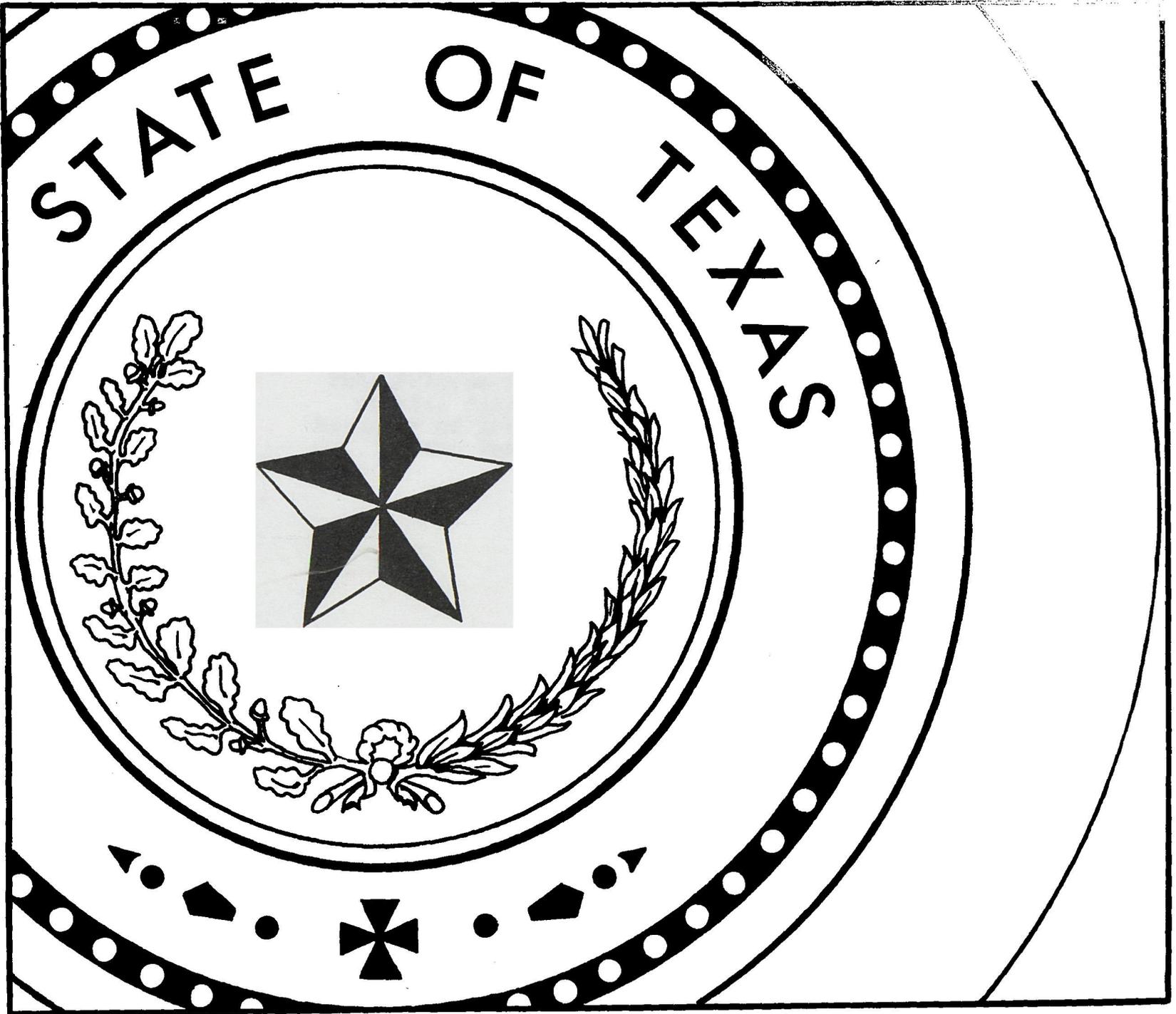


Texas Tech University

An Architectural Program of Work Release
Facilities for the Texas Department of Corrections

Architecture 321-A
May 1, 1975

Paul B. Harwell



This Program is submitted in
partial fulfillment for a
Bachelor of Architecture Degree
in the Design Option.

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Preface

Since the dawn of man we have all had to set certain goals for our lives. These goals cannot be attained without first properly preparing a firm background. Similarly, this thesis is submitted as a part of the requirements for a degree in Architecture and to establish the needs and criteria for a new Work Furlough Unit in the Texas Department of Corrections.

The material is intended to act as a guide from which specific design solutions can be drawn. It will give those unfamiliar with correctional building types and the unique problems of community treatment a talking or working knowledge of the organizations, functions, and components found within this area.

I wish to express my sincere and gracious thanks to the many individuals and varied organizations for their priceless help especially Mr. Nolan E. Barrick who advised me on this work. Special thanks go to Mr. Michael A. Field and the Department of Sociology, Texas Tech University for the guides and direction of thought in the field of correctional research.

Acknowledgment

... and a sincere debt of gratitude to Michael A. Field for his invaluable work and assistance toward the sociological/psychological training in criminal rehabilitation.

Dedicated to:

- ... my Mother and Father for their undiminished faith and love.
- ... my sister, Merle.
- ... my past and future instructors for their willingness to depart to me their untimely wisdoms and knowledges.

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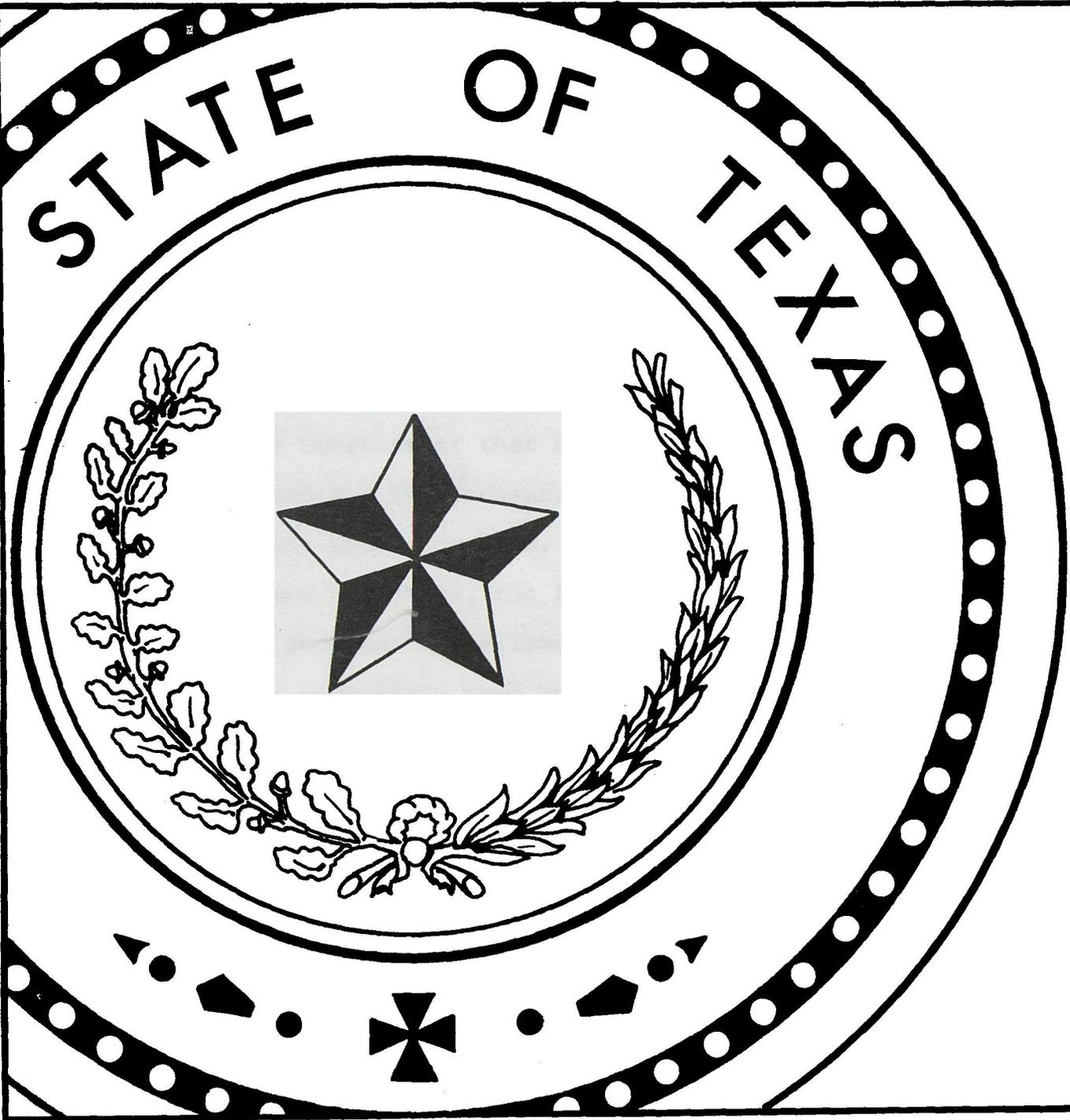
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Introduction

- Purpose:** It is intended that this program present the needs for new Work Furlough Facilities as an architectural concept.
- Scope:** The program will discuss basic design criteria for Texas Department of Corrections facilities in the Community Center theory of rehabilitation.



BACKGROUND

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The State of Texas has one of the nations best organized and largest prison systems. Termed as the Texas Department of Corrections, the system was begun early in the State's colorful history and from an unpromising beginning.⁽¹⁾

In 1829 the Congress of the State of Coahuila, Mexico, granted the building of Texas' first prison system to consist of five one and two room log cabins.

The Republic of Texas authorized sheriffs to rent or buy housing for their prisoners. In 1842, the Congress of that day chose a ten acre site at Huntsville as the center of prison activity. Two thousand dollars was then appropriated and an agent was hired to build huts with iron bars.

After Texas joined the Union, the First Legislature voted to establish a state penitentiary and the governor was allowed to appoint up to three commissioners and a superintendent. This commission then bought 97.3 acres of land at the present Huntsville site for \$493.00.

The first prisoner admitted to TDC was listed as William G. Samson, October 1, 1849, on a three year conviction for cattle rustling in Fayette County.

Early in 1854, textile mill equipment was purchased as a major step in prison development. The mill was a valuable asset during the Civil War and is now the oldest

¹Texas Department of Corrections

continuous operation of the system.

A dark decade followed the Civil War as a policy of contracting prison labor to individuals and the leasing of the penitentiary resulted in misconducts, escapes, and numerous deaths of prisoners. Needless to say the leasing was discontinued and a superintendent was employed to manage the system.

A unit was operated briefly at Rusk, Texas, to mine and manufacture iron ore but was discontinued after heavy financial losses.⁽²⁾

In 1885, 2,500 acres of farm land was purchased from the Harlem Plantation for a state prison farm now designated the Beauford H. Jester Unit in Ft. Bend County. The Texas Department of Corrections today operates more than 100,000 acres and produces a majority of prison system foodstuffs.

The first system of convict education was authorized in 1885, but progress was slow. In 1906, Gov. T. M. Campbell ended prison labor leasing on a platform of prison reform. \$2,000.00 was then legislated to pay off debts and make repairs upon existing prison conditions.

Operations were still largely unsatisfactory until Gov. Dan Moody secured a 9-member board to supervise a general manager responsible to that board in 1927. This system has been followed since and was named the Texas Department of Corrections in 1957.

²Ibid.

Past directors O. B. Ellis and George J. Beto, Ph.d., are credited with the major reforms in the 1950's and 1960's which has established TDC as one of the outstanding correctional systems in the U. S. Much of this transformation is due to the support of the Texas Legislature and executive officials.⁽³⁾

One of the prime assets of TDC lies in the nine-man policy-making board. This Board, appointed by the governor, sets standards to be administered by the Department. Much credit must be given these members for their services. Chairman H. H. Coffield has served on the Board of Corrections for 24 years, and as chairman for 18 years.⁽⁴⁾

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
SPECIAL PROGRAM - WORK FURLOUGH

The Work Furlough development was authorized by the House Bill 535, Texas House of Representatives and initiated in December of 1969 at the B. H. Jester Unit of the Texas Department of Corrections. The program is designed to provide employment for inmates in nearby communities allowing additional vocational training and experience to aid their dependent families, pay legitimate debts, and accumulate savings prior to release. Employment compensation and benefits are equal to those received by their civilian co-workers possessing comparable skills.

Minimal custody inmates in sound physical condition and with no history of serious emotional, personality or behavioral defects are selected for six and eighteen months remaining on his sentence.⁽⁵⁾

⁵Annual Report, 1974, Texas Department of Corrections

LOCATION

Southeast Texas--

The Southeast area of Texas lies in the Coastal Prairies rich in the fertile flood plains and river bottom lands. The land is eighty-two hundred-fifty feet in elevation and generally slopes to the east-southeast.

Cities of Richmond--Rosenberg, Ft. Bend County

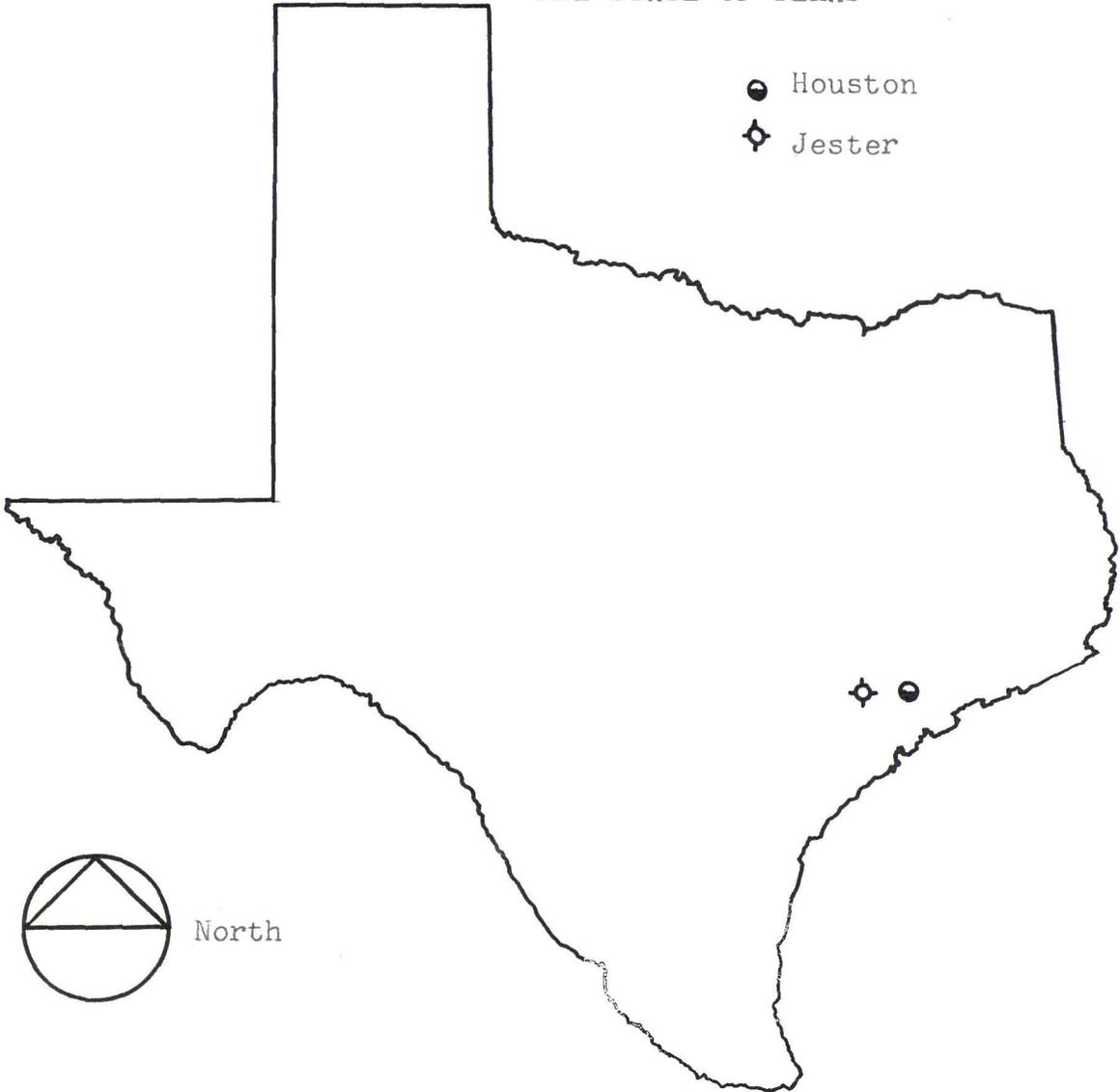
The Jester Unit site is located three miles northeast of Richmond and Rosenberg on State Highway 90A, and is drained by the Brazos River (see map figure 1).

The prison farm site is located 95⁰/45' West astride Blocks 11, 12, 17, 19 in Fort Bend County. The County covers an area 869 miles square.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

● Houston

◆ Jester



North

TOPOGRAPHY - REGIONAL

The areas of the Coastal Prairies and Marshlands consist of clayey vertisoils that vary from gently rolling to generally level poorly to moderately drained cracking soils. The surface can be easily tilled. The low altitude and higher humidity produces warm nights and long growing seasons.

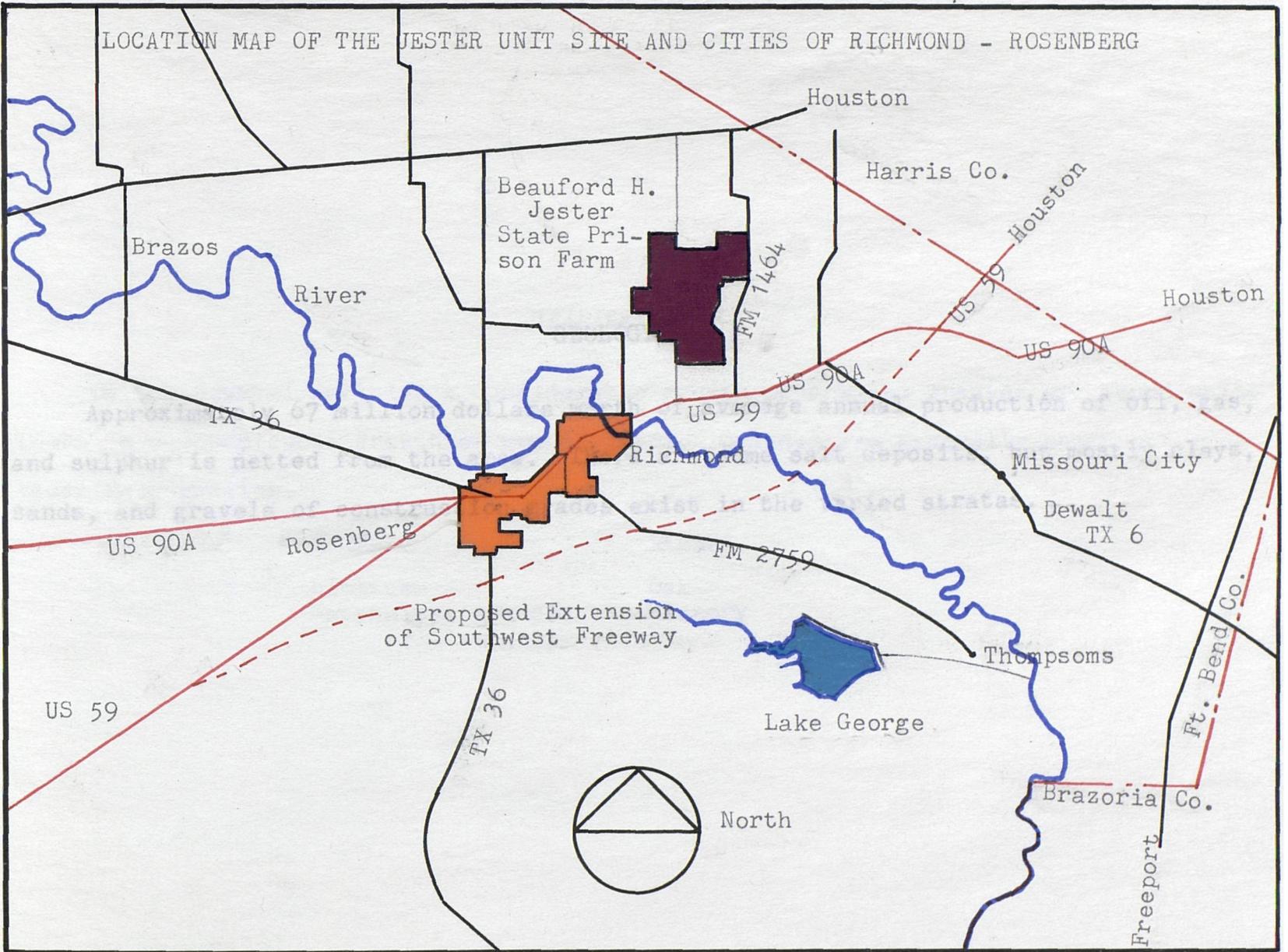
This region consists of lightly forested and tilled plains. The consistency in topography is caused by alluvial flooding from the Brazos and Colorado - San Bernard Rivers. Soils become mottled clayey or mottled to gray loamy subsoils with loamy surfaces and ranges in color from blue-gray to red.

