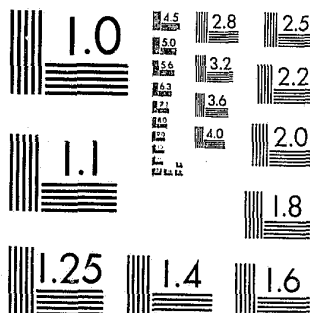


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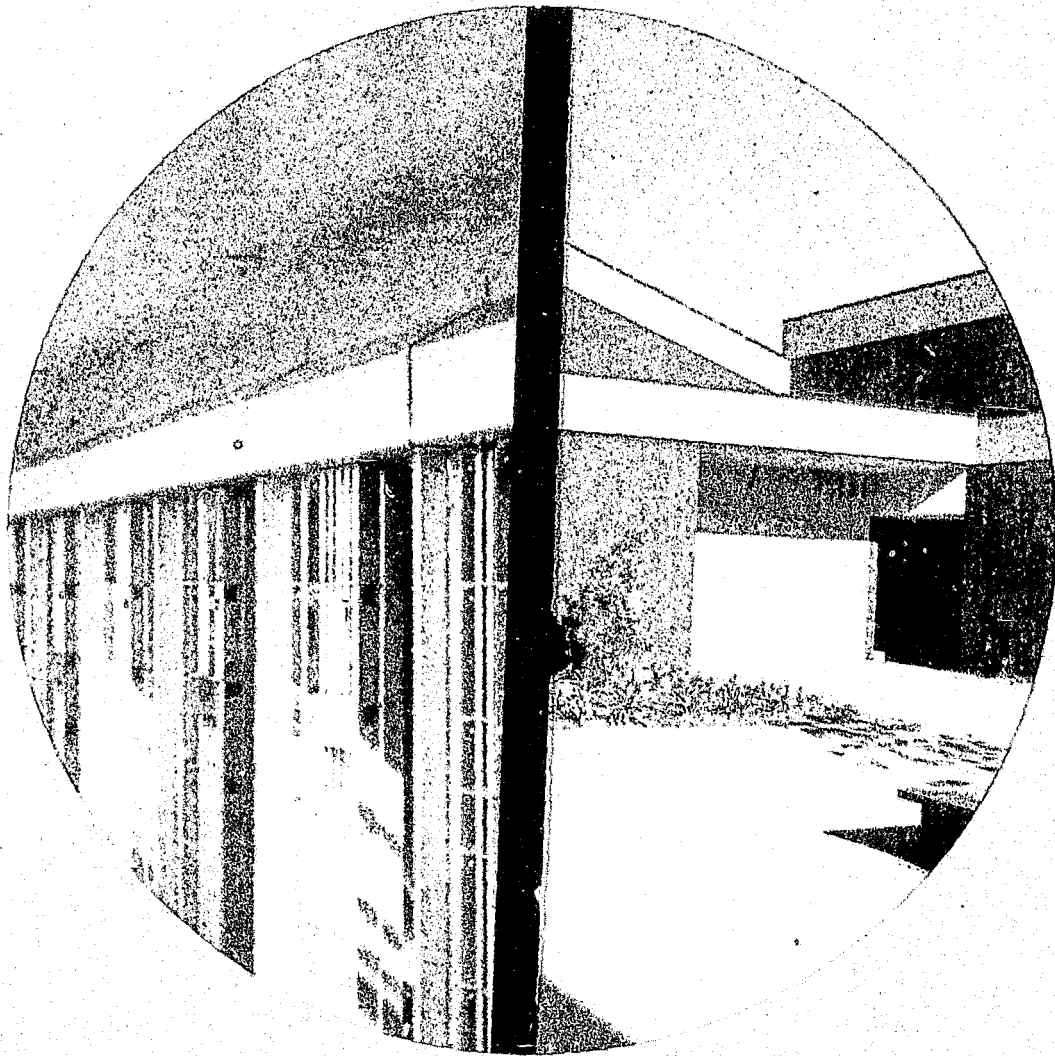
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DATE FILMED

06/08/78

Breaking with the Past:



