guidelines section, the National Sheriffs' Association exempts such inmates from the

individual detention room recommendation supported by most authorities and advisory organizations for those inmates not involved in external programming.

Inmates in pre-release programs, whether work or educational in focus, normally find opportunity and time for private thought and reflection out of the correctional institution environment. Their need for private space is considerably lessened as they normally spend most of their waking hours outside the institution.

The design of housing modular spaces, with inmate room separation walls omitted, would provide dormitory housing for pre-release inmates. This along with the installation of rough plumbing for future fixture attachment could reduce initial capital costs without restricting the flexibility to provide single rooms should future inmate or program needs require. The following charts summarize the housing categories provided in each projection increment.

Space Needs

Housing clusters as programmed will accommodate a total of 216 adults detained while awaiting judicial action. Detained persons will remain in these residential areas at all times except for visits to the courts and centralized program and service delivery locations (e.g., education complex).

Residential clusters will accommodate all normal living functions including sleeping, dining, recreation, visiting, and personal hygiene. Each cluster will be surveilled by one staff post.

Each single room will be identical in size and furnishings. Doors will be lockable and contain a shatterproof window and a light control.

Separate allocations for day space and living room space may be consolidated into a single area. When the total multipurpose space is consolidated for an entire cluster, areas should be designated by use of architectural and interior design features (e.g., modifications in decor, variations in ceiling heights, etc.). Showers must be accessible from the multipurpose area and allocated to each unit.

All other spaces programmed will be shared by a cluster and monitored by staff assigned to the cluster office. The cluster office will contain security monitoring and control equipment. The cluster office and staff assigned to it will be within the cluster. Food will be delivered to and distributed from the pantry to the entire cluster; the pantry will be equipped with a pass-through window, warm-up oven, sink, and utensil storage.

PROPOSED INITIAL
HOUSING CLUSTER SCHEME
ANCHORAGE PRETRIAL FACILITY
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>RATED CAPACITY</u>	<u>NO. OF CLUSTERS</u>	<u>TOTAL ROOMS</u>
<u>Male:</u>			
General Housing	48	1	48
Disciplinary Housing	6		
Administrative Housing	6		
Short-term Housing	12		
Trustee Housing	12		
TOTAL MALES	84		
		1	48
<u>Female:</u>			
General Housing	9		
Segregation Housing	3		
TOTAL FEMALES	12		
TOTAL RATED CAPACITY			<u>96</u>

PROPOSED 1990
HOUSING CLUSTER SCHEME
ANCHORAGE PRETRIAL FACILITY
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>RATED CAPACITY</u>	<u>NO. OF CLUSTERS</u>	<u>TOTAL ROOMS</u>
<u>Male:</u>			
General Housing	84	2	96
Administrative Housing	12		
Disciplinary Housing	24	1	48
Short-term Housing	24		
Trustee Housing	24		
TOTAL MALES	168		
		.75	36
<u>Female:</u>			
General Housing	9		
Segregation Housing	3		
TOTAL FEMALES	12		
TOTAL RATED CAPACITY			<u>180</u>

PROPOSED 2000
HOUSING CLUSTER SCHEME
ANCHORAGE PRETRIAL FACILITY
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

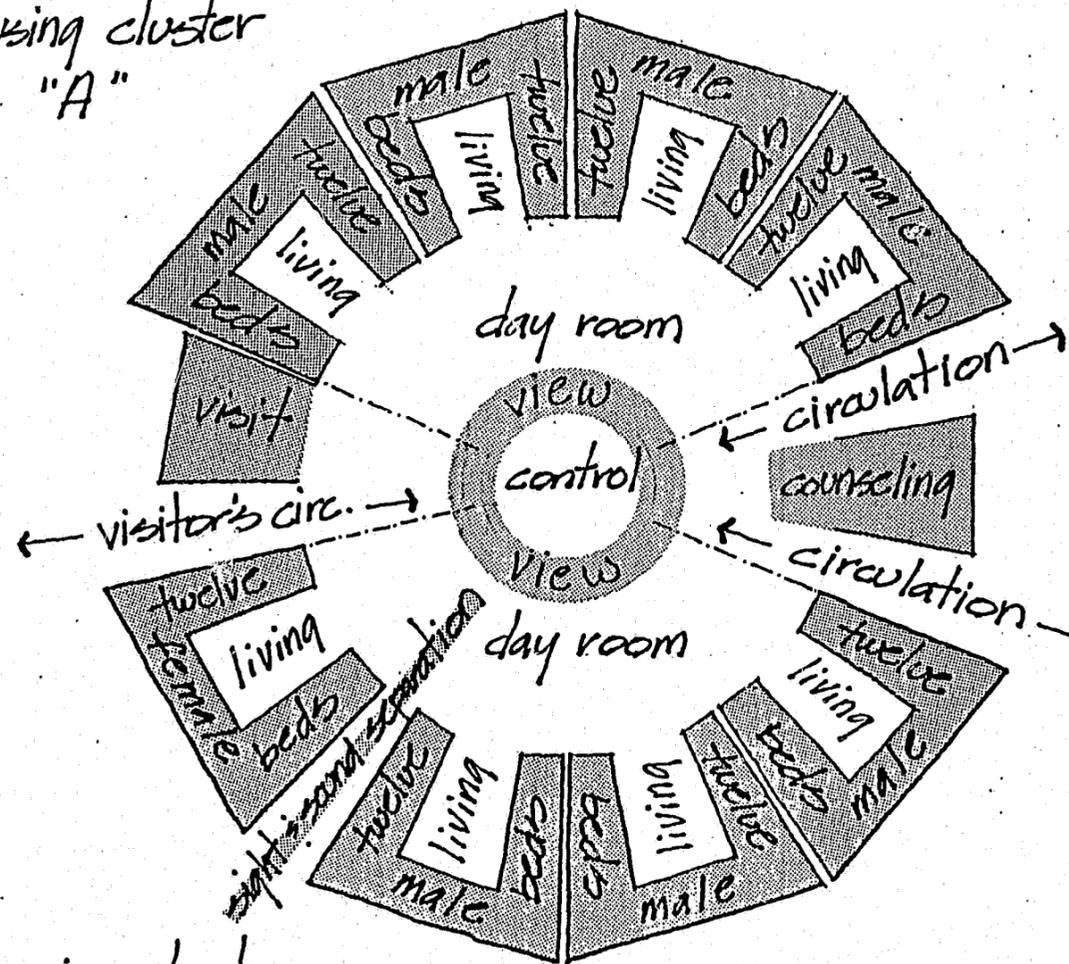
<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>RATED CAPACITY</u>	<u>NO. OF CLUSTERS</u>	<u>TOTAL ROOMS</u>
<u>Male:</u>			
General Housing	96	2	96
Disciplinary Housing	24	1	48
Trustee Housing 1	24		
Administrative Housing	12	1	48
Short-Term Housing	36		
TOTAL MALES	192		
<u>Female:</u>			
General Housing	18	.5	24
Segregation Housing	6		
TOTAL FEMALES	24		
TOTAL RATED CAPACITY			<u>216</u>

To summarize, the residential areas of the new facility should include:

- all single rooms, each containing its own windows, toilet and lavatory, single bed, storage for personal effects, writing surface, chair and tackboard;
- rooms grouped into small housing units (6 to 16 rooms each with 12 rooms as typical) and arranged around a living room space;
- several housing units totalling approximately 48 rooms, be clustered around shared support facilities;
- the greatest degree of standardization of architectural design for all clusters to insure maximum flexibility of use for all beds;
- dining facilities, including eating area, serving area, and cart-reception area (see section on food service below for further comment);
- appropriate use of color, modular seating, movable furniture and natural light to provide normative residential qualities;
- telephones for free local calls and collect long-distance calls;
- visiting rooms, including both open contact and non-contact (see section on visiting below for further comment); a
- dayroom area for leisure time use (see section on recreation following for further discussion).

The following figure, a schematic layout of a typical residential cluster is presented. Although the exact design will be determined by the architect, this layout provides all necessary space with both security and openness. The control station is near the entrance yet is also centrally located; the dayroom is independent of the housing modules yet adjacent to the control station. The housing modules are situated such that all inmate housing would have external light yet be completely secure. In these ways most if not all of the diverse parameters are fulfilled.

housing cluster
"A"



housing cluster
"B"

● intake housing

multi-purpose,
mini-gym, etc.

kitchen,
laundry, etc.

WOMEN'S FACILITIES

As presented earlier, Alaska law stipulates segregation of male from female inmates. The housing cluster arrangement has been programmed to provide all minimum required facilities for women within their own residential unit.

There has been programmed inmate housing for 24 pre-trial women, to fulfill year 2000 population forecasts. This housing wing has been proposed to be located in the cluster immediately adjacent to the Intake/Release Center, to minimize travel through male units. The women's wing has its own self-contained showers, dayroom/dining, interview and telephone areas.

For education, religious, and other programs and activities, women will use facilities scheduled for time periods when no male inmates will be allowed access, and for special demonstration classes, films, and other entertainment or education, women could attend with the men, but a matron should be present at all times. For outdoor recreation separate scheduling of the outdoor area should fulfill requirements for exercise.

As stated in the A.C.A. Standards, "There is equal access to programs and services for male and female inmates" (Standard 5273, December 1977, pg. 56). In addition to this, special provision should be made for women inmates in two areas of concern. These are:

- Medical. In addition to regular medical services, there should be provision for OB-GYN services for women prisoners.
- Counseling. Studies suggest that certain kinds of counseling are particularly needed by women offenders. Women offenders are frequently single parents, and many are "extremely emotionally dependent" on a mate or male figure.* For single parents, specialized counseling that should be available includes: family planning, family life counseling (such as "Parent Effectiveness Training") and consumer education. To overcome the issues in emotional dependence, intensive group counseling focusing on self-definition and self-realization would be appropriate.** These characteristics may not hold true for all women and may be subject to change as female criminality increases. Participation in the counseling should, in any case, be voluntary.

*Evaluation Report, Santa Clara County Women's Residential Center, June 1, 1977.

**Bay Area Quest Program, Inc., Final Report, Contra Costa County Study of Female Offenders, June 28, 1976; Pre-Trial Intervention Programs and Related Services for Women in Washington, D.C., May 6, 1976.

VISITING

Legal RequirementsThe Alaska Administrative Code:

7 AAC 60.130. Visitation. (a) Visitation must be conducted consistent with security requirements and availability of space within each institution.

The director shall schedule visiting hours not less than two days per week and on state holidays.

Hospitalized prisoners must be allowed to receive visitors consistent with the visitation rules of the institution and with the consent of medical authorities.

A limited number of relatives or friends may visit a prisoner at any time of day or night within 24 hours of his initial admission to the institution on new criminal charges, subject to section 15 of this chapter.

The Division of Corrections Institutional Manual:

As visits with family and friends are an important part of any treatment program, offenders should be encouraged and given the opportunity to maintain constructive outside contacts.

Consistent with the security requirements and availability of space in each institution, visiting will be conducted informally and openly.

The Superintendent shall schedule visiting hours not less than two times per week and on state holidays.

Special visiting schedules may be arranged for offenders on work release or involved in other community programs.

Standards and GuidelinesAmerican Correctional Association:

5315 The number of visitors an inmate may receive and the length of visits are limited only by facility schedules and space and personnel constraints, except where there are substantial reasons to justify such limitation. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

5316 For inmates who do not represent a substantial security risk, policy and procedure provide visiting facilities to permit informal communication, including opportunity for physical contact. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Not Applicable)

5317 Written policy and procedure govern visiting for high risk inmates. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning & Architecture

Adequate provisions should be made for both separated (secure) and open (contact) visiting.

All visiting spaces should be dignified, comfortable, and pleasant.

Outdoor visiting facilities (with facilities for children) are highly desirable.

Separated (secure) visiting arrangements should include adequate privacy, good acoustics, and functional speaking devices.

Adequate telephone service and regular telephone calling privileges should be available.

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

The environment should be as normal as possible.

Maximum security arrangements should be reserved if necessary.

Weekend visits and home furlough should be planned regularly.

National Sheriffs' Association

A system for conducting visits to prisoners should be prescribed.

U.S. Department of Justice Standards

011 The facility devotes sufficient space, time and personnel to maximize visiting opportunities for inmates. Visiting facilities should allow for physical contact between inmates and the visitors of their choice except in those specific cases where such a procedure would jeopardize the safety or security of the facility.

013 Written policy and procedure govern special visits for persons who have come long distances, to hospitalized inmates, to inmates in disciplinary status, between inmates and attorneys or clergy, etc.

002 There is no limit on the volume of mail an inmate may send or receive, or on the length, language, content or source of such mail or publications, except where there is clear and convincing evidence to justify such limitations.

003 Incoming and outgoing mail is not held for more than 24 hours, excluding weekends and holidays.

004 Inmate mail, both incoming and outgoing is not read or censored, except where there is clear and convincing evidence that a particular item of correspondence threatens the safety or security of the institution, a public official, or any other person, or is being used in furtherance of illegal activities.

006 Written policy and procedure specify that inmates are permitted to send sealed letters to a specified class of persons and organizations, including, but not limited to: courts; counsel; officials or the confining authority; Federal, state and local chief executive officers and criminal justice officials; administrators of grievance systems; and members of the paroling authority. Mail to inmates from this specified class of persons and organizations may be opened only to inspect for contraband and only in the presence of the inmate.

007 Indigent inmates receive a postage allowance sufficient to maintain family and community ties and for all letters to their attorneys and to the courts.

008 Written policy and procedure provide for the forwarding of mail after transfer or release.

009 Written policy and procedure provide for inmate access to telephone facilities.

Functional Program and Space Needs

There are two basic types of visiting - contact and non-contact; two modes of the former are proposed, for a total of three types of visiting.

Non-Contact. This type provides high security. It precludes physical contact between users, providing visual and audio contact only. Involves a counter with floor-to-ceiling divider, affording visual contact via tempered glass, or similarly secure panel, and voice contact by telephone or box. Each space accommodates one inmate and one visitor per visit, and requires approximately 60 sq. ft. Non-contact spaces are preferably supervised directly by staff; however, direct supervision may be supplemented by CCTV. Design may include a removable divider for future conversion to a contact visitation use.

According to the NSA and the National Clearinghouse this form of visiting is unpleasant and destructive to personal relationships and is not to be recommended except in the most extreme cases. Current correctional trends are away from this method and in favor of open-contact visiting.* However, this remains the only acceptable means of visiting for inmates who have violated rules and have lost staff trust.

*National Sheriffs' Association, Inmates' Legal Rights, 1974, pg. 42

Non-contact visiting is easily supervised and, therefore, permits great flexibility in visiting hours and volume relative to demands of staff time for supervision of visits. It prevents passage of contraband and violence. It avoids or reduces the incidence of coercion between inmates to have contraband brought to the facility by visitors. It also eliminates the need for post-visit searches of the prisoner and may allow the guard to tend to other duties or supervision at the same time, resulting in conservation of staff time and numbers.

Contact: The first form is limited contact visiting, usually consisting of the prisoner and visitor sitting across an open table from each other with perhaps a barrier beneath to discourage contraband.

A legitimate criticism of this form of contact visiting, along with other forms, is that they require full time supervision, for the risk of contraband is high. Therefore, the guards must be constantly present and alert during visiting hours, or searches must be conducted afterward.

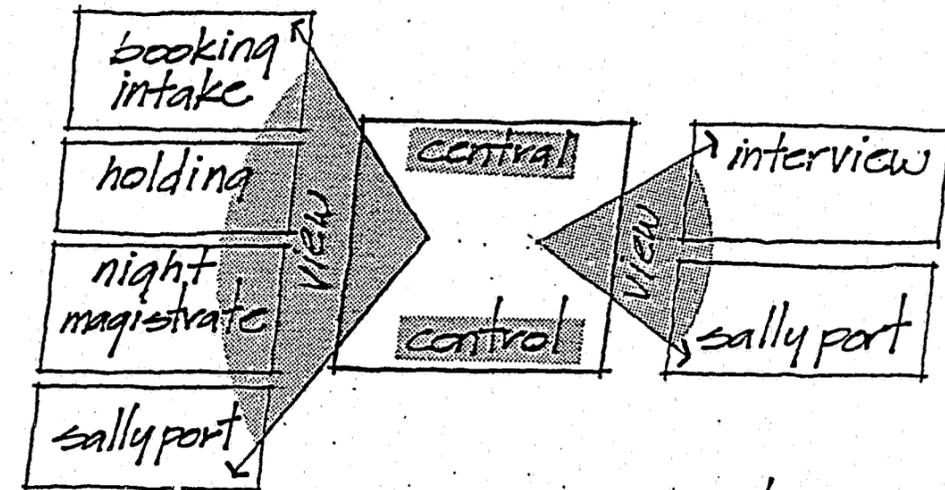
Again, this form of visiting, though considered preferable to non-contact does not meet standards for humane and reasonable visiting procedures recommended by the NSA and others. In fact, there is question as to the trade-off in security here versus the small amount of improvement in visiting arrangements.

Open contact is the second form of contact visiting. It usually consists of open-contact in a lounge type of room or area. As with limited-contact visiting, there may be an increase in staff time and numbers required by this method. It is proposed that open contact visiting opportunities and facilities be provided, but that post-visit searches of inmates be used to stop the flow of contraband into the residential clusters. The degree to which contact visitation is implemented will be primarily dependent upon the staffing shown to be required to supervise the visitation. Finishes and equipment must anticipate family visits, including children, of four to five persons. Supplemental natural light is desirable, though not essential.

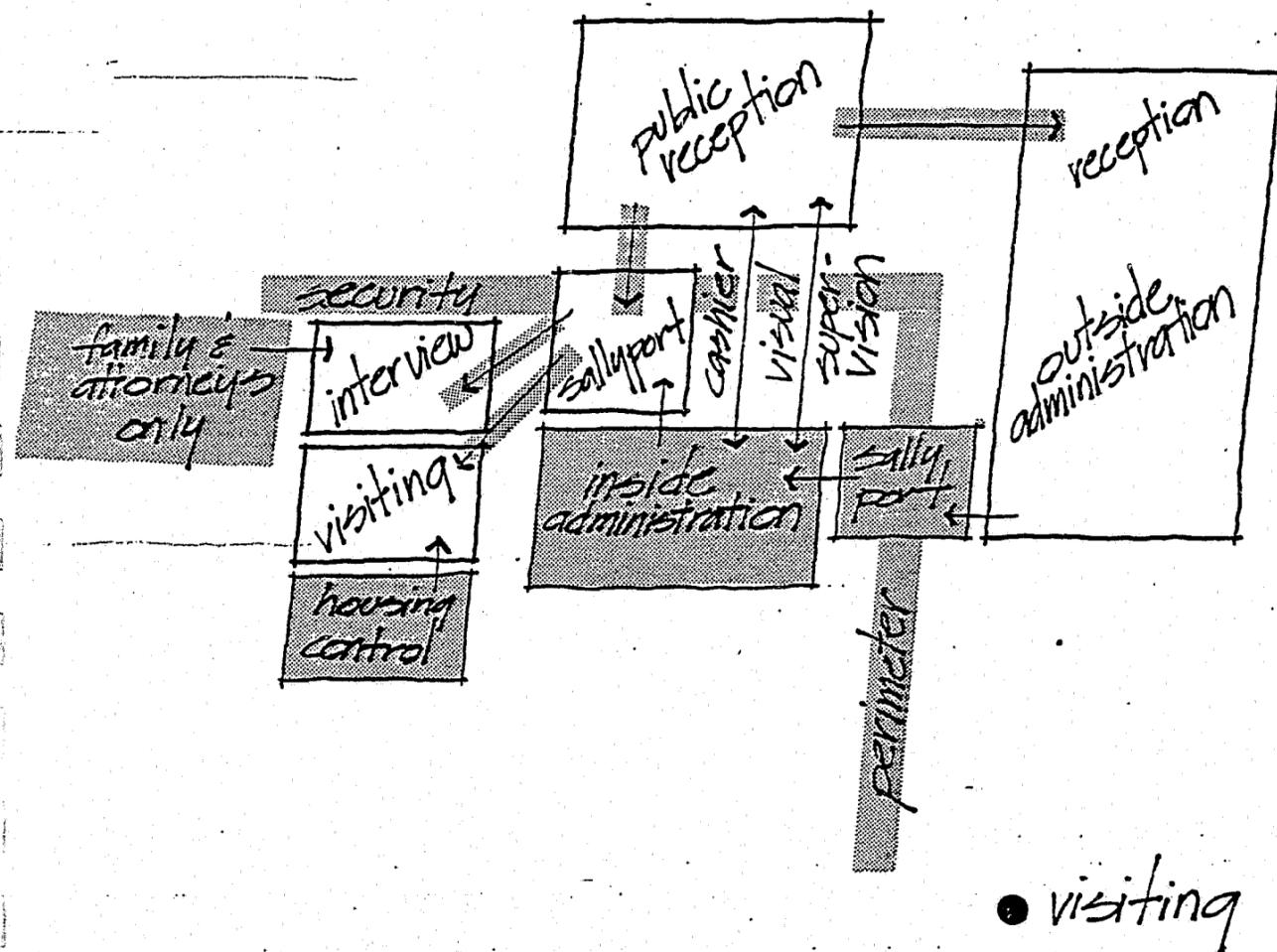
Inmate Participation

Present figures regarding inmate visits are not necessarily applicable because with a new atmosphere and policies, there will probably be an increase. Therefore, it is assumed that 90% of the projected year 2000 peak population will have visitors. For the sake of planning, it is estimated that each will have two visits per week of 40 minutes duration. This is 371 visits a week, with 31 visiting hours available (15 hours a week and 16 hours on the weekend). Therefore, 8 visits an hour must be planned for.

Visiting spaces programmed with the residential clusters require location to minimize public circulation within the facility security perimeter. Access by public from all security control points, including elevator lobbies, must be direct. Provide each space with separate entrances for inmates moving from the residential cluster and visitors from public access space. Inmates and their visitors provided limited or contact visiting, may have access to refreshments (by request from pantry); however, rest room facilities for visitors are not recommended adjacent to visiting spaces. Visitors should use public rest rooms located in the main building lobby. The following diagram suggests basic relationships and access requirements for visiting within a typical cluster.



● visual supervision
from
central control



INMATE PROGRAM COMPLEX

Introduction

During the prearchitectural planning process, consideration was given to a variety of programs proposed for the detention facility that have significant interrelationships in staff, purpose, or facilities. These are counseling, education, library, and religious programs. In the following SERVICE PROGRAM sections, each has been analyzed and described independently and the operational linkages discussed. They are, therefore, described here, in the ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM, from a physical planning perspective based on the conclusions reached in the following sections.

Functions

Counseling. The counseling program and services are directed towards minimizing the disruption to family, friends, and employer resulting from an arrest, and providing the inmate with direct assistance and advice on the management of personal affairs. Services will be provided by staff and volunteers working in the detention facility and the community.

Vocation/Education. The education program provides testing and counseling services to the inmate, assists in establishing links between the institution and community-based resources, and provides exposure to academic and vocational resources and opportunities through course work, seminars, and training sessions.

Library. This program serves as a mechanism to provide legal reference materials to inmates as well as general library materials necessary to the education and recreation programs.

Religion. This program serves inmates interested in participating in formal religious services as well as counseling, guidance, and assistance from professional chaplains.

Spaces and Adjacencies

All spaces programmed and listed on the following Space and Staff Requirements forms will be located together in a complex to insure multipurpose use of all facilities. The programs accommodated here will also have use of other programmed spaces for counseling, study, training, etc., including visiting areas, dayrooms, and inmates' rooms.

The program complex will be served by a variety of staff and volunteers, but be under the administrative control of the program coordinator. Office space is provided for full-time staff and shared use by volunteers. A counseling room has been programmed for small group counseling, individual tutoring, sacristy, or training sessions; the purposes will be best served by location near the library and classroom/chapel. Equipment and finishes for the counseling room should provide the flexibility to meet the range of activities expected.

Provide furnishings that can easily be arranged or stored offer a neutral environment, non-threatening, comfortable, yet conducive to learning and expression without encouraging distraction. Close supervision of sessions by staff is required. Direct visual supervision via glass panels from corridor and/or library is preferable, although remote supervision (CCTV) may supplement.

As emotional instability is often characteristic during initial crisis intervention contact, counselors must be able to summon assistance quickly when required. Alarm must be convenient to counselor, but not prominent in room. The space provided for use as an inter-faith chapel will be designed to accommodate other uses such as a classroom or meeting room.

