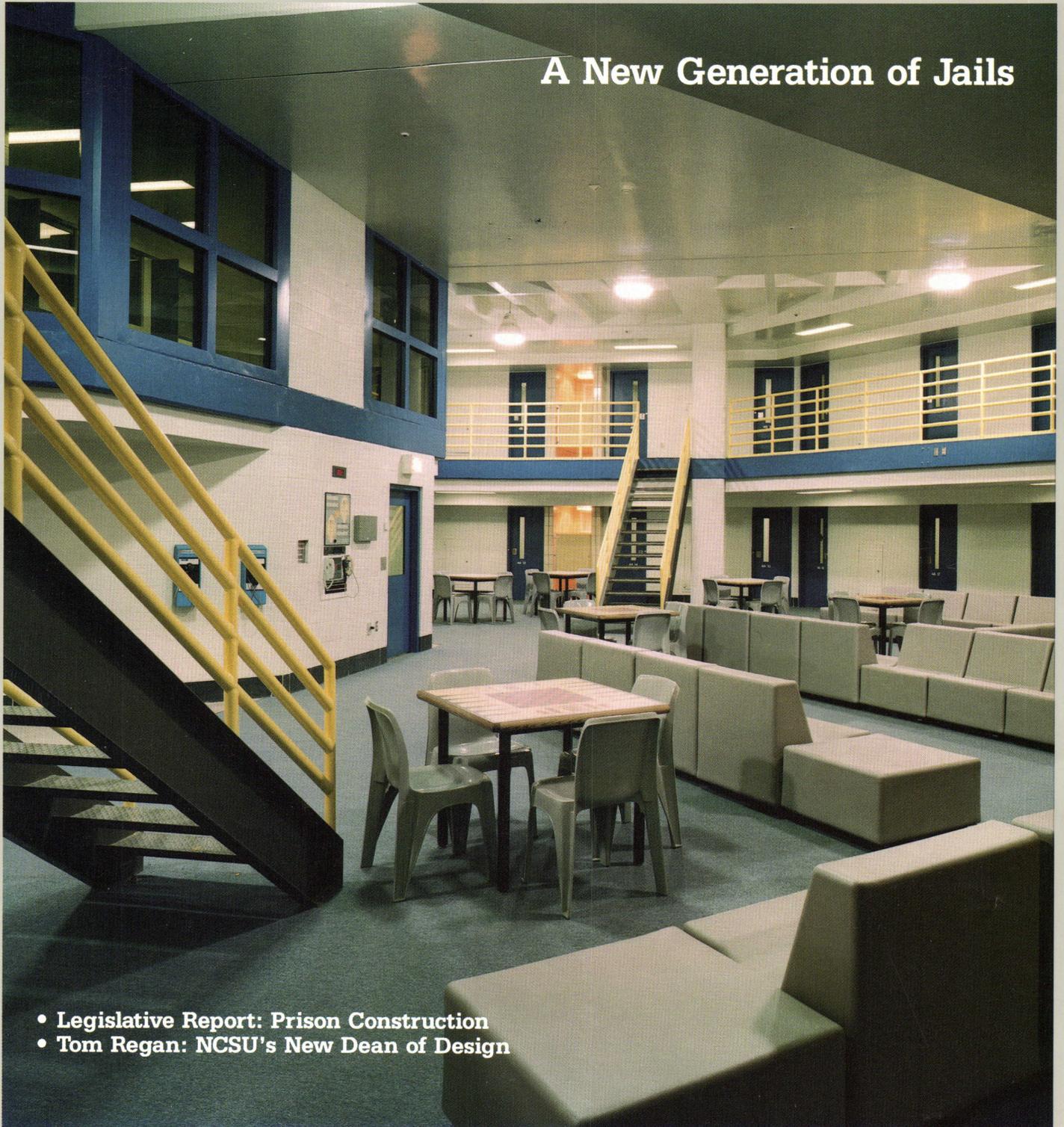




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A New Generation of Jails



- Legislative Report: Prison Construction
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6

Secure Places: The Boom in Jail Construction

In the newest jails, electronics replace lock and key and living quarters are more livable.

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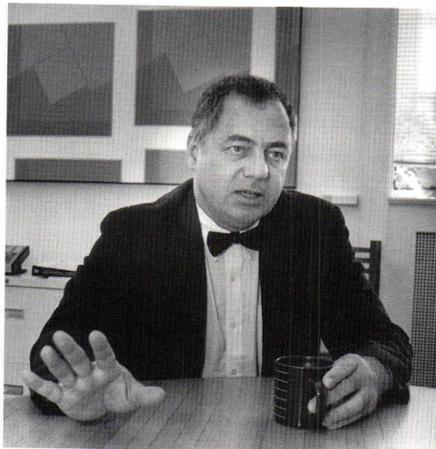
Legislative Report: Prison Construction

As the General Assembly struggles with a half billion dollar budget shortfall, legislators and the Martin administration aim to solve the state's prison needs.

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Dean Regan: Designs and Dreams

A profile of NCSU's new design dean.



NCSU's Dean John Thomas Regan.

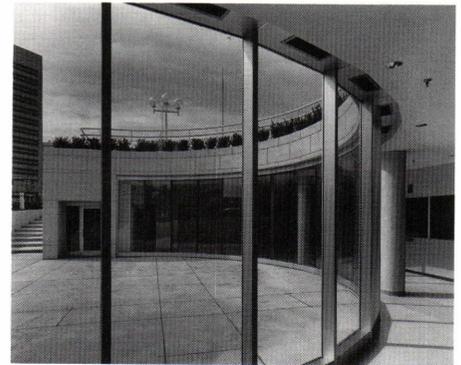


Photo by Gordon Schenck

The approach to the glassed-in curved public entrance of the Mecklenburg County Central Intake Center suggests an open public building, rather than an underground jail.

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Elevations

Architects give away advice in a small medieval town in France. Is there a lesson here?

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Off the Drawing Board

Who's designing what, where in North Carolina, plus names and changes among the state's design firms.

27

New Products

New ideas, new solutions, new equipment and new twists on old angles for designers and builders.

Cover: At the Guilford County Law Enforcement and Detention Center, this typical day room and cells has a dormitory atmosphere, with its cheerful colors and warm but simple furnishings. Within the living quarters an unarmed guard assists inmates and enforces rules.

Photo by Greg Loflin

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Secure Places: The Boom in Jail Construction

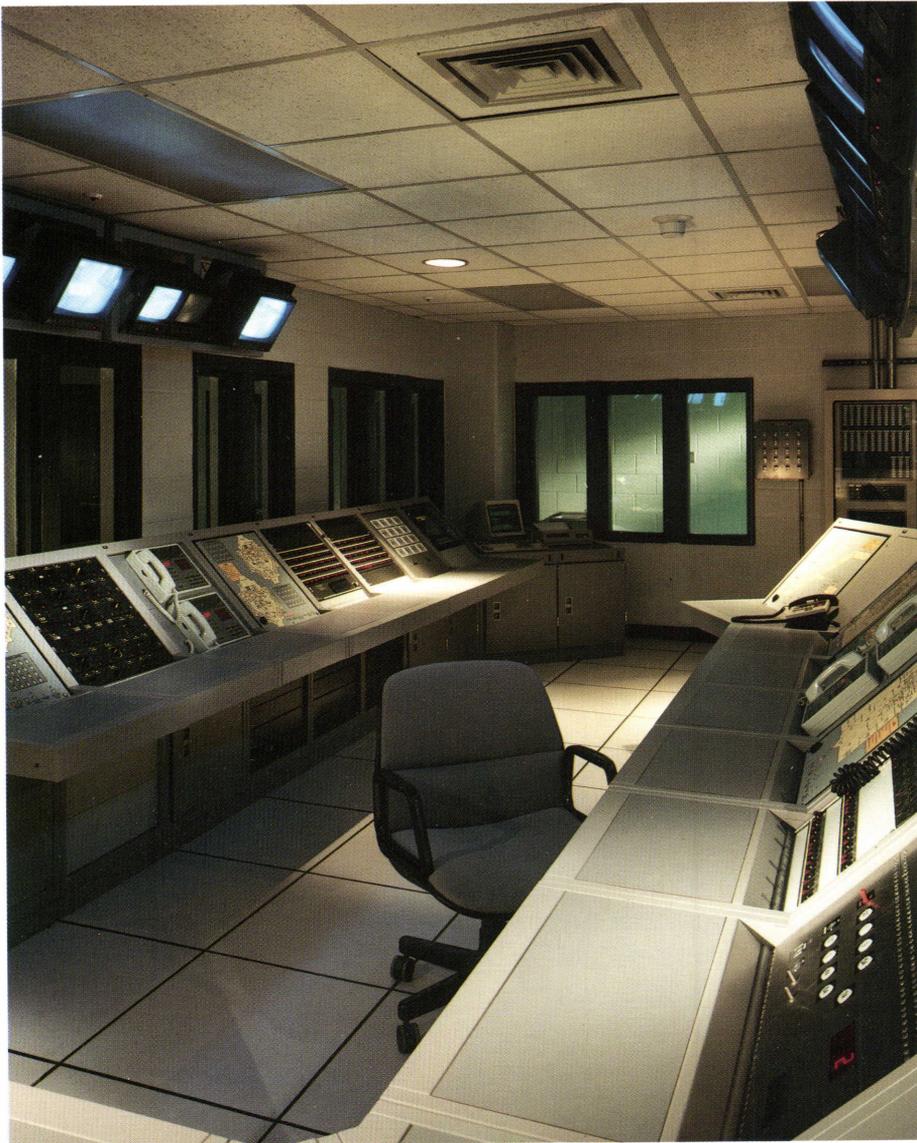


Photo by Greg Loflin

A centralized electronic control room at the Guilford County Law Enforcement and Detention Center provides the perimeter security around the center's four floors of living quarters and visual monitoring of activities.

For a decade or more, North Carolina has had more inmates than cells to put them in. Prison and jail overcrowding has generated a host of alternative programs designed to keep people out of prison. At the same time, the General Assembly has passed new laws, such as tougher driving-while-impaired laws, that send more people to jail.

The legislature has also placed a cap on the number of inmates in the state prison system. If the prison population remains at or above 18,341 for 15 straight days, the state Parole Commission has 90 days to reduce the population to no more than 18,153. By mid-June, the prison system reached

an all-time population record of 18,522.

Although the cap system is a legal necessity to reduce overcrowding, it has led to an alarming practice of releasing prisoners prematurely out the back door so others can be admitted at the front door.

"Everybody agrees there's a need for expansion of bed space," said Nathan A. Rice, specialized institutional command manager with the state Division of Prisons. "People are getting out too quick."

The overcrowding also undermines the effectiveness of alternative programs designed to keep people out of prison, Rice said. Given a choice be-

tween incarceration, which might end in an early parole after only a few weeks, or intensive supervision lasting a year or two, many inmates choose to do time.