SOILS MAP OF FT. BEND COUNTY



Table 1

Alfasoils	Soils with loamy surfaces, mottled clays to gray loamy subsoils
Mollisoils	Cracky clays to friable loamy soils of Brazos & Colorado River Flood Plains
Vertisoils	Poorly to moderately drained cracking clays



GEOLOGY

Approximately 67 million dollars worth of average annual production of oil, gas, and sulphur is netted from the area. There are some salt deposits, but mostly clays, sands, and gravels of construction grades exist in the varied stratas.

UTILIZATION

On the Coastal Prairies a considerable growth of lowland grasses are found while there is a conspicuous growth of wooded lands. Grasses are generally short but provides fair grazing.

grasses

Bluestem
Sacahuista prairie

trees

Oak
Hickory

CLIMATOLOGY

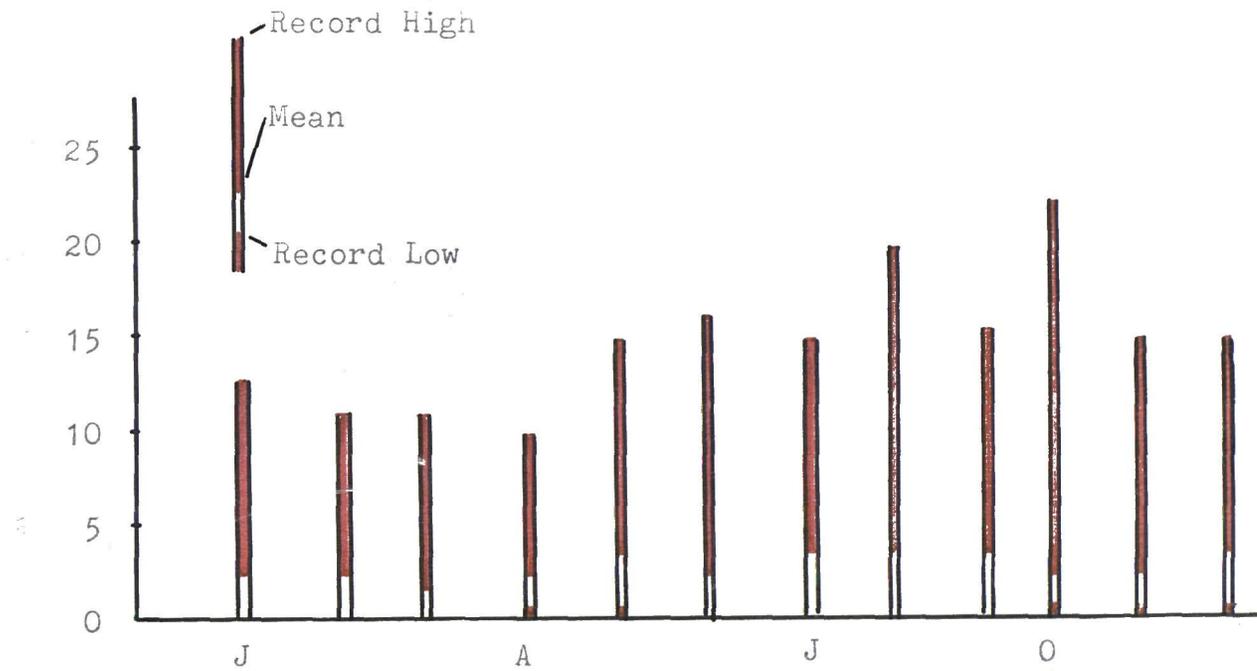
Ft. Bend County has an annual rainfall of 45 inches. The average low is 44^oF and a maximum high of 94^oF. There are about 296 days of growing season.

Due to the low repose of the area and the short distance to the Gulf of Mexico precipitation, winds, sun angles, and temperatures must be considered. Of these, precipitation is most important.

Table 2 Solar Radiation

<u>Month</u>	<u>Radiation measured in Langleys</u>
January	200 - 300
April	400 - 450
July	550 - 600
October	350 - 400

FIGURE 3: MONTHLY PRECIPITATION



Total annual rainfall - 45.11"

FIGURE 4: MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

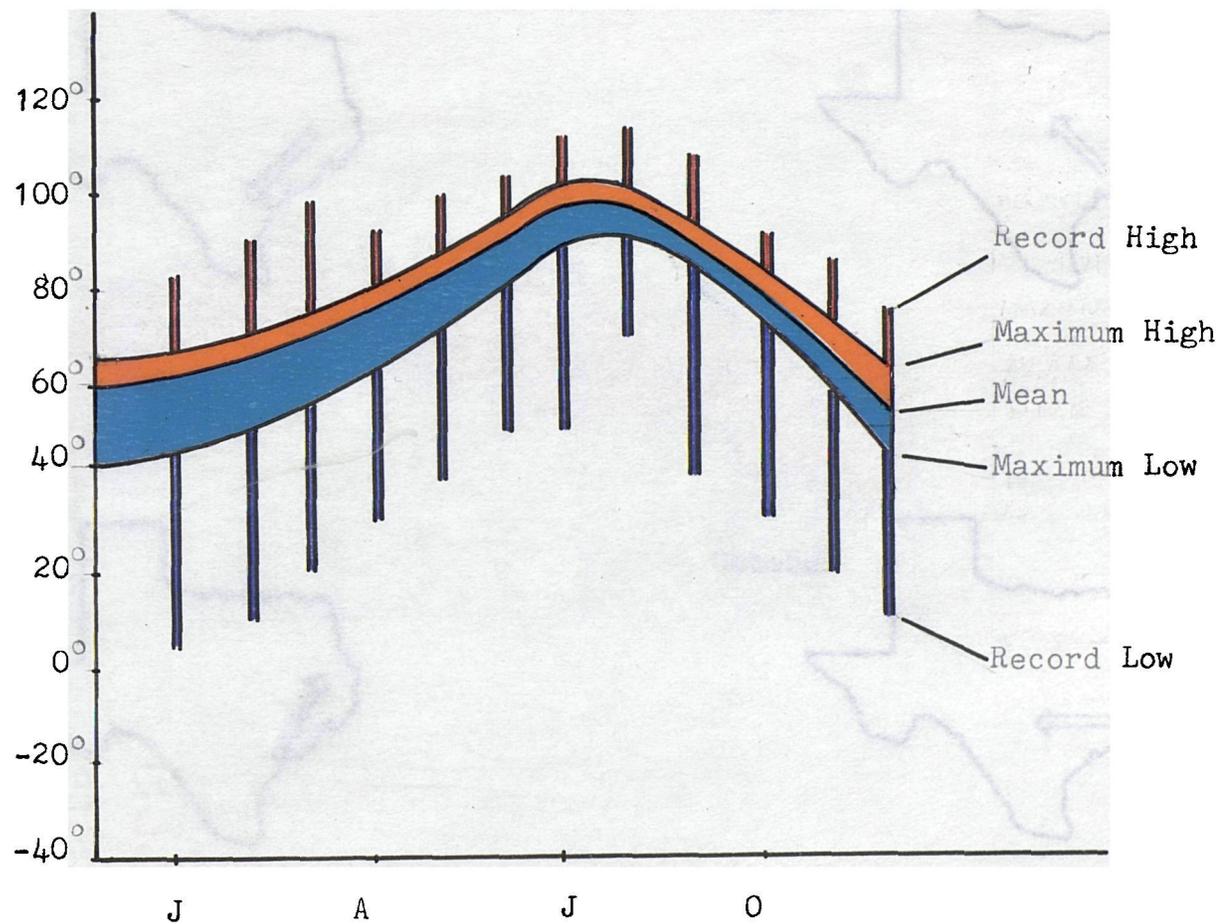
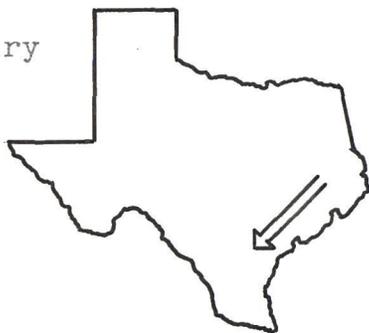
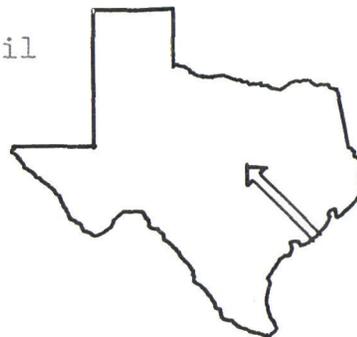


FIGURE 5: MONTHLY WIND DIRECTION

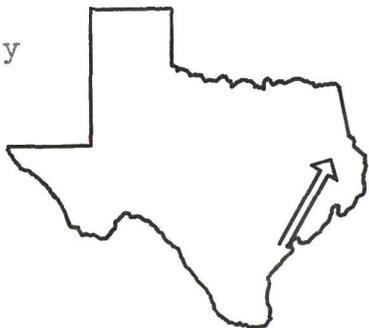
January



April



July



October

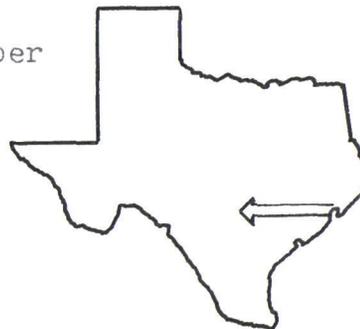


FIGURE 6: TOTAL HOURS OF SUNSHINE BY MONTH

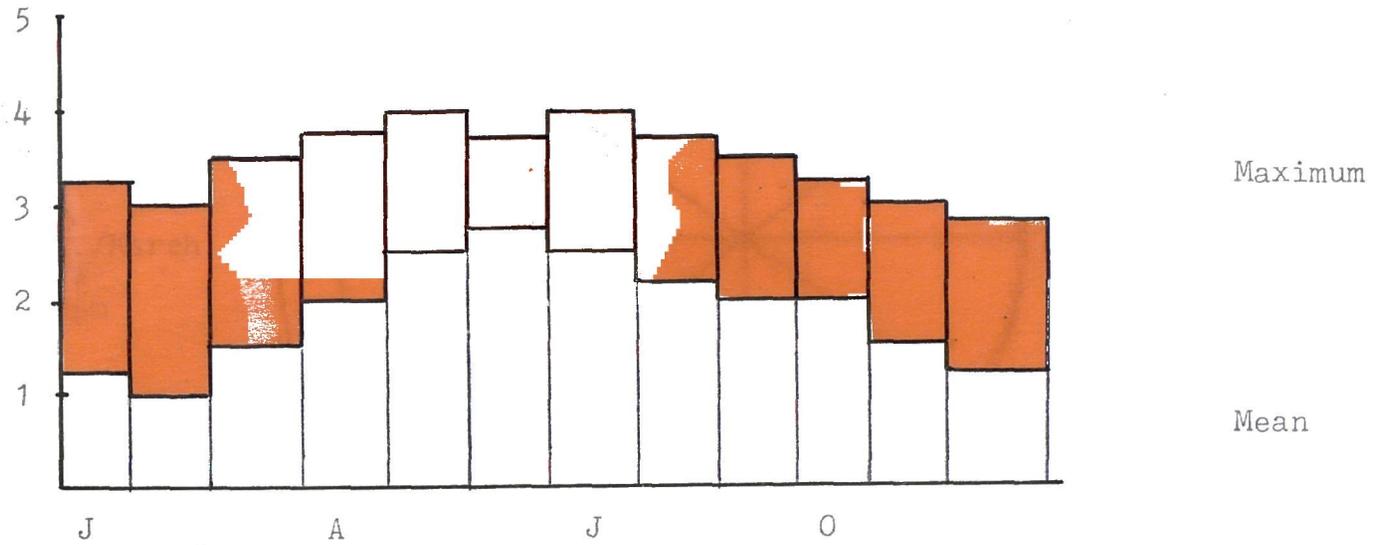
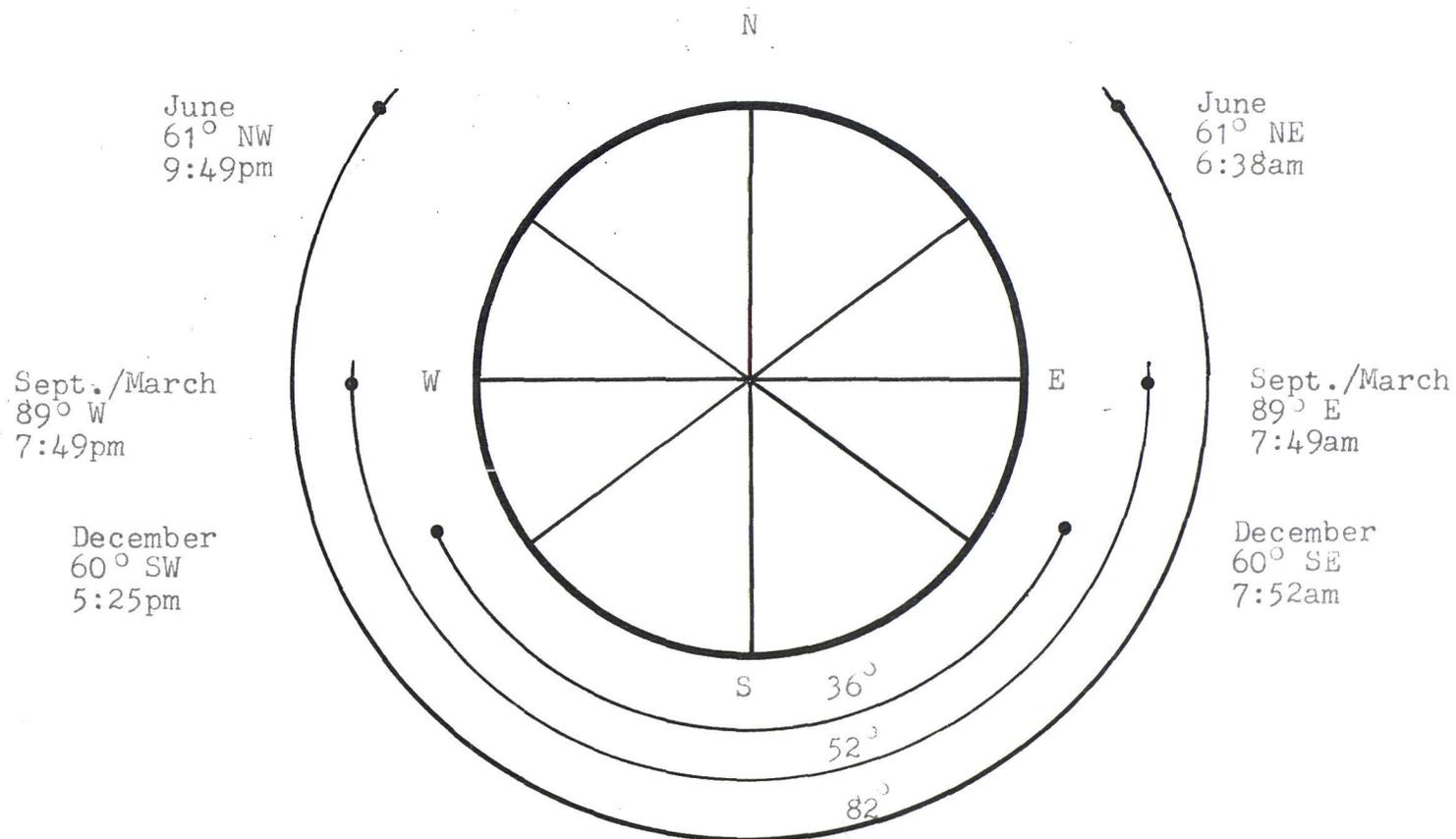
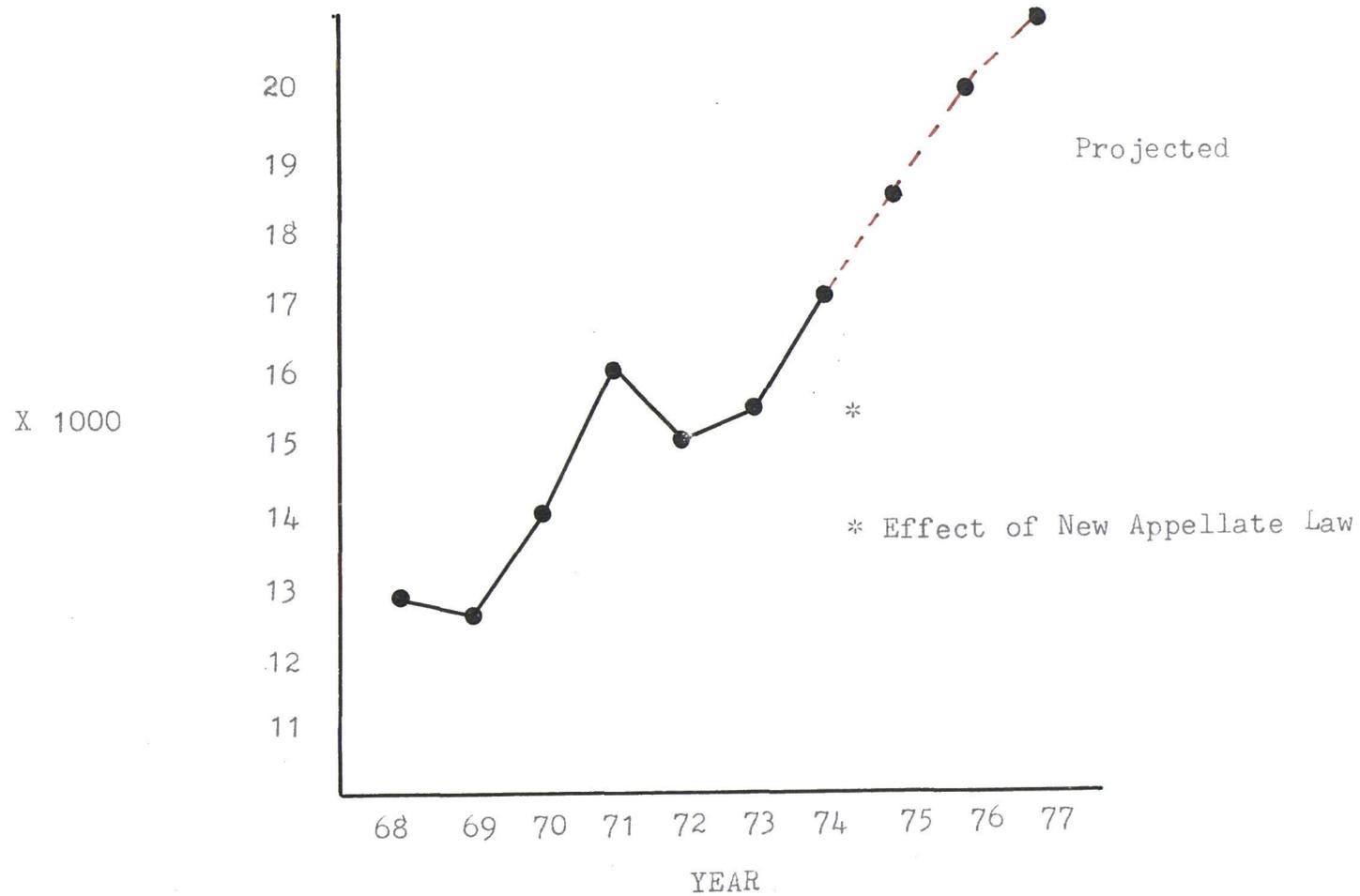


FIGURE 7: SUN ANGLES



Sun angle variations cause difficulty involving stable units such as building forms. Proper planning in the architecture will provide satisfactory control.