45809

the changing view of correctional facilities



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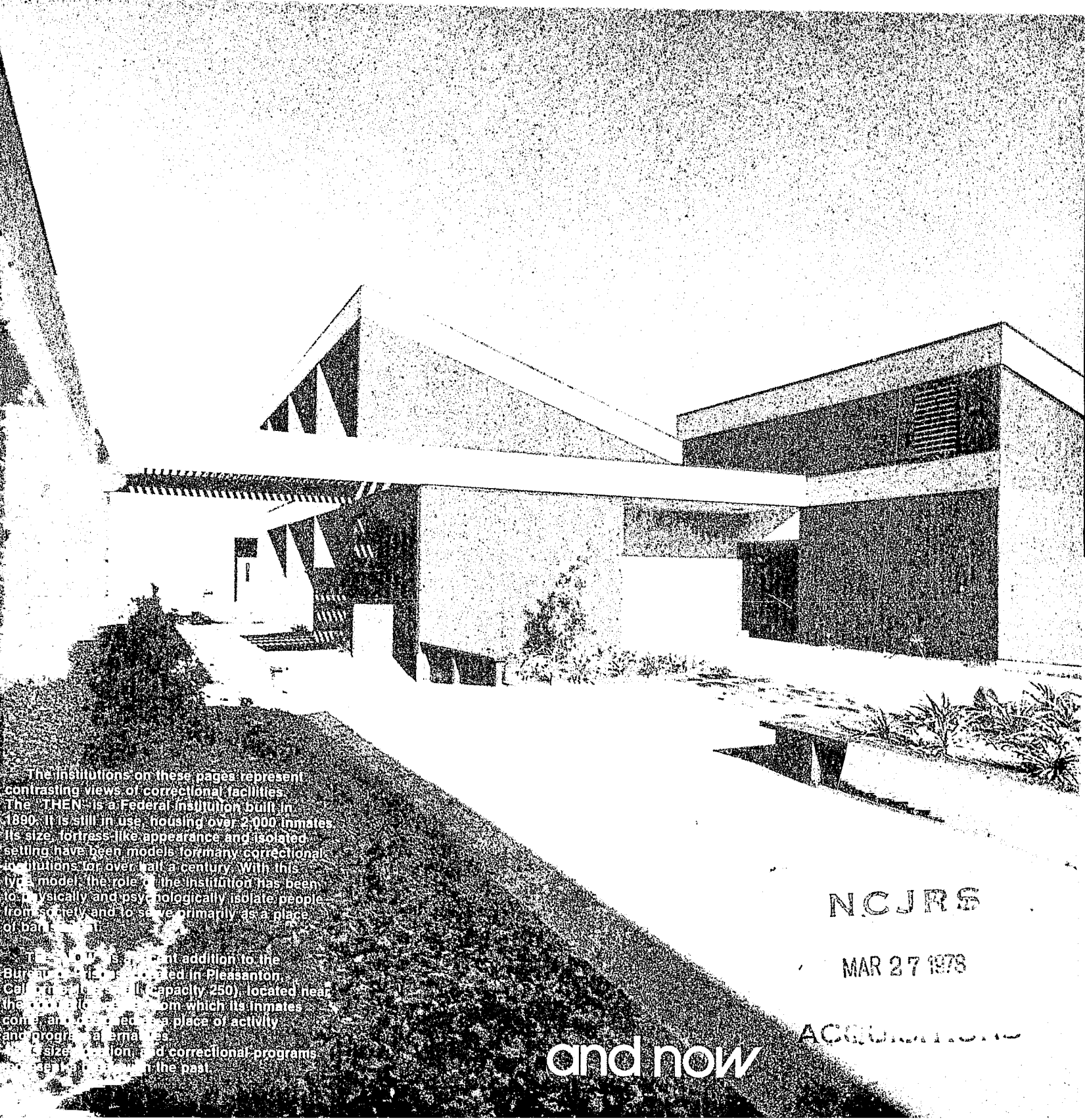
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The institutions on these pages represent contrasting views of correctional facilities. The THEN is a Federal institution built in 1880. It is still in use, housing over 2,000 inmates. Its size, fortress-like appearance and isolated setting have been models for many correctional institutions for over half a century. With this NEW model, the role of the institution has been to physically and psychologically isolate people from society and to serve primarily as a place of punishment.

THE NOW is a recent addition to the Bureau of Prisons, located in Pleasanton, California. It is a small facility (capacity 250), located near the home to which its inmates come and is designed as a place of activity and program. It is smaller in size, location, and correctional programs than any institution in the past.

NCJRS

MAR 27 1978

ACQUISITION

and now

Planning for Pleasanton and other new corrections facilities began in 1970 when the Bureau formally organized the Office of Facilities Development. The staff assigned to this department included planners, correctional program specialists (educators, case managers, and correctional officers), engineers, and architects. Under the leadership of an Assistant Director the group began to form a long-range program of facilities development.

A six-member advisory panel was appointed to assist in the overall facilities program. In addition, the panel reviewed the needs, programs, and design of each project.

The process established by the Bureau and Advisory Panel includes extensive research on trends which have a bearing on facilities, on options available should the projections indicate additional facility needs, and on correctional programs and site selection.

the advisory panel	Dr. W. Walter Menninger, the Menninger Founda- tion, Topeka, Kansas	Dr. Herbert C. Quay, Chairman of the Department of Psy- chology, Temple University, Phila- delphia, Pennsylvania
	Robert J. Kutak, Member of the Law Firm of Kutak, Rock & Cambell, Omaha, Nebraska	Rowland Kirks, Director of the Admin- istrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Washington, D.C.
	William Dunn, Executive Director of the Association of General Contractors of America, Washington, D.C.	George E. Dolan, Dolan & Dustin, Inc., Consult- ing Engineers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

the need

Research is conducted on inmate movement in the Federal System. Inmates are classified by age, sex, type of commitment, and length of sentence. Then, a projection based on current population and estimated increases or decreases is made. This information is compared with the capacity of existing institutions in order to establish if there is a need for additional facilities.

facility options

When the information provided by the research study indicates additional facilities will be needed, the Bureau has several options available:

- 1) existing facilities can be modernized to improve the programs, or to accommodate a different type of inmate population;
- 2) facilities can be acquired from other Federal and state agencies [For example, a detention center at El Paso (capacity 155), leased from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service; the former Oxford (Wisconsin) Correctional Institution for Youth (capacity 500), leased from the State of Wisconsin; and the former Clinical Research Center, Lexington, Kentucky, (capacity 550), transferred from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.]; or
- 3) additional facilities can be constructed.