In order to relieve those pressures, Governor James G. Martin and key legislators struck a compromise in late June to spend \$275 million on a massive prison expansion program (see "Legislative Report," page 14).

The pressures on the criminal justice system are acutely felt in the county jails, where the whole process begins. Jails, which house people awaiting trial and serving short sentences, soon may be given an even larger responsibility. Taking a lead from a number of other states, the General Assembly is considering having inmates convicted of misdemeanors serve their sentences entirely in county jails—a move that could relieve the state prisons of up to 7,000 inmates.

Expanding an old jail or building a new one is an issue in at least 50 of the state's 100 counties. Thomas A. Ritter, head of the Jail and Detention Branch of the Department of Human Resources, said he expects to see 30 new jails open in the next two years.

"This is one of the major building types that architects will be working on in the next 15 years," said John Duncan, AIA, senior vice president of J.N. Pease Associates of Charlotte.

"A lot of it will be like hospitals," Duncan said. "Certain firms will get good at it. But there's a learning curve; you've got to learn the operations and procedures and the philosophy behind the jails."

The building won't stop at the state lines, either.

"The prison population throughout the nation has skyrocketed," said Robert B. Levinson, special projects

"Husbands, sons, uncles, daughters may reside in one of these places. If it's a hell-hole, what kind of experience will they have there and what will they think and do about it when they return to the street?"

—Robert B. Levinson
American Correctional Association

The new Guilford County detention center has changed the attitudes of inmates, staff and public.

manager for the American Correctional Association. "The creek's still rising. There's a tremendous build-up and vast amounts of money are being set aside to construct prisons and jails.

"In North Carolina and other places as well, there are no spaces in the prisons and many systems are under court orders. This backs up the people into the county facilities."

For the architects of jails and prisons, the challenges can be legion. As with all public buildings, costs and cost overruns get close scrutiny. But jails impose another challenge: the paradox of designing a public building, often a highly visible one in a central downtown location, to house a population the public has little use for.

The old image of a row of cells with bars—and a jailer who walks the corridor, asserting his authority by dragging his billy club on the bars—is out. Jail suicides, assaults, rapes, vandalism and other violence have made it clear that many older facilities are unsafe and inhumane for the inmates and unrewarding for the law enforcement authorities. In some counties, overcrowding and outdated practices have led to lawsuits and court orders.

New standards have just gone into effect that set more humane requirements for space, sunshine, activity, exercise and sufficient supervision to be safe from the assault of other prisoners. The new standards also give more enforcement bite to the Jail and Detention Branch. "Before it was ambiguous," said Ritter, who heads the branch. "Now we can initiate action against a county by the inspector simply coming to me and saying something needs to be done."

Making room for more prisoners clearly is not the only objective. The decision to design and build a jail hangs on a host of issues related to security, psychology, management, morale, violence and humanity. Law enforcement agencies involved in building a jail today must examine some of the most basic assumptions about criminal behavior.

The most avant garde concept in jail management calls for the direct and continuous supervision of a manageable number of inmates, about 50, by unarmed guards who stay with the inmates around the clock in a secured living area. The guards counsel inmates and handle whatever problems may come along. The inmates move freely about a living area consisting of a day room, exercise area and cells (or bedrooms).

The "new generation jail," as this approach is called, is based on the assumption that people who are treated decently will behave decently. Those who do not follow rules are quickly isolated and put into self-contained segregation units. Because anyone who becomes destructive is immediately stopped or removed, these jails are furnished with standard fixtures and furnishings, not immutable institutional ones. Porcelain sinks and toilets, for example, are used instead of secure stainless steel units.

Experience has shown that when people are thrown together in a group, a leader emerges. If the unit contains only inmates, the group will be led by an inmate. In this system, the supervisor fills that gap, assuming the leadership role.

Levinson of the American Correctional Association notes that most of the people in jails have not been convicted.

"Husbands, sons, uncles, daughters may reside in one of these places," he said. "If it's a hell-hole, what kind of experience will they have there and what will they think and do about it when they return to the street?"

The new generation jail has its advocates in the National Institute of Corrections—which runs a training center in Boulder, Colorado for county law enforcement agencies—in the American Correctional Association and in the state Jail and Detention Branch. It is in use in a number of federal and state prison systems, including North Carolina's, and several county jails across the country.

Still, the concept is considered radical by some local law enforcement authorities. While certain elements have wide appeal, some agencies stop short of adopting the entire concept.

Guilford County Joins the New Generation

There will be considerable interest throughout the state in Guilford County's experience with its new detention center in High Point. Authorities bought the "new generation jail" concept in its entirety. And the detention center, which opened in January, is meeting expectations, according to Robert Cote, director of the Guilford Detention Bureau.

The Guilford County Law Enforcement and Detention Center is part of a new county governmental complex designed by William F. Freeman Associates of Greensboro. The complex includes a court building and a public health/mental health building. All the buildings in the complex are constructed of a poured-in-place concrete frame clad with white precast concrete panels.

The seven-story vertical design of the 120,180-square-foot detention center was dictated by the county's desire to keep the footprint small. The first three floors house offices for law enforcement and detention personnel, an infirmary and spaces for classification, booking, holding and food preparation.

The heart of this new generation jail is in the four upper levels, each of which has two levels and a total of 40 rooms arranged around a common day room. Off each day room is an enclosed "yard"—a two-story-high space open to the outdoors near the top.

The cells have metal doors with narrow windows. Each is equipped with a porcelain sink and toilet. Furnishings in the day room are simple but warm. Each level has its own color scheme, carefully selected to avoid an institutional look. The materials are simple, practical and inexpensive.

The result is a pleasant atmosphere, one not usually associated with jail. "All it is, really, is a very good use of space," architect William Freeman said. "That, together with the color scheme."

Access to the four upper floors is strictly controlled. But within each of the areas, inmates move freely between their private cells (they have a



Photo by Greg Loflin

The 7-story Guilford County Law Enforcement and Detention Center, finished in white precast concrete panels, is the tallest of three new buildings in a new governmental complex on a 12-acre site near High Point's central business district.

key), the day room and exercise yard. An unarmed supervisor is in the area with the inmates all day and all night, available to monitor activities and mediate conflicts, to make sure that inmates do not attack one another or the property.

All doors, corridors and floors are electronically monitored from a central control room.

**Guilford County Law Enforcement and Detention Center
High Point**

Architect: William F. Freeman Associates, Greensboro
Structural Engineers: Sutton-Kennerly Associates, Greensboro
Plumbing Engineers: Jack C. Dillard, PE, High Point
Mechanical and Electrical and Fire Protection Engineering: Mechanical Engineers Inc., Charlotte
Electronic Security Engineering: J.N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
Landscape Architecture: Heath Carrier, Jamestown

The jail has been four years coming and has generated conflicts between the architects and a construction management company hired by the county. The price tag, as well as the size of the project, has grown in that time to about \$36.7 million, including the parking deck. But its success, ultimately, can be measured in how well the building does its job.

"There's been a big change in the attitudes of the inmates, staff and the public," Robert Cote, the detention bureau director, said.

Visiting has increased by 400 percent, Cote said. Visiting booths are right in the housing areas, and no additional staff is required to accommodate visitors. The rate of inmate-on-inmate assaults has decreased by 90 percent, he said. And officers, who now serve in leadership roles, find their work more rewarding.

"We're in the middle of the tobacco belt," Cote said, "but we have no

smoking in cells or day rooms, only in the exercise yard. They aren't rioting. When they leave their cells, the bed is made. If they don't like it, we tell them, 'We'll send you to Greensboro.'"

It isn't the jailer who makes the difference, Cote said; it's the physical plant. "We have the same quality of employee in Greensboro as in High Point. They are just two different plants. The philosophy is built in from the ground up."

Wake County Keeps Options Open

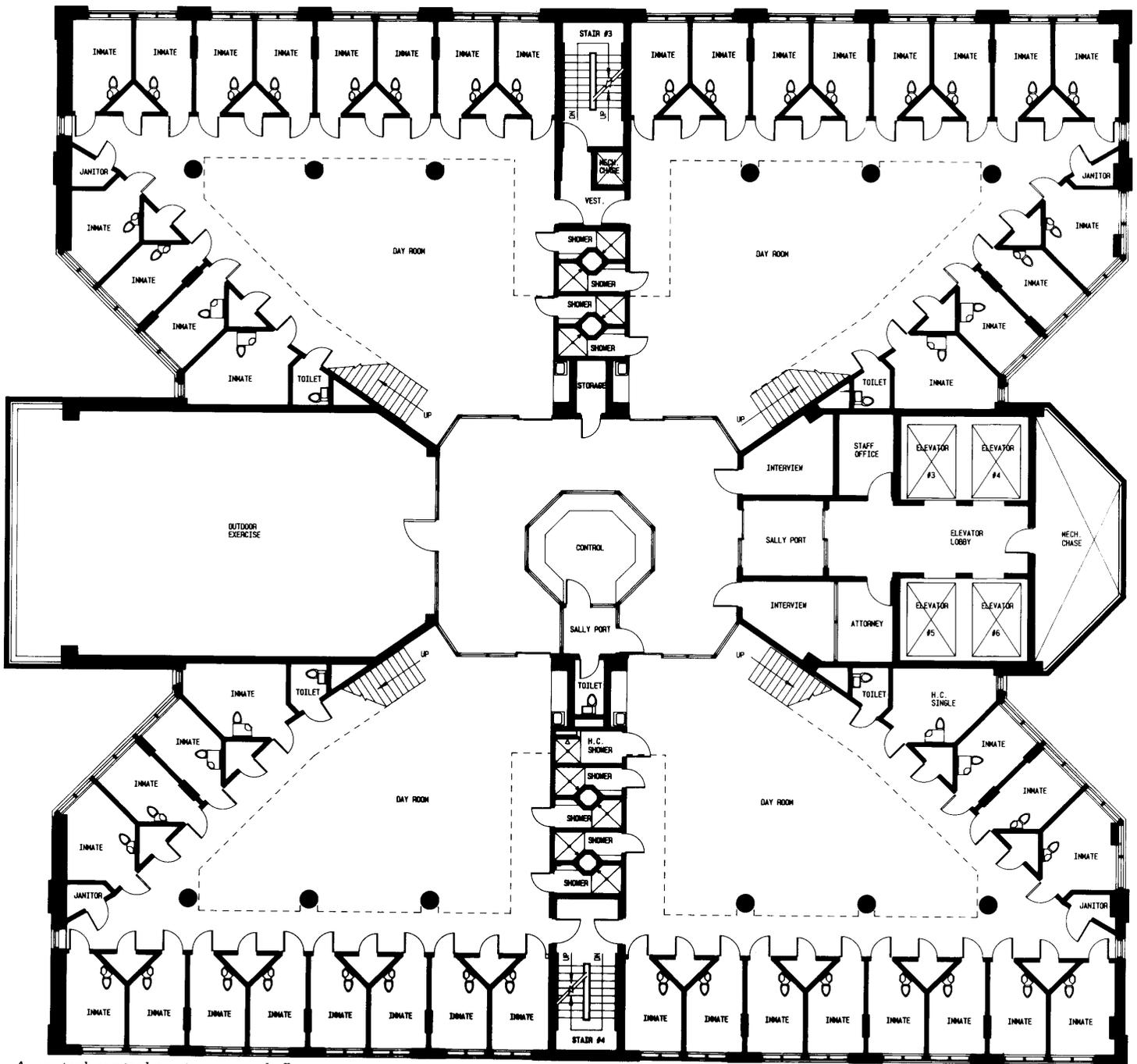
The new Wake County Public Safety Center under construction in Raleigh was designed by O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA, of Research Triangle Park so that it can be run as a new generation jail, with continuous, direct supervision. But it also can be operated with indirect supervision, using electronic monitors outside the inmates' living quarters.

