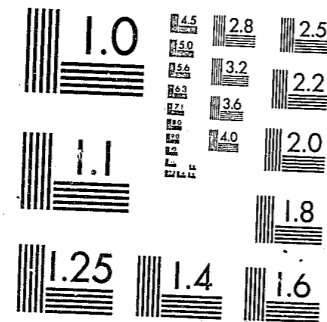


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✓  
**national  
student competition  
on  
correctional architecture**

Bruce L. Hutchings, AIA

Assisted by

Professor James M. Smith, Architect  
Larry M. Buckley, Architectural Specialist  
Diane Vanko, Graphic Illustrator

co-sponsored by

The American Institute of Architects  
1735 N. Y. Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture  
Department of Architecture, University of Illinois  
1102 West Main, Urbana, Illinois 61801

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Frederic D. Moyer, Director  
Edith E. Flynn, Ph.D., Associate Director  
National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture

Maurice Payne, Director  
Design and International Relations  
American Institute of Architects

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## ● the competition

### BACKGROUND

In the field of Architectural Education, students and educators alike are actively seeking opportunities to develop philosophies and skills which are socially relevant and responsive to human needs. Corrections has emerged as an area which is in critical need of innovative environmental planning efforts which can serve as a supportive catalyst to the establishment of positive relationships between the criminal offender and society. Such efforts will require the active participation of the Architectural Profession and the Educational Institutions which serve it. The Architectural Schools offer an outstanding resource for the ongoing development, assessment, and creation of new information relative to the impact of the physical environment in Corrections.

The AIA Task Force on Correctional Architecture, pursuant to a charge from the AIA Board of Directors, reviewed the state of the art in corrections and correctional architecture. As stated in its report of July 14, 1972, the task force:

1. Established liaison with leading organizations and authorities in the corrections field and related disciplines.
2. Evaluated available information from these sources including current research and trends, and evaluated ongoing activities of those organizations having impact on influences and changes in the corrections environment.
3. Quantified these findings in terms of the future impact and requirements being generated by this awakened and fast changing field.<sup>1</sup>

The task force recommended the initiation of a broad program of investigation and education relative to correctional issues. One of the recommendations called for the development of a National Student Competition dealing with new concepts of Correctional Architecture. The purpose of this competition was

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<sup>1</sup>American Insitute of Architects, Report and Recommendations of the AIA Task Force on Correctional Architecture (Washington, D.C., 1972), pp. 1-2.

to generate interest in correctional planning at the university level as well as to create a resource for ongoing professional education and general public relations.

Subsequent contact with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) as a possible source of support was made and an enthusiastic response received. It was decided that the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture (NCCJPA) would co-sponsor such a competition with the backing and financial support of the LEAA. This competition program is the resultant product of these initiatives and cooperative efforts.

The primary objective of this competition is considered to be for educational purposes. It offers an opportunity for general student exposure to criminal justice processes, related institutional operations and organizations, broad societal implications relative to the operation of the system, and the significance of environmental design resources. The competition provides a specific vehicle for the investigation and exploration of new trends in Correctional Planning and Design which have emerged in the last few years. It offers an opportunity for the creation of innovative physical design solutions to Correctional programs in a field which has been singularly devoid of such examples from the design professions. Finally, it offers a possible resource which can be widely used as a graphic illustration to the practicing professions and to the general public of the future potentials in Correctional Architecture.

#### PROCEDURE

The competition is open to all students enrolled in Schools of Architecture. Team entries are acceptable and participation of students from other disciplines on team projects is encouraged. Entries may be made independently or through Architectural Schools. Schools are encouraged to conduct the competition as a class problem. Schools may wish to screen class projects and submit selected values for final jury consideration.

The open period for conduct of the competition will be from January 1, 1974 to April 30, 1974. Each category will be awarded a FIRST prize, RUNNER-UP, and HONORABLE MENTION. The awards for each will

be: \$800, \$300, \$100, respectively. Entries will be judged by a jury of Architects and professionals from the Correctional Planning and Administration field at the AIA Headquarters in Washington, D. C. Additional projects may be selected for honorable mention or special citation by the jury at their discretion. Entries must be received in Washington by May 5, 1974, in order to be considered by the jury. Mail entries to:

American Institute of Architects  
Attention:  
Correctional Architecture Competition  
1735 N. Y. Avenue N. W.  
Washington D. C. 20060

Entries will not be returned. Participants are encouraged to reproduce entry submission materials for their own record prior to mailing. While extreme care will be afforded in receiving and handling of all submission materials, the AIA disclaims personal responsibility for loss, damage or theft during mailing or after receipt in Washington.

Announcement of awards will be made by May 15, 1974, and winning entries will be placed on display at the National AIA convention in Washington during the week following the jury review.

## ● the problem of corrections

### HISTORY

Corrections is one of the most critical social problems in the United States today. Corrections and the larger issues of Crime and Criminal Justice are subjects of increasing concern by the Public. They have developed into a major area of focus by the U.S. Department of Justice and are of concern at all levels of governmental jurisdictions.

It is generally recognized that previous practices in corrections of punishment by incarceration, repression, and deprivation of basic human needs have been totally ineffective. As stated in the AIA task force report in corrections,

This nation has arrived at a time when the unsatisfactory conditions which exist in its Criminal Justice System can no longer be tolerated. The corrections component in particular has been characterized by neglect and too often has contributed to the further development of criminal careers rather than to the attainment of rehabilitative goals.<sup>2</sup>

Previous correctional operations have been characterized by a dearth of effective rehabilitation programs and an over-abundance of high security institutions constituting human warehouses. While successful in the infliction of punishment and the temporary protection of society, the correctional milieu has been wholly counterproductive in terms of the integration of the offender into society as a self-sufficient and productive participant.

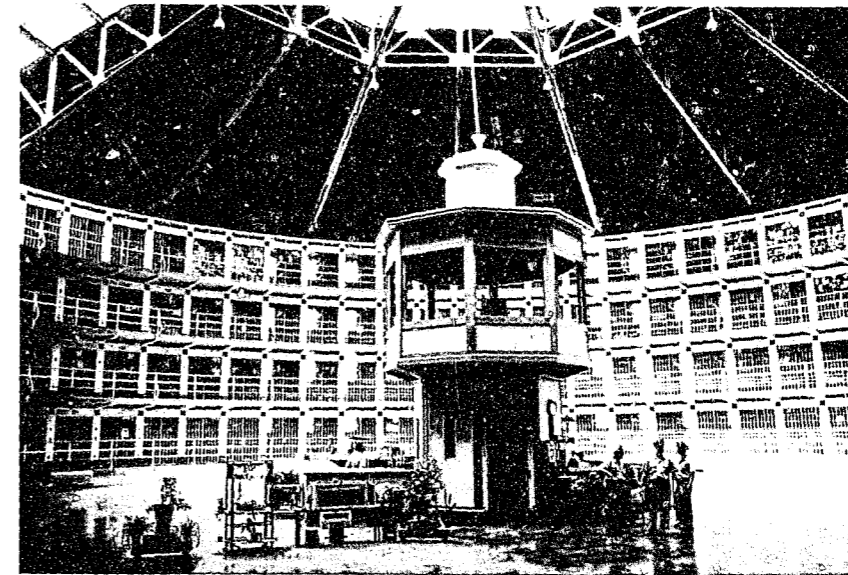
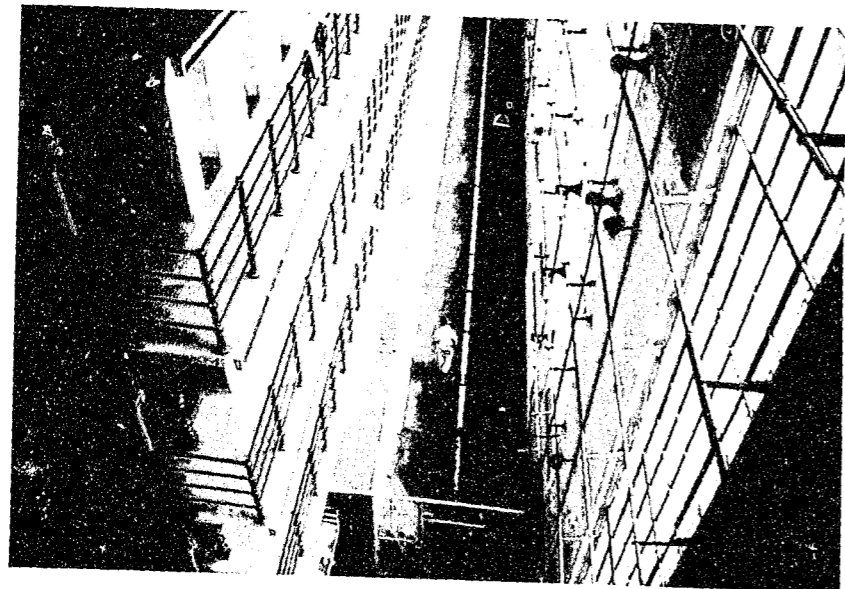
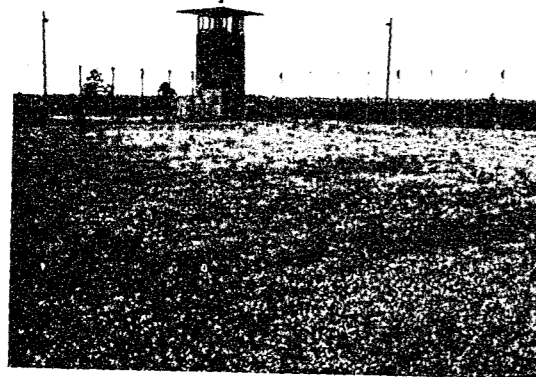
The report, "Legacies in Corrections" provides a visual documentation of this tradition.

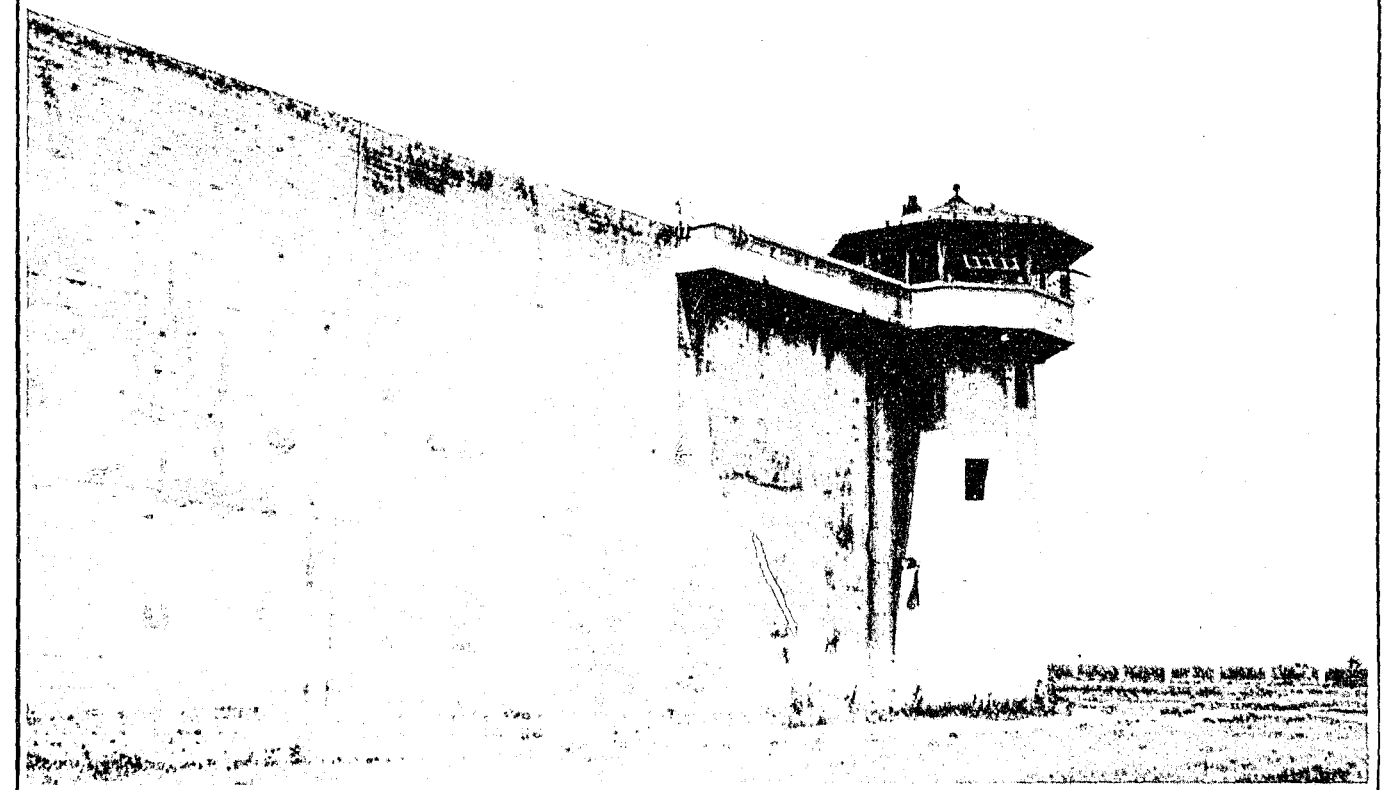
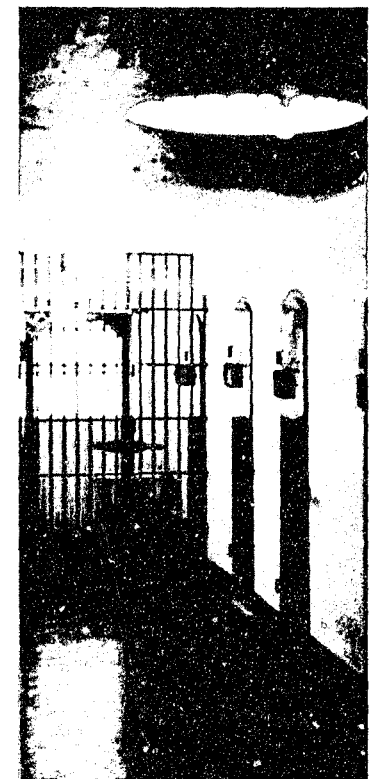
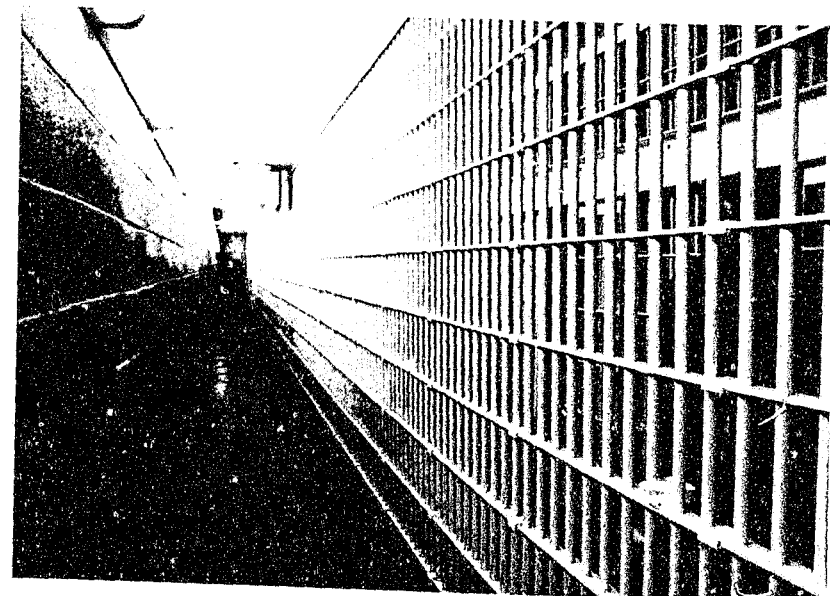
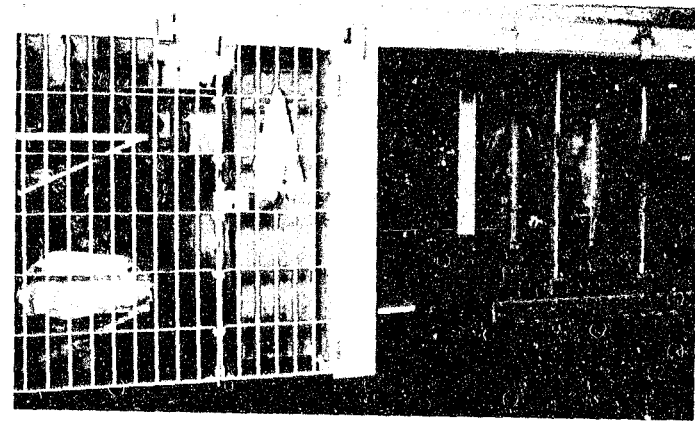
The legacy of our Correctional institutions is largely one of failure....the alienating and frequently brutalizing conditions we inflict on offenders in the name of rehabilitation and justice, exacerbates their alientation, increases their frustrations, and embitters and destroys their souls.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup>NCCJPA, Legacies in Corrections, (Urbana, Illinois, 1972), p. 1.





## TRENDS

Fortunately a concerted effort to improve on past practices and physical conditions is now taking place. Under the able leadership of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in Washington, an organized program of research, experimentation, implementation and evaluation relative to new approaches to Criminal Justice problems has been initiated. Current developments in the field have established three major trends.

1. There is a growing awareness among the innovators and leaders in the field that the prevention and treatment of crime cannot possibly be solved by corrections alone, and that progress in this field is firmly tied to advancement in the entire Criminal Justice System.
2. There is an increasing recognition on the part of practitioner and student alike that the etiology of crime is deeply embedded in the social structure of our society and that, therefore, the task of crime control cannot remain in the exclusive domain of the Criminal Justice System.
3. There is a trend toward community-based corrections.<sup>4</sup>

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

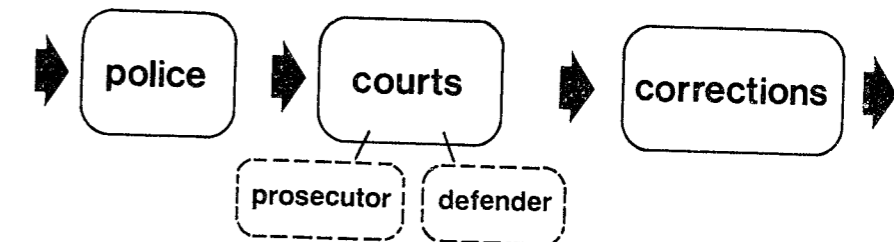
While an activity such as a student competition in Correctional Architecture does not demand an indepth knowledge of the entire Criminal Justice System, it is necessary to have a general understanding of the overall context within which corrections operates.

