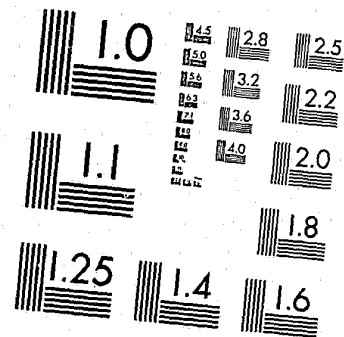


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Date Filmed

3/09/81

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

CCC/HOK
Architects
& Planners

Facility Sciences
Corporation

Nome
youth
residential
center
program
report

69484

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ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION

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

PHASE I - FAMILIARIZATION AND INITIAL CONSULTATION

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

6. The Consultant made one trip to each of the four locations to do on-site work essential to this phase of the program statements.

PHASE II - DEVELOP INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM STATEMENTS

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

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

1. Developed a Matrix of Prior Pertinent Recommendations

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

Previous studies reviewed include:

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

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

2. Established Capacity Planning Levels

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

3. Identified Inmate Population Characteristics

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

4. Reviewed and Developed Program

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

- . Basic Education Skills
- . Basic Vocational/Employment Skills
- . Work/Education Release Program
- . Mental Health Programs

- . Substance Abuse Programs
- . Transitional Release Programs
- . Detoxification
- . Pre-Trial Screening Unit

5. Identified Service Delivery Mechanisms

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

6. Identified Inmate Programs and Services

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

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

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

7. Identified Special Area Requirements

The Consultant identified special area requirements and design needs and has made recommendations regarding areas for housing, booking/intake, medical, food preparation, security control, sally ports, visiting and recreation that may be necessary in

initial construction. The Consultant analyzed the need for these special areas and identified space and equipment requirements including the level of security and general characteristics of communication systems, plumbing, environmental systems such as heating, ventilation, air-conditioning and their controls, lighting and its controls, locking systems, and fire and life systems as they may be affected by the functions of a correctional facility.

8. Identified Long-Range Requirements

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

9. Analyzed Community Impact

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

10. Identified System Flows and Adjacency Requirements

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

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

11. Prepared Detailed Architectural Program Statements

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

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

12. Developed Phased Expansion and Occupancy Profiles

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

13. Established Design Determinants and Architectural Guidelines

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

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

PHASE III - SITE ANALYSIS

Criteria for site analysis has been identified by the Consultant with an evaluation system to provide a weighted site rating. The criteria has been provided in a separate document.

PHASE IV - SPACE STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

The Consultant has reviewed and identified applicable Federal, State and local regulations, noted sections appropriate to the design of facilities, advised of potential conflicts. The Consultant has identified and evaluated nonbinding guidelines, standards, and recommendations

from nationally prominent organizations including, but not limited to, the Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, American Bar Association, Association of Juvenile Court Judges, American Correctional Association, National Sheriffs Association, and the President's Commission related to corrections. The Consultant has assisted the State in determining which standards will be incorporated into the individual facility design.

PHASE VI - DESIGN CONSULTING

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

SUMMARY OF FINDING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The role of the Nome Youth Residential Center in the Alaska Corrections System has been defined for the purposes of long-range facility planning as follows:

"The Nome Youth Residential Center is to accommodate adjudicated juveniles who have behavioral/emotional problems and/or who are ordered by the Court System to be detained for nonviolent crimes. This facility is intended for those juveniles who do not need a secure facility, but are unable to remain in their own homes. Residents will be able to leave the facility under staff supervision or if authorized without staff supervision."
2. The Division of Corrections has identified a potential use for 10 to 11 beds in the Nome area at this time. National standards recommend that nonsecure residential facilities have a maximum capacity of 12 to 20 beds. The Division of Corrections has also identified a need for three short-term detention beds in Nome to serve the arrested juvenile prior to adjudication.
3. Space allocations reflect application of nationally recognized requirements for specific functional areas. Standards for accreditation by American Correctional Association guided program development. The resultant program provides all single rooms with a day room, living room and dining space configured in a residential manner. The program specifies 3 secure spaces for intake of arrested juveniles and 7 spaces with semi-secure capability (i.e. egress from windows is not possible). The program calls for the most normalized (homelike) residential atmosphere possible with the use of materials, color, furniture, natural light, etc. to be supportive to this atmosphere.
4. Initially 2,949 net square feet are required. This requirement could increase to 5,255 net square feet in the future. It is recommended that any increase beyond that increment be constructed in a separate facility in the Kotzebue area.

5. Consideration has been given to the potential of operating the facility through a contractual arrangement with local government or native organization, or nonprofit corporation.

PLANNING CONCEPTS

INTRODUCTION

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

Planning Basis

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

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

Thus, the first step in the development of the service program included a comprehensive review of documentation of recommended roles of the Nome Youth Residential Center within the Alaska correctional system. The three principal documents reviewed included: (see Appendix B,

*Moyer Associates, Inc., Alaska Corrections Master Plan, 1979.

**Ibid, "A Master Plan for Juvenile Corrections in Alaska," National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1979.

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

Bibliography, for detailed listing of all documentation)

- . Alaska Corrections Master Plan Draft - 1979
- . Alaska Justice Facilities Planning Study - 1978
- . Nome Youth Residential Center - Program Narrative - 1978

Table I "Facility Recommendation Matrix" summarizes future facility utilization as recommended in current and previous planning studies. As indicated, the specific recommendation included in the Nome Youth Residential Center - Program Narrative, (see Appendix A) is consistent with the generalized recommendations of previous and subsequent studies.

As such, the role of the Nome Youth Residential Center in the Alaska Juvenile Corrections system has been defined for purposes of long-range facility planning as follows:

"The Nome Youth Residential Center is to accommodate adjudicated juveniles who have behavioral/emotional problems and/or who are ordered by the Court System to be detained for nonviolent crimes. This facility is intended for those juveniles who do not need a secure facility but are unable to remain in their own homes. Residents will be able to leave the facility under staff supervision or, if authorized, without staff supervision."*

Philosophy, Goals, and Objectives

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

*Nome Eskimo Community, Inc., Planning Committee, "Nome Youth Residential Center - Program Narrative," November 1978. National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, "Standard 24.4, Nonsecure Residential Facilities" p. 706, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

- "1. Incarceration should be used only as a last resort and then for as short a time as possible, for those offenders who are demonstrably dangerous and/or whose crime(s) are so repugnant to community standards that they must be isolated and/or punished.
- "2. Community corrections programs, especially probation, parole, work release and restitution, should be utilized for the maximum possible number of offenders who can be expected to present little or no threat to public safety.
- "3. Criminal sanctions should be equitably applied to all offenders, which requires strict limitations on the discretion permitted law enforcement officers, judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys, parole decision-makers, and corrections authorities.
- "4. For those offenders who must be incarcerated, normalized institutional environments coupled with a wide range of program and work opportunities and adequate security provisions are essential. Evolving and expanding judicial standards defining the requirements for Constitutional (both federal and state) incarceration will render this increasingly imperative.
- "5. Continuing innovation, experimentation and evaluation of a range of corrections intervention strategies should be accompanied by comprehensive and systematic planning for the future of corrections, so that corrections can move beyond its traditionally reactive stance to a more positive and proactive approach to managing its own future."*

These basic philosophical tenants are underscored and focused for juvenile correctional needs in the Master Plan for Juvenile Corrections in Alaska:

- "6. Alaska's constitution, statutes and court rules mandate reformation of child and protection of society as equally weighted objectives to be achieved.
- "7. The preferred medium for obtaining these objectives - care, guidance, and correction equivalent to that which should have been provided by the parents."**

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

*Moyer Associates, Inc., Alaska Corrections Master Plan Draft, "Philosophy, Goals and Objectives of Alaska Corrections," p. 3-4.
**Ibid. "Youth Services" p. 19.

Capacity

Capacity requirements are based on the standards and guidelines as recommended by the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, (N.A.C.C.J.S.G.) and the demand estimates compiled by the Nome Eskimo Community Inc. Planning Committee.

The N.A.C.C.J.S.G. in Standard 24.4, "Nonsecure Residential Facilities," recommends community-based juvenile residential programs have a maximum bed capacity between 12 and 20 beds.

"The community-based residential program that accommodates from 12 to 20 youngsters offers a placement that minimizes the institutional atmosphere. The relatively small number of juveniles still offers an opportunity for a close but controlled interaction between staff and delinquents. It also allows the juvenile to attend public schools and to be involved in other appropriate community activities."*

The Nome Eskimo Community Inc. Planning Committee identified a total of 19 eligible juveniles from the Division of Corrections 1978 case-load of 48 from the Nome and Kotzebue areas. Of the 23 cases from Nome, 8 were identified as potentially eligible, and 11 of the 25 cases from Kotzebue. (see Appendix A) The Division of Corrections, however, has modified this estimate to 12 adjudicated juveniles from the Nome, Kotzebue area. They have also identified a need for 3 to 4 beds for arrested juveniles who are currently housed in the Nome Jail prior to adjudication.

Thus, based on nationally recommended maximum capacities for facilities of this nature, and the estimated demand, the facility is currently programmed to accommodate 10 juveniles with potential capability to add 10 beds if required.

As the contribution from the Nome and Kotzebue areas is relatively equal, the proper functional location of future juvenile residential space should be in the Kotzebue area. Provision of expanded residential space in the Kotzebue area would provide expansion space in the Nome facility through backfilling of space vacated by Kotzebue youths, and would provide residential facilities for Kotzebue youths closer to their immediate community.

*National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention," "Standard 24.4, Nonsecure Residential Facilities," p. 706, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Initial Construction Increment

As a result of the 1978 bond referendum, \$792,000 was funded for the construction and equipping of the new Nome Youth Residential Center. Of the total, site investigation and appraisal has been allocated \$17,424 - \$47,520 is allocated to equipment, and \$215,177 for project administration, contingencies, design services, etc. The balance, \$511,879, is the allocated new construction budget.* Residential facility construction costs in Nome are estimated at \$155 per gross square foot. Thus, approximately 3,300 gross square feet may be expected to be constructed within the allocated budget. Previous experience in the programming and design of similar facilities has resulted in approximately 250-300 gross square feet per bed (allocation includes square footage necessary for services, programs, administration and building support, as well as the residents bed space). As a result, an initial capacity of approximately 10-12 beds may be constructed within the funds allocated.

*Budget allocations provided through Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT/PF).

