

Northwest Architecture



Washington
Council

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American
Institute
of
Architects

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Comment

American Institute of Architecture Architecture for Justice Policies

1. Justice System Architecture
2. Justice System Planning and Role of Government
3. Justice System Facilities Accreditation
4. Justice System Standards

Policy 1 — Justice System Architecture

The American Institute of Architects supports involvement of the architect in Justice System planning processes, as well as in the design and realization of innovative physical facilities which conform to prevailing operational and facilities standards and advanced practices.

1. The AIA supports and encourages participation of the architect from the earliest planning stages through post-occupancy evaluation.
2. The AIA supports participation of the architect in behavioral research, particularly for the criminal justice system, and encourages special attention to such interdisciplinary planning.
3. The AIA supports and encourages participation of the architect in the continued appraisal of Justice System operations and facility designs to incorporate advanced technology, approved codes and standards, and appropriate legal requirements.
4. The AIA encourages involvement of the architect in bringing financial needs before funding bodies, in a realistic form which is responsive to building cost trends.

5. The AIA encourages the government to select registered architects in the planning and design of Justice System facilities.

Policy 2 — Justice System Planning and Role of Government

The American Institute of Architects supports comprehensive planning for the Justice System, both long-range and short-range, which promotes continuity, public involvement, inter-agency and inter-governmental cooperation, quality in service delivery systems, cost effectiveness, and recognition of socio-economic trends and conditions which may affect implementation programs.

1. The AIA encourages pre-design programming and the architect's involvement in this process. Such programming should include a definition of responsibilities, long-range and short-range goals, public/governmental policies, demographics, operational criteria, Justice System inter-relationships, alternatives, and funding.
2. The AIA encourages architectural and engineering development programming and the architect's leadership role in the process. Such programming should recognize pre-design program criteria in the context of design information, operational facilities program, site, implementation schedules, and budgetary requirements.
3. The AIA encourages long-range master planning for facility change and expansion, which considers adaptive reuse, rehabilitation and renovation

of structures, and energy conservation.

4. The AIA supports continued federal governmental leadership in improving the Justice System in concert with both state and local governments. In response to budgetary impacts of court actions and legislated standards, the AIA encourages financial and technical federal government assistance to state and local governments.

Policy 3 — Justice System Facilities Accreditation

The American Institute of Architects supports the concept of accreditation for Justice System operations and facilities in compliance with uniform standards, including performance standards for facilities.

The AIA further encourages recognition of accreditation potentials and effects in facilities planning, design, and operations.

Policy 4 — Justice System Standards

The American Institute of Architects supports the effort to establish standards for the Justice System.

1. The AIA encourages uniform standards in their application to federal, state, and local governments, and standards which are performance-oriented in fulfillment of their intended purpose, rather than prescriptive.
2. The AIA encourages involvement of the architectural profession in the formulation of standards dealing with facilities, and also involvement in the review of operational standards which may influence facility design.
3. The AIA encourages governmental recognition of uniform standards for the Justice System.

*Adopted by the Board of Directors
December 1979*

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Jay Lurie/
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NORTHWEST ARCHITECTURE

Architecture for Justice

ACA Standards for Adult Detention— A Red Alert

by JOHN W. MCGOUGH, FAIA

The 1972 White Paper by the AIA Task Force on Correctional Architecture "signaled a RED ALERT to the profession regarding major changes now being precipitated within the criminal justice system which will render obsolete many facilities now being planned."

The 1972 alert was timely as change did take place and with significant response by architects and their justice system clients. The changes included the formulation and publishing of standards, such as those sponsored by the American Correctional Association in 1977, and the subsequent application of ACA Standards by the Commission of Accreditation for Corrections to actual accreditations in 1979.

State corrections clients are generally well aware of the ACA Standards for Corrections and the consideration of accreditation. However, some clients for local detention facilities may have very limited knowledge of ACA Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities and the advisability of accreditation. This condition can exist, even though a State may have recently legislated "jail standards."

A new RED ALERT should be signaled to the profession to secure firm direction from justice system clients regarding ACA Standards application and the client's desire for Accreditation. Meeting only local jail standards will not insure the necessary compliance for accreditation as conflicts with essential ACA Standards can easily exist.

ACA Standards for Physical Plant can be most easily compared by architects to local standards for space allocation and environmental criteria, but the comparison shouldn't stop there. Other standards also affect design, where the comparisons may not be so readily apparent as those for physical plant. As an example, architects are well advised to take note of ACA Detention Standards 5171, 5209, 5240 through 5245, 5264 and 5337. It is also advisable to compare ACA Corrections Standard 4287 and Detention Standard 5264. These Standards, dealing with supervision, response time, segregation can vitally affect space, circulation and plan layout. But most importantly, the standards may indicate deficiencies in the local justice system client's perceptions of appropriate staffing levels in relationship to both physical design and supervisory capability. Even more stringent concern for supervision and observation can be found in the AMA's Standards for Health Services in Jails.

The courts are beginning to reference ACA Standards in decisions and future benefits contingent to accreditation could be substantial. Planning and designing detention and corrections facilities without regard for ACA Standards and Accreditation could be a source of embarrassment or litigation for architects.

Architecture for Justice

Corrections and Architecture: A Sharing Process

by AMOS E. REED Secretary,
Washington Department of
Corrections

In recent years, prisons throughout the United States have experienced crises of a degree exceeding those in the past. The most critical issues involve gross overcrowding, ancient facilities, inadequate staffing and questionable programs. Also, there is severe resistance from local communities to the siting of any facility related to prisons, whether it be a small 10- or 20-person halfway house, a community center, or a major prison.

Further compounding these very serious problems is the way in which inflation is eroding the resources of correctional departments. In relation to capital construction and program administration, some see a 5-15 arrangement—costs and workload are increasing at the rate of 15 percent a year while the resources are increasing at about 5 percent a year.

Another burdensome item is the necessity of providing environmental impact studies of such detail as to cost, in some instances, well over \$100,000, with each item of the statement subject to challenge by the courts and administrative bodies.

In order to fulfill its very significant assignment as one component of the criminal justice system, departments of corrections must look to other governmental and private agencies and persons in full recognition of operational interdependence. The department does not perform in a vacuum, but in relation to laws, both federal and local; to judicial decisions; and to the influence wielded by the news media, professional organizations, and an array of others, including virtually all the citizens, most of whom consider themselves expert in corrections.

One of the significant bodies involved in this interdependence with departments of corrections is that of the community of professional architects, as represented by the American Institute of Architects.