The fundamental purpose of a Criminal Justice System in a democratic society is to preserve social order - hence the basis of individual liberty and social progress - through just laws, protective surveillance and apprehension, constructive and speedy adjudicatory processes, and responsive correctional programs designed to rehabilitate offenders.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> F. D. Moyer, E. E. Flynn, ed., Correctional Environments, (Urbana, Illinois, 1973), pp. 5-6.

<sup>5</sup> Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, State-Local Relations in the Criminal Justice System, (Washington, 1971), p. 13.

The Criminal Justice System consists basically of three components. They are: Police, Courts, and Corrections. Prosecutor and Defender activities are most closely associated with functions of the Courts but are organizationally independent. Each component has a special function to play in dealing with deviant behavior which, if not controlled, tends to disrupt the balance of social order.



The Criminal Justice System, as the illustration implies, consists of a progression of events.

This process seeks to enforce the standards of conduct necessary to protect individuals and the community. It operates by apprehending, prosecuting, convicting, and sentencing those members of the community who violate the basic rules of group existence as determined by duly sanctioned constitutional and statutory processes. Action taken against lawbreakers is designed to serve three purposes beyond the immediately punitive one: remove dangerous people from the community, deter others from criminal behavior, and give society an opportunity to attempt to transform lawbreakers into law-abiding citizens.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, p. 66.

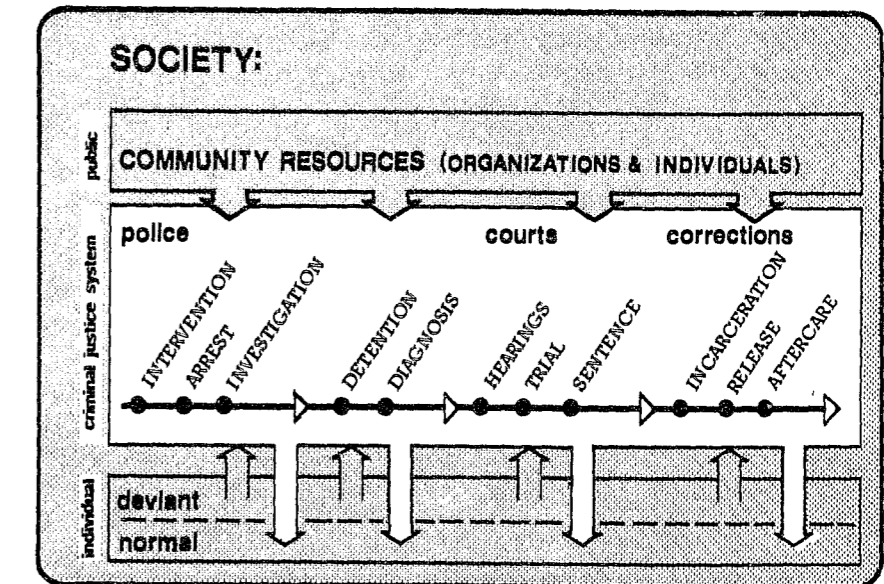
Although the components are distinguishable as independent entities, in fact each of the operations is highly interrelated with the others. This paradox of autonomy and interdependence makes improvement to the system most difficult.

Our Criminal Justice System should be of concern to all Americans in society. The "National Strategy to Reduce Crime", developed by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals in 1973, represents an exhaustive in-depth study of Crime in the U.S. and the mechanisms which are available to meet crime related needs.

Key proposals for reform focus on broad scale planning and coordination of resources of the Criminal Justice System as a whole, as well as its individual components. A special emphasis has been placed upon the involvement of the general public. One of the six volumes of the study has dealt specifically with the subject of "Community Crime Prevention". Citizen action and participation in all phases of the Criminal Justice process from prevention to corrections has been established as one of four areas of highest priority.<sup>7</sup> It is helpful to visualize the Criminal Justice System within this larger social context.

As illustrated by the diagram which follows, the Criminal Justice System exists to serve the special needs of society generated by those individuals who deviate from normal and acceptable standards of behavior. The level of effectiveness of this system in meeting those needs is dependent upon the degree of support and participation provided by individuals and organizations to assist such persons in rehabilitation opportunities.

<sup>7</sup>National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, A National Strategy to Reduce Crime, (Washington, 1973), p. iii.



Corrections, as one element of the Criminal Justice System, functions largely in social and political isolation. The ability to affect actual long range improvements in Corrections will require a major concentration of efforts and resources in the years ahead. There is a need for the establishment of well-defined objectives, standards, and delivery techniques. Ideas and theories conceived must be implemented and evaluated. The means for coordination of a complex but integrated system of delivery must be developed. At the operational level the practitioner must adjust to the rejection of traditional but outmoded methods and be willing to adapt to new practices. Planners and designers of delivery systems must respond to a new need for environments which encourage effective programs rather than restrict them.

<sup>8</sup>This diagram was derived from a chart developed by Hiatt and Rounds, AIA, Architects, from Medford, Oregon, to illustrate the elements of the Criminal Justice System as related to the deviant individuals in society.

Because of the complexities of corrections, and of the society which must deal with it, no simple, singular solutions will suffice.

In the development of the total correctional environment, attention must be directed to the full range of social and physical requirements, and to the dynamic relationship between such requirements. The total correctional environment cannot be limited to a single program or to a single facility. The total correctional environment must have the capability to respond to diverse needs in varying contexts; it must provide differentiated correctional environments having a range of problem orientations and varying levels of structured support for the clients it serves. Having a diversity of options and the techniques to assess the needs of individual offenders results in a correctional system which can provide for more individualized treatment on a more humane scale. Recent progress in corrections has been toward more diversity. However, much remains to be done, and an enterprise which seeks to accomplish change must itself be receptive to change.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup>Moyer & Flynn, Correctional Environments, p. 7.

## ● new directions in corrections

### COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

As recent developments have confirmed, changes in the correctional field are taking place. These changes are far ranging, including large scale planning, diversionary and non-institutional treatment program development, and innovative facility design concepts.

A major thrust of current efforts in corrections revolves around the concept of "Community-Based Corrections". This concept embodies an all inclusive philosophy of correctional reform to include programs and alternatives to incarceration as well as more effective facility resources. This multi-faceted effort includes the full range of correctional methods of: diversion from confinement, pre- and post adjudicative referral, intake screening and diagnostic services, work and study release, and offender-public interface through various community programs.

Much of the impetus for this approach has been derived from the work of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture (NCCJPA) which uses as its basic tool, the document, Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults. This document, produced by the University of Illinois in 1971, was developed under contract to the LEAA in response to the need for a comprehensive correctional planning instrument. The premises for community corrections upon which the Guidelines was based are:

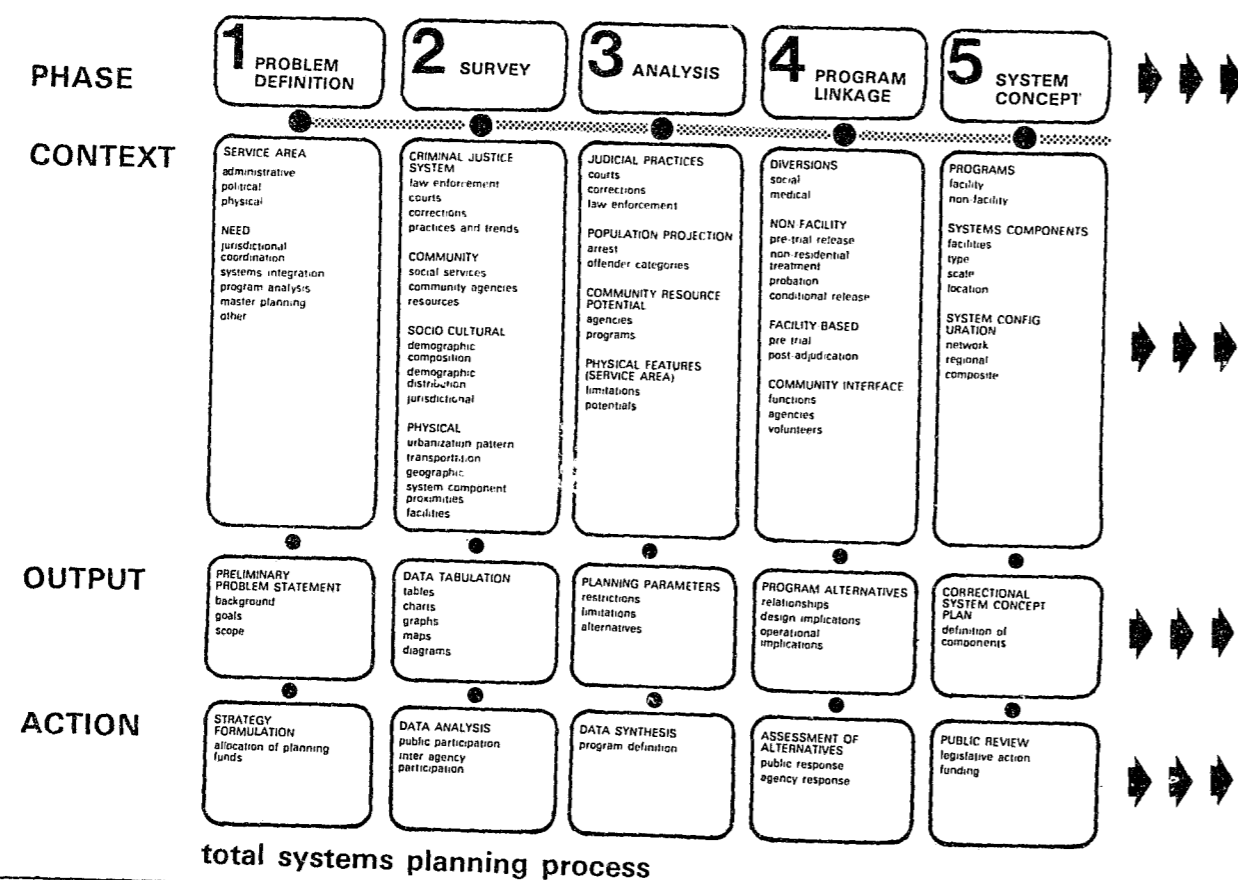
1. Inasmuch as 19 out of every 20 men who enter prison return to society, correctional efforts must emphasize the process of reintegration into the community as the best way of protecting it.
2. It is fiscally advantageous to place corrections within the community, because its resources can better be utilized in the total rehabilitative effort.
3. It avoids the isolating effort of traditional institutionalization, and thereby permits the building and rebuilding of sound social ties between the offender, his family, and his community.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup>F. D. Moyer, E. E. Flynn, F. Powers, M. Plautz, Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults, (Urbana, Illinois, 1971)

## SYSTEMS PLANNING

The Guidelines represents, in essence, an "open-system planning" instrument, in which institutionalization is considered to be a last rather than a first dispositional alternative. The open-systems approach followed in the Guidelines effectively ties law enforcement, judiciary and corrections considerations into the community corrections system development. Inherent in this approach is the need to develop coordination and interaction between the various administrative organizations involved in the Criminal Justice System as well as community agencies and resources potentially suited for rehabilitative services. The comprehensive scope of the Guidelines establishes its suitability for use in larger scale state or regional planning as well. Principles, procedures, program alternatives, delivery system concepts and architectural implications are all developed in the Guidelines and are generally applicable to the entire range of correctional needs.

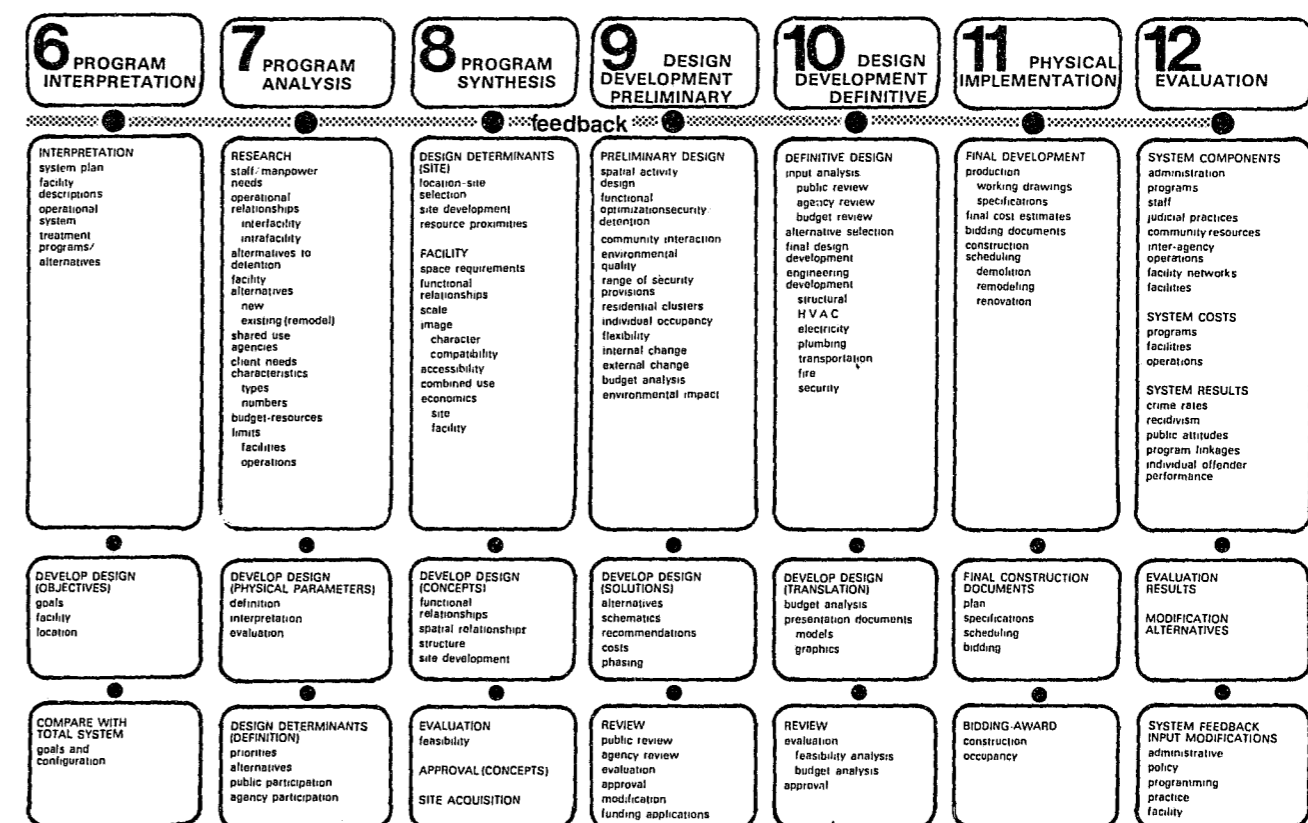
The system planning philosophy encompasses long-range community and correctional needs, and provides a framework within which day-to-day situations can be accommodated. It is a process which provides for the total service needs of a given planning area, whatever its scope. Although centralized, uniform



planning at the state level is considered to be optimal for the achievement of planning goals, the total systems approach can be effectively utilized as a long-range problem solving tool, irrespective of the scope of the administrative structure.

System planning offers a framework for assisting the planner in establishing objectively defined goals, determining possible alternative courses of action to attain those goals, evaluating such alternatives relative to program effectiveness and cost efficiency, selection and implementation of those alternatives deemed to be most viable, and ultimately, the assessing of actions taken in terms of their overall effect on the system. The process should include a thorough analysis of present practices, identification of major problem areas, and an evaluation of community resources prior to a determination of facility requirements.

The NCCJPA has developed a comprehensive total system planning model for use as a tool in correctional planning. It consists of a systematic procedure with specific steps to be pursued in developing solutions to problems. It provides a planning guideline useful for application to a wide range of problem areas.



developed by B. L. Hutchings, AIA, of the NCCJPA

## INTEGRATED NETWORKS

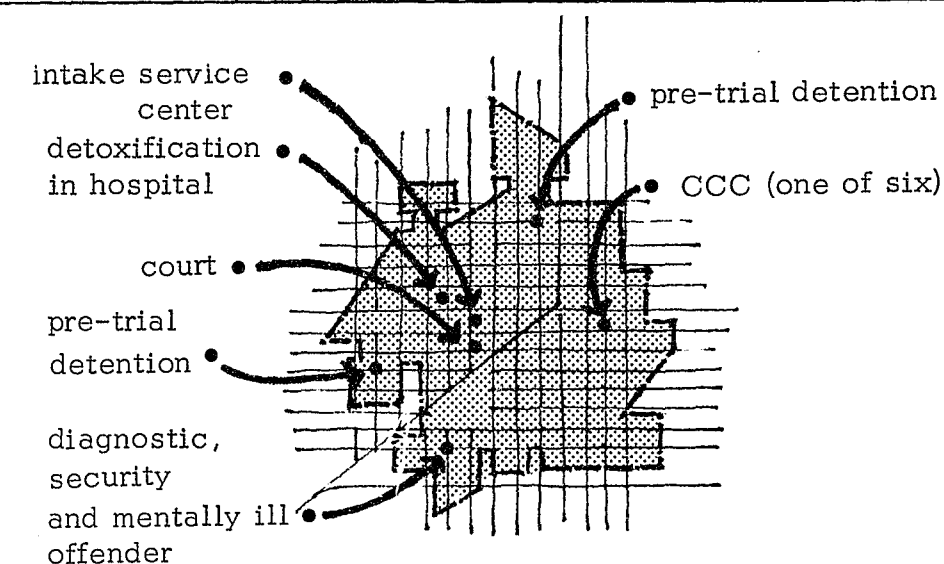
Inherent in the community-based corrections concept is the idea of an integrated delivery system, which combines necessary resources together into an operational mechanism that is both responsive to correctional needs and flexible to change. In this system the emphasis is not solely on institutions and physical facilities, but also on the appropriate organizational structure and operational programs necessary to support correctional needs. A whole range of facility resources will be necessary to support such programs. Existing facilities for the most part are wholly inadequate and inappropriate as are new facilities which replicate the characteristics of those that are replaced.