Like the Guilford Detention Center, this building had to assert itself as a major civic building that would symbolize a sophisticated and efficient county government and a professionally administered sheriff's department. In a major downtown site, it is surrounded by offices, a hotel and other county buildings.

The \$55.7 million center, to be completed in 1991, includes the sheriff's administrative offices, the City-County Bureau of Identification, detective and patrol offices, emergency medical services and detention-related functions.

The county offices at the base of the 10-story building were designed to project beyond the jail tower, eclipsing the view from the street of the inmates' living quarters. Public access to the building is through a skylit lobby.

The jail, with a 492-person capacity, is on floors five through nine. Each of those floors has four modules with 24 individual cells on two levels, a main level and a mezzanine. The cells open onto a day room for living and dining. Each module has an outdoor exercise area. Each floor has rooms for counseling and visiting with attorneys. And each floor has a central control room that provides direct visual observation of all open areas of the modules and individual cell doors.



A central control center on each floor monitors four separate, secured living areas, each housing 24 inmates. Each floor has an outdoor exercise area.

The center also includes a 20-bed infirmary, a top-floor gym, two classrooms and a central visiting room. The jail is connected to the courthouse by an underground tunnel.

Dudley B. Lacey, AIA, the project manager, said that Sheriff John H. Baker Jr. wanted the options of direct and indirect supervision so he can reduce staff if needed. Direct supervision requires a supervisor in each of the four modules, or four supervisors per shift, while indirect supervision lets one person monitor all four modules on the same level. The system also permits the use of direct supervision during the day and indirect supervision at night, or other combinations.

The Wake Public Safety Center was designed as a maximum-security unit, anticipating a time when Wake County would need as many as 480 maximum security beds. It has secure stainless steel bathroom fixtures and other accessories designed for safety. The mirrors are stainless steel instead of glass, the toilet paper has no spindle, clothes hooks are designed to collapse when more than 50 pounds are hung on them.

At first, the center will house inmates assigned a variety of custody levels. Over time, less-expensive satellite centers will be built as needed to house non-violent, non-threatening inmates who don't pose a problem for

Wake County Public Safety Center Raleigh

Architect: O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA,
Research Triangle Park
Criminal Justice Facility Consultant:
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Washington, D.C.
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Photo by Allen Weiss

The 10-story, \$55.7 million Wake County Public Safety Center now under construction is to be completed in 1991.

the guards who take them to and from the courthouse. O'Brien/Atkins designed a 24,000-square-foot satellite center that houses 30 inmates that was built for \$1.02 million.

In downtown Durham, O'Brien/Atkins is renovating an old car dealership to house 175 medium-security inmates in a dormitory-style setting, with a day room, for \$2 million. In addition, the firm has designed a floor plan for the N.C. Emergency Prison Facility Development Program to be used in 18 counties. The floor plan provides 50-man dorms and, in many of the facilities, includes a vocational area, multi-purpose room, recreation and administrative areas.

The firm also is working on new detention centers for Durham and Sampson counties. Durham County's will be a new generation jail; Sampson County's will be built along the same principles but will provide indirect, rather than direct, supervision.

Building on the Old

While some counties are taking bold giant strides into new generation jails, others inevitably must take smaller steps to improve on the old.

In Beaufort County, the task before architect Errol J. Warren Jr., AIA, of Rocky Mount was to find space to expand and update an old jail in the basement of the county courthouse. For only \$635,482, the project nearly

Renovation and Expansion of the Beaufort County Jail

Washington

Architect: Errol J. Warren Jr./Architect, Rocky Mount

Consulting Mechanical Engineers: Dibble & Associates, Washington

General Contractor: Eastern Construction Co., Greenville

Detention Equipment Contractor: Jailcraft, Inc., Stevensville, Md.

Plumbing and Heating Contractor: White's Heating & Sheet Metal, Williamston

Electrical Contractor: Pioneer Electric, Washington

doubled the capacity of the jail and updated the security from locks and bolts to electronic doors and closed-circuit television monitoring.

By moving the sheriff's offices into an adjacent building, the project added a 16-man dormitory and cells for 24 inmates—in all, increasing capacity from 38 to 81 prisoners.

The jail is still constructed along traditional, linear lines, however, and the monitors leave a few blind spots, Warren said. But the supervisor can survey the day rooms and the fronts of each cell from a central position. A person who once supervised 38 people can now handle 81.

The dormitory space is more contemporary, giving the inmates more freedom and more responsibility, while requiring authorities to classify and sort them according to the level of custody needed. The existing space was upgraded with new lighting, paint, and remote-controlled door operators.

The public entrance and the elevators could not be changed, and the project had to be completed while the jail was still in use, Warren said. "It was kind of a real puzzle to do all that and to still make it functional."

The new jail demonstrates that improvement is possible even when money and space are tight. In the long run, the downtown jail might become the maximum-security jail for Beaufort, with satellite jails for lower-security inmates providing further expansion, Warren said.

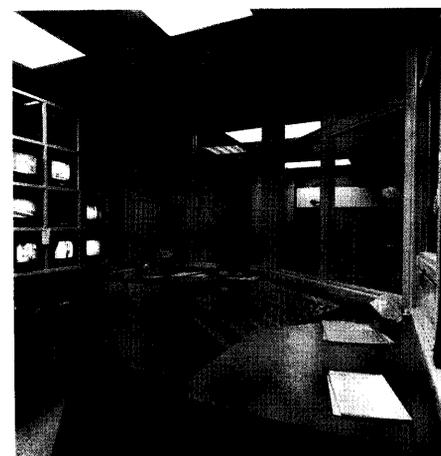


Photo by Dewane Frutiger

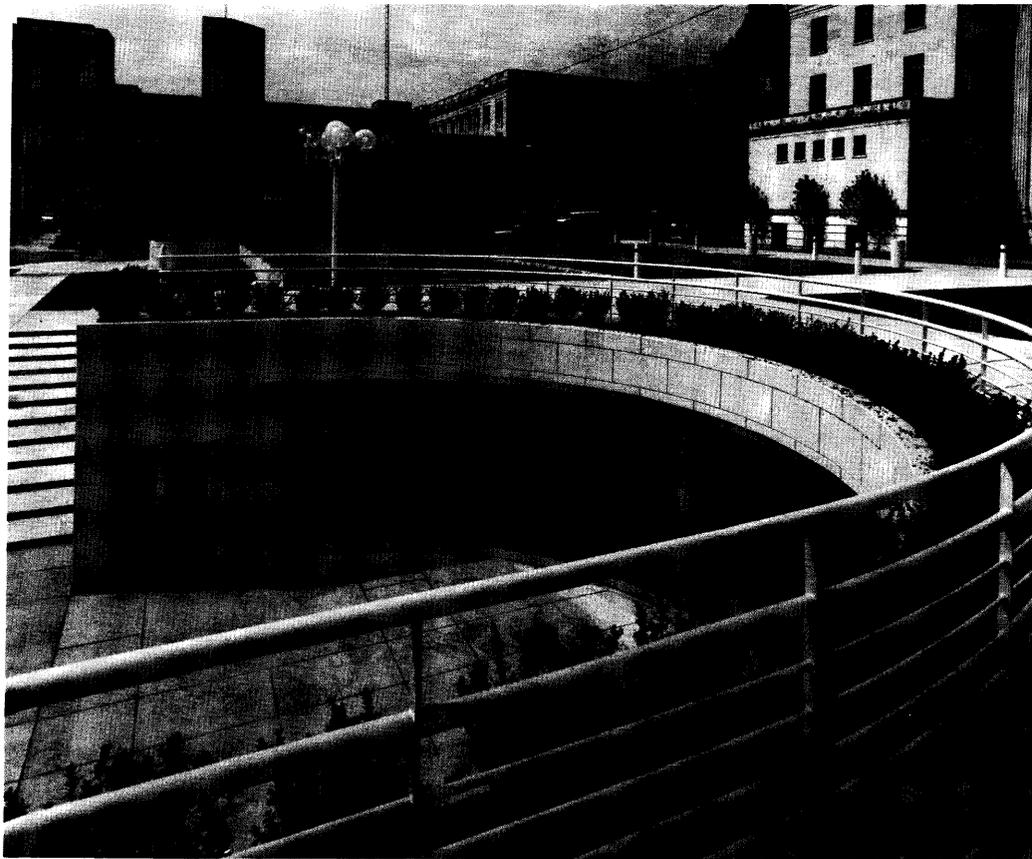
The Beaufort County Jail was updated with a new electronic control room, which makes it possible to provide continuous supervision of most areas of the cells and dormitory.

Entering the System

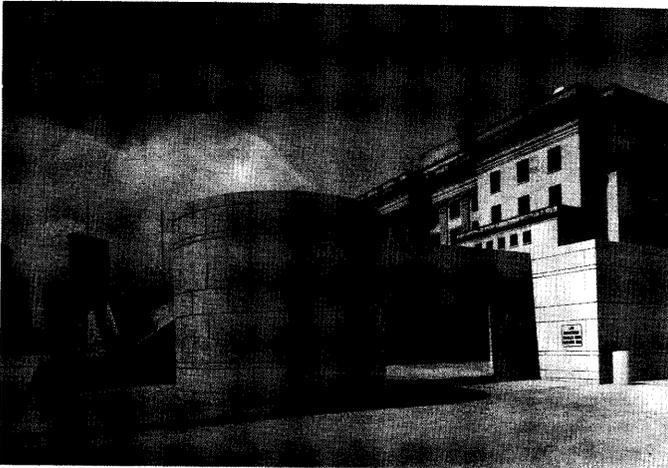
J.N. Pease Associates of Charlotte, architect for the new Central Prison in Raleigh, is intensely involved in jails. Recent and current projects include facilities in Onslow, Person, Warren, Iredell and Buncombe counties, Asheville and Morgantown, W.Va.