Seating is to be gang or individual seating rather than pew, to provide space readily adaptable to the required function. Seating should provide writing surfaces for classroom use, and be conveniently stacked for storage when not in use.

Provide amber or rheostat controlled lighting for religious activities with brighter fluorescent lighting available for classes or meetings. Electrical outlets for film or slide projectors are to be conveniently located to the rear center of the room.

The library has been programmed to be comprised of three components: (1) the main reading and stack areas (2) law library (3) office/workroom/audio-visual storage. The main library area should be developed as an open space, flexible for multi-purpose use. Furniture should be movable and collection shelving should be low rise for aesthetic and security reasons. Furniture and equipment should be utilized to define the three functional areas of the library, legal, general collection, and magazine/periodical reading area. A service desk or counter, serving as the control point for the library area is required. Service counter area should control movement of people and materials in and out of the library.

Immediately adjacent or behind the service counter, the office/workroom will serve as the administrative center for the library. Audio-visual equipment will be stored in this room in lockable cabinets. The law collection area should be a separate, enclosed room. Visual observation into the law library is required and can be accommodated by use of one glazed wall.

COUNSELING SERVICES

Legal Requirements

State of Alaska Administrative Code:

7 AAC 60.195. Training and Safety Standards For Correctional Officers. (a) All professional corrections personnel must be given training, within the first year of their employment, in the following areas:

- (1) Custody and control of prisoners and institutional security procedures;
- (2) Self-defense and riot control;
- (3) Use of weapons, mechanical restraints, and chemical agents;
- (4) Criminal law and procedures;
- (5) First aid and emergency trauma treatment;
- (6) Administration of medication;
- (7) Record-keeping and report writing;
- (8) Counseling and other interpersonal communication techniques;

Division of Corrections Institutional Manual, Section 800:

Each adult correctional institution will have one or more employees assigned as Institutional Counselors.

Standards and Guidelines

The American Correctional Association addresses counseling from the standpoint of in-house staff and professional community service providers. ACA standard 5353 states that "Where facility staff do not provide social services, arrangements are made to secure this service from the community." Community resources to provide counseling services offer the advantages of keeping the inmate in contact with the outside world, as well as establishing relationships with professional counselors that may be continued after release. Use of community resources further obviates the difficult problem in Alaska of hiring specialty staff for detention and corrections facilities.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, under Standard 4.9, "Programs for Pre-Trial Detainees," includes a variety of counseling programs:

1. Persons awaiting trial in detention should not be required to participate in any program of work, treatment, or rehabilitation. The following programs and services should be available on a voluntary basis for persons awaiting trial:
 - c. Counseling programs for problems arising from marital, employment, financial, or social responsibilities.

Beyond this, however, standards for counseling in large correctional institutions provide applicable guidelines for local facilities:

1. Three levels of counseling programs should be provided:
 - a. Individual, for self-discovery in a one-to-one relationship.
 - b. Small group, for self-discovery in an intimate group setting with open communication.
 - c. Large group, for self-discovery as a member of a living unit community with responsibility for the welfare of that community.
2. Institutional organization should support counseling programs by coordinating group living, education, work, and recreational programs to maintain an overall supportive climate. This should be accomplished through a participative management approach.

Inmate Needs

As the inmate profile does not include data regarding counseling problems beyond drug/alcohol related history, information was obtained by the Consultant in interviews with social service, mental health, and correctional staff. The results of these interviews indicated a significant need for inmate counseling. Their comments, based upon actual counseling experience with inmates, are similar to the perspective presented by the National Advisory Commission at page 386 in the Corrections publication:

Group counseling experiences give offenders the chance to observe that others share similar problems and that these problems can be resolved. Group sessions also allow experimentation with new social behaviors and roles in a non-threatening setting. They provide feedback to the individual on how he is perceived by his peers and how his own comments and behaviors affect the way in which others view and treat him. Finally, all offenders should be given the opportunity to interact in counseling situations with members of the outside social world, including family members and volunteers, to humanize and normalize the institutional experience as much as possible.

Offenders' social and emotional adjustments frequently suffer from very limited and often damaging interpersonal experiences. Conflicts in the struggle to resolve problems of identity and interpersonal relationships often lead to frustration and stress. These pressures frequently produce anger, hostility, and aggressive behavior and are major contributing factors to delinquency and crime.

Community Resources

It is routinely accepted by most corrections consultants, administrators and advisory organizations that correctional institutions should provide inmate counseling services through corrections personnel specially trained for that purpose where capacity levels justify or through agreements with local human service providers.

The existing Anchorage corrections facilities assign full-time staff personnel to deliver inmate counseling services. The institutional counselor may refer an inmate to an outside agency or community organization when he deems such action appropriate.

The Alaska Justice Facilities Planning Study identifies an extensive list of such agencies and organizations in the Anchorage area and the Consultants' field investigation results indicate that the list is substantially representative of currently available community resources.

Functional Program

Much of the counseling will be in the form of crisis intervention. An obvious place for this service is the intake area, for it is within the first few hours following arrest - telling the family, picking up the car, making arrangements for child care, etc. Intake will also offer immediate access to telephones and interview rooms.

Other counseling activities can occur in areas such as the medical consulting rooms for drug, alcohol, and other such problems, the inmates' own rooms for private counseling, common areas such as the dining areas for group counseling, and extensive use of visiting facilities in each housing cluster.

No additional space for counselors is recommended although sources such as the National Clearinghouse recommended informal offices. The Consultant feels that this is unnecessary due to the fact that as a detention facility, it is not so involved in formal counseling as a prison. Fewer spaces also encourage counselors to mingle with and become known to the inmates. Since jail inmates do not have freedom of movement, counselor movement is needed. This system allows unlimited counseling with no additional space implications.

Inmate Participation

There is considerable difficulty in forecasting inmate participation in an individual counseling program as there can be interaction between counselor and inmate at almost any time or location without formal structure. Furthermore there can be considerable variation in demand upon the counselor's time such that predictions cannot be supported by hard evidence.

However, for purposes of the new facility, experience indicates that on the basis of a year 2000 maximum capacity of 170 beds, approximately 15% or 25 inmates may participate in group counseling activity on the average of two hours per week per inmate.

VOCATIONAL PROGRAM

Legal Requirements

The State of Alaska Administrative Code mandates a vocational program in each institution.

7 AAC 60.345.(a) Each adult correctional institution must provide work projects and vocational training opportunities within the confines of the institution to the extent permitted by the resources of the division.

The Division of Corrections Institutional Manual has established policy in support of State mandate, section 713:

Each adult correctional institution shall provide work, vocational and training opportunities for offenders who can benefit from same within the limitation of the physical facility.

In order to avoid duplication of resources, each institution is encouraged to take advantage of vocational training opportunities presently available within the community by utilizing the furlough program. At the request of the offender and the approval of the Classification Committees, the offender may be transferred from one institution to another in order to take advantage of vocational training programs in another locale.

Institutions may specialize in one type of education so as to provide the most efficient use of personnel and resources.

Standards and Guidelines

The American Correctional Association recommends that vocational activity be included within the scope of inmate programs.

5357 The plan for inmate programs includes provision for vocational counseling and, where available, vocational training. (Detention--Important, Holding--Not Applicable)

Discussion: Wherever possible, inmates should be permitted to work with qualified personnel on various jobs in the facility and to work, with appropriate supervision, on public works projects in the community. At a minimum, inmates should receive assistance in obtaining birth certificates, social security numbers, driver's licenses, etc., and instruction in completing job application forms and conducting job interviews. They also should receive guidance in seeking employment following release from the facility.

The National Sheriffs' Association notes the value of work programs within the jail.

Ch. 9, pg.30: It is well established that unsentenced prisoners may not be required to work, although the opportunity to work should be made available to them. It is hoped, however, that sentenced prisoners will have opportunities for work, training, and other programs for self-improvement.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals under Standard 4.9 recommends that vocational programs "should be available...for persons awaiting trial."

The United States Department of Justice, in the chapter on Educational and Vocational Training, suggests that "Vocational training opportunities are available to all inmates except where there are compelling reasons to justify otherwise. Detention facilities are encouraged to make such training opportunities available." It is further suggested that vocational counseling be provided "...so that inmates are placed in the phase of...a vocational program most suited so their needs and abilities. Detention facilities are encouraged to provide such counseling."

The Alaska Corrections Master Plan Draft IV, under the section on Institutional Programs in Chapter 4, strongly recommends that "over the long range, vocational training opportunities should be created in conjunction with the development of the work and industrial program, and through program and architectural provision at the new institutions which are to be constructed...."

Inmate Needs

The Master Plan and inmate profile data firmly establish the need for a vocational program in the Anchorage pre-trial facility. Eighty percent (80%) of all inmates had no vocational training, sixty-two percent (62%) were unemployed and not in school at time of arrest and thirty-seven percent (37%) had not completed high school.

Community Resources

Potential sources for vocational and technical training abound in the Anchorage area. Under the federal government banner can be found the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Anchorage Manpower Operations office, Bureau of Indian Affairs Employment Assistance office and the Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

The State of Alaska Department of Labor Employment Center, Industrial Trades Section and the Municipality of Anchorage Human Support Services, provide a full range of programs from information and referral to vocational training and employment programs.

Labor unions, especially those that support apprenticeship and training programs, could well serve the inmate's need for exposure to vocational and technical opportunities. Among those from whom information and commitment to provide assistance should be sought are the Alaska AFL-CIO, Boilermakers Local 498, Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen Local 1, Ironworkers Local 751, and the Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 367.

Vocational programs should draw on these resources to assist inmates in assessing aptitudes and skills, defining career objectives and in developing those skills necessary for securing employment. Additional instruction in resume preparation, job application completion and interviewing would be beneficial to inmates who already have training in, or knowledge of, a vocational trade.

Functional Program

The vocational program at the Anchorage Pre-Trial facility is envisioned as a structured assemblage of resources to expose unsentenced inmates to opportunities in the various vocational fields and to provide individual counseling to those motivated enough by such exposure to request it.

Activities offered in the facility should consist of vocational demonstrations which include actual equipment as well as discussion. Vocational testing and counseling and extensive information should be made available as well.

Inmate Participation

It is estimated that inmate participation in vocational programs requiring group space could be as much as 20-25% of the average daily population. Therefore, based on projected year 2000 adult daily population of 170, approximately 43 inmates could be expected to participate. Three sessions per week of approximately 90 minutes duration are anticipated. No additional significant direct costs should be incurred.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Legal Requirements

The State of Alaska Administrative Code mandates an academic educational program in each institution.

7 AAC 60.340(a) Each institution must provide an educational program to the extent permitted by the resources of the division. The program must include remedial education programs that will afford the prisoner an opportunity to attain an educational level equivalent to the completion of the 12th grade in the public school system, as measured by the general equivalency diploma test. Advanced educational opportunities, including correspondence courses, must also be made available to prisoners.

The Division of Corrections Institutional Manual establishes policy in support of the Administrative Code.

Sec. 712 Each adult correctional institution shall provide educational programs including remedial education programs, that will give the offender an opportunity to attain an educational level equivalent to the completion of the twelfth grade in the public school system, as measured by the General Educational Development Test. Advanced educational opportunities, including correspondence courses, shall also be made available to offenders who can benefit from same.

Each institution shall be encouraged to offer accredited high school courses as well as college courses leading to an AA and a BA degree.

Each institution shall develop educational programs which provide for the needs of the functionally illiterate offender.

Institutions may specialize in one type of education so as to provide the most efficient use of personnel and resources.

Standards and Guidelines

The American Correctional Association recommends that academic education courses be included within the scope of inmate programs.

5358 The plan for inmate programs includes provision for academic education courses. (Detention--Important, Holding--Not Applicable)

Discussion: The facility administrator, with the aid of available community resources and interested citizens, should develop an educational program for inmates. The facility's educational program should reflect the needs of inmates and should include, at a minimum, basic courses to eliminate

illiteracy, General Education Development (GED) courses to prepare inmates for the GED high school equivalency test, and correspondence courses for both high school and college credit.

The National Sheriffs' Association notes the value of educational programs within the jail.

Ch. 7, pg.25: The benefits and importance of education in any rehabilitation program are obvious. An increase in educational levels may well help an individual get and keep a job, increase his ability to function in an increasingly complex world, and lead to an increase in self esteem, among other advantages.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, under Standard 4.9, recommends that educational programs "should be available...for persons awaiting trial."

The United States Department of Justice in the chapter on Education and Vocational Training suggests that "...academic education courses extending through the high school level..." be provided in detention facilities. It is further suggested that educational counseling be provided "...so that inmates are placed in the phase of an educational ...program most suited to their needs and abilities."

The Alaska Corrections Master Plan Draft IV, under the section on Institutional Programs in Chapter 4, strongly recommends the upgrading of existing educational programs such that they substantially comply with the standards and guidelines cited above.

Inmate Needs

The Master Plan and inmate profile data firmly establish the need for an educational program in the Anchorage pre-trial facility. Eighty percent (80%) of all inmates had no vocational training, sixty-two percent (62%) were unemployed and not in school at time of arrest, and thirty-seven percent (37%) had not completed high school.

Community Resources

Volunteers In Corrections, presently offering an educational program at the Third Avenue Correctional Center, has been identified as a community volunteer organization capable of satisfying the inmate needs noted above. Doreen Ransom, the organization's director (Tel. 907/349-1528), has expressed interest in initiating a program at the new pre-trial facility and describes the organization she heads as one capable of supplying volunteer teachers and instructors for GED testing, the arts, crafts, yoga, and various academic subjects.

Volunteers In Corrections, according to its director, would now be providing such volunteer services in the existing pre-trial facility were it not for the lack of suitable space.

Volunteer instructors and counselors are drawn from the pool of teachers, attorneys, accountants, and other professionals recruited by Volunteers In Corrections. The recently organized Alaska Association of Directors of Volunteer Services may well serve as the source of additional volunteers in the community well suited to the instructor-counselor role but as of yet unaware of the need for their services within the detention facility.

Functional Program

The educational program at the Anchorage pre-trial facility is envisioned as an informally structured tool, more motivational than academic, delivered directly to the inmates at the facility.

Classes conducted by Volunteers In Corrections would be informal group sessions built around subjects such as anthropology, philosophy, and comparative religions, geared to the educational level of the inmates, served and designed to elicit active participation, stimulate inmates to higher educational goals and inform them of both institutional and community-based resources for attaining such goals. The program should be of sufficient flexibility to adapt to changing inmate needs such as increased demand for more formalized classes directed toward successful completion of the GED examination or expressed preference for correspondence courses. Those occasional inmates who spend an unusually long period of time in pre-trial status could receive individualized attention designed to meet their specific needs.

The Division of Corrections presently bears the cost of existing educational programs conducted at the Third Avenue Correctional Center by Volunteers In Corrections by providing office space for the organization, paying its director's salary and by providing a nominal budget for office expenses, materials, and equipment.

Because the educational program delivery mechanism is structured almost totally by volunteers, there should be no additional cost to the Division of Corrections in connection with expansion of the program to include the new Anchorage facility.

Inmate Participation

Because of the relatively short average length of stay and the general preoccupation of most inmates with release and case preparation matters in a pre-trial detention facility it is difficult to accurately assess the level of inmate participation in an educational program. The lack of any meaningful educational program at the existing pre-trial facility in Anchorage upon which to base calculations increases the difficulty.

In light of these factors, the consultants' prior experience with similar facilities serves as the basis for anticipating a ten to fifteen percent participation rate. The year 2000 average daily population of 170 will yield 20-25 students, classes 2 hours/day, 3 days/week with a maximum class size of 15 inmates within the jail.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Legal Requirements

The Alaska Administrative Code contains no reference to regular jail libraries. The following statute is listed pertaining to law books:

7 AAC 60.540. Law Books. (a) Prisoners must have access to law library materials which include as a minimum: a complete set of Alaska Statutes, a complete set of Alaska Rules of Court, a complete set of the Alaska Reporter and one or more treatises on appellate practice, criminal law and procedure, and evidence.

(b) No restrictions on the use of law library materials may be imposed except for those interferences normally and routinely imposed by the requirements of the institutional daily schedule and the routine of the individual prisoner.

(c) Prisoners confined in segregation must be afforded a reasonably limited amount of law library materials in their possession at any one time. Institutional staff may bring legal materials to the prisoner's cell, escort the prisoner to the law library, or make photocopies of legal materials and deliver them to the prisoner. (Eff. 9/10/77, Reg. 63)

The Division of Corrections has established policy with respect to availability of reading material and law libraries in the Institutional Manual, section 702:

Any offender in adult correctional institutions may have in his possession and read any reading material that can be obtained through the State Library system. An offender has the same rights to utilize the services of the State Library as any other citizen. He is not limited to the institutional collection which is provided by the State Library to meet the special interest and needs of the institutional population.

Each adult correctional institution will maintain a law library which will be available to all offenders upon request. The Superintendent of each adult correctional institution will establish rules and regulations for the use of the library within his correctional institution.

Standards and Guidelines

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals:

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1971 (Younger v. Gilmore, 404, U.S. 15, 1971) that California's failure to provide an adequate law library in state institutions was a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment and supplies a list of legal materials that was ruled to be inadequate. It is on the basis of this decision that the National

Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has listed access to legal materials as a right of the prisoner. It is stated that a "...law library should be established and maintained at each facility with a design capacity of 100 or more." This applies to county and municipal jails as well as to state prisons. It recognizes the cost involved but emphasizes the undeniable right to such access.

The American Correctional Association recommendations are listed below:

5261 Written policy and procedure grant inmates access to legal assistance from individuals with legal training or from law library facilities, and to supplies and services related to legal matters. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

5359 Library services are available to all inmates. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Desirable)

5360 The facility has a staff member or trained volunteer who coordinates and supervises library services. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Desirable)

5361 Library services provided are, at a minimum: Materials responsive to the interests and education needs of users; Information service to locate facts needed; Programs for individual or group information and enjoyment, such as books, media, discussion groups, music, creative writing, speakers; and A distinct library setting. (Detention--Important, Holding--Not Applicable)

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals makes the following recommendations based on the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the Younger vs. Gilmore case, Standard 2.3:

Each correctional agency, as part of its responsibility to facilitate access to courts for each person under its custody, should immediately establish policies and procedures to fulfill the right of offenders to have reasonable access to legal materials, as follows:

1. An appropriate law library should be established and maintained at each facility with a design capacity of 100 or more. A plan should be developed and implemented for other residential facilities to assure reasonable access to an adequate law library.

The U.S. Department of Justice has adopted the American Correctional Association standards:

008 Library services in detention facilities should include:
Materials responsive to the interests and educational needs of users;
Information service to locate facts needed;
Programs for individual or group information; and
A library atmosphere.

The National Sheriffs' Association has no specific standards but discussion and commentary in the handbooks indicates that group's concurrence with most of the recommendations noted in this section.

Inmate Needs

The provision of library services for a county jail is based firstly on the need for access to the legal materials that an inmate may feel are necessary for understanding of his case or for preparation of a defense or appeal in court.

However, it is what might be called the secondary reason that prompts the greatest demand. This is the recreational/educational function. The library, whether it be in the facility or elsewhere, can be the principal source from which are drawn most of the materials - books, records, games, films, tapes - that help fill hours of confinement and may even open doors to new interests and activities.

A vigorous, aggressive library program, coordinated with active recreation and "capsulized" educational programs, can be an effective means of awakening the inmate to new possibilities about his or her future life, even though the inmate may be in the facility for a very short time.

Community Resources

In addition to books available from the public library, schools and colleges, some books will need to be purchased by the facility. Paperbacks are inexpensive and can be obtained at even less cost from dealers before they return unsold ones to the publishers. Paperbacks are more current, take up less storage than hard backs and can be discarded if damaged or no longer up to date. Books and magazines can be obtained at no cost to the facility by such methods as subscription drives and donations from community sources such as schools, libraries, and service groups.

Judges, attorneys, law libraries and estate sales are good sources for legal materials, especially for back issues and older volumes

Audio-visual equipment is expensive and easily outdated. For this reason it is recommended that leasing, renting or borrowing be considered for equipment not frequently used or if extra equipment is sometimes needed. Arrangements can be made with local educational institutions to borrow films over an evening after they are finished with them and before they are returned the next morning. Community service, charitable and health organizations frequently have excellent

audio-visual equipment and materials available for loan at little or no cost.

For staffing, the public library or the local schools are good sources for personnel. Inmates can be used, especially if as part of a vocational training program. Volunteers from the community are a good source for workers, too.

Functional Program

In order to meet all legal requirements, standards and goals for inmate access to legal materials, correctional facilities with a design capacity of 100 or more must maintain a legal library of sufficient volumes to satisfy American Association of Law Libraries standards published in its Recommended Minimum Collection for Prison Law Libraries. This standard lists both basic and extended collections.

If the new facility is sited near the court facilities, the law library there could be utilized to supplement the pre-trial facility collection but reliance on outside sources for a basic collection can be more costly than the expansion. Corrections officers could spend considerable time escorting inmates back and forth between the two structures, or have the books brought to the jail. The latter is apt to be questioned by the courts.*

Because of the complexities of a law library, a librarian should be available to the inmates to aid them with their research, at least part time each day. It is unlikely a volunteer law librarian can be found, but perhaps a part time librarian or an assistant also serving the main library, or a volunteer law clerk, with telephone access to the law librarian in the main library, could be utilized. A "house lawyer" (an inmate with knowledge of the law from experience) can be given the responsibility. Again, there are no definite rules or decisions to use here as guidelines, but an attempt should be made to supply the most possible services or plan for them in the future, as this seems to be a "hot" area for law suits due to its close relationship to constitutional rights (Fourteenth Amendment).

The general collection should be comprised of reading material appealing to a broad range of interests in addition to publications supportive of the educational and vocational training programs. Small satellite collections of magazines, reference works, and paperbacks could be kept in the housing areas.

The audio-visual aids should consist of tape players and recorders, phonographs, and movie projectors. The number of items will be dependent upon inmate demand and corrections administration budget factors unknown to the Consultant at this time.

*In the Younger v. Gilmore case, cited elsewhere, the plaintiff had access to the library as well as to volumes on the premises.