New facilities are required which provide for both regionalized and local Community Correctional needs. In most, if not all instances, a network of facilities will be most appropriate, in conjunction with a network of program alternatives. Such integrated networks of programs and facilities work together to provide a diversity of services necessary to relate to the range of correctional demands inherent in any planning jurisdiction.

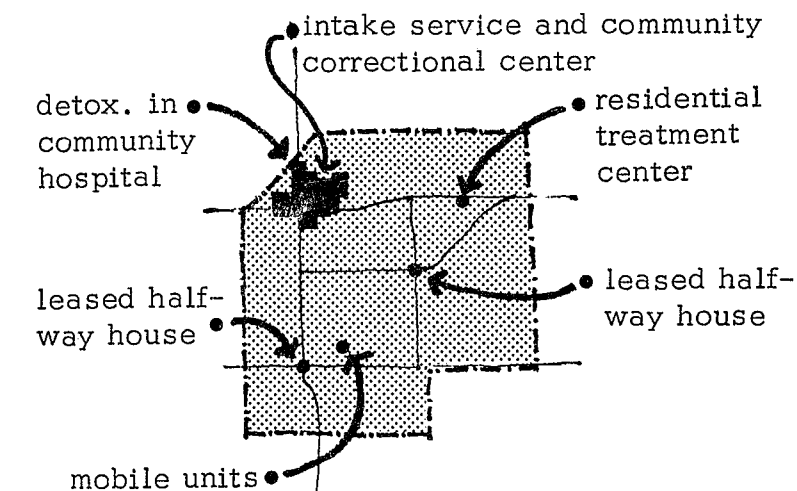
The integrated network approach can apply to any service area context. Within major metropolitan areas a network of dispersed programs, services and facilities can appropriately be developed in a configuration which best relates to the various planning determinants and constraints. In a sparsely populated context where resources and offenders are insufficient to justify separate major programs and facilities, it may be advantageous to consolidate and develop a centralized regional facility and program operation. Even in such instances however, it is essential to extend the integrated network concept through active work/education furlough and post-release programs in the outlying communities, as well as pre-adjudication release and diversion activities conducted through local agencies.

Examples of various kinds of correctional delivery system networks are illustrated on the following page.

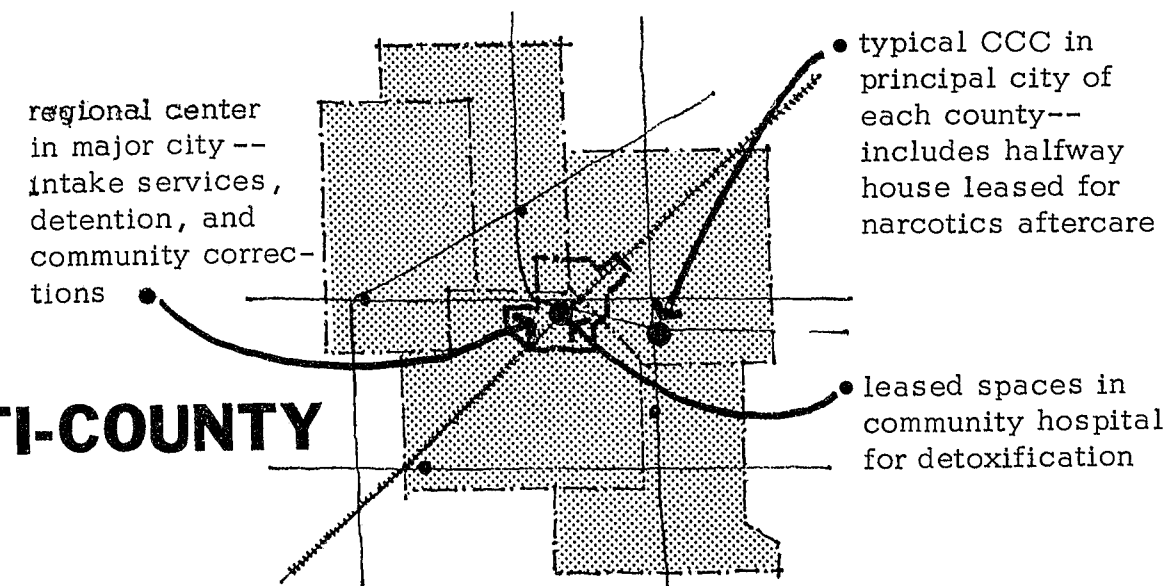
## URBAN



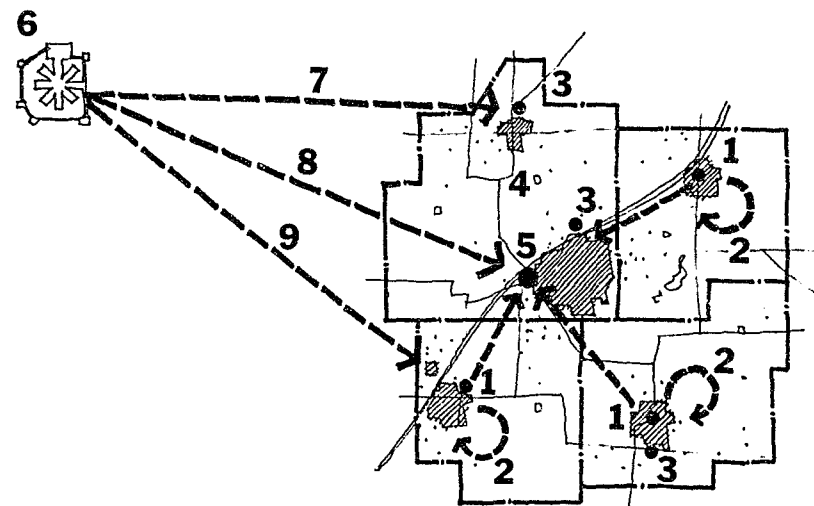
## CITY-COUNTY



## MULTI-COUNTY



Utilizing the multi-county system as an example, the following diagram offers an illustration of the new emphasis in handling the correctional client. The model defines nine potential correctional operations and related facility implications.



#### correctional client flow - multiple county region

1. Early assessment and evaluation in local Intake Service Centers.
2. Increased diversion and pretrial intervention as a result of the Intake Service process.
3. Pretrial and post-trial program treatment in residential settings through Community Correctional Centers for misdemeanants and felons.
4. Expansion and improvement of probation services.
5. Integrated correctional resources and services in a unified Regional Correctional Center for service areas where inadequate services are available in a localized basis.
6. The traditional isolated Prison to be utilized only as a very last resource for highest security risk clients, and where newer resources are not yet developed.

7. Phased release from prisons through pre-release placement in local Community Correctional Centers.

8. Immediate transfer of individuals from remote prisons to community-based facilities, as available, allowing for greater reintegration opportunities by contact with family, employment, and education resources.

9. Utilization of community correctional resources for parole after-care services, allowing for more effective and extensive parole programs.<sup>11</sup>

#### FACILITY CONCEPTS

While the emphasis on Community-Based corrections is upon non-institutional rehabilitation efforts, facility resources will continue to be a necessary element of such correctional systems. Although very little research is available on the positive impact of the physical setting in rehabilitation goals, there is almost universal agreement by correctional experts that inhumane physical environments are harmful. It takes little more research than a short-term exposure to the traditional harsh, noisy, impersonal, and perceptually sterile correctional facility to intuitively react negatively to the dehumanizing atmosphere. The impact of this environment affects inmate and staff alike, with the commensurate implication that human interactions and treatment opportunities are adversely affected.

Proceeding in the assumption that the physical environment can in fact provide positive support to correctional goals, the NCCJPA has identified four key levels of contribution. These include:

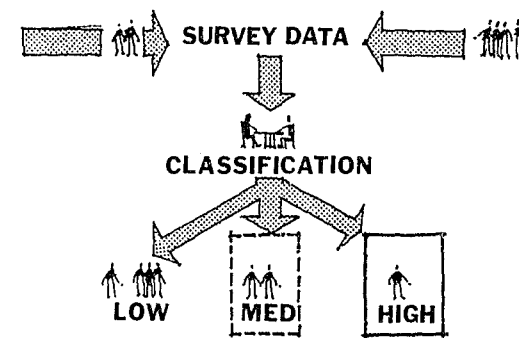
1. Provision of space for conduct of program activities.
2. Definition of a physical framework which provides flexibility of use in structuring individualized and varied activity patterns.
3. Development of a physical setting for

<sup>11</sup>F. Moyer, "The Criminal Justice System and Facilities, A Pattern for Change", The American County, November 1972, p. 24.

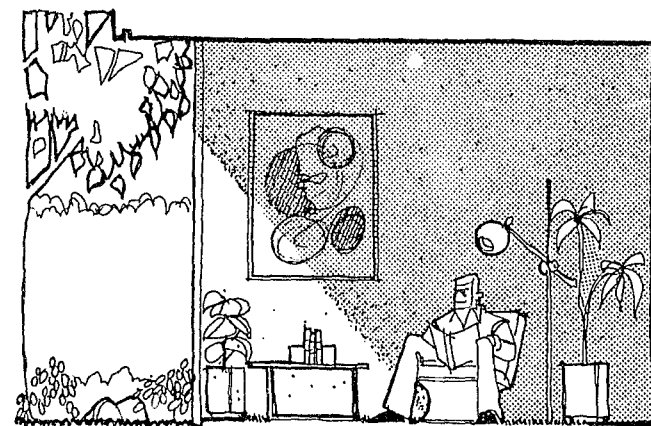
encouraging relationships between people, both internally within the facility and externally with the community.

4. Establishment of a physical environment which communicates unhostile messages and which reinforces positive behavior patterns.<sup>12</sup>

A variety of Facility Guidelines which support Community Corrections precepts are helpful as illustrations of these points.<sup>13</sup>



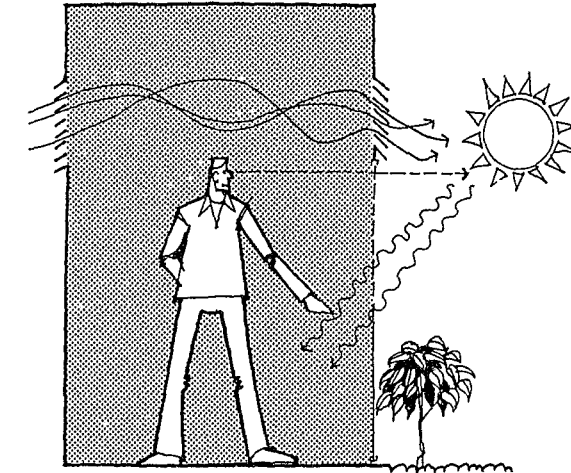
Facility programming and design which utilizes survey data and classification techniques to determine the degree and quantity of security space which is required.



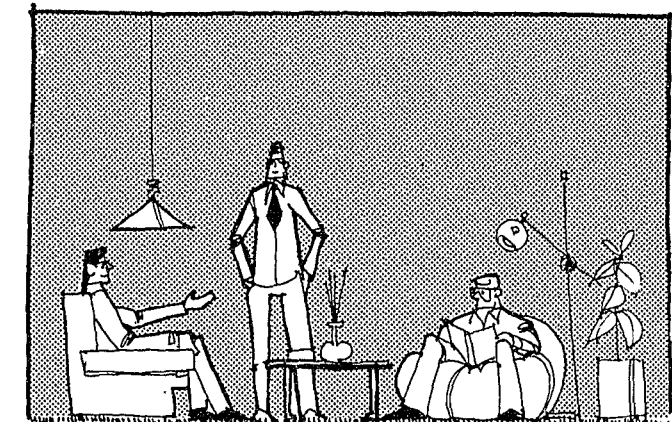
Consideration of the built environment as a treatment component in itself and a means of communicating values, attitudes, and potentials to the offender.

<sup>12</sup>Moyer and Flynn, Correctional Environments, pp. 7-8.

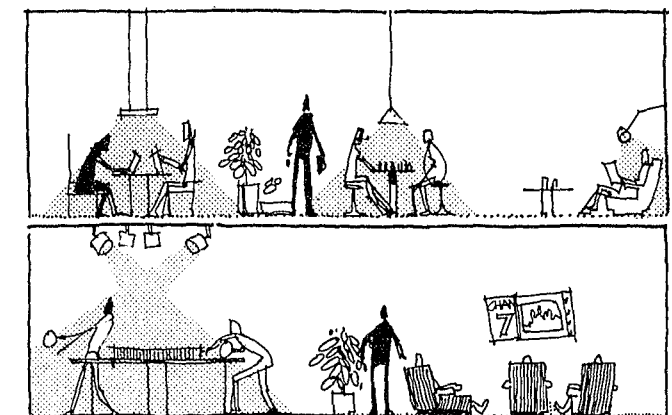
<sup>13</sup>Sketches by Raymond Lytle, Architect, Champaign, Illinois.



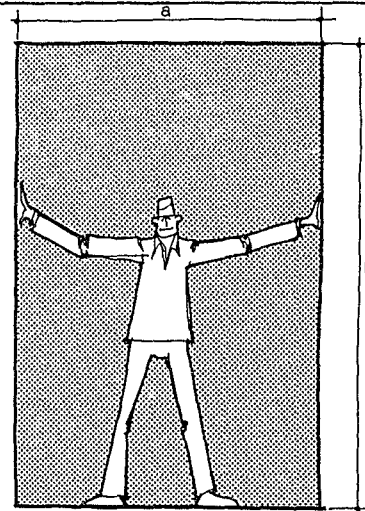
The application of normative design consideration to an environment which seeks to promote normative behavior.



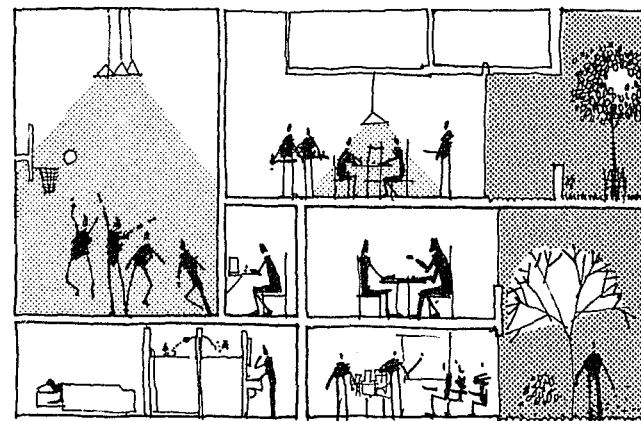
Facility design which provides normatively scaled activity spaces in anticipation of offender return to the "outside", and in support of his reintegration.



Provision of spaces which accommodate and offer a diversity of opportunities for individual and small group treatment activities.



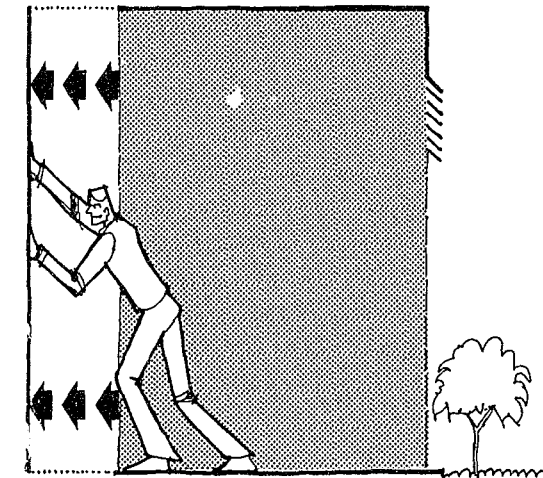
Building programming which includes space for supporting correctional treatment components.



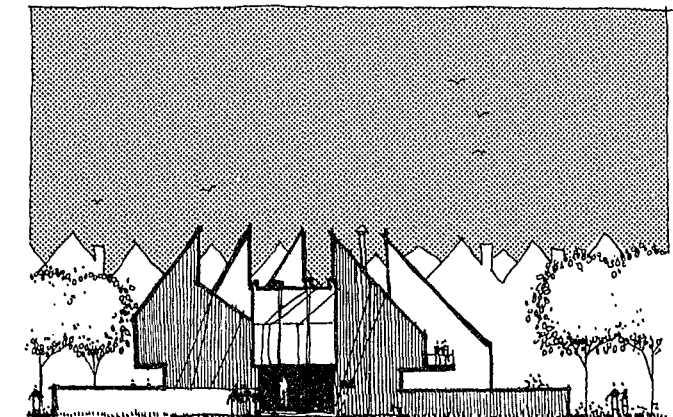
Facility design which provides ranges of environmental characteristics for program flexibility in meeting varying client needs.



Facility design which allows and encourages community participation and interaction with its program.  
Facility design which achieves a character integrated into the community physical context.



Facility flexibility to allow adjustment to treatment program changes.

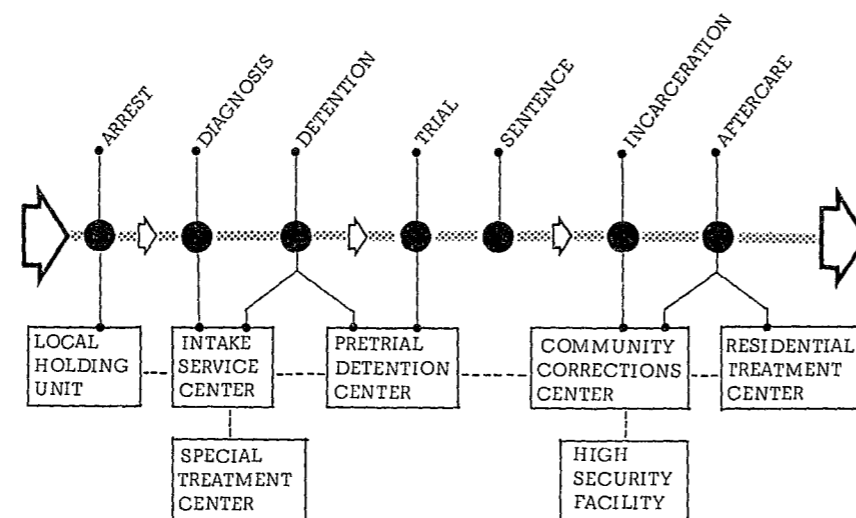


Identification of clusters, in residential facilities, which provide the resident with a reference place and reinforce his self-identity.