One of the more intriguing is the recently opened \$3.6 million Mecklenburg County Intake Center, which ties together the county's existing jail and the new Criminal Courts Building, both functionally and physically, by way of underground tunnels.

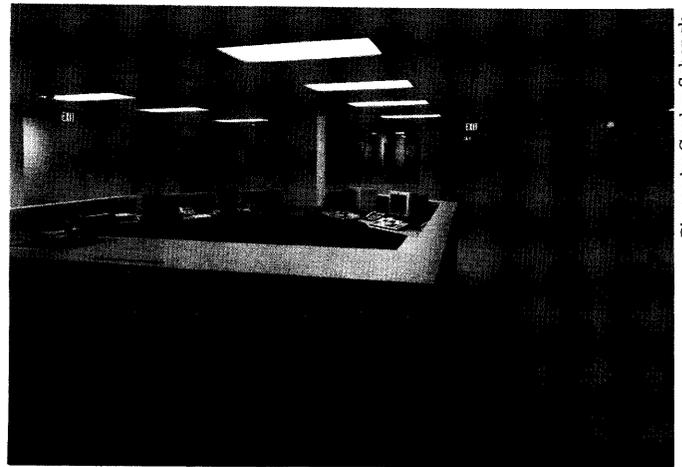
Below: 1.) A law enforcement officer enters with his arrestee through a video-monitored gate into a secure parking area. 2.) An arrest report is entered into the computer system; the arrestee is fingerprinted and photographed, given a breathalyzer test if appropriate, and put in a temporary holding cell, if necessary. 3.) Pre-trial Services personnel conduct a pre-bond interview and enter the date into the computer. 4.) Magistrates, working with computers, find probable cause, issue their orders and determine if arrestee should be released from jail on bond.



Above: The Mecklenburg County Central Intake Center was built partially underground, with a plaza above, to enhance—rather than detract from—the image and visibility of the 1928 county courthouse.

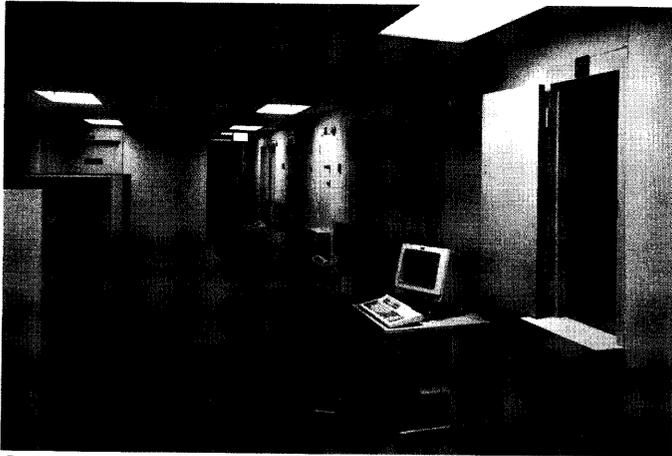


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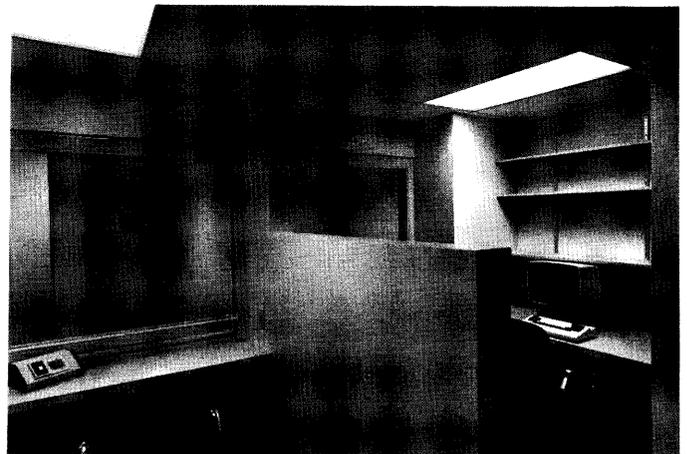


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Photos by Gordon Schenck

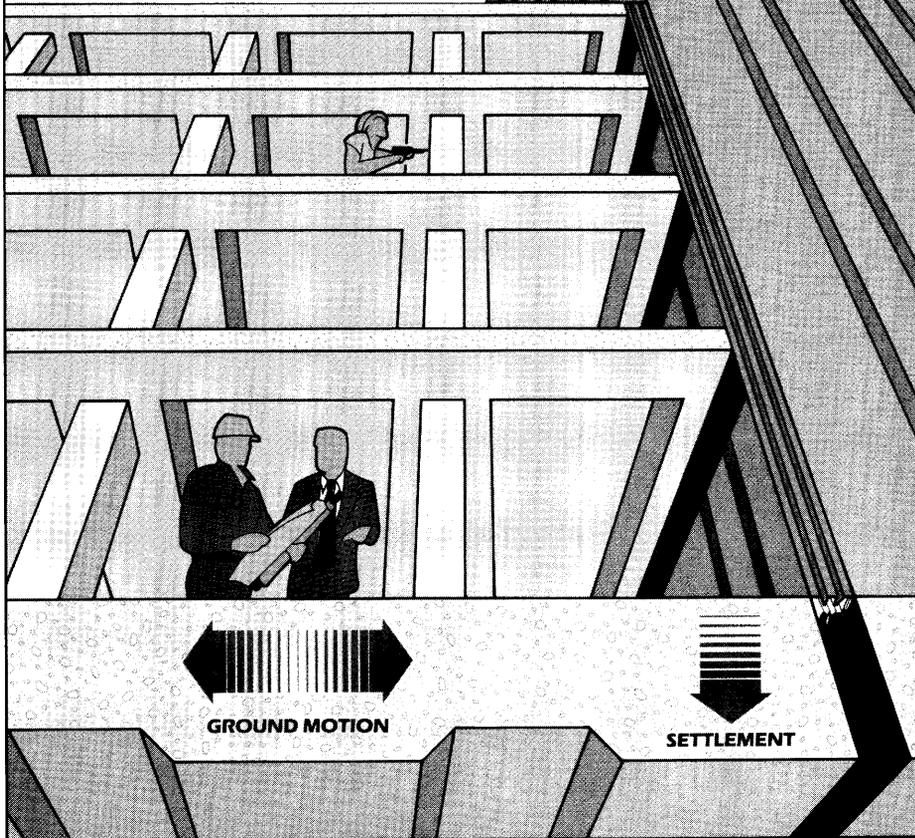


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Mecklenburg County Central Intake Center Charlotte

Architect: J.N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
Courts Consultant: Walter H. Sobel, FAIA
& Associates, Charlotte
General Contractors: Crowder
Construction Co.

One of the first facilities of its kind nationwide, the Intake Center addresses new concepts, technologies and procedures to deal with individuals entering the criminal justice system. It includes 48 holding cells, facilities for the public defender and district attorney and the magistrate's courts.

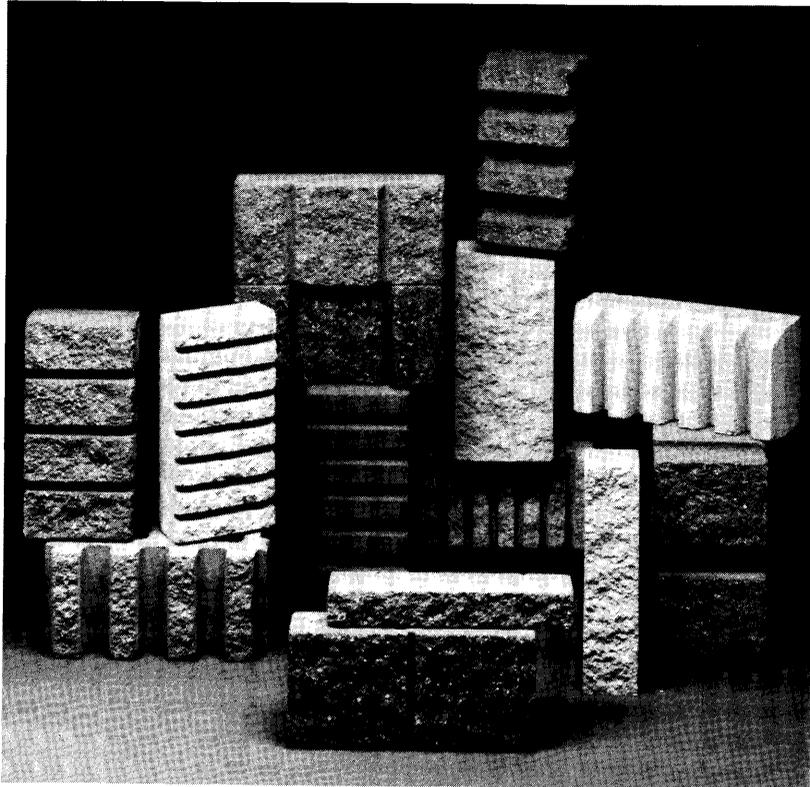
A conventional building on the center's site would have obstructed the view of the historic Mecklenburg County Courthouse. So the architects put the center partially underground, turning the space above it into a landscaped plaza that fits into the master plan for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Government Center.

The intake center is designed to move people efficiently through the court system and, when possible, into alternatives to jail. It deals with the time an arresting officer brings a person into the system until he or she is arraigned—which usually takes about 24 hours but can take as long as 72 hours. This is the period for booking, pre-trial release counseling, setting bond, appointing attorneys and checking outstanding warrants and criminal records.

The center shifted paperwork to computer work, with all arresting, booking, counseling personnel and magistrates working off computer consoles. A data base links all systems. The center also houses a central repository where all outstanding warrants are held. Highly sophisticated identification methods will quickly connect an arrestee with prior records and outstanding warrants throughout the country.