Inmate Participation

While local legal authorities (i.e., Bar Association, Judges, Public Defenders) should be consulted with regard to specific material to be maintained, the American Association of Law Libraries, Committee on Law Libraries to Prisoners recommended minimum collection for prison law libraries with costs, follows:

SUGGESTED FACILITY LAW LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

NOTE: Prices on this list and following lists are from the American Association of Law Libraries. They will vary between publishers and may be higher by the time the facility is built.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES, COMMITTEE ON LAW LIBRARIES TO PRISONERS

CHECK-LIST ONE: MINIMUM COLLECTION FOR PRISON LAW LIBRARIES*

TITLES	NUMBER VOLUMES	\$/YR.	INITIAL COST
CALIFORNIA:			
<u>West's Annotated California Codes.</u> St. Paul: West.	127	\$ 327.00	\$ 730.25
<u>California Reports. 2d. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney.</u> 1950-1969. vol. 35-71	37		314.50
3d. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney. 1970- vol. 1- (Supreme Court and Court of Appeals advance sheets covered by annual upkeep charge)	10	143.00	117.00
<u>California Appellate Reports. 2d. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney.</u> 1950-1969. vol. 101-276	176		1,496.00
3d. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney. 1970-	38	74.00	446.50
<u>West's California Reporter. St. Paul: West.</u> 1950-59, vol. 1-117 (Supreme Court and Court of Appeals advance sheets covered by annual upkeep charge)	117	120.00	1,188.00
<u>West's California Digest. St. Paul: West.</u>	89	240.00	578.50
<u>Shepard's California Citations.</u> Colorado Springs: Shepard.	5	58.00	160.00
<u>California. Department of Corrections. Rules and Regulations of the Director of Corrections. (Revised July, 1974).</u>	1		Free
California Total	467	\$775.00	\$5,030.75

Shelf space required: 125 linear feet
4 linear feet per year

TITLES	NUMBER VOLUMES	\$/YR.	INITIAL COST
FEDERAL:			
<u>United States Code Annotated. Constitution; Titles 18; 28 (Sec. 2241-2255, Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, Rules of Supreme Court); (Sec. 1981-1985). St. Paul: West.</u>	26	\$ 64.30	\$ 214.50
<u>United States Reports. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1960- vol 361-</u>	51	\$ 35.00	\$ 333.00
<u>Federal Reporter. (2d series). St. Paul: West. 1960- vol. 273-</u>	231	\$200.00	2,310.00
<u>Federal Supplement. St. Paul: West. 1960- vol. 180-</u>	204	\$200.00	2,040.00
<u>Shepard's United States Citations. Colorado Springs: Shepard. 1958</u>	7	\$ 58.00	175.00
<u>Shepard's Federal Citations. Colorado Springs: Shepard. Federal Supplement; Federal Reporter, 2nd Series (6th ed.). 1969 Series</u>	1	\$ 58.00	90.00
<u>Rules of local federal district courts.</u>	1		Free
Federal Total	521	\$636.30	\$5,291.50

Shelf space required: 161 linear feet
10 linear feet per year

GENERAL:

<u>Rules of state courts</u>	1		Free
<u>Amsterdam, Anthony. Trial Manual for the Defense of Criminal Cases. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: ALI-ABA. 1972 (loose leaf)</u>	1		\$ 35.00
<u>Bailey, F. Lee and Henry B. Rothblatt. Complete Manual of Criminal Forms. Federal and State. Rochester: Lawyers Co-op/San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney. 1974</u>	2	\$ 7.00	65.00
<u>Ballentine, James A. Ballentine's Law Dictionary (3rd ed. by James A. Anderson). Rochester: Lawyers Co-op/San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney. 1969</u>	1		15.00

TITLES	NUMBER VOLUMES	\$/YR.	INITIAL COST
GENERAL: continued			
<u>Black, Henry C. Black's Law Dictionary (Rev. 4th ed.) St. Paul: West. 1968</u>	1		14.50
<u>Gifis, Steven H. Law Dictionary. Woodbury, New York: Barron's Educational Series, Inc. 1975.</u>	1		2.95
<u>Cohen, Morris L. Legal Research in a Nutshell (2nd ed.). St. Paul: West. 1971</u>	1		\$ 5.00
<u>Criminal Law Reporter. Washington D.C.: BNA Weekly. (loose leaf)</u>	2	\$138.00	148.00
<u>Fox, Sanford J. Juvenile Courts in a Nutshell. St. Paul: West 1971</u>	1		5.00
<u>Israel, Jarold H. and Wayne R. LaFave. Criminal Procedure in a Nutshell St. Paul: West. 1975</u>	1		5.00
<u>Jailhouse Lawyer's Manual; How to Bring a Federal Suit Against Abuses in Prison. San Francisco (558 Capp St., 94110): Prison Law Collective. 1973</u>	1		Free
<u>Krantz, Sheldon. Cases and Materials on the Law of Corrections and Prisoner's Rights. St. Paul: West. 1973</u>	1		17.50
<u>Prisoner's Rights Sourcebook: Theory, Litigation, Practice. Compiled and edited by Michele G. Hermann and Marilyn G. Haft. New York: Clark Boardman. 1973</u>	1		19.50
<u>Rubin, Sol. Prison Law: the court decisions: sentencing to prison, prison conditions, and consequences of imprisonment. Dobbs Ferry: Oceana. 1974-</u>	1		40.00
<u>A Manual on Habeas Corpus for Jail and Prison Inmates. Written and compiled by the Prison Law Project. In cooperation with the Barristers Club of San Francisco. Berkeley (P.O. Box 673, 64701): Legal Publications. 1973</u>	1		2.50

TITLES	NUMBER VOLUMES	\$/YR.	INITIAL COST
GENERAL: continued			
Prison Law Reporter. Seattle (15th Floor, Hope Building, 98104): Administration of Criminal Justice and Prison Reform Committee, Young Lawyers Section, American Bar Association. 1971-Subscription: (\$5 a year for prisoners) 1	1	\$14.00	14.00
Rudovsky, David. <u>The Rights of Prisoners: The Basic ACLU Guide to Prisoners' Rights</u> New York: Avon Books. 1973	1		\$.95
Sokol, Ronald P. <u>Federal Habeas Corpus</u> (2d. ed.). Charlottesville: Michie. 1969	1		25.00
General Total	19	\$150.00	\$ 453.40
Shelf space required: 4 linear feet 1.5 linear feet per year			
California Total	467	775.00	5,030.75
Federal Total	521	636.30	5,291.50
Grand Total	1,007	\$1,561.30	\$10,775.65

**Total Shelf space required: 290 linear feet
15.5 linear feet per year.

*The National Advisory Commission suggests that all facilities over 100 population have the same needs regardless of whether jail, prison, etc. The Consultant feels a pre-sentenced facility's needs are slightly less due to rapid turnover in population, therefore, only the minimum collection is listed.

**According to measurements (approximately 4 volumes per linear foot) of the American Association of Law Libraries, Committee on Library Services to Prisoners.

Source: "Recommended Collections for Prison Law Libraries", June, 1972, Revised, June, 1975, p. 1-3

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Legal Requirements

The State of Alaska has clearly affirmed the inmate's right to participate in religious activity. The scope of that right is described in the Administrative Code:

7 AAC 60.550. Religious Activities. (a) The institution may provide chaplains to assist those prisoners who express an interest in religious beliefs and principles. Chaplains may provide individual or group counseling to prisoners. Institutions need not provide identical facilities or personnel to every religious group or sect irrespective of size. Provision for places of worship and counseling with religious leaders must be responsive to the demand, except that each prisoner must be afforded a reasonable opportunity to pursue his faith.

The Division of Corrections describes the implementation of the State affirmation in the Institutional Manual:

Sec. 707 The Division of Corrections will provide chaplains wherever possible to assist those offenders who desire to deepen and expand their knowledge, understanding and commitment to the beliefs and principles of the religion of their choice. Chaplains will also be available to assist in resolving any personal conflicts and provide individual counseling or group counseling for persons residing in institutions.

Attendance at religious services conducted within the institution are voluntary.

Any offender may submit a request to see the chaplain or clergyman of his choice at any reasonable hour.

Standards and Guidelines

The National Sheriffs' Association provides standards for religious activities, as follows:

Components of Religious Programs

Religious programs in jail have several components. The most obvious one is providing regular religious services for the inmate population. While it is impossible for most jail administrators to provide facilities for every denomination represented in the population, a Catholic mass and a Protestant service can usually be held each week. A synagogue will usually be glad to have a rabbi visit the jail and conduct services at the appropriate religious holidays. Members will often make arrangements for the provision of special food. Many jails were constructed without chapels, so that services are held in a variety of places within the institution - auditorium, library,

or dining room. The availability and schedule of services should be made known to the inmate population. Ordinarily, local churches will provide part-time chaplains free of charge.

Pastoral Counseling

Another important part of a religious program in a jail is pastoral or spiritual counseling. A recognized member of the clergy should be available at the institution to provide religious instruction and counseling to those who desire it. Frequently, incarceration poses a crisis in the life of an inmate in which a chaplain can be of significant assistance. The chaplain may also provide counseling on an individual's family problems and other troubles of a nature which any pastor would deal with in a congregation in the free world. When a death, serious injury, or illness occurs, the chaplain can be of enormous help in notifying the family or, if the tragedy is in the family, the inmate.

The chaplain can provide major help in maintaining legitimate ties with the community and assisting in release preparation. The chaplain can maintain contact with the man's family, employer, and other people who are important....

The U.S. Department of Justice's Draft Federal Standards for Corrections has the following set of standards for religious services:

001 Written policy and procedure ensure access to religious programs for all inmates who are affiliated or wish to become affiliated with religious denominations or groups. Provision is made for access to facilities, clergymen, or spiritual advisors, publications and religious symbols. Such access is subject only to the limitations necessary to maintain institutional order and security.

002 Religious program staff have access to all areas of the facility.

The American Correctional Association recommends that:

5355 The plan for inmate programs provides for inmates to participate in religious services and counseling on a voluntary basis. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Important)

Discussion: Representatives from different religions should be contacted to provide religious services and counseling as needed. Facilities with an average daily inmate population of over 30 should arrange for weekly religious services. Attendance at religious services should be voluntary, and inmates who do not wish to participate in them should not be exposed to such services.

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals sets standards for major correctional institutions, but also offers the following which are applicable to regional facilities.

The correctional administrator should develop an adaptive attitude toward the growing number of religious sects and beliefs and provide all reasonable assistance to their practice.

Community representatives of all faiths should be encouraged to participate in religious services and other activities within the institution.

(Corrections, p.381)

Inmate Needs

Under the Constitution, all citizens have the right to practice their religion. This basic freedom may become difficult to realize within the confines of the jail, so jail administrators must insure that religious programs from the community are brought to the jail. This is presently being provided.

Community Resources and Functional Program

The Manual of Correctional Standards (The American Correctional Association, Washington, D.C., 1969, p.471) states, "ideally there should be one clinically trained chaplain for each major faith group in the institution regardless of the proportion." These can be employed by the facility but the use of the community chaplains can put the inmate in contact with the community in which his family lives and to which he will be released, not to mention saving the facility the salaries of several full-time chaplains. While religious services are not usually at the top of the list of services preferred by inmates, they could be used more if chaplains were more readily available. Chaplains also provide valuable non-religious services to the inmates by taking care of personal business matters, etc., thereby easing some of the frustrations of incarceration.

The cost of staff chaplains for each major religion is prohibitive. Therefore, the Consultant recommends that the facility "contract" with the local Council of Churches or each individual church as necessary, e.g., there is no need to have a rabbi if there are no Jewish prisoners. This would take care of the major services, sacraments, etc. For day-to-day counseling and crisis intervention, a schedule can be set up for rotational duty by all the chaplains who will participate. This "one" position is an inexpensive method of giving access to all faiths. Volunteers from the different churches can be on call for the chaplain on duty, to pick up a prisoner's laundry, check on the family, etc., thus easing the chaplain's workload. Actual numbers of prisoners of each faith will vary from week to week so this is not projected in this report.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Legal Requirements

ACA standards provide for an inmate commissary or canteen for the purchase of personal items. The canteen should be located close to the residential area where possible.

Functional program

The space allocated is adequate for storage and vending of the usual small items sold at an inmate canteen: cigarettes, food items, combs, brushes, toothpaste, soap and so forth.

No large area for waiting and shopping has been provided. Purchases should be made by order: inmates will make up lists to be filled by staff assigned to this duty. Payment should be made by debiting inmates' accounts; the canteen staff will settle the account on delivery of the ordered item. The canteen should be located centrally.

Space Needs

A relatively small space will be needed for the canteen since only small low bulk items will be vended and since it will serve primarily as a warehouse. Items ordered by inmates will be delivered to them in their housing areas. The canteen should be as centrally located as possible. Since the canteen area will essentially function as a warehouse and not as a retail store with public (inmate) contact, utilitarian finishes will be adequate. Climate control within the room shall be sufficient to adequately preserve the goods stored there and provide a comfortable environment for the personnel working there. Equipment requirements include shelving for stock storage and a work counter for sorting, filling and packaging orders and a desk, with calculator, for performing accounting and ordering functions. Several carts will be needed to transport items ordered by inmates.

RECREATION

Legal Requirements

The Alaska Administrative Code cites requirements for physical exercise and indoor leisure activities:

7 AAC 60.165. Recreation and Exercise. (a) Each institution must develop and maintain programs of recreation and exercise that are compatible with the varying levels of interest, ability and physical need of the prisoners.

(b) Each prisoner must be offered outdoor recreation and exercise for a minimum of seven hours a week, except where security considerations require limitations.

(c) Indoor recreation and exercise may be substituted for outdoor activities where weather conditions made such activities inappropriate.

(d) The recreation program must include physical exercise and other leisure activities. Where limited personnel or physical facilities restrict opportunities for recreation and exercise, institutional staff shall devise alternatives to provide adequate exercise and recreation. (Eff. 9/10/77, Reg. 63)

The Division of Corrections Institutional Manual, Section 701:

Each correctional facility will develop and maintain programs of recreation and exercise that are compatible to the varying levels of interest, abilities, and physical needs of the offenders.

Outdoor physical exercise for a minimum of seven (7) hours per week will be offered each offender, except in cases where overriding security consideration require limitation or cases where the physical facility imposes limitations.

Indoor recreation may be substituted where weather conditions make outdoor exercise inappropriate.

A recreation program should include not only physical exercise, but also a wide range of other leisure time activities.

When limitations are necessary due to personnel or physical facilities, every possible alternative should be explored to provide adequate exercise and recreation.

Institutions will encourage inmate planning of and participation in recreational programs.

Standards and Guidelines

National Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture standards are:

- Adequate indoor and outdoor recreation space should be provided and should be sized to accommodate vigorous medium to large-scale physical activities.
- It is preferred that outdoor recreation space be provided at ground level rather than at rooftop.
- Reading and quiet game activities in multipurpose visiting and/or lounge areas, in individual residents' rooms, and in small group lounges.
- Loud activities - TV and noisy games - should be visually and acoustically separated from quiet areas.
- Outdoor game activities should not be directly adjacent to indoor quiet areas. Observation areas should be provided.
- Recreational space should be readily accessible to the user.

- Recreational space should be readily available to staff.
- Consider climatic conditions in planning outdoor recreational spaces.
- Plan children's play areas for facilities that will have family recreational activities.

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals:

- Physical exercise should be available through both the facility and local recreation resources.

National Sheriffs' Association

- Well supervised and planned recreational activities and privileges are mandatory.
- Staffing should be a combination of professionals and volunteers.
- Residents should assume an active role in determining their own activities.

American Correctional Association

5356 The plan for inmate programs provides for opportunities for all inmates to participate in leisure-time activities, including one hour of physical exercise per day outside the cell block. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Not Applicable)

Functional Program

As discussed by the National Clearinghouse, recreation serves a variety of vitally important purposes in terms of maintaining a healthy atmosphere:

Physical exercise and recreation are essential to maintaining the physical and mental health of incarcerated persons. It also provides an outlet for potentially destructive energies, relieving tensions and frustrations. Structured recreation programs are an important part of a correctional facility's overall program.

Even minimal athletic facilities do much to improve inmate morale, according to William G. Nagel, author of The New Red Barn. He was part of a task force which visited hundreds of jails and persons in the early 1970s, and their observations led to this conclusion. The task force found that, while some larger state institutions have constructed large gymnasiums, theatres, and swimming pools, such previously considered "luxuries" have become recognized as an integral part of the correctional milieu for the longer term sentenced inmate. While recreational facilities need not be so elaborate for meeting the needs of the shorter term inmate, outdoor activities which include access and participation by all inmates is a critical part in mitigating the confinement period. Due to the severity of Alaskan winters,

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enclosed recreation areas should be provided, although outdoor areas should still be developed. These are only a part of the spaces in the detention facility which will be used in the inmates' leisure time activities. Others include the multi-purpose and dining spaces in the housing clusters (exercise areas have been programmed in each cluster), the classrooms, the library, and other facilities.

The central facilities should include an outdoor partially covered area. A strong recreation program is a crucial factor in the smooth operation of a local detention facility, since prisoners are not in custody long enough to take advantage of education, work, and training programs. With the facilities programmed here, extensive structural use of other spaces should be planned, for example instruction in physical conditioning in the housing clusters.

Inmate Participation and Space Needs

Inmate participation is expected at minimum of 1 hour per day during the week and at least twice that on weekends. Assuming the highest peak capacity, 100% participation by all residents, and five one-hour exercise periods per day, the total population could be accommodated in a single area in groups not exceeding 43 persons. If the available space were divided into two separate areas, the program would essentially have ten one-hour exercise periods available. However, the size of the participating groups would have to be reduced resulting in no advantage. In addition, another staff position would be required to simultaneously operate the second space even though more residents are not accommodated and higher level of participation is not achieved. Further, each of the two smaller areas would not be large enough to accommodate several activities simultaneously and particularly team sports that are popular and can occupy groups of people rather than individuals.

Activities. Exercise area activities that are generally offered and suggested as desirable by correctional authorities, such as the National Clearinghouse, include basketball, handball, boxing, wrestling, volley ball, calisthenics, and weight lifting.

Thus, the exercise area should be sized to accommodate basketball, the most demanding of space. A full basketball court requires an area of 5,600 sq.ft. (56' x 53') is generally suitable for a detention facility exercise program; an interview with the recreation director at the Boulder County, Colorado detention facility indicated that more than half-court basketball is inappropriate given the physical condition of the typical inmate and that the space saved could be more productively used for other activities. Other activities could include:

Handball Court	34' x 44'	=	1,320 sq.ft.
Volleyball	36' x 66'	=	2,376 sq.ft.
Wrestling	34' x 34'	=	1,200 sq.ft.

Boxing	30' x 30'	=	900 sq.ft.
General Exercise (Weights)	30' x 20'	=	600 sq.ft.

If basketball or volley ball were accommodated simultaneously with other activities, such as wrestling and general exercise/weight lifting, an area of about 4,300 sq.ft. (87' x 49') should be provided. This would permit simultaneous recreational opportunities for each of the possible 43 individuals comprising a group rather than limiting the program to a single basketball game that could involve only 10 - 14 participants with the majority as spectators. Realistically, it is unlikely that a group larger than 12 to 20 persons should typically be assembled at one time for security and classification reasons. It is further unlikely that a group larger than this range, out of an entire cluster, would be interested in participation in athletics, especially if the residential outdoor spaces were provided, or would even be available given court dates and participation in other programs and activities.

Recommendation. It is, therefore, recommended that an exercise area of about 3,000 sq.ft. (56' x 54') be provided that can accommodate at least half-court basketball or volley ball, as well as other activities that are less demanding of space. This area can be additionally used for larger group meetings, entertainment activities, and cultural events for both detention and community purposes.

FOOD SERVICES

Legal RequirementsThe Alaska Administrative Code:

7 AAC 60.115. Food Service. (a) Each institution must serve all prisoners nutritious meals in an appetizing manner. Special diets may be established by the institutional physician.

(b) Institutional rules for prisoner conduct in the dining room during meal time must be designed to create a normal atmosphere, except when in the interest of maintaining the security of the institution. (Eff. 9/10/77, Reg. 63)

Division of Corrections Institutional Manual, section 308:

All offenders committed to the care of the Division of Corrections are to be served wholesome and nutritionally adequate diets in an appetizing manner.

Every offender is to be served three (3) meals per day, with the exception of weekends and holidays when authorization to extend wake-up call has been granted. The institution may then serve two meals per day, unless orders to the contrary are issued by the institutional physician. This policy applies to every offender regardless of his security, classification, or status within the institution, unless special diets are established by the institutional physician for medical reasons.

Meals are to be served in as near normal circumstances as possible. No periods of enforced silence, etc., are permitted.

Standards and Guidelines

The National Sheriffs' Association has developed detailed guidelines for food services. In their booklet, Food Service in Jails (Washington, D.C., 1974), the utmost priority is given to jail food operations. Long range planning (for a 5 year period) is recommended, detailed menu plans are included for a variety of diets, and sanitation inspection procedures are outlined. The recommendations for major aspects of the food service operation are included in the "functional program" section, although the Consultant strongly recommends that the facility supervisor obtain a copy of the NSA booklet for a complete treatment of the food operation.

American Correctional Association:

5190 Written policy and procedure require advance menu preparation. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Desirable)

5194 Written policy provides for no more than 14 hours between the evening meal and breakfast, and a minimum of two hot meals every 24 hours. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

5197 Written policy and procedure require that all meals are served under direct supervision of staff members. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

5199 The facility has sanitary, temperature-controlled storage facilities for the storage of all foods. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

Standards for food service cover three main concerns: nutritional value of the food, compliance with applicable federal, state, and local health laws and regulations, and compliance to safety standards in the design of the kitchen. The primary provisions relating to physical design are that there be at least 15 square feet of floor area for dining space per inmate (provided within dayroom area) and that dining not contain or be in view of water closets, lavatories, or showers. Further, food cannot be used as a form of punishment or reward for inmates, and inmates must be under direct supervision while eating. (ACA Standards #5188 - 5203).

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals:

No standards provided.

Functional Program

The first words in the first chapter of the National Sheriffs' Association handbook on "Food Service in Jails" are:

Almost every disturbance in a jail is blamed on one of two things or both: the procedures for sentencing, probation, and parole; or the food served to inmates. This is understandable. Prisoners are concerned about two things: How do I get out of here? What are we going to have for dinner?

The writers of this handbook go on to say:

The goal of food service in a jail should be to provide three meals a day that are nutritionally adequate, that are palatable and attractive, that are produced under sanitary conditions at reasonable cost in terms of ingredients and personnel.

The food service program proposed provides a central kitchen in the facility and decentralized food service to inmates. As such, dining would occur in the housing clusters. The food would be prepared in kitchens and then served to inmates in the dayroom spaces.

The kitchen itself should permit preparation of all foods required - baked goods, meats, vegetables, etc. However, it is possible that management will find it financially feasible and preferable to purchase some of these prepared foods.

Inmate Food Service Requirements and Space Needs

Calculations for meals for the Anchorage pre-trial facility are based on a year 2000 peak daily population of 206. This inmate level, multiplied by three meals per day, equals 618 meals per day; times seven days a week, the total is 4,326 meals per week.

The recommended service program calls for centralized food preparation and decentralized dining in the housing clusters served by carts for transportation of pre-portioned meals. Foods may be kept hot (or cold as required) by using special hot-cold carts, or by placing convection ovens in the cart receiving areas in the clusters themselves. Based on their experience in planning institutional food service installations, Consultants believe that the kitchen space program will meet the needs of the population to be served. Special attention, however, should be given to the kitchen area in actual design to ensure that the amount and arrangement of space is functional and efficient. Extra space for food storage has been programmed in order to allow storage of economical bulk purchases.

The preparation portion of the kitchen will be a single compartment without partitions with those compartments enclosed by necessity (Example: Walk-in Refrigerators) against one wall with full vision panels in the doors. The dry storage area will be separated from the main kitchen by a floor to ceiling chain link fence. All areas of work should be visible from a central control point, as should the walk-in refrigerator containing carts of completed meals.

Management Flexibility-Food Service Facility Program/Design

By design, the following options for food service will be available to management.

- A. Total operation by an in-house staff of civil service employees.
- B. All tasks with the exclusion of kitchen supervision and basic cooking by inmates.
- C. Total kitchen operation by an outside contract management company.

Obviously, varying components of these three modes of operation may also be combined.

LAUNDRY SERVICES

Legal Requirements

The State of Alaska Administrative Code provides that all inmates be provided with clothing, bedding, linen and laundry services for same.

7 AAC 60.125. Clothing, Bedding, and Linen. (a) Each institution must provide all prisoners with adequate clothing which is suitable to the climate and in the necessary quantity. All institutional clothing must be marked for identification purposes. Each prisoner must be supplied clean bedding and linen each week. Laundry facilities or services must be provided.

Division of Corrections policy, as stated in section 310, Institutional Manual, is to provide laundry services on a weekly basis.

Standards and Guidelines

American Correctional Association standards for laundry services include the following:

5147 Laundry services are sufficient to permit regular exchange of all inmate clothing, bedding, linen and towels. (Detention-Essential, Holding-Not Applicable)

The National Sheriffs' Association addresses laundry services directly:

Ch.2, pg.11 The need for laundry service for the jail requires no explanation. Inmates' clothing and bed linens must be regularly laundered if the jail is to maintain even minimum standards of sanitation and good housekeeping. Sheets, pillow cases, towels, and mattress covers should be laundered at least weekly. Blankets should be laundered as needed and should never be re-issued to another inmate without first being laundered and sterilized.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals is silent on the subject of laundry services as is the Alaska Corrections Master Plan.

The United States Department of Justice recommendation is as follows:

020 There are sufficient laundry services to allow daily clothing changes for all inmates and weekly linen changes. In small facilities where laundry services cannot accommodate daily clothing changes, laundry services should allow clothing changes at least three times per week and weekly linen changes.

Community Resources

Existing Anchorage correctional facilities report that both inhouse facilities and outside commercial sources are utilized to deliver inmate laundry services due to the inadequacy of present facilities.

Implementation of a complete laundry service within the new Anchorage facility will create additional work opportunities for inmates, enhance efficiency in the delivery of the service and result in lower costs to the Division of Corrections.

Functional Program

Delivery of laundry services should consist of the following components: separation of dirty and clean clothes and bedding, washing and drying, cart storage, sorting and folding, mattress treatment and storage, supply storage and open flexible work space.

The Division of Corrections presently bears the cost of equipment replacement and replenishment of supplies. There should be no added service costs incurred beyond equipment and ongoing utilities.

Inmate Service Demand

In the absence of definitive data from the present Anchorage pre-trial facility it is assumed that each inmate is supplied with clean bedding once each week in compliance with 7 AAC 60.125(a), noted in a preceding paragraph, and that, on the average, each inmate would receive two - three clean uniforms per week. An average of twenty pounds of laundry per inmate per week is typical for local detention facilities and will be used here to compute capacity requirements. The full year 2000 capacity of 216 beds is also utilized for this purpose. By multiplying 20 lbs. of laundry by 216 inmates a total of 4,320 lbs. is indicated. A 25% increase (.1,080 lbs.) for miscellaneous laundry, accidental soiling, and unusually quick turnovers yields a total weekly laundry capacity requirement of 5,400 lbs.