Smaller sized facilities, under 400 total population.

A variety of generic facility types which are applicable to any correctional delivery system network have emerged as models appropriate to Community Corrections philosophies. These facility types reflect the Total Systems Planning process of creating physical resources which are responsive to the specific target area under study. They also reflect the process of the offender (user) through the Criminal Justice System and are responsive to current objectives which emphasize assessment and treatment.

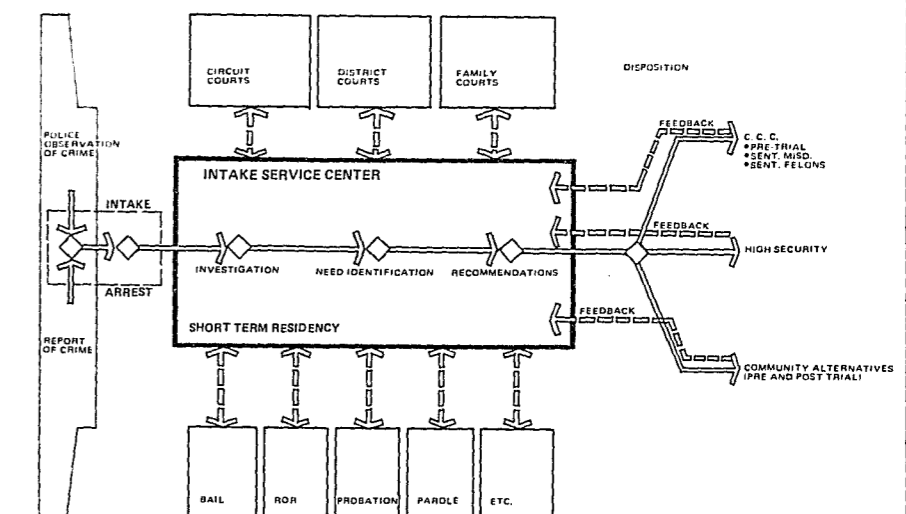


#### Holding Units

Located at a law enforcement facility, the holding units provide for short-term security custody of persons apprehended and awaiting arrest and booking. Such facilities, while requiring a high security capability, should be attractively designed with a de-emphasis upon the security characteristics. Such facilities are intended for temporary detention uses for periods not exceeding 1 - 2 hours, after which individuals not otherwise released should be transferred to the Intake Service Center.

#### Intake Service Center

This facility type is the source of initial contact in the judicial process after apprehension and booking. Operationally, it encompasses initial activities of screening, diagnosis, and classification of alleged offenders. Diversion into pretrial intervention programs as well as ongoing review and evaluation of program effectiveness would also be Intake Service Center functions. A schematic diagram of the Intake Service Center process is illustrated.



⊙ INTAKE SERVICE PROCESS

#### Pretrial Detention Center

This facility type serves the purpose of temporary detention for persons awaiting trial. This population would consist largely of those who could not qualify for a pretrial release or intervention program of any kind. This would include those charged with non-bailable offenses, those posing a risk of non-appearance if released, and those analyzed to be a danger to society. It is desirable for such an operation to be in direct proximity to courts facilities. In most situations this function would best be combined with either an Intake Service Center or a Community Correctional Center to provide access to programming services on a voluntary basis.

#### Community Correctional Center

This operation serves as a primary treatment center for convicted offenders not otherwise eligible for release to other community programs. It would function as a facility with a range of residential security characteristics and living units. Major features of such an operation would be an emphasis on residential treatment programs, and an extensive use of community resources of all kinds. The program might serve any or all of the following:

- Sentenced misdemeanants
- Sentenced felony offenders
- Conditional release program

It would normally function as the correctional coordination center for individualized offender treatment programs through an entire correctional system, including residential and non-residential programs.

#### Residential Treatment Center

Normally referred to as a halfway house, this type of program provides for a partial release operation within a minimum security setting. They offer opportunities for work release, educational release, community adjustment, intensive supervision and conditional release programs. Some facilities of this type might serve specialized clients, as for example drug addicts, and in all cases would house a small residential population. The primary function of such a facility is to ease the reintegration of the offender back into society by providing an in-community transitional resource from institutionalization.

#### Special Treatment Center

These are operations designed to meet the needs of special offenders such as alcoholics, drug addicts, and mentally ill offenders. In most cases, the problems involved are medically related and such operations should be combined with such resources. Various other treatment programs as counseling and community treatment are also necessary. Security conditions would vary with the type of clientele.

#### High Security Facility

In certain situations it may be necessary to locate high-risk sentenced offenders in separate facilities in order to provide for specialized treatment and adequate protection of the public. Such facilities should not be located in remote locations, however, and except in large service areas where offender populations are large enough to warrant separate facilities, should be combined with the Community Correctional facility functions.

## ● the competition program

In order to best serve the educational objectives of the competition in exploring the most advanced correctional philosophies, two general guidelines have been established.

1. The competition program encompasses an integrated correctional delivery system which includes a wide range of programs and facilities. The operational objectives of this system are on the maximum utilization of alternatives to incarceration, with facilities serving as program resources in a continuum of service delivery. This context establishes a general frame of reference for specific competition requirements.
2. The competition offers a range of entry categories which encompass a variety of specific problem areas within the program context. They include three different facility types with varying environmental conditions and requirements, and an open category offering an opportunity for individual student problem and program definition and investigation.

These guidelines assure a relevant competition framework which reflects current trends in correctional planning. They provide a diversity of choices from which individuals and schools may select in accordance with specific educational goals and interests.

The competition categories are:

1. INTAKE SERVICE CENTER--Complex functional and physical problem. New correctional concept.
2. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER--Medium scale facility-emphasis on individualized treatment.
3. HALFWAY HOUSE--In-community existing facility-rehabilitation/remodeling focus. Emphasis on flexible space, normalized environment.
4. OPEN CATEGORY--Competitor defines and develops individual program. Non-design emphasis. Possibilities include: Research, Site selection/development, and Pre-design planning/programming.

The three facility categories vary in functional complexity and in physical setting. The emphasis for each varies in terms of operational requirements, user characteristics, and design criteria. As such they offer an opportunity for students at various educational year levels to participate in the competition.

The open category has been established to allow architecture students to address issues which are within the expanding scope of professional responsibility of the architectural profession. It is expected that such issues will relate to various aspects of the total systems and facility planning process. As such they should be design related, but not involve definitive architectural design responses. The overall problem context and each of the competition categories are fully defined and described in this program statement which follows.

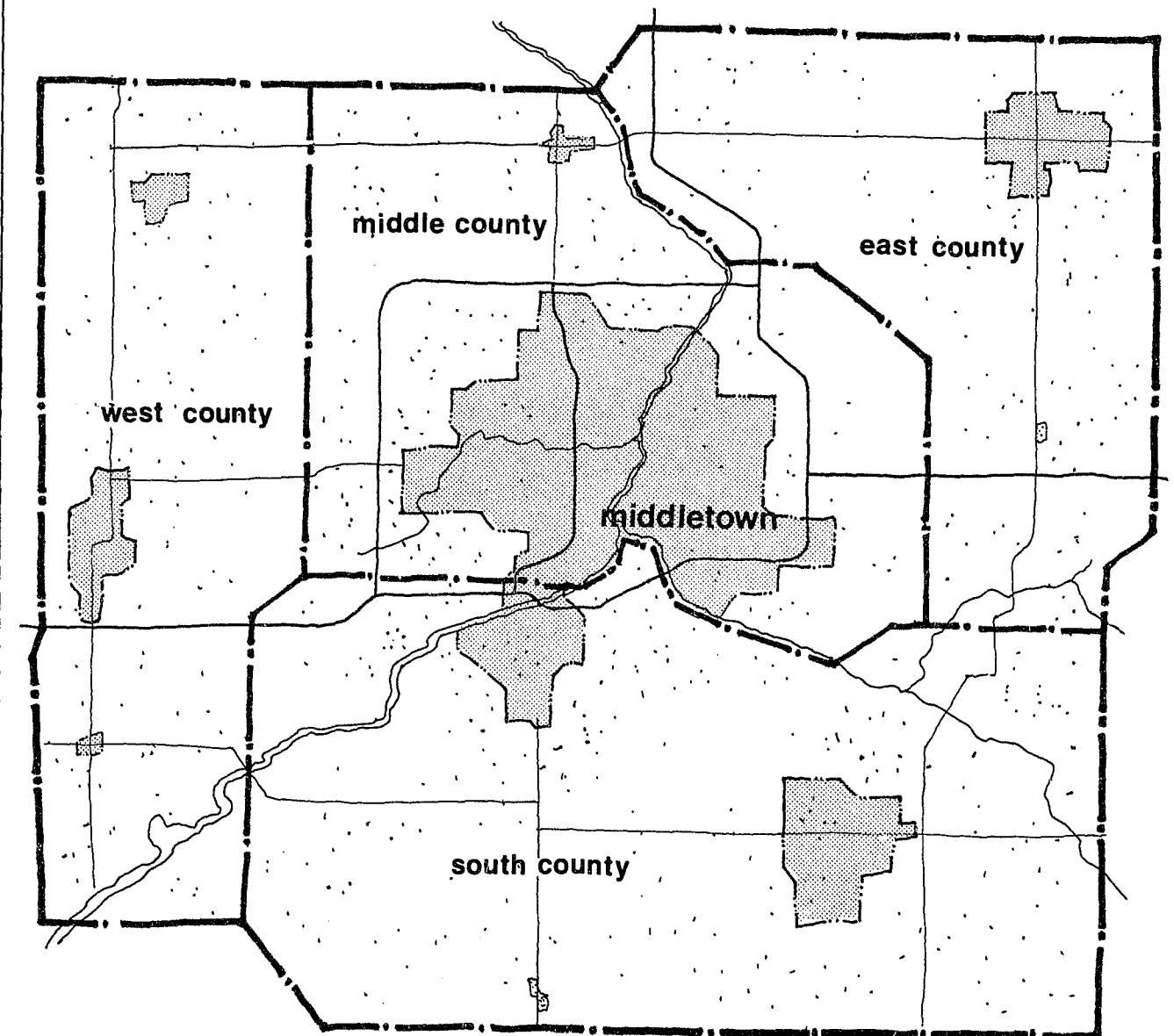
#### PHYSICAL CONTEXT

The environmental setting which has been defined for this competition program is hypothetical in order to avoid conflicts with competition advantage through geographical proximity. The context is one of a metropolitan area in a midwestern United States location within a single State. The general configuration consists of a four county region with a varied agricultural, industrial, commercial and educational base.

The overall population of the region is 1,200,000 people with 700,000 of this number located within a major metropolitan incorporated area. The region and the metropolitan area is served by an interstate highway system, rail services, and a regional airport facility. The metropolitan area is bisected by a major river and the entire four county region falls within the river watershed area. The three outlying counties are primarily rural in nature with each having a county seat community and a number of small rural villages.

Average yearly rainfall is approximately 36". Mean July temperature is 78° F. Mean January temperature is 28° F. Temperatures range from a winter low of -10° F. to a summer high of 100° F.

The following diagram illustrates this general regional composition.



**QUAD COUNTIES  
REGIONAL SETTING**

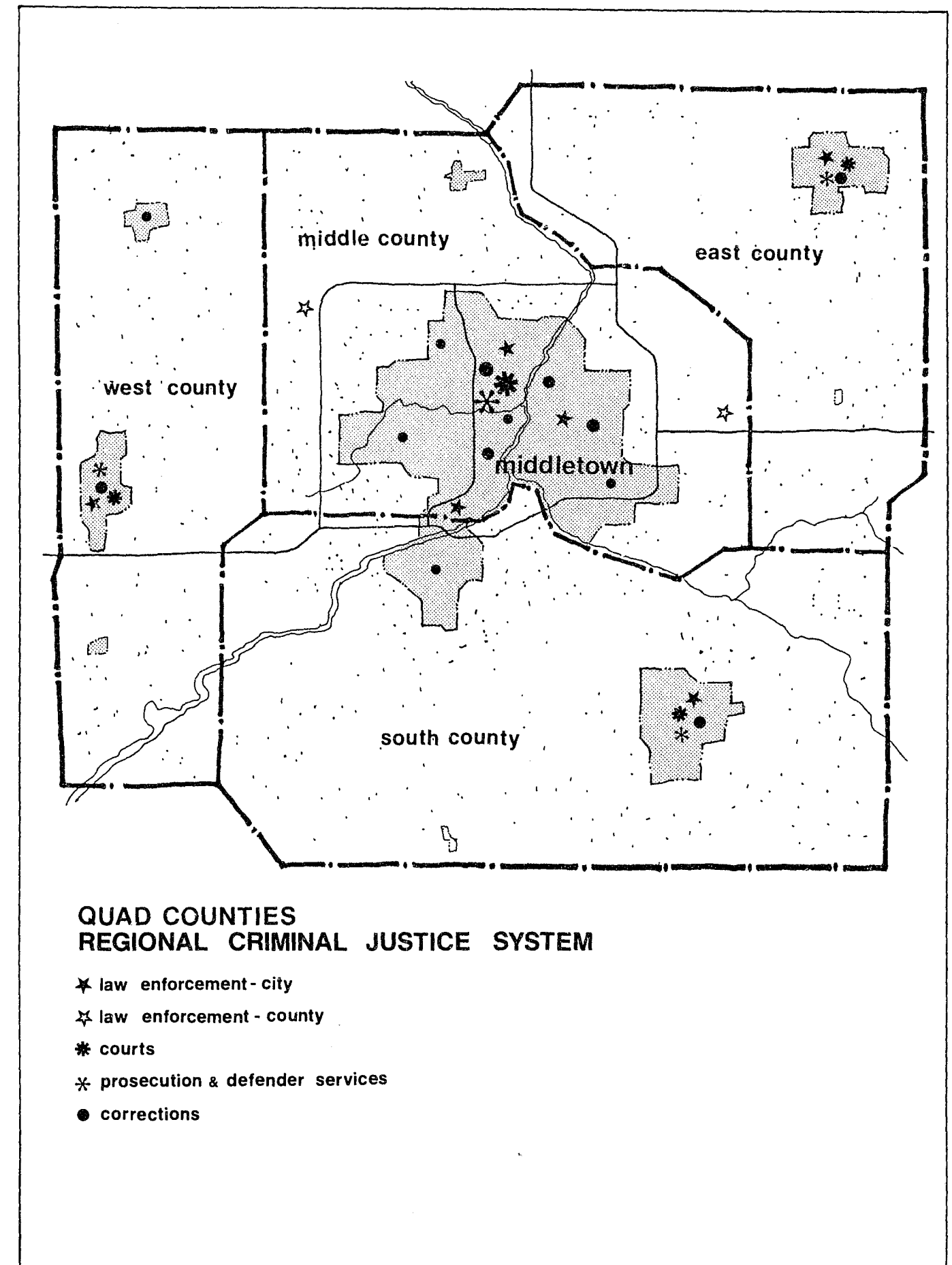
## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

### Courts

The four county region is coincident with a judicial district comprising one component of the State Unified Court System. "Middletown" is the location of the regional court administration offices, the general court for the county, an appellate court, 20 circuit court judges, supportive services, and central prosecution and defender offices for the region. Each of the outlying counties utilizes existing County Court facilities to house a resident operation of four judges for all civil-criminal matters in that county. Resident offices for prosecution and defender services exist also in each county seat, under the general administrative jurisdiction of the Middletown offices.

### Law Enforcement

A regionalized law enforcement system organization has been established as well. It consists of an Administrative and Technical Service Center and two Community Police Stations in Middletown, and a Community Police Station in each of the other three county seats. A Quad-county Sheriffs department provides Law Enforcement for the rural areas and small villages in the region and is a component of the overall law enforcement system. Their facilities consist of two regional stations, one on each side of the river, adjacent to the freeway system and centrally located in the geographic area.



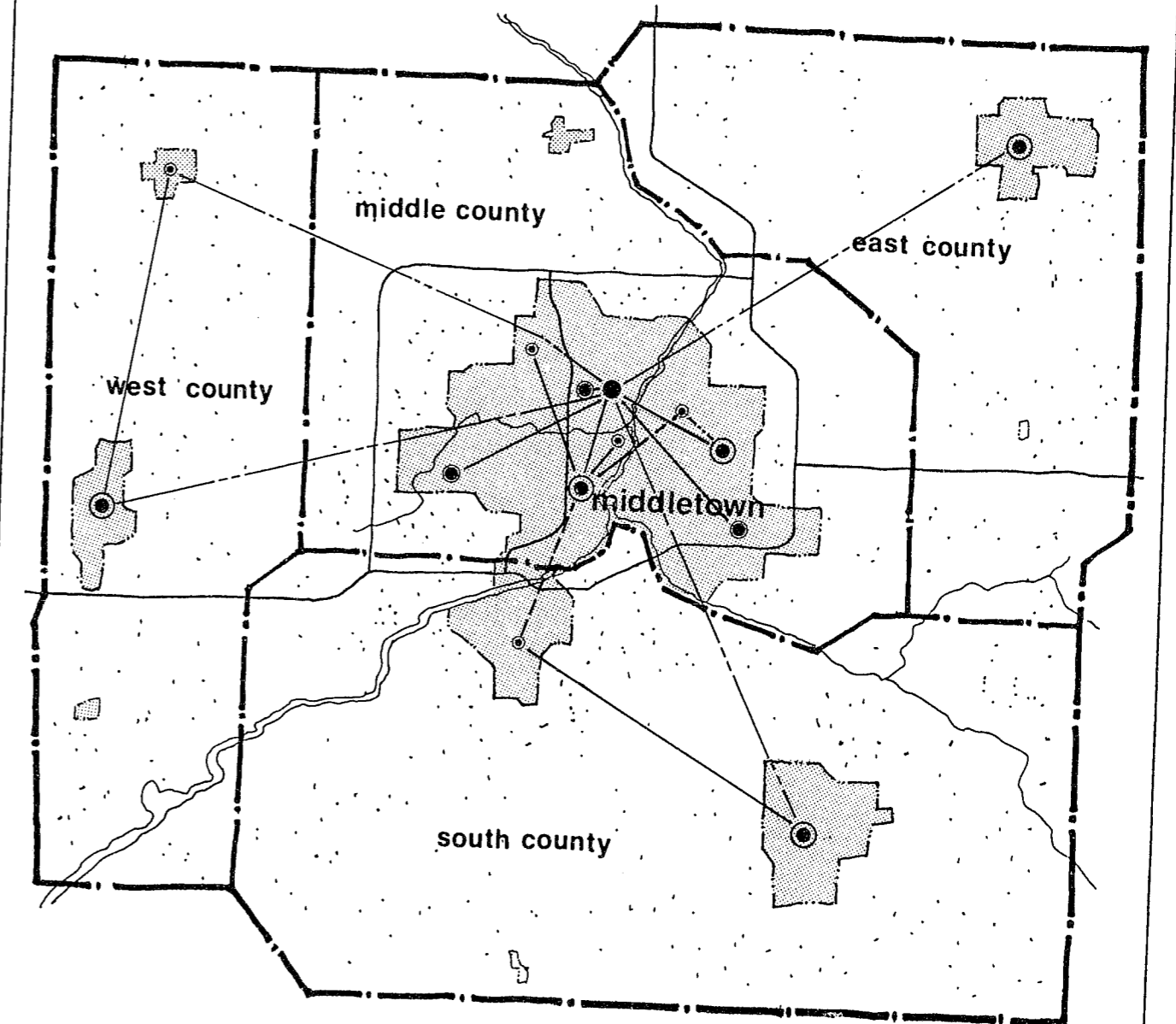
The Correctional System consists generally of a network of facilities and programs distributed throughout the region. This system is administrated by a Regional Correctional Agency, under the authority of the Quad-County Criminal Justice Council. The correctional operation is independent of city and county law enforcement organizations.