In the 70's the Bureau has remodeled most of its institutions, acquired three from other agencies, and constructed two which are now operational. In addition, four other facilities are in various stages of new construction.

corrections programs

Once a concrete need has been established, the data on the numbers and types of potential inmates researched, and the type of institution identified, program planners begin working on the specific correctional programs that should be incorporated into the new facility.

Typical programs in use throughout Federal institutions include:

- Education (Basic and Secondary)
- College level programs
- Recreation
- Vocational training
- On-the-job training
- Federal Prison Industries
- Mental Health Programs
- Drug Abuse
- Alcoholic Treatment
- Work release
- Study release
- Individual and Group Counseling
- Psychotherapy

site studies

The Bureau has specialists who review possible locations for new institutions. Elements taken into consideration when investigating possible sites include:

- The release areas for inmates.
- The type of facility being planned. This includes the nature of security requirements, the programs being planned, and the community resources available.
- The available land in the region. Normally, about 150 acres is desirable for a corrections facility. Available land refers to existing federal property in the designated areas.
- Each potential site is reviewed in accordance with the requirements of The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. As part of the Environmental Impact Study, community leaders and citizens are encouraged to participate in hearings which give the U.S. Bureau of Prisons and the General Service Administration an opportunity to present their plans and discuss community reactions to the proposed project.

to place the emphasis of correctional programs on the young and the first offenders where opportunities for affecting change seemed best,

Intensive education, training, work experience, and counseling requires a specialized environment - one that allows for flexibility in programming, for freedom of movement within the facility, and for facility designs which support the correctional nature of the programs rather than detract from them.

to reduce the overcrowding in existing institutions,

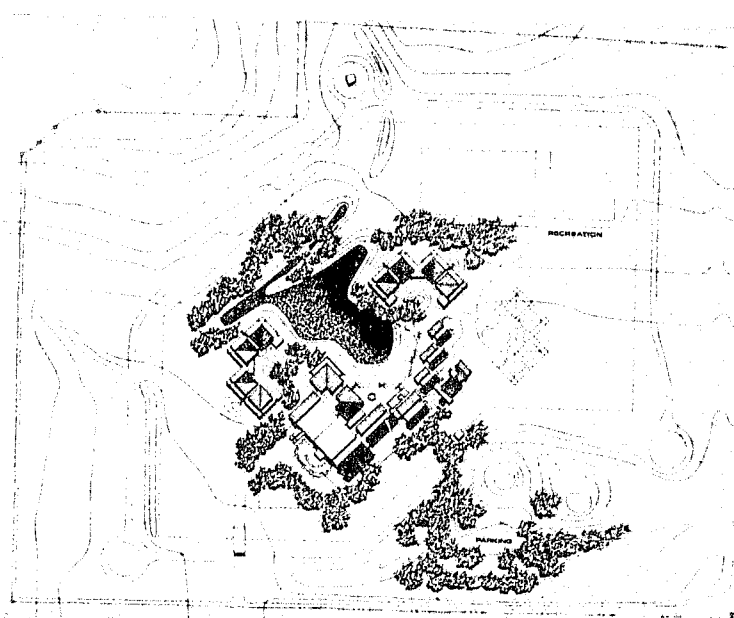
The Bureau of Prisons, which houses one out of every ten inmates in the nation's prisons, is overcrowded. The inmate population in 1974 was 23,000 or about 3,000 over the capacity of present institutions.

to provide smaller institutions with environments designed to facilitate correctional programs and meet human needs for privacy and dignity, and

Traditional correctional institutions are quickly becoming outmoded and ineffective because of their inability to accommodate new programs. As a result, it has become necessary to design and construct new, modern facilities and transform a punitive environment into a more natural one which acts as a flexible and valuable tool in creating positive experiences for the inmates.

to replace the most antiquated institutions in the system.

Facilities constructed in the 1880's currently house over 25 percent of the Federal inmates.



On July 19, 1974, the Federal Youth Center at Pleasanton, California, became a reality. This correctional facility represents a clear architectural response to the human needs of its inmate population and to the demands of a carefully planned correctional program for 250 young men and women.

the pleasanton philosophy

It is the purpose of the correctional program offered at Pleasanton to provide experiences for the inmates that will broaden their employment options and the range of opportunities open to them at release and to develop the necessary attitudes, skills, and personal maturity to respond to the challenges of society.

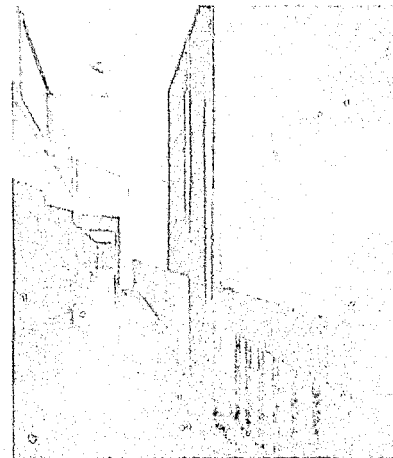
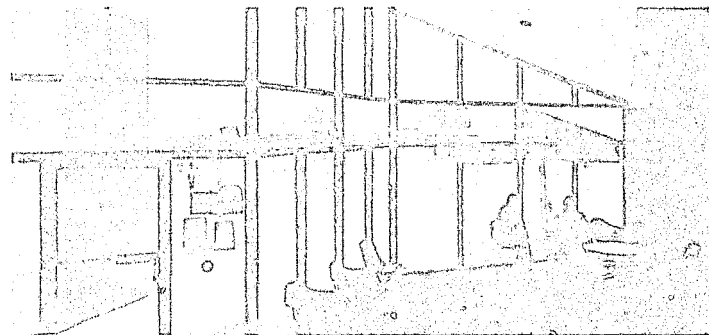
The correctional process is based on the development of a supportive atmosphere relatively free of the corrosive effects of the traditional prison environment. The social climate and correctional techniques employed serve to stimulate motivation, learning, and personal responsibility. The physical plant reinforces this objective by providing pleasant, stimulating surroundings.

