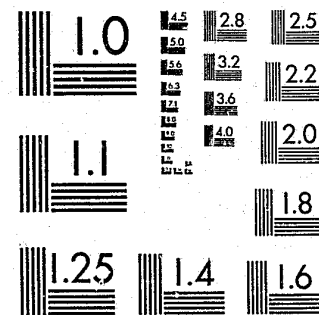


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

11/28/83



perspective

clearinghouse for criminal justice planning and architecture

9018/ea

Perspective

A summary of the goals and activities of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, operating under the funding support of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, United States Department of Justice

NCJRS

JUL 18 1983

ACQUISITIONS

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain/LEAA

U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

national clearinghouse for criminal justice planning and architecture

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Department of Architecture
505 East Green, Suite 200, Champaign, Illinois 61820 Telephone (312) 331-0111

Background

The National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture is a research and technical assistance organization funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. A branch of the Department of Architecture at the University of Illinois, the National Clearinghouse has been in continuous operation since July, 1971. The establishment and development of the National Clearinghouse represents a major response by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to a congressional mandate to effect improvements in the performance of the criminal justice system of the United States. The National Clearinghouse represents a significant response relating basic and applied research in man-environment relations to an important social problem: community reintegration of the public offender as a law-abiding citizen.

Offering services to criminal justice planners throughout the United States, the National Clearinghouse has from its inception viewed the criminal justice system planning process in its total systems context. For that reason, National Clearinghouse staff is multidisciplinary, bringing together under one roof the expertise of planners, social scientists, architects, statisticians, lawyers, law enforcement, corrections, courts, and juvenile justice professionals.

The National Clearinghouse has grown from four staff in 1970 to approximately 100 at present. The major responsibility of the multi-disciplinary staff is to provide expertise directed toward field application of research and planning guidelines developed at the Clearinghouse. The process of information transfer to persons, agencies and professional organizations in the criminal justice field is facilitated by methodologies developed by the Clearinghouse. These methods vary with the complexity of the subject matter and the recipients of the services.

The following sections provide an overview of the specialized areas of criminal justice planning expertise and services of the National Clearinghouse.



Corrections

BACKGROUND



The original contract from LEAA to the National Clearinghouse in 1970 mandated the development of guidelines to provide correctional administrators and architects with a comprehensive planning tool to respond to the intent of the Part E amendment of the Omnibus Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1968. The emphasis of the Part E amendment was on the community-based treatment of offenders and incorporation of advanced practices in correctional facilities and programs. A multidisciplinary staff of planners, architects, social scientists, and criminal justice professionals was assembled to develop guidelines which would reflect the most advanced concepts and planning methodologies for correctional programs and facilities.

CORRECTIONS GUIDELINES DEVELOPMENT

The initial research effort was directed toward the compilation of an information tool for use without the required involvement of its authors. Accordingly, after a one year effort a flexible planning instrument was completed which could translate social and physical correctional requirements into program and facility design guidelines. The Guidelines contain analytical techniques and methods for determining corrections program considerations, as well as means for linking these considerations to appropriate community and institutional solutions.

The 1300 page Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults is an illustrated, open ended, updatable planning document designed to assist correctional administrators and architects in a variety of areas:

- the process of identifying correctional problems,
- comprehensive planning and development of treatment programs within the community context,
- exploration and maximum utilization of alternatives to incarceration for the treatment of offenders,

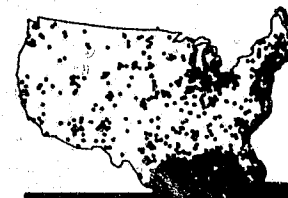
- development of alternative classification, routing, and treatment schemes,
- development of facility networks which provide a service capability to a defined target area,
- space programming of new facilities,
- development of architectural components for the design of new facilities,
- renovation and remodeling of existing correctional facilities,
- development of program, staff and facility budgets.

Since 1971 the Guidelines have served as the standard for assessing correctional facilities to be constructed with Part E funds. In addition the Guidelines are used nationally by correctional architects and planners to assist them in the development of correctional facilities and programs.

TOTAL SYSTEMS PLANNING

Following completion of the Correction Guidelines and its dissemination throughout the country, criminal justice professionals became aware of the need for a more structured process for dealing with overall criminal justice problems. Too much energy tended to be spent reacting to immediate problems and crises.

As a result, the Clearinghouse developed the Total Systems Planning approach, which unites law enforcement, judiciary, and corrections branches with community resources in a common planning effort. The model assists the correctional planner in identifying objectively defined goals; determination of all possible alternative courses of action to attain those goals; evaluation of those courses of action in terms of their programmatic and cost efficiency; selection of those alternatives which most clearly facilitate goal attainment; and finally, the assessment of chosen actions in terms of their overall effect on the criminal justice system and the community.



The total systems planning methodology developed at the National Clearinghouse has been utilized as a planning vehicle throughout the country, and is now recognized as an indispensable tool for decision making and the deployment of scarce correctional resources.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In rendering technical assistance to municipal, county, and state governments as well as regional and state criminal justice agencies, the corrections staff of the Clearinghouse provide a wide variety of services. Actual services are dictated by the nature of the technical assistance requested, local conditions and circumstances prompting the request. Assistance is provided in several areas: the development of a systematic "total systems" planning procedure; survey and research instruments; coding, keypunching and computer analysis; review of program and architectural plans; information and recommendations regarding cost-effective alternatives; and other activities relevant to the particular project. The corrections staff complement of planning, program, and architectural specialists, and the availability of statisticians, data analysts, and specialists from other criminal justice units at the Clearinghouse facilitate comprehensive attention to each project as well as coordinated involvement in projects that include more than one criminal justice component.

The continuous development of new planning methodologies and techniques has enabled the corrections unit to provide increasingly sophisticated technical assistance. Improved survey and systems analysis procedures, for example, enhances the effectiveness of the planning process.

Of the more than 2000 criminal justice projects in which the National Clearinghouse has been involved, approximately 70% have been corrections projects. These have ranged from facilities containing no more than two cells to those housing thousands of inmates. The issues represented in corrections projects have included not only planning and design of new facilities but also renovations, remodeling, development of diversionary and alternative programs, staffing budget analyses, noise reduction, specialized services such as medical and community release programs, and review of correctional projects for funding by various federal agencies.

The significance of Corrections Guidelines and the technical assistance program is most fully appreciated when the planning philosophy of the Corrections Guidelines is contrasted to earlier concepts governing corrections planning. Traditionally corrections has been characterized by its isolation from other components of the criminal justice systems. Corrections was largely untouched by advances in the disciplines of planning and management. Historically, corrections has been synonymous with institutions laden with negative images of repression, isolation and ineffectiveness. The physical conditions of local correctional facilities are often squalid, and many state facilities have deteriorated and become overcrowded to the point of questionable constitutionality.

However, this picture is gradually changing. Courts are no longer indifferent to the conditions existing in many of our nation's correctional institutions. Technical assistance is often directed toward enabling local jurisdictions to develop facilities which will meet court tests involving Eighth Amendment rights: freedom from cruel and unusual punishment. The National Clearinghouse shares recent court opinions and interpretations related to correctional settings. The goal of many technical assistance projects is to ensure that conditions are developed which will withstand court challenges in the future. At the same time an effort is made to assist planners in the development of facilities which will meet future population needs, provide a conducive environment for offender rehabilitation, and be cost-effective in their operation.

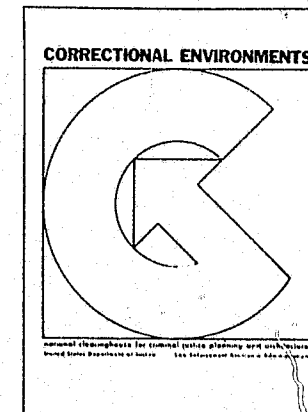
Cataloging and tracking of all projects is kept up-to-date so that Clearinghouse assistance is available on a continuing basis throughout the development of a project. Feedback after completion of a project is an important aspect of this process, in order to continually evaluate Clearinghouse guidelines and impact.

CORRECTIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
CURRENT PROJECT SUMMARY

	Corrections	Part E Review	Total
1. Renovation or addition to an existing facility	103	67	170
2. New facility construction	951	101	1052
3. Facility planning study	111	8	119
4. Combined facility (Court, Law Enforcement, Juvenile, Part E)	38	14	52
	1203	190	1373

Part E Review

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, and its amendments have been enacted by Congress to improve law enforcement and criminal justice practices throughout the nation. The purpose, as set forth in this Act, is as follows:



"Congress finds that the high incidence of crime in the United States threatens the peace, security and general welfare of the Nation and its citizens. To reduce and prevent crime and juvenile delinquency, and to insure the greater safety of the people, law enforcement and criminal justice efforts must be better coordinated, intensified, and made more effective at all levels of government.

"Congress finds further that crime is essentially a local problem that must be dealt with by State and local governments if it is to be controlled effectively.

"It is therefore the declared policy of the Congress to assist State and local governments in strengthening and improving law enforcement and criminal justice at every level by national assistance. It is the purpose of this title to (1) encourage States and units of general local government to develop and adopt comprehensive plans based upon their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement and criminal justice; (2) authorize grants to States and units of local government in order to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice; and (3) encourage research and development directed toward the improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice and the development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection, apprehension, and rehabilitation of criminals.

By the authority of Congress, federal funding assistance in the form of grants have been made available to States and local units of government in order to implement the intent of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

Of the several financial assistance programs authorized by the Act, the 1971 Part E amendment was created to assist correctional institutions and facilities. One-half of the Part E funds, or block funds, are distributed to the States according to population; the other half, discretionary funds, are retained by LEAA for discretionary grants. Funding under these programs is to be used to develop and implement programs and projects for the construction, acquisition, and renovation of correctional institutions and facilities, and for the improvement of correctional programs and practices. Special requirements, such as the use of advanced techniques in the design of facilities, as well as development of services are tied to the utilization of Part E funds.

The United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), is the federal agency authorized to implement the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. Under the contract with LEAA the University of Illinois Department of Architecture in 1971, developed the comprehensive planning instrument entitled, Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults. Since that date, the National Clearinghouse has been designated by LEAA to provide planning assistance to Part E grant applicants pursuant to developing such projects in accordance with advanced standards of practice.

The criteria applied to all Part E projects submitted for review are contained in three publications:

1. LEAA Manual 4100.IE: Guideline Manual for State Planning Agency Grants (January, 1976). Especially pp. 129-134. Available from: Office of Planning and Management, LEAA, Washington, D.C.
2. LEAA Guideline Manual M4500.ID: Guidelines for Discretionary Grant Programs. (July, 1975). Available from: Executive Secretariat, LEAA, Washington, D.C.
3. Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers. (1971). Available from: National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, 505 E. Green, Suite 200, Champaign, Illinois, 61820.

The volume on Corrections in the series produced by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals is often used as a supplemental reference.

The requirements for review are set forth in the LEAA Guidelines manuals, Part E special requirements, as follows:

Construction Consultation--Assurances. With respect to the planning and development of architectural design or construction drawings for the construction or renovation of correctional institutions or facilities, the State Planning Agency, the grantee or subgrantee will:

- (a) Consult with and provide relevant documents to the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture at the University of Illinois.
- (b) Obtain a certification of compliance with national standards.
- (c) Verify that no funds will be expended until such certification is obtained.