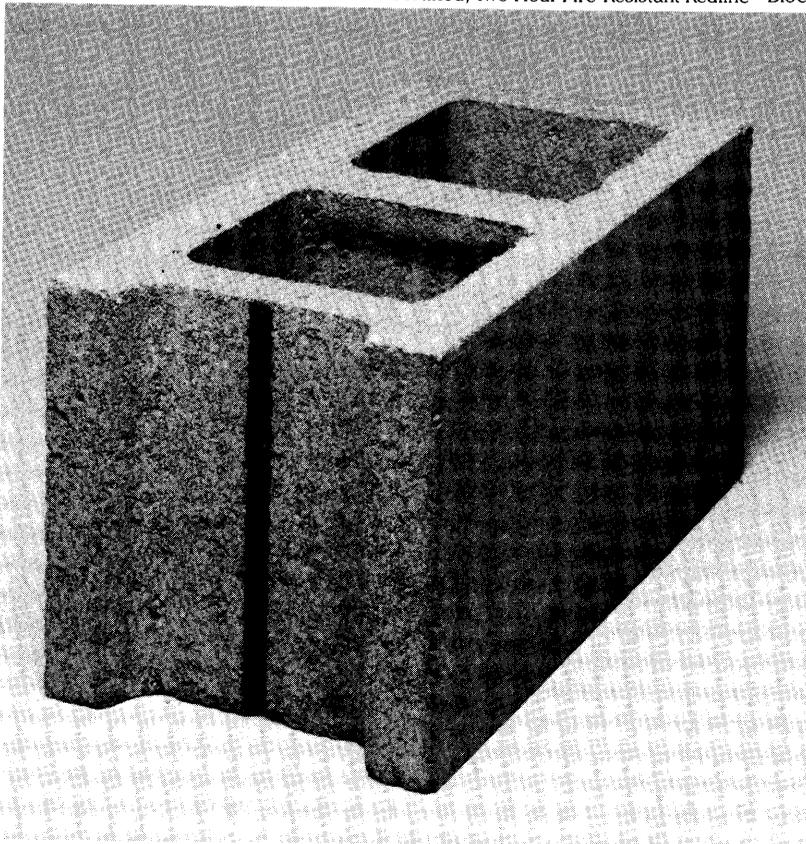
About 60 percent of the people arrested never end up spending any time in jail. Thomas Cameron, Mecklenburg County Trial Court administrator, said the intake center is not a jail but a facility that offers a humane entry into the judicial system. The intake center efficiently determines which arrestees need to be held in jail and which can be released. At the same time, it gets the officers back on the street instead of bogged down in procedures and paperwork.

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LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Prison Construction: Voters May Decide

North Carolina voters may have a chance in November to give their approval to a \$200 million bond issue for prison construction. The proposed bond referendum is the key element of a compromise reached by Governor Martin and legislative leaders. The compromise, announced June 26, remained subject to approval by the full General Assembly as the 1990 legislative short session headed into July.

The Governor, Representative Anne Barnes (D-Orange) and Senator David Parnell (D-Robeson) explained their bi-partisan solution to the state's overcrowded prison system during a joint press conference. Barnes and Parnell serve as co-chairs of the legislative Special Committee on Prisons.

The proposed prison construction package would carry a total price tag of \$275 million—the first \$75 million to be funded by two-thirds bonds, requiring legislative approval only. The three-year building program would expand existing prison bed space from 16,885 to 24,315. Eight new medium and minimum security prison facilities would be designed.

The compromise represents a classic mid-point between two vastly different proposals originally submitted by the Governor and the Special Committee on Prisons. Governor Martin previously called for a \$490 million bond referendum which would increase prison capacity by 9,500 beds. The Special Committee, meanwhile, had proposed fewer beds (3,880) and greater reliance on alternatives to incarceration including electronic surveillance and intensive probation.

Barnes, a five-term legislator from Chapel Hill, is considered by her House colleagues to be their resident expert on correction issues. Barnes

firmly believes in the concept of combining new prison construction with added emphasis on alternatives to incarceration.

"Alternatives for non-violent offenders are so much less expensive than prison beds," says Barnes. "We have people who wrote bad checks sitting over in the state prison system at an enormous cost to taxpayers. Maybe it would be better if that person were on a community-based punishment where that person could be working and making restitution."

According to Sen. Parnell, the average cost to the state of keeping an inmate in prison is \$47 a day as compared to \$6.42 for house arrest electronic surveillance. However, leading officials in the Martin administration contend the best way to solve the state's prison problems is to substantially increase bed space capacity.

Perhaps the most outspoken advocate of additional prison bed space is Joseph W. Dean, Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. A former assistant U.S. Attorney, Dean heads up a department which includes responsibility for the Highway Patrol. As such, Dean carries the unofficial title of "Top Cop" in North Carolina and he pulls no punches when asked to talk about crime in the Tar Heel state.

"We have a criminal justice system in this state which, in my opinion, is totally broken," says Dean. "Prisoners are turning down probation and saying, 'Put me in jail because I'll be in there such a short time. It will disrupt my lifestyle less than being on probation for three to four years.' And they are doing it.

"We have 24,000 people who are going to go to prison (in N.C.) this



Rep. Anne Barnes
(D) Orange County

year. And for every one going in, somebody's coming out. Because of that, the crime rate is horrendous. It's getting worse geometrically rather than arithmetically," says Dean.

Dean cites statistics which indicate crime is rising in North Carolina at a faster rate than in other states. In 1977, this state ranked 40th nationally in terms of per capita crime. Thirteen years later, North Carolina now ranks 24th. During 1989, the state's crime rate rose nine percent as compared to a national average increase of three percent.

Dean blames the state's crime increase on inadequate prison bed space. He says the state's policy of releasing non-violent inmates early in order to relieve overcrowding has created a tidal wave of repeat offenders.

"We aren't keeping people in jail long enough. There's no credibility left in the justice system. The crooks don't expect to spend much time behind

"Alternatives for non-violent offenders are so much less expensive than prison beds. We have people who wrote bad checks sitting over in the state prison system at an enormous cost to taxpayers."

—Rep. Anne Barnes
(D) Orange County

bars and, for them, crime pays," says Dean.

North Carolina's prison population explosion did not develop overnight. It did, however, capture the attention of state officials and the news media in the mid-Eighties when several lawsuits were filed charging the state with violating constitutional conditions of confinement. As part of a consent agreement, the state Department of Correction abandoned its previous spot-basis practice of triple-bunking and took action to improve and modernize aging prison facilities.

In 1985, the state's prison population averaged close to 17,500. However, in accordance with federal mandates to relieve prison overcrowding (a minimum of 50 square feet of living space per inmate), North Carolina provided adequate space then for only 12,106 inmates.

In an effort to meet those federal guidelines, the state has spent more than \$200 million since 1985 on capital construction costs for prisons. The resulting increase of bed space by 5,000 in five years amounts to the largest prison expansion in state history.

Despite this record boom in prison building, much more needs to be accomplished. Because North Carolina was 5,000 prison beds short five years ago, the state has not yet fulfilled its current needs.

In order to address overcrowding, the General Assembly established the Emergency Prison Population Stabilization Act. The provisions of the Act place a "cap" on the prison population. (See page 6 for further details.) Because of the need to stay within the "cap," Parole Commission members have offered early release to non-violent prisoners convicted of misdemeanors.

The necessary but nettlesome policy of early release is largely responsible, Dean says, for what critics refer to as "revolving door criminal justice."

"The frightening thing to me is that of the 24,000 people going into prison this year, 40 percent of them are going there for revocation of probation or parole," says Dean. "Of the 24,000 coming out, 40 percent will have been re-arrested within the first year of coming out of prison."

"We aren't keeping people in jail long enough. There's no credibility left in the justice system. The crooks don't expect to spend much time behind bars and, for them, crime pays."

—Joseph W. Dean
Secretary, Crime Control and Public Safety

According to Barnes, the high rate of return prisoners (recidivism) can not be blamed solely on early release. The Orange County representative says a steady rise in drug-related crime suggests the need for more and better substance-abuse treatment programs inside prison walls.

"People who steal to feed their drug habit and are then arrested don't get well in prison. We have some treatment programs but not nearly to the extent that we need," says Barnes. "If those prisoners still have the drug habit when they are released, you can pretty much count on them stealing again."

Barnes goes on to say, "More treatment for drug and alcohol abusers is something we are going to have to do. It's very expensive but I have an idea it will be money well spent."

Dean, who is considered by political pundits to be a leading Republican

candidate for Attorney General in 1992, agrees with the need for substance abuse treatment and other creative approaches favored by Barnes and her Special Committee on Prisons.

"Let's expand electronic surveillance. Let's expand intensive probation. I don't mind halfway houses. But if there's not a prison bed to back it up—if there's not an alternative to these alternatives—they will not work," says Dean.

Dean steadfastly insists that, unless the General Assembly commits to a long-term building program in the magnitude of 10,000 prison beds, the early release of prisoners will simply become worse. Before long, he says, county governments will have to build larger jails to counteract what Dean terms the state's "studied neglect" of its responsibility.

As of now, North Carolina is one of only seven states that incarcerates misdemeanants in the state prison system. Other states house those prisoners in county facilities. Barnes admits it's possible North Carolina may reconsider this policy in the not-so-distant future.

"The position of the Special Committee on Prisons is that when, and if, a shift does occur, our state must assist the counties in being able to handle this problem," says Barnes.

With state government already beset by budget shortfalls in the range of one-half billion dollars, Democrats and Republicans alike agree that whatever money the state spends on prisons must be spent judiciously.

"It behooves government to find those methods that allow you to build prison space quickly and efficiently at less cost," says Barnes.

Dean adds, "I don't believe in inhumane housing for prisoners. But I do think my definition of cruel and inhumane treatment as it applies to the housing of prisoners differs substantially from that of the American Civil Liberties Union."

Dean goes on to say, "I'm not in favor of building palaces. I'm in favor of building cost-effective prisons. I think they should be just as uncomfortable as the U.S. Constitution will let us have them."



Joseph W. Dean
Secretary, Crime Control and Public Safety

Dean Regan: Designs and Dreams

By Jan Leitschuh

First off, you should know this about John Thomas Regan—he's a bowtie man.

Unlike the classic, iconoclastic bowtie wearer, though, the new dean of N.C. State University's School of Design is uncomfortable drawing attention to himself. Extracting personal information is like dicing eels in a bucket: The subject always wriggles back to the safer waters of design philosophy.

"The school is the story," he insists.

Yet in some ways, Dean Regan truly is a breaker of icons. There are certain things he wants to change. There are outmoded images, dated ideas to be banished. On the office wall behind his typewriter, he has a poster of the Chrysler Building—pinned sideways.

"To remind me to see things differently," he says. "Being a dean is like being a designer. One looks at the existing design and sees what potentialities are latent there."

One thing is certain: North Carolina—professionals, contractors, alumni, faculty, even the man on the street—will be seeing more of the man in the bowtie. Or at the very least, his "fingerprints."

"Design is a visual medium," he says, tilting his coffee cup to catch the light. "Sight is just extended touch. Watch a designer look at a piece of sculpture—he has to touch it. School children are taught not to touch. Designers, though, we have our fingerprints all over everything."

Regan left his fingerprints on the University of Miami, where he founded the School of Architecture six years ago. Already the young program has won international attention for such innovations as the nation's first graduate program in suburban and town design and its use of state-of-the-art computer imaging.

But his school's crowning glory was—and is—its new building de-



Photos by Karen Tam

signed by Aldo Rossi, Italy's most celebrated contemporary architect.

Rossi had been invited to judge an international design contest at UM. One thing led to another, and soon Rossi was making architectural history, crafting his first toehold in the New World.