Until very recently, there was little coordinated communication between the field of corrections and the field of architecture. Some efforts toward standardizing prison architecture have been less than satisfactory. To cite one example:

departments of corrections and architects were influenced to move in the direction of small community centers by the belief that prisons had outlived their usefulness, and their construction, remodeling and rehabilitation should be avoided.

The result has been something of a disaster. Communities resisted the proliferation of community centers, whether for the criminal, delinquent, mentally retarded, psychotic, alcoholic, or senile. Being met with such resistance, and recognizing that there are many offenders who have exhausted the local resources, an attempt was made to replicate the community center concept in prison construction.

Again, the result has been a disaster. Prisons of medium, close and maximum security went up with heavy reliance placed upon very small units of 12 or 15 or 20 beds. There was no "line of sight" supervision by staff. There were cul-de-sacs where the only staff supervision resulted from a roving patrol.

That was most ineffective. Prisoners were dependent upon other prisoners for their security and safety. A number of such prisons were constructed around the country and pressures in this direction, although diminishing, still persist.

More recently has come the awareness that the best results are obtained when experienced correctional managers sit down with architects and dialogue and plan toward common purpose. One result of this has been the annual consideration of new construction plans submitted for special recognition and certification by the American Institute of Architects. Sitting on the selection committee are

Amos E. Reed, Secretary of the Washington Department of Corrections, has 36 years of corrections experience, including leadership posts in Illinois, Oregon, Florida, North Carolina and Washington. He is President of the American Correctional Association and a member of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. He was named to head Washington's adult corrections programs in January 1981.

veteran professional managers from the field of corrections. As a result of this dialogue and selections process, many problems and issues have been discussed and considered.

It is further encouraging that many architectural firms take the time and make the effort to develop display booths and have staff on hand at the annual Congress of Corrections, where they interface with representatives of the correctional community from the United States, Canada, and other nations.

Representatives of the American Institute of Architects have also actively participated in the development of standards promulgated by the American Correctional Association and implemented by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. All parties recognize that these standards are not engraved in steel or granite, but are dynamic and can be flexible enough to respond to new realities and new information.

It is recognized by the leaders in corrections that the internal management and programming of a correctional institutional setting is very closely related to the quality of buildings. The quality of materials, the flow of traffic, and the inter-relatedness of the internal functioning of the prison lead to the capacity for staff, rather than prisoners, to manage the prisons.

Unfortunately, new materials and new processes (such as perimeter security systems) are often touted as being the perfect answer to all problems where, as a matter of fact, they have not proved their reliability or dependability. Some very serious problems have resulted.

We have come to the point

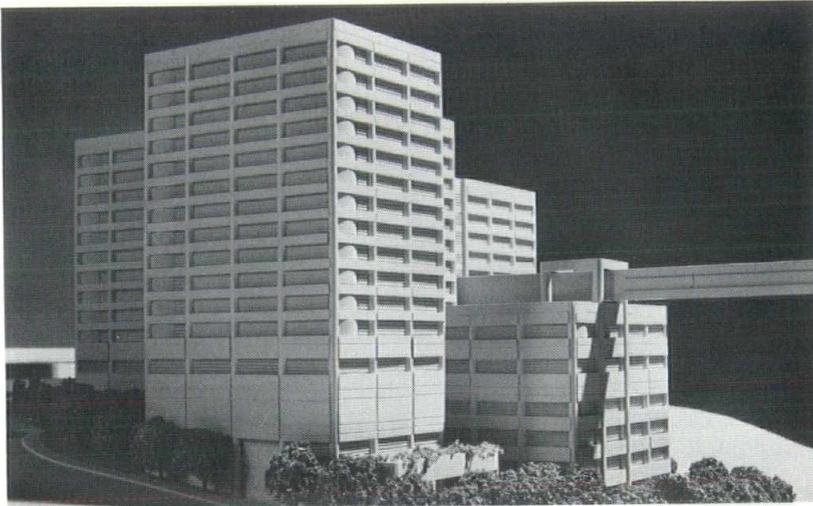
where it is absolutely essential that we do a better job in corrections and in architecture in the sharing of ideas and information. It is not necessary for the wheel to be reinvented each time a prison or community center or training school is constructed. With funds as limited as they are, the day is rapidly approaching when prototypes will be used to reduce the cost of construction appreciably. These will still lend themselves to modifications that are responsive to the uniqueness of settings in communities and, if you please, to folkways in different states and locations.

There should be no compromise with security in medium, maximum or close security. There can be greater leeway in constructing facilities responsive to the needs of work release and minimum security programming. Every effort should be made to provide a safe, secure and reasonably responsive environment for both staff and inmates. A good architect knows that a building should be responsive to programs and should be designed around the agency's purpose.

Our mutual responsibilities are both serious and sacred. Professional architects are a most integral component in the array of resources designed to impact upon the control and redirection of prisoners. Correctional staff and architects should reach out to each other, should challenge each other, and should engage in common purpose. To the degree that this is done, we can expect progress. To the degree that it is not done, we can expect to have our fields loaded with the weeds of dissension and disarray. The American Correctional Association, the international leader in corrections, is aggressively reaching out to architects in full recognition of their significance. We would hope that architects would reciprocate in full measure.

Architecture for Justice

King County Jail, Seattle



The King County Jail will be the largest local detention facility in the West to break ground this year. Designed by The NBBJ Group of Seattle for 1,080 inmates, the jail will actually serve two distinct functions: a 780-bed secure detention unit and a 300-bed work release center. Both sections will be served by a central kitchen, laundry, and library. Construction began this fall.

The State Jail Commission Standards required the architects provide each inmate with outside light. According to Project Manager Dennis Forsyth, The NBBJ Group conducted "a number of studies to determine how to get all the light needed into the building." The firm finally decided on an off-center pinwheel design—four L-shaped wings attached to a core. Each wing drops several stories in a clockwise pattern from the tallest part of the building to the lowest. "It was the number of required exterior windows to get the needed light that dictated the exterior form of the building," said Forsyth.

Because the jail will be one of the first buildings seen upon entering the City from the south, the architects were challenged to design a structure which would blend in with the neighborhood around it. The facility will be located on a block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues and Jefferson and James Streets. It will be east of the County Administration Building and adjacent to Interstate 5. The site slopes more than 50 feet from Fifth to Sixth Avenue. Landscaped courtyard entries will provide public access from the Fifth Avenue level.