The review process is initiated once the National Clearinghouse office of Review is notified that a Part E grant has been issued, or that a technical assistance applicant is intending to make application for Part E funds. It is of primary concern that no facility construction be initiated with Part E funds unless there is a comprehensive plan for correctional services and facilities of which the proposed construction is an integral, necessary and logical part.

Preplanning involves a systematic process insuring that correctional needs are properly identified, and that the programs which are developed relate to an understanding of the offender population. When facilities are implied in a project, the Clearinghouse review insures that the size, design features, and space allocations will reinforce program goals and advanced concepts in correctional architecture.

If a project is submitted to the National Clearinghouse early in the planning process the Part E Review Staff can make a more substantial contribution to a project. Experience has shown that one of the prerequisites to a swift

and satisfactory completion of the Part E review process is for a project to be received at the Clearinghouse in an advanced planning stage. However, no matter what the stage of a project's development may be, it must be reviewed in total to insure that it meets the intent of all Part E criteria.

The review process is completed once the Office of Part E Review notifies the project director, the SPA and LEAA as to whether or not the project has met the intent and purposes of Part E criteria.

A review of project files in August 1975, indicated that there were 1,182 projects under National Clearinghouse review, of which 900 were correction related, consisting of 310 Part E projects and 590 corrections technical assistance projects. Thus, 34.4% of the total number of correction projects were Part E related. As of this date, there are now over 2000 projects listed at the National Clearinghouse. Files indicate that the period from August 1975 to August 1976 produced approximately 195 responses from the National Clearinghouse to Part E projects. Not included in this figure are projects which do not have a formal Part E grant application, but submit background information for evaluation because of indicated interest in, or active pursuit of Part E funding assistance.

The following tables itemize the Part E funds received by grantees in relation to their share of correctional outlays (Table I) and the allocation of Part E funds 1971-1977 (Table II).*

*State of the States on Crime and Justice--A report of the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators (May 1976), Washington, D.C.

TABLE I

PART E FUNDS FY 1971-FY 1975

	State	City	County	Non-Profit
Block	74%	4%	19%	1%
Discretionary	60%	20%	16%	2%
Total	65%	15%	18%	2%
Expenditures for Corrections	60%	11%	29%	0%

TABLE II

	1971	1972	1973	
Part E - block	\$23,750,000	\$48,750,000	\$56,500,000	
-discretionary	\$23,750,000	\$48,750,000	\$56,500,000	
Part E - block	1974 \$56,500,000	1975 \$56,500,000	1976 \$47,739,000	1977 (Est.) \$40,667,000
-discretionary	\$56,500,000	\$56,500,000	\$47,739,000	\$40,666,000

The National Clearinghouse reviews project plans for Part E corrections projects, but is not involved in the control or handling of project funding. Applications for Part E funds are submitted directly to the appropriate State Criminal Justice Planning Agency or Regional LEAA Office, following which the National Clearinghouse receives a copy of the application for project review purposes. Inquiries regarding project formulation, approval, current availability of funds are referred to the appropriate state planning agency.

EDA

"The Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act of 1976" resulted in an unprecedented wave of criminal justice projects requiring NCCJPA review and certification. Between mid-October and mid-December, 1976 the Clearinghouse reviewed 513 new public works projects, including a number of former Technical Assistance projects applying for "EDA" (Economic Development Administration) funding.

The 1976 Public Works Act authorized the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Economic Development Administration, to make direct grants supplementing other grant assistance received by an applicant under any other federal, state or local law for local public works projects. In early October, 1976 a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Commerce, EDA and the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration established the responsibility of LEAA to make the necessary determinations regarding conformity with Part E standards of any confinement facilities funded under the act.* "Confinement facilities" were defined as all jail and prison projects, as well as that portion of court and police facilities having cells and/or secure holding areas. A subsequent interpretation by EDA further defined "holding areas" requiring certification as facilities in which offenders would be held in excess of 24 hours.

LEAA delegated to the National Clearinghouse responsibility for review and certification of criminal justice projects with respect to Part E architectural requirements, and conformity with LEAA general design, program, and technical standards.

All four major units at the Clearinghouse (Corrections, Courts, Juvenile, and Law Enforcement) felt the impact of the wave of public works project applications. Each mail delivery brought a new bundle of blueprints and proposals. In an effort to beat the EDA funding deadline, eager

*See section in this publication on Part E Review for a full explanation of "Part E standards."

applicants from throughout the country were frequently found literally sitting on the Clearinghouse doorstep.

In putting forth a truly exceptional effort to address the needs and anxieties of each individual applicant, Clearinghouse staff reviewed, revised, and certified in excess of \$1 billion in criminal justice public works projects during the less than two months of the funding cycle. Most projects required substantial revision to bring them in line with advanced standards. Clearinghouse staff worked closely with each applicant, guiding the revision of program statements and architectural drawings, until the project met Part E standards, and could be certified.

A composite of National Clearinghouse involvement with public works projects appears below:

Total number of criminal justice projects reviewed	513
Total number of criminal justice projects certified	382
Total number of criminal justice projects under 24 hours	80
Total number of criminal justice projects funded*	45
Average total project cost (estimated)	\$2,189,546
Total project costs of all criminal justice applications	\$1,123,237,133
Average public works application request	\$2,054,262
Total of criminal justice public works application requests	\$1,053,836,204
Estimated public works grants (which have been certified) to criminal justice projects*	\$82,306,647
(8% of all public works projects funded)	

*From EDA listings received as of January 30, 1977 - not final.

Police

BACKGROUND AND GUIDELINES DEVELOPMENT



In 1972 the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration commissioned the National Clearinghouse to undertake a major research effort in the area of police programs and facility design. After 19 months of intensive research by the National Clearinghouse, strategies for the development of functional and efficient law enforcement facilities were incorporated in the Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Police Programs and Facilities. The Guidelines contain a broad range of planning and law enforcement architectural concepts which can be applied in the design of various types of law enforcement facilities. The concepts offered in the Guidelines are intended to stimulate an awareness of programs and facilities which improve efficiency in the law enforcement and criminal justice system and foster a close relationship between peace officers and the communities they serve.

While the Guidelines were being developed, the research effort attracted the attention of many law enforcement and governmental administrators seeking technical assistance in planning or designing new or renovated facilities. The requests were for assistance in the planning and design of law enforcement facilities which would be functional in the future. For the past decade, law enforcement administrators throughout the United States have sought to improve the practices of their agencies and to upgrade the level of service delivery to their respective communities.

In order to implement the goals and requirements which have been mandated by society and the courts, law enforcement agencies have made significant progress toward adaptation of many new practices and techniques. Despite the use of many modern programs, a critical problem has emerged for law enforcement agencies: inadequate facilities. Facilities planned and constructed many years before modern law enforcement practices and techniques were put into practice, are found to be without adequate space and the kind of environment essential and conducive to modern law enforcement practices. Thus, law enforcement administrators everywhere recognize the urgency to properly plan and develop law enforcement facilities which meet both the needs of law enforcement and the community, thus

promoting a better relationship between the two. Consistent with the need for law enforcement facilities to adapt to modern trends, local law enforcement and governmental administrators have often acted in desperation, either renovating existing structures or constructing new buildings, without adequate planning.

However, renovated or new constructed facilities often still do not adequately meet the local needs. Careful planning could avoid many of these problems, but is overlooked in the push to develop facilities as quickly as possible to meet immediate needs. Unfortunately, resources for comprehensive law enforcement facility planning and architectural assistance is extremely limited at the local and state level.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

While the Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Police Programs and Facilities was being developed, the research effort attracted the attention of many law enforcement and governmental administrators seeking technical assistance in the planning and design of new or renovated facilities. The number of law enforcement agencies seeking and receiving planning and architectural assistance from the National Clearinghouse has grown significantly as a result of the Guidelines and the availability of staff expertise in the area of law enforcement program and facility planning.

Since 1972 the law enforcement staff has provided technical assistance to over 400 law enforcement agencies in 45 states, one territory, and in two foreign countries. Over 1500 copies of the Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Police Programs and Facilities have been distributed throughout the United States.

The staff has provided technical assistance in law enforcement to a wide range of projects including;

independent police stations, public safety facilities (Police/Fire), shared use facilities (Police/Sheriff), district stations, training academies, precision driving courses, firing ranges and communications centers.

The primary goal of the law enforcement division's technical assistance program is to insure the success of a local law enforcement facility project. Available resources



are also identified at the local level, that they can be used by the client agency during the planning and architectural phases of the project. The services extended by the National Clearinghouse and data provided on the latest and most effective law enforcement programs and architectural concepts emphasize quality technical assistance to each law enforcement agency.

The law enforcement division emphasizes a team approach in its technical assistance program. Law enforcement and architectural specialists are assigned to each technical assistance project as a team. Thus, both law enforcement and architectural issues can be simultaneously addressed as each relates to facility planning and design. Staff assignments to a particular project are based upon the level of expertise needed for the successful delivery of technical assistance services to the project. National Clearinghouse staff involvement relates directly to five major areas:

1. Preplanning--providing consultation and recommendations on the development of an appropriate planning strategy and outlining a course of action for the planning and development of a facility.
2. Planning--assisting in the preparation of appropriate recommendations related to the future needs of the agency; developing a statement of architectural needs related to a new or renovated facility.
3. Program Review and Translation--reviewing the architectural program recommendations as to facility needs; and assisting the agency in communicating those needs to the architect to insure that they are understood and placed in the proper functional perspective.
4. Architectural Review--reviewing the architectural drawings and making recommendations to insure that the facility provides a high degree of efficiency and long-term service.
5. Post-Construction Facility Evaluation--evaluating the completed facility to determine the success of the project; making appropriate recommendations for facility modifications to accommodate any programmatic, structural, or design deficiencies or oversights.

Law enforcement staff are also engaged in research into law enforcement and architectural concepts and solutions

related to the planning, design, and development of functional law enforcement facilities. Improved planning techniques have brought about a greater dependence on proactive planning, thus enabling law enforcement agencies to develop more effective crime prevention, and community service programs.

Improved planning and interagency cooperation has eliminated duplication of services or facilities, thus increasing overall effectiveness of the agencies involved. This has in turn had a favorable impact on costs to local units of government. With assistance from National Clearinghouse staff, law enforcement agencies have gained a clearer understanding of techniques for developing flexible and functional facilities which can accommodate organizational changes and needed expansions in programs, personnel, and equipment. The National Clearinghouse has also assisted agencies in the development of facilities which have the capability to be expanded without disrupting organizational continuity and work activities.

In addition to providing law enforcement technical assistance services, the law enforcement staff also interacts with the courts, corrections, and juvenile components of the National Clearinghouse. On many occasions the law enforcement staff is requested to assist the staff of other units in the planning and architectural assessment of the law enforcement component of criminal justice facilities.