The Correctional System as defined in this program serves only the adult populations. A separate network of family services programs exists in the region to serve juvenile and family needs. Staff resources of the corrections system are made available to the family services organization on an as needed basis. Such services are delivered outside of the adult Correctional Facility network however, and thus, no facility program or design considerations exist for this competition.

The correctional facility system consists of a total of fourteen different components. This network serves a total resident population of from 450-550 persons. The facility population distribution is as follows:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Pop. in each</u>
1. Intake Service Center	1	80-120
2. Community Correctional Center	2	60-80
3. Local Correctional Center	3	40-60
4. Residential Treatment Centers	5	20-30
5. Special Treatment Centers	3	20-30

These facilities are located throughout the region as illustrated in the following diagram.



**QUAD COUNTIES  
REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL NETWORK**

- intake service center
- residential treatment center
- ⊙ community correctional center
- ⊗ special treatment center

A brief description of each of these facilities provides a general understanding of the overall system structure.

#### Intake Service Center

Located in Middletown and immediately adjacent to the Courts, this facility serves as the initial intake point for alleged offenders following booking at the community police stations. It provides complete screening, diagnostic, and diversion program services for pre-adjudicated clients. It also serves as the pretrial detention facility for Middle County.

#### Community Correctional Center

These facilities are located in Middletown, one on each side of the river. They serve the sentenced offenders of Middle County who require residential care. Maximum and medium security components are provided as well as a full range of program resources. The westernmost facility houses correctional staff who coordinate both residential and non-residential programs within the metropolitan area, including volunteer and community agency services.

#### Local Correctional Center

These facilities serve the three peripheral counties and are located in the county seat cities, immediately adjacent to the County Court house. They replace the original county jails but provide much more extensive service. Their operations include intake services, pretrial and post-trial detention for the respective county populations and in-house program delivery and coordination. While operating somewhat independently from the Middletown operations they share common operational, information and classification procedures, and treatment objectives. The staff and facility resources of the Middletown Intake Service and Community Correctional Centers are available on an as needed basis to the LCC operations. Special treatment centers in Middletown are also available to the outlying counties for referral of clients who require such resources.

#### Residential Treatment Center

These facilities are scattered throughout the region in various community settings. They serve as halfway

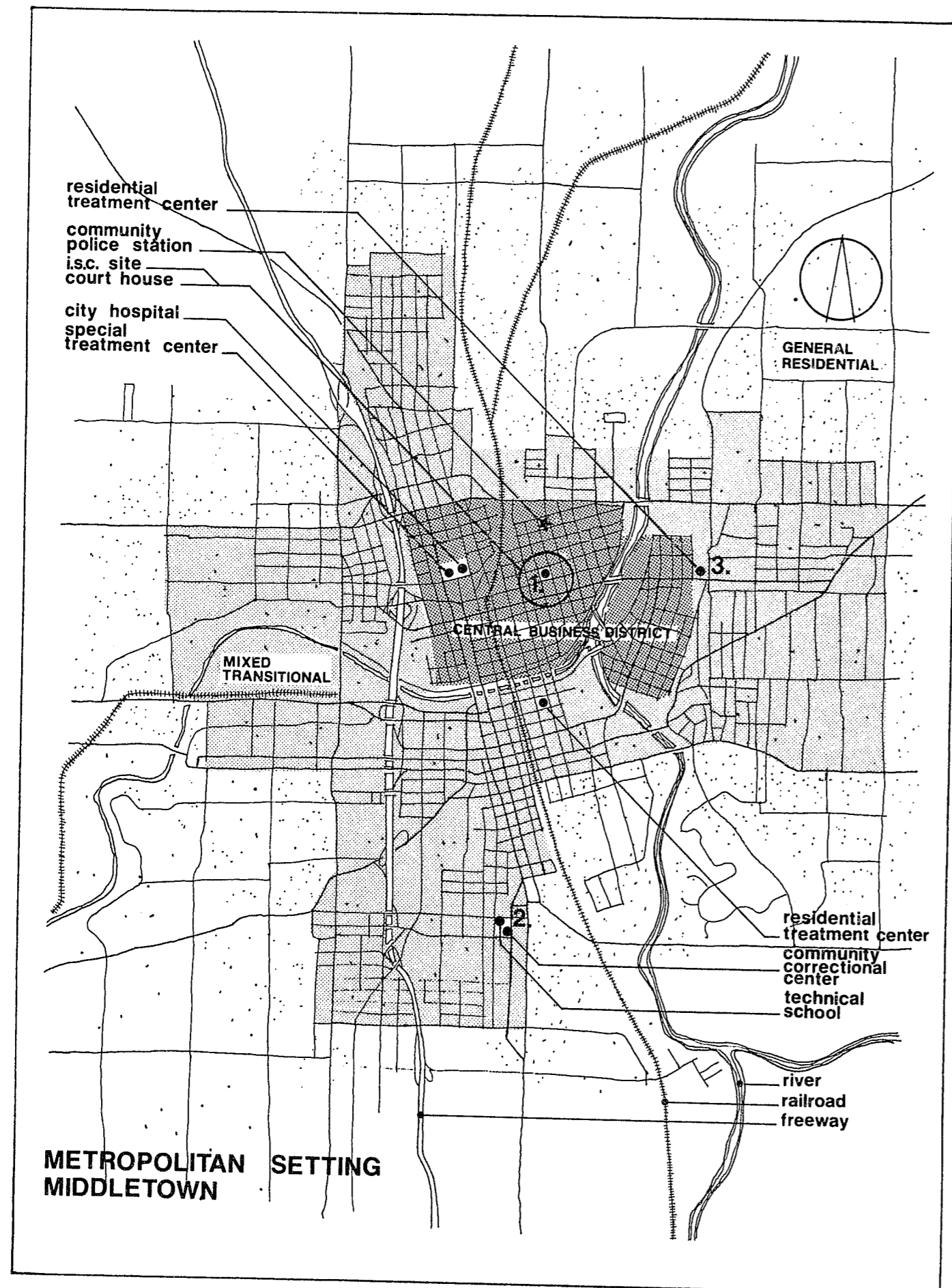
houses for the purpose of low security type offender reintegration programs. In most cases the facilities are renovated or remodeled existing structures in character with the concurrent physical surroundings.

#### Special Treatment Centers

These facilities serve three specialized offender population needs in the region. They are mentally ill, alcoholic, and drug problems. The facilities to serve these needs are located in the Middletown area and are adjacent to the respective mental and medical health community facilities. They provide the necessary security setting together with staff that are especially trained to deal with the specialized problems involved.

Within this overall system frame work three facilities have been selected for design development. The programs for each of these is provided herein, complete with a site, functional requirements/relationships, and area requirements. The system also provides a context for individual participant pursuit of a special problem. Possible options for such study are also explored in more detail in the following section.

A larger scale map of the Middletown metropolitan area is provided. It indicates more precisely the location of Correctional and other Criminal Justice facilities within the urban configuration. The locations of facilities for competition categories 1, 2 and 3 are indicated on this map.



## COMPETITION CATEGORIES

### General Description

## 1 intake service center

The first competition category involves the definitive design of an Intake Service Center Facility. This facility is a new structure to be designed to meet the needs of the Middle County and Middletown offender populations. Intake Services for the other counties will be provided in the respective Local Correctional Centers, except that the Middle County Intake Service Center will serve as the overall Correctional System program evaluation and coordination center for the Quad-County region.

As indicated previously, the Intake Service Center serves a functional purpose which is new to the Criminal Justice Process. Pretrial assessment and diagnosis has traditionally been a hit and miss, poorly organized activity conducted by a variety of different agencies when done at all. Current Criminal Justice Planning philosophies place great emphasis upon the Intake Service process. It has become the key element of the entire system, operationally extending across the whole spectrum of the Criminal Justice Process from initial intervention to correctional aftercare and follow-up. The primary objective of the Intake Service Process is to identify the needs of individuals for appropriate correctional services, and to facilitate the obtainment of such services by their linkup with available programs.

In the Correctional System for the Quad-County region, the Intake Service Center has been fully accepted in theory. A unified administrative structure has been established to facilitate implementation of the new Regional Correctional System. It is now necessary to develop the facility resources as outlined in the Criminal Justice Master Plan which are necessary to fully implement proposed Correctional Program operations. A first priority has been given to the development of the Intake Service Center. This facility program is provided as a basis for creation of a definitive design solution.

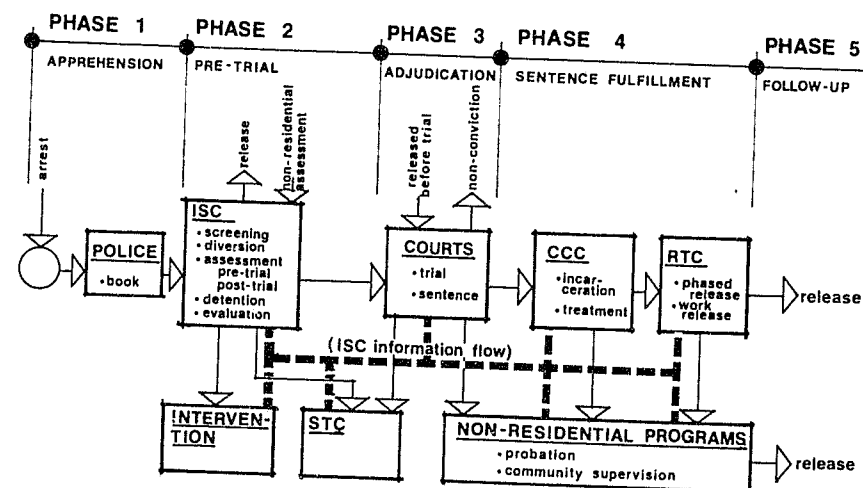
General functions of the Intake Center include:

1. Residential services replacing the county jail for alleged offenders who are detained prior to

adjudication, and for convicted offenders prior to their placement in a correctional program.

2. Pretrial and presentence diagnosis and assessment on a voluntary basis for individuals, in both residential and non-residential categories.
3. Short-term intake screening for diversion to non-institutional pretrial intervention program.
4. Ongoing assessment and evaluation of individuals adjustment to programs.
5. Monitoring, coordination, and evaluation of operational correctional programs, and research and development of new alternatives.

The Middletown Intake Service Center serves both as an administrative component for the Regional Correctional Agency and as an operational center for the intake pretrial detention of alleged offenders from Middletown and Middle County. Its function in the overall process is illustrated in the following diagram.



### Functional Description

The Intake Service process can be characterized by five basic functional phases, extending over the entire Criminal Justice Process. Each phase, as indicated in the previous diagram, is related to a segment of this process. In order to better understand the function of the Intake Service Center (ISC) as both a process and a place, these five phases are briefly described.

**Phase 1** POLICE INTERVENTION & APPREHENSION. ISC support for police diversion and station release programs.

**Phase 2** PRETRIAL ASSESSMENT

- a. ISC screening and assessment in first 24 hours to ascertain eligibility for:

- (1) Pretrial Release Programs - alternatives to incarceration.

- (2) Pretrial Intervention Programs - alternatives to, or deferralment of adjudication, by involvement in a treatment program.

- b. ISC Intake Review. Residential intake orientation to voluntary assessment programming during residential detention awaiting trial.

**Phase 3** ADJUDICATION. ISC residential assessment of convicted offenders prior to sentence. Non-residential assessment of persons released prior to trial and sentencing.

**Phase 4** SENTENCE FULFILLMENT. ISC assistance to correctional program staffs for review and evaluation of program effectiveness. ISC assistance in pretrial and parole review. ISC assistance to non-residential (probation) staffs for review and evaluation of program effectiveness.

**Phase 5** FOLLOW UP. ISC analysis of sentence, correctional and aftercare program effectiveness.

### Intake Service Center Populations

All arrests and initial booking procedures take place at the Community Police Stations in Middletown and Middle County. Standard police procedures for release on bond, R.O.R., citation issuances, etc. are applied there, and 92% of all arrestees are released

at that point. The remainder are brought to the Intake Service Center for further screening and assessment. Approximately 2% are released through various release and intervention programs and 6% are retained for residential detention awaiting trial. The average daily residential pretrial population is 80 persons (75 male and 5 female). The average length of stay for such persons is 20-30 days.

In addition there is an average daily population of 20 persons, who have been convicted and are awaiting sentencing, with the average length of stay for these individuals from 6-10 days.

#### Functional Components

The Intake Service Center is a new facility type for which no operating model exists. This program is representative of the latest research and planning being undertaken to define the most appropriate facility requirements. The functional components and sub-components as structured for this facility are as follows:<sup>14</sup>

##### System Administration

- Administration
- Staff Development
- Offender Assessment
- Program Research and Development
- Information and Records
- Administrative Support

##### Facility Administration

- Administration
- Security
- Staff Support
- Operation Support

##### Intake

- Reception Services
- Processing Services

##### Program

- Pretrial Release Services
- Pretrial Intervention Services
- Non-residential Assessment Services
- Residential Assessment Services
- Program Support
- Recreation
- Medical Services

<sup>14</sup>Janice Perrier, et. al., The Intake Service Center, A Place and a Process, NCCJPA, (Urbana, Illinois, 1973), pp. 42-44.

##### Residence

- Residential Modules
- Residential Services

##### Outdoor

- Recreation
- Access
- Service Entrance
- Parking
- Public Open Space

A functional description of most of these components illustrates the general nature of their operation within the facility.

System Administration--Contains the offices and work spaces of the Director of the correctional system and his staff. Shall be designed for managerial and research activities. Would relate to the lobby of the Intake Service Center facility.

Staff Development--Provides space for personnel operations, including staff selection and training, and volunteer selection and training.

Offender Assessment--Provides office space for staff to carry out ongoing analysis and review of progress of individuals in phased correctional rehabilitation programs.

Program Research and Development--Contains space for evaluation of existing, and development of new programs and resources.

Information and Records--Contains space for information processing and storage (computer), for use in staff research and evaluation of existing and future correctional programs.

Facility Administration--Contains the offices and work spaces of the Director of the Intake Service Center facility and his staff. Shall be designed for the managerial functions of the staff. Public lobby and public reception spaces are included in this component.

Security--Consists of space for custodial staff. Includes necessary control centers and stations.

Staff Support--Houses lounge, property storage, and shower areas of the staff. The spaces are centralized in the staff areas.

Operation Support--Houses the building maintenance spaces and support systems necessary for day-to-day facility operations and maintenance.

Reception Services--Contains the necessary spaces for initial intake of persons brought to the ISC. Requires space for interview and screening of individuals for possible release and/or diversion to intervention programs. Interview space should be adequate for temporary security detention.

Processing Services--Provides necessary space for residential intake of persons for pretrial detention.

Pretrial Release and Intervention Services--Space for work, interview, and coordination of such programs. May be combined in open office area with other program functions such as, presentence assessment services. Should be easily accessible by the public with space provided for agencies participating in community release program.

Assessment Services--Provides work space for pre-sentence investigation in both residential and community release modes. Interview and testing spaces for these two categories may be either separate or combined.

Recreation--Provides interior space for exercise, crafts, and games. Serves as activity space for the client during the times he is not being assessed.

Medical Services--Provides space for medical examination and related testing for diagnostic purposes. Also serves as infirmary for residents.

Residential Modules--Provides space for single client sleeping rooms, common quiet areas, common activity areas, counselor's work spaces or offices, and dining areas for the clients remanded for residential assessment. Composition of these elements may vary except that residential modules of 12-20 individuals should be developed around a group space. This provides for security and male/female differentiation.

Residential Services--Includes a wide range of spaces necessary to clients remanded to residential assessment and pretrial detention. Includes private interview and group testing spaces, first aid areas, commissary, barber shop, and spaces for private discussions and public contact visiting.

Outdoor Recreation--Includes recreational courts and open spaces not within the building proper.

Access--Includes spaces not within the building proper that are necessary for public access, security access, and service access. In addition, space for vehicle parking is provided.

The physical requirements for the ISC are outlined in the following table. Under each primary component a sub-component is indicated, together with the general square foot area requirement and necessary functional spaces. A listing of the staff associated with the respective sub-component on a typical work day is also provided.