Every housing floor will be two floors in height, which will require less jail staff to operate the facility. Inmate housing is designed in "pods" of five, nine, and ten inmates in single cells and dormitories of eight, nine, and ten inmates. The mix of single cell clusters and dormitories was required by the State Jail Commission. Fourteen pods form a cluster of 48 single or 75 dormitory housing units assigned to one staff station. A housing floor will have two or three such clusters, and the security and

circulation between the clusters, as well as the movement on and off the floor, is under the control of a floor control room. The clusters are planned so that different types of prisoners can be handled separately.

A typical housing floor will contain a dayroom, outdoor recreation space, sick call room, visiting stations, a multi-purpose room, interview rooms, showers, and toilets. Food, library resources, and non-contact visitors will be brought to each floor, eliminating the necessity for inmate movement and thus enhancing security and reducing operating costs.

Cost of the facility has been a major concern of The NBBJ Group. The construction budget established by King County was \$46.730 million; at the completion of the design development phase, the architects determined construction costs would be \$46.637 million, a deviation of .02 percent. This was confirmed by an independent estimator hired by the County.

Architecture for Justice

"A Jail Is Not A Prison"

by MERLYN MATTHEWS BELL,
Acting Director
King County Department
Rehabilitative Services

The word, jail, is derived from the Latin word for cage and accurately described historical reality. Today's jails have evolved into a more complicated social institution and a more elaborate physical arrangement. Yet recent studies show that eighty percent of the nation's jail inmates are housed in overcrowded conditions and many of these cells are hopelessly obsolete by present standards. Even, if properly maintained, many jails could not meet fire safety and sanitation codes, nor would they be able to accommodate the care standards required by case law on prisoner rights. Unfortunately this prospect of massive new jail construction has not only occurred at a time when public funds are constrained but also while too few of us know too little about the jail's unique attributes.

Jails and prisons are not the same and their design should reflect these differences. Jails hold persons awaiting trial and persons serving short sentences for minor crimes. Some of the jail's inhabitants are violent dangerous people who pose a serious threat to public safety. Most are marginal ineffective members of society or persons from the majority, temporarily caught in the criminal justice maze. This mix of high and low risk, young and old, businessman and hippie must be protected from each other and from themselves. In addition they must be securely held for the duration of their detention.

Merlyn Matthews Bell is currently Acting Director of the King County Department of Rehabilitative Services. She has been involved with the planning for that new facility for the last four years. She has extensive experience in corrections.

For most that detention will be very short, no more than a few days and perhaps only hours. Depending on local procedures a jail will admit and release each year from seven to seventy times its daily population. The area in which these comings and goings occur assumes major significance in both design and operation. If it is too secure it will impede the activity and increase the jail's population. If it is not secure it will allow the theft of prisoner's valuables, escape of unidentified but dangerous offenders, even physical harm to detainees.

The high number of admissions and releases are only one type of movement between the jail and the outside world. The presence of pre-trial inmates brings visits from attorneys, law enforcement, probation officers, as well as family. Inmates are taken out of trial, arraignments. Each day ten to fifteen percent will leave the perimeters of the jail and return.

In spite of all the movement experienced by most who are admitted into the jail, the majority of any one day's population will remain for long periods of time. As much as 85% of those admitted may stay only three days or less, as much as 85% of any day's population will have been there over three days. Within the last decade detainees have gained the right to daily physical exercise, adequate medical care, the opportunity to leave their sleeping areas the major portion of each day, access to natural light and adequate artificial illumination, restrictions in the noise levels.

A major design issue is still evolving, that is the issue of cell size and occupancy. Supreme Court, as well a lower court, decisions in the last few years

have permitted double celling, even in areas which would reduce each detainee's space to under thirty square feet. Most standards call for 60 square feet. The Supreme Court does apply several tests before accepting double celling. One is a determination of negative consequences. Is there any indication that double celling decreases inmate safety? For example, are there more assaults? A second is: does double celling serve a reasonable non-punitive governmental purpose? In the latter case it is unclear whether the court would support a design which from the outset required double celling. Until more analysis of the effects of crowding has been completed and until the court is presented with a case which clarifies these issues it is still possible that a new jail could be unconstitutional before it was opened.

Since jail construction costs are heavy, as high as \$60,000 per bed, the prospect of an oversized jail is untenable. A new jail that cannot meet constitutional standards and required extensive re-modeling before occupancy is not a pleasant prospect either. Any jail architect would be well advised to follow the developing case law carefully.

Jails are quite different from prisons. Their inmate population is more varied, ranging from the lowest to the highest security risk. The rapid turnover of inmates is a major unique factor in jail design, as is the need for inmate movement in and out of the jail. The need for more jail beds has the potential of creating significant architectural involvement in this little known public agency.

Architecture for Justice

Washington's Unique Jail Program

by GEORGE EDENSWORD-BRECK,
Director, Washington State
Jail Commission

Architects and engineers from throughout Washington and elsewhere in the country are an important part of a unique state-local government effort to upgrade city and county jails in Washington. Several of these architects describe the specific state-funded county jail project for which their services have been engaged in this magazine. This brief article will not attempt to duplicate these more detailed discussions but rather to provide the background of this effort.

Brief History

As have most other states, Washington has traditionally maintained a fairly strict division between state penal institutions or prisons, which hold convicted felons sentenced to terms of one year or more, and city or county jails, which hold shorter-term, pre- and post-trial prisoners. Given the increasingly limited resources of local governments and the escalating costs of providing services, recent years have witnessed widely disparate conditions within jails and an understandable attempt by local governments to "make-do" with deteriorating and out-moded jail facilities, a few of which are still housed within 19th-century courthouse structures.

Worsening conditions within jails in Washington received widespread attention in the late 1960's and early 70's as a result of prisoner lawsuits brought under federal civil rights legislation and a series of newspaper accounts which exposed and attacked conditions within jails. Recognition of the fact that this problem could no longer be viewed as purely

"local" led to the appointment of a Governor's Task Force on Jails in 1972, to legislative creation of a temporary State Jail Commission in 1974, and, based upon that temporary commission's recommendations, to passage of the City and County Jails Act of 1977 which established a permanent State Jail Commission.

The new Jail Commission was given two critical tasks by the legislature in 1977: first, to propose for legislative approval physical plant standards which would be the basis for determining necessary state funding to permit upgrading of local jail facilities; second, to propose mandatory custodial care standards which would ensure "safe and humane" conditions within all jails in the state. Thus was struck a partnership in which the state would assume the costs of new construction and/or remodeling and local governments would be responsible for meeting minimum state operating standards.

A number of other states have adopted jail standards, as well as provided some capital funding for local jails. The reason I characterize this state's program as "unique" is the fact that the Legislature has now provided *full* funding for all qualifying jail projects *and* the custodial care standards which were approved by the Legislature in 1979 are close to being fully met in most jails within the state and are gradually winning acceptance by those who must implement them.