Each technical assistance project involving the planning and design of a law enforcement facility requires planning and careful design related to security, circulation, program relationships, workflow, interior and exterior flexibility of the facility. In assisting local agencies, there are a number of significant considerations which must be dealt with related to the cost of such facilities and the general one-time nature of such an undertaking. Thus there are also issues that must be dealt with from a community standpoint, such as developing a planning interest and capability, determining long-range departmental needs, retaining an architect, site selection, acquisition of funds, and the interior and exterior appointments of the facility. The extent of Clearinghouse involvement with one project can be as little as two months or as long as several years. This involvement is largely dependent upon the level of development of the project when the request was received by the National Clearinghouse and the time required for the project to progress to the point of completion. One technical assistance request from a state, region or a large

city frequently calls for assistance in developing one or more facilities such as precinct stations, training facilities, etc., related to an overall regional plan. Since the inception of the law enforcement division, the National Clearinghouse has assisted law enforcement agencies in completing approximately 50 facilities meeting the advanced standards of design and practice established in the Guidelines. There are also presently an additional 24 projects under construction, and another 250 are in the preplanning, planning, or architectural translation stages.

In 1976, the law enforcement division began providing technical assistance on a much larger scale, to large law enforcement agencies and state wide systems, requiring more extensive Clearinghouse involvement. Examples of these projects include: Fort Worth, Texas; San Diego, California; St. Paul, Minnesota; Lansing, Michigan; the states of Arizona, Iowa and Minnesota as well as regional law enforcement or training facilities in Ohio, Virginia, Montana, and Illinois.

The average cost of the facilities having project input from the law enforcement division has been estimated to be \$2.4 million dollars. This figure is based on 61 projects under construction or anticipating construction within the near future. Overall, the 322 technical assistance projects in which the Law Enforcement has had involvement corresponds to approximately \$772.8 million dollars in construction funds. During 1977, the Law Enforcement Division anticipates in excess of 125 technical assistance requests in addition to projects currently being serviced. Additionally, the Law Enforcement staff anticipates continued assistance to other National Clearinghouse components in developing multi-use facilities.

The National Clearinghouse will continue to provide consulting services to LEAA Grantees; Law Enforcement Administrators; City, County and State Officials; architects and others involved with the planning and development of law enforcement facilities. The Law Enforcement staff will also continue to provide assistance to law enforcement administrators in criminal justice planning agencies in the development of local and regional plans for improving law enforcement services. This will include demonstration projects and facility planning for county and multi-jurisdictional law enforcement systems. Law Enforcement staff will continue to maintain a referenced collection of program statements and architectural drawings for every

project for which services are provided. The staff will also continue to provide revisions and supplements to the Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Police Programs and Facilities, based on the experience gained in technical assistance and from a continuing review of the state of the art. The Law Enforcement staff will also continue to work closely with LEAA to keep abreast of current research and practices in the field.

Courts

BACKGROUND

C

The courts unit of the National Clearinghouse was established when it became apparent that to fully address the facility problems of the corrections and law enforcement branches of the criminal justice system, the operations and facilities of the judicial branch must also be well-understood. On March 1, 1974, the courts unit officially began conducting the business already familiar to the corrections and law enforcement units.

This expansion was especially important since state court systems at that time were (and still are) engaged in a nationwide reassessment of their organization, procedures, methods of operation, and available financial, staff and physical facility resources. This massive reassessment is a response to the problems of congestion and confusion that plague many judicial systems as a result of the unprecedented growth and change that our society has experienced in the last decade. Specific problems that the courts are experiencing are familiar to everyone with a knowledge of the system, including, unfortunately, those citizens who come in contact with the courts as victims, witnesses, jurors or litigants.

On the operational side are problems of case backlogs and subsequent delays in processings, systemic problems resulting from the often bewildering array of overlapping and tiered court jurisdictions, and the problems associated with insufficient or improperly trained court personnel. Predictable financial resources are a major problem as the courts struggle with the legislative and executive branches of state and local governments to obtain their proportionate share of the tax dollar for staff, equipment and facilities.

In answer to these problems and as part of their program of reassessment, state court systems across the country are implementing changes designed to improve their operations. Some states are moving away from the old multi-tiered and overlapping jurisdictions to more unified, centrally administered court systems. Additional judges or judicial officers are being added, along with specially trained administrative personnel to relieve the judges of their previous administrative chores and allow them to concentrate

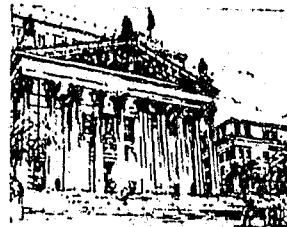
their efforts on the bench.

Technologies developed in the private sector are being applied to the courts to improve both court management and the judicial process. Computer systems are being used for accounting, record keeping, on-line docketing, calendaring and simulation modeling of the complex, highly probabilistic court flow process. Video and voice recording systems are being used in trials to supplement the traditional manual role of the court reporter, or to capture remote testimony for use in the trial. Microfilm and microfiche systems are helping to relieve the court clerk of ponderous docket books and records, and permit instantaneous access to decades of court records. Computerized information and display systems allow unfamiliar citizens to quickly and efficiently find their way around large courthouses, much the same way as in metropolitan airports.

Statewide administrative, prosecutorial and public defender systems are being organized to bring uniform representation and justice to the system, as part-time prosecuting and defense attorneys are phased out. Uniform and comprehensive data on the activities of the courts is being collected in order to construct a complete data base for future planning. Finally, courts are beginning to respond to the needs of private citizens obliged to enter the judicial system as litigants, jurors or witnesses. Courts are implementing sophisticated juror management and victim/witness assistance programs that reduce the frustration and wasted time often associated with the delays and continuances of the judicial process.

In addition to the operational changes that have a direct impact on court facility planning and design, there are a number of physical planning concepts that must be considered in an attempt to house the courts in the most efficient and effective way. For example, many, if not most county courts are housed in older facilities, designed and built in another era, for a substantially different system. Jurisdictions are facing tough decisions regarding whether to retain or destroy their old courthouse, to remodel, to construct an annex or to vacate the facility to another government agency. These decisions are often complicated by local sentiments, and the fact that many old courthouses are bona fide historical monuments.

Older (and even many newer) courthouses are unable to provide the separate circulation systems that are essential to judicial security and the privacy of jurors and witnesses.



The spectacle of parading an alleged offender in manacles or shackles up the front steps of the courthouse is repeated far too often across the country.

The typical county courthouse has corridors jammed with spectators, witnesses, jurors, attorneys and clients who have no place to wait, confer, or deliberate. Clerk's storage vaults are stacked to the ceiling with a hundred years of data; law libraries line corridors, deliberation rooms are set up within the courtroom itself. In the midst of this crowding, the courtroom, often designed to serve as the town hall or meeting room to hold a hundred or more spectators, sits unused, and once controversial public trials draw only a handful of spectators.

The litigation area -- the center of trial activity -- is often too large and poorly arranged to permit adequate viewing or hearing of evidence and testimony. The judge may be unable to see the witness; the jury can be distracted by every movement in the spectator area; the court reporter must constantly move about to hear and see. Proceedings that should occur in informal privacy are forced into vast, impersonal space. On busy days, arraignment traffic courts frequently resemble auctions more than judicial proceedings. As a result, the image of the court suffers, leading to an erosion of citizen trust and faith so essential to the proper administration of justice.

Courts, however, are beginning to respond to these problems. New concepts of circulation separation and courtroom design have emerged. Spaces are being provided for citizens conveniences and technological innovations. Courthouses are being planned with a variety of courtroom sizes and designs to handle ceremonial occasions, maximum security trials, and informal hearings.

The courts unit of the National Clearinghouse has focused on these problems and emerging solutions through an intensive program of research and technical assistance with funding from the LEAA. The discussion, which follows will highlight the four major components of the unit's work, which are:

- Guidelines Development
- Technical Assistance
- Research
- Information Referral

The staff that has been assembled to accomplish these tasks during the life of this project includes architects, lawyers, legal researchers, data analysts, systems analysts, experts in operations research and statistics, and a court administrator, as well as support staff with graphics and editorial expertise.

GUIDELINES DEVELOPMENT

Nearly three-and-one-half years of research by the courts unit has culminated in the production of the Guidelines for the Planning and Design of State Court Programs and Facilities. The more than 30 monographs address topics across the entire spectrum of the courts, including administration, courts, prosecutor, defender, juvenile and family court, and court computer applications. This intensive research effort, coupled with an on-going technical assistance effort that has included over 160 projects, has uniquely equipped the staff of the National Clearinghouse courts unit to deal with the real planning issues faced by courts as a result of both operational and physical planning considerations and innovations.

The Guidelines contain six major subject areas and are comprised of 34 monographs. Subject areas include:

- Volume A: System Planning Concepts (7 vols.)
- Volume B: Court Planning Concepts (11 vols.)
- Volume C: Prosecution Planning Concepts (4 vols.)
- Volume D: Defender Planning Concepts (4 vols.)
- Volume E: Juvenile Family Court Planning (4 vols.)
- Volume F: Court System Computer Applications (4 vols.)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Although the Guidelines concepts are thoroughly researched and developed, there remains some lag in the awareness of advanced design considerations by the majority of the professional planning and design community, largely because of the relatively few planning projects likely to be seen by the typical consultant firm (compared to schools or hospitals, for example). This lag, coupled with the highly specialized and complex nature of courts and their related components, accentuates the need for an intensive program of technical assistance to local jurisdictions.

In addition to problems relating strictly to court planning, the courts staff has also worked jointly on projects assigned to the law enforcement, corrections or juvenile units of the Clearinghouse. For example, a jail overcrowding problem may be related to pretrial delay and court backlog, not a symptom of inadequate jail space. Similarly, as jurisdictions seek to maximize the effectiveness of their criminal justice system and their use of the tax dollar, more combined criminal justice facilities ("halls of justice", "public-safety buildings", "multi-service centers", etc.) are being planned to house the sheriff, jail, police department and communications center, as well as the court, prosecutor, probation and public defender offices.

Table 1 is a current summary of the various types of technical assistance projects handled by the courts unit to date.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS BY TYPE

<u>Facility Type</u>	<u>Total</u>
Existing Trial Court Facility	
Renovation/Addition	54
New Trial Court Facility Planning	24
Court System Facility Planning Study	21
Court/Law Enforcement/Corrections	
Complex Planning	12
Juvenile Court Planning	9
Prosecutors Office Planning	15
Appellate Court Facility Planning	3
Public Defender Office Planning	3
Court Security Planning	4
Tribal Court Facility Planning	2
Court Information System Planning	2
Statewide Facility Master Plan	2
Victim-Witness Assistance	2
Court Administrators Office Planning	2
Court System Modeling/Simulation	1
Courtroom Design	3
Other	8
Total	167

In its technical assistance effort, the courts unit of the National Clearinghouse regularly cooperates with the following other agencies providing courts technical assistance under LEAA - funded grants:

- The National District Attorneys Association
- The American University Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project
- The National Legal Aid and Defender Association
- The Institute for Law and Social Research

RESEARCH

Since its inception, the courts section of the National Clearinghouse has engaged in a number of research projects, including:

- Champaign County Court System Resource Analysis: Volume I and II. A detailed physical facility inventory and Generalized Network Simulation of the Champaign County (Ill.) Court System;
- Courtroom Evaluation: A detailed survey and evaluation of the LEAA-funded District of Columbia Superior Court Model Courtroom;
- A Courthouse Conservation Handbook: Written in cooperation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, this publication describes practical solutions to the complex problem of planning in old courthouses;
- Prosecutor Survey: A detailed questionnaire survey of a selected random sample of prosecutors' offices across the country;
- Survey of Judicial Attitudes Toward Unification: A survey of trial and appellate judges on their attitudes toward and concerns about the movement to unified state court systems;
- Generalized Jury Simulator (GJS): A Simulation Model for Analysis of Jury Systems in State Courts; and
- Planning a Legal Reference Library for a Correctional Institution.