Assuming the laundry would operate 40 hours per week, an average of 135 lbs. per hour would have to be processed by the system. As a rule of thumb, washer/extractors can process approximately one load per hour, while a tumbler can dry two loads per hour. Thus, a total washer/extractor capacity of about 150 lbs. per load and a total tumbler capacity of between 75 and 100 lbs. will be adequate to serve the detention center on a 40 hour a week basis. Single washer/extractors of 200 lbs. capacity and tumblers of 100 lbs. capacity are available, but two or more smaller units of each type of equipment are recommended so that a single equipment failure will not halt all laundry operations.

Laundry services provided at the Anchorage facility should include only washing, drying, and folding; specifically, no ironing should be done. Permanent press clothing and bed linens should be used exclusively at the center; ironing will thus not be necessary.

Neither in-house nor commercial dry cleaning resources are presently utilized by existing Anchorage facilities except perhaps for inmates' personal clothing and none is anticipated in the future.

Location

A basement or ground location for the laundry facility is recommended, primarily because of the floor loading requirements of the equipment. The "industrial" nature of the function as well as the high demands on utilities (hot and cold water, natural gas or steam, sewer system) are additional arguments for a basement location.

The high volume of work and the need to minimize transportation distances for the sake of efficiency require that the laundry facility be located on a major corridor; immediate adjacency to a service elevator is recommended.

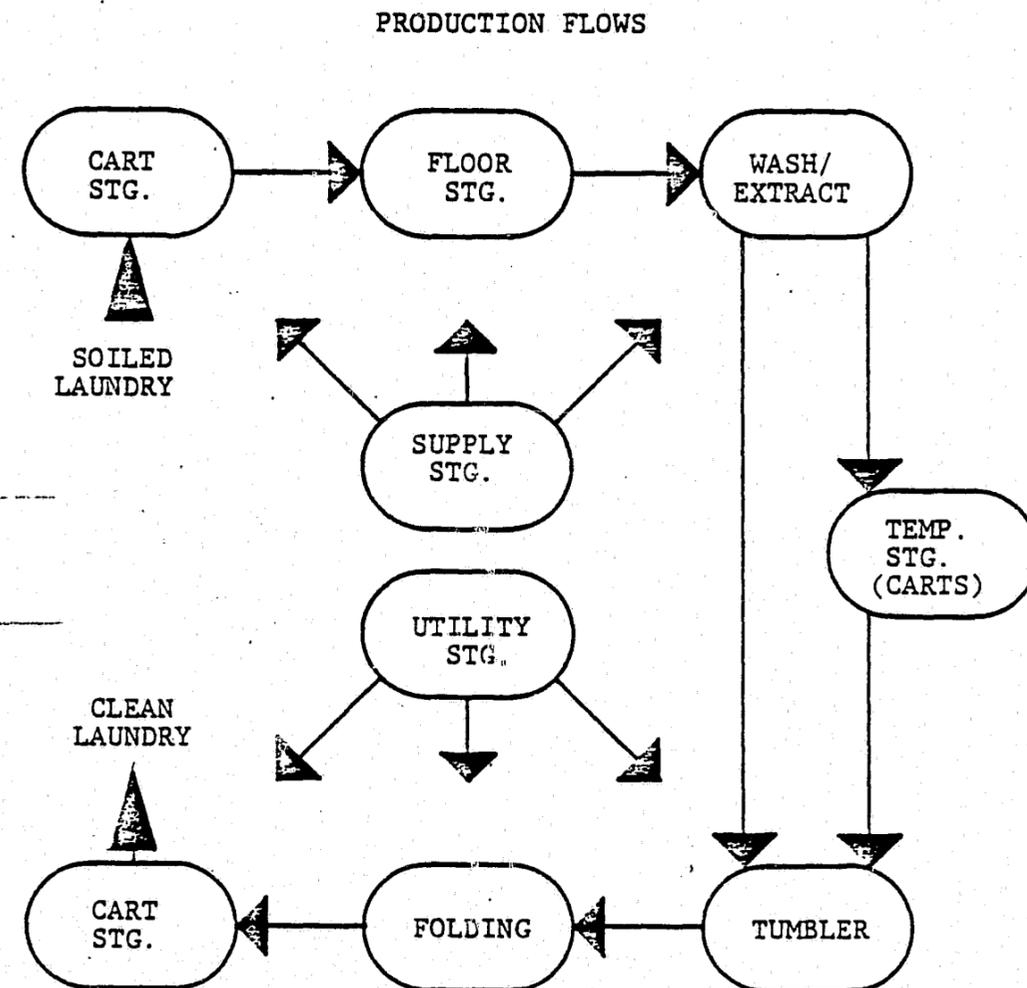
Space requirements and Production Flows

The space required involves essentially four fairly distinct areas: (1) soiled laundry area with space for carts (canvas bag type) and open floor temporary sorting storage; (2) wash/dry area with space for equipment and for carts used in transporting laundry from one area to the next; (3) clean laundry area with folding tables, an open area for folding large items such as sheets and for cart storage (shelf type); and (4) support areas including a double utility sink and a storage room for soaps, bleaches, etc.

Space for a water heater and for hot water storage (above and beyond the hot water service for other detention center requirements) is also included. An estimated hot water storage capacity of 300 to 400 gallons will be required for laundry operations alone. Storage space for clean laundry is not included, but has been accommodated in other areas of the detention center.

No staffing levels have been indicated since it is assumed that the facility will be operated by inmates. In the past, laundries have often operated with an extremely poor working environment; hot and humid atmosphere and bleak physical surroundings. A special effort should be made to provide adequate ventilation and cooling in a functional but pleasant facility.

The figure below illustrates how laundry will flow through the system and is self-explanatory.



HOUSEKEEPING SERVICES

Legal Requirements

The Alaska Administrative Code contains the following requirements:

7 AAC 60.125. Clothing, Bedding, and Linen. (a) Each institution must provide all prisoners with adequate clothing which is suitable to the climate and in the necessary quantity. All institutional clothing must be marked for identification purposes. Each prisoner must be supplied clean bedding and linen each week. Laundry facilities or services must be provided.

(b) Prisoners shall wear clothing issued by the institution, except when the director permits personal clothing to be worn. (Eff. 9/10/77, Reg.63)

The Division of Corrections Institutional Manual, Section 310:

All offenders are to be provided with adequate clothing which is suitable to the climate, properly fitted, and in the necessary quantity. All clothing is to be properly marked for identification purposes. Clean bedding and linen are to be supplied weekly to the offender. Laundry services are provided on a weekly basis.

Standards and Guidelines

American Correctional Association standards for housekeeping consist of the following:

5145 Written policy and procedure provide for the issue of suitable bedding, linen and towels to new inmates. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

5148 The store of clothing, linen and bedding exceeds that required for the facility's maximum inmate population. (Detention--Essential, Holding--Essential)

U.S. Department of Justice standards include the above two standards plus the following:

011 Facility furnishings, including mattresses, are selected and approved based on known fire safety performance characteristics.

013 The facility provides for daily housekeeping and regular maintenance of the physical plant.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals: No specific standards are provided.

The National Sheriffs' Association: No specific standards are provided, although sanitary living conditions as an essential aspect of the facility are stressed.

Functional Program

The housekeeping area should provide space for all clothing, linen, and bedding, including mattresses, the removal of garbage, and the receiving of supplies.

California Minimum Standards are useful for calculating storage for bedding: storage for clean mattresses equal to 25% of bed capacity at 5.25 cubic feet per mattress, and two cubic feet per inmate (at capacity) for storage of clean linens and blankets.

It is also suggested that separate storage for soiled bedding be reproduced to avoid reinfestation of clean supplies.

Bedding Storage. Storage spaces are base minimum standards. With additional space for internal circulation and access, only about 350 cu.ft. for mattresses and 540 cu.ft. for linen and blankets would be required in the year 2000. The space programmed for these functions exceeded the minimum to accommodate large stocks of larger mattresses (6" x 36" x 80") in a more efficient working arrangement. Separate storage for soiled items - awaiting outside cleaning and sterilization - has been provided.

Receiving Dock. This provides an area for unloading deliveries of food, laundry, supplies and equipment, and for temporary storage. The amount of space is sufficient only for one large delivery.

Trash Holding Room. This provides a sanitary method of collecting wastes in the facility during the day until a scheduled dumping of trash and garbage containers in an outdoor receptacle (e.g., a dumpster).

Janitorial Room. This provides space for storage of bulk janitorial supplies and less-frequently-used equipment, e.g., polishers, shampoos. This room is in addition to the janitor closets provided with the housing clusters.

Space Needs

Types, Uses, Sizes. Bedding storage: Separate storage rooms will be required for bedding, for clean mattresses and for soiled mattresses. Adequate ventilation must be provided for the storage area. Receiving dock: An area sufficient in size for one delivery at a time is needed for delivery and temporary storage of food, laundry, supplies and equipment. Trash holding room: Since the area is designed for temporary storage only, a relatively small space will be sufficient. Janitorial room: The area to be provided, in conjunction with janitorial closets located throughout the facility, will be adequate for all foreseeable custodial storage needs. General storage area: The area for this function will provide sufficient temporary and peak storage capacity for the facility.

Interrelationships and Adjacencies. The best location of the receiving dock, to a large extent, will be dependent on the configuration of the facility and the location of building elements on the site. It could be located with the prisoner receiving sallyport or could have its own sallyport. A ground level or basement level (with suitable ramping) location is required. The general storage room and janitorial room shall be adjacent to the receiving dock and the trash storage room will be located in such a manner as to afford ready access to outside trash storage facilities. Bedding storage rooms shall be located adjacent to the intake area near the institutional clothing storage and issue areas.

Finishes and Equipment. Very durable, easily cleaned finishes are needed for all of the areas, particularly the trash holding rooms and receiving dock. Appropriate shelving storage units and mattress racks will be needed in the bedding storage rooms and janitorial room. No other equipment will be required.

MAINTENANCE

Repair and upkeep of the physical facilities (including equipment, fixtures, furnishings and materials) is traditionally a significant problem in detention facilities, because of the rapid turnover of occupancy as well as because of vandalism. Thus it will be necessary to provide spaces for maintenance work and storage within the detention facility.

Space Program and Location

The detention facility will require a workshop for repair of TV sets, CCTV elements, motorized doors and other electronic equipment. A separate room has been provided for repair of other fixtures and equipment such as plumbing, lighting, HVAC and of interior finish vents - wall, window, floor and door materials; furnishing.

The maintenance areas should be located near the receiving dock. Consultants believe a location inside the primary security perimeter is desirable. It would give maintenance staff more flexibility in working arrangements and would cut down time lost in negotiating the perimeter. Care must be taken to secure tools and materials from unauthorized access.

Space for tool storage for electronic and other general repairs has been consolidated to save space, while workbench counter surface area has been maximized.

SECURITY

Providing security (in senses to be defined below) is the major reason for the existence of detention facilities. It is not really separable from other aspects of facility planning. Rather, considerations of security must condition planning and design at all stages. The objective is to ensure security, but at the same time use methods that will not conflict with either the rights of confined persons (whether sentenced or not) or with the goal of returning the confined person to free society in at least no worse condition that he or she left it.

Architecture, operational procedures and technological aids should be parts of an overall coordinated approach, conditioned by the nature of the detainee population, and oriented towards primary security objectives. This section will briefly articulate the goals of security measures, examine the characteristics of the detainee population, describe and justify the overall approach taken to security, and recommend architectural, operational and technological measures in line with this overall approach.

Goals and Priorities

The security problem comprises two related essential tasks: (1) prevention of escapes and; (2) preservation of the physical safety of detainees and staff. Other security tasks - prevention of "contraband", prevention of unlawful activity, protection of the physical facility, equipment and furnishings, control of detainee movement - while important in themselves - should be considered in the context of the two essential goals.

Security Context and Approach

Under the present structure of detention responsibilities, the Pre-Trial Facility is itself a singularly high-risk setting. It detains the widest variety of suspects and offenders; some extremely dangerous. Since it is the point of entry into the detention system for many persons, there is often no or very little information about particular arrestees. Thus, detention personnel are hampered in assessing risk.

Since the majority of persons passing through the custody of such a facility stay only a short while, turn-over of detention population (especially pre-sentenced population) is rapid. Thus, detention staff are not able to get well acquainted with the habits and propensities, or sometimes even the names and faces, of all detainees. Even a well known detainee may be in an unknown state of mind upon entry into the facility.

The characteristics of the detainee population imply the need for flexibility in security methods. The detention center will have to be prepared to take stern precautionary measures against some detainees. On the other hand, it has to avoid allowing this necessity to trap it into inflexible regimentation which over-represses those detainees who pose little threat of violence or escape. In these cases, the greater danger is posed by the creation of an alienating, abnormal environment, which can turn a frightened first-offender into a dangerous criminal. Since staff cannot know at the outset which detainees fall into which categories, they must be able to shift methods rapidly with respect to particular detainees. In short, they must hope for the best, and take advantage of it when they can, but be prepared for the worst.

The basic approach to security, which has conditioned the entire planning process, comprises three elements: tight perimeter security; varying "levels" or approaches to internal security; and flexibility of application of security measures.

Perimeter Security

Maintenance of an effective perimeter is absolutely essential to the success of the security approach adopted here. Because of the inevitable presence in the detention center of extremely dangerous and sophisticated criminals, the perimeter is necessary for two basic reasons: (1) the risk of escape attempts; and (2) the extreme threat which certain kinds of contraband would pose to the safety of detainees and staff.

Preservation of a safe environment inside the detention center and prevention of escapes requires the maintenance of strict accounting and control over all movement through the security perimeter. At the same time, it is desirable to accomplish this control in a humane and caring manner so as not to create an atmosphere of hostility and excessive consciousness of danger. Several subsidiary perimeters will be found within the basic perimeter encompassing the whole facility.

Architecture. The basic architectural elements of perimeter security include the following:

- . Basic perimeter materials must be tough;
- . Reduce the number of access points;
- . Harden the access points;
- . Eliminate exterior alcoves and recesses.

While door, wall and window materials and construction must resist breaches, they must also contribute to a "normal" environment. The number of access points should be sufficient to separate conflicting traffic flows - prisoners, staff and visitors.

Access points can be hardened through materials, secure construction and provision of multiple barriers between detainee areas and the "outside".

Procedures. Perimeter security procedures have the objective of obtaining complete information about every person and thing which moves through the primary perimeter, and using that information to make decisions.

The essence of successful perimeter security procedures consists in:

- . Centralizing control;
- . Maintaining security routines.

Specific procedures (whom and what to search, when and where, how to identify people, etc.) will be determined by the exact configuration of the facility, staffing patterns, technological applications, observed levels of risk, and sometimes laws, e.g., privacy protections. But procedures must insure that all requisite information is gathered (through searches, identifications, spot checks, continuous surveillance, etc.), that information obtained is communicated to the decision-maker (generally either the person gathering the information, or the central controller of the security perimeter), and that issues are decided by conscientious application of security rules.

Technology. In general, security applications of technology assist staff by affording remote sensing and control capabilities. While technological systems should be relied upon only as back-up or in order to overcome design deficiencies in internal security applications, they are an essential tool for maintenance of perimeter security. They help to centralize perimeter access control. It is desirable that all entrances to the primary perimeter:

- . Be electrically controlled from a central control panel (CCP);
- . Be visually monitored from the CCP (direct or CCTV);
- . Have two-way voice communication with CCP.

A manually operated alarm system connecting the sallyport, the intake area and the visiting area with the CCP, can serve as a back-up to video monitoring in these areas of grave potential threat.

The CCP itself can be secured by having all accesses controlled from within. Primary perimeter entrances should have a key override capability, but keys to these doors must remain in the direct control of the CCP operator. These keys should never be taken within the primary perimeter.

With detainee movement minimized and high-risk detainees isolated, movement in areas of the facility outside the housing clusters may be relatively free, with security barriers placed only at crucial locations, controllable by key with monitoring and override from the Central Control Panel. Key override is desirable for all doors.

Detection Systems. If housing clusters are designed to permit continuous direct observation, as recommended here, the applicability of closed-circuit video will be significantly reduced. In general, wherever visual surveillance of an area is required, facility design should make direct observation possible. Necessary video applications include only visual linking of the CCP with doors controlled from there, surveillance of areas not directly observable from fixed staff posts, and as back-up for direct surveillance in high-risk zones.

Automatic alarms, other than status indicators or remotely operated doors, do not seem necessary. Manual alarms are useful only within control stations and selected other locations. Audio communications systems, even with automatic sequence monitoring, are not usually adequate for detection of security problems, because of the low level of discrimination possible in sound.

Communication Systems. In most cases, it is desirable that communications required between detainees and staff, e.g., calling for routine or emergency assistance, making other requests, giving required information be accomplished directly without necessity for technological assistance. Electronic systems are needed to facilitate communications between the CCP and (1) access points controlled centrally, (2) fixed staff posts and (3) roving staff. Communications systems may be useful as back-up detection systems in high-risk zones, i.e., remaining open continuously, although their effectiveness is questionable.

Maintenance of Systems. The remote locations of many Alaskan facilities require that security systems be maintained either by local corrections personnel or by a trained security maintenance technician who is based in a central location and has access to all parts, tools and equipment required for maintenance of security systems throughout the State.

Staffing

Security (nor any of the functions of the detention center) cannot be accomplished except through the efforts of a skilled, dedicated staff. Insufficient numbers of staff is one of the chief contributors to security problems, chiefly through the impact which excessive overtime and on-the-job responsibilities have on employee morale. Unless corrections personnel have a consciousness of full support from the public they serve, they cannot perform their tasks effectively.

The recommended staffing will result in an on-the-floor ratio of approximately one corrections officer to 13 detainees. It is desirable to have lower ratios during day and swing shifts, because of the higher level of inmate activity and movement.

Position titles ("Booking Officer", "Cluster Control Officer") represent duty-posts, not "ranks". Definite operational advantages will result if corrections personnel are trained in all facets of corrections duties. No breakdown by sex is indicated. Female personnel required for security of female housing are included with male staff. Security staff (who also perform essential counseling and service duties) are broken up by "fixed" and "roving" posts. A fixed post must be staffed at all times to operate the access control systems and to monitor detection and communications systems.

The estimate of staff required for the Anchorage Pre-Trial Facility has been based on the proposed building program capacity of 216 beds. Staffing requirements for intervening years between completed construction and full capacity will be less. However, as discussed previously, the housing cluster of 48 is primarily predicated on the number of inmates supervised by one fixed security post. Therefore, partial clusters may require staffing equivalent to a full cluster of 48.

Staffing estimates are based on a total for all shifts and for all agencies directly involved in day-to-day operation. Tabulation has been made of staffing to reflect a breakdown by shifts, and to indicate "relief" staff required to fill in for holidays, vacations, and illness. This is shown in Figure B. Ratio of detention staff to inmates is 1 to 3.32. The overall ratio of staff to inmates is 1 to 2.78. It should be noted, however, that overall staffing ratio includes personnel from building maintenance, medical services, and the courts. The day shift requires 23 with the swing shift requiring 15 and the midnight shift 11.

In order to provide freedom of movement within housing clusters, staff has been estimated based on 24-hour staffing of all housing clusters. If inmates are locked into their rooms at night, it may be possible to reduce overall F.T.E. positions by 2.0 (midnight shift 1.5; relief 0.5), if two or more adjacent clusters are supervised by one officer.

Flexibility

For a system of multiple levels of security to function effectively, detention staff must be able and willing to appropriately apply the variety of methods at their disposal. This involves the ability to make an accurate and rapid initial assessment of the degree of risk posed by an individual detainee in order to assign him or her to the appropriate environment. It equally involves the ability to change these judgements quickly in response to new information.

It is of overwhelming importance that the variety of environments provided within the institute be used to promote security in a systematic, methodical and fair way, and not capriciously.

It is essential that any detention facility be built to "expect the unexpected". Demographic change in Anchorage and organizational change in the criminal justice system can radically alter the security requirements of the detention center as a whole, or of specific areas and components within it. Thus, security measures - architecture, procedures and technology - must themselves be flexible.

Features contributing to flexibility of security hardware (access control, detection and communication systems) include the following:

- . Multiple operational modes;
- . Modular, "zoned" configuration.

It is desirable that the environments of specific areas be readily upgradable from low-security requirements to high, and vice versa, implying interchangeability of equipment and furnishings.

Public Access

Control of public flow through the facility with maximum safety and supervision should be accomplished with the least restrictive environment feasible for daily inmate activity. A basic solution to this is to minimize the areas made accessible to the public and the routes necessary (see Flow Diagram, Figure C).

The Flow Diagram illustrates which areas are open to the public. Note that all entrances are through control sallyports, and that public movement is restricted in the housing units to the visiting rooms which the Consultant recommends be located near the entrance to each residential cluster (see the description of the Residential Areas in the "rationale of the Space Program" section of this report). Inmate movement within the facility follows the "least restrictive" concept, but with strict scheduling to maintain security in educational and recreational areas.

Specific Control Areas.

As mentioned above, all flow of prisoners, visitors and staff into and within the facility must be controlled from a Central Control Panel within a secure central control space. The Central Control Officer must have visual surveillance, barrier control and audio communication with the following areas. The use of CCTV is acceptable only where indicated (the ideal condition is to eliminate the need for CCTV).

- . Entry from exterior to vehicle sallyport (CCTV);
- . Vehicle sallyport through entry sallyport to intake center (CCTV vehicle sallyport side only);
- . Public lobby through visitor sallyport;
- . Visitor circulation into visiting rooms (CCTV);
- . Intake center through sallyport to housing cluster day room;
- . Sallyport from visitor/administrative circulation to intake center;
- . Housing cluster dayroom to livingrooms;
- . Loading dock (CCTV).

The Central Control Officer must have visual surveillance and barrier control at the following areas:

- . All lockable holding spaces;
- . Bedroom doors;
- . Prisoner entry to visiting rooms.

The Central Control Officer must have visual surveillance of the following areas:

- . All prisoner circulation areas - CCTV
- . All visitor circulation areas - CCTV
- . All staff circulation area outside of administrative suite and designated secured staff areas - CCTV;
- . Public entry - CCTV

It is also recommended that each bedroom contain a tamper-proof call button (similar to hospital call button, but secure) which is tied into the CCP. Each dayroom should contain a key-operated alarm switch. (Note: the alarm key should be the only key carried by a floor officer.) Any area where a counselor or correctional officer may be out of view with one or more prisoners should be considered for an alarm device.

All other prisoner related areas within the facility must be visible, either open or through a vision panel, from a general circulation area by a cluster officer. These areas include:

- . Bedrooms;
- . Kitchen and storage areas;
- . Booking areas;
- . Visiting rooms;

- . Intake shower and clothing issue;
- . Medical area;
- . Booking, photo and fingerprinting;
- . Housekeeping areas;
- . Exterior exercise area.

The Environment and Security

The potential creation of an alienating or abnormal environment must be avoided while maintaining security. The major component in creating a "normal environment" is staff attitude and training. The architectural design can however appear "normal" and be supportive to the staff. A "normal" or nonhostile environment can also positively effect staff attitudes and efficiency.

A major environmental problem in secure facilities is the proliferation of noise generated by detainee's and traditional correctional hardware. This problem is reinforced by the necessity of hard-surfaced materials in security areas. It is therefore desirable to provide security hardware which operates quietly and smoothly, it is also desirable to compartmentalize the sound as much as possible with the use of solid doors, and security glazing units at all required security separations. Although security demands hard, easily cleanable materials in all detention areas, soft acoustically absorbant materials such as acoustical ceiling tile and carpet can be used in circulation, central control and administrative areas.

The other major environmental problem in secure facilities is the potentially hostile appearance of security apparatus combined with the use of institutional appearing furniture, casework and colors. Security apparatus may often be designed to be unobtrusive. Security doors may be flush without bars, vision panels and side lites may be of security glazing material with tamper-proof frames. Exterior windows may be sized in a manner which will prevent escape; this combined with security glazing and frames can eliminate the need for security grilles at windows. Such items as bars, security mesh and razor ribbon can usually be avoided. If bars or mesh are unavoidable they can be designed in a manner which is complementary to the normalized environment. Institutional colors should be avoided; light, warm colors with occasional bright accents are no more difficult to maintain and no more costly than standard institutional color schemes. Furniture in the detention areas must be of a security type, tamper-proof and securely fixed to the floor where appropriate. The form and color of such furniture need not be unattractive. Such items as CCTV cameras can be colored to match the surrounding areas, thus becoming unobtrusive.