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

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

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

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

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

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

SERVICE AND ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM RATIONALE
NOME YOUTH RESIDENTIAL CENTER

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the service and architectural program for the Nome Youth Residential Center containing the information necessary to the architectural design process. Each section, covering a specific functional component, includes the relevant authoritative guidelines and standards; discussion of specific assumptions; functional requirements; significant spatial interrelationships; and special or unusual requirements for finishes, equipment, furnishings or other special features. At the end of this chapter, there is a list of all spaces included in each proposed spatial element of the Center.

ADMINISTRATION

Function

This suite of spaces will comprise the administrative management area for the Residential Center. The Director and staff responsible for administration of the Center will be housed in this location, including staff assignments, procurement of supplies and bookkeeping. Staff facilities including a shared workroom, storage area and restroom are included within the Administrative Area. A small interview room should be located in this area. Due to budget limitations, the staff office may suffice as the only administrative space included in the facility.

Space and Adjacencies

Spaces programmed comprise a typical office suite with no special or unique features. Finishes may include carpet, acoustical ceiling tile, and painted wall surfaces. The administrative suite should be centrally located between the Residential Areas and Public Areas, particularly the entrance and living room. Occupants of this area will make frequent visits to all parts of the Center as well as receive visits from all parts. This area is expected to be the initial reception point for the majority of outside visitors.

This area should provide direct visual access to the day rooms although primary supervision should be provided by the Cluster counselors.

HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Administrative Code Requirements

The Alaska Administrative Code establishes the requirements for provision of health services including health, medical and dental care.

"7 AAC 50.070. MEDICAL AND DENTAL. (a) It is the responsibility of the institution to maintain and promote the health of the children for whom it assumes responsibility. This would include the prevention of illness, the correction of defects and the provision of care and treatment for children who are ill.

"(b) Health programs of the institution shall be under the supervision of a physician or health department.

"(c) A health history shall be obtained during the intake process and should include written parental consents for emergency treatment, drug allergies of the child and an immunization history of the child.

"(d) Each child shall have an annual physical and dental examination and booster immunization as recommended by the physician or health department.

"(e) The institution shall provide for prompt medical or dental care in cases of suspected illness and emergency situations.

"(f) When a child under the custody of the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services requires medical or dental care, the institution shall first obtain the consent of the nearest Department of Health and Social Services District Office to give such care. Such care shall be the financial responsibility of the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services. In emergency situations in which the child's health is actually or potentially endangered, the institution shall obtain medical help for the child and then contact the nearest Department of Health and Social Services District Office as soon as possible.

"(g) The institution shall maintain a separate health record for each child which shall

"(1) contain at least the intake health information and a completed medical-dental history compiled during the period of residence in the institution;

"(2) be readily available to persons who deal with the child's health program. (Eff. 2/24/66, Reg. 20; am 12/26/73, Reg. 48)."

Standards and Guidelines

Proposed revisions to the Administrative Code maintain the current level of required care, however, revisions establish a strict time frame for completion of intake documentation (physical exam appointment within 72 hours of placement, completed documentation within seven days). It further specifies staff control over all prescription medications and storage in a locked case.

"Standard 24.10 Medical/Dental and Mental Health Services

"Every adjudicated delinquent committed to the State agency should have available comprehensive medical, dental, and mental health care services. Medical and dental services should provide for both diagnostic and treatment needs. Mental health services should provide for diagnosis and short-term treatment.

"Delinquents assessed to be mentally ill or mentally retarded should be returned to the family court to determine the validity of such an assessment in accordance with the procedures established in the Standard on Disposition of Mentally Ill or Mentally Retarded Juveniles."

Functional Program

The Nome Youth Home Advisory Committee has recommended that the Norton Sound Regional Hospital be utilized for health care services, and that no in-house treatment facilities be provided, other than basic first aid. Since health care facilities in the entire Nome region are limited to the Norton Sound Hospital, alternative health care delivery mechanisms are not available. The hospital will be able to provide all of the treatment and prevention needs of the residents.

Space and Adjacencies

Dedicated health care facilities are programmed within the Residential Center. A first-aid station (cabinet storage of first-aid supplies), should be located within the Administrative Area, and be clearly identified for direct access when required. A locked cabinet for prescription medication should be provided separately in a less conspicuous location within the Administrative Area.

HOUSING SERVICES

Administrative Code Requirements

The Alaska Administrative Code provides:

"7 AAC 50.052. FACILITIES. (a) The institution shall have housing and facilities adequate for the service being provided. All facilities shall conform to the fire, safety and health standards set by the Department of Health and Social Services, the Department of Public Safety and other applicable governmental agencies of the state, borough and cities."

Standards and Guidelines

The proposed revisions to the Administrative Code would expand current requirements to specifically include application of community standards, storage for personal clothing and possessions and a dedicated proper bed:

"7 AAC 50.029. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS. (a) Each residential child care facility must be constructed, arranged, and maintained so as to provide adequately for the health and safety of all children. It must be large enough to provide sufficient space for the children and their activities.

"(b) Each facility must

"(1) be furnished and equipped to accommodate the children comfortably in keeping with community standards;

"(2) provide sufficient space and a specific place for each child to keep his own clothing and personal possessions;

"(3) provide every resident with his or her own bed which must be substantially constructed, and in good repair. Clean and comfortable mattress and waterproof covering if needed, together with covers adequate for the season must be provided for each child." (Eff. _____. Register _____.)

The Institute of Judicial Administration/American Bar Association (IJA/ABA) Juvenile Justice Standards Project presents detailed guidelines for bedrooms in nonsecure residential centers. They consider room dimensions and concepts for varying age groups, as well as policies for room decoration and furnishing. The IJA/ABA Standards are as follows:

"B. Bedrooms. The group home should have a variety of bedroom sizes, for one, two or three occupants. The following sizes are merely guidelines. Precise determination of sizes and number of single, double and triple rooms will depend on program requirements and the limitations of the buildings. Single rooms should have a floor area of 100 square feet, a cubic content of 800 cubic feet, and 7 feet, 6 inches as the shortest horizontal dimension. Double rooms require approximately 160 square feet and triple rooms 240 square feet. In these two cases, 10 feet should be the shortest horizontal dimension. No bedroom should have a floor-to-ceiling height of less than 8 feet. Each bedroom must have a window and be provided with a drape or blind. Closets, windowless rooms, attics, and basements may not be used as bedrooms.

"It is suggested that each group home have approximately 50 percent of its bedrooms single and that one bedroom be a triple. The remainder can be doubles. Those guidelines should be adjusted to suit the age groups and program. Older youths will require more single rooms, and those younger, more doubles.

"Furniture for each resident should include a standard twin-size bed, a chest of drawers with at least one lockable drawer for the storage of valuables; a clothes closet, a full-length mirror, a writing table, and a chair.

"Each room should have a tackboard and picture rail to permit youths to decorate their own rooms. Decorations should be chosen by the youths. It is important that each resident have a space that is private and not available to others. The pressures of group living in group homes may be more severe than in a home setting and the need for a private space more important.

"No resident should be required to share a bed with another or to sleep on a mattress placed on the floor. Male and female residents should have separate bedrooms. No bunk-beds may be used."

The projected use for the facility will not include younger juveniles, therefore only single rooms have been programmed to provide maximum flexibility, the potential for privacy, and in conformance with the Master Plan recommendations to provide single room occupancy in all correctional facilities.

The National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, while having no explicit standards for juvenile housing, reiterates a basic design approach "that minimizes the institutional atmosphere."

Adult housing standards stipulate "80 square feet per man and a clear floor-to-ceiling height of 8 feet (Corrections, p. 358).

Functional Program

Two Residential Clusters have been programmed for development in two phases, one of 7 program beds and 3 detention beds in the first phase and one of 10 beds in the second phase. These clusters will accommodate a total of 20 juvenile boys and girls.

Residential Clusters "A" and "B" will accommodate normal daily living functions of adjudicated juvenile delinquents including sleeping, recreation, visiting and personal hygiene as well as the program functions of counseling and studying. Security in these clusters will consist only of standard commercial door locks on bedroom doors. Each resident will be provided with a key to his/her own room. Window must be designed in a manner which will prevent unauthorized egress.

Residential Cluster "A" will accommodate the normal daily living functions of the newly arrested juvenile for a short term while he/she awaits adjudication. Security in this Residential Cluster shall include three bedrooms with locks on bedroom doors and institutional toilet/lav fixtures. All glazing in these three rooms shall be security type. One bedroom will be equipped with fixed furniture designed in a manner which will minimize the potential of self-inflicted injury to the occupant.

Space and Adjacencies

The Residential Areas programmed consist of single-occupancy bedrooms with gang type toilet and shower rooms and in-room toilet facilities in the three detention rooms in Cluster "A." Bedrooms will be clustered around a common multipurpose day room space. Design provisions should be made for flexible use of Clusters "A" and "B" so that they may function together or separately. Day rooms for both Residential Clusters should have direct access to the living room.

Bedrooms require an exterior view. Floor and wall surfaces must be noncombustible in Residential Cluster "A". Carpet is recommended in all other bedrooms. (Preliminary discussion with the Alaska State Fire Marshal's office

indicates that it will be allowed.) Furnishings (except one detention bedroom in Cluster "A") should include a bed, a desk or writing surface with drawer and a storage unit providing shelving and clothes rod accommodating four sets of clothing plus arctic winter coats, pants, etc. A multipurpose cushioned chair should be provided for use by visitors and at the study desk. A small (18" x 24") stainless steel mirror should be provided in each bedroom.

The multipurpose dayroom space should accommodate sedentary activities such as table and board games, reading, writing and watching television. Furnishings should include multipurpose chairs, tables, casual and lounge seating.

The three detention bedrooms in Residential Cluster "A" should have lockable doors with no access to the keyway from inside the room. Monitoring and surveillance of room occupants will be through door or wall view panels. Room configuration must permit a complete view of the room interior with no blind corners or closets. All system hardware and all accessories such as vents, lighting fixtures, etc. must be inaccessible and tamperproof. Floors should be vinyl asbestos tile. Every effort should be made to make these rooms appear like the bedrooms in Clusters "B".

The Residential Cluster dayrooms should open to the living room of the Center and provide immediate access from the Administrative Area. Juveniles will move freely during waking hours among bedrooms, bathrooms, living, dining and recreation areas.