At Pleasanton, the architecture influences attitudes and behavior and sets the tone for the correctional program. The philosophy behind the design has broken with the past in regard to security, privacy, staff-inmate interaction, flexibility in programming and housing, freedom of movement within the institution and community interaction.

housing units

Separated into four divisions with a central core which provides space for recreational and leisure time activities, offices and special programs, each housing unit is designed for 60 residents. However to meet special requirements and to offer greater program flexibility each division can be subdivided to form smaller units housing 30 residents.

The single room design of the housing units avoids an institutional feeling and offers each inmate personal space and the privacy which comes from being able to enter one's own room through one's door, closing it firmly behind. The view from the unbarred window is not a wall or a security fence, but is the natural environment which surrounds the institution.



program flexibility

The facility design permits relatively easy modification or restructuring of the interior space by movable partitions and furniture. Not only can the size of the units be changed, but the functions can be modified to meet the changing needs of both the inmate population and the correctional programs.

The program developed for the Pleasanton facility is directly related to the needs of the inmate population. This population is composed of men and women ranging in age from 18 to 26, with the average age being 22. The residents possess a wide range of intellectual abilities and academic levels, but many are underachievers. Most have limited work experiences, are from socially disadvantaged environments, and possess limited or inadequate education, vocational, and social skills. The typical resident has been sentenced under the Youth Corrections Act for a term of less than 6 years, is criminally unsophisticated, and confined for approximately 18 months.

At Pleasanton the process designed for this type inmate includes:

- a thorough orientation which presents the program options open to each new inmate;
- a personal interview by the counseling team;
- a team meeting in which the inmate is a participant to discuss and develop program objectives and a program for accomplishment;
- progress reviews at least every 30 days with the inmate having the opportunity for review at any time he or any member of the team feels it is necessary;
- flexibility in scheduling to allow program changes to be made as the need arises.

Correctional programs were developed to meet specific and well-defined needs. Some of these programs include:

- primary education in basic academic skills at all levels from illiteracy to the ninth grade;
- general education development training on a secondary education level in preparation for a high school equivalency certificate;
- post secondary education;
- study release to local colleges and trade schools;
- vocational training;
- work release related to training received at the institution;
- programs designed to improve social awareness;
- individual and group therapy.