In summary, the requirements for security are essential to the safety of the public, the correctional staff, and the offender. The ability to apply varying degrees of security on an individual

basis is essential. The manner in which these security requirements are met without hostilizing the environment is the essence of providing an architecturally humane facility.

ECONOMICS OF SECURITY

Studies of security costs conducted by the consultant in the "lower 48" have indicated that over a 30-year period, approximately 80% of the correctional dollar is spent on staffing of correctional facilities. Of the remaining 20%, only 5% to 10% is spent on the capital cost of the facility. The intent of the architectural design and security systems included in the facility should therefore be to minimize the number of staff required to provide security, thus allowing either a decrease in staffing costs or shift in expended funds from the activity of guarding prisoners to the activities of counseling, education on other program activities designed to minimize the offender's potential return to the correctional system.

ADJACENCIES AND TRAFFIC FLOWS

The following figures illustrate the important desirable adjacency relationships and significant flows of prisoners, staff and visitors through the facility. In the sections preceding specific important adjacency requirements are discussed in more detail.

FIGURE B
PROPOSED STAFFING PATTERN
ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY

POSITION	DAY	SWING	MIDNIGHT	RELIEF	TOTAL
DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS					
<u>Security Staff Fixed Posts:</u>					
Master Control Panel	1	1	1	2	5
<u>Cluster Control Stations:</u>					
Cluster A	1	1	1	2	5
Cluster B	1	1	1	2	5
Cluster C	1	1	1	2	5
Cluster D	1	1	1	2	5
Cluster E	1	1	1	2	5
(Subtotal Fixed Posts)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(12)	(30)
<u>Roving Posts:</u>					
Shift Supervisor	1	1	1	2	5
Booking Officer	1	1	1	2	5
Asst. Booking Officer	-	1	-	.6	1.6
Cluster Officers	3	2	1	4	10
(Subtotal Roving Posts)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(8.6)	(21.6)
<u>Admin./Services Staff:</u>					
Superintendent	1	-	-	-	1
Asst. Superintendent	-	1	-	-	1
Human Resources Coordinator	1	-	-	-	1
Recreation Supervisor	1	-	-	-	1
Public Receptionist	1	-	-	.5	1.5
Food Services Supervisor	1	-	-	-	1
Cooks	2	-	-	1	3
Clerical/Bookkeeping	2	1	-	1	4
(Subtotal Admin./Serv. Staff)	(9)	(2)	(0)	(2.5)	(13.5)
TOTAL DETENTION STAFF	20	13	9	23.1	65.1

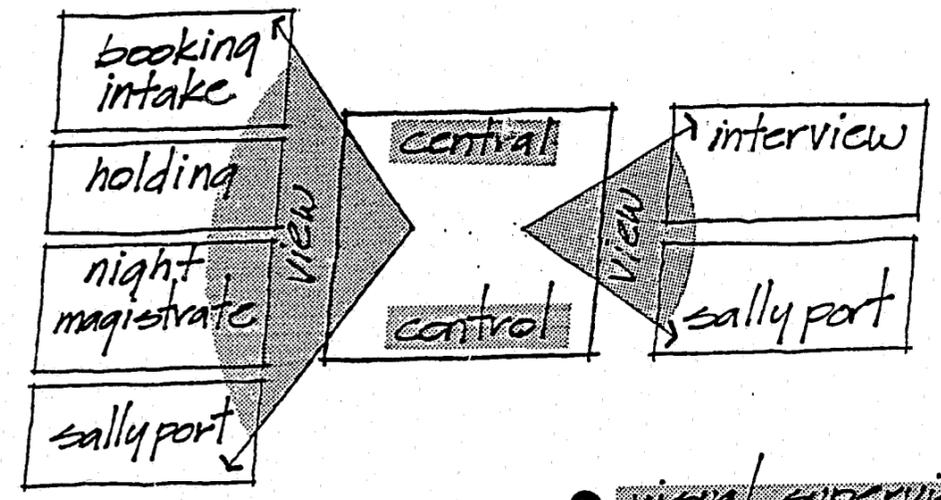
Ratio Staff to Inmates: 1 to 3.32.

PROPOSED STAFFING PATTERN (CONTINUED)

POSITION	DAY	SWING	MIDNIGHT	RELIEF	TOTAL
STAFF FROM OTHER AGENCIES					
Building Maintenance	2	-	-	-	2
Night Magistrate		1	1	1	3*
<u>Medical Services:</u>					
Nurse	.5	.5	.5	2	3.5
Medic	.5	1	1	1	3.5
Doctor	.5	-	-	-	0.5*
(Subtotal Other Agencies)	3.5	2.5	2.5	4	12.5
GRAND TOTAL ALL STAFFS	<u>23.5</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>77.6</u>

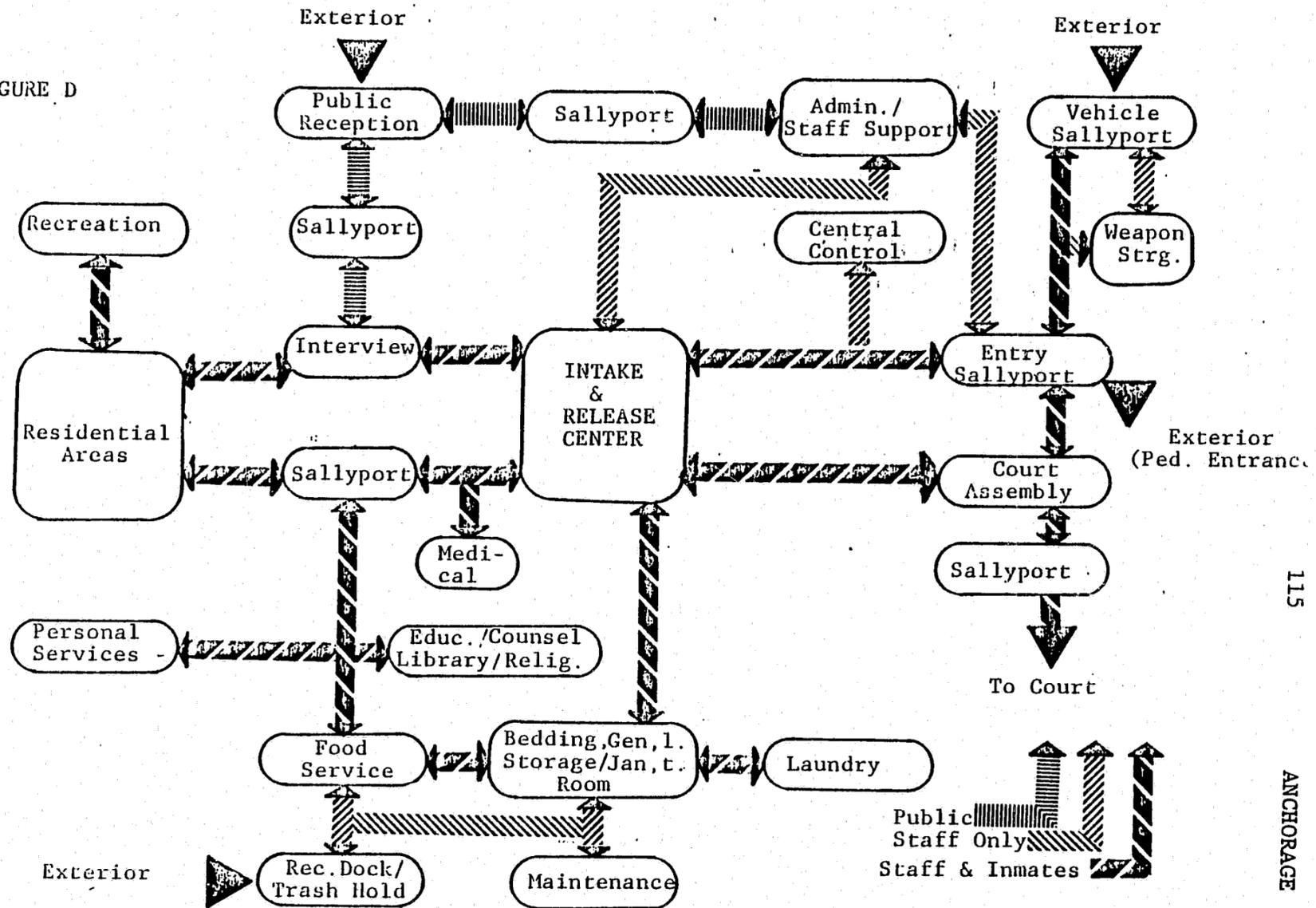
Overall Staff to Inmate Ratio: 1 to 2.78

*On 24-hour call



● visual supervision
from
central control

FIGURE D



ADJACENCIES AND TRAFFIC FLOWS DETENTION

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PROPOSED SPACE PROGRAM

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
 ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY
 PROPOSED SPACE PROGRAM SUMMARY

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
<u>SUMMARY:</u>								
Administration				906		1335		1591
Staff Support				250		2048		2178
Public Reception				455		559		650
Intake/Release Center				3960		4966		5402
Residential Cluster A				8188		8188		8188
Residential Cluster B				7088		7088		7088
Residential Cluster C				-		8188		8188
Residential Cluster D				-		5438		7088
Residential Cluster E				-		-		4414
Housekeeping				1391		1560		1560
Laundry				801		1303		1326
Educ./Relig. Programs				725		1989		1989
Library				494		728		858
Counseling				150		403		403
Recreation				4399		4399		4399
Personal Services				195		195		195
Food Service				2496		2756		2756
Maintenance				(1131)		1131		1131
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.								
PLUS INTERNAL FUNCTION								
TOTAL NET SQ. FT.								31,498
								52,274
								59,404

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ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY
PROPOSED SPACE PROGRAM

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
ADMINISTRATION								
Outside								
Superintendent		220	1	220	1	220	1	220
Administrative Support Staff							1	120
Reception/Secretary		120	1	120	1	120	1	120
Liaison Work Area		70	-	-	1	70	1	70
Conference Room		250	-	-	1	250	1	250
Equipment Space		6	1	6	1	6	2	12
Staff Toilet		50	2	100	2	100	2	100
Clerk		55	-	-	-	-	1	55
Inside								
Asst. Superintendent Office		140	1	140	1	140	1	140
CRT Area		20	1	20	2	20	2	20
Equipment Space								
Storage		6	1	6	1	6	1	6
Files		10	3	30	4	40	5	50
Clerk		55	7	55	1	55	1	55
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				697		1,027		1,224
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				209		308		367
TOTAL				906		1,335		1,591

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
PUBLIC RECEPTION								
Receptionist		70	1	70	1	70	1	70
Waiting Area, Seating		20	8	160	12	240	14	280
Telephone Alcoves	-	10	2	20	2	20	2	20
Package Storage	-	30	1	30	1	30	2	60
Public Restrooms	Considered part of gross area							
Men:				(150)		(150)		(150)
2 W.C.								
2 Urin.								
2 Lav.								
Women:				(140)		(140)		(140)
3 W.C.								
3 Lav.								
Entry to Visiting:	Considered part of gross area							
	Requires metal-screening passage							
Sallyport	Considered part of gross area							
Interview Room (for attorneys and public)		70	1	70	1	70	1	70
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				350		430		500
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				105		129		150
TOTAL				455		559		650

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SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
STAFF SUPPORT								
Office Duplication/Supply		100	1	100	1	100	1	100
Mail Room		100	1	100	1	100	1	100
Classroom/Lounge			(1)	(300)	1	300	1	300
Staff Restrooms:								
Men:			(1)	(700)	1	800	1	900
3 W.C.								
2 Urin.								
3 Lav.								
3 Shower								
65 Lockers								
Women:			(1)	(275)	1	275	1	275
2 W.C.								
3 Lav.								
1 Shower								
10 Lockers								
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				200		1575		1675
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				50		473		503
TOTAL				250		2048		2178

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SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
INTAKE/RELEASE CENTER								
Auto Entry:	(May be outside security perimeter and not part of building program)							
Auto Sallyport	-		1	(1,000)	1	(1,000)	1	(1,000)
Foyer w/weapon's storage	-		1	(60)	1	(60)	1	(60)
Entry Sallyport	-		1	(100)	1	(100)	1	(100)
Central Control:								
Entry Sallyport	-		1	(40)	1	(40)	1	(40)
Control Booth	-		1	320	1	320	1	320
(Directo visual and electronic control of all areas; contains monitoring console for TV surveillance, intrusion alarm, fire alarm, PA system, exhaust fans, doors, metal detectors, lighting, interview telephones, location status, etc.)								
Toilet		35	1	35	1	35	1	35
Intake Receiving:								
Booking Desk	-		1	240	1	240	1	240
Office		100	1	100	1	100	1	100
Telephones	-	10	2	20	2	20	2	20
Holding:								
Secure Rooms		105	2	210	3	315	4	420
Safety Cell		90	1	90	1	90	1	90
Open Seating		20	7	140	10	200	12	240
Fingerprint/Photo Room			1	180	1	180	1	180
CRT/Computer Station		99		99		99	-	99
Showers		14	3	42	4	56	4	56
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.								
PLUS INTERNAL FUNCTION								
TOTAL								

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
INTAKE/RELEASE CENTER (CONTINUED)								
Dressing Rooms		75	2	150	3	225	3	225
Clothing Rec. & Stg.			1	60	1	120	1	150
Clothing Issue,		70	1	60	1	180	1	220
Interview Room (staff)			1	70	1	70	1	70
Night Magistrate		220	1	220	1	220	1	220
Waiting Area		20	4	80	4	80	4	80
Medical Unit:								
Medical Orderly Nurse	-	70	1	70	1	70	1	70
Doctor's Office		140	1	140	1	140	1	140
Examination Room		90	1	90	1	90	1	90
Scrub-up Area	-		1	60	1	60	1	60
Utility:								
Soiled garment	-		1	30	1	30	1	30
Clean	-		1	50	1	50	1	50
Safety Cell		90	1	90	1	90	1	90
Handicap Toilet			1	60	1	60	1	60
Convalescent Inmate Rm.		100	(1)	(100)	2	200	3	300
Toilet		35	1	35	1	35	1	35
Waiting Area		105	1	105	1	105	1	105
Equipment Storage			1	60	1	60	1	80
Court Assembly Area		140	1	140	2	280	2	280
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				3046		3820		4155
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				914		1146		1247
TOTAL				3960		4966		5402

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER A								
Single Bedrooms General Housing	-	80	48	3,840	48	3,840	48	3,840
Living Rooms (15 sq. ft. per occupant)	-	-		720		720		720
Dayroom (15 sq. ft. per occupant)	-	-		720		720		720
Showers	-	35	6	210	6	210	6	210
Exercise Area	-	-	1	40	1	40	1	40
Telephone Alcoves (10 sq. ft. each)	-	-	6	60	6	60	6	60
Hot Cart Reception/Service	-	-	1	80	1	80	1	80
Janitorial*	-	-	1	40	1	40	1	40
General Storage *	-	-	1	80	1	80	1	80
Control Deputy Station Serves Clusters A & B	-	-	1	150	1	150	1	150
Staff Toilet *	-	35	1	35	1	35	1	35
*Serves Clusters A & B								
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.								
PLUS 25% INTERNAL FUNCTION								
TOTAL								

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER A (CONTINUED)								
Interview/Visiting*								
Non-Contact		60	5	300	5	300	5	300
Limited		80	1	80	1	80	1	80
Open (Visiting/Counseling/ Medical Sick Call)		100	2	200	2	200	2	200
*Serves Clusters A & B								
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				6550	6550	6550		
PLUS 25% INTERNAL FUNCTION				1638	1638	1638		
TOTAL				8188	8188	8188		

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS						
	CODE	NET. AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000		
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER B									
Single Bedrooms	-	80							
Male:									
General Housing			-	-	36	2,880	48	3,840	
Administrative Housing			6	480	12	960	To Res. Cluster D		
Short-Term Housing			12	960	To Res. Cluster C				
Disciplinary Housing			6	480	To Res. Cluster C				
Trustee Housing			12	960	To Res. Cluster D				
Female:									
General Housing			9	720	To Res. Cluster D				
Segregation Housing			3	240	To Res. Cluster D				
Living Rooms (15 sq.ft. per occupant)	-	-		720		720		720	
Day Room *	-	-		720		720		720	
Showers	-	35	6	210	6	210	6	210	
Exercise Area	-	-	1	40	1	40	1	40	
Telephone Alcoves (10 sq.ft. each)	-	-	6	60	6	60	6	60	
Hot Cart Reception/Service	-	-	1	80	1	80	1	80	
Janitorial	-	-	Programmed with Cluster A						
*15 sq. ft. per occupant									
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.									
PLUS 25% INTERNAL FUNCTION									
TOTAL									

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SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER B (CONTINUED)								
General Storage	-	-	Programmed with Cluster A					
Control Deputy Station	-	-	Programmed with Cluster A					
Staff Toilet	-	35	Programmed with Cluster A					
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				5,670		5,670		5,670
PLUS 25% INTERNAL FUNCTION				1,418		1,418		1,418
TOTAL				7,088		7,088		7,088

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
<u>RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER C</u>								
Single Bedrooms	-	80						
Disciplinary Housing			Fm. Res. Cluster B		24	1,920	24	1,920
Short-Term Housing			Fm. Res. Cluster B		24	1,920	To Res. Cluster D	
Trustee Housing			-	-	Fm. Res. Cluster D		24	1,920
Living Rooms (15 sq. ft. per occupant)	-	-	-	-		720		720
Day Room (15 sq. ft. per occupant)	-	-	-	-		720		720
Showers	-	35	-	-	6	210	6	210
Exercise Area	-	-	-	-	1	40	1	40
Telephone Alcoves (10 sq. ft. each)	-	-	-	-	6	60	6	60
Hot Cart Reception/Service	-	-	-	-	1	80	1	80
Janitorial*	-	-	-	-	1	40	1	40
General Storage*	-	-	-	-	1	80	1	80
Control Deputy Station*	-	-	-	-	1	150	1	150
*Serves Clusters C & D								
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.								
PLUS 25% INTERNAL FUNCTION								
TOTAL								

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER C (CONTINUED)								
Staff Toilet*	T-3	35	-	-	1	35	1	35
Interview/Visiting*								
Non-Contact	V-3	60	-	-	5	300	5	300
Limited	V-2	80	-	-	1	80	1	80
Open (Visiting/Counseling/ Medical Sick Call)	V-1	100	-	-	2	200	2	200
*Serves Clusters C & D								
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				-		6550		6550
PLUS 25% INTERNAL FUNCTION				-		1638		1638
TOTAL				-		8188		8188

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER D								
Single Bedrooms	-	80						
Male:								
Trustee Housing			-	-	24	1,920	To Res. Cluster C	
Administrative Housing			-	-			12	960
Short-Term Housing			-	-			36	2,880
Female:								
General Housing			Fm. Res. Cluster B		9	720	To Res. Cluster E	
Segregation Housing			Fm. Res. Cluster B		3	240	To Res. Cluster E	
Living Rooms (15 sq. ft. per occupant)	-	-	-	-		540		720
Day Room (15 sq. ft. per occupant)	-	-	-	-		540		720
Showers	-	35	-	-	6	210	6	210
Exercise Area	-	-	-	-	1	40	1	40
Telephone Alcoves (10 sq. ft. per occupant)	-	-	-	-	6	60	6	60
Hot Cart Reception/Service	-	-	-	-	1	80	1	80
Janitorial	-	-	-	-				Programmed with Cluster C
General Storage	-	-	-	-				Programmed with Cluster C
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.								
PLUS 25% INTERNAL FUNCTION								
TOTAL								

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER D (CONTINUED)								
Control Deputy Station	-	-	-	-	Programmed with Cluster C			
Staff Toilet	-	35	-	-	Programmed with Cluster C			
Interview/Visiting					Programmed with Cluster C			
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				-		4,350		5,670
PLUS 25% INTERNAL FUNCTION				-		1,088		1,418
TOTAL				-		5,438		7,088

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER E								
Single Bedrooms	-	80						
Female:								
General Housing			-	-	Fm Res. Cluster D	18	1440	
Segregation Housing			-	-	Fm Res. Cluster D	6	480	
Living Rooms (15 sq.ft. per occupant)	-	-		-				360
Dayroom (15 sq.ft. per occupant)	-	-		-				360
Showers	-	35		-			4	140
Exercise Area	-	-		-			1	40
Telephone Alcoves (10 sq.ft. each)	-	-		-			4	40
Hot Cart Reception/Service	-	-		-			1	80
Janitorial	-	-		-			1	20
General Storage	-	-		-			1	40
Control Deputy Station	-	-		-			1	80
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.								
PLUS 25% INTERNAL FUNCTION								
TOTAL								

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER E (CONTINUED)								
Staff Toilet	-	35	-	-			1	35
Interview/Visiting Non-Contact	-	60	-	-	-	-	3	180
Open (Visiting/Counseling/ Medical Sick Call)	-	100	-	-	-	-	1	100
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.			-	-	-	-		3,395
PLUS 25% INTERNAL FUNCTION			-	-	-	-		1,019
TOTAL			-	-	-	-		4,414

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
<u>COUNSELING</u>								
Program Coordinator's Office		120	1	120	1	120	1	120
Counseling Room		120	-	-	1	120	1	120
Volunteer's Work Area		70	-	-	1	70	1	70
<p>NOTE: Counseling alcoves should be provided within the residential clusters. If possible they should be more accessible and informal than general visiting/interview areas. The lounge areas of the dayrooms should be furnished so they can be used for group counseling sessions.</p>								
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				120	310			
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				30	93			
TOTAL				150	403			

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
EDUCATIONAL/RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS								
Classroom/Chapel*		480	1	480	1	480	1	480
Materials/Storage (Including service sink)		100	1	100	1	250	1	250
Vocational Education (Lab counter w/sink, floor sump)		800	-	-	1	800	1	800
<p>* Classroom should be flexible allowing for multi-uses, especially initially when this facility is smaller in scale and can provide only a limited variety of spaces. The classroom may also be used for counseling, group activities such as arts and crafts, and cultural activities.</p>								
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				580		1,530		1,530
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				145		459		459
TOTAL				725		1,989		1,989

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
<u>LIBRARY</u>								
Library (Including Law Collection at 280 sq. ft.)			1	380	1	460	1	560
Office/Workroom (With Audio-Visual Stg.)			-	-	1	100	1	100
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				380		560		660
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				114		168		198
TOTAL				494		728		858

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SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
<u>PERSONAL SERVICES</u>								
Canteen (Commissary) Shelves, storage counter or dutch door		150	1	150	1	150	1	150
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				150		150		150
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				45		45		45
TOTAL				195		195		195

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SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
RECREATION								
Outdoor:								
Partially covered area Basketball Court, etc. counter of dutch door			1	(2520)	1	(2520)	1	(2520)
INDOOR:								
Mini-gym Approx. 56' x 54' Suitable for:	-	-	1	3024	1	3024	1	3024
Activity		Dimensions	Area					
Basketball (half-court)		56' x 42'	2968*					
Volleyball (minimal)		36' x 66'	2400*					
Wrestling		34' x 34'	1200*					
Boxing		30' x 30'	900*					
Gymnastics and Weights * plus audience		30' x 20'	600*					
Storage	-	-	1	200	1	200	1	200
Toilets (w.c. & lav.)	-	20	2	40	2	40	2	40
Office-Recreation supervisor			1	120	1	120	1	120
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				3384		3384		3384
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				1015		1015		1015
TOTAL				4399		4399		4399

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
FOOD SERVICE								
Walk-In Refrig./Freezer		250	1	250	1	250	1	250
Food Delivery Cart Holding Refrig.		100	1	100	1	100	1	150
Dry Storage		150	1	150	1	150	1	200
Receiving Area within Kitchen Compartment		70	1	70	1	70	1	70
Main Cooking Area (Incl. Dish-up Space)			1	380	1	480	1	480
Chef's Office		70	1	70	1	70	1	70
Employee Lockers/Toilet		120	1	120	1	120	1	120
Utensil Washing		60	1	60	1	60	1	60
Cooking Utensil Storage		100	1	100	1	100	1	100
Dining Ware Washing		120	1	120	1	120	1	120
Cart Parking		100	1	100	1	100	1	100
Staff Dining Area		200	1	200	1	200	1	200
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.								
PLUS INTERNAL FUNCTION								
TOTAL								

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
<u>FOOD SERVICE</u> (CONTINUED)								
Coffee Prep & Cart Parking		60	1	60	1	60	1	60
Lockers (Inmate Staff)		60	1	60	1	60	1	60
Janitorial with Sink		80	1	80	1	80	1	80
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				1920		2120		2120
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				576		636		636
TOTAL				2496		2756		2756

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
LAUNDRY								
Soiled Laundry Area								
Cart Storage		18	4	72	7	126	8	144
Floor Storage			1	80	1	100	1	100
Wash/Dry Area								
Washer/Extractor(s) (100 lb. Exp.-300lb. capacity)			1	50	1	100	1	100
Tumbler(s) (110 lb. Exp -200lb. capacity)			1	50	1	100	1	100
Cart Storage		18	2	18	4	72	4	72
Clean Laundry Area								
Folding Tables (3x4)		48	2	96	3	144	3	144
Open Work Area		50	1	50	1	70	1	70
Cart Storage		18	5	90	10	180	10	180
Support Areas								
Utility Sink		30	1	30	1	30	1	30
Supply Storage		40	1	40	1	40	1	40
Hot Water Heater/Stg.		40	1	40	1	40	1	40
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				616		1002		1020
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				185		301		306
TOTAL				801		1303		1326

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
HOUSEKEEPING								
Bedding Storage:								
Linen & Blankets	-	-		200		240		240
Clean Mattresses	-	-		300		320		320
Soiled Mattresses/Bedding	-	-		100		120		120
Receiving Dock (Not Part of Building Space)	-	-		(350)		(350)		(350)
Trash Holding Room	-	-		120		120		120
Janitorial Room	-	-		100		100		100
General Storage	-	-		250		300		300
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				1070		1200		1200
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				321		360		360
TOTAL				1391		1560		1560

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ANCHORAGE

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS					
	CODE	NET AREA	INITIAL		1990		2000	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
MAINTENANCE								
Electronics Workshop:								
Work Benches			-	(120)	-	120	-	120
Work-In Process Storage			-	(75)	-	75	-	75
Finished Work Storage			-	(50)	-	50	-	50
Parts Storage			-	(25)	-	25	-	25
Tools Storage			-	(25)	-	25	-	25
General Maintenance Workshop (Similar to Elec. Workshop)			-	(295)	-	295	-	295
Material Storage Room (Shelving, Bins, Racks, etc.)			-	(280)	-	280	-	280
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				(870)		870		870
PLUS 30% INTERNAL FUNCTION				(261)		261		261
TOTAL				(1131)		1131		1131

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BUILDING DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

BUILDING DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS
ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY

ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES AND DESIGN DETERMINATES

CLIMATE

Temperatures in Anchorage vary from the extremes of -38°F in the winter to 86°F in the summer, however, generally the summer temperature varies from 46°F to 66°F and the winter temperature varies from 4°F to 42°F . Annual heating degree days are approximately 10911 based on 65°F interior temperature.