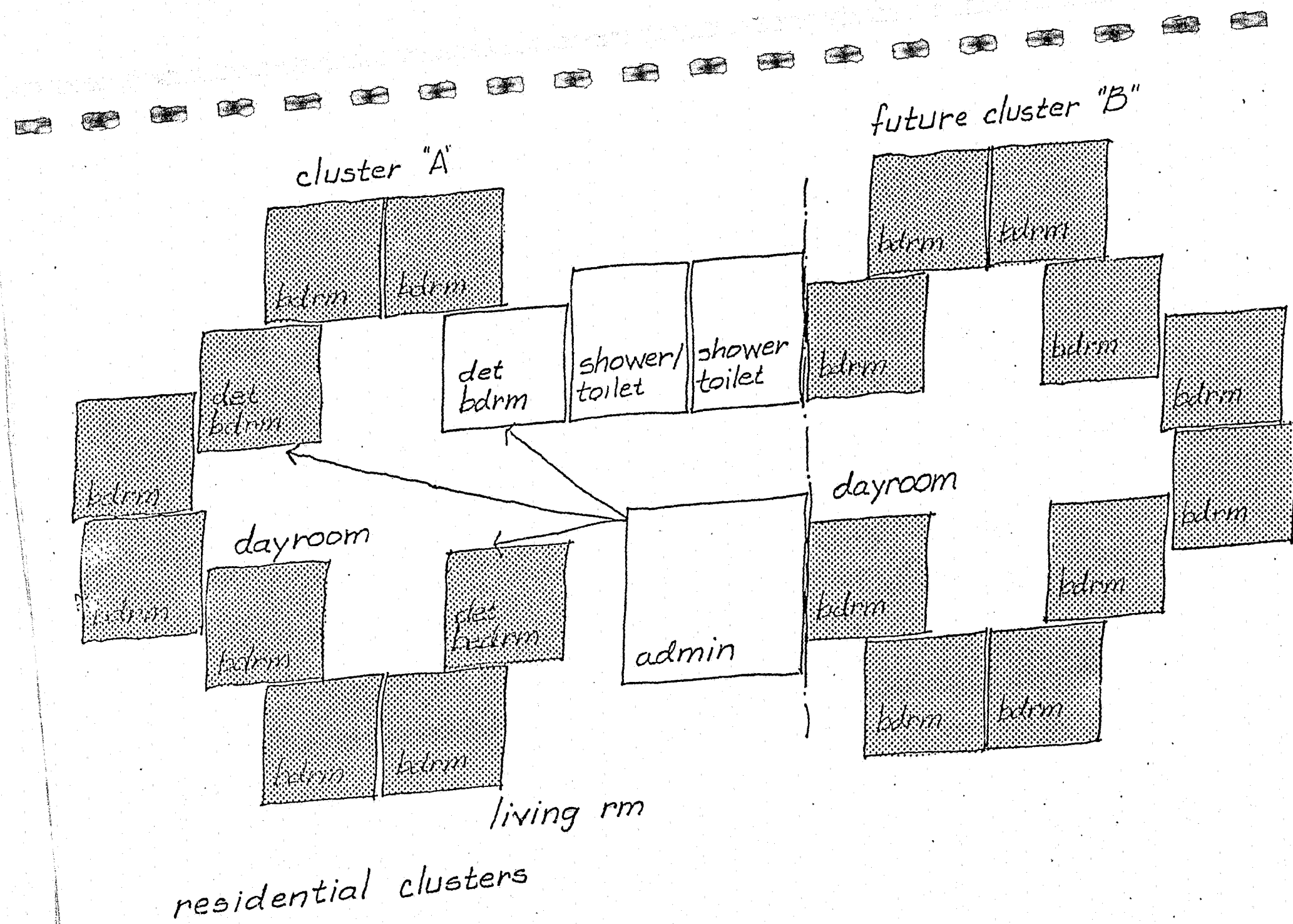
In the following figure, a schematic layout of the proposed Residential Clusters is presented.

VISITING AND PUBLIC AREAS

Administrative Code Requirements

The Alaska Administrative Code provides:

"7 AAC 50.060. MAINTENANCE OF APPROPRIATE FAMILY TIES. The institution shall make every reasonable effort to maintain meaningful ties between the child and his family. This would include provision for



letter writing between parent and child, parental visits to the child and home visits by the child when appropriate. Insofar as is possible, parents shall be involved in the planning and decision making process concerning the child and shall be kept informed of the general progress of the child. Whenever feasible, the aim and purpose of the program shall be to return the child to his own home." (Eff. 12/16/73, Reg. 48.)

Standards and Guidelines

The proposed revisions to the Administrative Code reinforce the existing Code requirements and include specific reference to maintenance of cultural ties:

"7 AAC 50.060 MAINTENANCE OF APPROPRIATE FAMILY TIES.

(d) Cultural heritage must be maintained by arranging to invite the children's parents or other members of the cultural community to conduct activities with children."

The National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals address visitation as but one form of communication:

"Standard 24.13 Communications

The State agency should encourage and make no undue prohibitions against communications, including visits, phone calls, and letters, between delinquents in its custody and their families or significant others in their lives.

"The State agency should not censor mail other than to open envelopes or packages in the presence of the delinquent to inspect for contraband materials, such as drugs or weapons. The State agency should not monitor telephone calls between the delinquent and his family or significant others."

While the IJA/ABA Juvenile Justice Standards Committee do not specify visitation guidelines, their general concepts for nonsecure settings strongly imply an active visitation. By stating that:

"A nonsecure setting is characterized by close ties to the community and its resources, and a location in a community setting. It is intended to:

- "A. create permeable boundaries between facility and community;
- "B. provide an open setting with very limited controls, usually self-imposed, on residents' movements; and
- "C. promote normalization."

Visitation may more fully actualize these objectives.

Function

The living room, interview room, and ancillary facilities are programmed to accommodate visitors and Residential Center program space. Visits by friends and families will occur primarily in the living room. Visits to the newly arrested juvenile may take place in the interview room. Group therapy sessions will also utilize the living room.

Space and Adjacencies

The living room should be an open area containing small lounge seating groups. Finishes should be durable; the floor being carpeted. Direct access should be permitted between the front entrance, the living area, public restroom and dining area. The living room and dining area should be combined into one large space. The Administrative Area should be accessible directly from the living room. The entry closet should be visible from the Administrative Area.

Material and finishes should include acoustic tile or exposed structure ceiling, gypsum board walls and carpeted floor.

EDUCATION

Administrative Code Requirements

The Alaska Administrative Code provides:

"7 AAC 50.072. EDUCATIONAL PROVISIONS. The institution shall provide education as an integral part of the group living program and the total plan for services to each child.

"(a) The child shall attend community schools whenever possible. There shall be an adequate liaison between institution and school, including participation of institution staff in school activities. Specialized programs in the school shall be utilized as needed for the individual child.

"(b) The institution shall provide the child who is in long-term residence with enough background experience so that he is able to adequately adjust to the world when he leaves the institution as a young adult. It is recommended that program efforts be devoted to the areas of sex education, health education, family life education and financial education whenever these are needed by the resident." (Eff. 12/26/73, Reg. 48.)

Standards and Guidelines

The proposed revisions to the Administrative Code clearly reinforce the existing code, however, spatial implications remain unchanged.

Other standards for education in nonsecure residential centers also stress learning at local schools, individualized tutoring, and special attention. National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals:

"Standard 24.7-Educational Programs: Each facility should have a comprehensive academic educational program. Such a program should include, but not be limited to, instruction in the following broad categories: developmental education, remedial education, special education, multi-cultural education, bilingual education, tutorial services, and higher education (community college program)."

While the Institute of Judicial Administration - American Bar Association Juvenile Justice Standards Project does not discuss academic programs specifically, it places education as an important feature of both the atmosphere and physical environment of group homes. Under Standard 4.7 "Location," they state that, "Group homes need residential locations and good access to the educational...facilities, libraries,...for program resources."

Functional Requirements

Residents of the Nome Youth Residential Center are expected to attend regular class sessions in the local schools. Tutoring and periodic special education, augmenting normally scheduled educational classes, is expected to occur both at local schools and in the Residential Center. These augmentive educational services will utilize the Center's staff, volunteers, as well as the resources of the community school. Such programming should maximize appropriate use of community resources and facilities while providing a program of individualized instruction combining needed educational services from a variety of sources.

Thus, internal programming should accommodate:

- . Tutorial Service
- . Vocational Guidance
- . Employment Aid
- . Occupational Therapy
- . Emancipation Skills Training

Space and Adjacencies

As residents will be attending local schools for educational programs, only counseling, tutorial and homework space will be required in the facility. Residents should be able to study in their rooms as well as in the dining room. The dining room has been programmed to serve a number of functions including meeting room, study/work area as well as dinner. To facilitate use of the dining room for study purposes, it has been designed to accommodate book shelves for reference material. Location of the dining room contiguous with the living area, will allow the capability to utilize both rooms, as a single area, for large meetings or functions. (Refer to Food Service Section for further programmatic requirements of the dining room.)

COUNSELING

Administrative Code Requirements

The Administrative Code provides:

"7 AAC 50.086. REQUIREMENTS OF INSTITUTIONS OFFERING A SPECIALIZED PROGRAM. (a) A specialized program means that the institution develops means of providing more to the individual child in the way of augmented resources in such areas as social group work, psychology, psychiatry, education, medical-dental care and related services, recreation, etc. Each institution offering a specialized program shall have a statement of the theoretical framework within which its primary services, purpose and goals shall operate.

"(b) Integration of services to accomplish stated goals: The services of the institution shall provide for each child and his family such help as they may need with their particular problems, on the basis of a purposeful plan arrived at by conscious deliberation of the staff team. The responsibility for integrating the total service, including aftercare, for and with the child shall be delegated to an appropriate staff member; the administrator, or social worker or the person in charge of the daily living program."

Standards and Guidelines

The proposed revisions to the Administrative Code extend and reinforce the existing code requirements without affecting necessary spatial elements.

Counseling and other rehabilitative services are identified as key programmatic functions of institutional programs for adjudicated juveniles by recognized national authorities as well.

National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals:

"Standard 24.11-Rehabilitative Services: The State agency should provide or assure the provision of an array of rehabilitative services available on a voluntary basis to all delinquents placed in residential setting. These services should include, but not be limited to: individual counseling, small group counseling, community group counseling, drug abuse programs, religious services, and student government."