Very truly yours,
John F. Kennedy

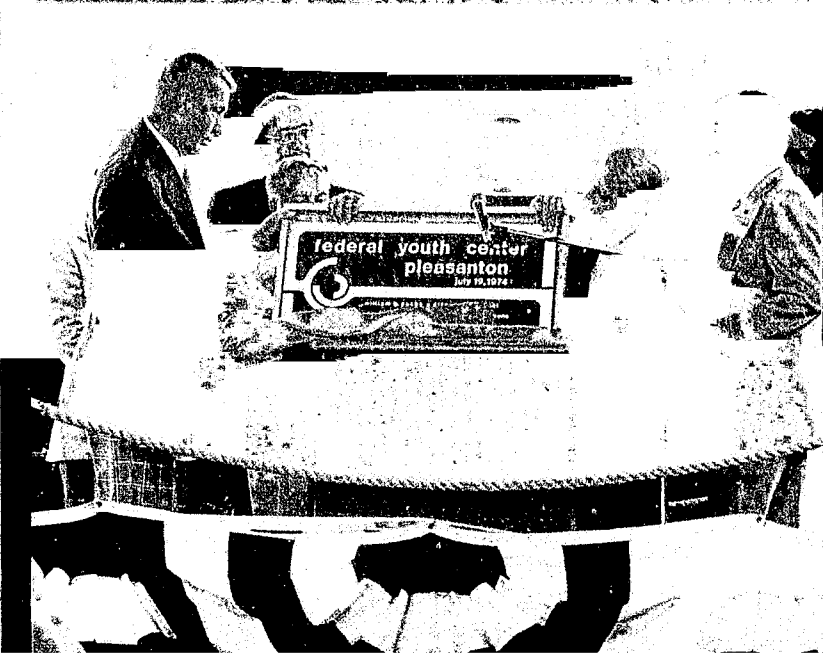
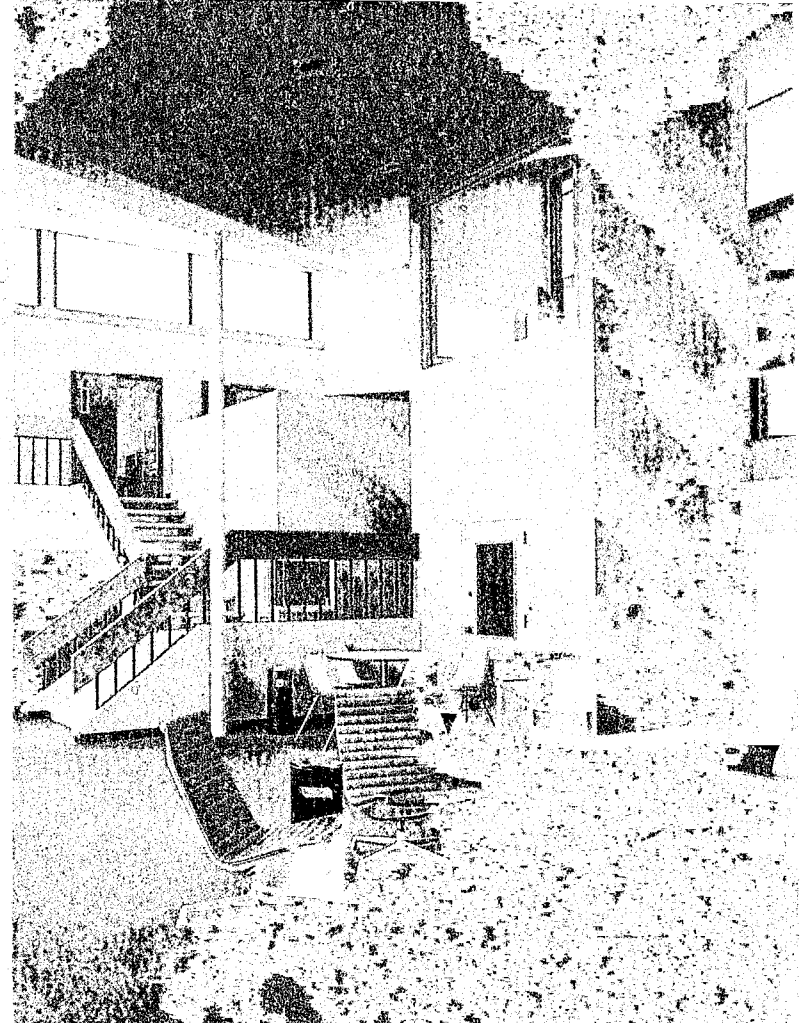
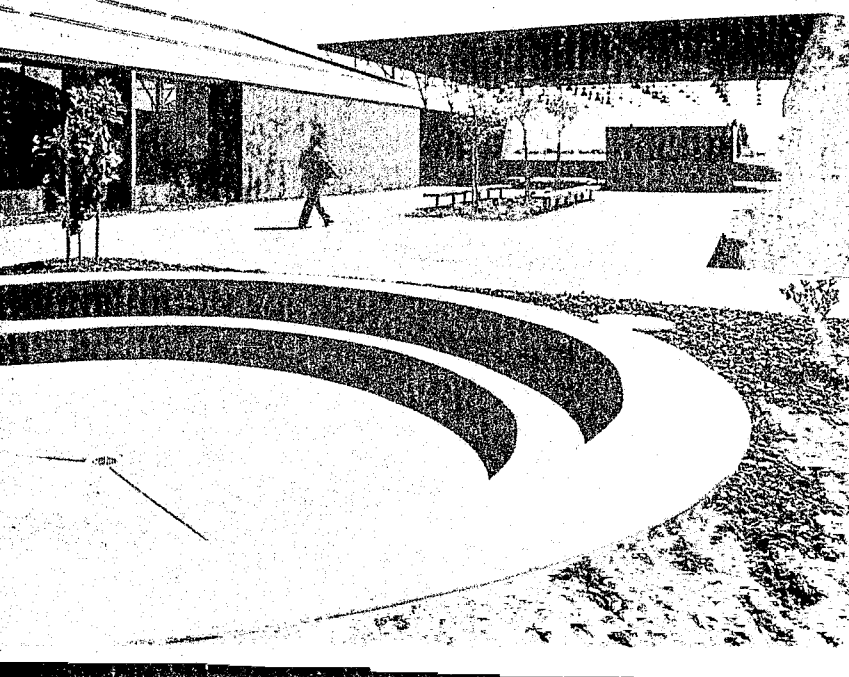
John F. Kennedy

Very truly yours,
John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy

Very truly yours,
John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy



freedom of movement

One of the most obvious design elements at Pleasanton is freedom of movement within the facility. With separate structures for housing, education, food service, administration, recreation, training, and medical service, inmate movement is required. This inmate movement is designed to cause:

- exposure to a variety of programs and activities, which in turn, produces awareness and interest;
- increased inmate responsibility for program attendance, and the development of peer and staff relationships;
- opportunities for the correctional staff to perform as counselors, educators and trainers; and
- an overall relaxed atmosphere within the institution.