Winds in Anchorage generally vary from an average of 5.8 knots from the north to extreme winds of 53 knots from the north north-east. Wind direction and strength varies within the Anchorage Bowl.

Annual precipitation in Anchorage averages approximately 15", which includes 66" of snow.

The above conditions require special design consideration which include the following:

1. Protection of entries from rain, snow and wind is essential.
2. Exterior circulation areas should be designed in a manner that will facilitate snow removal.
3. The spring freeze thaw cycle creates the potential of ice damming. This must be recognized in the design of roof and site drainage systems. Drainage across site circulation areas must be avoided.
4. Snow build-up on sloped roofs can create the potential of snow slides. The possibility of snow sliding onto exterior circulation areas must be avoided.
5. Although most areas of Anchorage do not suffer particularly from drifting snow, this potential should be considered in the siting, entry designs and locations, and exterior circulation patterns.
6. Although the high temperature range generally requires little mechanical cooling, special consideration must be given to the control center, kitchen, and other areas where equipment can cause excessive heat build-up.

7. Both temperature/heating requirements and security requirements indicate the need to limit building fenestrations. The fenestrations which are provided must therefore be located in a manner which will make maximum benefit of natural light and allow penetration of natural light into the building interior.
8. The amount of snowfall, wind and cold temperatures indicate that special attention must be given to exterior exercise areas to maximize potential use throughout the year. The exercise areas should also be designed in a manner that will take maximum benefit of natural sunlight while providing some area for relief from direct sunlight during the few warm summer days.

SOILS & SEISMIC CONSIDERATIONS

The Anchorage Bowl contains numerous soil conditions which vary from limited sporadic permafrost to deep peat bogs and well drained sandy gravel or "bootlegger cove clay". It is essential that the building foundation system be designed for the specific soil conditions of the site selected.

Anchorage is located in Seismic Zone IV per the Uniform Building Code, 1976 Edition which is the high seismic risk zone recognized by that code. Specific special zones within the Anchorage Bowl have also been identified as having higher seismic risks. The building foundation and structural systems must consider these potential high risks if the building is to be sited in such an area. Seismic consideration must also be given to such building components as ceiling systems, heavy equipment, lighting systems, wall systems and mechanical systems.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE COMMUNITY

The new Regional Jail Facility will impact the community both socially and aesthetically. The extent to which the social impact is positive is largely a matter of the Division of Corrections policies and community-related programs. These policies and programs are not completely defined time. The architecture, however, should not preclude such options as the use of community volunteers within the facility or the use of facility components such as the Classroom/Chapel, the Multipurpose area or the Mini-gym by community groups. The potential of GED, Community College and University classes as well as religious programs which serve both the community and the inmates and staff is real, as is the potential of organized scheduled use of the gymnasium facility by community and governmental groups such as the Municipal Police, State Troopers, Boy Scouts, or JC's. The facility design should facilitate these types of programs without compromising security.

The aesthetic impact of the facility upon the community will affect the manner in which the general public perceives both corrections as an institution and correctional staff and offenders as individuals. It therefore can be supportive to both the Jail Facility Operations and Community-based corrections programs.

All public facilities within a community affect the general quality of the environment and in turn the quality of life within the community.

The unhappy necessity of detaining and incarcerating offenders must, however, not have a negative effect on the built environment. Any tendency to hide or disguise the facility should also be avoided.

The facility appearance should be unobtrusive while conveying a feeling of security, cleanliness and wholesomeness. The potential of developing exterior circulation areas as public spaces should be considered if a site in a pedestrian traffic area is chosen. The public entry into the facility should be attractive and obvious and relate to parking and pedestrian circulation. Security features of the building should be unobtrusive as possible but the "feeling" of security should be expressed in a low key, visually pleasing manner.

The use of materials, colors, and forms consistent with surrounding structures or natural environment is advised when practical. Exterior colors should be subtle and natural with the possible exception of primary accents to distinguish the public entry or other exterior public spaces. Signage should be low key and unobtrusive but sufficiently obvious to identify the facility and provide direction to those unfamiliar with the facility.

SITE

At this time the site for the Anchorage Pre-trial Facility has not been selected. Site selection criteria for the facility has been developed and are included as Appendix B of this document.

The facility should be located on the site in a manner that will provide open space at the perimeter both to assure that persons approaching the facility may be observed and to insure adequate natural light to all bedrooms.

The facility must be configured on the site in a manner that will afford complete privacy for the inmate from the public. The facility should be located on the site in a manner that allows direct access by the public to the Public Entry while limiting public access to the Vehicle Sally Port and staff entry. Police and Correctional Staff must have direct access from the street to the Vehicle Sally Port.

CODES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS

The design and construction of the facility must comply with all applicable state and local building codes, including but not limited to the following:

1. Uniform Building Code, 1976 Edition
2. Uniform Mechanical Code, 1976 Edition
3. Uniform Plumbing Code, 1976 Edition
4. National Electrical Code, 1976 Edition
5. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Standards (OSHA)
6. Municipality of Anchorage Zoning Ordinance
7. State of Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Interim Regulations for Barrier-Free Facilities, 9/29/78
8. State of Alaska Health and Social Service regulations on Eating and Drinking Establishments

FACILITY DEVELOPMENTAssumptions

The recommended service and architectural programs and the planning for future facility development have been based on the following assumptions:

1. A new facility is planned, no existing facility is available which could be remodeled to meet the correctional needs of the pre-trial population in Anchorage. It was further assumed that the existing State Jail Facilities at Sixth Avenue, Third Avenue and Ridgeview are inadequate.
2. Juveniles will continue to be detained at MacLaughlin Youth Center.
3. The ultimate development will house male and female pre-trial offenders, and sentenced male offenders with sentences of one year or less. The facility may be used for pre-release programs, however, the eventual housing of pre-release programs elsewhere in the community is recommended.
4. The Consultants originally intended to program a facility which would meet all immediate needs for the Anchorage Pre-trial population and which could be built within the funds available. However, as this program was being developed it became evident that the potential that available funds will not completely meet current needs must be considered. The consultant has therefore identified certain "soft" spaces, or spaces which are, although important and desirable, not essential to the correctional program. (Note: Unfortunately, most standards and guidelines do not address requirements for staff spaces, therefore most "soft" spaces are staff related.)

PHASED DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

It is essential that the initial increment of the facility be designed in a manner which facilitates required future growth. Also, potential budget limitations have necessitated the defining of spaces which are currently needed but not absolutely necessary in the initial construction increment. These "soft" spaces are identified in the space needs tabulation.

<u>STAFF SUPPORT</u>	
Classroom/Lounge	300 NSF
Staff Restrooms	
Men	700 NSF
Women	275 NSF
<u>INTAKE/RELEASE CENTER</u>	
Medical Unit	
Convalescent Inmate Room	100 NSF
<u>MAINTENANCE</u>	
Electronics & Workshop	
Workbenches	120 NSF
Work-in-process Stg.	75 NSF
Finished Work Storage	50 NSF
Parts Storage	25 NSF
Tools Storage	25 NSF
GENERAL MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP	295 NSF
MATERIAL STORAGE ROOM	200 NSF
Sub-Total	2,245 NSF
Plus 30% Internal Function	637
TOTAL NET	2,882 Square Feet

If these spaces are not constructed at this time it is recommended that they be constructed as soon as funding is available or that they are considered as priority spaces in the 1990 increments of construction. These spaces are functionally related to each other and can be constructed as a single future addition. Architectural planning for these spaces should be included in at least the schematic design phase of the architectural design of the initial construction increment.

Exact timing and sizing of future increments will of course be based on actual growth of facility needs. The phasing of growth in three increments should provide adequate growth increments to provide for minimum facility disruption while alleviating overcrowding at the appropriate times.

Development of future increments will necessitate both additions to the structure and remodeling of the structure.

The growth in facility and program needs does not necessarily coincide with logical and economical construction increments. Therefore, spaces which cannot be logically added onto the facility must be integrated into the facility by remodeling. The minimization of future remodeling costs can be realized either by preinvestment of space in a previous increment or by recognition of potential remodeling problems in the initial design, thus facilitating the remodeling when it occurs.

Space needs identified for 1990 will be considered as Phase II expansion and space needs identified for 2000 will be considered as Phase III expansion. The following table indicates the required net incremental growth for each phase and identified spaces to be changed or displaced by remodeling and spaces to be added. Spaces which can be considered as reasonable preinvestment spaces in Phase I have also been identified.

INCREMENTAL SPACE GROWTH SUMMARY

Future needs recommended to be preinvested in initial increment:

<u>Space Function</u>	<u>Preinvestment Net Additional Area Including Internal Function</u>
Administration	360
Public Reception	208
Staff Support	260
Intake/Release Center	18
Library	364
Food Service	100
Laundry	502
Housekeeping	<u>169</u>
Total Net Area Including Internal Functions	1,981

PREINVESTMENT DESIGN FOR FUTURE REMODELING

Due to the central nature of the intake/release center and the special security demands of this area, combined with the need to minimize disruption of this function during future construction, it is recommended that the medical unit be designed to allow for future expansions of the intake/release center with space addition occurring for the less critical medical unit. This work could occur in Phase II and Phase III or with less difficulty entirely in Phase II.

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ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY
FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
ADMINISTRATION GENERAL							
Administrative Staff Support	(120)					120	Space requirement too small to justify Phase II or III addition. If liaison work area construction is delayed to Phase III, recommended pre-investment would be clerical work area & equipment storage only.
Clerical Work Area	(55)					55	
Liaison Work Area	(70)			70			
Equipment Storage							
Storage Cabinets	(12)					12	
Files	(20)			10		10	
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions	(277) (83)			80 24		197 59	
TOTAL	(360)			104		256	

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Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
PUBLIC RECEPTION							
Waiting area, Seating	(120)			80		40	Phase II & III additions are too small to justify additions in those phases. Also, building entry additions will cause substantial disruption.
Telephones	(10)			10			
Package Storage	(30)					20	
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions	(160) (48)			90 27		60 18	
TOTAL	(208)			117		78	

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* Indicates Phase I soft space not included in Phase I Preinvestment total.							
Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
STAFF SUPPORT							
Classroom Lounge	(300)*			300			
Staff Restrooms	(700)*			800			
Men	(200)			(100)		100	Z - 100 NSF additions to men is too small to justify future additions.
Women	(275)*			275			
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions	(200)			1,275			
	(60)			382			
TOTAL	(260)			1,657			

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CONTINUED

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Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
INTAKE/RELEASE CENTER							Plan for Phase I & II additions to the medical unit with intake/release functions expanding with the medical unit space.
Holding							
Secure Rooms			105		105		
Open Seating			60		40		
Showers	(14)			14			
Dressing			75				
Clothing Rec. & Storage			60		40		
Medical Unit							
Orderly/Nurse		70	70		70		
Doctor's Office		140		140		140	
Exam Room		90		90		90	
Scrub-up		60		60			
Utility:							
Soiled garment		30					
Clean garment		50					
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions							
TOTAL							

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Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
INTAKE/RELEASE CENTER (Cont'd)							
Safety Cell		90	90				
Handicap Toilet		60					
Convalescent Inmate Room	(100)*	(100)*		200		300	
Toilet		35	35				
Waiting Area		105	105	105			
Equipment Storage		60					
Court Assembly Area				140			
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions	(14) (4)	790 237	600 180	749 224	225 76	630 189	
TOTAL	(18)	1,027	780	973	301	819	

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Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER "C"				6,550			
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions				6,550 1,638			
TOTAL				8,188			

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Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER "E"						3,395	
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions						3,395 1,019	
TOTAL						4,414	

Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
EDUCATIONAL/ RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS						800	
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions						800 240	
TOTAL						1,040	

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Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
LIBRARY	(180)			80		100	364 NSF is inadequate to justify Phase II & III Addition.
OFFICE WORK ROOM	(100)			100			
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions	(280) (84)			180 54		100 30	
TOTAL	(364)			234		130	

Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
FOOD SERVICE Main Cooking Area	(100)			100			
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions	(100) (30)			100 30			
TOTAL	(130)			130			

Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
<u>LAUNDRY</u>							It is assumed that the laundry will be located in an area which is not easily expanded. Also remodel of the laundry will be expensive due to changes in electrical and mechanical systems.
Soiled Laundry Area							
Cart Storage	(72)			54 (18)		18	
Floor Storage	(20)			20			
Wash Dry Area	(50)			50			
Washer/Extractor(s) Tumbler(s)	(50)			50			
Cart Storage	(36)			36			
<u>Clean Laundry Area</u>							
Folding Table	(48)			48			
Open Work Area	(20)			20			
Cart Storage	(90)			90			
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions	(386) (116)			(386) (116)			
TOTAL	(502)			502			

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Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
HOUSEKEEPING							Future increments are too small to justify future construction in this area.
Bedding & Storage							
Linen & Blankets	(40)			40			
Clean Mattresses	(20)			20			
Soiled Mattresses & Bedding	(20)			20			
General Storage	(50)			50			
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions	(130) (39)			130 39			
TOTAL	(169)			169			

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Space Function	Incremental Space Growth						Remarks
	Recommended Phase I Pre-investment		Phase II		Phase III		
	Build in Phase I Net Area	Plan for Future Remodel Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	Remodel Space Net Area	Add Space Net Area	
MAINTENANCE							
Electronics Work-Shop	(120)*			120			
Work-in Process Storage	(75)*			75			
Finished Work Storage	(50)*			50			
Parts Storage	(25)*			25			
General Maint. Work-Shop	(295)*			295			
Material Storage Rm.	(280)*			280			
Sub Total NSF Plus 30% Internal Functions				870 261			
TOTAL				1,131			

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PROJECT BUDGET ESTIMATE

PROJECT BUDGET ESTIMATEConstruction Cost Preliminary Estimate and Options *Assumptions:

This preliminary cost estimate is based on the foregoing architectural and service programs as well as several assumptions regarding the nature of construction required and the construction problems which will be presented by the as yet unselected site. The preliminary cost estimate is based on the following assumptions.

1. Both three story and on grade options were assumed. The three story option was assumed to be in a high seismic risk area.
2. Reinforced concrete footings, foundation walls and grade slab.
3. Structural steel frame, superstructure metal roof and floor decks.
4. Exterior closure - concrete masonry unit with applied architectural finish, rigid insulation and interior finish, security doors and windows.
5. Standard built up roofing with rigid insulation.
6. Interior construction: concrete masonry unit partitions in security areas. Other areas to have standard gypsum wall board partitions.

Security doors, glazing, hardware, etc. in security areas. Standard doors and hardware in Administrative areas. Durable wall finished with lath and plaster in certain areas, ceramic tile in wet areas and enamel or epoxy paint in remaining areas. Security type lighting, electrical plumbing and mechanical fixtures.

Lath and plaster ceilings in security areas and acoustical tile in Administrative areas.
7. Two - three stop elevators.
8. No sprinkler system.
9. Equipment limited to fixed equipment items.
10. All site utilities connected into adjacent municipal system.

* Preliminary Cost/Square Foot Estimated by Hanscomb Associates, Anchorage, Alaska

Definitions:

Net Area: The area required to perform a specific function or task including equipment and circulation within the space but not including functional circulation to, from and around the space.

Internal Functions: A factor applied to Net Area to allow for functional circulation to, from and around the space.

Total Net Area: The Net Area with the internal function factor applied.

Gross Area Factor: A factor applied to total net area to allow for wall thickness, mechanical and electrical space, and primary building circulation. (Lobby, Public rest-rooms, Vehicle Sally Port, Major Fire Corridors, Stairs, Elevators, etc.)

Gross Area: The complete floor area of the building including Total Net Area, wall thickness, mechanical and electrical space and primary building circulation.

Construction Costs:

ITEM	COST/SQ. FT. MID-RISE	COST/SQ. FT. LOW-RISE
Construction Materials & Labor	\$ 107.93	\$ 107.14
General Conditions, Mobilization, Overhead and Profit	<u>21.59</u>	<u>21.43</u>
Sub-Total	\$ 129.52	\$ 128.57
Design Contingency (12%)	<u>15.54</u>	<u>15.43</u>
Sub-Total	\$ 145.09	\$ 144.00
Escalate to Spring 1980 3/4% / month assume 6-3/4%	<u>9.79</u>	<u>9.72</u>
Sub-Total	\$ 154.88	\$ 153.74
Seismic Factor (6%)	<u>9.29</u>	<u>-0-</u>
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION COST/ SQUARE FOOT	\$ 164.17 *	\$ 153.74

* Note: The downward variation in this figure from the 1977 CCC/HOK Hanscomb Associates figure of \$168/sq.ft. is explained by contractors decreasing profit and overhead margins after the pipeline boom. This decrease has offset increasing material and labor cost in 1978 and 1979. A significant increase in Statewide construction activity would substantially increase these costs.

Options:

The preliminary project budget has been estimated in three ways:

- Option 1: Built midrise facility on seismic risk site to meet project basic needs but delete spaces defined as "soft space", i.e. those not required by nationally recognized codes or standards. Preinvest no space to ease problems of future expansion. Unfortunately, national codes and standards do not address space needs for staff.
- Option 2: Built midrise facility on seismic risk site to meet current project needs only. Do not preinvest in space to ease problems of future growth.
- Option 3: Built midrise facility on seismic risk site to meet current project needs and preinvest project funds to ease problems of future growth.
- Option 4: Build low rise facility on moderate seismic risk site to meet project basic needs but delete spaces defined as "soft spaces", i.e. those not required by nationally recognized codes or standards. Preinvest no space to ease problems of future expansion.
- Option 5: Build low rise facility on moderate seismic risk site to meet current project needs only. Do not preinvest in space to ease problems of future growth.
- Option 6: Build low rise facility on moderate seismic risk site to meet current project needs and preinvest project funds to ease problems of future growth.

Option 1:

TOTAL NET AREA =	31,498 square feet
Plus 30% Gross Area Factor	<u>9,449</u>
GROSS AREA	40,947 square feet

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST - \$164.17/sq.ft. x 40,947 sq.ft. = \$6,722,268

Option 2:

TOTAL NET AREA = 34,380 square feet
 Plus 30% Gross Area Factor 10,314
 GROSS AREA 44,694 square feet

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST - \$164.17/sq.ft. x 44,694 sq.ft. = \$7,337,414

Option 3:

TOTAL NET AREA = 36,361 square feet
 Plus 30% Gross Area Factor 10,908
 GROSS AREA 47,269 square feet

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST - \$164.17/sq.ft. x 47,269 sq.ft. = \$7,760,151

Option 4:

TOTAL NET AREA = 31,498 square feet
 Plus 25%* Gross Area Factor 7,875
 GROSS AREA 39,273 square feet

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST - \$153.74/sq.ft. x 39,273 sq.ft. = \$6,037,831

Option 5:

TOTAL NET AREA = 34,380 square feet
 Plus 30% Gross Area Factor 10,314
 GROSS AREA 44,694 square feet

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST - \$153.74/sq.ft. x 44,694 sq.ft. = \$6,915,949

* Note 25% Gross Area Factor assumes no preinvestment in mechanical core space. This preinvestment is not necessary due to comparative ease of adding new mechanical sapce to a lowrise scheme.

Option 6:

TOTAL NET AREA = 36,361 square feet
 Plus 30% Gross Area Factor 10,908
 GROSS AREA 47,269 square feet

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST - \$153.74/sq.ft. x 47,269 sq.ft. = \$7,267,136

An Additional item of potential interest is the cost of adding Housing Cluster C to the facility program.

TOTAL NET AREA = 8,188 square feet
 Plus 25% Gross Area Factor 1,023
 TOTAL GROSS AREA 9,211 square feet

MID-RISE ESTIMATED TOTAL COST - \$164.17/sq.ft.
 x 9,211 sq.ft. = \$1,512,169

LOW-RISE ESTIMATED TOTAL COST - \$153.74/sq.ft.
 x 9,211 sq.ft. = \$1,416,099

Construction Budget

The most recent budget for new construction provided by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is \$7,400,000. Funds are therefore available for Options 1, 2, 4, 5 & 6. The potential of constructing an additional residential cluster of 36 beds does not appear feasible at this time.

APPENDIX A

CORRECTIONAL SPACE STANDARDS COMPARISONRATIONALE

Comparison of the various national and state space standards is a complex task which produces questionable results due to the differences in detail, depth, terminology and point of view of the various standards.

The State of Alaska Justice Facility Standards (draft) have been used for the basis of this document. Those standards are presented in a depth of detail which cannot be applicable in all situations. They also were developed on architectural models which are in some cases obsolete due to changing programs and methods. The AJF standards have therefore been modified for certain functions defined in this document. The modifications are shown in the following table with the rationale for the changes explained in the footnotes.

CORRECTIONAL SPACE STANDARDS COMPARISON

AJF = State of Alaska Justice Facility Standards (Draft) SMC Mike Wong
 NEBRASKA = Nebraska Jail Standards Nebraska Bar Association
 ACA = American Correctional Association Standards
 NSA = National Sheriff's Association Standards
 NCH = National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture Standards
 APHA = American Public Health Association Standards
 CCC/HOK-FSC = CCC/HOK - Facility Sciences Corporation

Key
 R = Required
 NA = Not Addressed
 A = Adequate
 D = Desirable
 * = Standard Used
 (1) = Footnote

Note: Numbers indicate net area requirements in square feet.