The Institute of Judicial Administration - American Bar Association (IJA/ABA) Juvenile Justice Standards Project emphasis "normalization" in terms traditionally associated with counseling:

- "A. the development of individuality and self respect among juveniles;
- "B. respecting rights of privacy;
- "C. allowing for the expression of cultural identity;"

Functional Program

Individual and group counseling as well as family counseling is expected to be provided as part of a total correctional program through Norton Sound Family Services. The program will consist of the following components as described in the Nome Youth Residential Center - Program Narrative (See Appendix A):

"Our program is designed to deal primarily with youth between 12-17 years old who are having problems of personal adjustment and who have shown some anti-social or delinquent behavior.

"Our goals are:

- "1. Modify the attitudinal, emotional and behavioral problems of our residents in order that they may function within the boundaries of our society.
- "2. Assist dysfunctional families of our resident youth when distance permits.
- "3. Provide an appropriate educational experience in our local schools. (See "Education" Section)
- "4. Train our residents in appropriate social skills."

Counseling is expected to take place bi-weekly for group sessions, and weekly for individual meetings, with extended availability of staff for additional hours. Due to the high percentage of alcohol law violations by juveniles in the Nome area (41.3% of all juvenile arrests), special counseling will be provided for those juveniles with alcohol problems. Internal spaces need to be provided to accommodate:

- . Individual Counseling
- . Group Counseling
- . Family Counseling
- . Big Brother/Sister Program

Space and Adjacencies

The majority of counseling services are not expected to be scheduled ongoing activities. As a result, reliance is placed on existing spaces including the resident's rooms as well as common-use spaces such as the dining and living rooms where scheduled or spontaneous individual and group sessions may occur.

RECREATION

Administrative Code Requirements

The Alaska Administrative Code provides:

"7 AAC 50.074. RECREATION. Play or recreation is a learning experience as important as formal education. It should be an integrated part of the total living experience of the child. Every institution needs to provide for a variety of recreational and leisure time experiences in keeping with the needs and abilities of the child. Such experiences should include spontaneous "free" play and a planned recreational program. When appropriate to the needs of the child, both indoor and outdoor play areas with suitable equipment shall be provided." (Eff. 12/26/72, Reg. 48)

Standards and Guidelines

The proposed revisions to the Administrative Code significantly reduce individual program discretion implied in the current code (should, when appropriate, etc.):

"7 AAC 50.074. RECREATION. Play or recreation is a learning experience as important as formal education, and must be an integrated part of the total living experience of the child. The facility must develop a written recreational plan which provides for a variety of recreational and leisure time experiences appropriate to the age, needs and abilities of the child. The plan must allow for spontaneous "free" play as well as a supervised recreational program which provides adequate physical exercise. Both indoor and outdoor play areas with suitable equipment must be utilized." (Eff. 12/26/73, Register 48; am _____, Register _____.)

The National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals standard for recreation is:

"Standard 24.12 Recreation and Leisure Time Activities The State agency should provide or assure the provision of a wide range of recreation and leisure time activities for delinquents committed to its custody. These activities should be balanced between individual and team activities.

The IJA/ABA Juvenile Justice Standards Project does not discuss recreation from the policy standpoint taken by the National Advisory Committee, but instead discusses in detail the provision of adequate space. This material is especially useful for functional planning, and is included below.

"C. Living area. The living area should be large enough to be used by all the residents at one time. Few guidelines are available, but 50 square feet per resident is suggested. The space should be contiguous but should not be planned as one large room. It should lend itself to a wide variety of uses - talking, reading, entertaining guests, meetings of all the residents and staff, and private conversation. In this way disputes over space use can be reduced.

"The space should be furnished for relaxation in a manner similar to a living room in a private residence, with easy chairs, low tables, and storage closets for games and magazines.

"D. Indoor activity space. An activity room distinct from the living areas should be provided. The furnishings and equipment should be suited to the age and interests of residents and include a television set, parlor games, arts and crafts, and table tennis. Only limited facilities are required and this amenity should not duplicate facilities

provided in a gymnasium or in community centers, libraries, movie theaters, swimming pools, etc., available in the community. See Commonwealth of Virginia 'Minimum Standards for Group Homes,' p. 13; and 'Maryland Group Homes,' p. 183.

"E. Outdoor areas. Outdoor recreation should not duplicate facilities in the community. Grounds should be consistent with other dwellings in the neighborhood. Grounds should be kept attractive and clean and provided with an all-weather surface and a basketball net."

Function

Recreation can involve a variety of activities ranging from sedentary to active, solitary to group, indoor and outdoor and quiet to noisy. The basic categories of recreation anticipated are:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Examples</u>
1. Solitary/Sedentary	Reading, Writing, Hobbies
2. Group/Sedentary	Table Games, Television, Crafts
3. Solitary/Active	Physical Conditioning
4. Group/Active	Sports and Athletics

The Nome Youth Home Advisory Committee anticipates the cooperation of the Nome Community Center for recreational assistance, and both the Kegoyah Kozga Library and the Northwest Regional Resource Center for films and other forms of entertainment.

Space and Adjacencies

Sedentary activities (table games, television, etc.) are programmed to occur in the day space within each housing cluster at a minimum of 15 square feet per rated capacity. Semi-active recreation (table tennis, etc.) may be accommodated within the multipurpose/dining area.

Principal active recreational activities of the residents such as physical conditioning, sports and athletics is expected to occur through existing community recreational resources. For the majority of the juveniles this will be through their school recreational and athletic programs.

Outdoor recreational space should also be available at the Residential Center. To facilitate use in the Nome environment, the proposed outdoor area should be platformed and partially covered. A space of approximately 2,000 square feet (36' x 56') would provide a minimal area for volleyball, or half court basketball as well as space for cookouts, lounging and family visits when weather permits.

This space should open off either the living room or the multipurpose/dining room, dependent upon final architectural design. Secondary visual supervision should be afforded from the Administrative Area.

FOOD SERVICES

Administrative Code Requirements

The Alaska Administrative Code provides:

"7 AAC 50.066. NUTRITION AND FOOD. (a) Menu and snack planning should be the responsibility of a person knowledgeable in the field of dietetics and nutrition, or in consultation with such a person.

"(b) Decentralized eating areas are preferred whenever possible, and shall be provided when program goals demand it.

"(c) Facilities for and methods of food preparation shall conform to the standards of the Department of Health and Social Services of the State of Alaska (and local health departments where they exist.)

"(d) Adequate recognition shall be made of the emotional and therapeutic value of food. The approach to the use of food shall embody these values. This may require that effort be made to secure foods which reflect the eating habits of the child prior to placement." (Eff. 2/24/66, Reg. 20; am 12/16/73, Reg. 48)

Standards and Guidelines

Proposed revisions to the Administrative Code expand upon existing code requirements and add significant emphasis to the recognition of different cultural diets:

"7 AAC 50.069. NUTRITION. (a) Children must be provided food of adequate quality and in sufficient quantity to supply the nutrients needed for growth and development. The basic four food groups and Type A school lunch plan are to be used as guidelines for meal planning to meet the Recommended Dietary Allowances of the National Academy of Science, so that

"(1) breakfast and dinner are prepared and served on site;

"(2) lunch also is prepared and served on site unless provided in an off-facility campus school program;

"(3) meals are cooked, except that occasional cold meals may be provided.

"(b) Food may not be given as a reward or denied as a punishment.

"(c) A program of teaching good nutrition skills must be developed to instruct all children in the basic principles of good nutrition and its role in good health.

"(d) Menus reflecting actual meals served must be kept on file for one year.

"(e) Effort must be made to secure foods which reflect the eating habits of children prior to receiving children for care." (Eff. _____, Register _____.)

"7 AAC 50.083. NATIVE ALASKAN AND OTHER CULTURALLY DISTINCT CHILDREN. (a) Residential child care facilities must address the needs of Native Alaskan and other culturally distinct children."

"(c) When the number of culturally distinct children in care meets or exceeds 30 percent, the facility must demonstrate attempts to locate foods the children are accustomed to and to incorporate them into the menu along with foods which are new."

"(f) When one or more children in a facility have a culturally distinct background, but the percentage is less than 30 percent, the facility must develop an individualized plan for each child which includes elements of the above." (Eff. _____, Register _____.)

The National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals provides standards for food services as follows:

"Standard 24.16 Food Services.

All delinquents in facilities of the State agency should be provided a nutritionally adequate diet that offers choices and is varied enough to be acceptable to the ethnic and religious groups represented in the facility's population. The measure of adequacy should be the recommended daily dietary allowance established by the Food and Nutritional Board of the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council."

Standards developed by the IJA/ABA Juvenile Justice Standards Project offer specific space planning guidelines:

"F. Dining room. The dining room should be a cheerful, family-like room with sufficient floor and table space for staff and youths to take meals together. Food should be served family style. Tables for four persons should be used because they can be combined into a variety of seating arrangements. Staff and residents will eat food prepared from the same menu. Provision should be made for occasional meals and snacks after school or before bed. See 'Maryland Group Homes,' p. 182 and Kentucky, 'Standards for Child Caring and Child Placing Institutions and Agencies,' p. 35.

"G. Kitchen and food storage. Kitchen design facilities and equipment should permit sanitary preparation and storage of food. Refrigeration and freezing equipment should insure safe and sanitary food storage. The dishwasher, stove, oven, garbage, and trash disposal should conform to public health codes. It is recommended that expert advice be sought in planning kitchen and food storage areas. A locked room for food storage should be provided."

Function

The kitchen and dining room include all space elements for storage, preparation, serving and consumption of meals in the Residential Center. These areas will also be utilized for instruction in basic principles of nutrition to the resident juveniles.

Space and Adjacencies

The kitchen has been sized for food preparation of 45 meals per day in the initial increment and 65 meals per day in the future. Food preparation area equipment should be provided for necessary assembling of ingredients, washing of fruits and vegetables, cutting and slicing and various types of cooking including frying, grilling, baking, roasting, etc.

Counters should be at heights to accommodate juveniles and should provide for easy visual supervision. This may be accomplished through clustering work areas around the perimeter of the kitchen leaving the center open for circulation and supervision.

The floor should be of exposed concrete or ceramic tile, walls gypsum board, with an exposed structural ceiling. Access from the kitchen should be open to the food serving area and dining room. Similarly, access to food storage and trash disposal area should be direct.

Refrigeration and freezer storage has been sized to accommodate a two-week storage requirement. Flooring should be of a nonslip kind. Access should be controlled and provisions made for emergency exiting. The refrigerator/freezer should be immediately adjacent to the food preparation area. Finishes and material should be to manufacturer's specification.