Funding for Jail Projects

The first legislative appropriation of state bond moneys for the jail program came on June 1, 1979, with the appropriation of \$106 million. This appropriation was made in the face of the Jail

Commission's submission of requests for funding of specific jail projects totaling approximately \$150 million. In the course of budget hearing which led to this first appropriation, legislators continued to support the state-local partnership created in their 1977 legislation but expressed concern with regard to how necessary funding would be determined and disbursed. The result was new legislation directing the Jail Commission to require substantially more supporting information from applicants than had previously been requested, including a review of efforts at consolidation of facilities and a plan relating to use of alternatives to incarceration. At the same time, the Legislature recognized that \$106 million would not fund all necessary projects and directed the Commission to prioritize projects. Funding was to be based upon a projection of future jail populations applying current incarceration rates to state population projections and was to be calculated in a consistent manner based upon the resultant funded-capacity and the square feet needed to meet the state physical plant standards.

Following the 1979 appropriation and legislation, the Commission established rules providing for distribution of standard funding applications by October 31, 1979, and submission of applications on either January 31 or July 31, 1980. Based upon the January 31 applications, ten high-priority projects were authorized to proceed to design on June 30, 1980, on the basis of established funded capacities and maximum budgets. At the end of 1980, the Commission submitted a detailed report to the Legislature jointly

with the state Office of Financial Management, detailing its application and funding decision-making process and identifying the additional funding needed to authorize unfunded applicants to proceed. The total request of \$130.5 million, which was calculated to include an inflation adjustment in addition to the previously established maximum level of funding, was granted by the Legislature, signed into law by Governor Spellman, who had given it strong support, and became effective on May 8, 1981. As a result, an additional 23 jail projects have now been authorized to proceed with state funding.

The chart in an adjoining column identifies in order of funded bed size all of the projects which have now been given the assurance of state funding and have been authorized to proceed to design.

Some General Observations

In attempting to draw some general observations about the success of the Washington State experience in upgrading jails, it is tempting to over-emphasize the complexity and controversy which surrounded the determination of how funding would be determined and projects supervised. Controversy was perhaps inevitable due to the historic division between the state and local government, and the resulting sentiment that state involvement in local corrections is an improper intrusion. Further, the decision to build additional beds and upgrade jails came only at the very beginning of a comprehensive effort to understand our criminal justice system and to have some greater control and predictability to incarceration both at the state and local levels. However, there is little question that the jail beds to be constructed under this program are vitally needed, and all of the efforts at understanding and solving the myriad of problems

inherent in the present criminal justice system give promise of many current issues being resolved before these new facilities open their doors.

The funding and construction of so many new jail facilities has raised the question of whether there might not have been some standardized and less costly design program used. As in the school construction program, some critics ask why there might not have been some standardized plan "adapted" to various settings. When I first became involved in the program about three years ago, I would probably have concluded such a suggestion had a great deal of merit. However, the great differences between individual counties' or cities' law enforcement or corrections practices and the lack of a scientifically-ascertainable state-of-the-art corrections design consensus have convinced me that this state's approach is preferable.

There was considerable unhappiness, particularly among the lower-priority projects, when the Legislature in 1979 funded only a portion of the projects. While the Jail Commission worked hard to secure full funding for all identified projects at that time, I believe many would now concede today that the Legislature's decision has been a major benefit to many jurisdictions in allowing them additional pre-design planning time. While each local government which is now funded for its jail project may not have undertaken the optimum long-range comprehensive planning, almost all of the projects reflect intensive and highly professional planning.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the building program from the long-range planning perspective has been the fact that the custodial care standards have now been in place for two years. As a result, their implementation in existing jails has focused attention

No. of beds	Jurisdiction	Maximum State funding
1225	King County	\$60,229,018.00 (53,712,079.24 6,516,939.00)
391	Spokane County	20,852.9
380	Pierce County	19,197.8
337	Snohomish County	16,029.3
300	Clark County	11,778.6
275	Yakima County	11,482.3
150	Kitsap County	2,418.2
145	Thurston County	3,083.9
140	Whatcom County	8,093.4
117	Chelan County	6,638.5
111	Cowlitz County	1,206.3
109	Benton County	5,532.7
012	Franklin County	7,574.2
75	Skagit County	6,411.0
68	Lewis County	5,129.9
65-80	Grays Harbor County	4,732.1
65	Grant County	4,322.9
57	Okanogan County	5,126.5
50	Island County	3,824.6
45	Mason County	3,702.2
44	Walla Walla County	3,113.6
45	Kittitas County	2,816.3
34	Whitman County	2,439.9
30	City of Kent	2,130.6
30	Klickitat County	2,782.9
20	Adams County	882.5
18	Pend Oreille County	194.4
17	Jefferson County	1,819.7
16	Pacific County	1,423.2
16	Asotin County	1,447.4
15	Lincoln County	1,291.8
11	Town Forks	913.6
10	City of Issaquah	590.9