The centerpiece of the new building will be a dramatic 100-foot tower overlooking Lake Osceola at the heart of campus. The rooms will be spherical, cubical, conical—the shapes of pure Euclidian solids. Aficionados across the country are monitoring the project.

Yet Regan took the \$95,000-a-year job here in January. What could lure such a man to the Tar Heel state, far away from his philosophical baby?

"It was not easy to leave Miami,

Regan, 48, admits. "But the situation here was interesting and good."

All phases of design interest him, he says, and the University of Miami cultivates only a single facet—architecture. Regan liked the programs at NCSU, which include not only architecture but landscape architecture, product design and graphic design. Students of all four disciplines begin their first year in a common undergraduate program, sharing facilities and classrooms, forging college links that often evolve into lifetime professional friendships.

On the personal side, Regan has friends here, and a few former students are on the faculty. He was also drawn by the school's long tradition of excellence, and sees this excellence still embedded in the faculty. "Anyone alert in architecture since the second world war has known of this school," he says.

NCSU was once considered one of the nation's leading schools of design, though Regan is quick to point out there is no "official" ranking of schools as such. Much of that past luster can be attributed to the school's outspoken, often controversial founder, Henry L. Kamphoefner, who died in February.

Kamphoefner established the school in 1948, and recruited some of his era's leading lights to teach, including Buckminster Fuller and Lewis Mumford. Top international professionals were brought in to lecture, and to inspire. In this fertile atmosphere, fac-



ulty members imbued Raleigh with new architectural vision, and such buildings as Matthew Nowicki's Dorton Arena and Eduardo Catalano's "Butterfly House," with its upswept, parabolic roof took shape. By the time Kamphoefner retired in 1973, he was being hailed as one of the foremost architectural educators of his day.

Claude E. McKinney, Kamphoefner's successor, was a former administrator and conference coordinator. McKinney's increasing involvement with NCSU's Centennial Campus project led to an estrangement between the faculty and the dean's office. Fundraising efforts slackened, esprit de corps slumped, talented teachers left for other positions. In 1988 the faculty voted to oust McKinney. The position remained unfilled for nearly two years.

Regan comes at a time when leadership is sorely needed. He sees his role as facilitator and collaborator. In a deft political move, he organized monthly get-togethers to let faculty air grievances, bandy about ideas of what the school should be, even dream a little. By all accounts, this pulse-taking has already injected a much-needed optimism into the faculty.

Regan himself sidesteps the controversial past. "I come for the future," he insists. "I don't come from the past."

"The trend of the future," Regan says, "is away from isolation, separation and specialization. That's the task for the next decade and beyond,



for economics, politics, everything. This school, better than any in the country, is in the position to be the catalyst for this unification in design."

Regan wants to further knit the four disciplines within the school. "Of course we will maintain our strong departmental programs. For example, we will produce excellent architects, but also architects who will see their field as one that coordinates with other design fields."

Such a vision begins on campus. Product designers, for example, will produce office systems and furniture for the university—"we buy all this stuff from the outside now," he says, rapping a stock butcherblock table. Landscape architects will beautify the school's surroundings, and so on. "A school must be an example of itself."

Regan's dream plan also includes alumni and working professionals. "Collaboration with those in practice is critical," he says.

"We can be a leading edge state. Our obligation is to provide opportunities for the practicing professional to interconnect with the school. Education is a lifetime process. We must make services available to all practitioners in the state that allow this school to be a resource for their practice."

He points to such projects as NCSU's Center for Accessible Housing, now a national design center for research and information on practical housing for the handicapped, elderly and other groups with special physical needs. Alumni and faculty both saw a need in the state, and made the grant application that resulted in federal funding for the \$3.5 million project.

The findings of the daylighting research program, which studies ways to let more natural light enter a building, are available to all practitioners in the state. And the Masonry Institute of North Carolina recently approached the school about solving certain leakage problems with brick. The research of faculty, alumni and students not only resolved the problem but produced books for distribution to contractors and architects.

Most of all, Regan wants to make the N.C. State School of Design visible, even to the general public. Shows, lectures, seminars are part of that. But more importantly, such a school must affect the environment in which we live.

"Raleigh is coming to an awareness of its own potential," he says. "We will increase our offerings to the city."

Such a plan dovetails neatly with John Thomas Regan's ultimate goal: "To improve the design of North Carolina and beyond."

Jan Leitschuh is a Raleigh freelance writer.



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A French Connection

By Alice Oviatt-Lawrence

Alice Oviatt-Lawrence, an affiliate AIA member, is president of Preservation Enterprises in Durham, which consults on older building technical analysis and development. She has a B.A. in architectural history from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and three years' design school education in architecture and landscape architecture.



Batir Avec L'architects. Build with an architect.

Thus stated a slick-looking poster I saw in a window on a recent trip to Laon, France. Curious and feeling fairly fluent in French, I entered the medieval building just off a winding, narrow street to investigate. What could these people be doing?

The poster said (translated):

"In order to build, enlarge or transform a house or agricultural, commercial or industrial building, call an architect. Nearby, an independent professional can counsel you from beginning to end. He or she will advise how to adapt the project to your tastes and needs, your budget, the site and the environment. He or she will prepare the plans and documents you need to obtain the building permit. Your architect will help you select contractors and skilled labor. He or she will observe the work and guard over its quality, and then take responsibility for the end result. You gain by using an architect: You pay him or her to help you get the best building at the best price. To learn more, contact . . ." Several addresses were listed.

I looked around the sandstone-walled interior of the building, found an office where several architects were working and went in. One of the architects told me about this special program in which architects volunteer one or two days a week to consult with potential clients, who range from town boards to private citizens. We went over to the drawing board where he showed me the work on a parking deck—a tremendous problem in a medieval town. The architects collaborate on generating a program and present the client with rough schematics and guidance. Up to this point, the service is free.

Yes, free. It turns out that in France, more and more people are turning to builders and bypassing architects. That sounded familiar. Just like the USA, I said.

Does this idea work to generate more paying clients? These architects think so. Meanwhile, they are making a vital contribution by helping to guide projects toward the

Share your thoughts on subjects architectural or remotely related. Send manuscripts (800 words or less), your photograph and a brief biography to North Carolina Architecture, AIA Tower, 115 W. Morgan St., Raleigh, NC 27601.

best solutions. With architectural work so scarce, why not? This program gives the architects input in policy-making and projects. It educates clients and town boards about the value of their services. People see that architects are involved in their built environment. The public benefits, and architecture gets a promotional boost.

The free counseling focuses on information-gathering and analysis, project definition, alternative solutions and schematics. If the client decides to proceed, he is given the names of architects he may hire. The client is happy to have gotten some free advice; architects are happy to get the referrals. All benefit.

I picked up an absolutely unusable metric scale and turned it over in my hand—a muddled look on my face. "No, no," the architect said, "it is YOUR scale that is impossible." We laughed at this cultural gap.

Later, as he showed me around the building, we made our way up to the attic on a narrow, winding, three-story staircase that was definitely not to code. Most people, I observed, really don't know what architecture is all about. He agreed. People think they can go directly to builders and get a faster, more practical job. In an age when the major art-form may well be commercial advertising, the client who is willing to pay for "spaces that relate"—even if he or she knows what that means—is becoming more scarce.

The attic had remarkably wide floor boards and was framed in huge, but not very straight, rock-hard timbers. The franc-sized hole in the terra cotta tile roof didn't worry my new friend. I had to calm my preservationist and building inspector impulses: I was a guest.

We looked out a small window onto the varied rooftops. He pointed to a few buildings the group had been involved with—infill projects and restorations—that had helped to preserve the unity of the townscape.

We descended. He had a parking deck on the drawing boards, with the large task of hiding it somewhere in this 14th century town. It was time for me to go.

But as I left I wondered: Could we Americans take a lesson from these architects of Laon?



New Executive Director for NCAIA

Timothy D. (Tim) Kent started work June 4 as the new Executive Director for the North Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Kent brings to the position a strong background in communication, administration and government. He most recently served as Executive Assistant to the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives.

Prior to his legislative experience, Kent spent 13 years as a reporter/anchor in television news. As the political reporter for WRAL-TV in Raleigh, Kent was named North Carolina Television Journalist of the Year in 1986. He received a similar award from United Press International in 1988.

"After a very lengthy search process with 94 applicants, our organization is delighted to employ an individual with Tim Kent's experience and qualifications," said NCAIA President Lloyd G. Walter Jr.

As Executive Director for NCAIA, Kent administers a four-person staff at the AIA Tower in Raleigh. He also will serve as Managing Editor for *North Carolina Architecture*.

"This is a tremendous career opportunity for me and my family," said Kent. "I'm excited about the chance to be affiliated with a professional association that has such high standards for excellence and integrity."

Kent, 35, graduated magna cum laude with a degree in journalism from the University of Southern California. The new NCAIA Executive Director lives in Durham with his wife Beth and their two children, Emily, 3, and Stephen, six months.