security

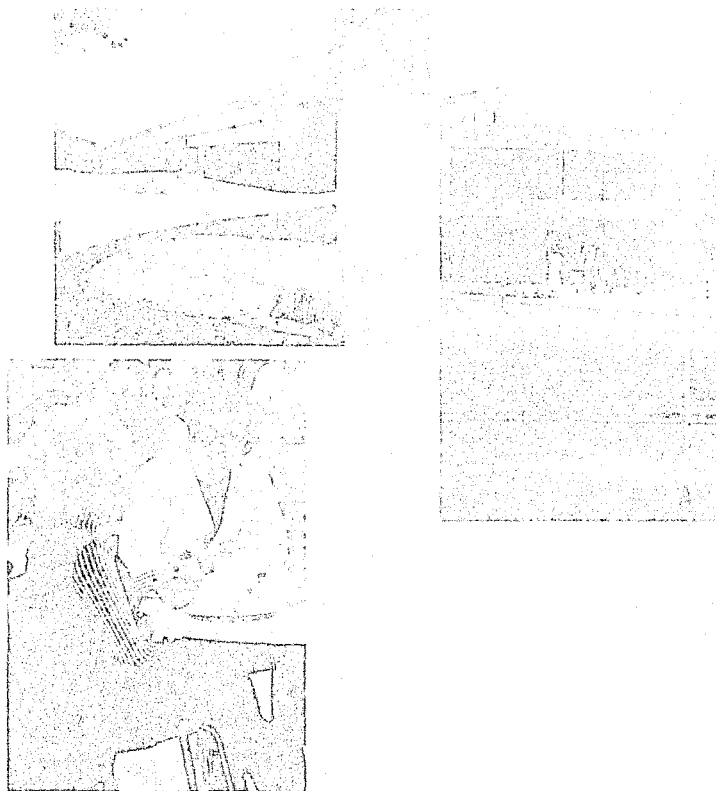
Emphasizing close personal contact and the awareness that comes from one person knowing another very well, security at Pleasanton depends heavily upon the relationships that correctional officers establish with the inmates. Here, the correctional officer is cast in the role of a counselor who is friend, advisor, helper, advocate, and if need be, the main deterrent to impulsive and negative behavior.

Fortress walls and bars, which serve to emphasize confinement and negate any possible effects of the correctional programs are not part of the Pleasanton design.

community programs

In contrast to the forbidding appearance of the traditional institution, the Pleasanton Youth Center makes an architectural statement of involvement to the community.

The influence of the community is drawn into the institution by a liberal family visiting policy, a system of furloughs for special activities, and through community volunteer programs within the institution.



staff-inmate interaction

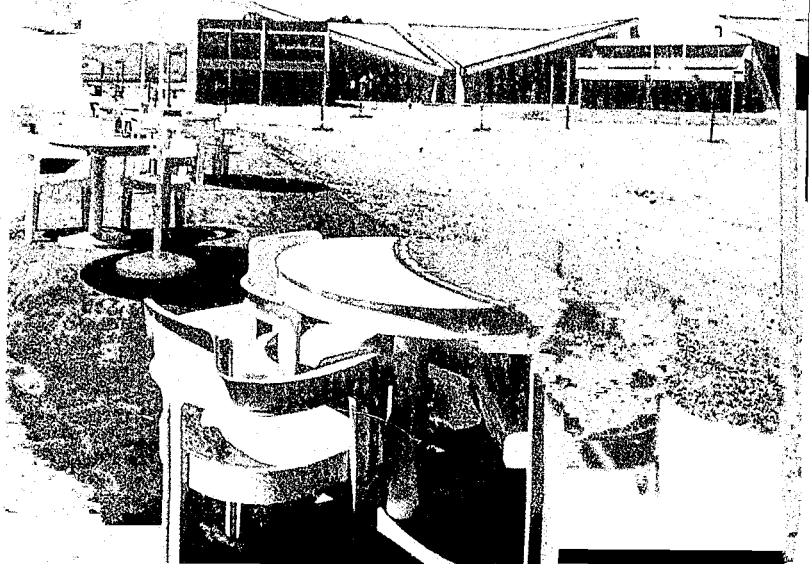
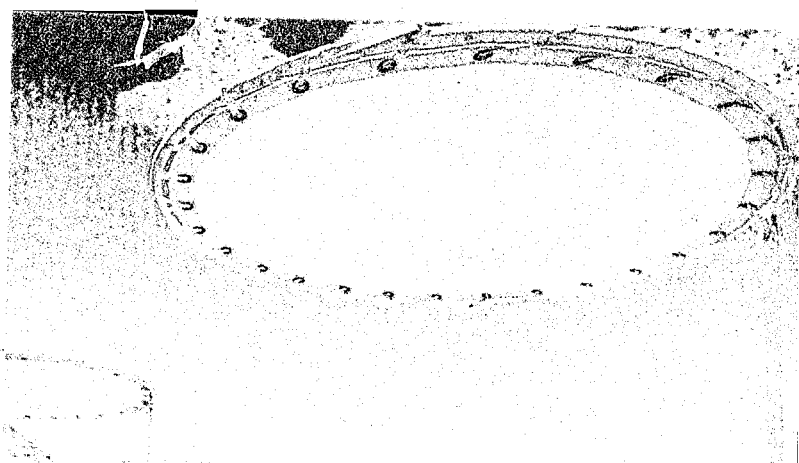
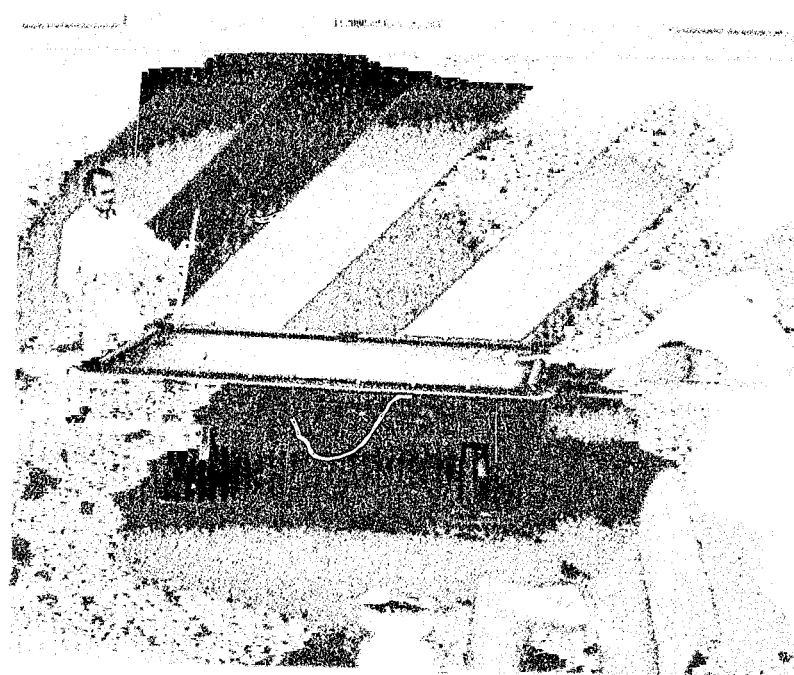
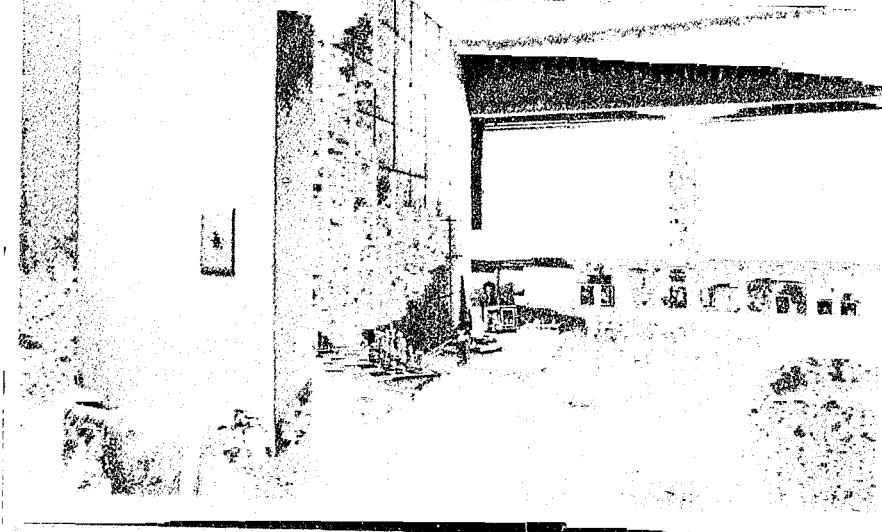
The design of the facility is tailored to foster regular contact between staff and inmates. In the common dining room, in the housing units, and throughout the facility, the opportunities for counseling sessions, discussions, and exploration of personal problems occur naturally as staff and inmates function together in mutual cooperation.