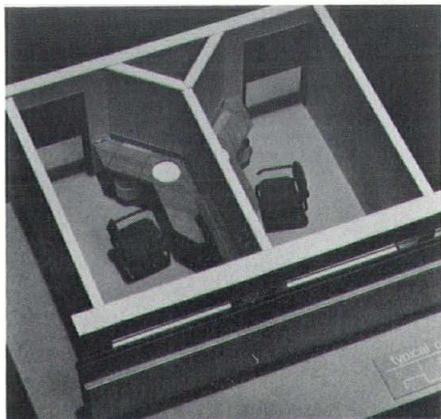
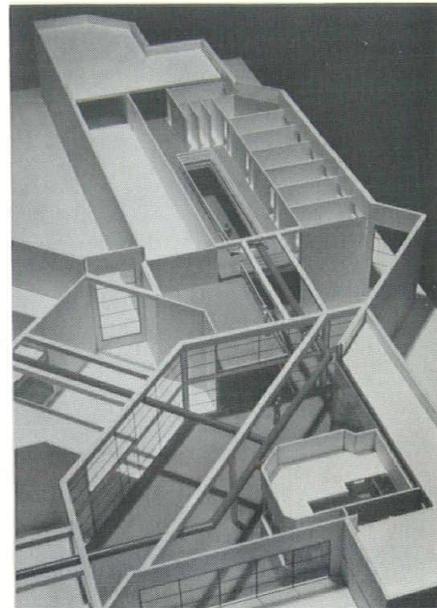
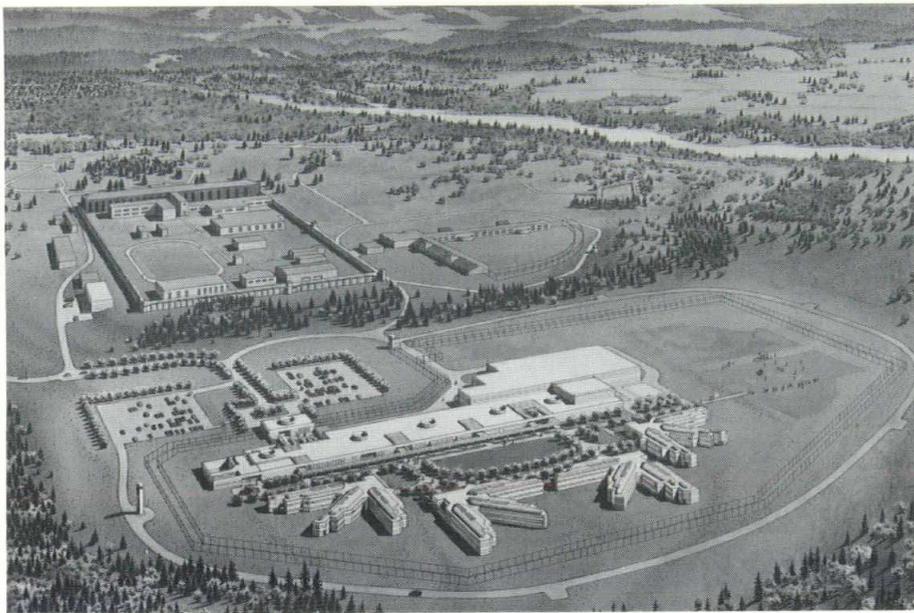
on critical practical operational concerns and has led to greater involvement in the planning process than might otherwise have been the case of line corrections personnel.

Conclusion

It is too early to draw firm conclusions as to the full success of the jail program in Washington. However, it must be said that the process put into place by our legislature has been one which allowed exploration of all relevant issues and full participation by local officials at all levels, as well as architects and planners, and has resulted in realistic, affordable design standards, while allowing maximum flexibility to find new solutions to old problems. The real test of success will be how adequate these new jails will be in the year 2000 and beyond. Right now the future looks very promising.

Architecture for Justice

Corrections Center, Monroe



The controversial 500 man Corrections Center at Monroe, Washington will be among the few completely barrier-free prisons in the country. The design for flexibility, cost efficiency, programs and services in a humane environment won a citation for the architectural firms of TRA, Seattle, and Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, San Francisco—the project was one of 27 selected nationally for the 1981 Exhibition of Architecture for Justice sponsored by the American Institute of Architects and the American Correctional Association (ACA).

Site conditions and a strong local interest group significantly affected the design solution. Originally conceived as a campus plan with multiple detached buildings, the community's interest in minimizing the visibility of the facility resulted in relocating it away from the knoll of a hill to a swale hidden from public view.

To the extent that the physical

environment shapes the character of an institution, much has been done to reduce the negative impacts of the experience. Four 125-man housing units are each subdivided into 42-man living areas with the three wings of each housing unit supervised from a central control position. The segmented housing units approach residential scale and the careful massing of the support services building creates a feeling more like a community college than a correctional center.

The most important commodity in an institution—privacy—is provided without sacrificing security. Individual rooms provide each inmate with his own turf. The State of Washington's new \$27.5 million Corrections Center lives up to the operating principles of the Department of Corrections: "Individuals are sent to prison as punishment, not for punishment. Opportunities for positive personal change must be provided."

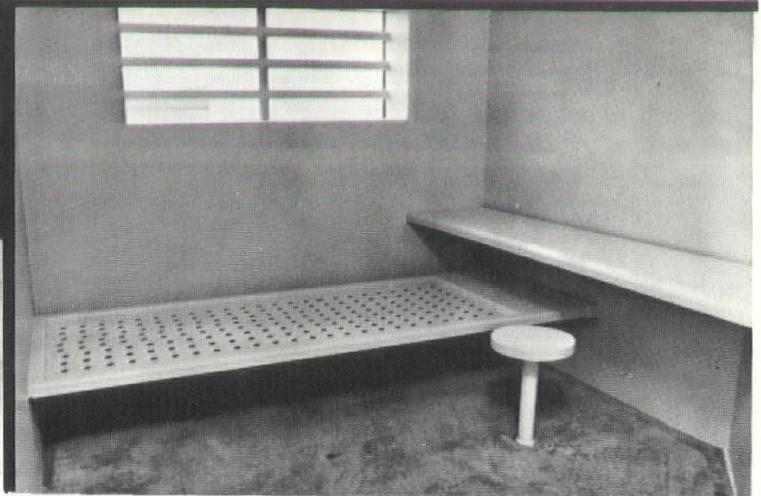
The purpose of **INSTITUTIONAL INDUSTRIES** programs
is to provide:

Vocational training, employment and earnings
for residents of correctional institutions,
and

Superior quality products and services, at reasonable cost,
for eligible government agencies--- city, county & state.



DINING TABLE



CELL FURNITURE

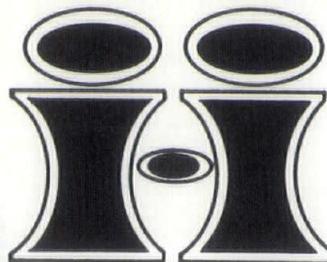
SPECIALIZING IN:

CELL FURNISHINGS

OFFICE FURNISHINGS

SECURITY SCREENS

LOCKERS & SHELVING



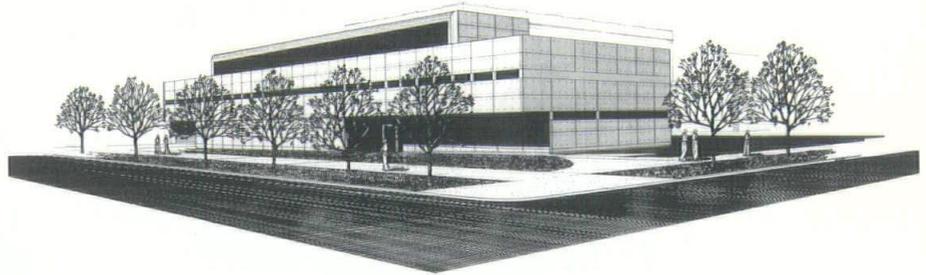
Washington State's

INSTITUTIONAL INDUSTRIES

Architecture for Justice

County/City Jail, Walla Walla

The new 44-bed Walla Walla County Jail will serve as a detention/corrections center for both the City and County of Walla Walla, as well as other surrounding communities. It is situated on a downtown site adjacent to the existing County Courthouse and Sheriff's office. The 25,000 sq. ft. provide inmate housing, support services, and program spaces for pre-trial, sentenced, and work release offenders. A secure elevated corridor will be used to connect the facility to the existing courtrooms in the courthouse. The project is designed to conform to



the Washington State Jail Standards and will be ready for occupancy in fall of 1982.