FUNCTIONS/SPACES	AJF		NEBRASKA	ACA	NSA	NCH	APHA	OTHER
	REGION	URBAN						
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>								
Private Office		220*	NA	NA	NA	A	NA	
Private Office		140*	NA	NA	NA	A	NA	
Recep./Sec. Work Area		80	NA	NA	NA	A	NA	(1)
Public Waiting Area		50-80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(1)
Private Office		120*	NA	NA	NA	A	NA	
Private Work Area		70*	NA	NA	NA	A	NA	
Conference Room	150-200*	200-300*	NA	NA	NA	A	NA	
Public Waiting (/pers.)		10-15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	* (1)
Public Toilets	100-150	100-150	NA	NA	NA	NA	R	* (2)
Recep. Work Area		70*	NA	NA	NA	A	NA	

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FUNCTIONS/SPACES	REGION	AJF						
		URBAN	NEBRASKA	ACA	NSA	NCH	APHA	OTHER
ADMINISTRATION (cont.)								
Records Stor. Area		10-12/file*	NA	NA	NA	A	NA	
Reproduction Area		100-150 *	NA	NA	NA	A	NA	
Gen. Clerical Wk Area		55/clerk*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Mail Room		100-150 *	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Gen. Storage Area		12-15/cab*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	A
Staff Lounge	20-25/per toil.	50-75ea.	locker 14ea.	NA	NA	NA	A	NA (3) *
INTAKE								
Vehicle Sally Port	350/veh.	350/veh.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1000 (4) *
Prisoner Sally Port	50C	100-200 *	NA	R	NA	NA	NA	
Control Rm./Toilet	110-130*	110-130	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	A 355 (5)*
Search Area	C	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Gun Lock-up	10	10-15	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Private Office	70	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Interview Room	70*	70/ea.*	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Booking Area	40	40	NA	R	NA	NA	NA	55/station
Booking Area	40	80	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Booking Area	40	100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

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FUNCTIONS/SPACES	REGION	AJF		NEBRASKA	ACA	NSA	NCH	APHA	OTHER
		URBAN							
Telephone				R	R	NA	NA	NA	10 (6) *
Detoxification Cell	100*	150-200/cl*		NA	R	NA	NA	NA	
Single-Occupant Cell	50-70	50-70/cl		70	NA	70-80	NA	NA	
Multi-Occupant Cell	100-150*	100-150/cl		20/per.* 100 min.	R	NA	NA	NA	
Examination Room	A	100-120		NA	R	NA	NA	NA	
Medication Storage	10-12	12-15/cab		NA	NA	NA	NA	A	
Instruments Storage	10-12	10-12/cab		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Private Office	70	70		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Private Work Area	55/ea.	55/ea.		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Dressing Area	75	150-200		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Lkr. Area(prop. stor.)	10/lkr.	10/lkr.		R	R	NA	NA	NA	
Secured Interview Rm.	50-70	50-70		NA	R	NA	NA	NA	
Shower Area	14/head	14/head		R	R	NA	NA	NA	
Uniform Storage Area	80	130-150		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
CUSTODY									
Private Office	70	100		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Prisoner Sally Port		50-75		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Control Rm. Toilet		110-130		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Private Office		70		NA	NA	R	R	NA	

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FUNCTIONS/SPACES	REGION	AJF						
		URBAN	NEBRASKA	ACA	NSA	NCH	APHA	OTHER
Ind. Rms. Max. Sec.	70	70/ea.	70	70	70-80	70	60/70	(7) *
Secd. M-P Day Room		20-30/per.*	35/per.	35/per.	20-50/	35/per.	NA	
Showers			1/8 per.*	NA	NA	1/8 per.	NA	
Lavs.			1/8 per.	NA	NA	1/12	NA	
W.C.			NA	NA	NA	1/8	NA	
D.F.			NA	NA	NA	R	NA	
Enc. Outdoor Ex. Yd.		40/per.	40/per./pd 900 min.	NA	R	R	NA	
Controlled Vstg. Area		40-50/unit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(8)
Visitor Recept. Area		10-15/per.*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Secured Interview Rm.		50/70 *	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(8) *
Examining Room		90-120	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
General Storage Area		70-100	NA	NA	NA	R	NA	
SUPPORT								
Dining Facility		15/per.	R	A	R	A	R	(9) *
Food Preparation Area		5/per.	NA	A)	A	7-9/per.	(13)
Dishwashing Area		120-150	NA	NA)200	NA	NA	(13)
Serving Area		4/per.	NA	NA)min	NA	NA	(13)
Cookg. Utensil Stor.		100-150	NA	NA)	NA	NA	(13)

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FUNCTIONS/SPACES	AJF							OTHER
	REGION	URBAN	NEBRASKA	ACA	NSA	NCH	APHA	
SUPPORT (Cont.)								
Private Office		70*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Refrigerator Locker		150*-200	NA	NA	R	A	NA	
Freezer Locker		100*-150	NA	NA	R	A	NA	
Nonperishable Storage		150*-250	NA	A	R	A	A	
Laundry Room		200-250*	NA	R	NA	NA	R	
Clothing Storage Area		100-150	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(14)
Linen Storage Area		75-100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(14)
Barber Shop		70-100	R	A	NA	NA	A	
Private Office		100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Clg. Sup/Equip. Stor.		25/ea.	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Repair Work Shop		200-300*	NA	Control Policy	NA	NA	NA	
Private Office		100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Loading Dock		300-350	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Warehouse Area		500-600	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
MEDICAL TREATMENT								
Examining Room		90-120*	R	A	NA	R	A	
Sleeping Room		80/ea.	NA	NA	NA	R	NA	100* (15)
Drug Disp./Pharmacy		120	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

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FUNCTIONS/SPACES	REGION	AJF		NEBRASKA	ACA	NSA	NCH	APHA	OTHER
		URBAN							
MEDICAL TREATMENT (Cont.)									
Drug Storage		12-15/cab.	R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Private Office		140 *	NA	NA	NA	R	NA		
Waiting		10-145/per.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Recep./Sec. Work Area		70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Records Storage Area		10-12/file	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Laboratory		C	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Nurse's Work Area		70*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Private Work Area		70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
VISITING									
Recep. Work Area		70	NA	Visiting & Policy Pro.	NA	NA	NA	NA	A
Public Waiting Area	10-15/per.	10-15/per.	NA	NA	NA	NA	R	NA	A
Pers. Items Check-in/ Storage		30-40	NA	A Control/ Stdr.	NA	NA	NA	NA	A
Secd. Visiting Area	40-50/unit	40-50/unit	R	R	NA	R	NA	60-80-100 * 8	
Contact			NA	D	NA	D	NA	Interview	
Visitors Lounge Waitg.	20/per.	20/per.	NA	NA	NA	D	R, T, D, F, Tel.	A	
Private Visitor Rm.	80-100	80-100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	A
Interview Room		50-70	R	A	NA	NA	NA	NA	A
Outdoor Visiting			NA	NA	NA	D	NA	NA	A

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FUNCTIONS/SPACES	REGION	AJF						
		URBAN	NEBRASKA	ACA	NSA	NCH	APHA	OTHER
RECREATION								
Multi-Purp. Act. Rm.		20/per.	NA	NA	NA	D	NA	A
Commissary		150*	R	NA	D	NA	NA	A
Book Loan Area		75-100	NA	NA	R	R	NA	* (11)
TV Room		150-200	NA	NA	NA	D	NA	A
Gymnasium		5000	NA	R	NA	NA	NA	* (12)
Baseball		8100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Handball Court		800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Tennis		1050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Football		36000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Shower/Lockers Area		14/head 14/lkr.	NA	NA	NA	NA	R	
Equipment Storage		200-250	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
General Rec.			NA	R	NA	NA	30/per.	
Range & Access.			NA	R	NA	NA	NA	
REHABILITATION								
Classroom		300-400	R	NA	NA	A	NA	480 (10)
Private Office		100	R	NA	R	R	NA	
Sup. & Equip. Stor.		10-12/cab.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Multi-Purp. Work Area		800-1000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

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FUNCTIONS/SPACES	REGION	AJF						OTHER
		URBAN	NEBRASKA	ACA	NSA	NCH	APHA	
Private Office		100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Sup. & Equip. Stor.		100-150*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Private Office		120	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Private Office		140	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Chapel		300	NA	NA	NA	A	NA	Classroom (10)
Private Ofc. (shared)		100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Conference				R	NA	R	NA	

FOOTNOTES

- (1) We have designated as reception the area AJF identifies as waiting. We have then provided 55 net square feet for the receptionist.
- (2) Public toilets have been considered in the gross area factor for the entire facility, thus making the area of the public toilets a function of the facility size.
- (3) The potential of combined usage of the staff lounge as a classroom space is not accounted for in the AJF standard.
- (4) The AJF standard of 350 net square feet vehicle is inadequate for use by a bus or a large van. Also, the number of vehicles which might require immediate use of the Sally Port is variable and unpredictable. The 1,000 net square feet provides for use by small buses and also allows for partial peak requirements.
- (5) The AJF standard of 110 - 130 net square feet for a Central Control Room/Toilet is totally inadequate if a single Control Center to operate the entire facility is used. The amount of electronic apparatus required in the control room will vary substantially with the size of the facility. The standards used are based on the Consultant's experience with other similar facilities.
- (6) Space in the intake area for offenders to make phone calls is recommended by both the Nebraska Bar Association and the American Correctional Association. This space was not addressed in the AJF standard.
- (7) 80 net square feet were used as a single bedroom standard because court rulings to date have not clarified the minimum 70 net square feet as usable or total square feet; therefore 10 NSF were added to provide 75 NSF usable floor area.
- (8) The interview rooms in the housing clusters double as visiting rooms. Three types and sizes have been provided to assure maximum administrative flexibility.
- (9) Dining facilities are within the living rooms. This requirement has been used to create the living room (i.e. 15/pers dining room = 15/pers living room.)
- (10) Classroom and Chapel space have been combined into a multi-purpose space which is larger than the individual NSF space requirement but smaller than the total AJF requirement.

- (11) The AJF Standards have not provided for the mandatory Law Library. Also for larger facilities, an actual reading library is preferable to the minimal Book Loan Area.
- (12) It is the Consultant's opinion that a full basketball court size gymnasium is difficult to justify in the small or medium size facility for several reasons.
1. Few inmates are incarcerated long enough to make use of the facility.
 2. Many inmates who are incarcerated long enough to make use of that facility are physically unable or not emotionally inclined to use the facility.
 3. Half court basketball is an adequately active and competitive sport to provide vigorous physical exercise to those inmates who are so inclined.
- (13) The AJF space standards for these spaces did not coincide with the Consultant's experience in kitchen planning. The Consultant, however, is not a kitchen Consultant and recommends that the design consultant or the State employ a kitchen consultant to verify space sizes and consult on the kitchen design.
- (14) The AJF space standards for Laundry Service do not appear adequate to meet the general laundry, linen, clothing and mattress storage needs.
- (15) The AJF space standards for a medical sleeping room are inadequate when the possibility of 3 bedside circulation and nurse/orderly work spaces are considered.

APPENDIX B

SITE SELECTION

ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY

BASIC SITE SELECTION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- . A site that will provide easy access for services, police, legal council, social service personnel, the public and courts.
- . A site of adequate size for the facility, including parking and future growth.
- . A site that will minimize the detrimental long-term effect on traffic circulation, i.e., streets, highways, and parking.
- . A site that will be free of possible hazardous elements that would unnecessarily jeopardize the safety of the public, the offender, corrections staff, and the building.
- . A site which complies with existing zoning laws, comprehensive development plan, and the official street and highway map.
- . A site which is compatible with adjacent land use patterns.
- . A site which will have the least impact upon the natural environment.
- . A site which will minimize transportation problems to outlying services such as API, the airport, and Eagle River.
- . A site which will minimize extensive addition to existing utilities.
- . A site which will cause minimal displacement of existing housing and business functions.

1. Access by services, public, legal council, courts, police:

Services

The provision of outside support services is not a major factor in determining facility location. Food will probably be purchased on a quarterly basis and prepared within the institution. Laundering for institutional clothing, linens, etc., will take place within the facility. Most maintenance functions will be provided by personnel from within the facility. Refuse removal can generally be accomplished anywhere within the Municipality.

Public

Adequate provision for access by the general public is important. This can be facilitated both by a central location and a location with easy access to a major arterial. Access to public transportation (i.e., the bus) should be considered a necessity.

Legal Council

Convenient access by legal council is desirable. Pedestrian access by the Public Defender's personnel, and private legal council can serve both to improve legal services and decrease legal costs for the State and the offender.

Social Service Personnel

Convenient access by social service personnel is desirable.

Police

Convenient access by Anchorage Municipal Police and the State Troopers is essential. Since offenders usually proceed directly from arrest to jail, convenient access will minimize the time which the offender spends in police custody prior to booking or release, thus maximizing the time which police officers and spend performing police functions. The pre-trial facility should therefore be located adjacent to or within easy access to a major arterial to avoid the necessity of transporting offenders on back or side streets.

Courts

Convenient access to the courts is essential. The transportation of offenders to court is both a costly and potentially dangerous process. The process is costly because a high officer-to-offender ratio is necessary to maintain security outside the facility. The distance which an offender must be transported directly affects the time and energy necessary for transportation and therefore the cost of transportation. The necessity of entering and exiting a vehicle and the "unknowns" which may be encountered on the street create potential risks both for the transporting officers and the offenders.

2. Site size and shape:

The minimum required size is the total land area required for the building "footprint," exercise and recreation space, required setbacks, vehicular and pedestrian circulation and parking (including snow stack-up).

Potential sites in the Anchorage Bowl can be divided into the following two categories:

Urban

An urban or "downtown" site might, due to land cost, dictate a midrise (two or three-story) architectural solution. This approach would require a smaller building "footprint" than a facility of the same area occupying a single story.

Suburban

A suburban site might contain more land thus creating the opportunity for a low-rise (single-story) architectural solution. If adequate land is available, a campus-type solution might prove to be the most acceptable.

Site sizes are based on a peak design capacity of 225 beds and a peak design parking requirement of 55 cars. Minimum sizes for both urban and suburban sites have been calculated as follows:

Urban: Assume three-story facility
 Approximate net area $3.65 \times 225 \times 100 = 82,125$ sq. ft.
 Approximate gross area $1.42 \times 82,125 = 116,617.5$ sq. ft.
 Approximate "footprint" = 38,872.5 sq. ft.
 Circulation, grounds, etc. = 39,000.0 sq. ft.
 Parking (single level)
 55 cars \times 500 sq. ft./car = 27,500.0 sq. ft.
 Total Minimum Urban Land Area 105,372.0 sq. ft.

Area in acres $105,372/43,650 = 2.4$ acres.

Note: Additional area may be required on a topographically irregular site.

Suburban: Assume single-story facility.
 Approximate net area $3.65 \times 225 \times 100 = 82,125$ sq. ft.
 Approximate gross area $1.42 \times 82,125 = 116,617.5$ sq. ft.
 Circulation, grounds, exercise, etc. = 116,000.0 sq. ft.
 Parking (single level) = 27,500.0 sq. ft.
 Total Minimum Suburban Land Area 260,117.5 sq. ft.

Area in acres $260,117.5/43,650 = 5.9$ acres

Note: Additional area may be required for a topographically irregular site.

Note: Additional area may be required for a security perimeter on a wooded site.

Area Summary

For a midrise facility on a reasonably level urban site, the minimum area requirement for peak design capacity is 2.4 acres. Sites of up to 5 acres may be considered in urban areas.

For a low-rise facility on a reasonably flat, unwooded site the minimum area requirement for peak design capacity is 5.9 acres.

Sites of up to 8 acres may be considered in suburban areas.

Shape

Sites which are long and narrow or of extremely irregular shape often prove inefficient for development. If such sites are considered, an appropriate increase in the minimum required area must be made.

3. Minimize detrimental effect of traffic:

A site which will cause minor or no increase of traffic on surrounding feeder or residential streets is desirable. Therefore, the major access to the site should be from an arterial. The traffic generated by the facility should not substantially impact an arterial.

4. Freedom from hazards:

Due to the inability of incarcerated persons to remove themselves from hazardous situations such as flood, fire, earthquake, and major accidents, it is essential that the site be as free as possible from these potential hazards.

Fire

Although the facility will be designed to minimize the hazards of fire from within, the potential of fire in adjacent structures must be considered. The facility should either be separated from potentially hazardous structures by a "buffer zone" of open space or should be sited adjacent to structures which are known to be adequately constructed and protected to minimize the risk of fire.

Flood

Although the Anchorage area is generally free from the hazard of major flood, certain areas (adjacent to Campbell Creek, Chester Creek, Ship Creek, Glacier Creek, and Eagle River) are known to have some seasonal flooding. These flood plains should be avoided.

Earthquake

Anchorage is located in a well-known seismic region. The earthquake zone follows the arc of the Aleutian Islands and is approximately 200 miles wide extending from Fairbanks to the Kenai Peninsula and the Near Islands.

On March 27, 1964, Anchorage and all of Southern Alaska within a radius of approximately 400 miles of Prince William Sound were struck by the strongest recorded earthquake in North America, causing loss of life and extensive property damage especially in the Anchorage area. Water mains, gas, sewer, and electrical systems were disrupted.

Within the Central Business District there were two main areas affected. First was the Fourth Avenue area, where a major landslide occurred on the north side of Fourth Avenue. The second was the "L" Street area, adjacent to the bluff where another slide occurred. The greatest damage to structures occurred at the toe of the Fourth Avenue slide between First and Second Avenues. Extensive studies have been conducted regarding the Anchorage earthquake hazard, the most recent of these is the "Geotechnical Hazards Assessment Study" which is being prepared by Harding-Lawson Associates for the Municipality of Anchorage. This study is currently in preliminary draft form and will not be finalized until June 20, 1979. Any action by the Municipal Assembly (i.e., restrictive ordinances) may take a year.

The preliminary "Geotechnical Hazards Assessment Study" contains maps which identify geotechnical hazard areas for the Municipality (a portion of the map to the Central Business District is attached). The Municipality is divided into the following hazard zones:

Zone 1: LOWEST GROUND FAILURE SUSCEPTIBILITY. Includes exposed bedrock, thin alluvium and colluvium over bedrock, generally coarse-grained glacial deposits, and mixed coarse and fine-grained glacial deposits overlying bedrock in upland areas. May experience minor ground cracking and acceleration of normal mass wasting processes in unconsolidated material such as rock falls and snow avalanches.

Zone 2: MODERATELY LOW GROUND FAILURE SUSCEPTIBILITY. Mixed coarse and fine-grained glacial deposits in lowland areas, thick deposits of channel, terrace, flood plain and fan alluvium. The thickness of alluvium in the upland areas is variable, and some areas are rated as 1. May have very low susceptibility; may experience minor ground cracking, localized settlement due to consolidation, and perhaps liquefaction or lurching of localized saturated zones of fine-grained material.

Zone 3: MODERATE GROUND FAILURE SUSCEPTIBILITY. Fine-grained surficial and subsurface deposits, including the Bootlegger Cove Clay, and other silt, clay, and peat deposits. Where coarser material (alluvium or fill) overlies these deposits, the seismic-related ground failure susceptibility is controlled by the fine-grained material. May experience ground cracking and horizontal ground movement due to landspreading or lurching, and subsidence due to consolidation.

Zone 4: HIGH GROUND FAILURE SUSCEPTIBILITY. Fine-grained surficial and subsurface deposits within the vicinity of steep slopes. Includes areas above and below the slope, the width of which is approximately 10 times the height of the slope. Includes a band behind seismic-induced landslides, the width of which is approximately 10 times the slope height in the slide area. Highly susceptible to all types of seismically-induced ground failure, including liquefaction, translational sliding, lurching, landspreading, cracking and subsidence.

Zone 5: VERY HIGH GROUND FAILURE SUSCEPTIBILITY. Areas of previous seismically-induced landslides. Includes the zone of tension cracks above the headward scarp, and the toe bulge or pressure ridge areas. Although portions of these previous slides may remain relatively undisturbed from future strong shaking, these slides will be the more likely site of future seismically-induced sliding.

Preliminary indications from the Municipal Planning Department are that additional seismic structuring will be required in Zones 4 and 5 for general development. Critical use facilities including police stations, fire stations, jails, hospitals, and other vital functions will not be allowed in Zones 4 and 5. Although the Harding-Lawson study is not definitive at this time, its implications are obvious.

Accident

The major potential for accident affecting the facility from the outside lies with the large volume of commercial and private air traffic over the Anchorage area. Construction within the landing patterns of Anchorage's various airports is generally controlled by the Federal Aviation Administration for the public safety. Special attention to this potential hazard should be given to its hazard when selecting the site of a pre-trial facility because the building occupants cannot egress the facility at will.

5. Zoning laws, comprehensive development plan, and the official street and highway map.

The construction of correctional facilities in the Municipality of Anchorage is allowed only on lands zoned as Public Lands and Institutional District (PLI) and then only by special exception. The larger tracts of these lands are located adjacent to the International Airport; in the Ocean View area (wildlife refuge); around Chester Creek Lagoon and West High School extending east along te Greenbelt to Mulcahey Park; around the University of Alaska, API and Alaska Pacific University extending to Russian Jack Park; Bicentennial Park; one section bounded by Abbott Road on the north, O'Malley Road on the south, Lake Otis Parkway on the west and Abbott Loop Road on the east; and one section in the Rabbit Creek area. Other large PLI parcels are dispersed throughout the Municipality.

The CBD is essentially devoid of PLI land except the restricted area north of Fourth Avenue; the Public Safety Building, Fine Arts Museum site; and Delaney Park (the Park Strip). Various schools, institutions, hospitals, and government facilities occupy numerous small parcels of land throughout the Municipality.

The use of any PLI land for a correctional facility requires that a special exception be granted by the Municipality of Anchorage Planning and Zoning Commission. Application must be made to that Commission, which will schedule, post notice of, and conduct public hearings on the proposed special exception. Concept approval may be obtained prior to public hearings. This, however, will only indicate the potential acceptability of the proposed special exception and must be followed by public hearings and final approval.

This zoning limitation should not limit investigation to sites on PLI land only. Sites which better meet the criteria for a pre-trial facility probably exist in other zones. Areas zoned B-2A, B-2B, B-2C and B-3 might contain specific sites which might be rezoned PLI.

To be considered for rezoning to PLI, a site must either be 1-3/4 acres in size or abut an existing PLI zone. An application for rezoning must be accompanied by a petition signed by the owner or owners of 51% of the property in the area to be rezoned. The Planning Commission shall hold public hearings on any proposed zoning map amendment.

The Planning Commission will study the application to determine:

- A. "The public need and justification for any proposed change of the zoning map."
- B. "The effect of the use district change on the property and surrounding property."
- C. "The amount of undeveloped land in the general area having the same district classification as that requested."
- D. "The relationship of the proposed amendment to the comprehensive planning program with appropriate consideration as to whether the proposed change will further the purposes of the zoning regulation and the Comprehensive Development Plan."
- E. "Whether the public need, in the case of amendments involving small areas, will be best served by changing the classification of the particular piece of property in question as compared with other available property."

Upon favorable action by the Commission, a report with advisory recommendations will be submitted to the Anchorage Municipal Assembly. The Assembly shall conduct public hearings and follow due process as called for in Title 21 of the Anchorage Municipal Code, prior to approval or disapproval of the proposed zoning map change.

Comprehensive Development Plan

The process of obtaining special exception or zoning map amendment will take in account effects on the Comprehensive Development Plan.

Official Street and Highway Map

Each proposed site should be studied in relationship to ingress and egress to/from adjacent streets, roads or highways. Required building setbacks and curb cut regulations will vary depending on the particular site. Compatibility with the official street and highway map is important.

6. Compatibility with adjacent land use:

The pre-trial facility will impact adjacent land use due both to its size and its function. This impact will be minimized if the land use in the general area is compatible with a pre-trial facility. The process of acquiring a special zoning exception will tend to assure compatibility. A study of the compatibility of adjacent land used for any proposed site should be studied and documented. This documentation should aid in gaining required special exception or rezoning.

Incompatible adjacent land uses which should be avoided in selecting potential site include but are not limited to the following:

- A. Single-family dwelling.
- B. Multiple-family residential dwellings.
- C. Elementary schools.
- D. Junior high schools.
- E. High schools.
- F. Homes for the aged.
- G. Nursing homes.
- H. Junkyards.
- I. Asphalt batching and hot mix plants.
- J. Steel fabrication plants.
- K. Noxious, injurious, or hazardous uses which produce dust, noise, smoke, odor, gas fumes, vibration, etc., or the storage of explosive materials.

Adjacent land uses which are particularly compatible include but are not limited to the following:

- A. Government buildings.
- B. Hospitals.
- C. Colleges and universities.
- D. Office buildings.
- E. Light commercial buildings.
- F. Hotels, motels.

Other adjacent land use should be considered on a site-by-site basis. The amount which a new pre-trial facility will disrupt any existing adjacent function will vary depending on the function and its relationship to the new facility.

7. Least impact on the natural environment:

Minimal disruption of the natural environment particularly in areas designated as parks, open recreation areas, watersheds and wildlife refuges is important.