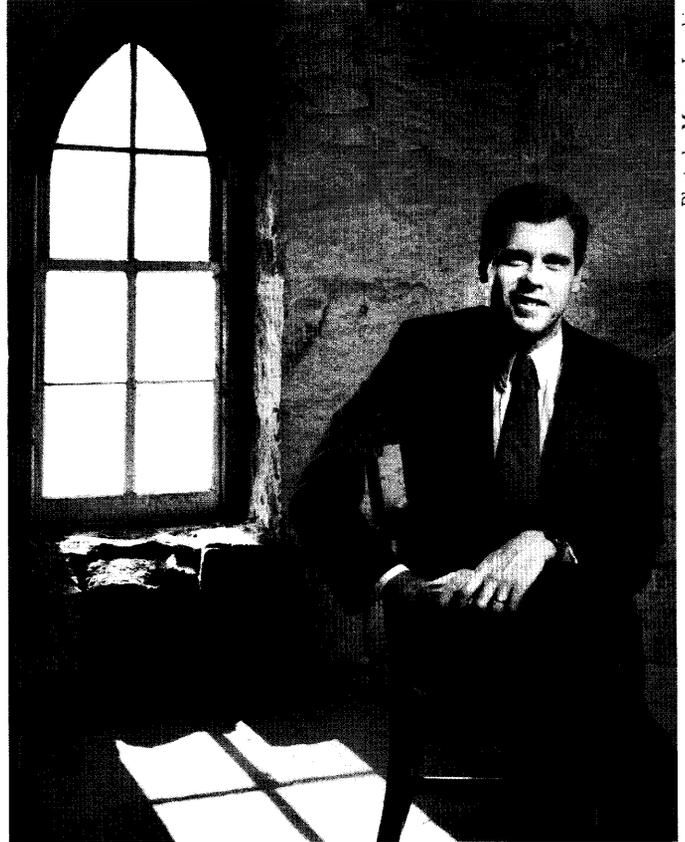
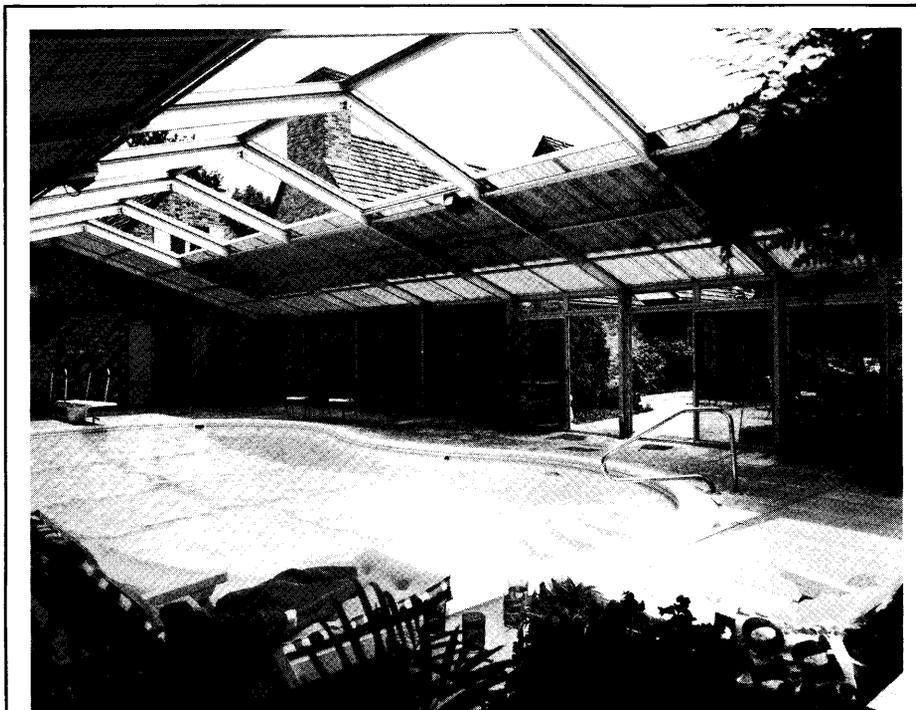


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OFF THE DRAWING BOARD

IN THE WORKS

Calloway Johnson Moore, P.A., Architects of Winston-Salem is designing three not-for-profit continuing care retirement communities in North Carolina. The projects, which have a combined construction cost of \$74 million, are expected to be completed in 1992. The Forest at Duke in Durham, on a 42-acre site near Duke, includes apartments, cottages, an outpatient clinic, a health center and a community center. Well-Spring, the Greensboro Life Care Retirement Community, is on 70 acres in suburban Greensboro and includes apartments, garden and villa homes, a health center and a town center. For this project, the firm is associated with **J. Hyatt Hammond Associates, Inc.** of Greensboro.

Glenaire, on a 30-acre site in Cary, is sponsored by Presbyterian Homes, Inc. Phase one of the project includes 20 nursing beds and 20 personal care beds, 144 apartments in one-story clusters and multi-story buildings, as well as community and support spaces.

Ramsay Associates, Inc., Architects, with offices in Raleigh and Salisbury, has been selected by the Tri-County Area Mental Health Center operating in Iredell, Davie and Rowan counties to do a system-wide space needs and facility analysis.

Ellinwood Design Associates, Ltd. of Raleigh has completed the design of bathroom renovations for Turlington, Alexander, Becton, Berry and Bagwell halls at N.C. State University in Raleigh. Clancy and Theys Construction Co. are general contractors for the project.

Hager, Smith & Huffman Group, PA of Raleigh has developed for the NCNB Real Estate Fund the design of a 234,000-square-foot office building on a 22-acre site in the Brookfield Corporate Center in Greenville, S.C. The CRSS Office Complex (Phase I) is a \$13 million project.

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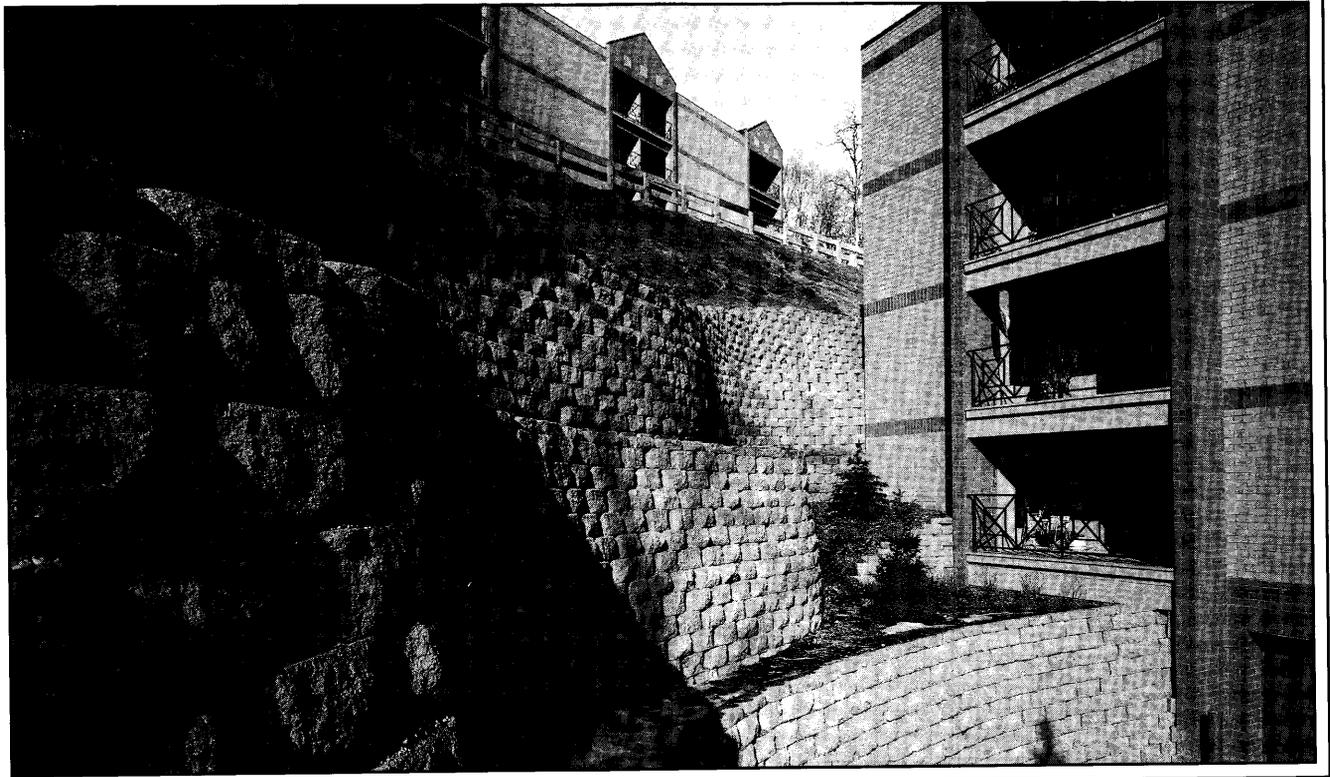
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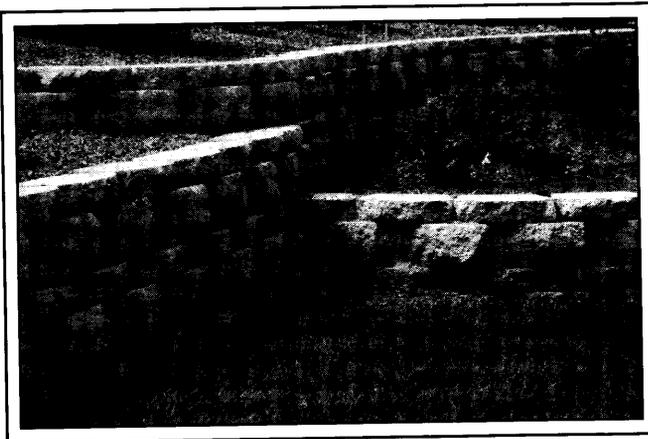
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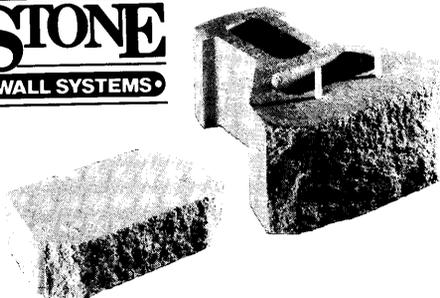
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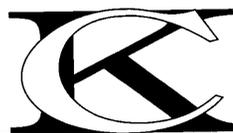
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AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Peter Batchelor, professor of urban design at N.C. State University, was recognized for his contribution to community planning at the spring meeting of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Planning Association (NCAPA) in Chapel Hill. Batchelor wrote and illustrated the Chapel Hill "Design Guidelines," which won the NCAPA's Small Community Planning Award.

Batchelor also was director of the NCAIA team that worked on Asheville's "Riverfront Plan," which won the Large Community Planning Award. In 1989, Batchelor directed a planning and design workshop in Asheville, which resulted in the award-winning plans for Asheville's three-mile urban waterfront. The NCAPA awards are presented to the respective communities, but Batchelor was cited separately for his "design and planning effort," judged by the jury to be the "most outstanding planning efforts in North Carolina." Other members of the team were Angelo Abbate, ASLA; Charles A. Flink, ASLA; David R. Godschalk, AICP; Ray Green, AICP; Edwin F. Harris, FAIA; Keith Hay; Elizabeth S. Padjen, AIA; Dennis Stallings, AIA; and Stanley N. Williams, ASLA.

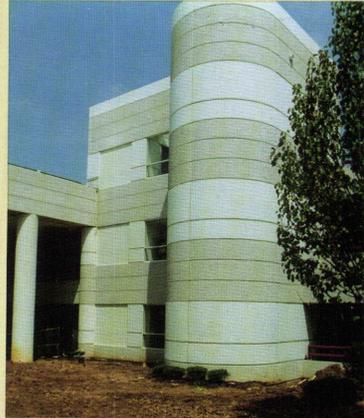
Henry Sanoff, professor of architecture at N.C. State University School of Design, has received a Distinguished Fulbright Lecture Award. He will lecture at Seoul National University and at other Korean schools and professional societies from October 1990 to January 1991. A native of New York, Sanoff has been an NCSU faculty member since 1966. He is recognized for using architectural design to achieve social objects and has addressed issues such as community design and environmental awareness.

Custom Builder magazine recently recognized Camas Associates Architects of Charlotte for its design of the Wojnowich Residence in Southeast Charlotte. The home was profiled in the publication's Estate Homes of America issue in January. Also honored for their achievement in the project were Charlotte-based general contractor Bill Thomas of Thomas Construction Corp. and Dryvit Systems Inc., whose exterior insulation and finish system was used as the home's exterior. The home was featured in the March/April 1989 issue of North Carolina Architecture.