INFORMATION REFERRAL

One of the most essential functions of a "clearinghouse" is to serve as an information referral agency. The courts unit provides this service in several ways; including publications

distribution, participation at conferences, symposiums and seminars, and handling literally hundreds of requests for information by telephone and letter each year.

Not surprisingly, the "best-seller" in this category are the court Guidelines, with a distribution of over 3500 monographs to date. Other publications receiving wide distribution are: the Champaign County Court System Resource Analysis volumes, the Courtroom Evaluation and the Courthouse Conservation Handbook. Copies of technical assistance reports are made available on a regular basis to those requesting them. In addition to major publications, the unit distributes thousands of brochures, Transfers on court topics and other descriptive literature on the court Guidelines and technical assistance.

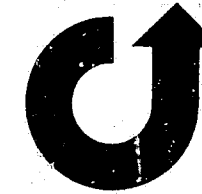
The courts unit has participated in the planning of four national symposiums sponsored by the National Clearinghouse, in addition to conducting its own "Conference on the Planning and Design of State Court Programs and Facilities," in November, 1976. Members of the court unit staff have also attended, made presentations or conducted workshops at conferences sponsored by other court-related organizations, including:

- The National Center for State Courts
- The Institute for Court Management
- The National College of District Attorneys
- The Institute for Continuing Legal Education
- The National Trust for Historic Preservation
- The American Institute of Architects
- The University of Illinois School of Social Work and College of Law
- The Minnesota Association of County Officers



Juvenile

GUIDELINES



A corresponding planning and resource manual to the other Clearinghouse Guidelines is presently being developed in the area of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. The Juvenile Guidelines have been designed to assist state and local officials, architects, planners, and other interested persons in developing the most effective response to the problems of juvenile delinquency.

FOCUS

The major focus of the new manual will be the development of a planning methodology and guidelines for communities interested in improving juvenile programs or facilities. The intent of the Guidelines is to illustrate techniques and strategies for implementing emerging advanced national standards in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. The Guidelines will contain:

- assessment instruments identifying the information a community should collect and evaluate to determine its juvenile corrections and delinquency prevention needs; and
- programmatic and architectural considerations of the program alternatives available to communities for meeting the needs of troubled youth. Emphasis is given to non-secure and non-residential options.

Findings and recommendations of relevant juvenile justice research are utilized wherever possible, including efforts of the National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, the American Bar Association Juvenile Justice Standards Project, the National Advisory Commission Task Force on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the National Institute of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Particular attention centers on the full range of concerns in juvenile justice: diversion of status offenders from the juvenile justice system; development of alternatives to detention and institutionalization; residential support for juveniles in need of more structured supervision; and residential requirements for those who pose a real threat

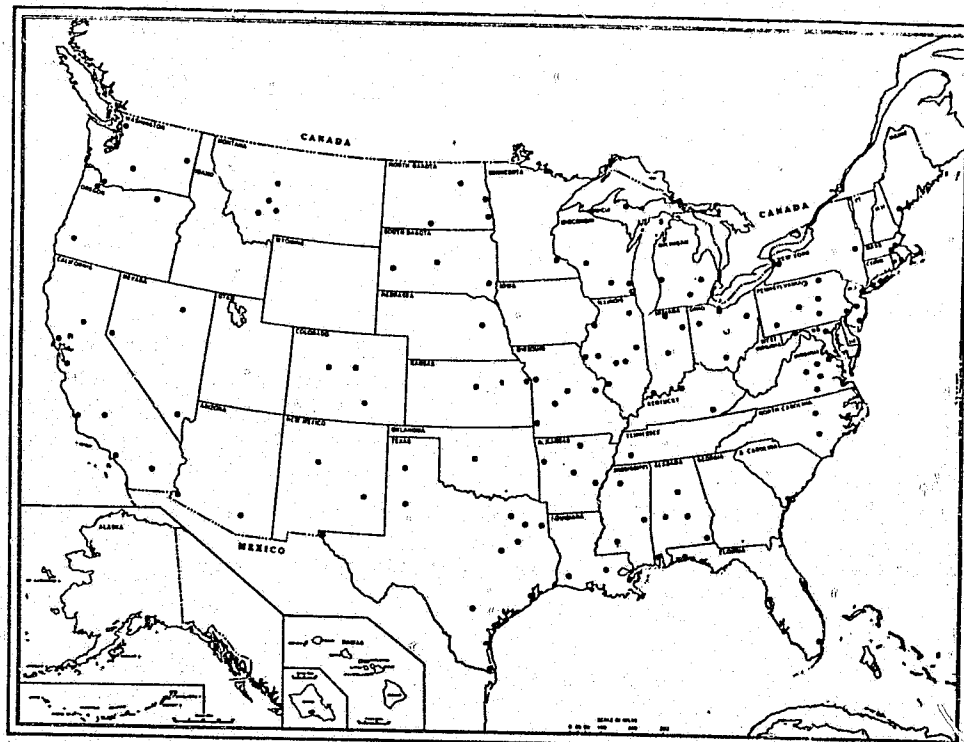
to themselves and their community.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES

In the application of the total systems planning process for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, Clearinghouse staff are available to assist communities with:

- information research and retrieval;
- data collection and analysis;
- program development and linkage;
- evaluation of alternative strategies for improving juvenile justice services, including development of community services, facility renovation and new facility design.

Technical assistance has been provided in over 300 juvenile projects since 1971, consisting of on-site consultation as well as review of project materials.



Clearinghouse Juvenile Project Locations

Recent technical assistance by the National Clearinghouse in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention has included short-term consultation and recommendations on problems concerning planning and implementation of statewide juvenile justice standards, program and architectural aspects of detention and alternatives to its use, development of community-based correctional programs, overcrowding in state youth institutions, and the resolution of issues confronting state and local officials as a result of court orders and new legislation.

Major Clearinghouse projects in this area have included master planning efforts at both the state and local levels. The Illinois Juvenile Corrections Master Plan involved survey and analysis, recommendations for the improvement of services, and the predictions of future needs in the Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections. The Champaign County Study of the Youth Services involved an extensive survey of youth needs and recommendations for the compliance with the requirements of the 1974 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Special Projects

ALABAMA STATE PRISONS & LOCAL JAILS

In Spring, 1976, the National Clearinghouse was asked to render technical assistance to the State of Alabama. This request was occasioned by the January, 1976 federal court order regarding the overcrowded and deteriorated conditions in Alabama prisons. These conditions constitute violations of eighth amendment constitutional guarantees of freedom from cruel and unusual punishment. A broad array of needed improvements was cited in the court order, including:

- at least 60 square feet of living space per inmate
- a change of linen weekly
- a complete supply of personal items at not cost
- a secure locker in which to store such personal items
- three wholesome meals a day prepared under the supervision of a person with a college degree in dietetics
- development of a system of internal security in the state's prisons to protect prisoners from assault and homosexual rape
- an increase in the number of corrections officers at the four main prisons from 383 to 692
- proportional representation in officer force to reflect the cultural and racial composition of the inmate population
- provision of a "meaningful job" for each inmate within the prison system, as well as access to a basic recreational program supervised by a college-trained physical education coordinator

As a first step in determining the manner in which the state might respond to the federal court order, the University of Alabama was requested to develop an estimate of the staffing, program, and capital development costs implied in the court order. Under the auspices of LEAA's technical assistance program, the University in turn asked the National Clearinghouse to participate in a principal advisory capacity in developing a study of the Alabama correctional system. The five principal Alabama prisons subsequently were visited by National Clearinghouse personnel and their design and program features assessed.

The Clearinghouse also examined the options which could be utilized by the state of Alabama to alleviate the serious conditions which prevail in its local jails.

In response to the federal court order, all persons committed to state correctional institutions were detained at the county level for much of the calendar year 1976. This temporary solution produced conditions of understaffing and overcrowding at the local level parallel to those at the state level. Consequently, the problem facing the eight county region surrounding Montgomery engendered a separate but not unrelated technical assistance request to the National Clearinghouse.

In a close working relationship with state and local officials of Alabama, the University of Alabama, and the LEAA Region IV Office in Atlanta, the National Clearinghouse presented policy options, technical strategies, and cost implications related to the federal court order. The Clearinghouse and its multidisciplinary staff attaches particular importance to these technical assistance requests, since the problems facing Alabama are not unique to that state, and the solutions that evolve will have far-reaching implications for other states facing similar problems of overcrowded, understaffed and physically deteriorated correctional institutions.

ALABAMA: ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES

In August 1976, the Alabama Board of Corrections contracted with the National Clearinghouse to develop an analysis of corrections administrative practices in Alabama. Staff of the National Clearinghouse interviewed members of the Department's administrative staff, conducted on-site visits to prison and work release centers and distributed surveys to all staff members. Based upon this information, upon the experience of the Clearinghouse in working with other state corrections agencies, and upon evolving national standards in corrections management, recommendations for improvement of Alabama's corrections management were developed.

Recommendations focused on two levels of management: the philosophies and policies which underlie the operations of the Board of Corrections, and the structural organization of the corrections system. The National Clearinghouse emphasized the importance of a reintegrative, community-

oriented corrections philosophy as the basis for developing effective management strategies. Minimizing the use of incarceration was advocated as the primary means of alleviating overcrowded conditions in Alabama's prisons. The critical need for continued innovation, evaluation and systematic planning was stressed. Also essential to the continued progress of corrections in Alabama is an adequate and stable fiscal base, coupled with efficient budgeting methodologies linked to future planning. A functional reorganization of the staff of the Board of Corrections was developed which incorporated principles of participating management and clear lines of authority.

HAWAII MASTER PLAN

Three years ago the National Clearinghouse completed a Corrections Master Plan for Hawaii with the assistance of the State Criminal Justice Planning Agency. This undertaking represented the first application of the Clearinghouse Corrections Guidelines on a statewide basis. It culminated in a systems assessment of corrections needs and resources and established a framework for legislative consideration and action. As a result, necessary statutory changes were accomplished and the plan has entered into an implementation phase.

Among the significant features of this plan is the conceptualization of the Intake Service Center, a model now being replicated or otherwise applied in various jurisdictions on the mainland. The ISC has the principal function of providing early assessment and evaluation of individual offender need, including eligibility and suitability for alternatives to incarceration. In addition to pre-trial, pre-sentence and other components, the ISC is responsible for institutional classification and out-client services.

For over 2 years the programmatic and architectural development has been in progress for the principal recommendations of the Master Plan. Intake Service Center staff has been hired and elements of the program function which are not facility-dependent already implemented. The combined construction costs on all five of these facilities is estimated to be about \$35,000,000. Construction should be completed in time for these facilities to be operational by 1980.

ILLINOIS CORRECTIONS MASTER PLAN

The Illinois Corrections Master Plan is an assessment of the state level detention system for adults and juveniles. The Illinois prison system, though modern and sophisticated

by many standards, operates antiquated facilities, some of which date back to Civil war days. Aggravating this situation has been a sudden and unprecedented upswing of population levels in the adult prison system which has reversed a 12 year trend for declining population levels. Unlike the adult system, juvenile population levels have continued to gradually decline to a point of stability. One objective of the plan for juveniles is to explore new thrusts for service delivery.