If the facility is located in a wooded area, an open perimeter will be required for security, thus possibly necessitating the removal of existing natural trees and foliage.

Location of the facility away from existing sewer utilities will necessitate the construction of sewage treatment facilities possibly necessitating a large drainfield which will cause disruption to the natural environment.

A site on a hillside could cause problems of drainage and erosion due to the necessity of disrupting natural vegetation and land forms.

Any undeveloped site away from any existing street, road or highway will necessitate the construction of access drives and roads which will disturb both natural vegetation and drainage patterns.

Almost all undeveloped areas in the Anchorage Bowl serve as habitat for moose, martin, fox, squirrels, coyote, and various bird species. The disruption of this habitat, especially on any PLI lands, should be addressed for each particular site.

8. Minimize routine transportation problems:

Offenders will be regularly transported to and from various facilities other than the state courts. These facilities include but are not limited to the following.

- A. State Correctional Center at Eagle River.
- B. Palmer Adult Camp.
- C. State Correctional Center at Anchorage (Third Avenue).
- D. State Correctional Center at Anchorage (the Annex).
- E. Federal Court at the Anchorage Federal Office Building.
- F. Alaska Psychiatric Institute.
- G. Anchorage International Airport.
- H. Hospitals.

Due to the dispersion of the above facilities and the minor importance of proximity to each facility when compared to proximity to the State court function, a central location with access to a major arterial is considered essential.

9. Minimize additional utilities extension:

Each potential site must be investigated for adequate utilities. These utilities include:

Electrical Power

This service is available throughout all developed areas of the Municipality. A site which experiences limited outages would, however, be preferable to the long or frequent outages which occur in some areas of the Municipality.

Sewer

Although septic disposal on site could be practical with a facility of this size, connection to the municipal sewer system would be preferable.

Water

Although an on-site well may be practical for the pre-trial facility, connection to the municipal water utility would be preferable. Note: although the possibility of using a well should not be discounted at this point, it must be noted that wells in the Anchorage area are often greater than 200 feet deep and water flow and quality can be variable. Any well must be located not closer than 200 feet to the nearest septic system.

Natural Gas

Currently natural gas provides the most economical heating and cooking fuel in the Anchorage area. The urban area is generally well served with gas mains, but less developed areas must be analyzed on a site-by-site basis.

Telephone

Connection to the telephone utility is essential for a pre-trial facility. Not only should the telephone utility be accessible from the site, but a consistent and well-maintained service is essential. This service is available throughout the Municipality with service being more reliable in the more developed areas.

10. Minimal displacement of housing and business functions:

Any potential site which is occupied by structures currently being used for housing or business must be analyzed to determine the alternate facilities available for those occupants. Alternate housing or business space should be in the same general vicinity; should be of the same quality; and should be available at the same cost as the space currently occupied.

The existence of moderate structures on a site should not preclude that site from consideration.

SITE SELECTION PROCESS

Phase 1: Identify all available sites within the Municipality of Anchorage.

Phase 2: Delete all sites which do not meet the following safety criteria:

1. Located in a known flood plain.
2. Located in a known extreme seismic hazard area.
3. Located in an airport landing pattern.
4. Located in a residential or industrial zone.
5. Sites of insufficient size for a concentrated development.

Phase 3: Weight site criteria.

Each item to be considered is listed on a "Site Evaluation Sheet" which is part of this document.

Certain of these criteria are obviously more important than others. The weighting of other criteria may be less easily defined and possibly subjective.

Criteria deemed to be the most important will be weighted on the following scale:

Essential	Weight Factor 4
Very Important	Weight Factor 3
Important	Weight Factor 2
Desirable	Weight Factor 1

Enter criteria by weight factors on the "Site Evaluation Sheets."

Phase 4: Evaluate sites in the following manner:

1. Rate each site as being excellent, good, fair, or poor for each of the criteria listed on the "Site Evaluation Sheet" using the guidelines, goals and objectives outlined above.
2. Score each criteria and multiply by weight factor. Add weight factors for each category and divide by number of items in category.
3. Divide by number of criteria in each group.
4. Add total score for each site.

Phase 5: Delete all sites except those having the three highest scores. The remaining three will be considered as acceptable sites.

Phase 6: If a particular site with exceptional assets has been deleted by this process, add it to the list of acceptable sites. Exceptional assets might include but are not limited to the following:

1. Available to the State at minimal or no cost.
2. Immediate proximity to the State courts.
3. The only site available in the central area.
4. The only site listed which is on PLI land.
5. Other.

Phase 7: Meet with Municipality of Anchorage Planning and Zoning Commission to make preliminary determination on required special exceptions and/or rezoning of each acceptable site. Delete any site determined unacceptable by the Planning and Zoning Commission.

Phase 8: For each remaining site conduct a long-term (30-year) life-cycle cost analysis comparing the following:

1. Site acquisition cost including all moneys to be used from 1978 bond issue, including possible tenant relocation costs.
2. Site development costs including costs of:
 - A. Off-site utilities extensions.
 - B. New access roads.
 - C. Demolition or relocation of existing structures.
 - D. New well.
 - E. New sewage treatment.
 - F. Alterations to existing streets or highways for adequate safe access.
 - G. Clearing and grubbing.
 - H. Replanting.
 - I. Gravel surcharge for foundation.
 - J. Grading.
 - K. Site dewatering.

3. Site related long-term maintenance costs including costs of:
 - A. Snow removal.
 - B. Sewerage treatment.
 - C. Well maintenance.
 - D. Site security.
 - E. Grounds maintenance (mowing, pruning, weeding, planting, etc.).
 - F. Patching pavement or regravelling of roads.
4. Transportation long-term costs of staffing, vehicles, vehicle fuel and maintenance, and vehicle storage for trips to and from the following:
 - A. State Courts.
 - B. Federal Courts.
 - D. Hospitals.
 - E. State Correctional Center at Eagle River.
 - F. State Correctional Center at Palmer.
 - G. State Correctional Center at Third Avenue (until phased out).
 - H. State Correctional Center Annex at Sixth Avenue (until phased out).
 - I. Anchorage International Airport (Include costs of transporting incoming offenders arriving at Anchorage International from airport to pre-trial facility. Note: These trips may be made by local police or State Troopers as well as Division of Corrections personnel.)

These trips vary by distance, security requirements, number of officers required, number of offenders transported, one-way trips, two-way trips, multiple-stop trips, and length of stay of officer at trip destination.

The cost of each trip also varies with the type of officer used, Corrections Officer, State Trooper, Municipal Police Officer, United States Marshal, or Contract Security personnel.

This life-cycle cost analysis will determine the most economical of the three (four) acceptable sites. If this determination is clear cut, the most economical site should be selected. If the determination is not clear cut (less than \$20,000 difference), use the total of the weighted criteria scores to determine final selection.

ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY SITE EVALUATION FORM

SITE: _____

CRITERIA	RECOMMENDED WEIGHT FACTORS	FINAL WEIGHT FACTORS	RATING				PRODUCT	SUBTOT PRODUCTS & DIVIDE BY	AVERAGE SCORE
			EXC 7	GOOD 5	FAIR 3	POOR 1			
ACCESS									
1. Public	2								
2. Legal Council	1								
3. Social Service Pers.	1								
4. Police	2								
5. Courts	4								
							5		
ADEQUATE SIZE & SHAPE									
6. Size	3								
7. Shape	3								
							2		
LEAST DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON									
8. Roads, Streets & Highways	2								
							1		
FREEDOM FROM HAZARD									
9. Fire	1								
10. Flood	3								
11. Earthquake	4								
12. Accident	2								
							4		
ZONING & STREETS									
13. Zoning ⁽¹⁾	4								
14. Official Street & Road Map	3								
							2		
ADJACENT LAND USE									
15. Compatibility	3								
							1		

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CRITERIA	RECOMMENDED WEIGHT FACTORS	FINAL WEIGHT FACTORS	RATING				PRODUCT	SUBTOTAL PRODUCTS & DIVIDE BY	AVERAGE SCORE
			EXC 7	GOOD 5	FAIR 3	POOR 1			
LEAST IMPACT ON NATURAL ENVIRONMENT									
16. Avoids Steep Slopes	2								
17. Avoids Parks, etc.	2								
18. Avoids Ext. Clearing	1								
19. Avoids Need for New Road	1								
20. Avoids Wildlife Habitat	1								
							5		
MINIMIZE TRANS. PROBLEMS									
21. Centrally Located	3								
22. On or Near Major Arterial or Highway	4								
							2		
MINIMIZES UTILITIES EXTENSION									
23. Power	2								
24. Sewer	3								
25. Water	3								
26. Gas	3								
27. Telephone	1								
							5		
MINIMAL DISPLACEMENT OF HOUSING & BUSINESS									
28. Housing	3								
29. Business	3								
							2		
							TOTAL SCORE		

(1) If site is zoned PLI rate Excellent 7; If site is zoned B-2A, B-2B, B-2C or B-3 rate Fair 3; If site zoned other than above rate Poor 1.

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EXAMPLE

ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY SITE EVALUATION FORM

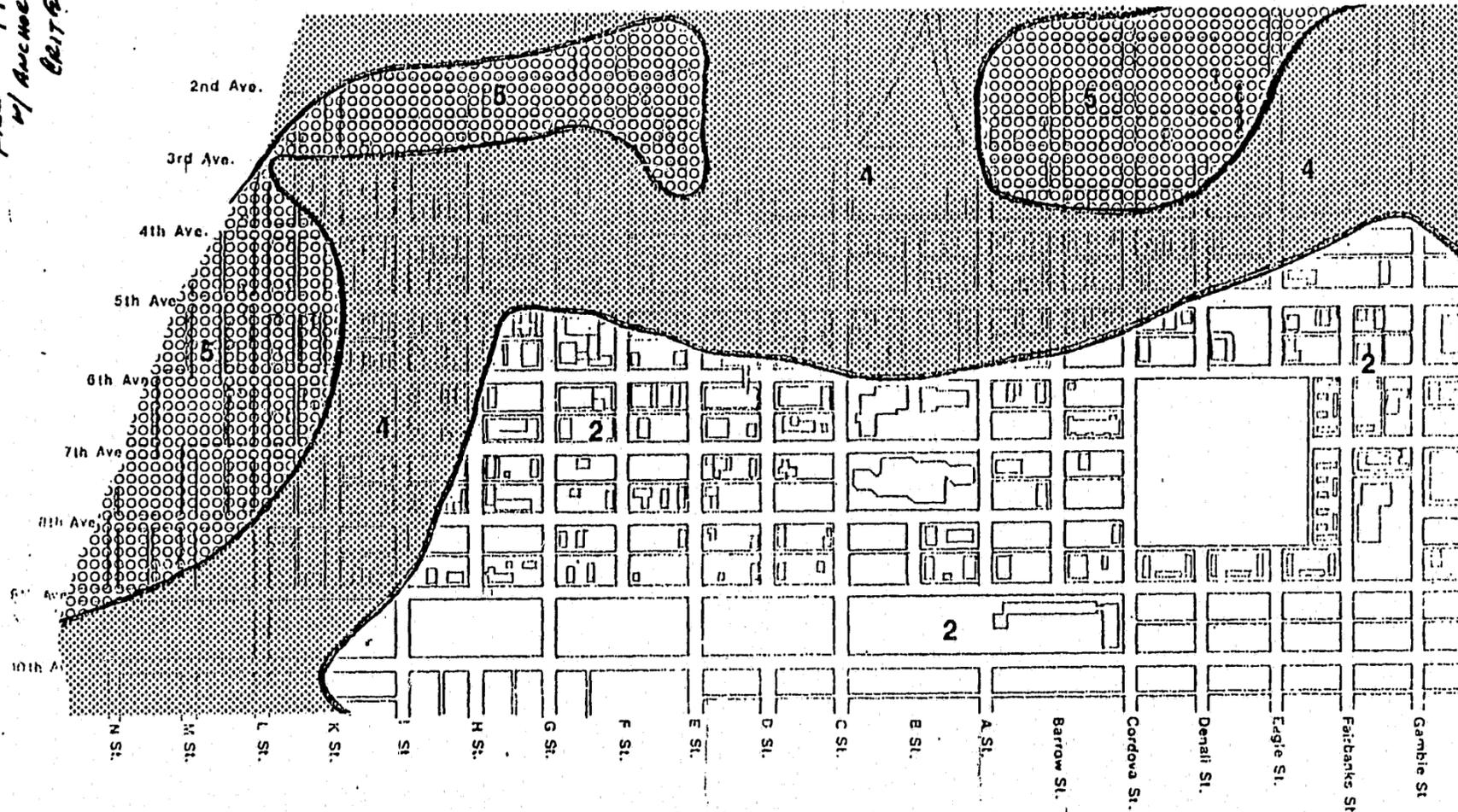
SITE: EXAMPLE (USING RECOMMENDED WEIGHT FACTORS)

CRITERIA	RECOMMENDED WEIGHT FACTORS	FINAL WEIGHT FACTORS	RATING				PRODUCT	SUBTOT PRODUCTS & DIVIDE BY	AVERAGE SCORE
			EXC 7	GOOD 5	FAIR 3	POOR 1			
ACCESS									
1. Public	2			5			10		
2. Legal Council	1				3		3		
3. Police	2			5			10		
4. Courts	4					1	4		
							27	$\frac{27}{4} =$	6.75
ADEQUATE SIZE									
5. Building	3		7				21		
6. Parking	3		7				21		
7. Well & Septic ⁽¹⁾	3		7				21		
							63	$\frac{63}{3} =$	21
LEAST DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON									
8. Roads, Streets & Highway	2				3		6		
							6	$\frac{6}{1} =$	6
FREEDOM FROM HAZARD									
9. Fire	1			5			5		
10. Flood	3		7				21		
11. Earthquake	4				3		12		
12. Accident	2		7				14		
							55	$\frac{55}{4} =$	13.75
ZONING & STREETS									
13. Zoning ⁽²⁾	4				3		12		
14. Transportation	3		7				21		
							33	$\frac{33}{2} =$	16.5

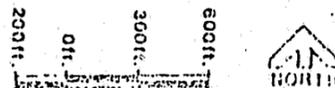
SOURCE: Preliminary Geotechnical Hazards Assessment Study, Harding-Lawson Associates

-  2 MODERATELY LOW GROUND FAILURE SUSCEPTIBILITY
-  4 HIGH GROUND FAILURE SUSCEPTIBILITY
-  5 VERY HIGH GROUND FAILURE SUSCEPTIBILITY

FILE 7918 -
W/ ANCHORAGE
CRITERIA



GROUND FAILURE SUSCEPTIBILITY
IN THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT



APPENDIX C

INMATE PROFILE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

During the field phase of this study, a sample profile of releases from the local Anchorage correctional facilities including:

- o State Correctional Center at Anchorage - Annex
- o State Correctional Center at Anchorage - Third Avenue
- o Ridgeview Correctional Center

was provided by the Division of Corrections. The pre-trial profile included all inmates released*for the period from 8 A.M. 7/3/78 to 8 A.M. 8/31/78 totaling approximately 430 individuals. The purpose of the profile was twofold. First, current data required to distribute total pre-trial inmate population between various inmate categories were not available. Thus, the profile provided a data base identifying the number and characteristics of individuals detained from the Anchorage region by status and offense. Profiles were tabulated for the following categories:

- o Pre-trial males
- o Pre-trial females

Additionally, profile characteristics of the Anchorage pre-trial detainee population provides the basis for evaluating the potential programmatic needs of prisoners. This evaluation is presented in the following chapter (Programs and Services).

Within each of the prisoner categories, tabulations were completed for:

- o Offense
- o Race
- o Marital status
- o Prior misdemeanor convictions
- o Prior felony convictions
- o Age
- o Custody level
- o Drug abuse
- o Alcohol abuse
- o Educational level
- o Employment level

INMATE PROFILE

The majority of male pre-trial detainees in Anchorage for whom data were available are Caucasian, between the ages of 18 and 26, unmarried, employed full time at time of arrest, a high school graduate or equivalent, with no prior misdemeanor or felony convictions and are being held for driving while intoxicated, other traffic offenses or disorderly conduct. The majority of female pre-trial detainees

for whom data were available are Caucasian, between the ages of 18 and 26, married, employed full time at time of arrest, a high school graduate or equivalent, with no prior misdemeanor or felony convictions, and are being held for driving while intoxicated, prostitution, or a municipal ordinance violation.

Over 71% of all men and 60% of all women detainees were Caucasian. However the percentages of Eskimo 8.3% and 14.8%, black 10.1% and 14.3%, and American Indian 6.1% and 4.8% respectively, are disproportionate to their proportion of the total Anchorage general population.

The greatest percentage of the male pre-trial detainees were concentrated in the 18 to 21 years age range, with 28.8%. The next highest percentage, 26.9%, were those detainees in the 22-26 years age range. The composite of these two groups, 55.7%, indicates the relative youth of the Anchorage pre-trial male detainee.

While the greatest single percentage of women detainees, 28.7%, was in the 27-34 year old age group, those between the ages of 18 and 26 accounted for 32.3% of the total sample.

While more than half (58.7%) of the females were married, the majority of men were not (65.3%). This is reflective of the relative youthful age of the male sample population.

While the majority of both male (56.6%) and female (50.8%) detainees were employed at the time of arrest either full or part-time, significant numbers of both groups, 41.9% and 34.9%, were unemployed and seeking employment at arrest.

Over 57% of the males had completed high school, however, 21.5% had not. In excess of 5% had not completed the ninth grade. The percentage of female high school graduates or equivalent was 47.6%. Over 31% had completed the ninth through eleventh grades, while almost 10% had not completed the ninth grade.

While the vast majority of both men and women had no prior convictions, approximately 8% of the men had at least one prior felony conviction and over 26% had at least one misdemeanor conviction. None of the women had prior felony convictions, however 14.3% had 1-2 prior misdemeanor convictions.

Drunk driving (DWI-24.3%), other traffic offenses (20.8%) and disorderly conduct (9.1%) accounted for well over half of all offenses of male pre-trial detainees included in the sample. Serious offenses, however, such as: burglary; assault; buying or receiving stolen property; weapons related; sale or possession of drugs other than marijuana; and other felonies account for more than 20% of the sample.

Drunk driving (DWI-25.4%), prostitution (15.9%), disorderly conduct (11.1%), and traffic offenses (4.8%) account for the majority of female offenses.

* Excludes protective custody

While specific data with regard to drug/alcohol abuse is non-conclusive from the substantial number of "unknown" responses, it may be surmised from the 11.5% and 17.5% affirmative response for men and women respectively that alcohol is a problem for this population. The severity of the problem is underscored by the offense profile. Approximately one quarter of those profiled were charged with an alcohol related offense.

Appendix A presents previously compiled profile data from a previous analysis of Anchorage pre-trial detention requirements. These data were collected in 1976 and serve to support the findings of this recent survey.

Programmatic response to needs evidenced or implied from profile data are discussed within their appropriate functional area in the following chapter.

ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY
ADULT MALE PRE-TRIAL RELEASE
PROFILE BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

<u>RANK</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>RELEASES</u>	<u>PERCENT OF TOTAL</u>
1.	Driving While Intoxicated	91	24.3
2.	Traffic Offenses	78	20.8
3.	Disorderly Conduct	34	9.1
4.	Petty Larceny/Theft	28	7.5
5.	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	18	4.8
6.	Simple Assault	17	4.5
7.	Vandalism	10	2.7
8.	Municipal Ordinance Violation	9	2.4
9.	Buying/Receiving/Possession Stolen Prop.	8	2.1
10.	Trespassing	8	2.1
11.	Weapons Related	7	1.9
12.	Sale of Controlled Substance (other than marijuana)	7	1.9
13.	Possession of Controlled Substance (other than marijuana)	7	1.9
14.	Fraud	7	1.9
15.	Unknown	7	1.9
16.	Miscellaneous (unspecified)	6	1.6
17.	Check Offenses	5	1.3
18.	Alcohol Related Offenses	4	1.1
19.	Aggravated Assault	4	1.1
20.	No Charges Filed	3	.8
21.	Simple Battery	2	.5
22.	Aggravated Battery	2	.5
23.	Possession of Marijuana	2	.5
24.	Forgery/Conterfeiting	2	.5
25.	Vehicle Theft	1	.3
26.	Public Intoxication	1	.3
27.	Other Drug Related Offenses	1	.3
28.	Embezzlement	1	.3
29.	Murder	1	.3
30.	Armed Robbery	1	.3
31.	Prostitution	1	.3
32.	Commercial Vice	1	.3
33.	Vagrancy	1	.3
		<u>368</u>	<u>100%*</u>

*Does not equal 100% due to rounding

ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY
ADULT FEMALE PRE-TRIAL RELEASE
PROFILE BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

RANK	OFFENSE	RELEASE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1.	Driving While Intoxicated	16	25.4
2.	Prostitution	10	15.9
3.	Municipal Ordinance Violation	7	11.1
4.	Disorderly Conduct	5	7.9
5.	Other (unspecified)	5	7.9
6.	Possession of Controlled Substance (other than marijuana)	3	4.8
7.	Traffic Offenses	3	4.8
8.	Simple Assault	2	3.2
9.	Other (unsepcified)	2	3.2
10.	Public Intoxication	1	1.6
11.	Arson	1	1.6
12.	Burglary/Breaking & Entering	1	1.6
13.	Possession of Marijuana	1	1.6
14.	Embezzlement	1	1.6
15.	Petty Theft	1	1.6
16.	Murder	1	1.6
17.	Child Abuse	1	1.6
18.	Commercial Vice	1	1.6
19.	Buying/Receiving/Possessing Stolen Prop.	1	1.6
		63	100%

ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY
SUMMARY OF ADULT PRE-TRIAL PROFILE
MALE AND FEMALE RELEASES

RACE	WHITE		INDIAN		ESKIMO		ASIAN		SPANISH SURNAME		BLACK		OTHER	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	269	71.7	23	6.1	31	8.3	1	.3	10	2.7	38	10.1	3	.8
Female	38	60.3	3	4.8	9	14.8	2	3.2	1	1.6	9	14.3	1	1.6
	307		26		40		3		11		47		4	

MARITAL STATUS	MARRIED		UNMARRIED		UNSTATED	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	130	34.7	245	65.3	-	-
Female	37	58.7	24	38.1	2	3.2
	167		269		2	

PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS	0		1-2		3-5		6-11		12+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	276	73.6	62	16.5	21	5.6	13	3.5	3	.9
Female	54	85.7	9	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	330		71		21		13		3	

PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	0		1		2		3-4		5+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	346	92.3	17	4.5	7	1.9	3	.8	2	.6
Female	63	100.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	409		17		7		3		2	

ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY
SUMMARY OF ADULT PRE-TRIAL PROFILE
MALE AND FEMALE RELEASES (Continued)

AGE	18-21		22-26		27-34		35-50		50+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	108	28.8	101	26.9	65	17.3	80	21.4	20	5.4
Female	16	25.4	17	26.9	18	28.7	11	17.6	1	1.6
	124		118		83		91		21	

CUSTODY LEVEL	CLOSE		MAXIMUM		MEDIUM		MINIMUM		UN-SPECIFIED	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	8	2.1	367	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	51	81.0	12	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	59		379							

PREVIOUS DRUG ABUSE	YES		NO		UNKNOWN		UN-SPECIFIED	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	1	.3	4	1.1	369	98.4	1	.3
Female	1	1.6	46	73.0	-	-	16	25.4
	2		50		369		17	

PREVIOUS ALCOHOL ABUSE	YES		NO		UNKNOWN		UN-SPECIFIED	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	43	11.5	3	.8	329	87.7	-	-
Female	11	17.5	31	49.2	-	-	21	33.3
	54		34		329		21	

ANCHORAGE PRE-TRIAL FACILITY
SUMMARY OF ADULT PRE-TRIAL PROFILE
MALE AND FEMALE RELEASES (Continued)

EDUCATION LEVEL	GRADE 1-8		9-11		HIGH SCHOOL GED		SOME COLLEGE		NONE		UN-STATE	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	20	5.3	61	16.2	215	57.6	54	14.3	25	6.7	-	-
Female	6	9.6	14	22.2	30	47.6	13	20.6	-	-	-	-
	26		75		245		67		25			

EMPLOYMENT LEVEL	FULL TIME		PART TIME		UNEMP. LOOKING		NOT IN LABOR FORCE		UN-SPECIFIED	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	208	55.5	4	1.1	157	41.9	5	1.3	1	.3
Female	23	36.5	9	14.3	22	34.9	9	14.3	-	-
	231		13		179		14		1	

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