Dry storage of food stuffs should provide immediate access to the food preparation and service/delivery area. Double doors should be provided along with shelving and provisions for pallet storage. Floors will be nonslip with secured access. Walls and ceiling should be gypsum board with an exposed concrete or vinyl asbestos tile floor.

Additional storage will be provided by the Division of Corrections in warehousing facilities elsewhere in the community.

Sized to accommodate 15 in the initial increment and 25 in the future, the dining room is expected to serve a number of functions beyond dining to include classroom, study area and general-purpose meeting/visiting area. Therefore, equipment and finishes providing the flexibility to meet the range of activities expected in the dining room is required. Provide furnishings that can easily be arranged or stored when not required. Dining should be at small, round tables (family-style) seating about four persons each. Chairs should be durable but comfortable, padded and together with the tables should be usable for other programs conducted in the space.

The dining room should be directly accessible to the serving area and separated from the living area by means of a sliding acoustical partition. Provide acoustic tile ceiling, gypsum board walls and resilient tile flooring.

Walls will provide shelf space for reference materials (i.e., encyclopedias, dictionaries). A blackboard and projection screen are required for classroom and recreational use.

HOUSEKEEPING

Administrative Code Requirements

The Alaska Administrative Code provides:

"7 AAC 50.052. FACILITIES. (a) The institution shall have housing and facilities adequate for the service being provided. All facilities shall conform to the fire, safety and health standards set by the Department of Health and Social Services, the Department of Public Safety and other applicable governmental agencies of the state, borough and cities.

"(b) Construction of the physical plant shall be in accordance with the standards set forth in the 13 Alaska Administrative Code, Public Safety, Chapter 2. All new construction and repairs or alterations to existing structures shall be in compliance with standards which would provide the maximum amount of fire protection and safety and shall be submitted to the fire marshal for approval prior to construction to insure compliance with the fire safety code. Such plans also shall be submitted to the division at least 60 days before construction begins. Such plans for new construction shall also be submitted to the State Sanitarian's office for advice and approval.

"(c) All aspects of sanitation and health requirements shall comply with the appropriate provisions of the Titles 7 and 18 of the Alaska Administrative Code.

"(1) water supply: 7 AAC 14, Water Supply;

"(2) toilet facilities, waste disposal facilities:
18 AAC 60, Waste Disposal: 7 AAC 17 and 18 AAC 80
Water Pollution Control;

"(3) food service: 7 AAC 15 Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics
and 7 AAC 25 and 11 AAC 32 Dairy Products and Food Service;

"(4) insect and rodent control: 7 AAC 20, Insect and
Rodent Control;

"(5) general sanitation: 7 AAC 22, General Sanitation,
Plumbing, Schools Public Lavatories, Swimming Pools and
Bathing Areas, Mattresses;

"(6) all hazardous objects and substances and poisonous
material as paints, oil, inflammable materials, poisons, drugs,
guns, and knives, shall be stored under lock and key in a suitable container.

"(7) AAC 50.068 CLOTHING. It is the responsibility of the institution to furnish each child with clothing comparable in quality, quantity and appearance to that worn by other children in the community." (Eff. 12/26/73, Reg. 48.)

Standards and Guidelines

The proposed revisions to the Administrative Code expand current code requirements to include proper bedding and maintenance of clothing:

"7 AAC 50.029. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS.

"(3) provide every resident with his or her own bed which must be substantially constructed, and in good repair. Clean and comfortable mattress and waterproof covering if needed, together with covers adequate for the season must be provided for each child." (Eff. _____, Register _____).

"7 AAC 50.027. SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

"(a) A residential child care facility providing care for six or more unrelated children must meet the standards for sanitation and environmental protection as required in 7 AAC 22.545-680.

"(b) When the division receives a license application or when remodeling or new facility construction is completed, an environmental health inspection of the premises will be made by the Environmental Health Section of the department or its designee to determine conformity with existing standards." (Eff. _____, Register ____.)

"7 AAC 50.068. CLOTHING. (a) A residential child care facility must expend for the child such funds as are provided by the State, child placement agency, or the person who has made an independent placement, for the purchase of clothing so that children in its care are comfortably and appropriately clothed.

"(b) The residential facility must maintain each child's supply of clothing.

"(c) Children must be offered the opportunity to participate in the selection of their clothing and when possible in the purchase of clothing.

"(d) The facility must keep a record of expenditures and actual clothing purchases for each child." (Eff. 12/26/73, Register 48; am _____, Register _____)

The National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has the following standard for housekeeping:

"Standard 24.15 Health, Safety, and Sanitation
All residential facilities in which delinquents committed to the State agency are placed should conform to existing health, safety, and sanitation codes, both in facility structure and program operation. The State agency and other agencies responsible for administering such codes should inspect each facility at least once a year."

The IJA/ABA Juvenile Justice Standards Project includes laundry facilities as one of the basic requirements for nonsecure residential centers. Their standard is:

"I. Laundry facilities. The group home should have a laundry room equipped with a heavy duty washer and dryer to handle the laundry needs of all persons living there. A room of 150 to 200 square feet is suggested."

Function

Included in housekeeping are the laundry, general storage and janitorial requirements of the Center. Spaces programmed provide for soiled laundry storage, washers, dryers, clean laundry storage, janitorial supply and equipment storage, trash holding and a receiving dock.

Space and Adjacencies

The laundry space will be used by the staff or juveniles and has been based on an approximate demand of 25 pounds per week per person. In addition to the washer and dryer area, space is programmed for soiled laundry storage, and space for folding clothes and oversized linen. A double laundry sink is required along with closet storage for paper products and cleaning supplies (approximately a one-year's supply). Both a floor drain and an outside shutoff of all water service to the room is required. Flooring should be exposed concrete, walls of either the same, masonry or gypsum board, the ceiling being exposed structural. The laundry should be accessible from the Residential Areas.

Bedding and housekeeping storage has been sized to accommodate two sets of linen and heavy blankets for each resident. Receiving area: An area sufficient in size for one delivery at a time is needed for delivery and temporary storage of food, laundry, supplies and equipment. A loading dock is not required. Trash holding room: Since the area is designed for temporary storage only, a relatively small space will be sufficient. Janitorial closet: The area to be provided, in conjunction with janitorial cleaning supply

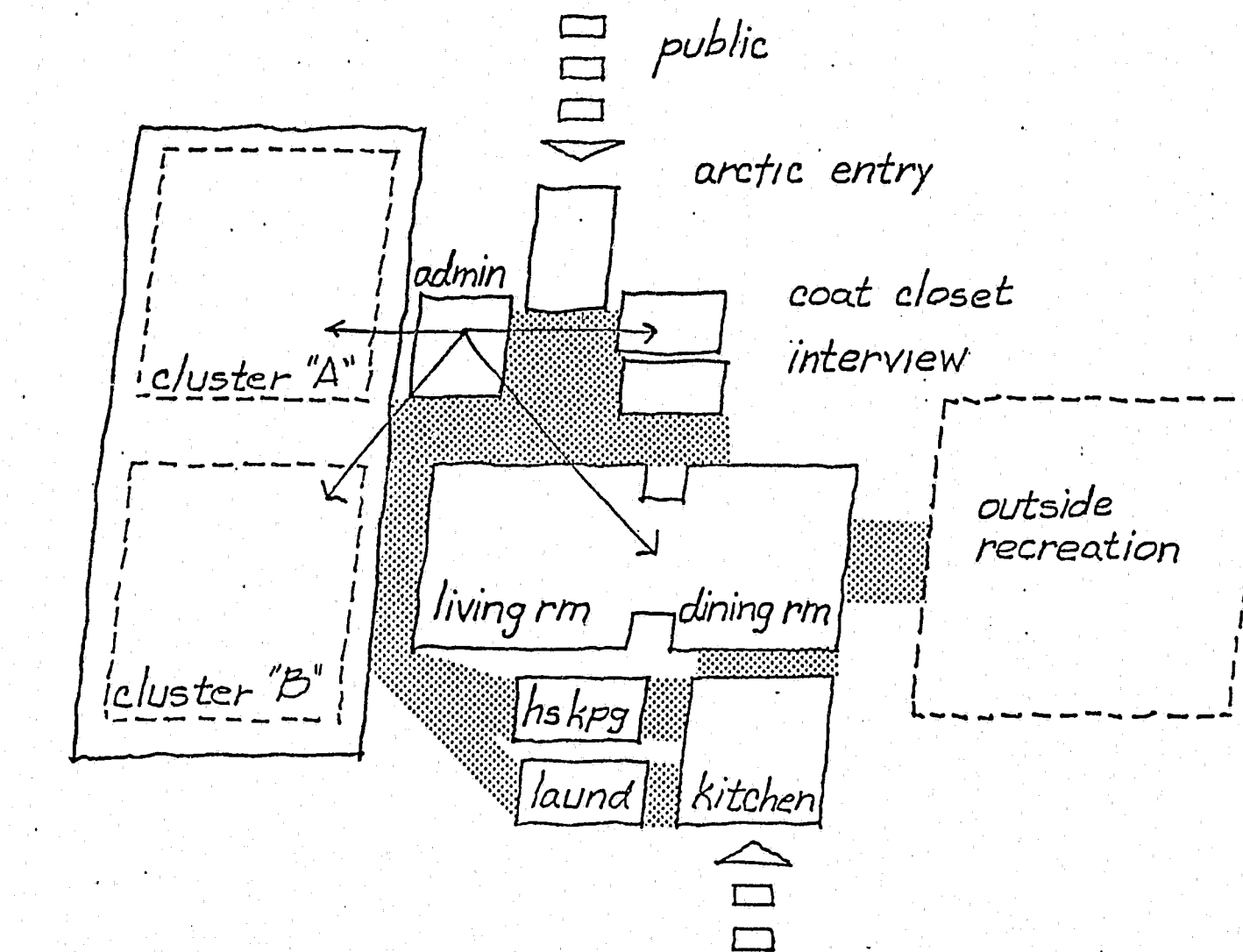
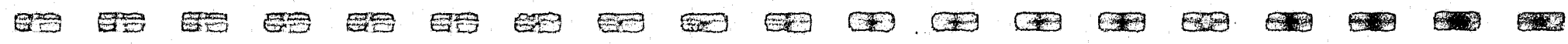
storage in the laundry room, will be adequate for all foreseeable custodial storage needs.