COMPONENTS AND SPACES	AREA	STAFF
System Administration		
Administration Offices Work Areas	400 S.F.	Director 1 Assistant Director 1 Secretary
Staff Development Offices Work Areas	400 S.F.	Director 1 Training Coordinator 1 Volunteer Coordinator 1 Secretary 1
Offender Assessment Offices Work Areas	400 S.F.	Director 1 Assessment Coordinator 2 Secretary 1

COMPONENTS AND SPACES	AREA	STAFF
Program Research and Development Offices Work Areas	600 S.F.	Director 1 Researcher 1 Computer Specialist 1 CJS Planner 1 Secretary 1
Information and Records Work Areas	200 S.F.	Librarian 1 Secretary 1
Administrative Support Library Conference Reproduction Terminal Supply Restroom Lobby/Lounge	1,800 S.F.	-----
SUBTOTAL	3,800 S.F.	
Facility Administration		
Administration Offices Work Areas Conference	700 S.F.	Director 1 Assistant Director 1 Secretary 1 Receptionist 1
Security Office Control Center Movement Control Stations Vault Arsenal	600 S.F.	Director 1 Control Coordinator 1 Security Staff 4
Staff Support Dressing Shower Lounge	300 S.F.	-----
Operation Support Offices Shops Receiving Mechanical Storage Laundry	1,500 S.F.	Director 1 Staff 4
SUBTOTAL	3,100 S.F.	

COMPONENTS AND SPACES	AREA	STAFF
Intake		
Reception Services Sally Port Interview/Holding (4) Offices Waiting/Lounge	600 S.F.	Coordinator (male) 1 Coordinator (female) 1 Guard 1
Processing Services Waiting/Lounge Examination Identification Shower/Dress Restroom Information Terminal Property Storage	800 S.F.	Coordinator (male) 1 Coordinator (female) 1 Guard 1
SUBTOTAL	1,400 S.F.	
Program		
Pretrial Release Services Offices Interview Work Space	650 S.F.	Director 1 Interviewer 1 Community Resource Coordinator 1 Counselor 1 Secretary 1
Pretrial Intervention Services Offices Interview Work Space	650 S.F.	Director 1 Interviewer 1 Community Resource Coordinator 1 Counselor 1 Secretary 1
Non-residential Assessment Services Offices Interview Work Space	800 S.F.	Director 1 Assessment Coordinator 4 Secretary 3
Residential Assessment Services Offices Interview Work Space	650 S.F.	Director 1 Psychologist 1 Psychiatrist .5 Assessment Coordinator 1 Secretary 2

COMPONENTS AND SPACES	AREA	STAFF
Program Support Lounge Conference Interview Supply Storage Restroom	1,000 S.F.	-----
Recreation Multipurpose Office Storage	800 S.F.	Director 1
Medical Services Offices Examination/treatment Infirmary (2-bed) Restroom/Bath Storage/Supply	800 S.F.	Doctor/Dentist (part-time) 1 Nurse 1 Assistant 1
SUBTOTAL	5,350 S.F.	
Residence		
Residential Modules Supervision/Control Counseling/Office Sleeping Room (70-80 S.F. each) Shower Areas Quiet Living Areas Activity/Dining Areas Meeting Areas Storage	12,650 S.F.	Resident Counselor (1 per 30 residents) 3 Resident Supervisor (5 per 30 residents) 15 (24 hour operation)
Residential Services Contact Visiting Interview Visiting Restroom Kitchen Commissary Barber	1,500 S.F.	Food Preparation 2 Assistants 2
SUBTOTAL	14,150 S.F.	
TOTAL	27,800 S.F.	
Circulation (30% of Total Building Area)	8,340 S.F.	
TOTAL BUILDING AREA	36,140 S.F.	

COMPONENTS AND SPACES	AREA	STAFF
Outdoor		
Recreation Basketball/Exercise Area Exterior Patio - general purpose		-----
Access Public Entrance Security Entrance (Vehicular Access) (Sheltered or Screened)		-----
Service Entrance		-----
Parking Staff - 20 Spaces Visitor - 10 Spaces Intake - 4 Spaces		-----
Public Open Space		-----
<p><u>Functional Issues</u></p> <p>Because of the unique role of the ISC as an assessment center for individuals involved in the earliest phases of the Criminal Justice Process, a number of difficult functional issues exist.</p> <p>The ISC is essentially a public-service oriented facility consisting of a neutral environment in which individuals needs can be determined regardless of their guilt or innocence of criminal behavior. It also serves as a center for the integration of community resources with the needs of the criminal offender. The assessment services of the ISC are available to persons charged with crimes and freed prior to trial, as well as for those detained. The facility should function as an open and inviting place, easily accessible from the community.</p> <p>The ISC also serves as a pretrial detention facility and as such requires a high-security setting during assessment and classification. This security criteria represents a potential conflict with the previous function of public service.</p> <p>A great deal of movement of staff and residents in the facility will be necessary, as the diagnostic and assessment activities are similiar to that of a medical clinic. Movement of residents to and from Criminal Courts will also occur frequently. A</p>		

simple and easily controlled circulation system is therefore important.

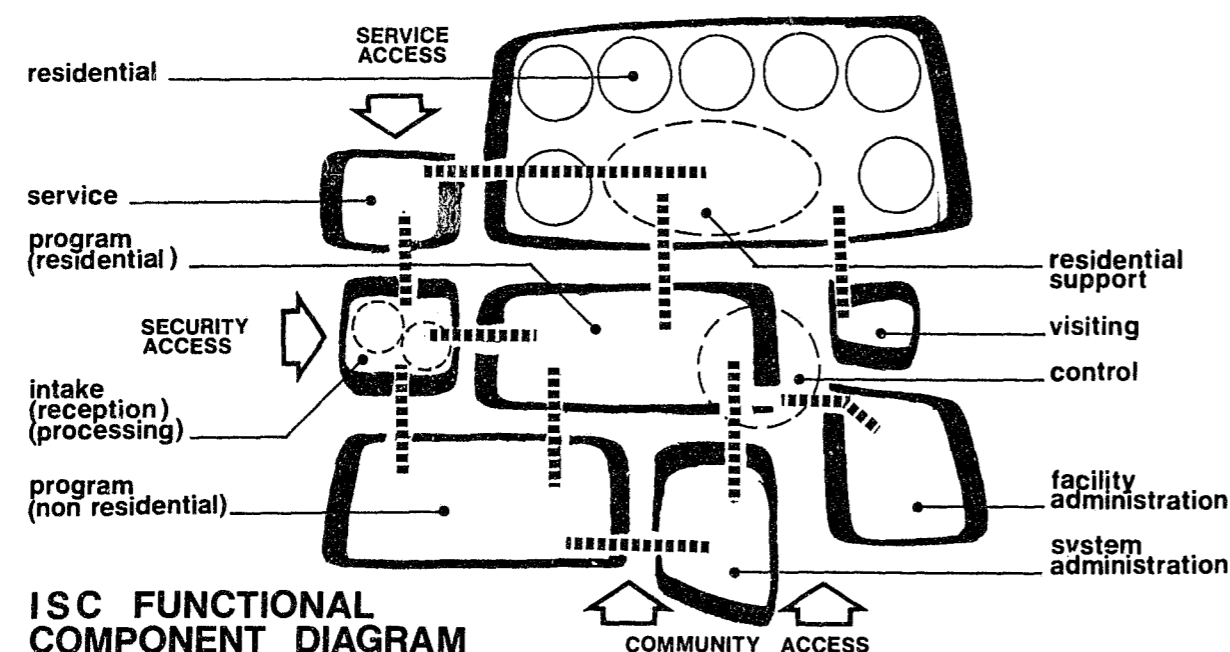
Due to the absence of functioning ISC models, the degree of volunteer participation by clients, both resident and non-resident, is an unknown quantity. Also, no proven guidelines for effective staff operating techniques and procedures between the various facility components can be provided. It is anticipated that a generally open and flexible arrangement of staff offices and program delivery spaces will be most desirable.

Since staff and program operations serve both residents and non-residents, the location of associated spaces can be either, entirely within the security perimeter, or both within it and outside of it. Both have advantages and disadvantages and the decision is left to the designer to make.

Within the residential components the females and males should be segregated. A degree of segregation should also occur at the intake area.

The housing components should be broken into small modules of 12-20 individual residents to provide for adequate security differentiation. It is estimated that 50% of the modules should be of maximum security and 50% medium security.

A general schematic diagram is provided to illustrate the major physical components, primary functional relationships and exterior access requirements.



#### Physical Description

#### Architectural Issues

The architectural expression of the ISC is critical to its function, and to its image in the urban setting and the community. It should express a normative atmosphere and character both externally and internally. Site and building development and expression should communicate an openness to the community and the public. Circulation systems and mass-space articulation should provide a clear functional and visual orientation, both to the users and to the casual observer. Security Intake and Service functions should be screened or sheltered from public zones. A strong overpowering institutional image should be avoided.

While a secure outer perimeter must be established for certain of the facility components, a visual manifestation of security character through the use of steel bars, locks, etc. should be avoided. High-strength unbreakable glass is currently available on the market and is recommended for use in security settings such as this facility.

Interior spaces should reflect the nature of the various functions. The office spaces for administration and staff should provide comfortable and efficient work spaces, with flexibility for change as work patterns vary. Residential areas and associated program/service spaces should provide an inviting, comfortable atmosphere with an emphasis on functional and visual variety. Isolation of residents from program and activity space and from custodial staff should be minimized. The use of normative interior amenities such as carpeting, color, and standard furniture is encouraged.

Liberal exterior orientation of residential units and activity spaces is highly desirable, as is convenient access to exterior spaces within the security perimeter.

#### Site and Urban Context

The Intake Service Center, because of the pretrial detention functions, will require considerable resident movement to and from the Criminal Courts. The function of the ISC as a correctional program coordination center requires a centralized location providing easy public accessibility. These requirements have been the primary determinants in the selection of a site in direct proximity to the Middle County

Court Complex located in the central downtown area of Middletown.

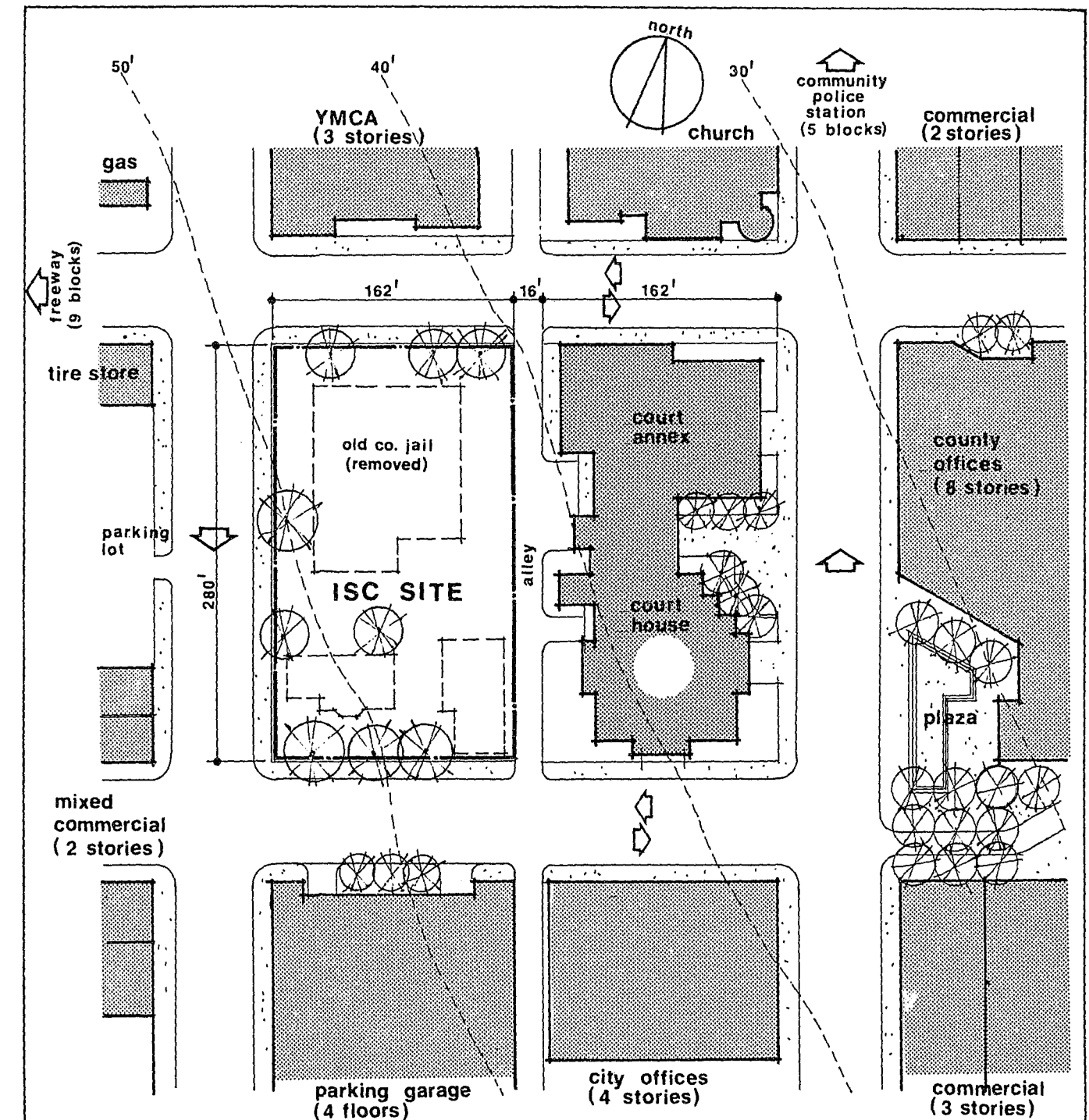
The environmental context is illustrated in the site and area plan included. The site is 162' wide by 280' long and shares the same block with the County Court House and Court Annex. The site slopes approximately 10' from west to east toward the river. The old jail and two large houses have been removed from the site. A number of large maple trees (18-24" caliper) all in good condition exist in the site as shown.

A pedestrian shopping mall connects the Court House block with the downtown business district immediately to the east. To the west between the site and the freeway is a transitional area of mixed commercial and multi-family residential.

The Criminal Courts are located on the second and third floors of the Court House and Annex. These are both four story buildings physically connected at all levels. The public lobby and vertical circulation occurs at the connection of the two buildings.

Social service agencies from the city and county are located in the office buildings to the south and east of the Court House. Probation and parole offices, divisions of the Quad-County Criminal Justice Agency, are located in the County Office building. The city parking garage will accommodate most of the parking needs for staff and visitors to the ISC. However, it will be necessary to provide approximately 34 spaces on the site itself for short-term visitors, staff and intake purposes.

The area is zoned for central business commercial and thus no building setbacks are required. Parts of the alley between the site and the Court House may be closed if necessary, and utilized for building area, however, access to the Court Annex service area must be maintained.



**INTAKE SERVICE CENTER  
SITE and AREA PLAN**  
scale: 1" = 100'

## 2 community correctional center

### General Description

Community Correctional Centers represent the primary program delivery element of a correctional system. They provide a diversity of resources appropriate to a wide range of offender needs. Basically they serve as an intensive treatment facility for offenders who are unable or ineligible to be released to a non-institutional community program. They provide for residential commitment in an environment that insures the safety and protection of the public, and also insures offender access to treatment opportunities.<sup>15</sup>

Community Correctional Centers (CCC) simplify the task of integrating the offender into the community by eliminating their removal from the community in the first place. By virtue of the location, access to family, friends, and innumerable community resources is enhanced. In-the-community locations also draw the problems and needs of corrections to the attention of the public, emphasizing the important role which the community plays in the rehabilitation process. By virtue of the proximity, increased community participation is assured.

The Quad-County Correctional Master Plan utilizes the concept of Community Correctional Centers as a primary facility type for program delivery. A range of facility variations have been developed to fit the offender populations, physical conditions, and community resources of the various urban areas in the region. This includes two CCCs in the Middletown metropolitan area serving post-trial residents only. One CCC will house maximum, medium and minimum security adult males, with the other providing for medium and minimum security adult males as well as all adult females from the region. In the outlying counties, because of the smaller populations, Local Correctional Centers will encompass Intake Services and Pretrial detention as well as post-trial treatment in a single facility.

Simultaneous with the design of the Intake Service Center in Middletown is the need for development of the first of the two Community Correctional Centers. The decision has been made to proceed with the design of the Middletown CCC (South), which will accommodate adult male adjudicated offenders. This program has been produced as a basis for development of a definitive design proposal.

<sup>15</sup>F. Moyer, et. al., Guidelines.

#### Functional Description

This facility will serve as the central coordinating unit for all post-trial correctional programs in Middle County. Its administrative staff serve under the general Correctional Administration for the region located at the Intake Service Center, but have primary administrative authority and jurisdiction over both residential and non-residential post-trial programs in Middle County. They work closely with the program evaluation and offender assessment staffs at the ISC.

Procedurally, this facility receives adjudicated offenders from the Middle County Courts after sentencing by the judiciary. The majority of the residential commitments to the CCC are persons previously detained at the Intake Service Center prior to trial. A phased program of correctional treatment is initiated on the basis of ISC presentence recommendation and judicial determination at sentencing. Residential commitments for less than one year are made directly to the CCC with the opportunity for phased-release to other programs upon satisfactory offender response. The majority are classified in medium and minimum security categories.

Those in the high security category from the region are remanded to high security penal institutions located elsewhere in the state, except for a few persons of marginal high security who will be accommodated locally. Those from the state institutions eligible for phased transfer back into community facilities also need to be provided for in the CCC.

#### Community Correctional Center Populations

The total resident population for the facility is projected to be from 60 to 80 adult male residents. The second CCC to be developed is presently planned for a similar capacity. The development of these facilities on a long-range phased basis will allow for evaluation of community programs, and the reduction or elimination of the second facility if warranted. Such a possibility suggests that provision be made for expansion of the first CCC to a maximum of 100-120 as an alternative to construction of the second center.

The offender population and classifications to be provided for are:

	Present	Future Expansion	Total
Maximum security	20	--	20
Medium security	40	20	60
Minimum security	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>40</u>
	80	40	120

The average length of stay is 4 to 6 months with a maximum of 18 months.

#### Functional Objectives

The system of programs established for the CCC is designed to serve the entire range of needs of the residents. They include academic, vocational and social education; individual, group and family counseling, and a limited work-release program. Since no persons are on a pre-trial status, only a very limited need for legal and judicial service exists. Diverse informal activity resources are also necessary including, recreation, library, crafts, religious and other individual activity areas for visiting correspondence, etc.