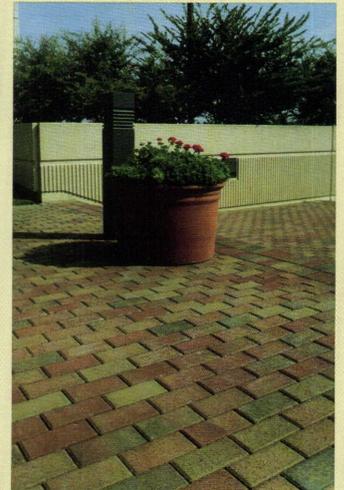
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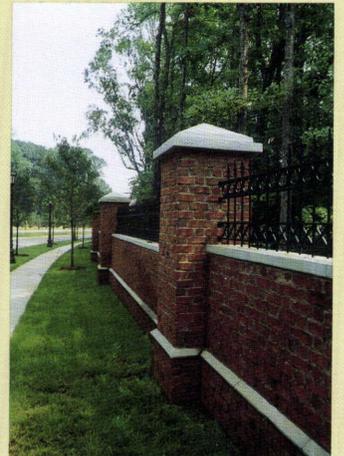


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Jeffrey A. Huberman, AIA, is having a one-man exhibit of his paintings at the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art (SECCA) in Winston-Salem from June 22 to September 16. He is a partner in Gantt Huberman Architects in Charlotte. His paintings have been exhibited at the North Carolina Museum of Art and the Mint Museum and elsewhere. They are in the collections of NCNB, Springs Mills, Burlington Industries and other corporations and institutions.

NAMES AND CHANGES IN NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECTURE

Demetrios Callinicos, AIA, RIBA, has been named branch manager of the Greensboro office of Dewberry & Davis, a multi-disciplinary design firm based in Fairfax, Va. Callinicos, who has been with the firm since 1988, has had more than 25 years of architectural design and project management experience, in both the Greensboro area and his native South Africa. He will direct a 14-person staff.

H. Michael Grabman, Mark A. Hollenbach and **Stephen L. Onxley** were elected as associates by the board of directors of Odell Associates of Charlotte. Grabman, a licensed professional engineer, served as on-site construction administrator on the Charlotte Coliseum. He has a master degree in civil engineering from Wayne State University and a B.S. in civil engineering from the University of Detroit. Hollenbach, a CPA, is vice president of finance for Odell. Onxley, AIA, served as project architect for the recently completed First Union headquarters building in Greensboro. He has a bachelor's of architecture from the University of Houston.

Phil Kuttner, head of design at Little & Associates Architects, has been promoted to managing principal. Kuttner, AIA, received a masters of architecture from Clemson University and was awarded the National Institute of Architects School Award, the American Institute of Architects Scholastic Award and membership in Tau Sigma Delta Honor Society for Architecture. His recent designs include 300 Knollwood, a \$15 million mixed-use complex in Winston-Salem and the Mecklenburg County Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

David L. Davis, AIA, has been named project manager for Cline Davis Architects PA in Raleigh. Davis is the current president of the Durham/Chapel Hill Section of the AIA and was previously a project manager for O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA.

Stephen L. Freyaldenhoven has joined Calloway Johnson Moore, P.A. in Winston-Salem. He received his bachelor of architecture from the University of Arkansas.

John T. McCulloch has been named chairman of McCulloch England Associates Architects. Bill England is president; Jerry Currie and Claude Sanford, vice presidents; Rich Henly and Larry May, principals. Also, Gordon Horne and Charles Pierce have been named senior associates; and Charles McLarty, Roy Howard, Craig Duet and Ellen Standish have been named associates.

Jeffrey B. Yelton, AIA, has been promoted to project architect at Lee Nichols Architecture. Yelton is a graduate of N.C. State University School of Design and has been with the firm for four years.

Ken Trivette, AIA, and designers James Gordan and Victor Vines have joined the firm of Michael J. Hining, AIA, in Chapel Hill.

At Bohm-NBBJ of N.C., Inc., William R. Hopkins has been promoted to vice president and will continue to manage the commercial and retail efforts at the Research Triangle Park office. Victoria L. Grant, director of technical facilities planning, has been promoted to associate.

WHILE SUPPLIES LAST

Additional copies of the 1990 Design Awards and a limited number of back issues of *North Carolina Architecture* are available. Contact the NCAIA office at (919) 833-6656 for prices and information.

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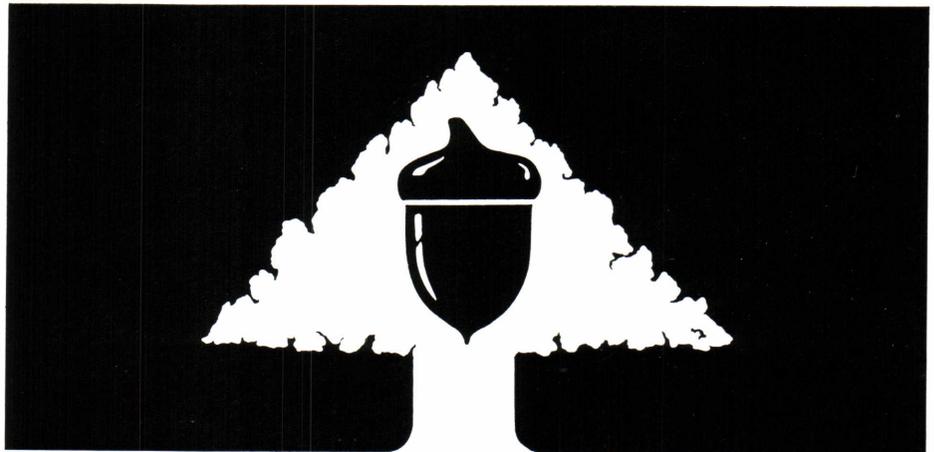
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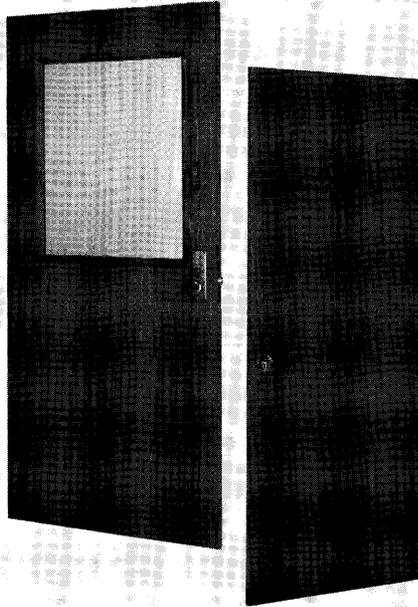
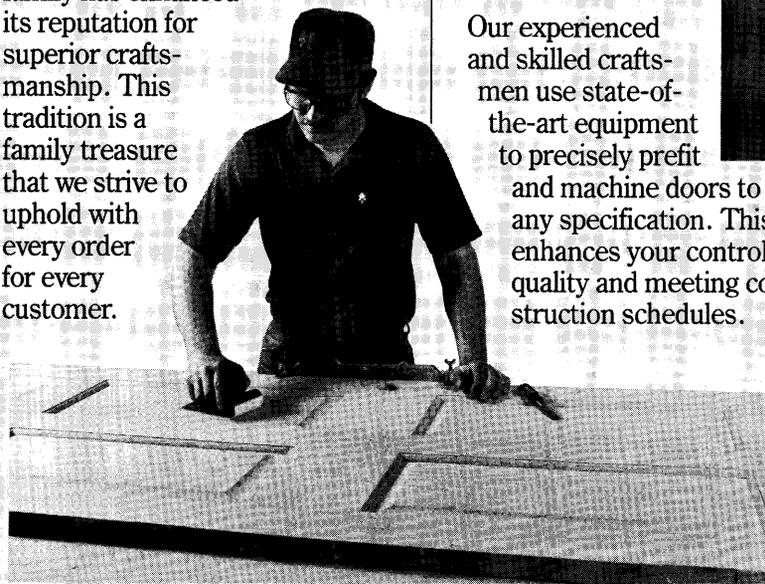
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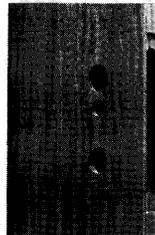


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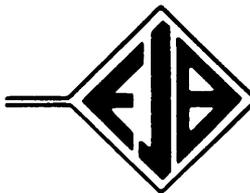
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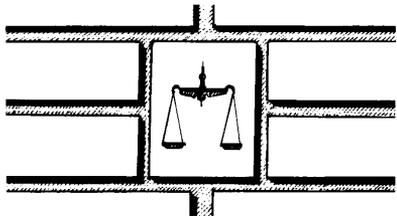
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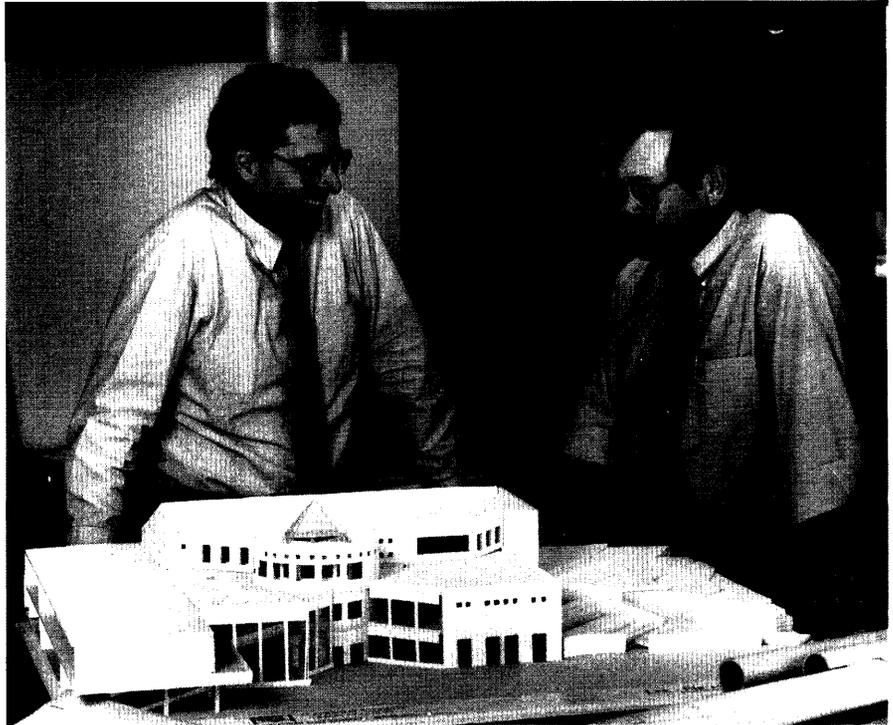
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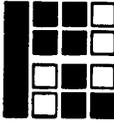
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