The best location of the receiving area will provide direct access to the Center storage areas, principally the Food Storage Areas. The laundry/general storage room and janitorial room shall be adjacent to the receiving area along with the trash storage room.

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

Adjacency Requirements

The diagrams on the following page illustrate the important desirable adjacency relationships between major space elements in the facility. Specific important adjacency requirements are discussed in more detail in each of the preceding sections.



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adjacencies

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS			
	CODE	NET AREA	Initial		Future	
			NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.	NO. OF SPACES	NET SQ. FT.
ADMINISTRATION				250		606
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER "A"				1,450		1,450
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER "B"				-		1,187
PUBLIC AREAS				369		619
FOOD SERVICE				518		981
HOUSEKEEPING				362		412
TOTAL N.S.F.				2,949		5,255

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS			
	CODE	NET AREA	Initial NO. OF SPACES	Initial NET SQ. FT.	Future NO. OF SPACES	Future NET SQ. FT.
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>						
1. DIRECTOR		120	1	(120)	1	120
2. SECRETARY		70			1	70
3. STAFF OFFICE		120	1	120	1	120
4. SUPPLY/AUDIO VISUAL EQUIPMENT STORAGE		60	(1)	(60)	1	60
5. STAFF TOILET		35	(1)	(35)	1	35
6. INTERVIEW		80	1	80	1	80
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.				200		485
PLUS 25% INTERNAL CIRCULATION				50		121
TOTAL				250		606

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS			
	CODE	NET AREA	Initial NO. OF SPACES	Initial NET SQ. FT.	Future NO. OF SPACES	Future NET SQ. FT.
<u>RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER "A"</u>						
6. SINGLE OCCUPANCY BEDROOM		80	10	800	10	800
7. GIRLS' TOILET/SHOWER (15 sq. ft./Occupant)			1	105	1	105
8. BOYS' TOILET/SHOWER (15 sq. ft./Occupant)			1	105	1	105
9. DAY ROOM (a5 sq. ft./Occupant)			1	150	1	150
<u>SUBTOTAL N.S.F.</u>				1,160		1,160
<u>PLUS 25% INTERNAL CIRCULATION</u>				290		290
<u>TOTAL</u>				1,450		1,450

SPACE FUNCTION	SPACE UNIT		SPACE NEEDS			
	CODE	NET AREA	Initial NO. OF SPACES	Initial NET SQ. FT.	Future NO. OF SPACES	Future NET SQ. FT.
<u>RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER "B"</u>						
10. SINGLE OCCUPANCY BEDROOM		80	-	-	10	800
11. DAY ROOM (15 sq. ft./Occupant)					1	150
12. TOILET SHOWER (Shared with Residential Cluster "A")						
SUBTOTAL N.S.F.						950
PLUS 25% INTERNAL CIRCULATION						237
TOTAL						1,187

BUILDING DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS
NOME YOUTH RESIDENTIAL CENTER
ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES AND DESIGN DETERMINANTS

CLIMATE

Temperatures in Nome vary from the extremes of -46°F. in the winter to 86°F. in the summer, however, generally the summer temperature ranges from 39°F. to 56°F., and the winter temperature varies from -3°F. to 14°F. Annual heating degree days are approximately 14,325 based on 65°F. interior temperature.

Annual precipitation in Nome averages approximately 16" which includes 54" of snow.

The average wind is from the north at 9 knots, with extreme winds occurring from the west, southwest at 46 knots. Blowing snow, drifting and extreme wind chill factors are common in Nome.

The above considerations require special design considerations.

1. Orientation of building and entries to minimize problems with drifting snow.
2. Protection of entries from blowing wind and snow.
3. Providing parking and exterior circulation space which can be easily cleared of snow.
4. Providing roof drainage that will minimize ice damming and glaciating, particularly at entries and exterior play and circulation areas.
5. Provide adequate thermal protection for the entire facility, particularly locations where utilities may be exposed between heated space and ground.

6. Provide adequate backup capability in the heating system to assure continuous 24-hour operation.
7. Fuel oil storage must be supplied in an easily accessible location which will not be subjected to drifting.
8. Low outside temperatures necessitate limiting the number and size of fenestrations. The fenestrations which are provided should be located in a manner which will make maximum benefit of natural light and allow the penetration of natural light into the interior of the building.

FOUNDATION CONDITIONS

Soils in Nome vary from sandy silt with an active layer of varying depth over permanently frozen ground to large deposits of gravelly mine tailings over stabilized unfrozen earth. If the building is located over unfrozen ground, conventional strip footings extending below the active layer will suffice; with a "permafrost" site requiring the building to be lifted above grade on pilings to allow continuous cold air circulation under the building.

The varying soil conditions in the Nome area make an adequate subsurface exploration essential.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE COMMUNITY

The Nome Youth Residential Center will impact the community both socially and aesthetically. The extent to which the social impact is positive is largely a matter of Division of Corrections policies and community-related programs. Such programs as bringing volunteers into the facility with cultural and educational programs can have a positive impact on the community as well as the facility residents. The architecture can facilitate such programs by providing an atmosphere which will welcome the volunteer and by providing the necessary flexibility to allow for small group performances, volunteer participation in arts/crafts programs, etc.

The aesthetic impact of the facility upon the community will affect both the self-image of the facility residents and the manner in which the general public perceives both Corrections as an institution and correctional staff and facility residents as individuals. The aesthetics of the facility can therefore be supportive to both the residents and community-based programs.

All public facilities within a community affect the general quality of the environment and in turn the quality of life within the community. The unhappy necessity of holding and detaining the juvenile delinquent must therefore not have a negative effect on the built environment, but emphasize the positive program elements of a "normalized," wholesome, and comfortable environment.

The public entry into the facility should be attractive, obvious, and related to pedestrian circulation. Security features of the building should be as unobtrusive as possible.

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

SITE

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

The facility must be configured on the site in a manner that will afford the residents complete privacy from the public. The facility should be located on the site in a manner that allows direct access by the public to the public entry, while limiting public access to the intake entry and the playground area. Police must have direct access to the intake entry.

The immediate parking needs are for 6 staff automobiles, 3 visitor/volunteer automobiles, and 1 institution van. Parking must be well lighted and located in a manner which allows for surveillance from within the facility. Adequate space and circulation for taxi dropoff and pickup must be provided.

CODES, ORDINANCE AND REGULATIONS

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

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

FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

Assumptions

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

1. A new facility is planned, no existing facility is available which could be remodeled to meet the needs of juveniles remanded to the Division of Corrections in the Nome area. It was further assumed that the existing Nome Jail could not be adequately altered or expanded to serve as an intake facility for Nome area juveniles.

2. Male and female adjudicated juvenile delinquents will be housed in the facility in a nonsecure manner. Freedom to leave the facility to go to school and participate in community or family activities may be granted on a case-by-case basis. General freedom within the facility and grounds will be allowed, but the capability of restricting a resident to the facility interior or his/her room will be inherent in the facility design.

Male and female juvenile arrestees may be lodged in the facility prior to adjudication. The facility will include the capability to house up to four such individuals in a secure manner for a short term while the juvenile awaits disposition of his/her case. This security capability will allow for the flexibility to integrate the arrestee into the adjudicated population for program activities whenever possible.

3. The facility will be subject to the laws of the State of Alaska, Division of Corrections regulations and other regulations as they specifically apply.

PHASED DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

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

ADMINISTRATION

Director	120 net sq. ft.
Supply/Audio Visual	60 net sq. ft.
Staff Toilet	60 net sq. ft.
Intake Processing	<u>70</u> net sq. ft.
Total	310 net sq. ft.
Plus 25% Internal Circulation	<u>77</u> net sq. ft.
TOTAL	387 net sq. ft.

If these spaces are not constructed at this time, it is recommended that they be constructed as soon as funding is available, or that they are considered as priority spaces for future construction. Architectural planning for these spaces should be included in at least the schematic design phase of the architectural design of the initial construction increment.

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

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

The growth in facility and program needs does not necessarily coincide with logical and economical construction increments. Therefore, spaces which cannot be logically added to the facility should be integrated into the facility either in the initial increment or by future remodeling.

The minimization of future remodeling cost can be realized either by preinvestment space in a previous increment or by recognition of potential remodeling problems in the initial design, thus facilitating remodeling when it occurs.

The following table indicates the required net incremental growth for each phase and identifies spaces to be changed or displaced by remodeling and spaces to be added. Space which can be considered as reasonable preinvestment spaces in the initial increment have also been identified.

Incremental Space Growth Summary

Future needs recommended to be preinvested in initial increment:

<u>Space Function</u>	<u>Preinvestment Net Additional Area</u>
Administration	
Secretary	70 net sq. ft.
Residential Cluster "B"	
Intake Processing	70 net sq. ft.
Housekeeping	
Bedding and Housekeeping Storage	<u>40</u> net sq. ft.
Subtotal	180 net sq. ft.
Plus 25% Internal Function	<u>45</u> net sq. ft.
TOTAL	225 net sq. ft.

NOME, ALASKA
NOME YOUTH CENTER
FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SPACE FUNCTION	INCREMENTAL SPACE GROWTH				REMARKS
	RECOMMENDED FIRST INCREMENT PREINVESTMENT		FUTURE		
	BUILD IN PHASE I NET AREA	PLAN FOR FUTURE REMODEL NET AREA	REMODEL SPACE NET AREA	ADD SPACE NET AREA	
ADMINISTRATION					
DIRECTOR	(120)*			120	FUTURE AREA IS TOO SMALL TO CONSIDER AS FUTURE ADDITION.
SECRETARY	(70)			70	
SUPPLY/AUDIO					
VISUAL					
EQUIPMENT	(60)*			120	
STAFF TOILET	(35)*			35	
TOTAL N.S.F. PLUS 25% INTERNAL CIRCULATION	70 <u>17</u> 87			345 <u>86</u> 431	

*INDICATES POTENTIAL SOFT SPACE NOT INCLUDED IN RECOMMENDED FIRST INCREMENT PREINVESTMENT.

NOME, ALASKA
NOME YOUTH CENTER
FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SPACE FUNCTION	INCREMENTAL SPACE GROWTH				REMARKS
	RECOMMENDED FIRST INCREMENT PREINVESTMENT		FUTURE		
	BUILD IN PHASE I NET AREA	PLAN FOR FUTURE REMODEL NET AREA	REMODEL SPACE NET AREA	ADD SPACE NET AREA	
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER "B"					
INTAKE PROCESSING	(70)*			70	SPACE IS TOO SMALL TO REASONABLY ADD IN FUTURE.
SUBTOTAL N.S.F. PLUS 25% INTERNAL CIRCULATION TOTAL				70 17 87	

*INDICATES POTENTIAL "SOFT" SPACE NOT INCLUDED IN RECOMMENDED FIRST INCREMENT PREINVESTMENT.