Energy conservation played an important role in the design solution which includes the use of active solar collectors for the

heating of domestic water. The owner of the project is the Board of County Commissioners in Walla Walla County. Architect is Walker McGough Foltz Lyerla, P.S., Spokane, Washington.

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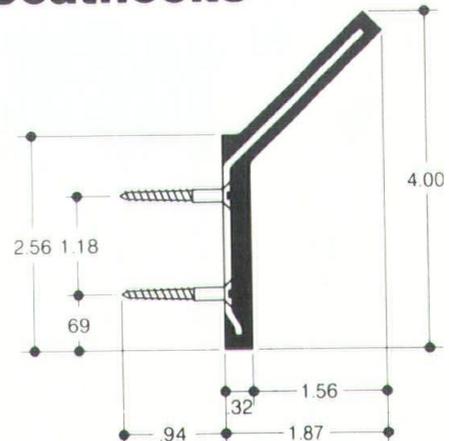
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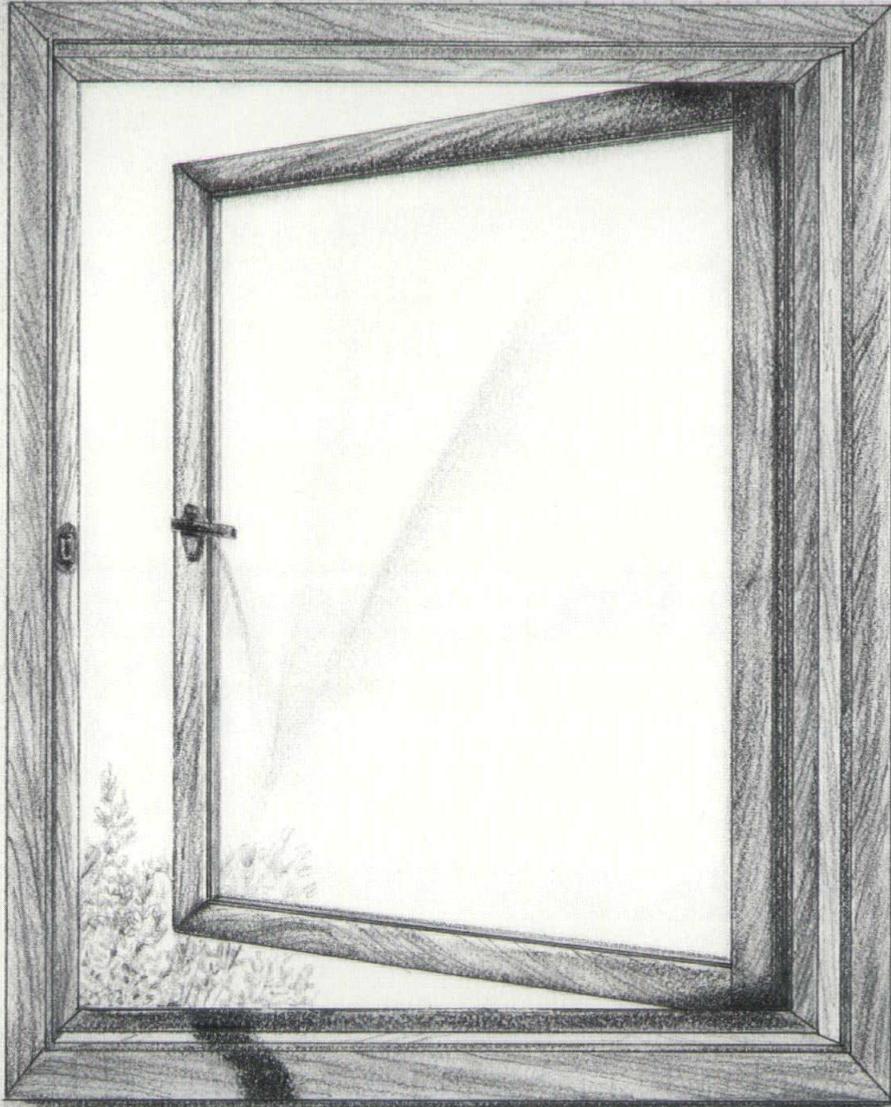


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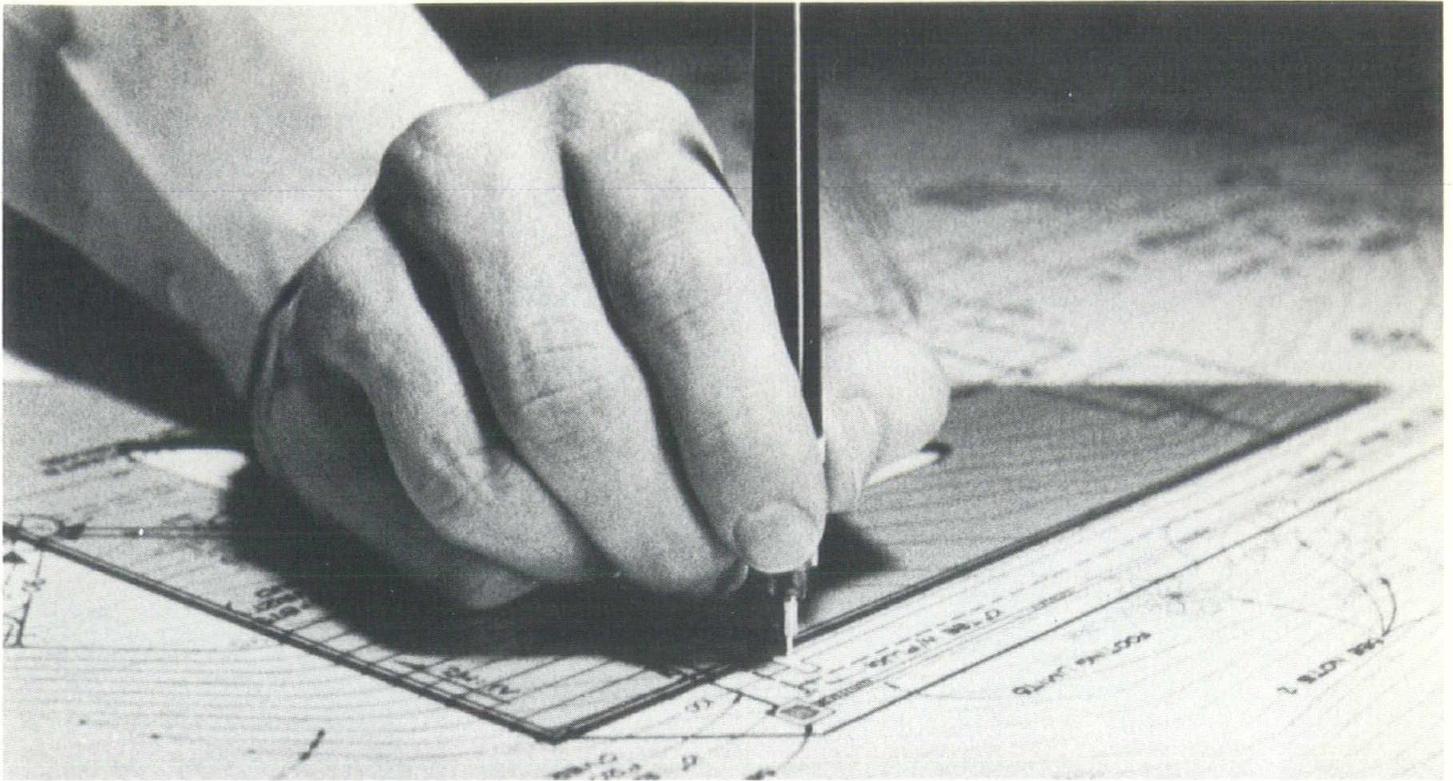