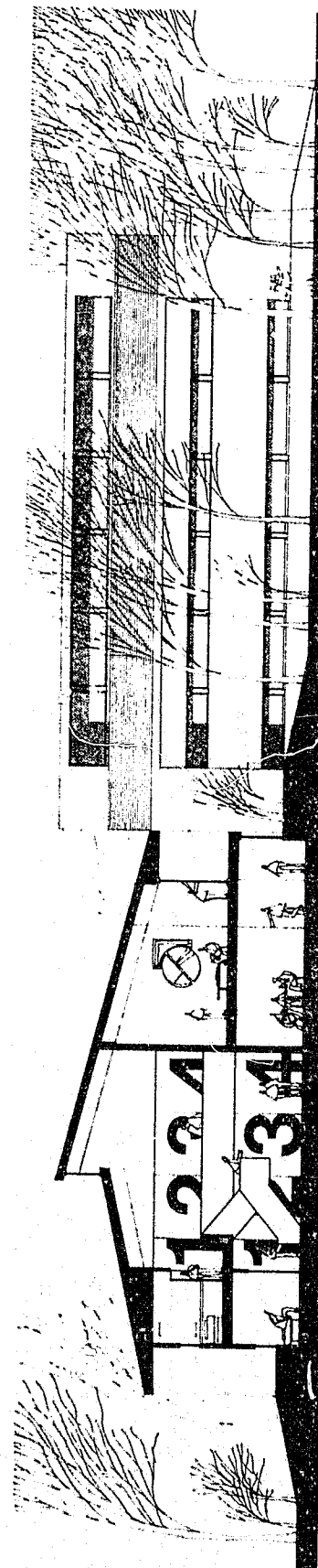
The Illinois corrections plan seeks to determine future population levels for both the adult and juvenile system and pose several alternatives to current incarceration practices in the state. The data gathering included extensive profiles of the adult and juvenile incarcerates, adult parolees and a sample of county probationers throughout the state.

The plan recommends some alterations to the current policies and management structure of the Illinois Department of Corrections, as well as changes in sentencing statutes and practices. The plan also calls for new directions for parole decision-making and a realignment of field service regional boundaries.

It is anticipated that if current practices of sentencing and parole decision-making continue in Illinois adult corrections without the incorporation of recommendations made in the plan, population levels may increase from their recent level of 6,000 to as high as 17,000 in less than one decade. The capital development and operational cost of dealing with this size population is staggering and could cost up to \$500 million dollars for capital development alone. The corrections master plan is still under study by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Governor of Illinois.

NEVADA CORRECTIONS MASTER PLAN

The Nevada Corrections Master Plan was completed in Fall, 1975 after an 18-month effort to furnish direction for the development of the Nevada Correctional System to the year 2000. The plan includes proposals for improvement of both the state adult and juvenile community and institutional corrections system and adult detention in Nevada city and county jails.



The major thrusts of the plan centered around the eventual development of a new maximum security facility to replace the existing facility, first occupied in 1864. The plan recommended that a replacement of the old maximum security facility be constructed in the Las Vegas area. The location of the new facility was of prime consideration since all existing institutional facilities are located in Carson City which is nearly 400 miles from Las Vegas. However, Las Vegas is a major contributor to the prison population.

It was also recommended that status offenders* be removed from the juvenile system and that the existing custodial centers be consolidated. This change would not only result in providing additional bedspace which could be later utilized for the adult system but would also bring Nevada into compliance with the new Juvenile Justice act and existing state statutes.

Further recommendations were made which would significantly upgrade the caseload management system employed by the State probation and parole officers and allow a more reasonable distribution of caseloads.

Specific recommendations were made regarding the management, programming and facilities for corrections in both Washoe County (Reno) and Clark County (Las Vegas). Other more general recommendations were made concerning virtually all of the other detention facilities in the state.

The corrections master plan is being implemented in part with the construction of a new corrections facility immediately outside the Las Vegas area. Other aspects of the plan, especially the sections regarding probation and parole as well as juvenile corrections are still under consideration.

*Those juveniles placed on probation for crimes under which they could not be charged as adults are considered "status offenders" even though their incarceration was due to violation of probation terms, without subsequent criminal charges or adjudications.

NEW JERSEY CORRECTIONS MASTER PLAN

For the past five years, the New Jersey corrections system has been under pressure from unprecedented inmate population growth and related facility overcrowding. In 1975, the situation reached crisis proportions. Like many states, the New Jersey system has a mixture of new and old facilities with the majority of the prison bed space in its older institution. The major maximum security facility was one of the first ten prisons built in the United States and is still in operation today.

The purpose of the plan was to identify both the incarceratory and non-incarceratory resources available in the state, to identify future population level potentials, modernize the management system which governed the corrections system and determine future capital development needs. The plan, which was a joint effort between the National Clearinghouse and the State of New Jersey's own masterplanning staff, developed a local corrections strategy which would subsidize the development and operation of New Jersey's county correctional facilities. To relieve the state's population burden, non-dangerous offenders will be placed in these subsidized facilities to serve their sentence.

Other recommendations included the development of an independent Department of Corrections agency which was to be removed from the Human Services agency where it then was placed, sweeping changes in sentencing policies and dramatic changes to parole decision-making were also recommended. While the plan is still under study by the New Jersey legislature, a new Department of Corrections has been formed and many administrative recommendations made by the National Clearinghouse are already being incorporated within the new department.

OKLAHOMA CORRECTIONS MASTER PLAN

The Oklahoma Corrections Master Plan was an ongoing project at the National Clearinghouse from August, 1973 through March, 1975. Oklahoma Governor David Boren, upon taking office in January, 1975, emphasized the need for change in Oklahoma



Oklahoma Corrections Master Plan

corrections. Since then, the plan gained increasing support in the Oklahoma State Legislature and from corrections administrators and planners.

Developed in the wake of the destructive riot at McAlester Penitentiary in summer 1973, the Plan recommended major improvements in Oklahoma's State Prison System. The recommendations included:

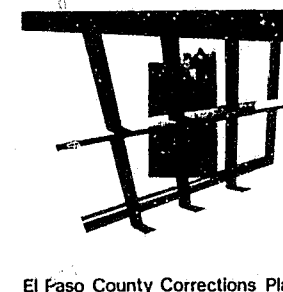
- Regionalization of facilities and services.
- Reorganization of the Department of Corrections.
- Improvement of Oklahoma's probation, pre-release and parole systems to reduce the number of people in prison and improve the quality of supervision on the local level.

The report represents a major contribution to total systems planning for corrections.

EL PASO, TEXAS CORRECTION PLAN

El Paso County, Texas, a community of 400,000 is situated on the westernmost tip of Texas. Local corrections in El Paso is not a volatile situation for the County, but local correctional authorities have an acute awareness of the need for planning the future of corrections in the County. The City/County Jail is already operating at, or near, its peak design capacity of 500 on a year-round basis. Continued growth of the County may soon outstrip its holding capability. Compounding the situation is the fact that the jail capacity is grossly overrated in comparison to the degrees of observation, security, control and programs available within the facility.

Assessments of the State and local governmental policies and procedures were undertaken and various alternatives explored in the El Paso County Corrections Plan. Recommendations for internal jail policy, community programs and alternative facility developments were made in the plan, as well as potential policies and costs regarding future population levels. Major emphasis was placed on increased use of Release on Recognizance Bond programs, speeding up the trial process, and increased use of probation for misdemeanor offenders.



El Paso County Corrections Plan

HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS CORRECTIONS PLAN

Houston is the thirteenth largest city in the nation and Harris County is the seventh largest county, with a population of 1,741,912 in 1970. The two existing Harris County correctional facilities (the Downtown Jail and the Rehabilitation Center) were designed to hold a maximum total inmate population of 1,558. On January 29, 1975, a total of 2,325 inmates were confined in the two facilities, which is 767 more than the original design capacity. An additional problem confronting Harris County's corrections system is the poor design and deteriorated condition of both existing facilities, which further impedes effective supervision and programming of inmates.

Long-range improvements in the criminal justice system were recommended which would provide Harris County with a corrections system which conforms to state and national standards and which is sufficiently flexible to allow for change and growth in accordance with the County's needs. Though it will be costly to institute the recommended changes in procedure and policy in the County's criminal justice system, this cost is far outweighed by the substantial capital cost savings attained through implementing these changes. The goal of the proposals made by the Harris County Corrections Plan is development of a criminal justice system which is better able to mete out swift and sure justice to all persons accused of a crime in Harris County.

HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA STUDY

The National Clearinghouse has entered into a joint effort with Hennepin County, Minnesota to develop a county wide corrections study. The prime emphasis of the planning effort focuses upon the potential for organizational, programmatic, and architectural development of the Hennepin County Adult Corrections Facilities. The two post-conviction facilities, one for males and one for females, are recent county acquisitions. They previously were operated by the Minneapolis city government. The impetus for this study has come from the county's desire to appropriately integrate the recently acquired facilities into the county's corrections system. The plan will evaluate the capabilities and deficiencies of the two facilities and their programs as they relate to the other components of Hennepin County corrections system. The study will also provide an analysis and evaluation of the policies and processes of the entire

corrections system, of which the facilities are a component. The goal of the plan is to identify future directions in corrections which the county could pursue.

To date, work on the plan has centered around the gathering and evaluation of data reflecting the existing process of corrections in Hennepin County. Such efforts have included analyzing prior studies and information such as annual reports and statistics provided by Hennepin County; conducting staff and resident surveys at facilities; evaluating the architectural and programmatic aspects of the facilities and interviewing key staff members representing every facet of the Hennepin County corrections system, including appropriate components of the court and law enforcement agencies.

Development and evaluation of alternative strategies is underway at this time. Final publication of the plan is scheduled for May 1977.

OCEAN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY CORRECTIONS PLAN

Ocean County, New Jersey, is a medium-sized community of 270,000 located on the southeastern New Jersey shore. The major urban area, Toms River, is a resort community, the primary industry of which is seasonal tourism. More recently, the County has experienced unprecedented growth, and accompanying this population rise, there has been an increase in the number of criminal cases brought before the court. The result has been a gradual build-up of the County jail's population.

After intensive analysis of the offender population, the judicial process, law enforcement procedures and diversion programs, alternative courses of action were weighed. It was found that, unlike many counties, diversion programs were responding adequately to the County's needs. The judicial process is bringing criminal cases before the court in an average of 58 days from arrest and is dealing with these cases in an expedient manner. In fact the criminal justice system in Ocean County was functioning in an exemplary manner and the population projection of 200 offenders by 1990 seemed a reasonable assessment of future needs. Further assistance was delivered to determine the optimum design considerations for new facilities and to determine potential alternatives for remodeling the 1962 jail.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA CORRECTIONS PLAN

St. Joseph County's correctional system reflects the challenges and stresses that are nationally evident. The County's correctional problems have been focused on the County's growth in crime, the damage to the local detention facilities during recent disturbances, the deaths of inmates held in the County jail, the recent increase in jail operating costs, and the drastic increase in the inmate population.