In addition to the in-house program, the CCC staff is responsible for the coordination of other programs in Middle-County. This includes the partial release programs such as the half-way houses for work-release, certain of the special treatment Center Operations in which adjudicated criminal offenders are involved, and the community agency programs which have working arrangements with the correctional system.

#### Functional Staff Organization

The CCC staff is organized into three categories corresponding generally to the functional facility components arrangement. These categories and staff roles include:

##### Administration

General administration, public relations, records, etc.  
Perimeter and movement security  
Operations support-maintenance, food preparation, laundry, etc.

##### Program Support

Program coordination  
Medical services  
Academic/vocational services  
General services (library, religious, etc.)  
Recreation services

### Residential Services

Treatment and residential supervision (in teams)  
These team units include a team leader, resident counselor, and resident-supervisors relating to at residential unit of from 12 to 24 residents  
Each team is responsible for planning and monitoring of socialization programs for unit residents, and supervision on a 24 hour basis  
They draw upon program support resources and staff as needed.

### Functional Components

The functional components as required for this facility are as follows:

Facility Administration  
Administrative center  
Administrative support  
Security  
Staff support  
Operation support

Intake  
Reception and processing

Program  
Program coordination  
Academic education  
Vocational education  
Employment service  
Medical service  
Recreation

Residence  
Residential Modules  
Residential Services

The physical requirements for the CCC are outlined in the following table. Under each primary component a sub-component is indicated, together with the general square foot area requirement and necessary functional spaces. Staff associated with the respective sub-component on a typical work day is also provided.

<u>Components and Spaces</u>	<u>Areas</u>	<u>Staff</u>
Facility Administration		
Administrative Center	1,500	Director 1
Offices		Assistant Director 1
Work areas		Receptionist 1
Public lobby		Accountant 1
Restrooms		Secretary 1

### Components and Spaces

### Areas

### Staff

Administrative Support	750	Librarian 1
Conference		Secretary 1
Reproduction		
Records (terminal)		
Supply		
Security	500	Director 1
Offices		Control Coordinator 1
Control Center		Security Staff (control and movement) 4
Movement Control Stations		
Vault Arsenal		
Staff Support	300	
Dressing Shower		
Lounge		
Operation Support	1,500	Director 1
Offices		Staff 4
Shops		
Receiving		
Mechanical		
Storage		
Laundry		
Sub total	2,300	
Intake	800	Supervisor 1
Reception and Processing		Guard 1
Pedestrian Sally Port		
Waiting/Lounge		
Shower/Dress		
Restroom		
Property Storage		
Sub total	800	
Program		
Program Coordination	900	Program Director 1
Offices		Program Planner 1
Work		Community Coordinator 1
Conference		Consultants (varies)
		Secretary 1
Academic Education	800	Director 1
Office		Teaching Staff 2
Work		Secretary 1
Storage/Supply		

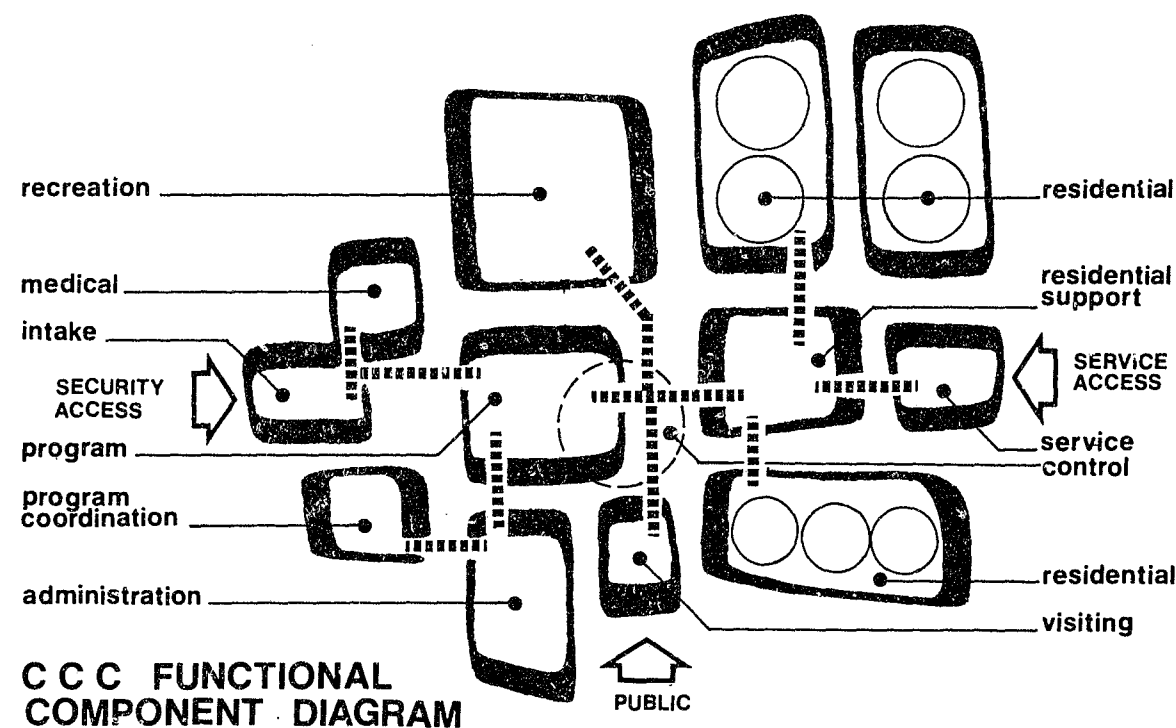
Components and Spaces	Areas	Staff	
Vocational Education	800	Director	1
Office		Teaching Staff	2
Work		Secretary	1
Storage/Supply			
Employment Service	300	Director	1
Office		Secretary	1
Interview			
Work			
Program Support	2,700	Librarian	1
Classrooms		Volunteers	(varies)
Shops		Assistant	1
Offices			
Counseling/Conference			
Audio/Visual Instruction			
Library/Study/Reading			
Restrooms			
Medical Services	600	Doctor/Dentist	
Offices		(part time)	1
Examination/Treatment		Assistants	2
Infirmery			
Restroom/Bath			
Supply			
Recreation	2,800	Coordinator/Therapist	1
Office		Assistant/Volunteers	3
Multi-purpose (large)			
Small Games			
Exercise			
Storage			
Sub total	8,900		
Residence	9,800	Team Leader	3
Supervision/Control		(1 per 30 residents)	
Team Leader Offices		Resident Counselor	3
Counseling		(1 per 30 residents)	
Sleeping Rooms (70-80 S.F. each)		Resident Supervisor	15
Shower Areas		(5 per 30 residents)	
Quiet Living Areas		(24 hour operation)	
Activity/Dining Areas			
Group Meeting Areas			
Storage Areas			

Components and Spaces	Areas	Staff	
Residential Services	1,800	Food Preparation	2
Contact Visiting		Assistants	2
Interview Visiting			
Restrooms			
Kitchen			
Commissary			
Barber			
Sub total	11,600		
Total	23,600		
Circulation (30% of Total Building Area)	7,080		
Total Building Area	30,680		
Outdoor			
Recreation			
Activity space			
(basketball, volleyball, exercise)			
Exterior patio-general purpose			
Access			
Public Entrance			
Security Entrance			
(sheltered access)			
Service Entrance			
Parking			
Staff - 30 spaces			
Visitor - 30 spaces			
Intake - 4 spaces			
Public Open Space/Building Buffer			
<p><u>Functional Issues</u></p> <p>The CCC requires an internal security capability for the detention of the residents. Residential components should be established which differentiate between the maximum, medium or minimum security levels in the proportions previously defined.</p> <p>Interior and exterior program and program support areas should relate closely to the residential components within the security perimeter in order to facilitate their use in a daily integrated treatment program operation.</p>			

The program areas should be organized in a flexible manner to allow interaction with the community (agencies and individuals) and visiting (families, attorneys, etc.)

Site development and organization should be such that the opportunity for community interface and accessibility is encouraged rather than discouraged. Public access should be separate from the security intake and entrance area.

A general schematic diagram is provided to illustrate major physical components, primary functional relationships and exterior access requirements.



#### Physical Description

#### Architectural Issues

The CCC should communicate an image to the community that is unobtrusive and harmonious. Building and site development should create an open and inviting character, blended into the neighborhood, rather than one which is forbidding and shut off from its surroundings. Traditional security dominated penal institution expression and design treatment should be avoided.

Interior design and architectural treatment should provide spaces which are compatible in character with correctional treatment objectives. Individual personal spaces should be provided for each resident. Space, color, texture and lighting should be varied to stimulate positive responses. Noise levels should be controlled to avoid conflict with daily activities such as sleeping, dining, reading, conversation, etc. Physical separation of staff and residents should be minimized. Liberal exterior orientation from individual room, activity and program spaces should be provided.

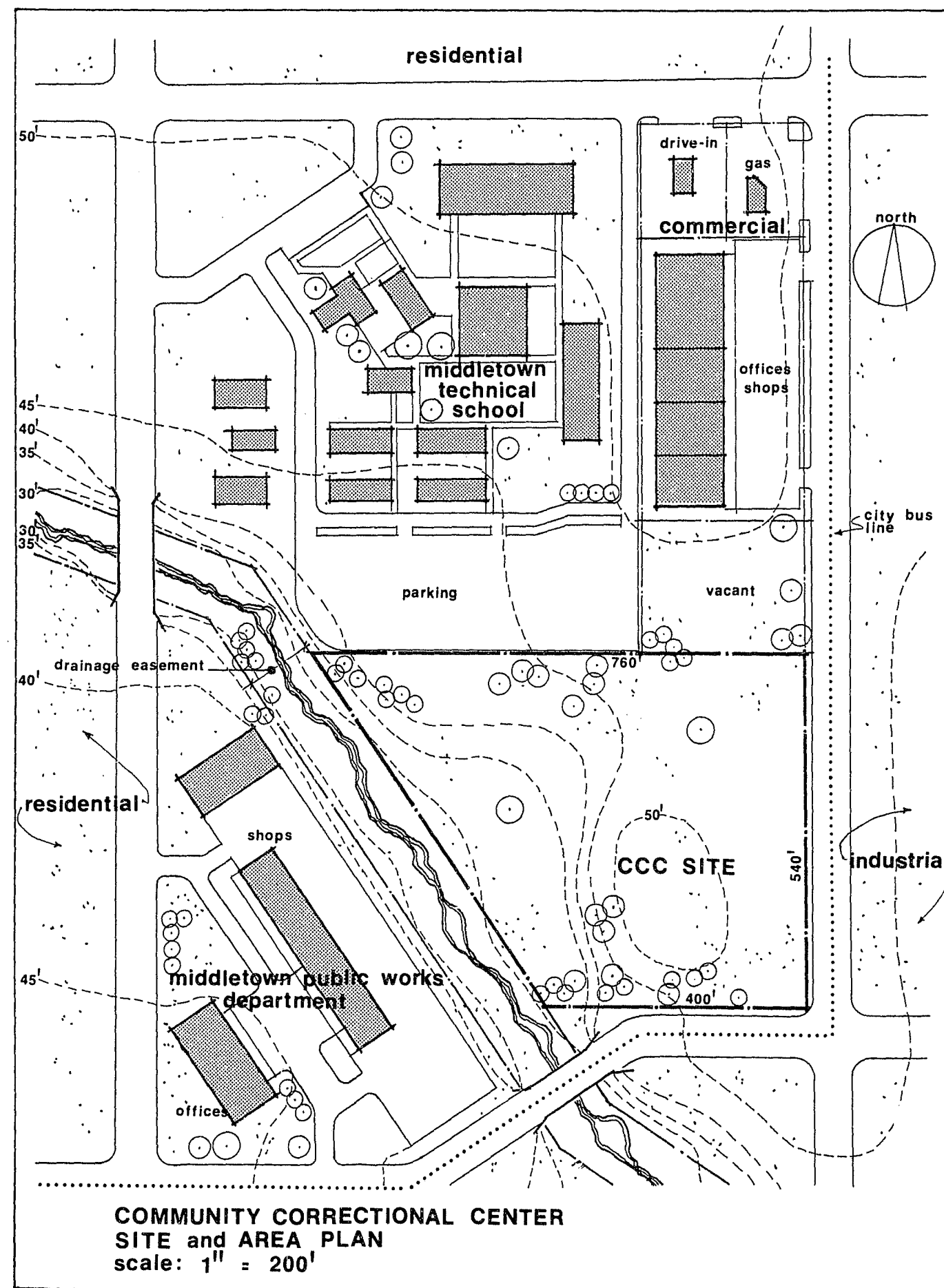
#### Site and Urban Context

As the CCC does not house pretrial residents, close proximity to the Courts is unnecessary. Accessibility to educational and work resources, and various community social services is important, however. While a downtown location is not required, the facility should be located within the urban fabric, visually and functionally accessible by the public.

Such a site has been acquired south of the central downtown area. It is an unused portion of a large complex containing a technical training school and city Public Works facilities. It is quite close to a large industrial area to the east near the railroad. It is anticipated that the school and the industry might be utilized in the future as part of the correctional program. The area to the north, west and south is a mixed use area including some commercial/retail, multi-family apartments and single family residences.

The site is zoned for industrial use. It is adjacent to a primary feeder street to the city center along which a city bus route runs. The site is within a few minutes of the downtown and the Intake Service Center.

The site available for development consists of approximately 7 acres of land. The site dimensions, topography and existing landscape conditions are illustrated in the site plan provided.



### 3 residential treatment center

#### General Description

Community-based corrections points toward halfway houses and residential treatment centers as one of the most significant and successful mechanisms for treatment and reintegration of an offender into the community. The halfway house concept is being utilized across the country in a number of different program orientations and urban contexts. This facility, one of several halfway houses planned for the Quad-County region, is located on the east side of Middletown in an older residential neighborhood. A row house empty lot for use in construction of an addition to the existing structure. What follows is a building program for the halfway house/residential treatment center intended to provide a residential treatment alternative for adult male felons of the area. For further information in typical halfway house programs, see the references below.<sup>16</sup>

A halfway house is a short-term, non-institutional residential facility where residents are engaged in internal treatment programs as well as outside work release, education, and other community service programs.<sup>17</sup> A variety of activities are carried out in the halfway house which help develop the residents character and motivation, fiscal responsibility, educational attainment, as well as integration and involvement in the local community.

Residents are expected to contribute financially to the House by paying a nominal fee for rent. Residents must establish and maintain a sense of community among each other to achieve effective social changes. Residents also work closely with their counselor regarding employment, savings, family problems, etc. Residents have meetings 3 to 4 times a week to discuss general house problems, programs, and policies.

<sup>16</sup> John McCartt, Thomas J. Mangogna, Guidelines and Standards for Halfway Houses and Community Treatment Programs (D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973); see also: Richard L. Rachin, "So You Want to Open a Halfway House," Federal Probation, Vol. 36, No. 1, March 1972. Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals: Corrections (D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973).

<sup>17</sup> Stuart Zisook, "Halfway Houses," unpublished working paper (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois, National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, 1973).

Functional Description This is an adult male residential treatment program. The Center will house between 20 and 30 residents at any one time. Each resident is expected to remain in the house for a period of between 3-4 months. Residential treatment, as well as vocational, counseling, and job referral services to its residents are provided. The expected population is to be around two-thirds white and one-third black and other minority groups.

A Community Board of Directors is responsible for the overall operation of the Center. Addams House is to be carefully integrated into the community, both physically, socially, and politically. People in the neighborhood should easily identify the House and be able to direct others to its whereabouts and location. Much of the success of a Residential Treatment Center depends upon the acceptance and cooperation of the community in which it is housed.

Staffing for the facility should maintain a close liason between the residents and the community. The staff are listed below. For staff qualifications and duties, see reference below.<sup>18</sup>

1. Director
2. Assistant Director
3. Clinical Psychologist
4. Vocational Counselor
5. Accountant
6. Counselor - Outclient
7. Counselor - Night
8. Counselor - Part time
9. Secretary - Bookkeeper
10. Receptionist
11. Cook - Housekeeper
12. Maintenance Man

Physical Description

Overall

Creation of a residential atmosphere is crucial to the successful operation of Addams House. One reason for choosing the site was the availability of the existing residential structure and adjacent vacant lot. Addams House is to be open 24 hours a day. Curfew for residents is 11 p.m.

Site Context

The residential - commercial neighborhood is in a state of transition. Younger families are moving to the

<sup>18</sup> John McCartt, Thomas J. Mangogna, Guidelines and Standards for Halfway Houses and Community Treatment Programs (D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973). pp. 174-208.

suburbs. The area has a number of industrial buildings and services. The area has a smattering of ethnic subcultures and life-styles.

Barber shops, cafes, movie theaters, drug stores, work opportunities, parks and playgrounds are located within easy walking distance from the House. Public transit operates along Broadmoor Avenue.

The vacant site has no existing structures. Formerly it was a parking lot for commercial activities in the neighborhood. There are no soil bearing problems. The vacant parcel is zoned B-3, neighborhood commercial. Building height limitation is 5 stories.

A service alley runs perpendicular to the building parcels. There is no set-back for the rear yard. A 10 foot set back exists from the property line along the front sidewalk to any building construction. Canopies are not considered buildings and can be located within these set back limits. New construction on the vacant lot must be set back 5 feet from the commercial building on the south but can be attached to the existing residential building which is part of the halfway house.

Architectural Issues

The existing structure is brick masonry bearing walls and wood frame construction. The building is 50 years old. There is an existing operable oil-fired furnace in the basement. Interior partitions are non load-bearing.

The basement of the structure extends the whole length of the building, but is unfinished. The basement can be converted into habitable space for residents and staff.