NOME, ALASKA
NOME YOUTH CENTER
FACILITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SPACE FUNCTION	INCREMENTAL SPACE GROWTH				REMARKS
	RECOMMENDED FIRST INCREMENT PREINVESTMENT		FUTURE		
	BUILD IN PHASE I NET AREA	PLAN FOR FUTURE REMODEL NET AREA	REMODEL SPACE NET AREA	ADD SPACE NET AREA	
RESIDENTIAL CLUSTER "C"					
SINGLE OCCUPANCY BEDROOMS				800	
TOILET ROOM				150	
SUBTOTAL N.S.F. PLUS 25% INTERNAL CIRCULATION TOTAL				950 237 1,187	

SPACE FUNCTION	INCREMENTAL SPACE GROWTH				REMARKS
	RECOMMENDED FIRST INCREMENT PREINVESTMENT		FUTURE		
	BUILD IN PHASE I NET AREA	PLAN FOR FUTURE REMODEL NET AREA	REMODEL SPACE NET AREA	ADD SPACE NET AREA	
FOOD SERVICE					
KITCHEN					
REFRIGERATOR/ FREEZER		50		50	
DRY STORAGE		50		50	
FOOD PREP AREA		50		50	
SERVING AREA		40		40	
DINING ROOM				180	
TOTAL N.S.F. PLUS 25% INTERNAL CIRCULATION TOTAL		190 <u>47</u> 237		370 <u>92</u> 462	

SPACE FUNCTION	INCREMENTAL SPACE GROWTH				REMARKS
	RECOMMENDED FIRST INCREMENT PREINVESTMENT		FUTURE		
	BUILD IN PHASE I NET AREA	PLAN FOR FUTURE REMODEL NET AREA	REMODEL SPACE NET AREA	ADD SPACE NET AREA	
HOUSEKEEPING BEDDING AND HOUSEKEEPING STORAGE		(40)		40	SPACE IS TOO SMALL FOR EFFICIENT FUTURE ADDITION.
SUBTOTAL N.S.F. PLUS 25% INTERNAL CIRCULATION TOTAL		(40) (10) 50		40 10 50	

PROJECT BUDGET ESTIMATE

Construction Cost & Preliminary Estimate*

Assumptions

This preliminary cost estimate is based on the foregoing architectural and service programs as well as several assumptions regarding the nature of construction required. The preliminary estimate is based on the following assumptions.

1. Wood pile foundation.
2. Wood frame wall and roof construction.
3. Minimal security systems and apparatus.
4. Type V, one-hour construction.
5. No major fluctuations in the economy.
6. A healthy competitive bidding climate.
7. Construction will commence in spring of 1980.

Definitions:

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

Internal Function (Circulation): A factor applied to Net Area to allow for functional circulation to, from and around the space.

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

Gross Area Factor: A factor applied to Total Net Area to allow for wall thickness, mechanical and electrical space, and primary building circulation (lobby, major fire corridors, etc).

*Preliminary Cost Estimate by Construction Management Consultants Inc.

Construction Cost

ITEM	COST/SQUARE FOOT
Material	27.46
Labor	33.56
General Conditions	79.32
Profit	<u>19.14</u>
Total New Construction Cost/Square Foot	\$159.48

Options:

The preliminary project budget has been estimated in three ways:

Option 1: Build to meet basic project needs but delete spaces defined as "soft space," i.e., those not required by nationally recognized codes or standards. Preinvest no space to ease problems of future expansion.

Option 2: Build to meet current project needs only. Do not preinvest in space to ease problems of future growth.

Option 3: Build to meet current needs and preinvest project funds to ease problems of future growth.

Option 1:

Total Net Area	2,949 sq. ft.
Plus 20% Gross Area Factor	<u>589</u>
Gross Area	3,538 sq. ft.

Estimated Total Cost $\$159.48 \times 3,538 \text{ sq. ft.} = \$564,240.24$

Option 2:

Total Net Area	3,336 sq. ft.
Plus 20% Gross Area Factor	<u>667</u>
Gross Area	4,003 sq. ft.

Estimated Total Cost $\$159.48 \times 4,003 \text{ sq. ft.} = \$638,398.44$

Option 3:

Total Net Area	4,228 sq. ft.
Plus 20% Gross Area Factor	<u>845</u>
Gross Area	5,073 sq. ft.

Estimated Total Cost $\$159.48 \times 5,073 \text{ sq. ft.} = \$809,042.04$

Construction Budget

The funding available for new construction is \$511,879 which is \$52,361 less than the Option 1 estimated program cost. It should be noted that in computing total net area, a generous internal function factor was used because site requirements and other efficiency considerations are unknown at this time. Also, a 12% design contingency and a 6-3/4% escalation factor were used. The potential of a slight increase in the State's new construction budget figure is also anticipated. When these factors are considered, it appears that the available funds will be marginally adequate. Efficiency of design and fluctuations in the economy will have substantial impact on the project feasibility.

APPENDIX A
PLANNING DOCUMENTS

PROGRAM NARRATIVE
NUTAUT INGUIGIUT
YOUTH RESIDENTIAL CENTER

The Nome Eskimo Community, with planning assistance from Social Service agencies in Nome, is planning a facility to provide long term residential care for teenagers, ages 12 through 17. The Center will provide positive reinforcement care for 26 teenagers who have behaviorial/emotional problems and juveniles who are ordered by the Court System to be detained for non-violent crimes.

There is not such a home anywhere in Northwest Alaska. In Nome, there is the Nome Receiving Home to care for 5 children, ages 0 to 18 for no more than 90 days. There are a few foster homes available in Nome, however, of these there are none available for teenagers with behaviorial problems. These teenagers are sent either to Anchorage or outside of Alaska. Juvenile delinquents often end up in Nome's jail pending court action; if they are ordered to be detained, they are sent, of necessity, outside this geographical area.

The Center will be open to teenagers from Northwest Alaska, who have been referred by the Department of Health & Social Services, Division of Corrections, and Division of Social Services; and the Alaska Court System.

Projected use by the Division of Social Services from the Kotzebue and Nome areas is an average of 10 spaces filled at all times. Projections from the Division of Corrections, from the same area, is an average of 15 spaces. The Alaska Court System anticipates 5.

The facility will be staffed by a professional director, 2 fulltime professional child psychologists, 3 sets of experienced house parents to alternate time off, 2 sets of parents present at all times. Food preparation will be done by the house parents and residents. The resident teenagers will be assigned chores for house-keeping as well. The staff will meet State of Alaska Department of Health & Social Services, licensing requirements.

The professional staff will review each child's record and plan therapeutic activities designed to help the child adjust. The residents will continue their education at Nome Beltz High School, supervised to and from school by the house parents.

It is expected that after the first year's operation, the cost of operating the Youth Center will be met by payments for the care of children by the Division of Social Services, the Division of Corrections. It is the intention of the Youth Center, to negotiate a rate with the Division of Social Services for the actual cost of care. Information provided by the first year's operation will be used to determine this actual cost.

The facility will have two wings off a central area. One wing for 13 girls, the other for 13 boys. Each wing will have 2 bedrooms for 4 children, 2 bedrooms for 2 children, 1 bedroom for 1 child, and bathroom facilities. Each wing will also have an apartment (without kitchen) for house parents. The central area will contain the utility room, kitchen, dining room, T.V. and living room, study/library room, recreation room, 2 counseling rooms, and the main office. Total space for the facility will be approximately 9,000 square feet.

Other local services available to the Youth Center, include:
Norton Sound Regional Hospital; Norton Sound Health Corporation,
Division of Family Services; State of Alaska, Division of Social
Services and Division of Corrections; and Nome Community Center.

Vista Volunteers of America are being contacted, asking them
to provide three or four dedicated young people, trained in child
care and development, to provide the center with this additional
child care.

PLANNING PARTICIPANTS

Lynn Chambers, Nome Eskimo Community

Gene Shafer, Division of Corrections

Penny Chamberlin, Nome Community Center

Carol Perron, Nome Community Center

Mike Tranfo, Nome Community Center

Sharon Walluk, Norton Sound Family Services

Mike Chmielewski, Nome Beltz High School

Nate Perry, Division of Social Services

Myra Bettis, Division of Social Services

Ernest Collins, Division of Social Services

Jan Sabo, Division of Social Services

John Van Winkle, Larson, Timbers & Van Winkle Attorneys

Barbara Shaffer, Nome Receiving Home

Bill Webb, Nome Baptist Mission

George Edwards, District Attorney

Virginia White, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Frank DeCostanzo, Kawerak, Inc.

Pam McMillan

Operating Budget

Staff

Director	40,000	
2 Psychologists @ 40,000	80,000	
N 1 Secretary/Bookkeeper	18,000	
N 6 House Parents @ 20,000	120,000	
1.5 Cooks @ 20,000	30,000	
		288,000

Fringe Benefits @ 20%

57,600

Utilities

(Electricity, Heat, Water) .42 per sq foot \$3750 month		45,000
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Transportation

Vehicle	13,000	
Gas, oil, repairs, insurance @750 month	9,000	
		22,000

Office Operation

Supplies \$150 month	1,800	
Communications \$150 month	1,800	
		3,600

Child Care

Clothing and personal use	2,000	
Library-Acquisition	6,000	
Recreation equipment and supplies	5,000	
		13,000

Food Service \$5,800 month		70,000
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Housekeeping		2,000
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Insurance-liability		2,500
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Average cost per child per day \$70.00		\$503,700
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CONSTRUCTION BUDGET

Construction, including material

\$70 per sq. foot, 9,000 sq. foot \$630,000

Furnishings

\$18 per sq. foot, 9,000 sq. foot 162,000

\$792,000

Does not include land. Asking Nome City Council for land grant.
Estimated value of land \$40,000.

Note (added Sept. 1978)

We had hoped to obtain land from the City of Nome. However, they have auctioned off all suitable lands. Lands left in City ownership is tundra, with no road access and would require \$40-\$50,000 in site preparation.