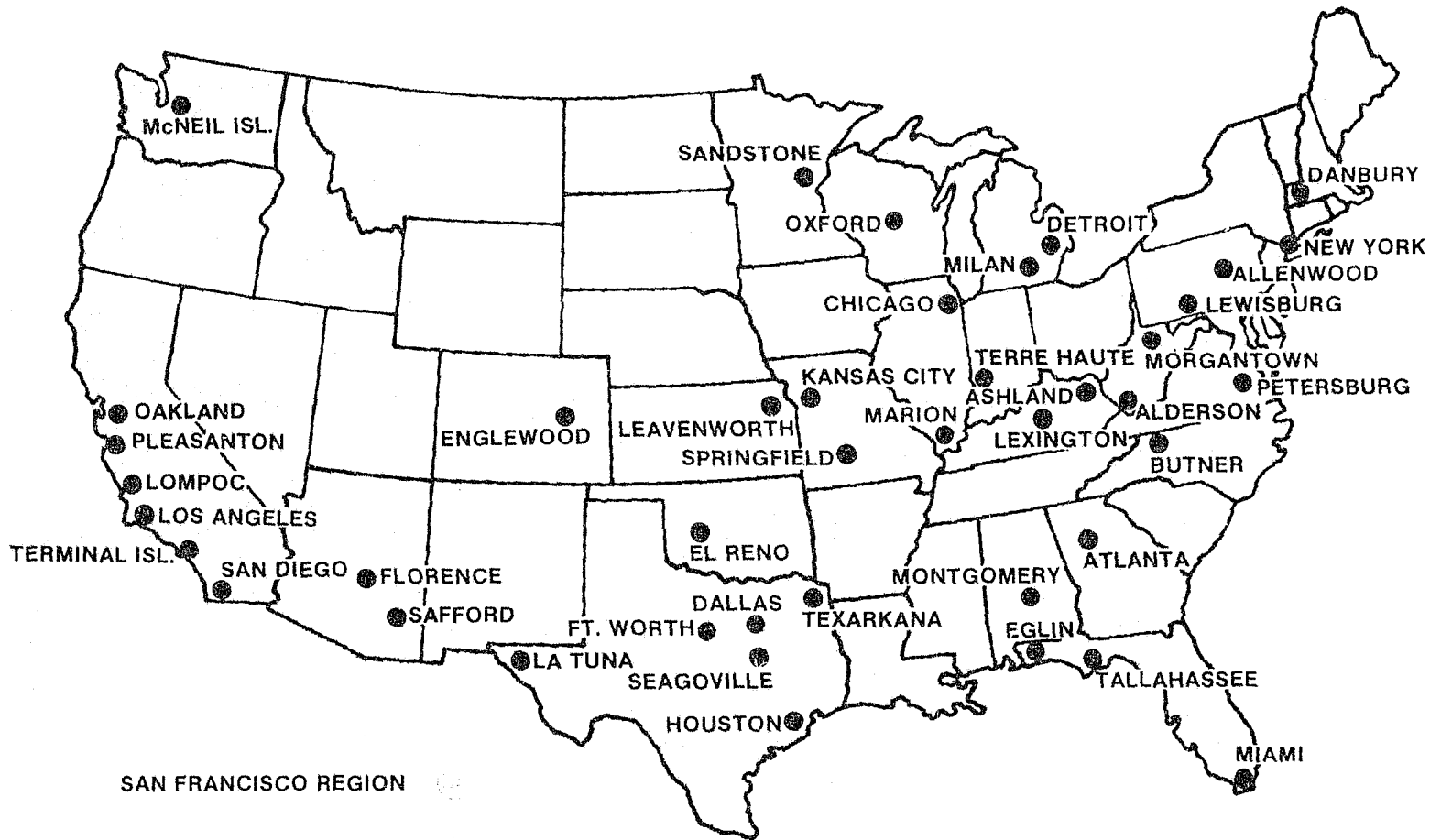
At Pleasanton this concept has been implemented in a number of ways:

- there is a close working relationship between staff and inmates because interdisciplinary staff teams are assigned to work closely with specific groups of inmates;
- staff teams are more accessible to inmates because their officers or work stations are in the housing units;
- each inmate has an assigned counselor with whom he has daily contact; and
- potential problems are identified early through increased staff involvement and methods are developed to resolve them before they reach crisis proportions.

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SAN FRANCISCO REGION

KANSAS CITY REGION

DALLAS REGION

ATLANTA REGION

PHILADELPHIA REGION

locations of bureau
of prisons institutions and
community treatment centers

the federal prison system

Long-Term Adults

Atlanta, Georgia
Leavenworth, Kansas*
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania*
Marion, Illinois*
McNeil Island, Washington*
Terre Haute, Indiana*

Intermediate-Term Adults

Danbury, Connecticut
Forth Worth, Texas
(male and female)
La Tuna, Texas
Lexington, Kentucky
(male and female)
Sandstone, Minnesota
Terminal Island, California
(male and female)
Texarkana, Texas

Young Adults

El Reno, Oklahoma
Lompoc, California*
Milan, Michigan
Oxford, Wisconsin
Petersburg, Virginia
Seagoville, Texas
Tallahassee, Florida

Short-Term Adults

Allenwood, Pennsylvania
Eglin AFB, Florida
El Paso, Texas
Florence, Arizona
Montgomery, Alabama
New York, New York
Safford, Arizona

Youth and Juvenile

Ashland, Kentucky
Englewood, Colorado
Morgantown, West Virginia
(male and female)

Youth Complex

West Coast:
Pleasanton, California
Southeast:
(under construction)
Miami, Florida

Female

Alderson, West Virginia
Fort Worth, Texas
(Women's Division)

Lexington, Kentucky
(Women's Division)
Morgantown, West Virginia
(Women's Division)
Terminal Island, California
(Women's Division)

Medical Center

Springfield, Missouri*

Federal Center for Correctional Research

Butner, North Carolina
(under construction)

Metropolitan Correctional Centers

San Diego, California
(under construction)
Chicago, Illinois
New York, New York

Community Treatment Centers

Atlanta, Georgia
Chicago, Illinois
Dallas, Texas
Detroit, Michigan
Houston, Texas
Kansas City, Missouri
Los Angeles, California
New York, New York
Oakland, California
(There are also five satellite
Community Treatment
Centers - two in Chicago,
Illinois; two in New York City;
and one in Long Beach,
California.)

Staff Training Centers

Atlanta, Georgia
Dallas, Texas
Petersburg, Virginia &
Oxford, Wisconsin
(Food Service Training)
Springfield, Missouri
(Physician's Assistant
Training)

*Satellite Camps Attached

The U.S. Bureau of Prisons was established by an Act of Congress May 14, 1930, following a Congressional inquiry into unsatisfactory conditions in the seven Federal institutions existing at the time.

The Bureau's mission in 1930 was to integrate the Federal facilities into a prison system that would provide custody and programs based on the individual needs of offenders.

To achieve its objectives, the Bureau has established the following major goals:

- To provide a level of supervision that is consistent with human dignity and offers maximum protection to the community, staff, and inmates.
- To significantly increase the number of Federal offenders achieving a successful adjustment upon their return to the community.
- To provide a wide variety of program alternatives for offenders, including those who do not require institutional confinement.
- To provide institutional environments that minimize the corrosive effects of confinement.
- To increase the knowledge of correctional technology through systematic evaluation and research.

Today there are 48 Federal facilities, including 15 halfway houses, across the country, serving specific categories of offenders and offering a variety of correctional programs tailored to individual needs.

To afford these individuals an opportunity to change their attitude and behavior so they can function successfully on their return to society, the Bureau has sought to develop intensive corrections programs, and a staff of highly trained professionals to implement them.

The Bureau employs over 7,000 men and women in a wide variety of technical and professional skills. They include mechanical and food service personnel, educators, vocational instructors, correctional officers, counselors, and administrative staff.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20534

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