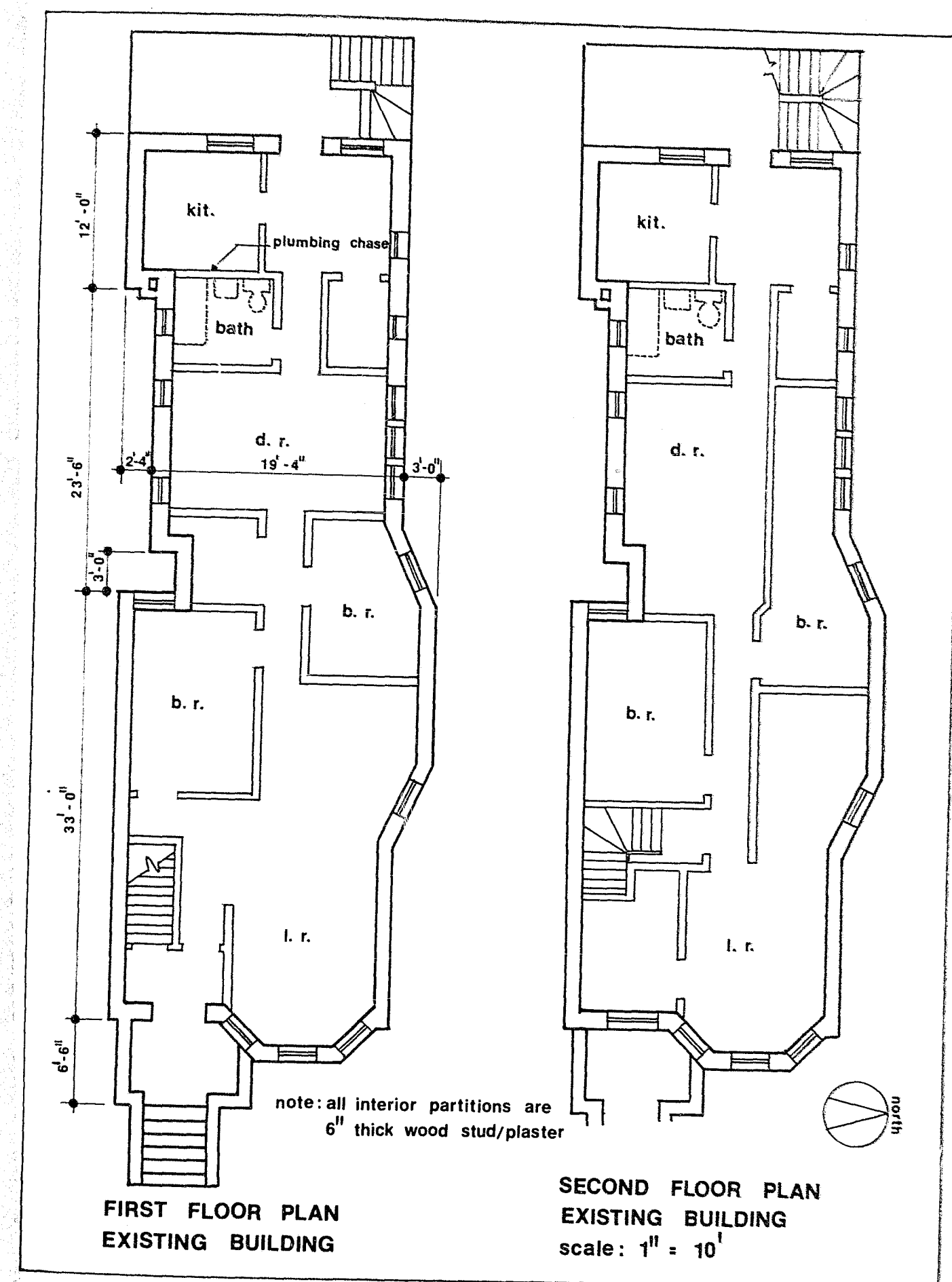
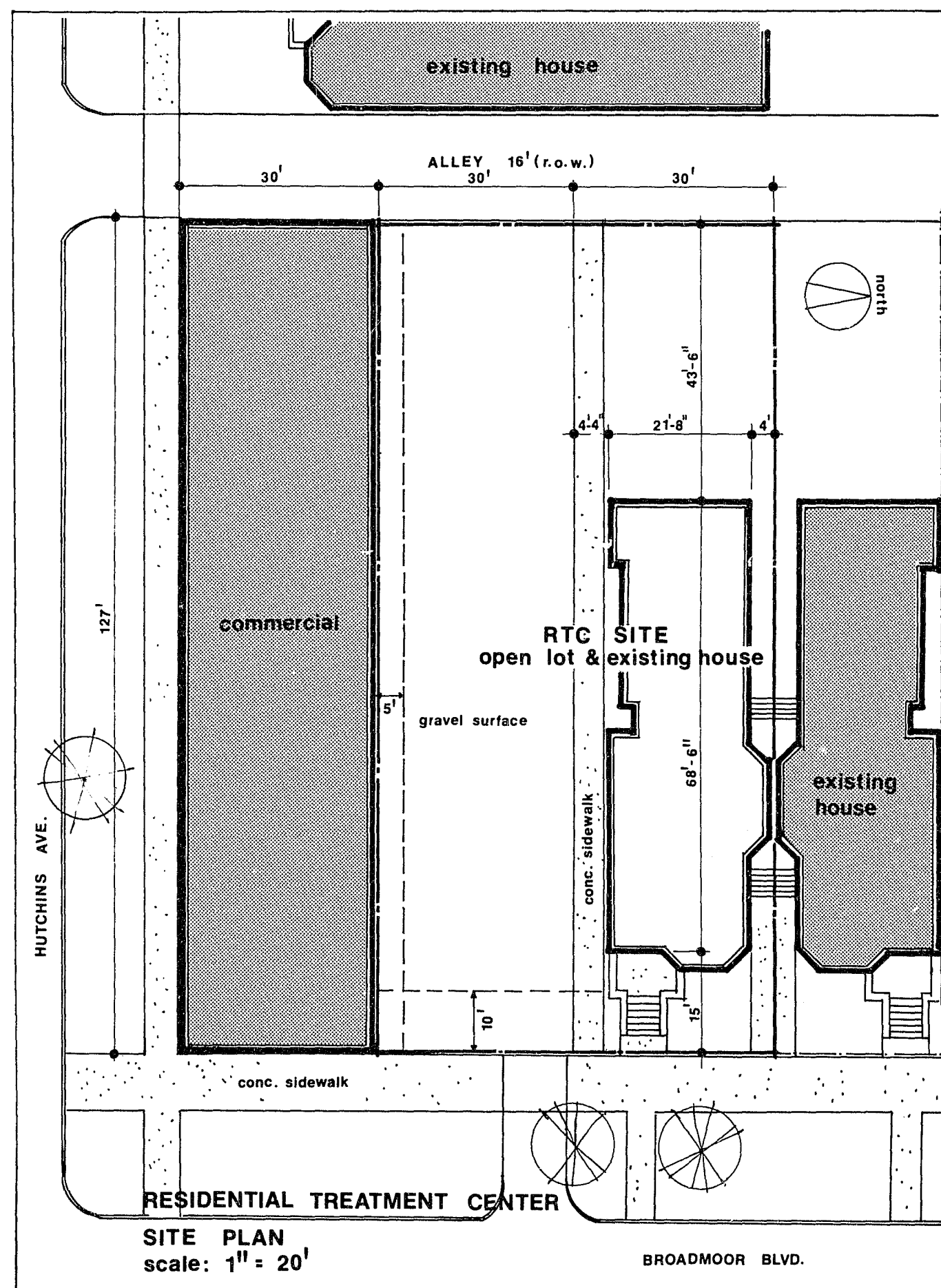
Total space needs for the halfway house range somewhere between 9,000 and 10,000 square feet. Exact square footage figures will depend on design concept, use of existing building, and spatial allocation of activities. An addition to the existing building will be required. The adjacent lot is to be used for this purpose and for related exterior site functions.

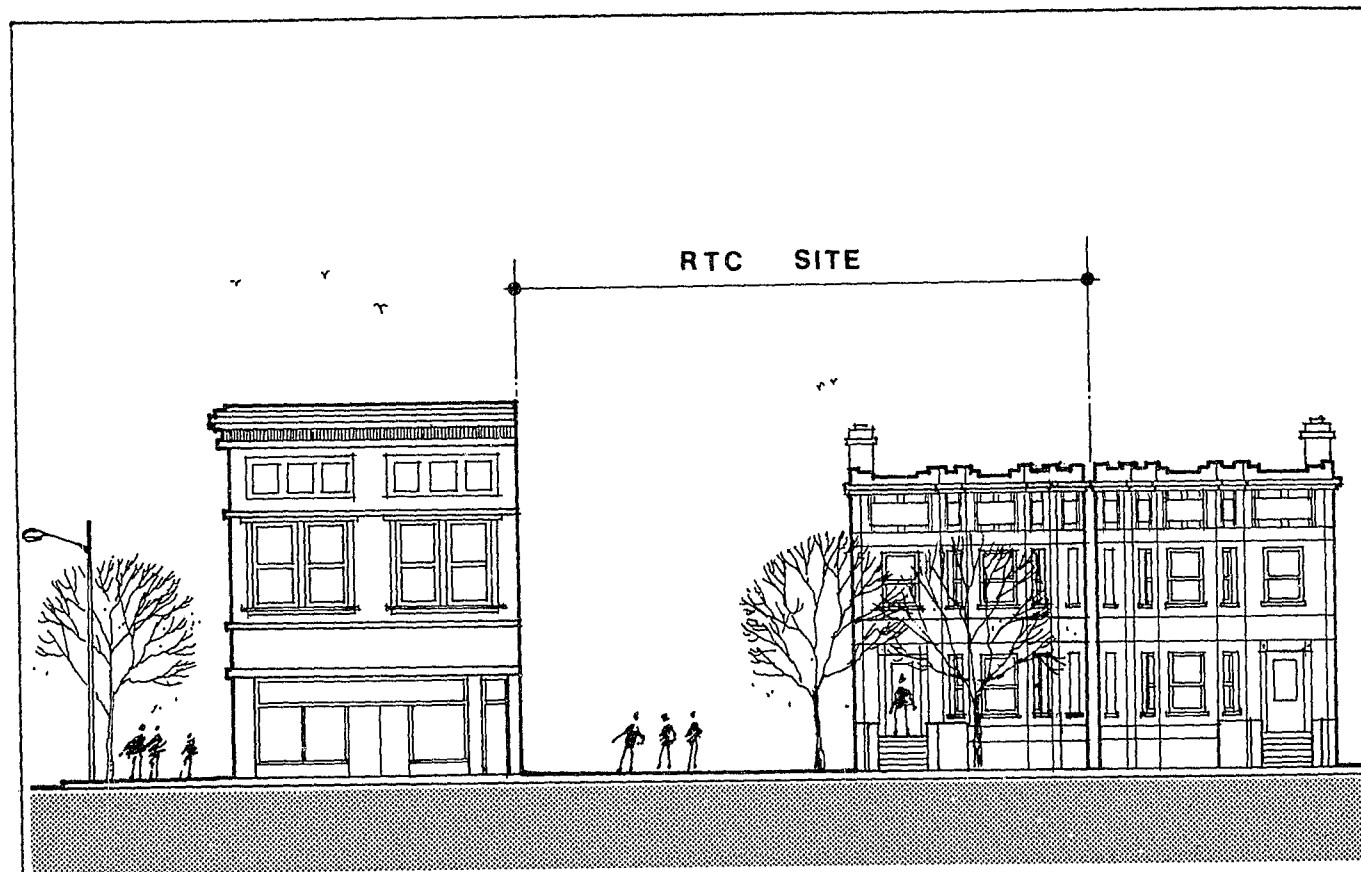
Provision must be made for basketball and other appropriate outdoor activities. Parking for six cars is required. This parking is for staff only. Residents use public transportation.

Reference drawings are provided showing the site plan, 1st and 2nd floor plans of the building to be renovated, and the street evaluation.

ACTIVITY SPACES & AREAS	SITE DESCRIPTION
<u>GENERAL: 2200 square feet</u>	
Vestibule/entry	This should function as a good-by porch; 3-4 persons should be able to stand and talk comfortably.
Reception/waiting	This space should warmly receive guests/residents; bright and cheerful; mailboxes and bulletin boards strategically located.
Lounge/meeting area	Lounge seating should be available for up to 30 persons; this space will also be used for House meetings and gatherings; small library and reading area.
Recreation room	General recreation room: television, pool table, ping pong, pin-ball machine; stereo; noisy recreation activities occur here.
Dining area	Seating for up to 40 persons; a variety of table settings should be possible, i.e. small group as well as banquet setting.
Kitchen area	Kitchen work area: work table, stove, two-door refrigerator; two-tub pot washing sink; etc. pantry area separate for dish storage and dish-washing; freezer and can good storage off kitchen proper; small alcove for cook's resting period.
Laundry	Washer, dryer, folding table.
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE: 1500 square feet</u>	
Secretarial area	Space for secretary, files, storage, and small office copier.
Conference area	Conference room for staff meetings, up to 15 persons.
Office areas	Separate office areas for following: director assistant director clinical psychologist accountant vocational counselor common counseling office/3 counselors

ACTIVITY SPACES & AREAS	SPACE DESCRIPTION
<u>RESIDENTIAL: 3000 square feet</u>	
Individual private areas	Private rooms or alcoves are recommended for adult male residents; dormitory situation not appropriate. Provision for personal secure storage is essential; work desk for reading and writing highly recommended.
Bathrooms	Due to high cost of plumbing fixtures, common bathrooms are recommended.
Maintenance/storage	Linen closets should be strategically located; janitors closets also in convenient locations.
<u>NON-ASSIGNABLE SPACE: 1675 square feet</u>	
Mechanical/circulation	Mechanical equipment should be economically located; necessary exists, and stairways located.
<u>EXTERIOR SPACES</u>	
Outdoor recreation	Basketball court; other spaces as deemed appropriate or necessary.
Parking	Parking for six automobiles; secure storage space for bicycles and motorcycles.





**BROADMOOR BLVD ELEVATION**  
scale: 1" = 20'

## 4 open category

### General Description

Category 4 is an open category which provides for the investigation of a variety of correctional planning and facility design issues. Architects are increasing their involvement in an ever broadening scope of correctional problem solving endeavors as society attempts to develop more effective solutions to this major social problem. These efforts seek to develop a better understanding of the behavior of the criminal offender, and to generate greater knowledge with respect to the effect which the physical environment has upon such persons.

As a response to these expanding professional services an open category has been established for the competition. Those who choose to participate in this category are free to select a subject area of their choice. They must then define and develop a problem program, pursue the study as defined, and organize their results into a final document for submission to the jury in accordance with the presentation requirements as specified.

The subject matter of such efforts is expected to relate to some aspect of the overall Correctional System, with the general goal of contributing to the existing field of knowledge in correctional planning and design considerations. A number of problem areas are offered which are representative of categories in which study of this kind is needed. They are not intended as limitations or restrictions to the student, but rather as examples which illustrate a variety of problem areas in which more information is needed in order to produce more effective correctional resources.

### Program Examples

#### Behavioral Research

Behavioral analysis of the built-environment of correctional facilities. Examples might be:

1. The effect of single occupancy cells in the rehabilitation process for different ethnic and cultural groups.
2. Analysis of correctional facility physical design characteristics on the attitudes of correctional staff to inmates, and to personal career motivation.
3. Impact of the attitudes and values of public and governmental officials involved in the decision-making process on the correctional planning process, and in the design development of correctional facilities.

### Building Programming

Development of correctional facility operational and functional requirements, and design criteria for use as a basis for facility design. Examples include:

1. Production of an architectural program package for one of the correctional facilities specified for the Quad-County Correctional System and not developed for the Competition. (i.e., Local Correctional Center, or Special Treatment Center for the Mentally Ill Criminal Offender).
2. Development of planning guidelines and facility requirements for a specific facility type for juvenile offenders. Possibilities include an investigation of facility resource needs including intake services, detention, or shelter care facilities.

### Building Evaluation

Investigation and evaluation of various correctional facilities currently in operation in relation to physical conditions/characteristics and program effectiveness. Examples include:

1. Older correctional institution in which new rehabilitation programs have been instituted. Investigation of the limitations which the physical environment has on the program effectiveness.
2. New facility which adheres to Community Corrections guidelines with an emphasis in facility design upon normative conditions, including small residential clusters, non-security hardware and furnishings.

### Design Methodology

Development of methodological tools for use in analyzing physical resource requirements for a Correctional System. Such studies could encompass a range of concerns from broad system master planning, to micro-environment activity pattern analysis. Specific examples include:

1. Development of a strategy and selection criteria for use as a procedure in Community Correctional Center Site Selection.
2. Development of measurement techniques for recording activity patterns, user preferences, and satisfaction in Correctional Facility dining rooms.

### PRESENTATION REQUIREMENTS

#### Categories 1, 2 & 3

Entries for categories 1, 2, and 3, must be submitted on one side of 20 x 30 inch double weight illustration board, limited to a maximum of four boards. The illustration board presentation should include: appropriate title and category designation, conceptual design description (function & image) by verbal and schematic illustration, and the definitive design solution by means of appropriate drawings and renderings. These should include site plans, floor plans, sections and section perspectives, and perspectives and details as necessary. Photographs of models mounted on the boards may be included at the discretion of the student. No models are to be sent to the jury for review. The use of color is permitted at the discretion of the student and schools. Each board should be identified on the back with the name of the student or students, the school and the mailing address of the student and school, or both.

#### Category 4

Entries for category 4 must be submitted in securely bound report form, not larger than 14" X 17" in size. The binding method should allow the report to be hung by cord for display without coming apart.

The report should include both the program that has been developed by the student for investigation, and the product of that effort, in two distinct and separate parts. The report should include complete in the bound volume all written and visual materials and documents necessary to the understanding of the project.

An emphasis in the jury review shall be given to clarity of organization and quality of communication, in addition to the scholarly content of the material itself.

In addition to the bound report, each submission in category #4 shall include a brief overview, summary or abstract of the work, permanently mounted in one side of 20" X 30" double-weight illustration board. Up to four boards may be submitted as necessary. The use of graphic illustration and notation techniques for quick and effective communication of a project is desirable. These boards will be used as the primary

display material for those submissions chosen for exhibit.

Entries should be securely wrapped and/or crated and forwarded to:

The American Institute of Architects  
Attn: Correctional Architecture Competition  
1735 New York Avenue N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

Schools and students are reminded that the competition ends on April 30, 1974 and that entries must be received at the AIA headquarter by May 5, 1974, in order to be eligible for jury review.

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