FIGURE 8: INMATE POPULATION



POPULATION

Approximately 56,600 people make their homes in Ft. Bend County. 6,925 of them live in Richmond, the county seat.⁽⁶⁾

There are 776 inmates housed at the Jester Prison Farm. Of these, forty-five volunteers are employed by the Texas Work Furlough Program. Jester is staffed by 111 highly trained personnel.⁽⁷⁾

⁶Texas Almanac

⁷TDC Annual Report

INMATE TRACKING SYSTEM

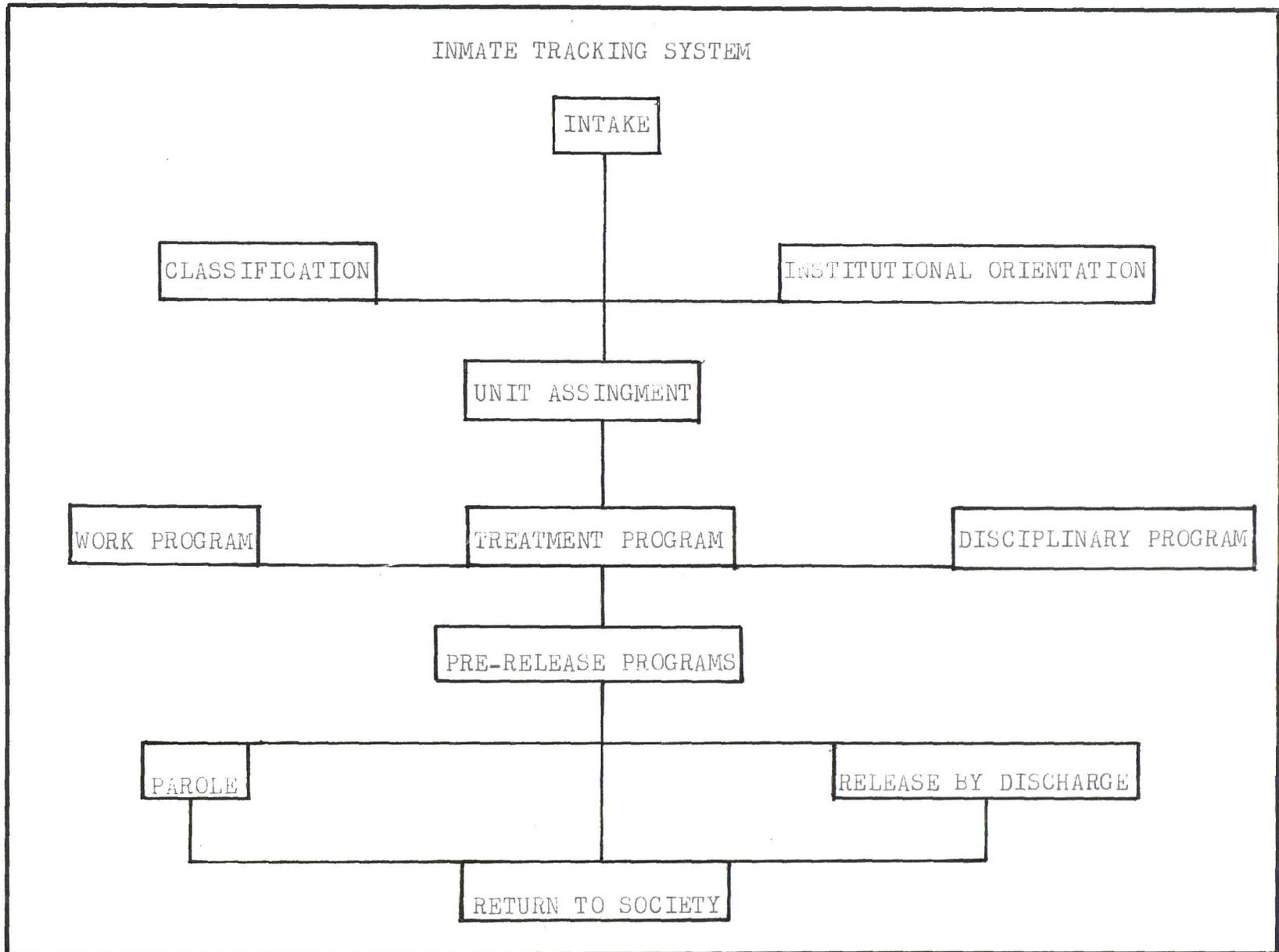


FIGURE 10A: DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE
POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP

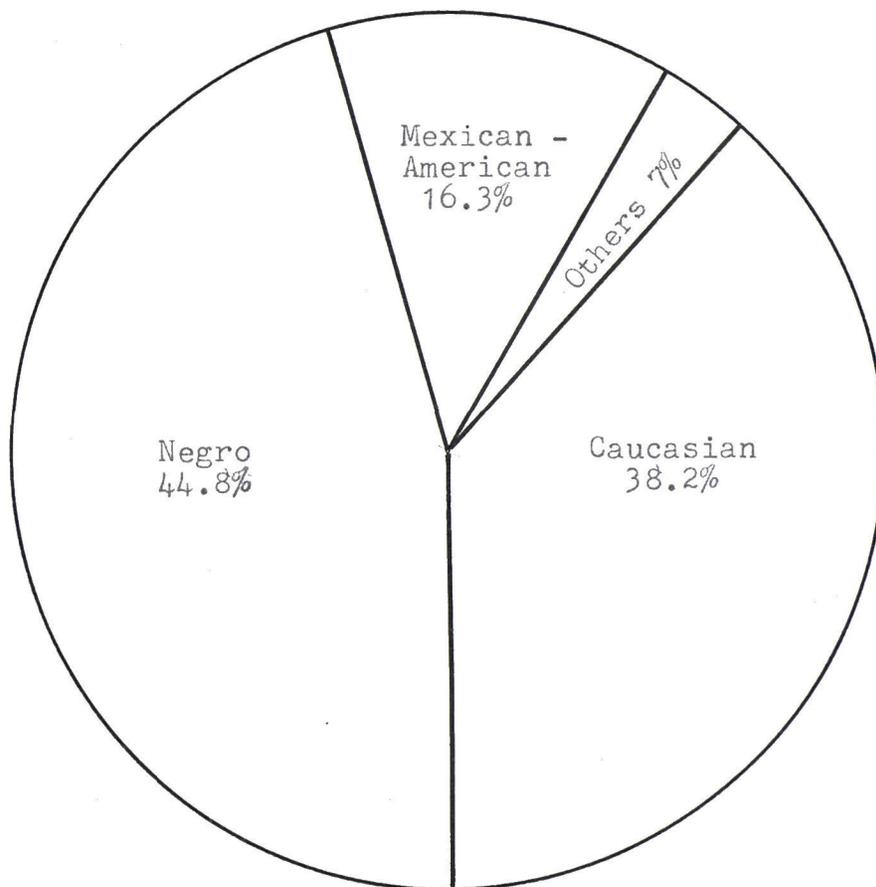


FIGURE 10B: DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION

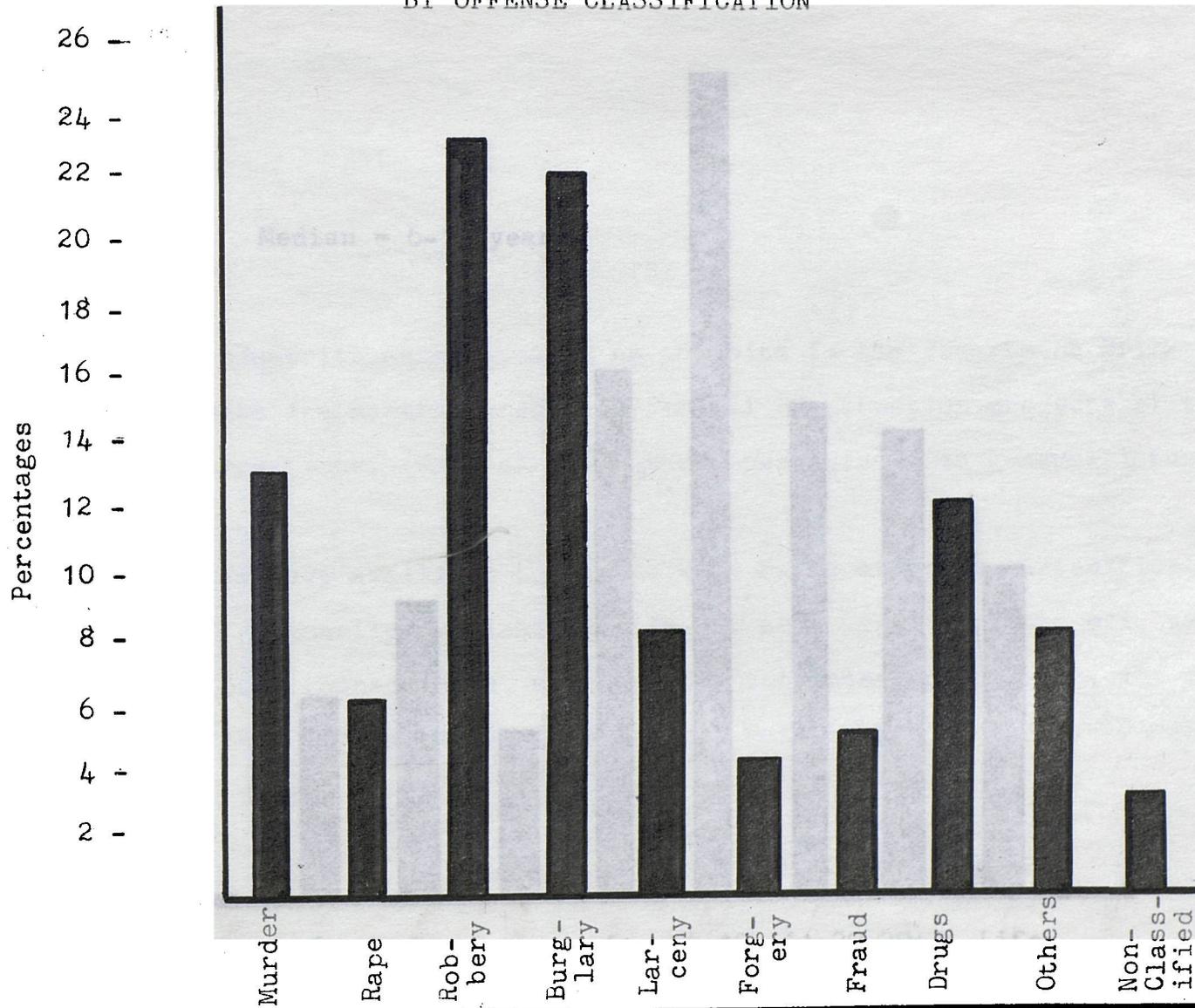
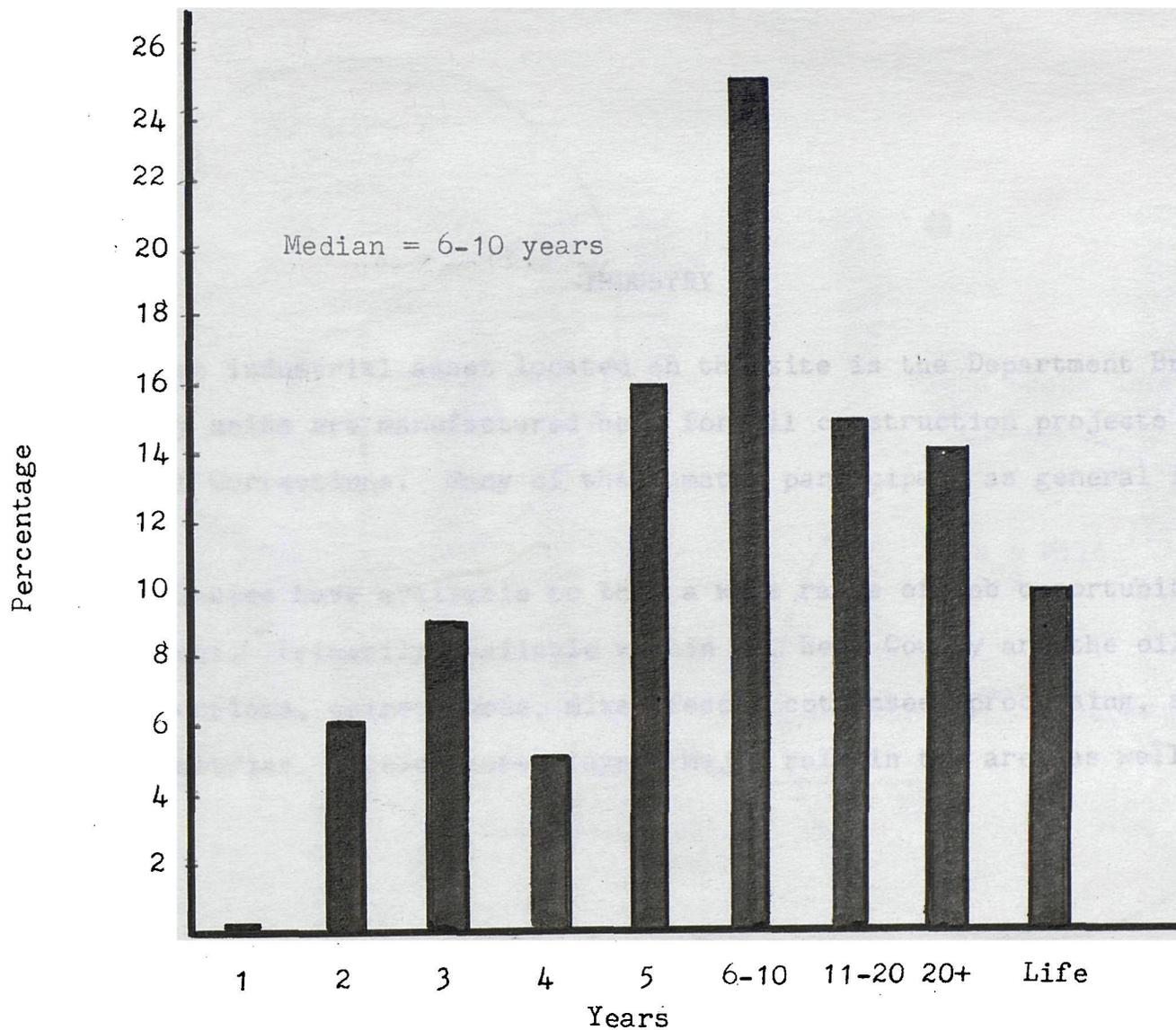


FIGURE 10C: DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES BY SENTENCE LENGTH

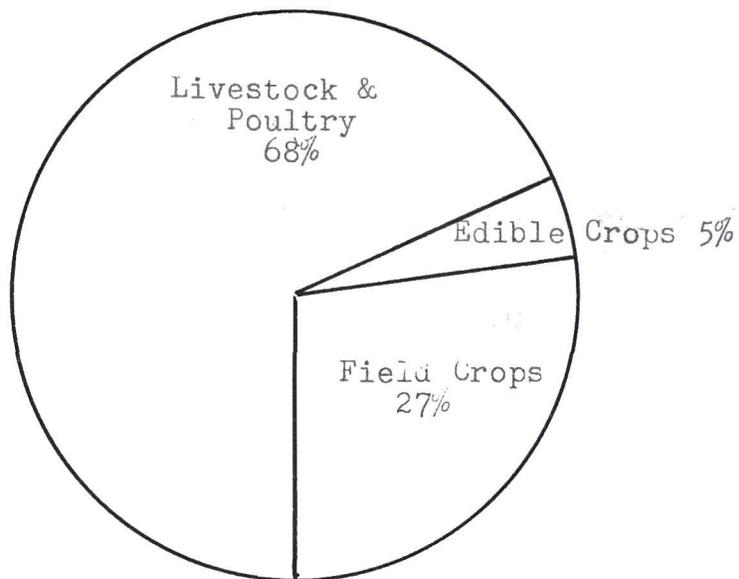


INDUSTRY

The prime industrial asset located on the site is the Department Brick Plant. Brick masonry units are manufactured here for all construction projects of the Texas Department of Corrections. Many of the inmates participate as general labor on these projects.

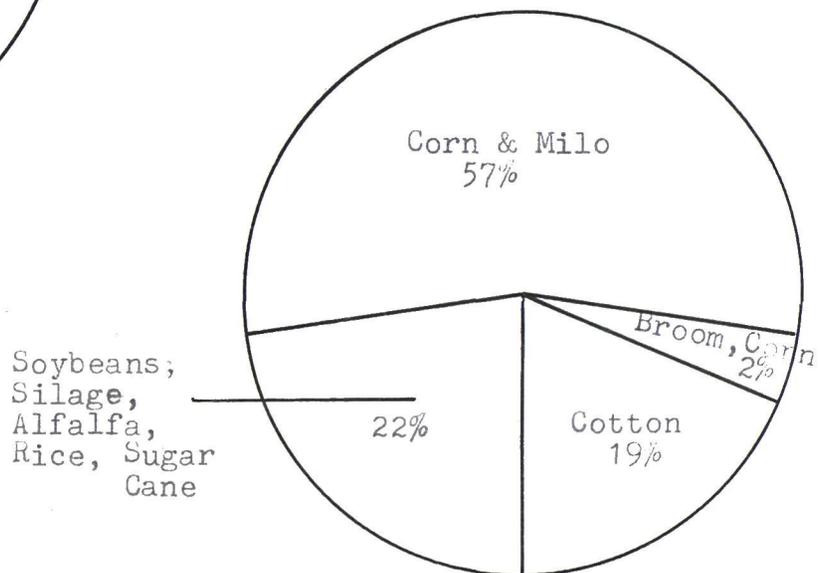
Work Releases have available to them a wide range of job opportunities located in nearby areas. Primarily available within Ft. Bend County are the oil, salt and sulphur productions, canned foods, mixed feeds, cottonseed processing, and steel fabricating industries. Agriculture plays a major role in the area as well as the prison site.