HOME DESCRIPTION

NUTAUT INGUIGIUT

(Young People's House)

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION: Nome Eskimo Community
P.O. Box 949
Nome, Alaska 99762

TYPE OF FACILITY: Residential Child Care Center

TYPE OF COMMUNITY: Rural, population 2800

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA SERVED: Bering Straits & Nana Region, particularly State of Alaska, generally.

OUT OF STATE PLACEMENT ACCEPTED: Yes (Occasionally, space available only)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Our program is designed to deal primarily with youth between 12-17 years old who are having problems of personal adjustment and who have shown some anti-social or delinquent behavior.

Our goals are:

1. Modify the attitudinal, emotional and behavioral problems of our residents in order that they may function within the boundaries of our society.
2. Assist dysfunctional families of our resident youth when distance permits.
3. Provide an appropriate educational experience in our local schools.
4. Train our residents in appropriate social skills.
5. Provide an alternative to State Jail detention while awaiting court action.

STYLE OF LIVING: Dormitory - 4 to a room; 2 to a room, 2 singles.

LICENSED CAPACITY: Total 26

TYPE OF STATE LICENSE: Institution

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILD CARE STAFF: 9

PROFESSIONAL STAFF: Three (3) from the following areas:

Psychologist
Psychologist-nurse
Occupational/Recreational Therapist.
Social Worker

TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED:

- Individual counseling
- Group Counseling
- Tutorial Service
- Vocational Guidance
- Employment Aid
- Family Counseling
- Occupational Therapy
- Emancipation Skills Training
- Big Brother/Sister Program

COMMUNITY RESOURCES USED:

- Public Schools
- Community Mental Health Center
- Norton Sound Regional Hospital/Clinic
- Nome Community Center Diversion Program
- Talent Search
- Adult Basic Education

USUAL REFERRAL SOURCES:

- State Dept. of Health Social Services - Division of Social Serv
- Court System - Division of Corrections
- Schools
- BIA

REFERRAL AND ADMISSION PROCEDURES:

1. Call to see if space available.
2. Follow-up with full background of prospective client.
3. Child/Parent application.
4. Review by an admission committee.
5. A visit by client, if appropriate.
6. Acceptance or rejection sent by caseworker or director.
7. Applications addressed to the director.

INTAKE INFORMATION REQUIRED:

- Educational History
- Medical History
- Social Summary
- Consent Forms: Medical, dental, psychological

CHILDREN SERVED:

- Youngest: 12 years
- Male and female
- Oldest: 17 years

HEALTH PROBLEMS ACCEPTED:

Residents should be in relatively good health.

EDUCATIONAL, EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS ACCEPTED:

Intake is not based on diagnosed problems but rather on the resident's probability of being able to achieve goals within an open treatment setting.

TYPES OF CHILDREN/PROBLEMS BEST ABLE TO SERVE:

Those who can set goals with the help of the staff and follow through with them in an open setting.

TYPES OF CHILDREN/PROBLEM NOT SUITABLE FOR PROGRAM:

Those who are in need of a locked environment.

PROGRAM ABILITY TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF BLACK, BROWN, INDIAN, ASIAN AND ALASKAN NATIVE CHILDREN:

The program can accomodate children of any race.

TREATMENT APPROACHES:

Group therapy - peer group guidance; individual counseling; family counseling.

MINIMUM CLOTHING REQUIREMENTS:

Two complete changes of clothes.

DISCHARGE PROCEDURE:

Caseworker recommends to the referring agency. The caseworker and referring agency do the post-placement whether it be foster home, own home or independent living.

AFTER CARE SERVICES:

Some residents return for counseling after discharge. Follow-up with residents is usually informal but most are in touch with the home for at least a year after discharge. Children are encouraged to contact the home for help if they need it after discharge.

CHILD'S DAILY/WEEKLY ACTIVITIES:

- Education: Public school
- Group Meetings: Bi-weekly counseling sessions.
- Individual Therapy: Weekly, however, varies greatly depending on need, whether it be diagnostic, supportive or discipline.
- Recreational Activities: In-house program, all school activities, community recreation program.
- Religious Observance: Voluntary - church of their choice.
- Summer Activities: Children make commitment for the legitimate use of their time; number of hours per week is based on age and individual capabilities.

VISITING REGULATIONS:

Approved family members, who have been briefed on the resident program and who are interested in being helpful, are encourage.

to make arrangements to visit. Other approved visitors are asked to meet with the staff and are requested to help the residents with their responsibilities by observing the regulations of the Home.

PARENT'S PARTICIPATION IN TREATMENT PLAN:

If parents live in the area, and if appropriate, they are expected to participate in the resident's program or treatment plan to increase the chances of reconciliation with the family. If the family is not in the area, arrangements for visits and some conjoint with the treatment plan.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOME VISITS:

Home visits and visits to approved non-relative settings are an important part of the treatment plan for most residents. The time when the visiting starts depends on individual circumstance. However, the frequency and length of visits is gradually increased until the resident is ready to return home. Visits away from the center are encouraged but, earned through a graduated privilege system.

MONTHLY RATE CHARGE:

Total cost of care.

PLANNING DATA FOR THE NOME YOUTH RESIDENTIAL CENTER

I. PLANNING ORGANIZATION

Nome Youth Home Advisory Committee

Contact Person: Chairman

Address :

Phone Number :

Members :

Lynn Chambers, Planner,	Nome Eskimo Community
Gene Shafer, Corrections Officer,	Division of Corrections
Ernie Collins, Social Worker,	Division of Social Services
Carol Perron, Deputy Director,	Nome Community Center
Bruce Duthie, Clinical Director,	Norton Sound Family Services
William Sanders, Superior Court Judge,	State of Alaska
Mike Chmielewski, Counselor,	Nome Beltz High School
Pam McMillan, Psychiatric Social Worker,	
Blanche Walters, Member,	Nome Common Council
Lucy Trigg, Mental Health Technician,	Norton Sound Family Services
Kathy Bahnke,	
Matilda Davena,	
Liz Walters,	
Bill Webb, Director,	Nome Baptist Ministry

II. TARGET POPULATION PROFILE

A. Division of Corrections 1978 Juvenile case load:

Nome 23 - 8 eligible for the Home

Kotz 25 - 11 eligible for the Home
19 eligible

Of the 19 eligible, 8 are female, 11 are male. The medium age is 16.3 and the age range is 15 to 18 years old.

B. Profile of resident in Home.

16 years old, potential of 18 months residence in the home, for crimes against a person or personal property.

C. School population 1979.

Nome Region - 709 Jr. & High School Students.

Kotz Region - 1,535 Jr. & High School Students

D. Other population figures are available in Juneau.

III. PROGRAMS

A. Organizations and services.

Nome Beltz High School - provide schooling

Norton Sound Family Services - treatment program

Norton Sound Regional Hospital - medical services

Nome Community Center - assist with recreation in the Home

Nome Community Schools - periodic special ed programs

Cooperative Extension Service - dietetic consulting

Dept. of Labor - locate part-time jobs for residents

Kegoyah Kozga Library - films, etc.

Northwest Regional Resource Center - films, etc.

III. B. Programs provided at the Center.

Treatment Program

Recreation

Special education programs

C. Space requirements.

The dining room will double as a study hall and classroom.

The living room will double as visiting and group therapy.

Other space needs:

1. Director's office

2. Secretary/Bookkeeper

3. Reception area

4. Working space for staff

5. 2 counseling rooms - one office size, the others large enough to accomodate 8 people.

6. Audio visual storage closet

IV. A. Bedrooms.

Is there some way to arrange the rooms so we are not committed to a certain number of boys and a certain number of girls and still keep them separated? Such as a corridor with several dividing doors to lock off the separate areas.

Rooms as follows:

2 sets of 2 double rooms (2 people each) with a bath between the 2 bedrooms to serve four people;

2 double rooms (2 people each) with a private bath in each;

2 single rooms sharing a bath

1 single room with a private bath

Other space in bedrooms:

Desk and study space for each person in each room.

Closet space to accomodate 4 sets of clothing plus heavy winter coats, pants, et.

IV. B. Kitchen.

Number of meals daily: Average: 39 school days

54 summer and weekends

Peak: 65 per day

Food storage: Dry Foods - 12' x 12' minimum - all walls floor to ceiling shelves, with shelves standing in the center of room.

Freezer space - freezing capacity for 6 months supply of meat.

Refrigerator - 4' x 8' walk-in

Supplies are ordered once a year, therefore must be able to store a years supply of food (dry and frozen).

C. Laundry.

Laundry will be done in house by the residents. Require 3 heavy-duty large capacity (10 lbs.) household washers and 3 heavy-duty large capacity (10 lbs.) household dryers.

Bedding and linens will be changed weekly.

D. Living Room/Day Room.

A dining/study room for 25 people with tile floor

A living/group room for 20 people with clusters for group therapy/visit with carpet on the floor.

A recreation room for 25 people with indoor/outdoor carpet, a T.V. area in this room.

The dining room and living room could be divided by a sound proofing folding door - to open into one large room to accomodate 45 people.

The T.V. area should be separated or separate from the recreation room so as not to be disrupted by recreation activities.

D. Other space needs:

1. Coat closet for visitors. day staff.

2. Bathroom facility for visitors.

E. Visiting.

Use living room. Visitors twice weekly, space required for a maximum of 30 people.

F. Housekeeping.

Storage space, two locked closets, located in laundry room:

1. Linen and paper storage - 2 sets of linen and heavy blankets.

- one years supply of paper-toilet, towels

2. Standard household cleaning supplies - vacuum, brooms, mops, cleansers (one year supply)

G. Houseparents.

1. Two houseparents living in at all times.

2. Adjacency requirements - one close to the girls area; one close to the boys area; both close to the quiet room, offices and living areas.

3. Two efficiency apts. - bedroom and living area with a small apartment kitchenette. A private bath shared between the two apartments.

4. Personal storage - two locking closets in each apartment. Houseparents will be working 3 days on, 3 days off.

H. Library/Classroom.

Study area will be in the dining room. Shelf space for encyclopedias, dictionary's etc. only. Audio Visual equipment storage in office area.

Blackboard on one wall. Also need screen for films.

I. Outdoor recreation.

Wood/concrete platform with awning for a maximum of 25 people; to be used for cook-outs, lounging, basketball court, volleyball area.

Outdoor tables and chairs.

J. Other space.

Quiet room, located near office area and houseparent apartments.

Description of the quiet room: bare-room with bunk and bath facilities.

V Site Considerations.

Located somewhat outside of City of Nome, large enough area to allow for expansion.

APPENDIX B
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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