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Architecture for Justice

Pierce County Corrections Center, Tacoma

Jails are highly technical in nature and extremely volatile from a public relations standpoint. As such, they represent a different kind of challenge to architects than most building types. A jail can be designed in a multitude of ways, but if the outcome of that design is not based on the philosophy of the community at large and the people who will be staffing the facility, it may very well be a complete failure.

Designed by RasmussenHobbs Architects/Planners, Tacoma, the Pierce County Detention and Corrections Center will integrate new construction with remodeled space to create a 380-bed facility (expandable by 90 beds) with 50 beds assigned for work-release and 330 beds for general population. Floor space will be in excess of 100,000 sq. ft. The two additions to be built will include a five-sided public entrance featuring a two-story lobby-elevator bank with two administrative floors above. The west addition will become the jail proper containing cells, dayrooms, classrooms and space for programs and services. A fifth level will be used for recreation. The west structure will be built over the existing surface parking lot which will remain.

The design requirements asked for the management, in a safe and secure manner, of persons who have been charged with or convicted of criminal offenses, recognizing that for sentenced residents, confinement in itself is punishment. Detainees and residents can expect to leave the facility in no worse condition, physically or psychologically, than when they entered.

Construction on the \$19 million facility is expected to begin in January 1982.



Pierce County Detention and Corrections Center
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“Jailhouse Tech” Conference in Toronto, Oct. 1-3

Current and emerging technology for providing safe and secure environments in correctional facilities will be examined by U.S. and Canadian architects at a seminar, “Jailhouse Tech,” sponsored by The American Institute of Architects, Oct. 1-3, in Toronto.

Architects, users and producers of jails and prisons will discuss the state of the art in design and the application of technology as well as expectations of future developments.

Three Elected Fellows, American Institute of Architects



KLEIN



KOLB



NELSEN

Henry Klein, Mount Vernon, Keith Kolb and Ibsen Nelsen, have been elected to the College of Fellows, American Institute of Architects, and were invested at the 1981 convention in Minneapolis.

Selection is made on the basis

of significant contributions to various aspects of architecture and design, as well as public service, research, education, historic preservation, or other architecture-related achievements.

Klein, who has had his own practice in Skagit County since

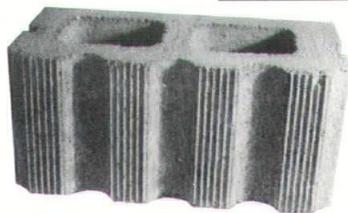
1952, is graduate of the Institute of Architecture, Lucerne, Switzerland, and Cornell University. Kolb, a partner in Kolb & Stansfield, Seattle, is a graduate of the University of Washington with a master's degree from Harvard University. Nelsen, a University of Oregon graduate, is principal in Ibsen Nelsen Associates, Seattle.

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Architecture, Design, Art Tour of France, Italy Set for October

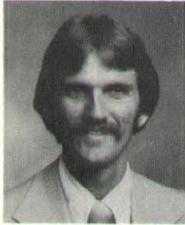
Richard D. Roselle, Seattle designer, will lead a 16-day study tour of Paris, the south of France and Northern Italy, October 2 through October 18. Joining the group in Paris will be Copenhagen architect Acton Bjorn, who will be honorary director for the south of France tour.

In Torino, Florence, Modena and Milan, the group will meet with designers in studios, view product manufactories, and study the art history of Tuscany.

Information is available through Roselle, 3618 Seattle-First National Bank Building, Seattle 98154, 206/682-1470.

Miscellanea

People



Johnson Braund Design Group, P.S., Inc., Renton-based Architecture, engineering and planning firm, has appointed **Greg L.**

Allwine as vice president. He joined the firm in 1976.

Ben H. Johnson, AIA, has formed Ben H. Johnson & Associates for the practice of architecture, planning and interior design. The firm is located at the Executive Plaza, 12835 Bellevue-Redmond Road, Bellevue. Johnson formed the new company after 16 years with L. S. Higgins,

AIA, & Associates, more recently known as McClarty, Johnson & Milbrandt, P.S., Inc.

BJSS/Architects & Planners/AIA, Olympia and Port Angeles, has promoted **Kenneth Harding** to partner. He will continue as administrative manager of the Olympia office.

George J. Stoss, Sr., mechanical engineer, has been named senior industrial projects engineer at Reid, Middleton & Associates (RMA), Edmonds.

Bouillon, Christofferson & Schairer, Consulting Engineers, Seattle, celebrates its 50th year this August. Founded in 1931 by Lincoln Bouillon as a sole

proprietorship, the firm evolved into a partnership in the 1950s and a corporation in 1960. **Lloyd F. (Chris) Christofferson** retired in 1978 and **Robert H. Schairer** currently serves as senior vice president and treasurer. **Robert J. Smith** is president and chief executive officer.