Agriculture Acreage Allocations

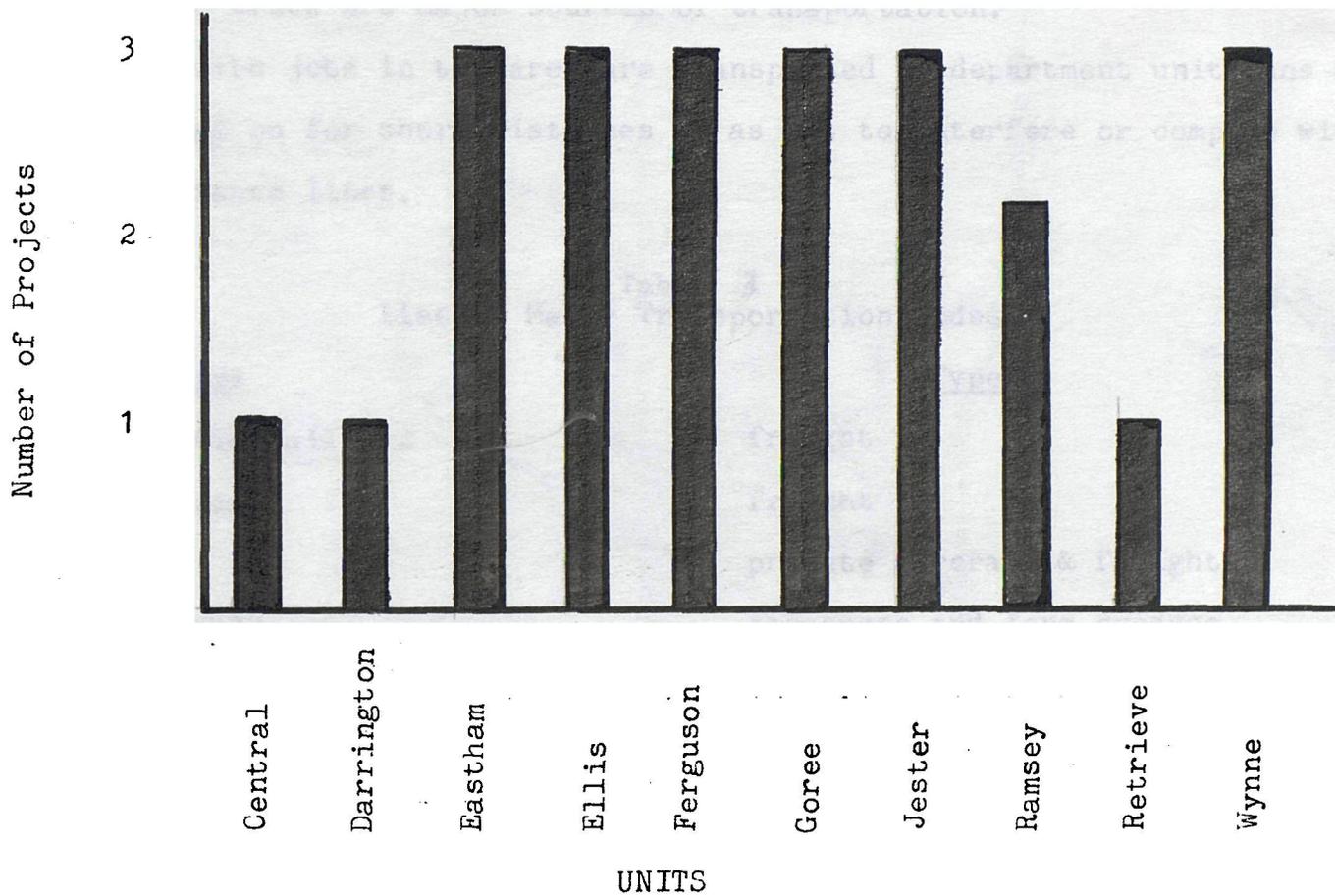


Agricultural Industry

Field Crops Acreage Allocations



MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
COMPLETED BY 1974



TRANSPORTATION

Richmond has excellent transportation routes leading into the city from Houston, 25 miles away. There is a small airport but no internal public transit systems. The automobile and truck are major sources of transportation.

Inmates with jobs in the area are transported by department unit vans and automobile. This is carried on for short distances so as not to interfere or compete with commercial long distance lines.

Table 3
List of Major Transportation Modes

<u>Mode</u>	<u>Type</u>
Southern Pacific Railroad	freight
Santa Fe Railroad	freight
Local airport	private aircraft & freight
Private automobile	passenger and farm produce
Bus lines	passenger & freight
Major air terminal (Houston Intercontinental)	passenger & freight
State Highways	36, 6
U.S. Highways	59, 90A

FIGURE 11A: THE JESTER FARM PROPERTY LINES AND ACCESS ROUTES

● Jester 1 Camp

● Jester 2 Camp

● Farm Shop

● Brick Plant

○ Proposed Location for the Center

0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 3
Miles

Oyster Cr.

Bullhead Bayou

Job Site

FM 1464



North

US 90A

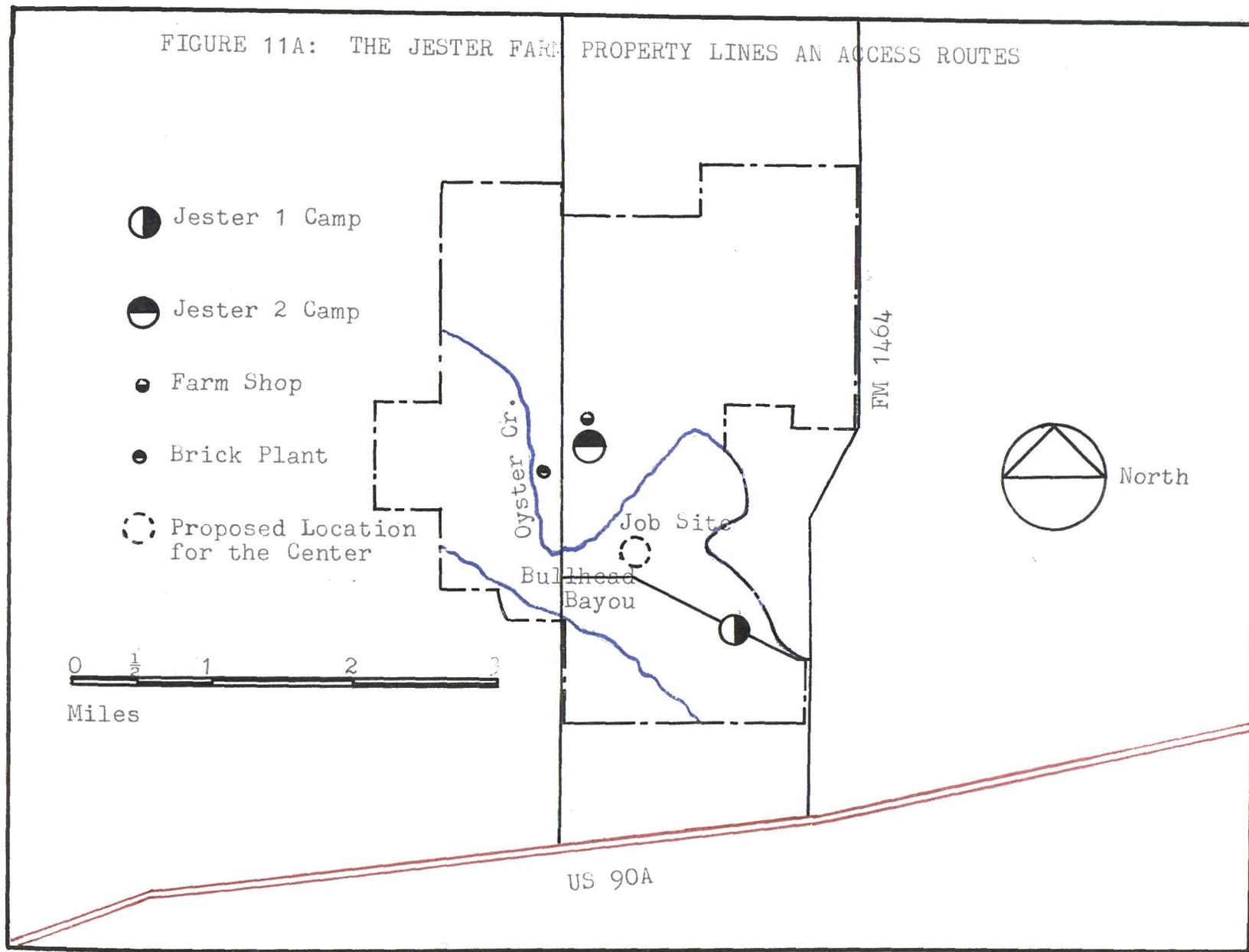
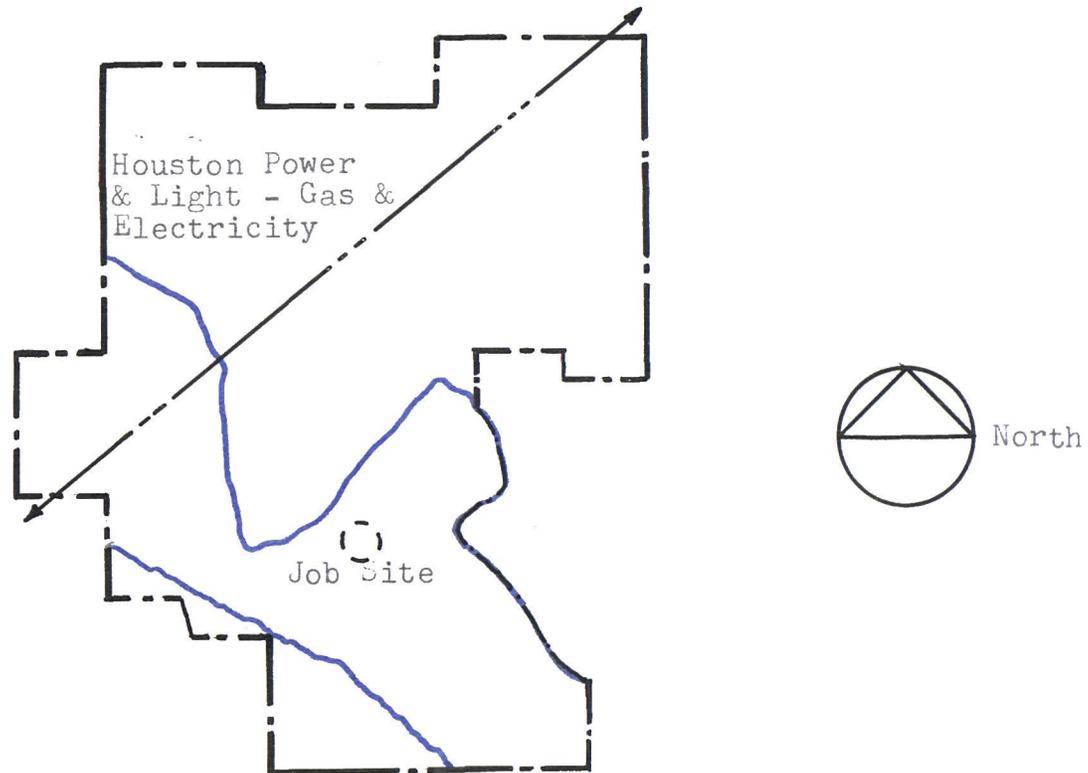
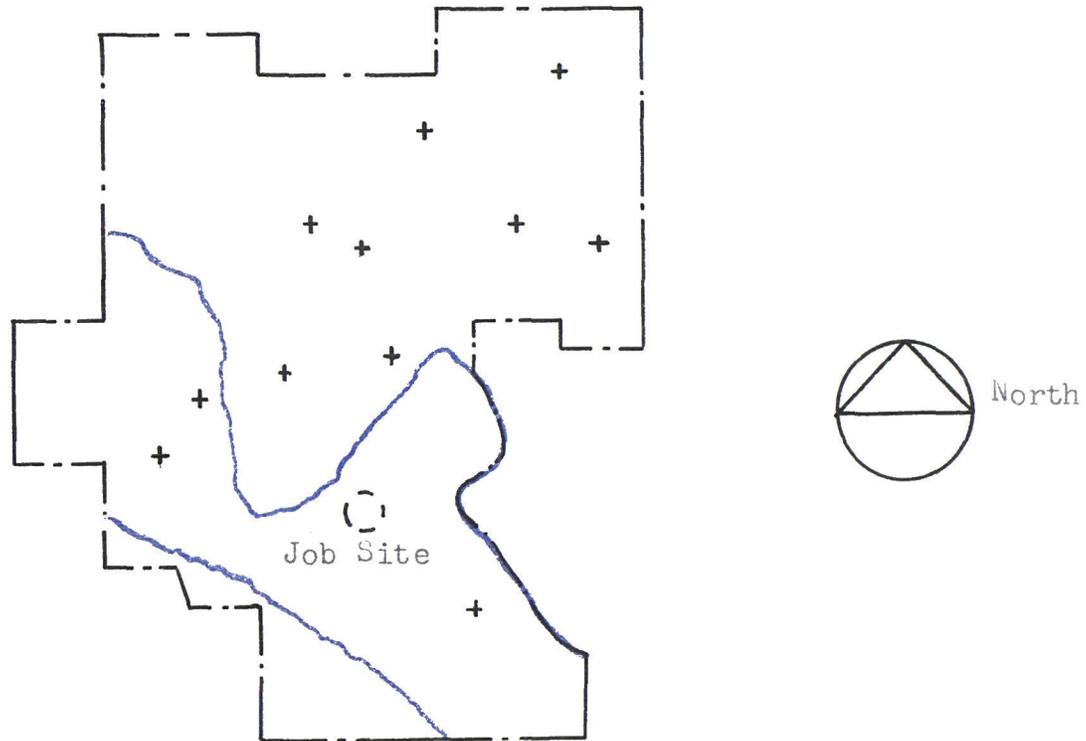


FIGURE 11B: EASEMENTS ON THE SITE



- Utilities are provided by Houston Power & Light Company.
- Gas and Electricity will come onto the job site through service tunnels that do not extend further than farm boundaries.

FIGURE 11C: Existing Water Wells

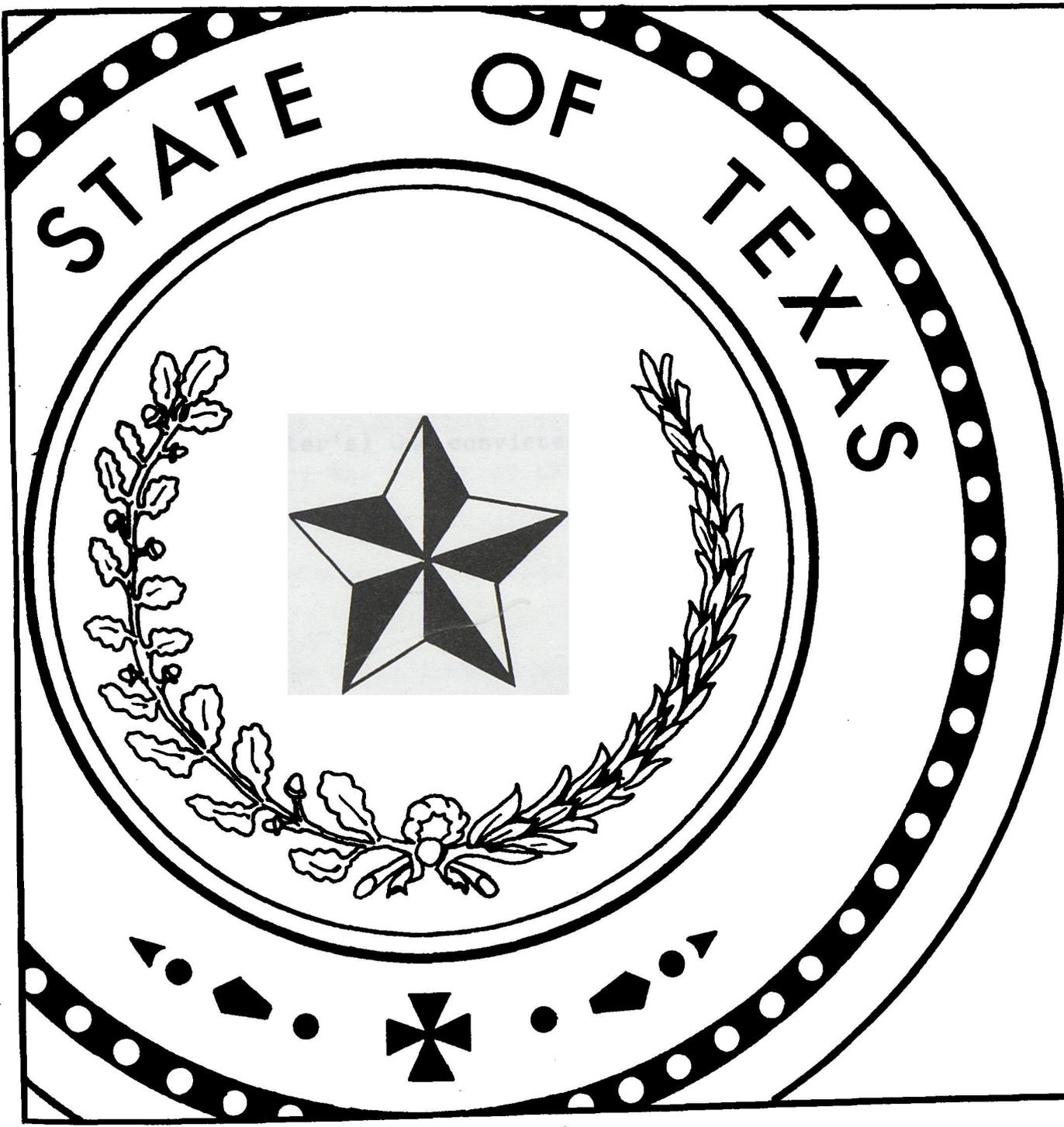


FUTURE

Fort Bend County is primarily an industrial/agriculturally inclined area. Much of the sprawling elm and pine lands are given over to farming.

Houston is ever expanding to the southwest making the rich farmlands and Jester site increase in value annually. Many people that work within Houston make their residences in the Sugarland/Richmond/Richland Area.

GENERAL



DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN WORDS OR PHRASES
IN THIS SECTION

misdemeanant - (Webster's) One convicted of a misdemeanor; also one guilty of misconduct.

DEFINITION

The Work Furlough Program basically is a concept of community correctional centers. These institutions are the result of the new emphasis in correctional theory to build or rebuild solid ties between the offender and the community, to integrate or reintegrate the offender into community life. In Texas, this type facility serves the sentenced offender.⁽⁸⁾

These units house those inmates who have qualified for partial release into the community for work. Work Release inmates must not be mixed with regular inmates since they are often tempted to bring in contraband from the outside.

⁸ Joseph De Chiara, John H. Callender; Time Saver Standards for Building Types, p. 526.

HISTORY OF WORK FURLOUGH

The 1913 Huber Law of Wisconsin authorized local magistrates to impose conditional sentences for certain misdemeanor cases that they might serve their time and retain their livelihood.

Little attention was given until the past twenty years when the idea began to catch on in other jurisdictions.

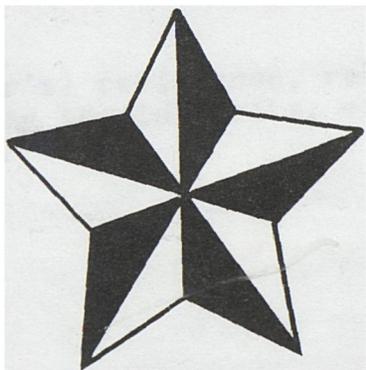
In 1957, North Carolina adopted the provisions of the Huber Law and two years later opened applications to felony offenders.

Subsequently, Maryland and Michigan adopted the plan upon the North Carolina successes.

The U. S. Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1965 brought Community Work to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

⁹Community Work - An Alternative to Imprisonment, Correctional Research Assoc., Washington D. C., December 1, 1967, p. 1.

STATE OF TEXAS



EXISTING
CONDITIONS

Definitions of Certain
Words or Phrases in This Section

recidivist - (Webster's) recidivous, relapsing; to fall back; tending to or marked by returning to old habits, esp. criminal habits.