It was determined that programs such as release on recognizance would have only a modest impact on the jail population. The local criminal justice system is remarkably efficient compared to many which the National Clearinghouse has studied. The jail facility, however, was inadequate in terms of its use of space, with over 20 percent of its area devoted to hallways and corridors. Further, it did not provide adequate security due to the lack of supervision and surveillance by staff.

As a result of these findings, the National Clearinghouse recommended that St. Joseph County:

- renovate the existing jail with a substantial redesign;
- develop programs which remove from the jail any persons who do not need to be there in order to ensure their appearance at trial and/or to enhance public safety;
- develop a County work-release center for weekend sentencing and work-release programs.

Additional recommendations are included to support these actions, including the development of a separate corrections division within the Sheriff's Department and unification of City and County intake.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY STUDY OF YOUTH SERVICES

The Champaign County (Illinois) Study of Youth Services includes an analysis of youth services in Champaign County and makes recommendations for change. The major implication here is the development of an intake screening and referral system and a network of youth services which would bring the county in line with the requirements of the Juvenile Justice Act of 1974. The youth needs survey,

which is extensively developed in this report, lays a foundation for continued study of youth services beyond the immediate scope of the study inquiry.

FORENSIC PATHOLOGY FACILITY STUDY

The National Clearinghouse recently received a request from the Metropolitan Austin Criminal Justice Planning Unit, Austin, Texas, to assist in the planning for a forensic pathology lab and morgue, and a related medical office to examine all cases where rape is a possible factor. This request, which was by the Texas State Planning Agency, Region 6, and LEAA, generated a study which is well underway with a completion date proposed for March 31, 1977.

The National Clearinghouse established contact with Dr. Lester Adelson, Deputy Coroner, Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Ohio, who will provide consultation to National Clearinghouse staff by establishing an inventory of all laboratory equipment to provide total services to Travis County, Texas, and each of the nine surrounding counties.

Data has been received from the Capital Planning District and has been analyzed by the National Clearinghouse. This data will supply information necessary to establish staff needs and space requirements. Recommendations will be based on the needs projected to the year 2000.

COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL STUDY

As part of an effort to assess future facility needs of the North Carolina Division of Mental Health's Forensic Unit at Dorothea Dix State Hospital in Raleigh, the National Clearinghouse recently completed a demonstration project in collaboration with the Division of Mental Health, North Carolina Office of Court Administration, Law and Order Section of the Department of Natural and Economic Resources, and the Dorothea Dix State Hospital Forensic Unit. As a means to assess adequacy of facility design, space utilization, and future needs within the Forensic Unit, it is recognized by all concerned that implementation of a total systems planning methodology was needed.

Under current practices, the majority of admissions to the Forensic Unit are defendants under court order to be evaluated for competency to stand trial. The Forensic Unit, the only facility in North Carolina to conduct competency evaluations, receives approximately 800 defendants per year from throughout the state, generating great state expenditures in terms of transportation costs and staff time. The unit also has programs for persons found incompetent to stand trial and for management problem patients from other hospital units.

The total systems approach utilized the broadest possible view of the evaluation process, from initiation of the competency evaluation through resolution of the pending charges. Through this methodology implications for eventual facility design or renovation and space utilization have been determined and less costly alternatives identified.

This project completed in February, 1977, resulted in a comprehensive report of findings and recommendations to all those state agencies affected by the project.

PLANNING FOR HALFWAY HOUSES

In February, 1977, Clearinghouse staff completed a new in-house planning document on halfway houses. This document when finally edited and printed, will be comprised of nine chapters, each dealing with a major issue persons interested in establishing community-based residential programs should be aware of. Major topic areas of the document include:

- the historical development of the halfway house in corrections;
- the varied uses of halfway houses in the corrections field today;
- the steps and considerations involved in planning a halfway house;
- resident eligibility and intake criteria;
- the use of existing community resources and development of support for a halfway house within the community;
- the selection of a suitable site and facility for a halfway house; and
- the evaluation of halfway house programs.

It is estimated that the halfway house document will be ready for public distribution by April 1, 1977.

REGION FIVE WORKBOOK

In November, 1976, the National Clearinghouse was requested to develop a planning workbook to be used as a data base for a conference sponsored by Region Five of LEAA on: Data and Fiscal Analysis of Correctional Institution Overcrowding for the six Region Five states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. The 400 page workbook, Corrections: Fiscal Implications of Current Population Trends, provided conference participants with a description of national trends of institutional overcrowding, pertinent court decisions regarding the issue, a review of the total systems planning approach for corrections, and an overview of data from Region Five including population projection methodology and a presentation of comparative data from the six states in the region. The bulk of the report represented profiles of each Region Five state describing: the organization of its state Department of Corrections and its components; correctional facility data; correctional population characteristics; projections of state populations, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and their relationship to correctional institution average daily populations; and general budget and staffing information.

The workbook proved to be a useful tool providing basic data vital to the planning for correctional institutions. The information presented in the workbook also pointed up a need for further development of state correctional information systems.

NEBRASKA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION JAIL SURVEY

The Nebraska State Bar Association, in coordination with the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, conducted a controlled survey of Nebraska's local correctional facilities (July, 1976) with the goal of developing and establishing jail standards for the State of Nebraska. The need for this type of survey was recognized by state officials in order to identify possible problem areas and deficiencies in the existing corrections system.

The survey was complicated by the absence of sophisticated systems for collecting and compiling data in most jurisdictions in Nebraska. To remedy the situation, the National Clearinghouse, ably assisted by Nebraska officials,

designed a detailed survey instrument to collect the basic information in 6 primary areas pertaining to Jail Standards: Administration, Facilities, Health and Sanitation, Program Services, Staff, and Prisoner Population. Almost a hundred questionnaires were distributed, of which over three-quarters were returned. Approximately 16% of the returned questionnaires were from city jails; 78% were from county facilities, and the remaining 6% originated from other local facilities, such as youth and juvenile homes, etc.

The completed Nebraska Jail Standards, based upon the data derived from the state-wide survey, are expected to be completed in early 1977.

Data Analysis

Within the spectrum of the National Clearinghouse services is the data analysis function which includes the application of quantitative methods, operations research techniques, computer simulation, and survey procedures to criminal justice system planning. The staff of the Data Analysis unit provides internal consulting and support in these areas to all other sectors of the National Clearinghouse, as well as on-site data analysis consultation on various projects.

The activities of the unit range from simple cost calculation to complex computer simulation of the various components of the criminal justice system. Staff involvement extends to the collection of data, employing survey inventories measuring the flow of the criminal justice process ranging from arrest and pretrial detention or release, to court disposition and subsequent placement, parole, and final release of the offender. The impact of future policy decisions on caseloads, staff program, and financial considerations within the criminal justice system are simulated for interpretation and analyses by Clearinghouse administrators and program specialists. Projections based upon such systematic analyses for the basis for short and long-range planning recommendations.

Within this context, the Data Analysis staff is responsible for technical assistance and services relating to all phases of the survey of inmate characteristics including:

1. The formulation of the survey plans, questionnaire preparation, design of samples, data collection, and reduction and tabulation of survey data;
2. The development of inmate population projections in order to estimate the size and cost of future facility and staff needs;
3. The simulation of components of the criminal justice process in order to effectively measure the impact on the correctional system of changes in law enforcement and judiciary policy, and of diversion from incarceration;
4. The evaluation of the adequacy of offender data and analyses accompanying projects submitted to the National Clearinghouse for review.

Publications

As an integral part of its public service mandate, the National Clearinghouse has an active and wide-ranging publications program. Of prime importance is distribution of the Guidelines volumes for the planning and development of law enforcement, court and correctional program and facilities:

Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Police Programs and Facilities;

Guidelines for the Planning and Design of State Court Programs and Facilities;

Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults.

To date, Guidelines publications have been distributed to all LEAA Regional Offices and state planning agencies, as well as to criminal justice professionals, criminal justice planning agencies, libraries, and others at a national and international level. A complete computer file of all Guidelines holders is maintained so that users are kept aware of changes and additions to the Guidelines.

The Clearinghouse also distributes informational publications on important criminal justice planning subjects. These publications include brochures and pamphlets on correctional environments, planning approaches to criminal justice facilities, and descriptive publications on the Clearinghouse and its technical assistance services. Final reports of county and state corrections master planning efforts in Nevada, Oklahoma, Hawaii, and counties in Texas, New Jersey, and Indiana are also available.

Other Clearinghouse publications on a wide variety of planning topics are also available, including: statistical sampling methods for corrections planners, courthouse conservation and evaluation, the use of closed circuit television in correctional institutions, and the planning of legal reference libraries for correctional institutions. In addition, the National Clearinghouse distributes specialized criminal justice publications issued by the National Association of Counties, the

National Sheriffs' Association, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the American Institute of Architects. All in all over fifty publications on criminal justice issues are currently available through the Clearinghouse, and more are in various stages of preparation.

1975 saw the beginning of the distribution of two periodical publications: the NCCJP&A Report and the Clearinghouse Transfer. NCCJP&A Report is issued two to four times a year and summarizes major on-going research and technical assistance activities at the National Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse Transfer is issued twice a month, and concentrates on individual programs and/or facilities in police, courts, and corrections. Transfer projects are selected from the technical assistance files of the Clearinghouse, and highlight innovative projects implemented throughout the United States. The number of requests for copies of recent Transfer issues attest to the information gap being filled by this unique publication. The variety of subjects covered in the Transfers is reflected by topics of recent issues: a description of the jury waiting lounge in Tulsa, Oklahoma; the Intake Service Center in St. Louis, Mo.; the development of district police stations in Kansas City, Missouri; and a juvenile center in Pendleton, Oregon.

At present the Publications Office answers an average of 150-200 new requests for publications each month. The office maintains a computerized mailing list of about 6500 criminal justice professionals. This list is used for the distribution of Clearinghouse Transfer, NCCJP&A Report, Guidelines updating information and general announcements of interest. This Perspective is also a product of the Clearinghouse Publications Office.



INFORMATION RESOURCE CENTER

The Information Resource Center is the in-house library serving the National Clearinghouse and its staff. Increasingly, visitors are attracted to the National Clearinghouse for the purpose of using this resource in their planning activities. The materials collection numbers over 8,000 monographs and 150 serials. The main responsibility of the IRC is to make up-to-date criminal justice materials available to Clearinghouse staff on an on-going basis. Services to Clearinghouse staff include:

- Acquisition of materials in support of research and technical assistance and acquisition of general criminal justice reference material.
- Cataloging and distribution of materials requested by staff.
- Alerting staff, on a daily basis, to arrival of current journals and newsletters.
- Maintenance of a slide library containing photographs of relevant criminal justice projects and facilities.

For qualified users in the field of criminal justice the IRC provides:

- Telephone and on-site resource reference and assistance.
- Cooperative information interchange with other Criminal Justice Information Centers.
- Publication and distribution of the IRC New Material List.

Advisory Role

RELATIONSHIP TO NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

As an extension of the technical assistance services of the National Clearinghouse, staff members are also active in national organizations addressing current issues in criminal justice, serve as members of federal and state committees concerned with criminal justice problems, and are regularly invited to participate in nationally significant conferences and symposia. Among the most important such involvement was participation of several of Clearinghouse staff members in writing major chapters for the Report of the Task Force on Corrections of the National Advisory Commission of Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. This comprehensive Federal effort was commissioned on 1971 to formulate for the first time in the history of the United States national criminal justice standards and goals for crime prevention and reduction, for use at the state and local level.