Erratum

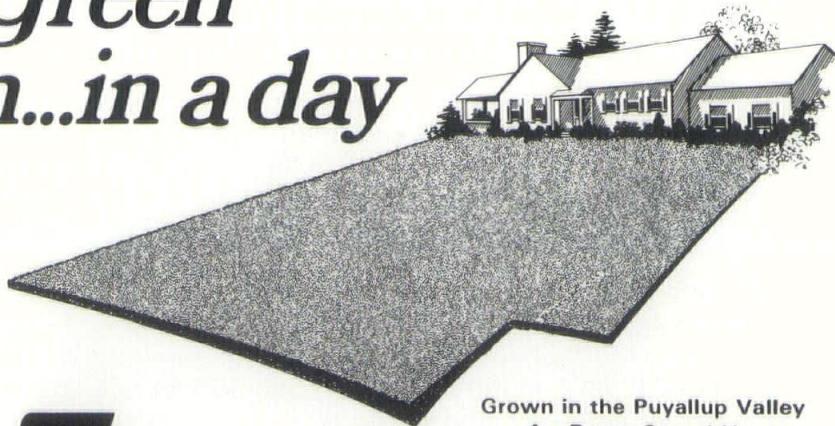
The March/April 1981 NORTHWEST ARCHITECTURE inadvertently omitted credits on the Tacoma Sports and Convention Center (page 7) for Loschky Marquardt & Nesholm, Seattle, as associated architects on the project.

Plush, Green Lawn...in a day

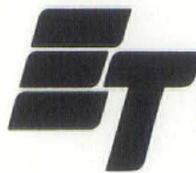
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David A. Johnston, AIA, Sequim; Milton Hunt, AIA, and Les Roline, AIA, both of Port Angeles, have formed a new firm of Johnston, Hunt & Roline, Architects and Planners, PS, with offices at 1112 E. Front St., Port Angeles.

Michael G. Ainsley, AIA, has been named an associate of Nelson & Walker Architects, P.S., Seattle. Ainsley, who joined the firm in 1979, is responsible for architectural design and project administration.

Kahn/Mortimer/Associates, Seattle, planners and architects, has opened a new office in the Weed Building in the Columbia City historic district. Principals are Larry J. Mortimer, partner, AIA, and Vivian Kahn, who directs the firm's planning activities.

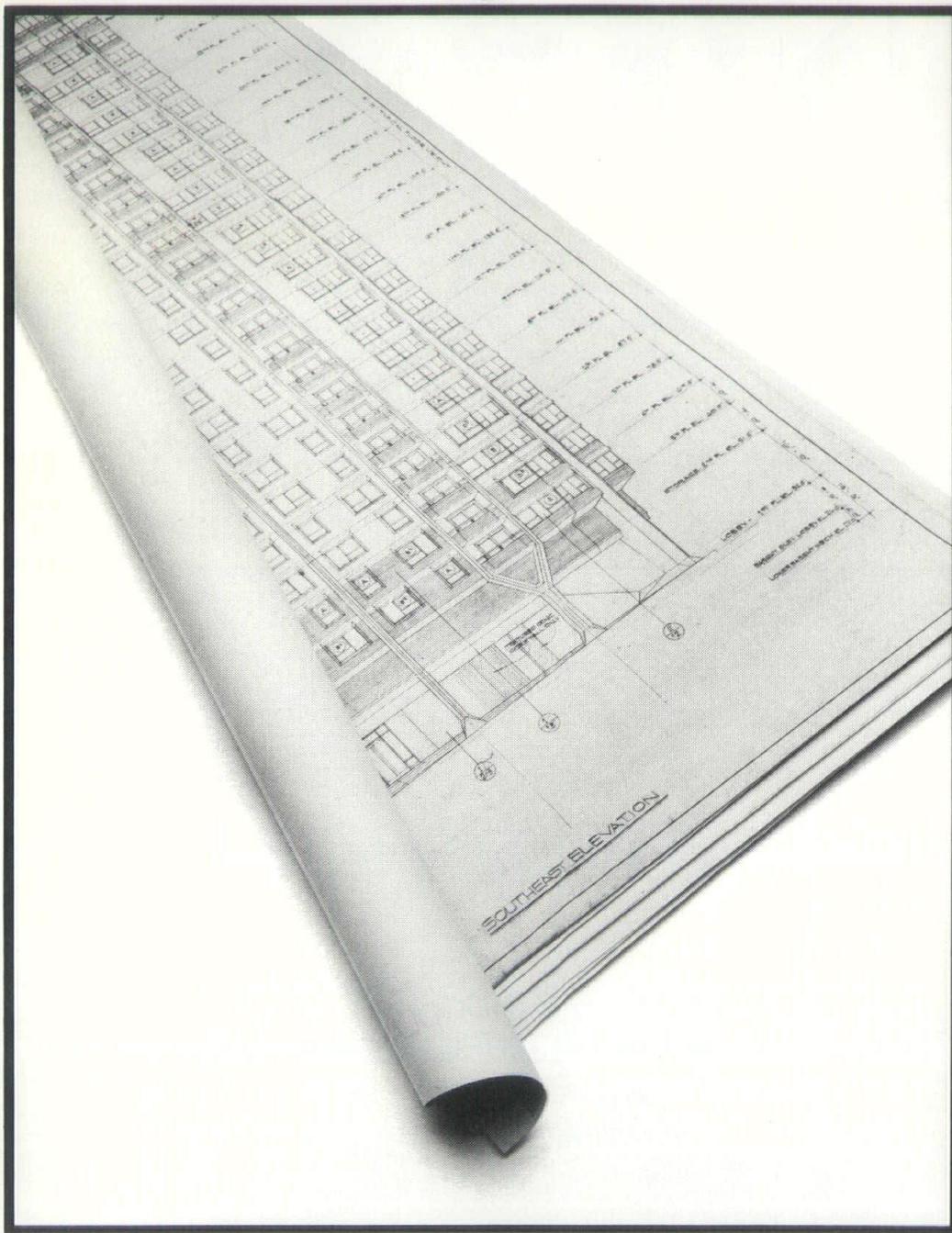
Richard H. Ballinger and Theodore E. Smith of Ballinger and Smith, Inc., have announced the promotion of Arnold B. Carson to principal and the firm name change to Ballinger, Smith and Carson. The structural engineering firm is located in the Terminal Sales Building, Seattle.

Hobbs Fukui Associates PS, Seattle architecture and planning firm, announces the promotion of Richard L. Wilson to the position of Associate.

Jack Lynch, former director of King County's Department of Planning and Community Development, as well as Director of Budget and Program Development, has established a consulting business, Jack Lynch, and Associates. Offices are at 4323 N. E. 42nd, Seattle. Lynch will consult for public agencies and private businesses.



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