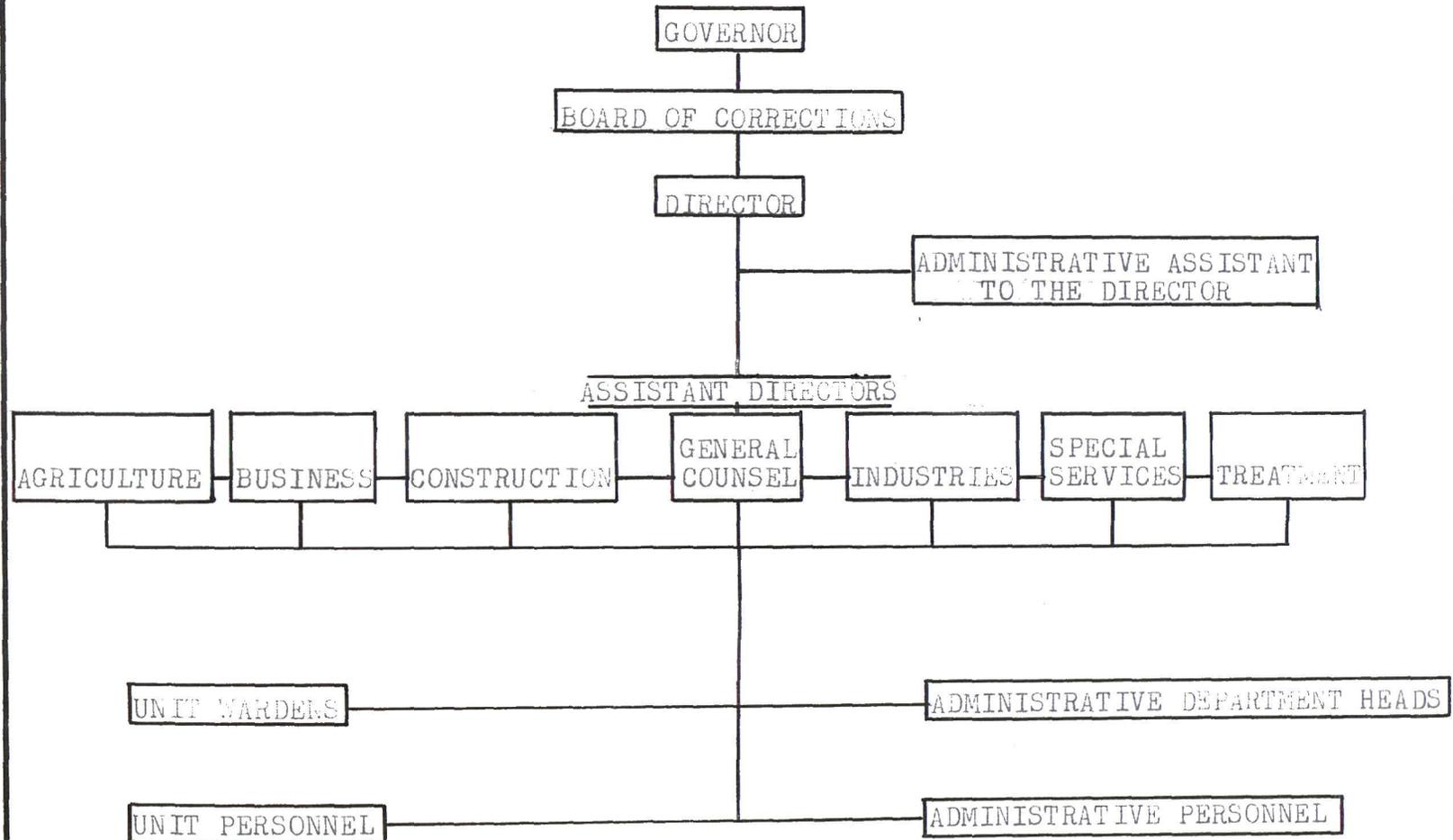
THE OPERATION IN BRIEF

The Texas Department of Corrections operates the state prison system for adults. Centered at Huntsville, Texas, the system operates more than 100,000 acres of land on 14 units, with almost 17,000 inmates.

The average number of inmates during 1972 was 16,224. On June 30, 1973 the population was 16,561. That number had again risen to 16,956 by August 31, 1974.

Fixed assets of the department exceed \$67,000,000, including land, buildings, and equipment. Total income from agriculture and industries in 1972 was about \$11,000,000. Total operating expenses were in excess of \$29,600,000.

¹⁰TDC Annual Report, 1974.

TABLE 4 MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

UNITS AND TYPES OF INMATES

Huntsville Unit

Huntsville, Walker County: Administrative headquarters, including, general administration, finance department, personnel, automatic data processing, bureau of classification and inmate records. Huntsville Unit includes warden's office, steward's department, hospital and treatment center, laundry, license plate plant, mechanical department, construction office and warehouse, education offices, print shop, box factory, textile mill, prison store, coffee roasting plant, and auto center.

Central Unit

Sugarland, Fort Bend County: Farm, feedlot operation, livestock, packing plant, soap factory, canning plant, feed mill, commissary, gin, welding school, and agriculture offices. First offenders, over 22.

Clemens Unit

Brazoria, Brazoria County: Farm, livestock, gin, grain dryer. First offenders, 17 - 23.

Coffield Unit

Tennessee Colony, Anderson County: In mid-1965, construction began on a medium-

security unit for approximately 2,000 inmates on 21,000 acres of land. Construction continued to progress in 1973. Current operations include: Farm, livestock, garden, sawmill, and cattle feedlot.

Darrington Unit

Sandy Point, Brazoria County: Farm, livestock, tire recapping plant, vocational training school. Recidivists, 22 - 25.

Diagnostic Unit

Huntsville, Walker County: All newly received inmates go directly to this facility to remain throughout the orientation, testing, and classification processing. Medical facility includes x-ray, lab, pharmacy, examination and first aid rooms. Capacity - 800.

Ellis Unit

Huntsville, Walker County: Farm, livestock, gin, sawmill, syrup mill, shoe factory, rock quarry, woodworking shop, dental lab, bus repair facility, garment factory. Habitual offenders, agitators, malcontents and high security risks.

Eastham Unit

Weldon, Houston County: Farm, livestock, feed mill, gin, garment factory. Mentally and physical weak.

Ferguson Unit

Midway, Madison County: Farm, livestock, mop and broom factory, vocational shop.
First offenders, ages 17 - 21.

Goree Unit

Huntsville, Walker County: Clothing factory and horse ranch. Women only

Jester Unit

Richmond, Fort Bend County: Farm, livestock, brick plant. Pre-release and work
furlough center.

Ramsey Unit

Richmond, Fort Bend County: Farm, livestock, dehydrator, gin, brush factory,
furniture refinishing shop and hospital. Recidivists over 25.

Retrieve Unit

Angleton, Brazoria County: Farm, livestock. Second and habitual offenders over
25.

Wynne Unit

Huntsville, Walker County: Sign shop, carpenter shop, farm, livestock, mattress
factory, records conversion project. Physically incapacitated and older recidivists.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern data management. It discusses how advanced software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and analysis, leading to more efficient and accurate results.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the organization's data.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of a proactive approach to data management and the need for ongoing monitoring and improvement of data practices.

IMAGES





Administration Personnel Housing



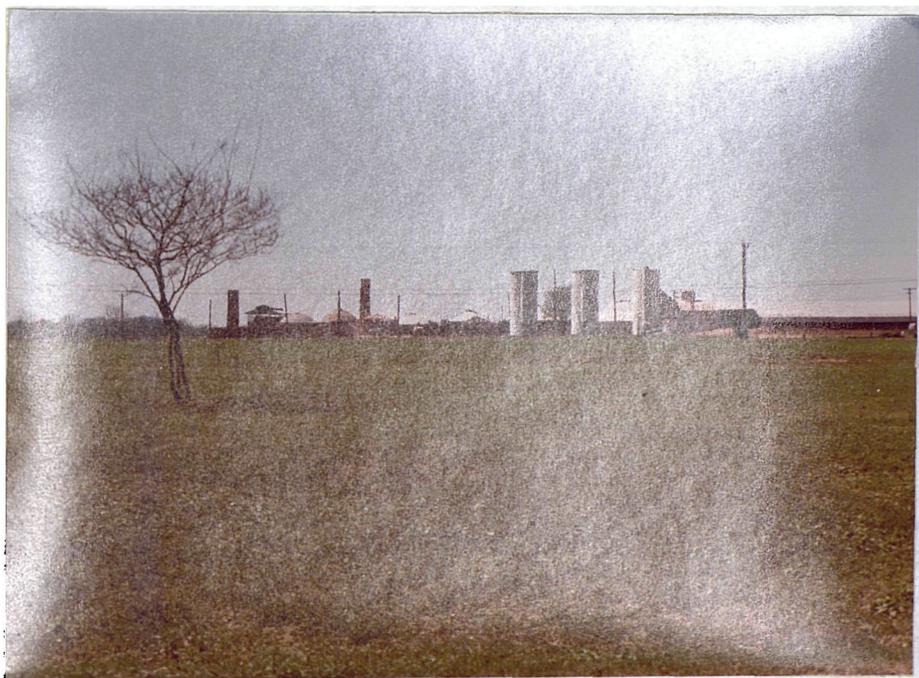
Warden's Office



Present Work Release Housing



Typical Farm Buildings



TDC Brick Plant



Rockwell Building



Bullhead Bayou

PROJECTED IMAGERY

The psychology of a building form will be clearly evident in its relation to the incarcerated individual. Newer prisons indicate a growing concern for humanized environments that help the man retain his dignity.⁽¹¹⁾

The inmate is continually allowed freedoms in using an "incentive systems" approach to his program of activity and the resulting architecture.

Living units will be kept small and located as to achieve clear architectural and social implications.

¹¹Barclay Gordon, Correctional Architecture: The Symptoms of Neglect, The Signs of Hope, Architectural Record, August 1971, p. 109.

FEASIBILITY: SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN CORRECTIONAL PLANNING

The term "correctional" as applied to so many forms of institutions covers a large and general expanse of planning. It will not be used here in a minimum-security situation.

The planner of such housing faces many of the same problems similar to those of planning a small city. Housing, hospital services, kitchen and dining services, administration, school and library, recreation areas, chapel, and utilities all have to be provided. These headings should be in a controlled plan as to operate at maximum efficiency. Moreover, the projected growth must be anticipated to allow expansion and planning regardless of availability of funding for the immediate construction.

The need for new facilities involves spatial qualities, and the building conditions. The Work Release Center at Jester was converted from older, general medium-security facilities built in 1933. Within this same structure other minimum-security prisoners are housed that have not volunteered for the program. The structure is in good condition, but metal floors and a barracks living situation conditions loud to objectionable noise levels into the cramped inmates. Open hygiene and exhaust fans deteriorate the atmosphere.

Total space per man including living, dining, work areas should average at 500 square feet. There are some 780 present inmates housed in two complexes. The Federal Bureau of Corrections suggests 500 total per institution. There are at present only

45 employed in Work Release to be housed separately. In most areas the space allocated is insufficient for rehabilitative excellence.

Based upon space requirements of 500 sq. ft. per man/ inmate population, an average of 22,500 square feet is needed. Present housing is considered adequate as shelter. Rehabilitation and functions within the life of the inmate would be more efficient if located in a facility having living spaces for each classification.

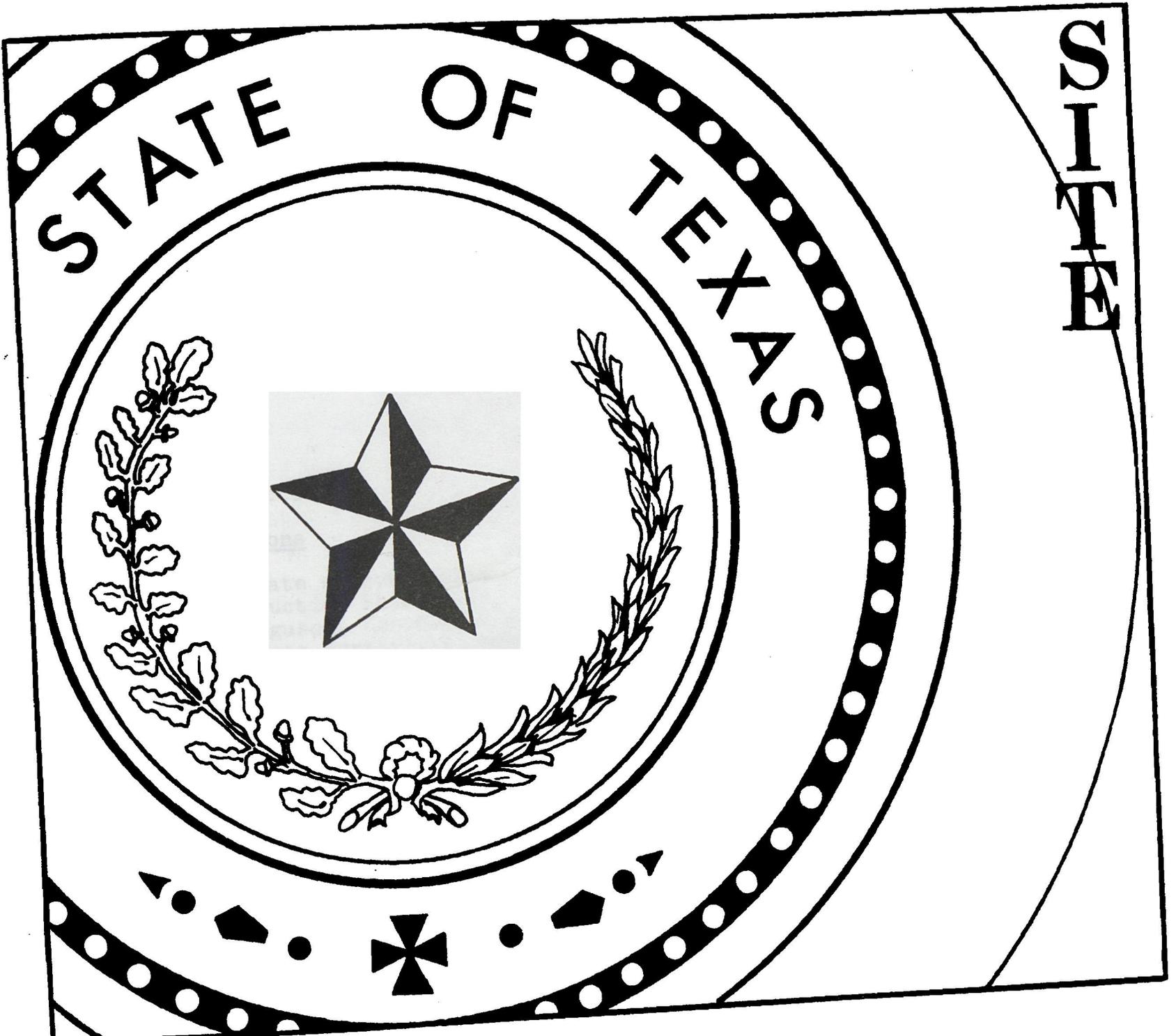
¹²Correctional Institution Design and Construction, United States bureau of Corrections, p. 188.

FINANCING

The State of Texas has the power to appropriate bonds for erecting and maintaining new construction. Work Furlough Special Study (SS)#1 outlines appropriations as set by and for TDC. Wages and earnings distributed per se House Bill #403. (appendix)

Table 5
Work Furlough Net Earnings

	<u>Huntsville</u>	<u>Coffield</u>	<u>Goree</u>	<u>Jester</u>	<u>Wynne</u>	<u>Yearly Totals</u>
1973 Gross	1,810.07	36,880.16	85,432.14	335,805.17	237,638.91	697,566.45
Upkeep	273.00	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	273.00
Withholding	175.90	3,003.62	11,568.95	34,733.25	31,661.61	81,143.33
FICA	90.22	2,157.59	4,997.87	19,662.58	14,668.14	41,576.40
Other	- 0 -	5,850.00	785.50	8,414.87	2,880.96	17,931.33
NET EARNINGS	1,270	25,868	68,079	272,994	188,428.20	556,642.39
1974 Upkeep	- 0 -	7,939.00	12,233.00	42,857.00	27,174.00	89,305.00
Incidental	416	3,526	10,426	30,131	13,471	57,972
Loan Pay	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Savings	754	7,953	26,919	136,768	104,850	277,247
Dependants	100	7,349	18,499	61,497	43,931	130,377
Inmates Employed	2	21	16	131	66	236
Inmates Removed	2	21	9	86	45	163
Currently Employed	0	0	7	45	21	73



ETIUS

Table 6 TDC Appropriations

Out of General Revenue

Salaries & Wages	\$19,111,260.00
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Other Expenses

Vocational Education	200,000.00
Inmate Release	800,000.00
Consumable supplies	9,672,744.00
H.B. #403 Expense accounts	971,520.00

Building Appropriations

Sewage treatment update except Jester	300,000.00
Coffield Unit construction Phase VIII, IX	1,000,000.00
New Water wells Ferguson, Central, Jester Units	150,000.00
Electrical improvements Huntsville, Wynne, Central, Goree Units	185,000.00
Replace boilers Huntsville, Wynne, Central, Goree Units	<u>150,000.00</u>

TOTAL	\$32,540,524.00
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GENERAL ANALYSIS

Texas Department of Corrections has approximately 100,000 acres of land originally used as public use and state lands for the People of Texas.

There are currently five inmate units with a community work program, Jester being the center.

SITE

Selection of Site -

The Selection of the Site for Work Release - Texas Department of Corrections was based on:

- 1) H. B. No. 535 Sec. 3 (Appendix A)⁽¹³⁾
- 2) Upon that basis TDC designated Work Release to be centered on the Jester Unit.⁽¹⁴⁾
- 3) Location near good farming land.⁽¹⁵⁾
- 4) Non-presence of underground rock strata.⁽¹⁶⁾
- 5) A most healthful climate.⁽¹⁷⁾
- 6) Accessibility to major urban centers and services is most excellent.⁽¹⁸⁾
- 7) Decentralized, unpopulated area located out of congested urban areas.⁽¹⁹⁾

^{13,14,15,16,17,18,19}; Correctional Institution Design and Construction, United States Bureau of Prisons, p. 8.

SITE ELEMENTS

At present the B. H. Jester Unit consists of two separate facilities spaced about two miles apart; one acting as pre-release and the other serving as the present Work Release Housing. Needless to say, the Work Furlough area is obsolete as housing.

Physical facilities include besides inmate housing in the form of cells and dormitories, personal hygiene areas (offering no privacies and open to the general living/sleeping quarters), dining areas that are cramped but adequate (poor on supervisory vision of equal food shares), a good laundry industry, outside recreation areas, classrooms, small clinic, visiting rooms, library, writ room, interview rooms, the Rockwell Building, adequate employee housing, unit administration offices, and vehicle maintenance shops.

The Jester Unit is the site of the Departmental Brick Plant. All brick for new construction at any unit of TDC is made here. All construction crews are prison inmates.

Agricultural operations include field and edible crop production, livestock and dairy operations. (See charts of Agricultural Total Assets)

Besides the facilities for Pre-Release and Work Furlough there are treatment programs such as Windham Classes, recreation, a chaplaincy, Community Services Program, support agencies, inmate self-help programs and medical, medical/psychological services.

SITE ANALYSIS

Jester Unit
Warden Paul Jacka

Size: 5,011 acres
Location: 25 miles S.W. Houston, Texas
Address: Richmond, Texas 77469
Telephone: 713 494 3131

(See figure 11)

Physical facilities include
2 inmate dormitories (1933-34)
cell units
day rooms
personal hygiene areas
dining
laundry

Rockwell Building
classrooms
visiting rooms
interview rooms
writ room

library
clinic
administration offices
employee housing
maintenance shop
departmental brick plant
chaplaincy

Other services include:
Community Self Help & Services Programs
support agencies
medical and psychological services

LANDSCAPING

The area of the site is observed as flat, farming land.

Small shrubs and older trees spot the present conditions.

There is a need for beauty in Prisons.