Three chapters of the Corrections Task Force Report were written by Professor Moyer and members of the Clearinghouse staff. These chapters were: Juvenile Intake and Detention, Local Adult Institutions, and Priorities and Implementation Strategies. Also, research publications of the National Clearinghouse are referenced throughout various sections of the Task Force Report. The Corrections volume has been distributed nationally and is a basic reference work for the formulation of state and local justice standards and goals.

Consistent with its mandate as a national center for research and information dissemination, the National Clearinghouse is consulted regularly by a variety of professional organizations. Professor Moyer is a member of the steering group for the American Institute of Architects and its Committee on Criminal Justice Architecture. This membership serves as a link between the resources of the National Clearinghouse and practicing architectural professionals throughout the country.

Many professional associations, code developing bodies, and academic, governmental or community organizations rely upon the National Clearinghouse and interaction with its multidisciplinary staff to provide guidance in the evaluation of their needs and the formulation of their action strategies. These relationships are viewed as significant opportunities for the measuring of research hypotheses, dissemination of research findings, and the

definition of needed areas for research. Through these interactions the Clearinghouse consistently endeavors to advance the state of the art in meeting social needs through the proper planning and design of criminal justice programs and environments.

On an international level, the National Clearinghouse impact is felt through the participation by Professor Moyer in the work of the United Nations Social Defense Research Institute in Rome, Italy. Most recently this involvement has included the critical evaluation of major correctional facilities presented for review by 28 countries. Prison Architecture, published in January, 1976 by the Architectural Press includes the results of Professor Moyer's evaluation as well as a description of the National Clearinghouse and its role in criminal justice planning. The United Nations has indicated that it considers the National Clearinghouse to be a model which it wishes to see functioning internationally. The original research of the National Clearinghouse which culminated in the Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults is now being linked at an international level to the development of new service delivery systems and physical environments.

The American Bar Association has sought assistance from the National Clearinghouse in formulating its research and technical assistance activities in the area of correctional environments. Professor Moyer has served as a member of the Advisory Board to the ABA Commission on Criminal Justice Facilities and Services. In this role, the National Clearinghouse applies its research findings to the development of model statutes for state and local jail standards and inspection authority.

The National Association of Counties relies upon the National Clearinghouse to assist it in improving the criminal justice programs of its member counties throughout the country. This assistance has included the co-sponsorship by the National Clearinghouse and NACo of a National Conference on the Intake Service Center Concept in 1973. The publications of NACo, distributed throughout the country often feature research reports from the National Clearinghouse.

The American Correctional Association interacts closely with the National Clearinghouse in seeking technical assistance resource material for its membership. The

membership of the A.C.A. is comprised of professionals responsible for the operation of correctional facilities throughout the country.

There are several areas in which the National Sheriffs' Association relates to the National Clearinghouse. One is the frequent referral of member sheriffs to the National Clearinghouse for assistance in analyzing local jail detention and corrections problems of both programmatic and an architectural nature. Technical assistance from the National Clearinghouse aids county officials in defining their options and clarifies the problem's solution to the architect.

Professor Moyer serves as a member of the NSA Committee on Jail Standards. In relation to this, staff of the National Clearinghouse were requested to develop a monograph on Jail Architecture for the NSA. This monograph is published by the National Sheriffs' Association as one of its Handbooks on jail operations and management and has been distributed to all NSA members. The National Sheriffs' Association has also drawn upon Clearinghouse staff for assistance with new sheriffs training programs.

The Clearinghouse co-sponsored a National Student Competition on Correctional Architecture with the American Institute of Architects that brought 200 entries from 39 architecture schools throughout the United States. The Clearinghouse subsequently published two documents resulting from the competition:

- National Student Competition on Correctional Architecture
- Final Report, National Student Competition on Correctional Architecture

Symposia



In order to provide a forum for the presentation of advanced concepts in criminal justice planning, the National Clearinghouse has sponsored three national symposia for professionals from all facets of the criminal justice spectrum. The first symposium held at the University of Illinois in 1972, presented the new criminal justice planning concepts developed at the National Clearinghouse, emphasizing those contained in the Corrections Guidelines, with special emphasis on total systems planning.

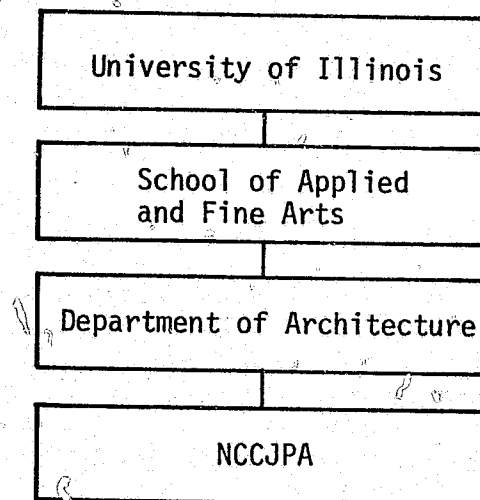
Because of the growing awareness of and interest in developing criminal justice planning concepts, a second, expanded national symposium took place in Chicago in July, 1974. Over 400 attendees participated in seminar and workshop sessions. In April, 1976 the Third National Symposium was held in New Orleans. Workshops and major presentations addressed the application of innovative planning concepts to criminal justice programs and facilities. The Fourth National Symposium will be held in New Orleans in April, 1977. Focus of this symposium will be upon "Progress in Criminal Justice: By Whose Standard?". More than 600 criminal justice professionals are expected to attend.

The unifying element in all Clearinghouse symposia has been the emphasis on the need for thoughtful interaction between all components of the criminal justice system, if effective planning and service delivery is to result.

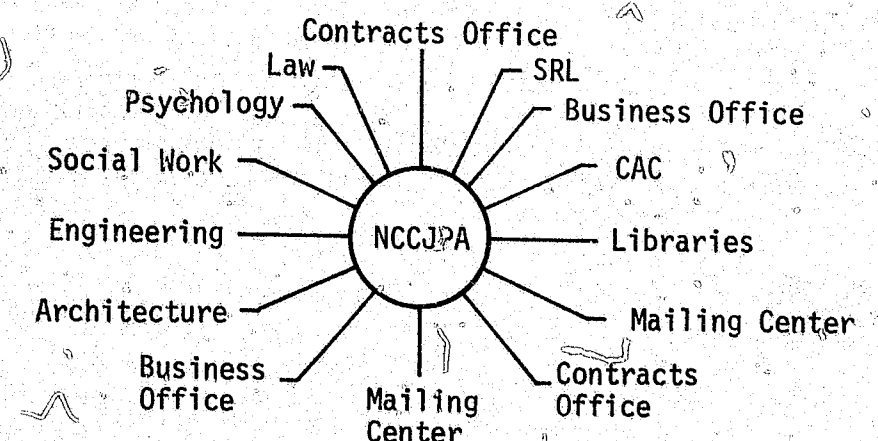
Administration

RELATIONSHIP TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

The National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture is a branch of the Department of Architecture, School of Applied and Fine Arts, University of Illinois.



This relationship with the University of Illinois, which has existed since the formation of the National Clearinghouse, assures the on-going availability of a complete range of academic and administrative support services to the staff of the Clearinghouse as it fulfills its contractual commitments to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Of special interest other University branches which work closely with the Clearinghouse include the Center for Advanced Computation, University Computer Center, University Libraries, School of Law, School of Social Work, Department of Psychology, Survey Research Laboratory, University Mailing Center, Business Office, and Contracts Office and various other schools and departments which provide expertise in all phases of Administration, Engineering, Architecture, and the Behavior Sciences.



The ability to draw from these resources is invaluable since they represent the best efforts of one of America's outstanding universities.

All Clearinghouse contractual and grant agreements are negotiated by the University Contracts Office, and financial transactions monitored by the University Business Office. These services ensure an objective and accurate accounting of all funds for which the National Clearinghouse is responsible. With a wealth of experience concerning federal grants and contracts, the University Contracts Office maintains records reflecting the status of all accounts and provides all necessary financial reports to those government agencies to which the Clearinghouse is responsible.

RELATIONSHIP TO LEAA

The bulk of National Clearinghouse activities are supported by funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration within the United States Department of Justice. LEAA grants which support the Clearinghouse Technical Assistance programs in Corrections, Courts, and Law Enforcement are administered through LEAA's Office of Regional Operations.

The Office of Regional Operations (ORO), not only provides centralized grant administration, but has assigned monitors with expertise in each of the major technical areas; adult and juvenile corrections, courts, and law enforcement to each grant. The administrative relationship with the ORO unquestionably facilitates the communication of technical assistance requests and information between the ten LEAA Regional Offices and the Clearinghouse. The effective working relationship between the Clearinghouse and the various Regional Offices has repeatedly been evidenced when as a result of an R.O. request, needed Clearinghouse resources have been brought to bear upon the solution of a local criminal justice problem with virtually no lead time.

ADVISORY BOARDS

The priorities and activities of each major Clearinghouse Division; Corrections, Courts, and Law Enforcement are guided by an advisory board of prominent professionals from various disciplines. In addition to experts from

the specific field of endeavor, Board members include leaders of national professional organizations representing corrections administrators, attorneys, judges, sheriffs, police chiefs, criminal justice planners, and public officials. Board members are selected on the basis of their knowledge and concern regarding current criminal justice issues, and their awareness of and capacity to represent major criminal justice concerns and needs throughout the nation, which in turn impact upon the functioning of the National Clearinghouse.

In addition to assuring that the Clearinghouse continues to fulfill its contractual obligations to LEAA in the most effective manner possible, the Advisory Boards sometime advise Clearinghouse involvement in projects and areas deemed appropriate, but previously unexplored. Beyond bringing national stature and a scope to the activities of the Clearinghouse, the Advisory Boards, and their individual members, have made themselves available on an on-going basis to provide invaluable consultation and guidance on pressing issues of great importance to the Clearinghouse.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

The internal structure of the National Clearinghouse has been developed to fulfill two major requirements:

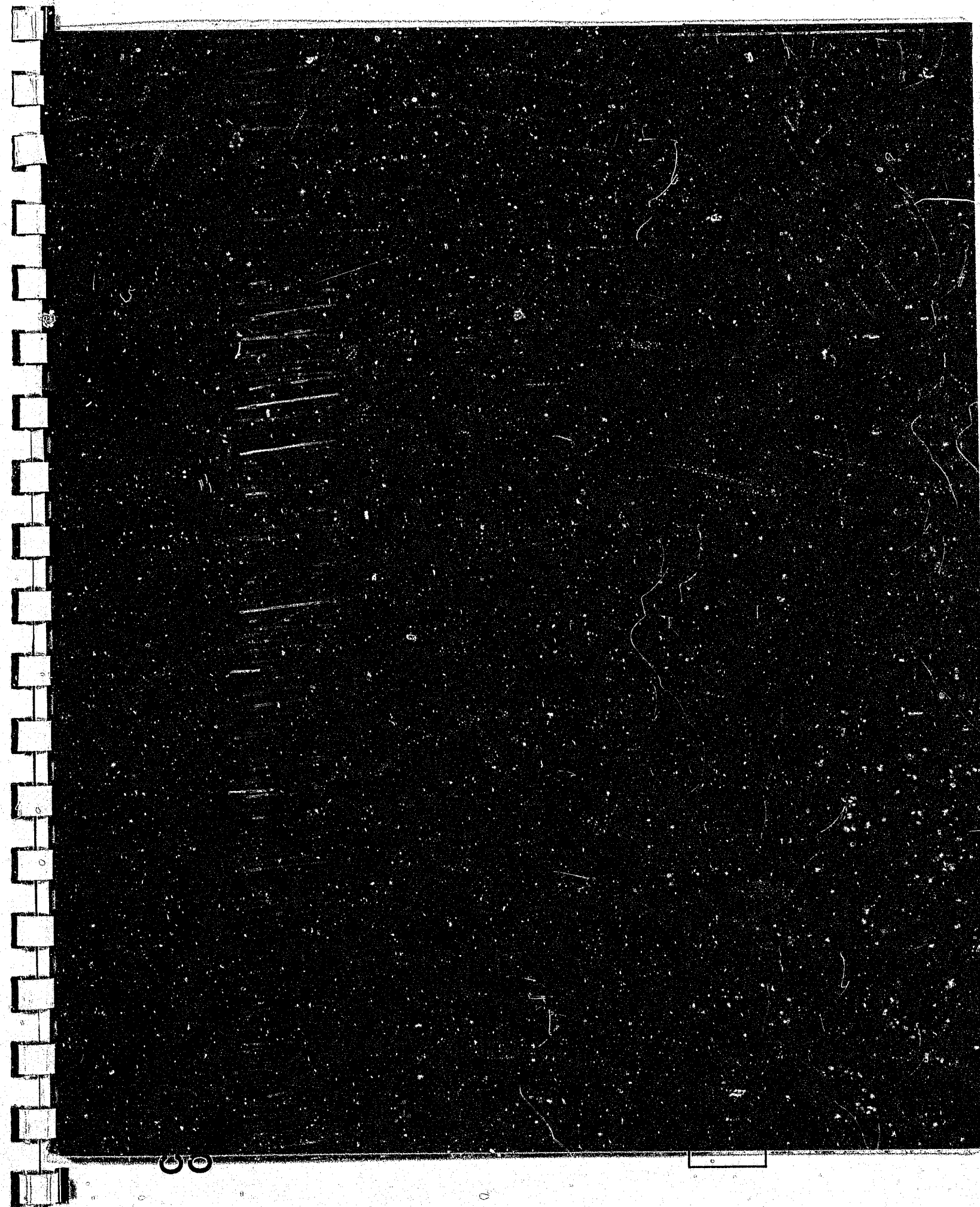
- Optimize responsiveness and availability of appropriate resources to technical assistance requests, and
- Optimally facilitate a "total systems approach" to service delivery.

A relatively "flat" organizational approach to the delivery of technical assistance services emphasizes the implementation of these two objectives. Centralized distribution through one office (Technical Assistance Administrator) maximizes the interdisciplinary and inter-unit coordination of technical assistance projects. Accountability for individual projects is maintained by the head of each unit, and monitored by a centralized project tracking system.

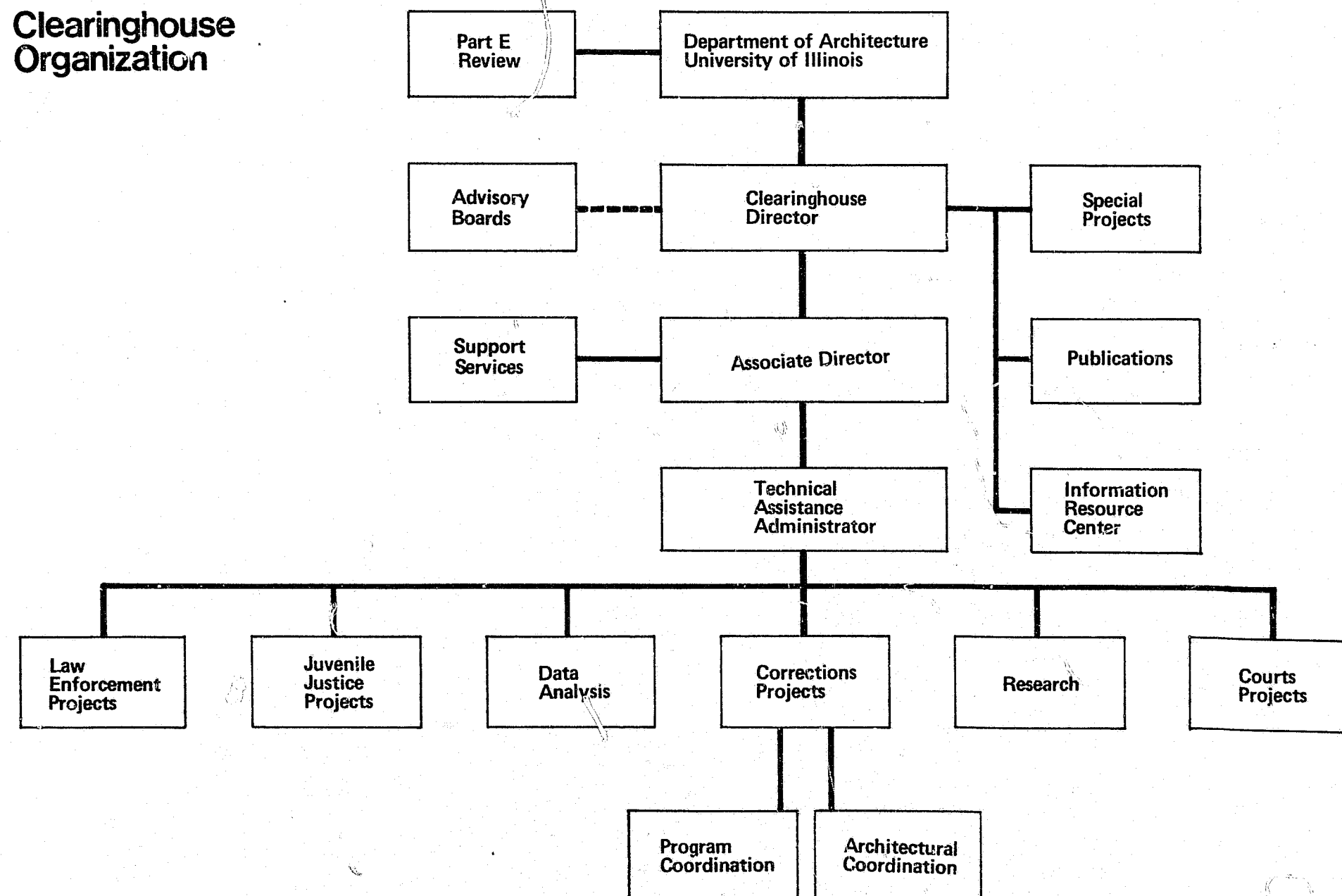
The Office of Part E Review, a separate and distinct function of the National Clearinghouse, is responsible directly to the Head of the Department of Architecture. This structure allows the Office of Part E Review to remain

detached and objective in the fulfillment of its responsibility to review all projects for which Part E appropriations might be sought.

The National Clearinghouse is organized administratively as illustrated by the following chart:



Clearinghouse Organization



Funding

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT: JUNE, 1970 -
SEPTEMBER, 1977

Awards to the National Clearinghouse by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, United States Department of Justice, totalled \$1,043,087 during the period June, 1970 through June, 1973. From July, 1973 through August, 1975, awards by LEAA totalled \$2,521,234: of this \$336,700 was for police technical assistance, and \$366,667 for courts GUIDELINES development and technical assistance.

From September, 1975 through September, 1977, awards by LEAA totalled \$4,176,533 (\$899,400 of this total is still pending). \$915,000 of the \$4,176,533 was provided for police technical assistance and \$759,400 for courts GUIDELINES development and technical assistance. The increased funding during fiscal years 1975-77 demonstrates the growth of Clearinghouse activities in response to the demand for Clearinghouse services to the criminal justice community.

In addition to its LEAA supported Technical Assistance Program, the Clearinghouse, in 1972 began providing longer term technical assistance to various states requesting the services of Clearinghouse corrections master planning resources. The Clearinghouse has provided these services on a contractual basis, usually for periods from six months to a year. Master planning contracts for the period March, 1973-August, 1975 totalled \$296,179. Additional contracts through May, 1977 total \$393,342.

From April through September 1974, the Clearinghouse conducted the National Student Competition on Correctional Architecture. A grant of \$10,000 from LEAA and the co-sponsorship with the American Institute of Architects provided needed support for the competition.

In the closing months of the 1974-75 fiscal year, LEAA determined that additional staff and services were needed to support the increased technical assistance effort at the Clearinghouse. To fulfill this need a supplementary grant of \$86,266 was awarded. At the same time, a grant of \$184,204 was awarded to assist in the development of Juvenile Offender GUIDELINES.

During the 1974-75 fiscal year, the Clearinghouse master planning unit completed correctional plans for four counties in different areas of the United States. This work served as the basis for further LEAA grants of \$98,358 for demonstration corrections planning projects, to be undertaken in each of the ten LEAA regions.

In summary, the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture has grown from a funding base of \$150,000 in its first year, to a total budget of \$2,505,739 for fiscal year 1976-77. Funding since the inception of the Clearinghouse totals \$8,809,203.

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE

FUNDING HISTORY
JUNE 30, 1970 to PRESENT

FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR							TOTAL
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	
LEAA:								
Justice	150,000	179,819	687,239	967,867	850,000	952,133	1,450,000 100,000(a)	5,337,058
Green Springs, Virginia			9,797					9,797
Lorton, Virginia			16,232					16,232
Student Competition				5,000	5,000			10,000
Police					336,700	450,000	465,000(b)	1,251,700
Courts					366,667	425,000	334,400(b)	1,126,067
Juvenile Guidelines					30,701	122,802	30,701	184,204
Part E Review - Technical Assistance						86,266		86,266
National "Strike Force" Project						98,358		98,358
TOTAL LEAA	150,000	179,819	713,268	972,867	1,589,068	2,134,559	2,380,101	8,119,682

(a) Pending

(b) Proposed

FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR							TOTAL
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76(c,d)	1976-77(d)	
OTHER:								
South Carolina			28,945	10,000				38,945
Mississippi				59,431				59,431
Oklahoma				35,000	55,000	20,000		110,000
Massachusetts					11,000			11,000
Champaign County, Illinois					24,090			24,090
El Paso County, Texas					12,425			12,425
Nevada					50,883	25,442		76,325
St. Joseph County, Indiana					9,405			9,405
New Jersey						73,998		73,998
The American University						18,339(e)		18,339
Illinois						129,925	64,962	194,887
Alabama							32,400	32,400
Hennepin County, Minnesota							28,276	28,276
TOTAL OTHER	0	0	28,945	104,431	162,803	267,704	125,638	689,521
TOTAL LEAA (from previous page)	150,000	179,819	713,268	972,867	1,589,068	2,134,559	2,380,101	8,119,682
TOTAL FUNDING	150,000	179,819	742,213	1,077,298	1,751,871	2,402,263	2,505,739	8,809,203

(c) Does not include State of Illinois Division of Vocational Rehabilitation reimbursement for On-the-job training.

(d) Does not include Consultant Services Agreement with the National Center for State Courts.

(e) This is a subcontract with The American University whose prime contract is with LEAA.

END