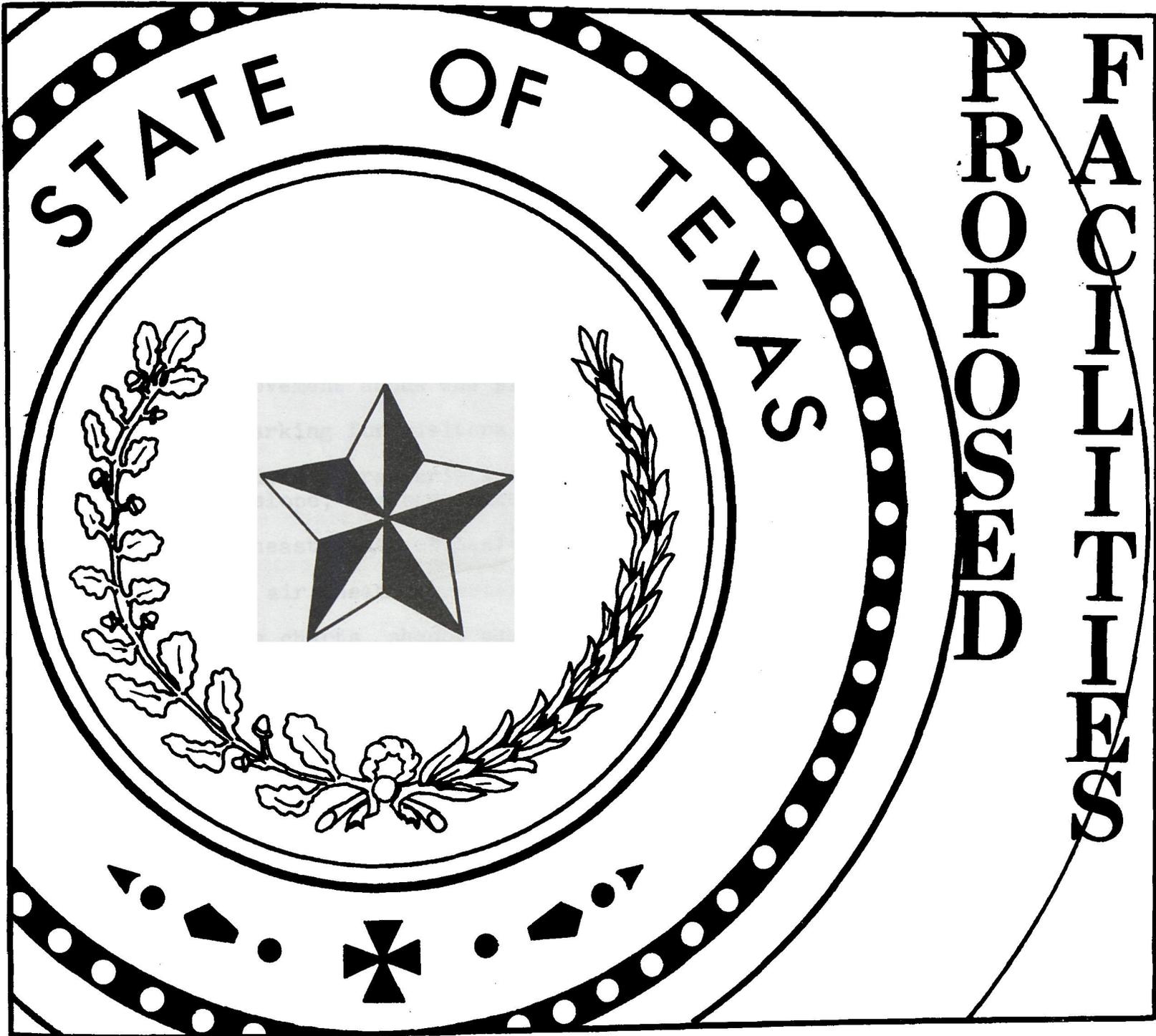
Beauty in environment...

Character ideals...

Human relationships, sympathies, and conducts...

"All are senses of beauty. For without beauty
you cannot touch the heart of the inmate
and without that you cannot reform him."⁽²⁰⁾

²⁰Correctional Institution Design and Construction, U.S. Bureau of Prisons, (1949) p. 225.



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THE LOCATION UPON THE SITE SHOULD:

- provide for maximim convenience to the unit.
- circulate a safe flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
- process the movement about the site by inmates, staff, and visitors.
- arrange the parking for visitors and personnel automobiles.
- consider physical characteristics important to the site such as orientation, slope, drainage, and soil characteristics/capabilities.
- consider Southeast Texas coastal temperate zones, weather, and sun.
- consider cold air, heated breezes, and gusty coastal breezes.

(See sun angle charts, shadow charts, winds, and climatology figures pages 16 - 19)

INTRODUCTION

"The Work Release Program is administered through a detached unit apart from a basic prison. This unit houses those inmates who have qualified for a program of partial release into the community for work."⁽²¹⁾

The program is administered to pre-releasees a short time before the end of incarceration.

No physical constraints are necessary in their housing.

Consider accessibility to public transportations.

²¹ DeChiara & Callender, Time Saver Standards for Building Types, McGraw Hill, p. 525.

THE CLIENT

This program is for an institutional program that, hopefully, will help those that have committed a crime against society to return as productive and beneficial members to that society. The Texas Department of Corrections will act as the "client's" agent. TDC is responsible to the Governor's office, but the Governor is an elected official. Therefore, in all actuality, the client is the State of Texas.

CONCEPTS

An idea, a theory for design upon which the man is given continued opportunity for a greater degree of freedom as he proves he can live by the rules in a free society.

He is, first of all, trusted to work in a community and to return of his own free will. By sensitive detailing and a treatment of scales, it will be possible to create atmospheres for him to return to that reflect the trust he has earned.

A structure that is non-institutional and non authoritarian in its administration as well as design.

Major form giving influences are listed as:

Administration

Services

Treatment Programs

Finances

Health

Data Processing

Safety/Security

Expansion

Compartment Surveys

building Codes

ADMINISTRATION

The Policy Board guides the administration and operation of the Department in the areas of policy, planning and budgeting.

This body annually elects a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

The Texas reputation of one of the nations best state correctional institutes as a modern and progressive correctional system is due in large to the counsel and leadership of the Board.

The Administrative Department manages all business affairs. Functions include budgeting, funding, travel expense verification, Business funds control, work furlough funds supervision, payment of inmate discharge funds, banking, and other tasks as directed by the State Treasury, State Auditor, and Public Comptroller.

SERVICES

Treatment programs are initiated upon entry to the Diagnostic Unit of the Texas Department of Corrections.

Programs and services offered to the inmate are designed to assist the individual to remove or overcome handicaps and disadvantages which, should they remain uncorrected, may result in ultimate recidivism.

Programs are listed as:

- education and recreation
- prison commissary operations
- Texas Prison Rodeo
- cooperative programs in junior college education
- Windham School District
- physiological and psychiatric health care
- legal services
- religious activities
- Work Release
- Pre Release

The net result of these rehabilitative programs result in a recidivism rate of 20 to 35% -- one of the lowest in the nation.

TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Treatment programs are initiated upon entry at the Diagnostic Unit of the Texas Department of Corrections. There, the inmate receives complete physiological, psychological, and sociological evaluations to determine his rehabilitative potential and determine the most positive approach to realizing that potential. On the basis of these evaluations, the inmate is classified and assigned to the appropriate unit, and recommendations are made for the formulation of a rehabilitative program to effect his resocialization.

The programs and services available are designed to assist the individual to remove or overcome handicaps and disadvantages which, should they remain uncorrected, may result in his ultimate recidivism. Participation in the abundant and varied programs is voluntary, but actively encouraged.

Educational and recreational programs for inmates, not paid by appropriated funds, are financed through approximately \$400,000 annually from prison commissary operations, and through about \$200,000 from the famed Texas Prison Rodeo. In addition, some \$1,250,000 in state funds and approximately \$500,000 federal funds are received for educational programs.

Cooperative programs in junior college education leading to the Associate of Arts degree are carried on at all units, with Lee, Brazosport, Alvin, and Henderson Junior Colleges participating.

In 1969, an independent school district (Windham) was created within the department with grades 1 - 12.

More than 8,700 inmates are formally enrolled in some type educational program; Windham School District (elementary and secondary), 6,600; College academic and vocational, 1,600; sub-college vocational, 520.

Additional treatment programs are available in the fields of psysiological and psychiatric health care, varied recreational programs, legal services, religious activities, work-release and pre-release programs. The cumulative effect of these rehabilitative programs result in a recidivism rate ranging from 20 percent to 33 percent -- one of the lowest in the nation.

FINANCE

The Fiscal Department controls monetary affairs, revenues, and disbursements of funds in conformation to statutes governing the Department through proceedings which maintain accountability of expenditures as a basis for budgeting and necessary records in support of financial statements.

HEALTH

There are complete clinical facilities on the present Jester site of a degree to handle a larger volume than the present population.

The center of TDC's Medical Services is in the Huntsville Unit Hospital.

Medical facilities operate in conjunction with the University of Texas Medical Branch, the Baylor School of Medicine, and the University Dental Branch.

All medical references are made to these points once the degree has been determined beyond a unit's clinical capabilities.

DATA PROCESSING

This department functions as a support service.

Functions include systems design, programming, and implementation of computerized inmate visitors correspondence, hospital inventory, and budgeting.

Cooperation with Board of Pardons and Paroles relative to parole updating and eligibility status.

responses to user departments.

Decision making actions on a daily basis.

SAFETY

Safety and health standards will comply to Occupational Safety Health Acts standards. Refer to OSHA Standards.

Security

Security upon the compound will be maintained by electronic surveillance measures only in high security areas.

If cameras and other conspicuous means are placed in inmate areas, there is only resentment among them and equipment may become vandal targets.

Contraband detection equipment needed only by minimum standards.

EXPANSION

Future expansion of a new facility should be determined from estimates of the rate of commitment of inmates and their respective sentences.⁽²²⁾

131 inmates have been employed by the Texas Work Release Program.

86 releases have been removed from the program either by completing their sentences or failure to comply to standards.

45 men are currently employed.⁽²³⁾

Based on average inmate population figures, the number of inmates committed to TDC is rising by approximately 1% per year.

Planning should consider all high/low trends in population and allow for phasing through the year 2000.

²²DeChiara & Callender, Time-Saver Standards, p. 530.

²³Texas Department of Corrections Annual Reports, 1969-1974.

COMPARTMENT SURVEYS

- I. The Federal Bureau of Prisons has set up a general average minimum statement of building and design doctrine that serves as a model for the state agencies. It should not be followed blindly; otherwise, the institution may be completely inadequate for the special needs of a living space for the trustee.
- II. The average overall space per man shall be not less than 200 sq. ft./ floor area (preliminary stage).
- III. A community-campus informal planning theme is the basic idea. Housing units to form individual commons areas (minimum supervision). (See Recommended Approximate Areas and Housing Capacity Study)
- IV. Individual housing per trustee will be on the Honor Room idea. Honor rooms help prepare the inmate for his return to society and are cheaper as compared to cells. Cell areas require individual plumbing, expensive grills, windows, and door-locking devices. Of course, there will be access to a cell block area for trusteeship. Violators returned to a max security situation.
 - A) minimum standards
 - rooms - 7'-0" x 10'-0" x 9'-0" floor to floor
 - doors - flush type hollow metal 2'-6" x 6'-8"
 - equipped with heavy duty pin tumbler
 - every door keyed differently and the
 - inmate given his own key with a

master to the officer
 - exhaust interior air under the door space grill

finish - concrete floor
 C.M.U. walls as basic structure

furnishings - a movable bed
 - table or desk
 - chair(s)
 - mirror
 - small lavortory
 - closet and storage space for one locker
 - small appliance outlet or radio outlet with
 jack for earphones or speaker located 42"
 from floor near head of bed

light - fluorescent w/diffusor installed at
 outside wall and ceiling

heating - forced air from central mech. room or
 individual HVAC units

ventilation - the hot and humid climate of the
 Coastal Southeast Texas geography will
 require ample cross ventilation

V. A dormitory situation is often criticised for alleged encouragement of misconduct, therefore is not suitable to a minimum security situation.

In areas of congregate functions an emergency entrance is required. The door should either open outward or be of a sliding nature with no interior locking hardware. This entrance can serve the purpose for routine officer supervision allowing a change of route daily.

Construction should be fire resistant.

Interior spaces glazed for supervision.

VI. The space in the older units vacated by the work releasee for newer surroundings may be used as housing for medium security risks as it was originally intended.

A squad room set-up or cubicle dormitory would exist.

VII. Cubicles

A cubicle is an open dormitory divided by partitioned rooms.

VIII. Inside Cells

A maximum confinement unit measuring 6'-0" x 9'-0" x 9'-0"

- one toilet
- lavatory
- bed

IX. There is no need for outside cells in a minimum security situation.

X. Admissions Cells

The Federal Bureau of Prisons suggests admission "cells" for all institutions.

Designed merely as waiting stations for receiving of new inmates.

XI. The Hospital Strong Rooms

The strong room in any hospital section is similar to outside cells. Extra space is needed for sick-room activity.

7'-0" x 12'-0" x 3'-6"

Special precaution of same minimum security degrees but plan against contagious diseases.

- doors: 7'-0" x 3'-6"
- nurse call button
- individual plumbing

XII. Restraint Rooms

A restraint room in any hospital should be designed of a most impervious material on all surfaces for fast wash-down and drying time. Only a drain should be present as the rooms mechanical fixtures.

XIII. Disciplinary Cells

A maximum confinement cell is termed Disciplinary Cell. Such a cell is needed in minimum security areas for holding of trustee violators.

XIV. Prison Enclosures

The Texas Bureau of Prisons suggests the use of hedges and plant material to define minimum security boundries.

XV. Recreation Areas

Day rooms are encouraged by the more sincere administrators although some wardens do feel they only add to the supervisory problems. Other features Include:

Drill Halls - Gymnasium
Small outdoor games areas
Athletic fields

XVI. Sally Port

Defined as pedestrian or vehicle security passage vestibule consisting of 2 gates and/or doors no two of which are open at one time. Sally Ports are not needed on a minimum security farm.

XVII. Guard Towers

--Not required on minimum security situations.

XVIII. Warehousing

A central storing stores for warehousing foodstuffs and the reception of such will be located near kitchen/dining facilities. This will also aid in the search for contraband.

XIX. Mechanical Detection of Contraband

Electronic surveillance equipment is not necessary throughout the unit but might be advisable at the receiving gates.

XX. Storage of Clothing

Men working on the "outside" often need extra space for storage of articles as overcoats, boots, coats, etc. Lockers are good for general purpose storage but for heavier, bulkier items open semi-open racks are applicable. Provide for cleaning and drying these articles. For even dirtier work it is evident facilities must be located near bathing areas.

XXI. Visitation

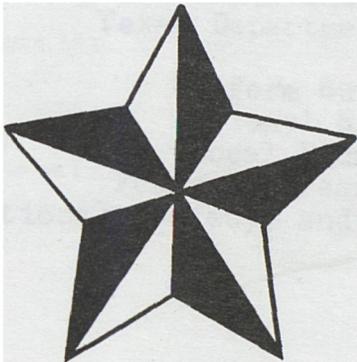
--make arrangements for visits by relatives, attorneys, friends available. The Rockwell bldg. serves these purposes.

--it is in these areas that wives, children, and other family members have contact with the inmate when he is not working.

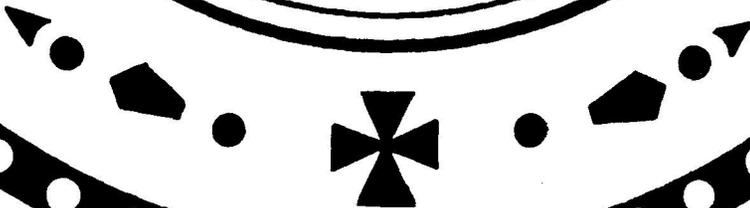
The informal rooms for visitation serve the minimum security programs best. They allow the more favorable of visitation in a lounge-type surrounding.²⁴

²⁴Correctional Institution and Design, Federal bureau of Prisons, p. 250.

STATE OF TEXAS



SEEDOC



Building Standards and Codes recognized by the
Texas Department of Corrections

Uniform Building Codes
National Electric Codes
Local Plumbing Codes
Federal Bureau of Corrections
Occupational, Safety, and Health Act Standards (OSHA)

BUILDING CODES

This section is concerned with requirements based on:

- occupancy
- fire zone restrictions
- construction types
- fire resistive standards
- stairs, exits, and occupant loads

I. Requirements Based on Occupancy

The structures for the area of this program shall be classed as Group D-1 by the Uniform Building Code. Fire Zone 1 shall apply with 2 hour less twenty feet for fire resistance of exterior walls. One hour ratings at all other points. There shall be no required separations in restrained personal liberties buildings. Type I construction shall be employed of unlimited floor area and ceiling height. The occupant load in each building will be about ten.

II. Fire Zone Restrictions

- Construction types may be I, II, II-ht. changes.
- The Center Line of an adjoining street or alley may be considered an adjacent property line, distance to be measured at right angles to street or alley.
- Building may be moved entirely outside the limits of fire zone 1.
- Changes, alterations and repairs allowed if fire hazard does not increase to interior or to front facing a public street.

III. Construction Requirements

- All surfaces exposed to weather shall have weather resistive barriers for interior protection.
- Exterior doors and windows shall be protected by fire assembly with 3/4 hour rating when less than 20 feet from adjacent property line or center line of public space. Exterior non-bearing walls of 2 hour rating.

Table 7

Fire-resistance

<u>Construction Types</u>	<u>Resistance Ratings</u>	<u>Material</u>
Fixed Partitions	One hr.	
Roof	Two hr.	Non-combustible
Self Closing Fire Assembly	Two hr.	
Floor Shaft Enclosures	Two hr.	
Floors	Two hr.	
Exterior Bearing Walls	Four hr.	Non-combustible
Interior Bearing Walls	Three hr.	
Exterior Non-Bearing Walls	Four hr.	
Structural Framing	Three hr.	

IV. Fire Resistive Standards

The net thickness shall not include hollow spaces in structural members having a required thickness for fire protection. Ceilings may form a protective membrane for fire-resistance assemblies for structure members other than supported loads areas.

FLOORS:

Mechanical and electrical equipment shall be enclosed on continuous fire-resistive floors.

ROOFS:

Fire-resistive floor-ceilings or roof-ceilings shall have required fire ratings.

V. Stairs, Exits, and Occupant Loads

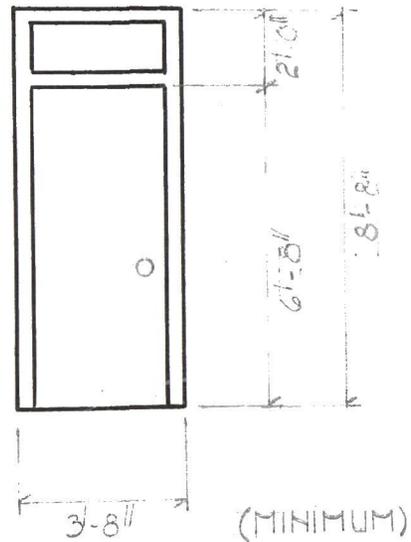
Occupant number: is determined by dividing the floor area by the square footage per area needed by the occupant.

Exits Required: of at least two exits above first floor of an occupant load of more than 10.

- Two exits on ground floor for more than 30 occupants.
- Exits located a reasonable distance apart for maximum efficiency of egress if one becomes blocked off.
- Exits that open to the outside to prevent blocking in case of inmate uprising. Also allows officers to enter with his set of keys operating a lock on the exterior only.
- Total width of exit distance not less than total occupant load served divided by 50.
- No point in unsprinkled sections of more than 150 feet from exit.
- Exits shall not pass through kitchens, storages, restrooms, closets, etc.
- One exit accessible to every room below grade shall lead to grade level.
- In buildings of personal liberties restriction, exterior doors may be locked provided room doors are not fastened other than by knobs or other devices that can be opened from the corridor side without keys or special knowledge or effort.
- The minimum clear width of any corridor should be no less than 44".

Figure 12: DOORS:

Exits shall open in direction of travel without special keys, knowledge, or effort.



- A smoke or draft-stop-fire protection is needed above every door.
- A level landing on each side of the door.

CORRIDORS:

- Wall and ceilings serving loads of 30 or more shall not be less than 1 hour fire rating.
- Trim, handrails, and fully opened doors shall not reduce width by seven inches.

Shaft Enclosures:

Elevator shafts, vent shafts, other vertical openings shall be enclosed.

DINING HALL PROVISIONS

Dining Areas:

There shall be two dining areas of a 40 man capacity each and located adjacent to kitchen/serving areas.

Serving tables and dining rooms can be sealed off to protect kitchen equipment. Similarly, the kitchen may be contained in case of fire.

There shall be a one hour rating in these areas.

Movable hard maple tables of a two or four person seating capacity in dining rooms.

Kitchen/Serving Areas:

- Steam tables should be designed for self service.
- All freezing units and refrigerators installed on outside walls should not interfere with supervision and control.
- The kitchen will be arranged such that the steward may view any part from his office desk and tightly constructed to avoid possibilities for hiding contraband.
- Provide air circulation to culinary spaces.
- Designate "sack lunch" preparations.

- Mechanical dishwashing equipment to be conveniently installed just off from exiting traffic permitting the men to leave their meal utensils on the way out.

Laundry

Laundry services will be provided.

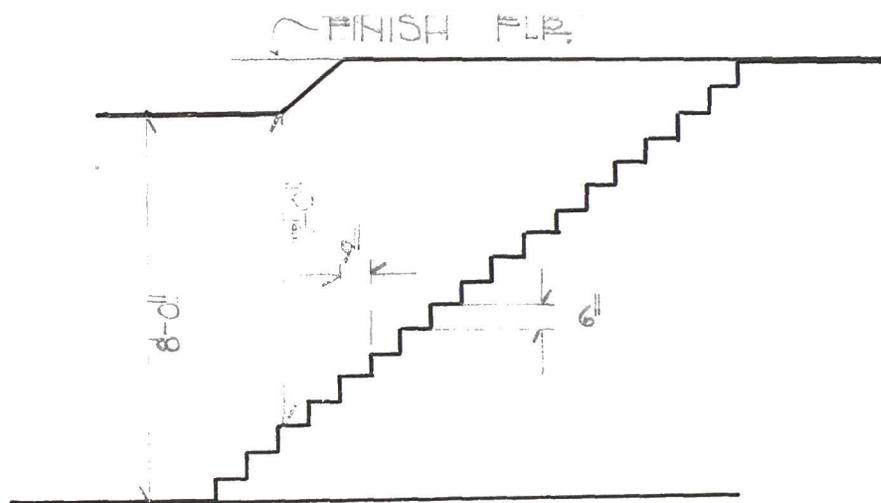
WATER TREATMENT

Water to various points on the site is provided by wells and is considered hard by standards.

Provide for a water softening installation.

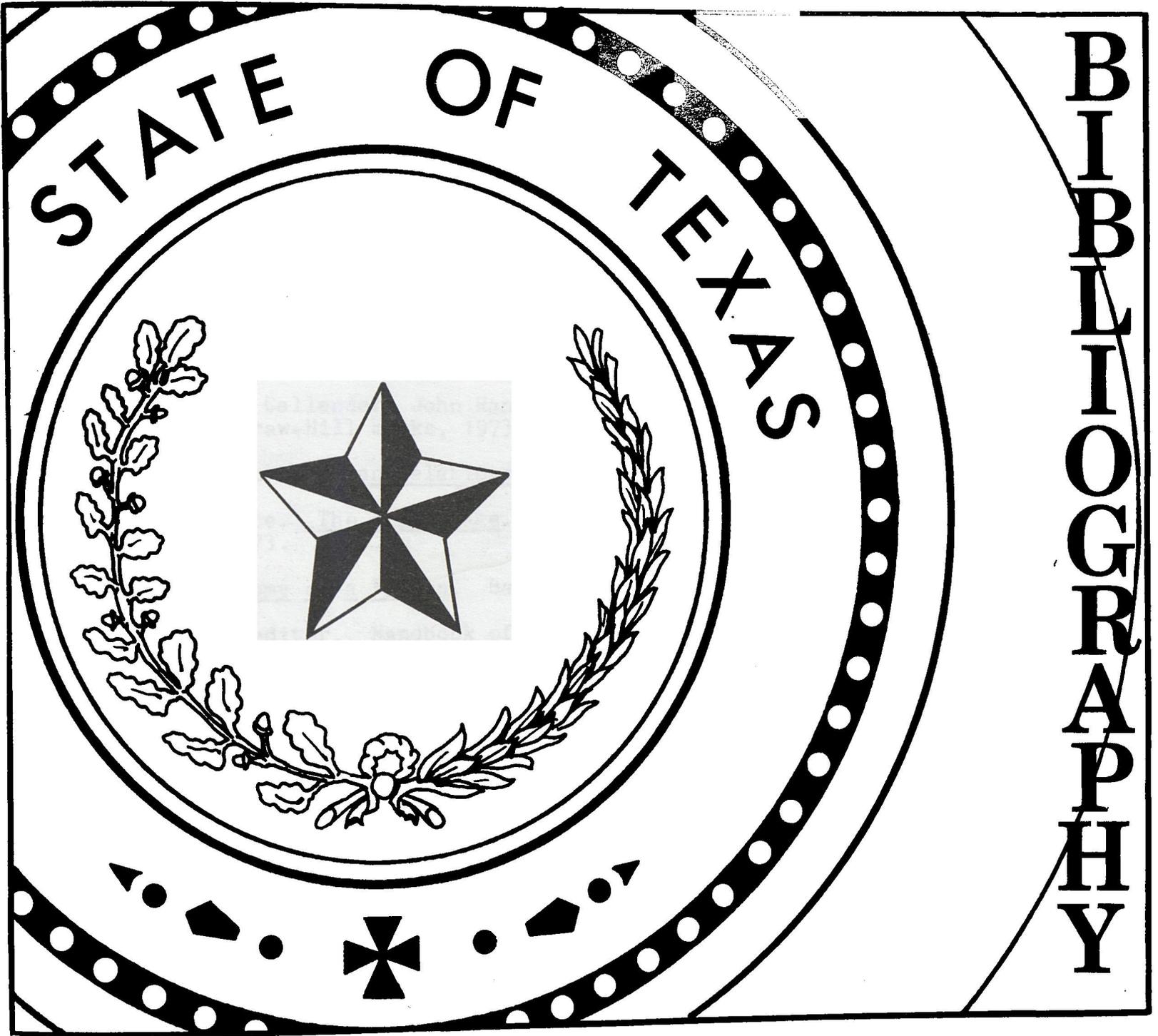
All major new construction shall provide for septic tanks located downgrade from water tables.

Figure 13: Stairways



VII. Mechanical

- Water closet, shower, and bathing facilities compartments to have one complete air change per $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
- Standpipes to be provided in occupant areas of 50 or less where no automatic sprinkler system is provided.
- Automatic sprinkler systems per individual living quarter, corridor, etc.
- Each building shall have approved gas shut off valve on exterior of building and conspicuously marked.
- Boiler or central heating plant areas shall be separated from rest of building by not less than one hour rating.



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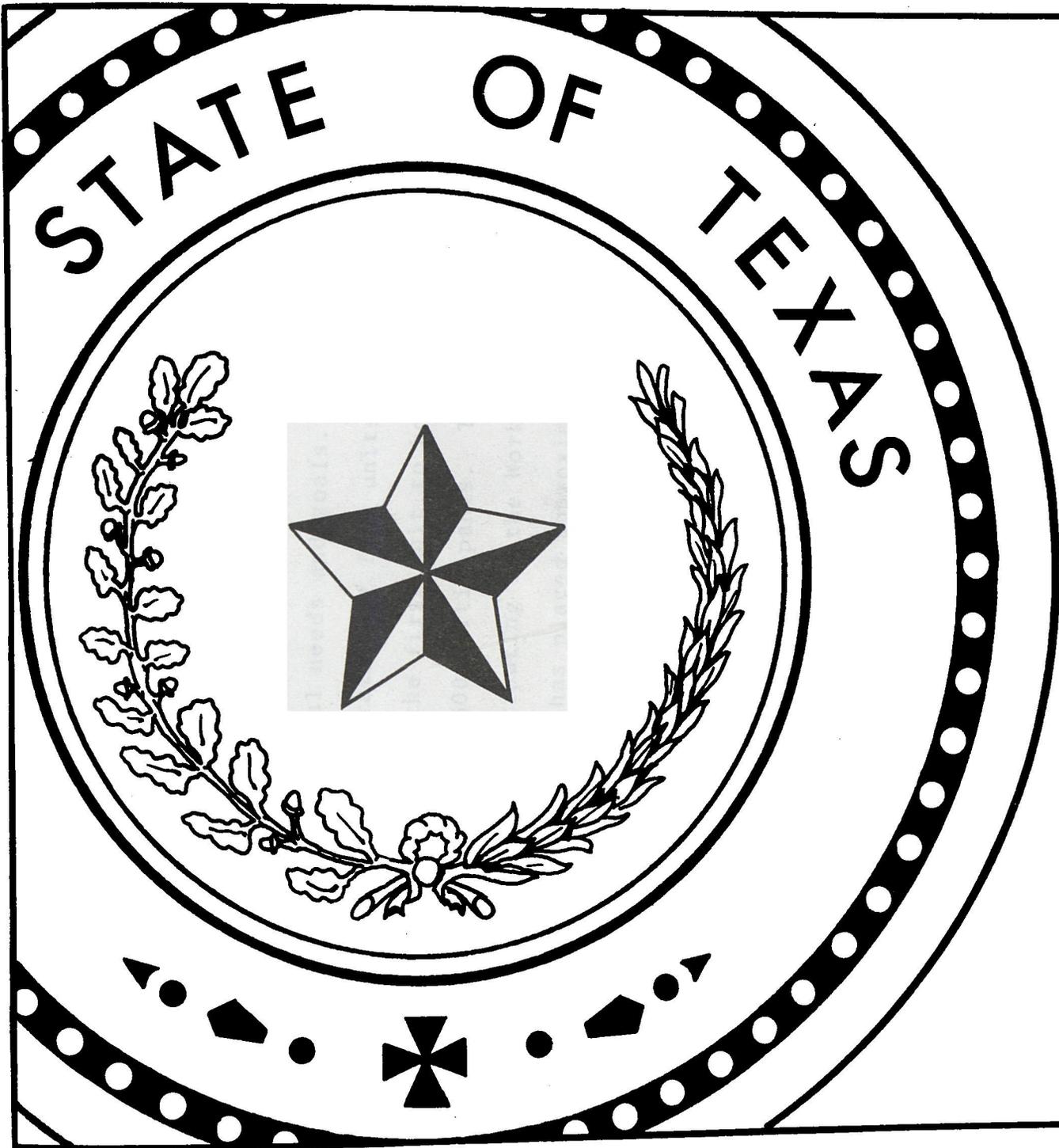
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APPENDIX

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM

The Work Furlough Program operated by the Texas Department of Corrections was authorized in May, 1969, by H. B. 535 of the Texas State Legislature. (See Appendix A for H. B. 535.) This program enables inmates of the Texas Department of Corrections to work in nearby communities doing jobs which will best fulfill their individual needs and goals. As of June 1, 1973, the program was in operation at four units. The Jester Unit located near Houston, the first unit to begin the program, has had approximately 300 participants. The Wynne Unit in Huntsville began participating in the Work Furlough program in December, 1971, and has placed approximately 147 inmates in various jobs. The Coffield Unit began operating a Work Furlough program in April of 1973. Thus far, 12 inmates have participated.

The Goree Unit, which houses adult female felons, began its Work Furlough program in September, 1971. Many of the participating female offenders work at the state hospitals and special schools operated by the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation and are accommodated in nearby state approved housing. Other female inmates in the program work at the Louisiana-Pacific Corporation plant only a few miles from Goree and return to the unit each night. Thus far, 94 females have participated in the program.

The success of the Work Furlough program can be largely attributed to the outstanding community support it has received.

Texas District III of the AFL-CIO has continuously supported the program. Management from industries in proximity to the Work Furlough Centers have also contributed to the success of the program by hiring inmates. The fact is that the program could not succeed without labor and management support.

DEFINITIONS

There is a distinction made by some people between Work Release and Work Furlough. Work Release refers to inmates living at the institution and going to and from work on a daily basis. Work Furlough refers to inmates working and living at the job and returning to the institution on weekends or specified check-in periods. However, for the purposes of this report Work Furlough shall refer to Work Release or Work Furlough.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this program are six fold. First, the program is used as a pre-release tool to provide transitional preparation for community life. Second, the program provides additional training or education. In addition, the program aids inmates' families who have dependency needs; accumulates savings for release; provides earnings to pay legitimate debts; and gives the paroling authority a means of testing the suitability for parole release.

SELECTION

Participation in the Work Furlough program is voluntary. Inmates must have served at least 6 months in TDC to be considered for the program. No inmate with less than 90 calendar days re-

maintaining on his sentence will be considered. Applicants must meet minimum standards set for the job for which they are applying. The recommendation of the unit warden must also be obtained before consideration will be given.

Inmates with a history of violent crimes will be denied participation in the program. Inmates with a history of narcotics addiction are also excluded. These criteria do not, however, exclude those persons who have used narcotics but have not been addicted.

TYPES OF JOBS

There are no general restrictions upon the nature and type of work inmates can perform on Work Furlough. There are also no objections to shift work or overtime work. However, the jobs selected will be those which best fulfill the needs and goals of the inmates and the Work Furlough program.

Nevertheless, restrictions are placed on certain aspects of the job by H. B. 535, the Work Furlough Act. They are:

- (1) that compensation will be no less than that of comparable workers;
- (2) working conditions will be no less than that of comparable workers;
- (3) inmates will not be hired as strike-breakers nor can their employment impair any existing contracts;
- (4) exploitation of Work Furlough inmates is prohibited either as it might affect the community, the inmate, or the Department of Corrections; and
- (5) such employment will not displace free world employees nor be in occupations, skills, crafts, or trades where there is a surplus of available qualified workers in the locality, as determined by the Texas Employment Commission.

DISBURSEMENT OF WAGES AND SALARIES

Work Furlough paychecks are made payable directly to the inmate employed, with standard deductions for withholding taxes, social security, insurance, retirement, union dues, uniforms, etc. Work Furlough inmates are required to reimburse the institution for room, board, transportation, and other services and facilities normally available in the institution to inmates.

After payment of institutional upkeep and expenses to the Department of Corrections, the disbursement of net wages or salaries of Work Furlough inmates shall be for: (1) incidental expenses of inmates such as commissary purchases, special tools, etc. and (2) the support of the inmates' dependents or family, if any. The balance will be placed in a savings account, drawing current interest rates, for holding until the inmate's release.

EMPLOYER-DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RELATIONS

While the Work Furlough program neither constitutes nor implies a contractual agreement between an employer and the Texas Department of Corrections, there exists some mutual responsibility. Employers should realize that the Work Furlough program is designed as a correctional rehabilitation program, and that treatment of inmate employees should not differ from civilian employees. Cognizance of the mutual responsibilities of all parties will result in benefit to all parties concerned--the inmates, the employer, and the people of the state of Texas.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING, AND CLOTHING

The Texas Department of Corrections will furnish trans-

portation, housing, and clothing for Work Furlough inmates. Transportation to and from work is provided, including that for overtime or shift work, when requested by the employer. Room and board, including lunches, is furnished by the Department. Also, all work and non-work clothing and the laundering thereof is furnished by the Department of Corrections. Work Furlough inmates reimburse the Texas Department of Corrections for these above services.

INMATES RIGHTS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS

Work Furlough inmates are not granted special privileges under the Work Furlough Act. The program is not intended to restore, in whole or in part, the civil rights of the inmates. Inmates are not eligible for any provisions of Workman's Compensation Act, nor is his family or other persons on his behalf. However, Work Furlough inmates are eligible for the time credits in the same manner as other inmates of the Texas Department of Corrections. In addition, occasional trips to religious, educational, and recreational activities during non-work hours are permitted because they aid in the transition of the inmate to full community life.

As can be expected, the Work Furlough program presents unique problems in the orderly operation of a correctional institution. Therefore, special rules and regulations had to be adopted for Work Furlough inmates. Because these rules and regulations are extensive, they are not listed here but are included as Appendix B of this report.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA ON WORK FURLOUGH INMATES
(RECIDIVISTS AND NON-RECIDIVISTS)

Analyses of various demographic data of inmates in a particular program often suggest improvements that can be made in the program. However, the following data are offered not as proof of any cause and effect relationships, but as information for decision-making in program development. Care should be taken in drawing any inferences or conclusions from the following data.

SUBJECTS OF THE STUDY

This study was undertaken on June 1, 1973, and was limited to male inmates of the Jester Work Furlough program. Only those inmates who participated in the Jester Work Furlough program and were released prior to June 1, 1971, were surveyed. The total number of inmates of this Work Furlough group was 68. The study was limited to inmates who had been released prior to June 1, 1971, to allow a minimum of 2 years for the Work Furlough inmates to recidivate.

To determine the recidivism rate of the Work Furlough inmates a check was made of the Texas Department of Corrections' records to determine how many of the original 68 Work Furlough inmates had returned to the Department. This check revealed that 11 of the original 68 Work Furlough inmates had been committed to the Texas Department of Corrections during the period June 1, 1971 thru June 1, 1973. It should be remembered that this is not a "true" recidivism rate as no information was

available as to how many of the original 68 Work Furlough inmates had been committed to Texas jails or other state jails and correctional institutions during the period June 1, 1971 thru June 1, 1973.

ETHNIC GROUP

The recidivist group (11 inmates) consisted of 45.45% Negroes, 45.45% Caucasians, and 9.09% Mexican-Americans. The non-recidivist group (57 former inmates) was 68.42% Negroes, 28.07% Caucasians, and 3.50% Mexican-Americans. Ethnic Group Classification is presented in Table 1.

AGE

The average age of the recidivists in the Work Furlough group studied was 31.6 years and the average age of the non-recidivists was 34.7 years. The largest age group of recidivists was the 26 thru 35 age group, with 63.63%. Age groups of the Work Furlough inmates are presented in Table 2.

MILITARY RECORD

Table 3 contains a listing of the military record of Work Furlough inmates. The largest group for the recidivists was those having no service record (54.54%) and the largest group for the non-recidivists was the no service record group (73.68%).

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

The educational achievement level for the largest group of recidivists (54.54%) as measured by the Gray-Votaw-Rodgers

Educational Achievement Test, was 7-7.9. The educational achievement level for the largest group of non-recidivists (24.56%) was 5-5.9. Table 4 lists educational achievement.

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS

The intelligence quotient (as determined by the Revised Beta I.Q. Test) of the largest group of recidivists (36.36%) was 90 - 99. The I.Q. for the largest group of non-recidivists (22.80%) was 70 - 79. The intelligence quotients of the Work Furlough inmates is presented in Table 5.

RELIGION

Regarding religious preference, Protestant was the largest group (63.63%) for the recidivists and the largest group (87.71%) for the non-recidivists. The religion of the Work Furlough inmates is presented in Table 6.

MARITAL STATUS

Table 7 contains a breakdown of the marital status of the Work Furlough inmates. No particular group is significantly larger in the recidivist group. The largest group of non-recidivists is the single group (35.08%).

TIME ON RELEASE

The average time on release, that is, the time between the inmate's release from TDC and his return for another offense, for the Work Furlough recidivists was 1 year 4 months. The Caucasian group had a slightly longer time on release than the

Negro group. The time on release of Work Furlough recidivists is presented in Table 8.

METHOD OF RELEASE

The method of release of the Work Furlough recidivists was 54.54% paroled and 45.45% discharged. Table 9 contains the method of release of Work Furlough recidivists.

OFFENSES WHILE ON RELEASE

The offenses committed by the Work Furlough recidivists while on release were robbery, burglary, larceny, and forgery. Burglary was committed most often by the recidivists. The offenses while on release are listed in Table 10.

SUMMARY

Because of the small number of individuals in this study, no substantial conclusions should be drawn. However, the data does indicate that the typical recidivist was younger, had a higher educational level, had a higher intelligence quotient, was a Protestant, spent an average of 1 year 4 months on release, and was recommitted for commission of burglary.

APPENDIX A
H. B. No. 535,
Work Furlough Act

AN ACT

relating to the rehabilitation of persons convicted of offenses against the State of Texas by providing greater flexibility in the acquisition and retention of skills through the adoption of a work furlough plan and to allow diversified employment of prisoners to reduce cost of keep; providing for the quartering of prisoners extended or granted work furlough privileges; providing for securing employment for eligible prisoners; providing for the administration of the work furlough plan; providing for the disposition and disbursement of wages and salaries received by eligible prisoners with work furlough privileges; providing for "time credits" for eligible prisoners' providing that prisoners with work furlough privileges shall not be deemed agents, employees, or involuntary servants of the department of corrections; relating to the civil rights of prisoners; providing for the preparation and filing of reports; providing for the bonding of certain personnel; and declaring an emergency. _____

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS OUTSIDE THE STATE PRISON SYSTEM. The Texas Department of Corrections is hereby authorized to grant work furlough privileges, under the "Work Furlough Plan," as hereinafter provided, to any inmate of the State Prison System serving a term of imprisonment, under such rules, regulations,

and conditions as the department of corrections may prescribe.

Sec. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF WORK FURLOUGH PLAN. The department of corrections is authorized and directed to establish a "Work Furlough Plan" under which an eligible prisoner may be released from actual confinement, while remaining in technical custody, during the time required to proceed to the place of business of such prisoner's employer, perform the duties required and return to quarters designated by the department of corrections. Prisoners shall be granted work furlough privileges by the director of the department of corrections, pursuant to the rules and regulations promulgated by the department of corrections. If the prisoner furloughed hereunder shall violate any of the conditions prescribed by the director, pursuant to the rules and regulations adopted by the department of corrections for the administration of the work furlough plan, or who shall willfully abscond while so employed, then such prisoner shall be transferred to the general prison population and be governed by the rules and regulations pertaining thereto. The rules and regulations promulgated for the administration of the work furlough plan shall be established and promulgated in the same manner as are other rules and regulations for the government and operation of the department of corrections. _____

Sec. 3. QUARTERING OF PRISONERS. The department of corrections shall, as the need becomes evident, designate and adapt facilities in the State Prison System, or in the area of such prisoner's employment, for quartering prisoners with work furlough

privileges. No prisoner shall be granted work furlough privileges until suitable facilities for quartering such prisoner have been provided in the area where the prisoner has obtained employment or has an offer of employment. _____

Sec. 4. SECURING EMPLOYMENT. The director of the department of corrections shall endeavor to secure employment for unemployed eligible prisoners under this Act, subject to the following: _____

(1) such employment must be a wage at least as high as the prevailing wage for similar work in the area of community where the work is performed and in accordance with the prevailing working conditions in such area; _____

(2) such employment shall not result in the displacement of employed workers or be in occupations, skills, crafts, or trades in which there is a surplus of available and qualified workers in the locality, the existence of such surplus to be determined by the Texas Employment Commission; _____

(3) prisoners eligible for work furlough privileges shall not be employed as strikebreakers or in impairing any existing contracts; _____

(4) exploitation of eligible prisoners, in any form, is prohibited either as it might affect the community or the inmate or the department of corrections. _____

Sec. 5. WAGES AND SALARIES OF PRISONERS. The wages and salaries of those prisoners employed in the free community may be paid to the department of corrections by the employer, or the depart-

ment of corrections may require that the prisoner surrender such of the earnings, less standard deductions required by law, to be disbursed as hereinafter provided. The director shall cause the same to be deposited in a trust checking account and shall keep a record showing the status of the account of such prisoner. Such accounts and records shall be audited at least once annually by the state auditor, who shall prepare a written report or reports of such audit or audits to the legislative budget board. Such wages or salary shall be disbursed only as provided in this Act and for tax purposes shall be considered to be income of the prisoner. __

Sec. 6. DISBURSEMENT OF WAGES OR SALARIES. Every prisoner gainfully employed under work furlough privileges is liable for the cost of his keep in the prison or quarters as may be fixed by the department of corrections. Such payments shall be deposited periodically, but at least annually, in the general revenue fund of the states. After deduction of such amounts the director of the department of corrections shall disburse the wages or salaries of employed prisoners for the following purposes and in the order stated: _____

(1) necessary travel expense to and from work and other incidental expenses of the prisoner; _____

(2) support of the prisoner's dependents, if any; _____

(3) the balance, if any, to the prisoner upon his discharge. _____

Sec. 7. TIME CREDITS. Prisoners employed under this Act shall be eligible for time credits in the same manner as other prisoners in the State Prison System. _____

Sec. 8. PRISONER NOT AN AGENT OF STATE. No prisoner granted work furlough privileges under the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be an agent, employee, or involuntary servant of the department of corrections while working the free community or while going to and from such employment. _____

Sec. 9. RIGHTS OF PRISONERS. Nothing in this Act is intended to restore, in whole or in part, the civil rights of any prisoner. No prisoner compensated under this Act shall come within any of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, as amended, or be entitled to any benefits thereunder whether on behalf of himself or any other person. _____

Sec. 10. REPORTS. The department of corrections shall prepare an annual report to be filed not later than 60 days following the close of each fiscal year with the governor, the lieutenant governor, members of the legislature and the legislative budget board showing the operation and administration of the Act, together with such recommendations and suggestions as deemed advisable. _____

Sec. 11. BONDING OF ADMINISTRATOR OF PROGRAM. The department of corrections shall require the administrator and such assistants as it may deem necessary, of the work furlough program herein above authorized to execute a bond in the sum of \$10,000 payable to the State of Texas, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of

his duties, with a solvent surety company licensed to do business in Texas as surety. _____

Sec. 12. EMERGENCY. The importance of this legislation and the crowded condition of the calendar, together with the fact that its enactment and implementation through sound administration will contribute to the expedited rehabilitation of eligible prisoners by the granting of work furlough privileges while serving sentences for offenses committed against the state, as well as relieve the taxpayers of some expenses for cost of keep and contributions to dependents and other benefits, create an emergency and imperative public necessity that the Constitutional Rule requiring bills to be read on three several days in each house be suspended, and this Rule is hereby suspended, and this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

APPENDIX B

Work Furlough Rules and Regulations

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
WORK FURLOUGH
JESTER UNIT

Introduction

The following guidelines are intended to assist you in making the best adjustment while on Work Release, both in the community, and on the unit. Unforeseen problems will occur, with which you may need help, or which will require your better judgment. In the event you have any doubt as to what you may or may not do, ask for advice. When away from the unit, call 494-3131 at any time.

You have several immediate contacts on the unit who are available to assist you. They are the Work Release Coordinator, the Unit Major, and other members of the staff. Do not rely on other inmates to advise you.

Always keep in mind that you are dealing with the public, and your actions will reflect not only on you, but on the Work Release Program and those men who will follow you in that program.

CONDUCT ON THE JOB

(1) Your employer will not be responsible for your conduct while you are away from the unit. Responsibility for being on time, doing a good job, remaining on the job, and returning to the unit, is yours.

(2) You are not to leave your job without prior consent of the unit administration. You are still under supervision of T.D.C.

(3) Telephone calls on the job are forbidden. This is annoying to the employer and could possibly lead to unexpected problems.

(4) You will comply with all safety regulations on your job. This includes supplying any necessary safety clothing and equipment. Certain items may be furnished by your employer and possibly deduction from your paycheck would be made for this expense. You may have to request through the Work Release Coordinator, special transportation to a local store so that you may purchase such safety equipment.

OVERTIME

If you are to work any overtime, your employer must inform the institution what hours you will be working. If you think he may not have done this, remind him to please do so. You will not be permitted to work overtime, or on your scheduled days off, unless this unit is informed by your employer.

IN THE COMMUNITY

(1) Drinking is a temptation. Resist it. Do not drink anything intoxicating.

(2) You are not to take out or bring in anything for another inmate. This includes oral and written messages. You are not to send or receive any mail outside the T.D.C. Expect daily shake-downs on the unit.

(3) The use of drugs or medicine, without the prior knowledge and consent of the unit medical officer, is prohibited, and will possibly be cause for removal from the Work Release Program. (Exceptions would be in order in emergency cases as mentioned herein under injuries, etc.)

CONTRABAND

There will be no necessity of your bringing in or taking out anything other than your personal effects i.e., comb, handkerchief, cigarettes, matches, billfold, money and a sack lunch if necessary. The same items carried out will be the same items brought in, the only exception being those for daily consumption, i.e., sack lunches, cigarettes, etc. (Removal from this program for infractions.)

ILLNESS OR INJURY

(1) If you are sick, do not go to work. Stay at the unit, notify the Work Release Coordinator and make sick call. Someone here will contact your employer to so inform them of your expected absence.

(2) If you become ill on the job, notify your supervisor that you cannot work, and ask him to call this unit. You will be picked up as soon as possible and returned to the unit. If you return because of illness, be sure the Work Release Coordinator is notified.

(3) Other than in cases of on-the-job emergencies, you are still under the jurisdiction of our Medical Staff. Therefore, you will not visit any doctor, dentists, or possess or purchase any kind of medicine, without the permission of the unit Medical Officer.

(4) If you are injured on the job, report immediately to your supervisor. Most employers provide first aid stations and first aid treatment. In case of an emergency, the employer should notify this unit and treat you the same as any regular employee in transporting you to a local doctor or hospital. If you sustain injury that is not an emergency, the unit will arrange for transportation and treatment to save you and/or the employer the expenses of such medical services. If you receive First Aid or any medical treatment, make sure that the unit Work Release Coordinator is notified.

ROOM, BOARD, AND TRANSPORTATION

(1) You will pay the T.D.C. for room, board, and transportation at a set rate; after receiving your first paycheck. Room, board, and transportation will be paid at a set rate of \$3.83 per working day. THESE CHARGES ARE NOT PAID IN ADVANCE, but to be deducted from earnings. Days you do not work, there are no deductions for these expenses. Half day work counts the same as a full day.

HANDLING OF EARNING

(1) All payroll checks will be brought to the unit signed, and turned over to the Work Release Coordinator, or dropped in his locked green mail box at the back gate. Your check stubs with earning statements must be left with your earnings. Your stubs will be returned to you later. (Fill out appropriate forms to indicate how you desire disbursement of wages.)

(2) Work releases sending money to dependents will be required to furnish addressed, stamped envelopes for each mailing.

LOANS

If you do not have money in your commissary account when you first go on Work Release, you will need an E & R Loan. You will be loaned a set amount per week until your first paycheck arrives.

EXPENSE MONEY

The amount of daily expense money which you may sign for is at a rate of \$1.00 maximum daily. You do not have to draw expense money every week. All expense money will be kept under lock and key in safety deposit boxes. No cash is to be brought into the building compound, including the shower room. Daily money will be issued by the official accompanying your work transportation. Turn in any money you return to the unit with; indicating your name on the envelope.

COMMISSARY

You may purchase items from the commissary using the regular scrip system. Do not put yourself in a precarious position by purchasing an excessive amount of items or by purchasing items for other inmates. Ten dollar (\$10.00) script books may be purchased from the work furlough office by deductions from your paycheck. Maximum draw is \$10.00 per week.

LUNCHES

A lunch request form will be filled out by each W/R inmate a day in advance from a selection of ten different kinds of sandwiches. Each man must sign for his sack lunch when received daily. Notify the Stewards Dept. Captain if you desire no lunches. You do not have to carry lunches. You may choose to spend your \$1.00 cash money on the job to purchase a lunch.

INSURANCE, UNION DUES, ETC.

(1) You will be permitted to join company insurances, profit sharing, credit unions, etc. Where union dues are necessary, you will be permitted to pay those dues, but not attend the union meetings, etc. You will not be permitted to act as a strikebreaker or impair any existing contracts.

(2) You shall not come within any provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, as amended, or be entitled to any benefits thereunder, whether on behalf of yourself or any other person.

(3) Income tax (withholding tax), social security, retirement, etc., will automatically be deducted by your employer from your paycheck. Often it will be your choice as to whether you take out insurance, profit shares, savings bonds, etc. These details will be worked out upon your beginning employment.

UNIT REGULATIONS

You will be expected to comply with all unit policies regarding matters of personal conduct, personal cleanliness, visiting privileges, mail correspondence, meal hours, T.V. hours, yard hours, etc.

OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

(1) Always be on time when you are scheduled to depart the unit. Get started promptly, you know your departure time - don't have to be called - BE READY.

(2) While on Work Release, you are still subject to T.D.C. and unit regulations, and infractions of these regulations may result in extra duty, or possibly, removal from Work Release. This specifically includes keeping your living quarters neat and clean, and abiding by other unit rules.

(3) The responsibility that you accept for your conduct on the Work Release Program is given you as a trust. By violating that trust, you not only endanger your possibilities of remaining on Work Release and a possible earlier release date, but you also

endanger the entire program, and make it more difficult for men following in the future. You will determine whether the record is good or bad. Remember, it is up to you. Do not make a game of the Work Release.

(4) Of course, all policies and standards established are subject to change and revision. It is hoped that you, above all others, will make suggestions to these ends.

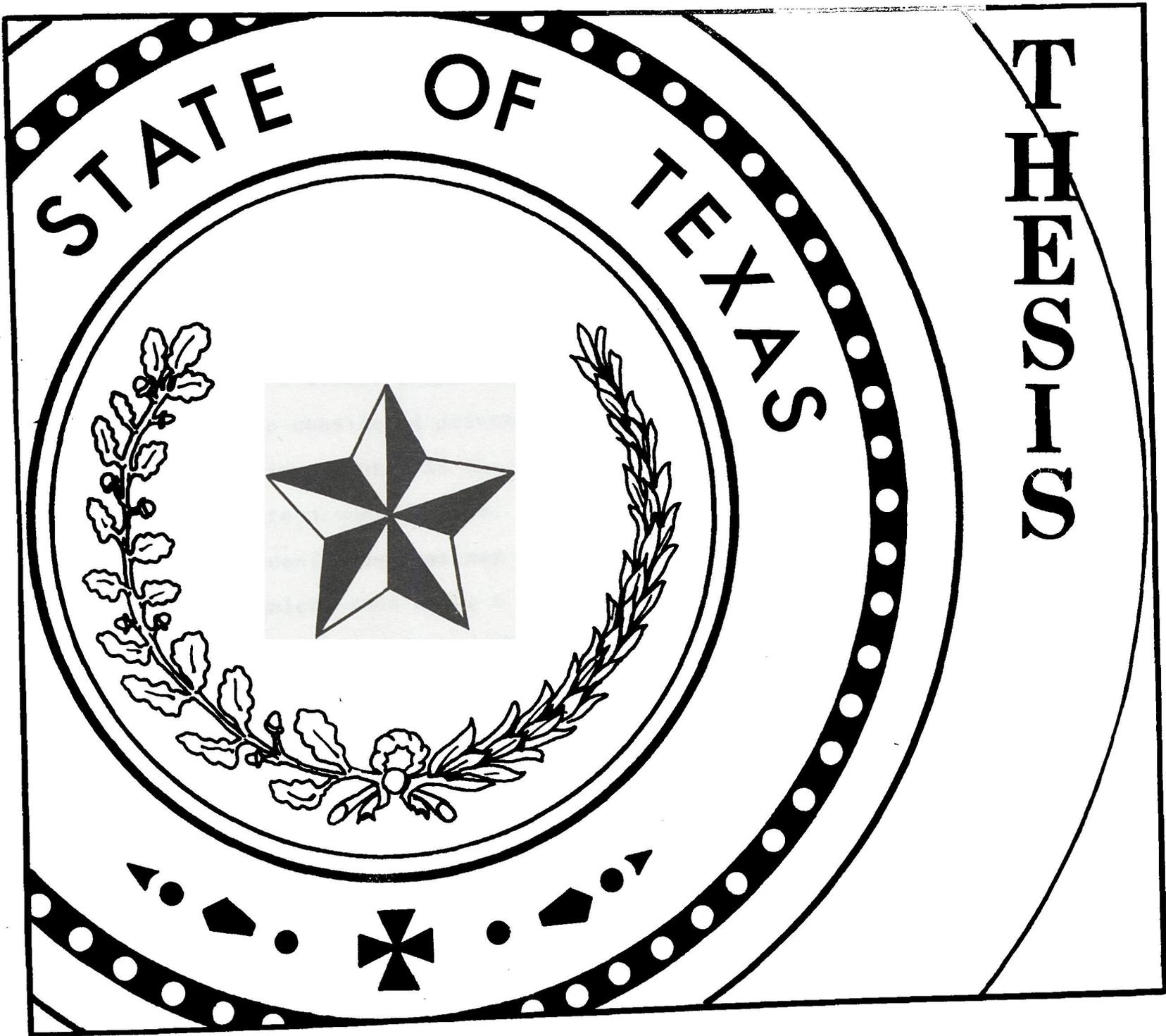
I have read the above policies and agree to abide by them. I understand that I am solely responsible for my conduct, and accept these responsibilities.

I understand that leaving my job without permission from the Warden, or his authorized representative; or failure to return to the unit within the time prescribed shall be deemed an escape from the Texas Department of Corrections.

Work Release Coordinator

Date

Inmate Name and Number
(Signature)



THESSIS

PROGRAM

The design for B. H. Jester Criminal Rehabilitation Works Release Center for the Texas Department of Corrections deviated little in change to the original program. Rather, an addition was made in the form of correctional architecture experimentation. Each living unit is a direct comparison unto itself. Two living spaces on each floor of every unit may be considered private, while the opposing spaces are semi-private. The exact points being located in the bath room areas. One side being completely separated contrary to a shared space. This idea will allow direct fact gained from observation of any conflicts that may incur.

A central mechanical room using a four-pipe, all-water, centrifugal package chiller and heaters was incorporated rather than individual units per dormitory. In that respect every space within the compound can be dependably controlled from one point.

SITE

A hierarchy of building areas was accomplished by locating administrative areas to one end of the site and adjacent to the living units (dormitories) arranged on a loosely regimented "village" concept. Regimented in that a minimum security prison is an institution for the rehabilitation of the criminal. A village concept of mass and void laid out on "streets" about plaza areas to reflect a loosely guarded and highly trusted environment for work releasees.

The entire site is kept at a medium of space used taken from farming and accessibility to major transportation routes. The location is centered on administrative rounds to Jesters One and Two Camps.

IMAGERY

A sanctuary reflective of trust in an institutional surrounding proclaims the Work Release site. Every form, space, and void is provocative of the hierarchy of prison society. First, the incarcerated human being as the individual deemed worthy of a new trust. Then man socializing whether within the confines of visiting with peers to competition on the playing fields. The daily preparation routines for meals and working show their importance in the design elements. Finally, the administration area is kept to the adequate in keeping with the lower key ideas of officer observation.

MATERIALS

The department brick plant is located within the Jester Site. Economically and enduring, the best material would be brick. The two colors of red for administration and white for prisoner housing is also in keeping with the neighboring architecture. The dining hall being a more supervised area in red with a band of white coarsing. The Sally Port, merely in this instance, a shelter from weather built mostly of white brick and a red coarsing.

Copper-clad stainless steel metal roofing was chosen for its wide band of color change over the many years and low maintenance.

Flooring materials of the thin-set stone or paver variety for durability, natural colors, and low maintenance.

All doors are 2'-6" x 7'0" as prescribed by the makers of security doorway products.

Windows are of larger dimension for the lower security idea of good visibility but of Lexan glazing to withstand abuse. A sealant system is designed that in case of fire or other emergency, the window can pop out with sufficient force and little previous knowledge to the individuals involved.

STRUCTURE

Brick being the common building material is reinforced by concrete. The reinforcing was used as a permanance in building and a vandalism deterrant. The National Clearing House for Criminal Justice recommends either steel or concrete for this purpose.

The Dining Hall area uses laminated wood beams spanning 30'0" across 40'0" of space at 10'0" centers. This allows a 3'0" depth to the beams. Mosonry at the connections is designed carefully enough to handle loading. There are no critical distances involved requiring large joists, so standard steel framing is used.

The Warden's office is of conventional building construction.

The Sally Port uses lightweight 24H steel joist or 2'0" centers to span a 40'0" space.

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

A total of some 40,000 gross square footage is conditioned with a centrifugal chill, four pipe system delivering 17,000 CFM. There is one 500 GPH boiler and one 1090 GPH boiler tank. The heaviest demands on mechanical loads being before and directly after the 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. work day. The mechanical room being located adjacent to the kitchens of the dining hall.

UNIQUE PROBLEMS

Budgeting is handled by the State of Texas and is allocated by funds set up through taxes for just the purpose of new prisons construction. Prison inmates perform all labor.

Illumination is designed to cover all areas as well as any of conflict. Power is supplied by the Houston Gas and Electric Company.

Food services are light to medium in scale. All heavy cooking is carried on at the central kitchens and brought to the particular dining halls for preparation prior to serving. Meals handled include breakfast and sack lunches in the morning, and the evening meal. Three meals per day on weekend and extended days of no work. Holiday foods are served at the Central Prison Farm four miles to the east near Sugarland.

Security is based on the rounds of various selected guards. A computer controls exactly when security areas are to be locked and unlocked. Emergency situations and alarms are handled at this point.

New government restrictions desire 200 square feet of living space and 500 total square feet per individual man be designed into new prison construction.