CONTENTS

THESIS STATEMENT
GOALS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES
RESEARCH AND PRECEDENTS
ORGANIZATIONAL PARAMETERS
SITE ANALYSIS
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
AREA PROGRAM
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
DESIGN
REFERENCES
Description:
My project will be about creating an architectural design solution that influences the behavior of its Inhabitants. The emphasis will be on increased level of humanity and fostering healthy public relationships among user groups for a peaceful co-existence.

Case statement:
My project will be developed because re-entry residential community centers are an integral part of the correction facilities and the criminal justice system. Law offenders are housed in penal establishments as a punishment not for punishment. Detention in custody sometimes encompasses the whole life of the inmate & therefore these transition centers must seek to provide for all his basic personal & social needs – physical, spiritual, educational, recreational. These days, correctional facilities are over-crowded and as a result most inmates who demonstrate good behavior are being sent to transition centers for serving the last few months of their imprisonment.

Preservation of personality & prevention of deterioration call for as high a priority as efforts to bring about the inmates’ re-entry into the society. Hence the concept of correction, reformation & rehabilitation of prison inmates should come to the forefront of any transition center’s administration.
WHAT
IS A RE-ENTRY RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY?
A residence located in the community where inmates
are placed to either
(1) serve all or part of a sentence, OR
(2) serve a period of time after being released from fed-
eral prison, in order to prepare for reentering the com-
munity.
Also called “community corrections centers” (CCCs) or
“residential reentry centers” (RRCs).

WHEN
DOES ONE GET ADMITTED INTO A RE-ENTRY
RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY?
ideally 11 to 13 months prior to the prisoner’s
projected release date

WHO
GETS ADMITTED INTO A RE-ENTRY RESIDENTIAL
COMMUNITY?
Prisoners with a high risk for recidivism, good
adjustment to prison life, demonstrated successful par-
ticipation in prison programs, and a lack of
community support systems are more likely to get more
time in a transition center.

HOW
IS A RE-ENTRY RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY
DIFFERENT FROM A PRISON?
(1) Located in the community
(2) provide much greater liberty than prisons. (however, have
rules, treatment programs, work requirements, and curfews.)
generally focused on reentry preparation, including job training
and drug treatment.
(3) Almost all prisoners sent to a halfway house at the end of their
prison sentences will be required to go outside the halfway house
during the day to work or participate in drug treatment.
GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

1. Reform:
The inmates serving the last few months of their sentence are motivated to do something worthwhile with their lives. They are inspired to learn / train in activities in order to improve their skill set and thereby enable their re entry into the society.

2. Fostering Relationships:
The inmates feel loved, valued and motivated to lead a better lifestyle than feel rejected and depressed. They learn to care for and respect each other.

3. Community:
The project helps in understanding its wider impacts on the society. It will have positive implications like enabling people to acquire skills and employment, reduction in crime rate / poverty etc.

4. Rehabilitation:
To produce an atmosphere for reawakening the convict’s conscience and self respect.

5. Equilibrium:
Humanistic planning for physical/mental equilibrium.

6. Improved quality of life:
All inmates should have equal and fair opportunity to all the facilities.

7. Supportive Environment:
The most difficult part of dealing with the transition into common society for the inmate is once again facing the stresses, often alone. This can not only be very frustrating for them, but it can be extremely confusing as they are trying to establish their new identity.
U.S correctional facilities are full

- spatial density issues
- too many inmates
- rehabilitation opportunities limited
- shortage of resources
- frustration + competition + stress
- prisoners are released early
- commit crime again

THE RISE OF AN IMPRISONED AMERICA

1 in 100

Incarceration rate (per 100,000 adults)

1 in 100 adults behind bars in USA
WHAT IS THE NEXT DESTINATION??????

Life After Lockup
Improving Reentry from Jail to the Community
Newly released prisoners must be taught how to live with the freedom of open society.
Where does a re-entry residential community fit in?

The Criminal Justice System

Integration into society

The intersection of systems and issues

Prison
- Heavy users of Prison / Jail
- Mental Illness
- Substance Abuse

Jail
- Homeless Parolees

Homelessness
- Homeless Parolees
Throughcare, continuity of care

Aftercare, post-release

Transition

Re-entry

Resettlement, Reintegration

Independent & productive community membership
1. State law makers
   Importance - Decision making authority / Prime mover of the project

2. Labor and Corrections experts
   Importance – This individual / organization directly controls / maintains / operates the facility.

3. Staff managing the facility
   Importance – These individuals run the show at the facility and ensure that the project is functioning as per its design intent.

4. Inmates.
   Importance – These are the people who actually reside in and use the facility

5. Funding entities – like Charitable Trusts etc
   Importance – These stakeholders finance the project and hence are concerned about the usage of their funds along the course of the project. They facilitate the execution of the project.

6. Officials of Public health, safety & welfare etc organizations.
   Importance – These officials specify the codes and other zoning etc regulations pertaining to the project. Some organizations are also concerned with the sanitary, hygiene requirements and humane conditions prevailing in the facility.

7. Family members of the inmates
   Importance – The inmates’ family members will be concerned about the quality of life and infrastructure of the facility.
Bud Clark Commons, OR

Architects: Holst Architecture
Location: Portland, Oregon
Project Team: John T. Holmes, Jeffery Stuhr, Dave Otte, Kim Wilson, Cory Hawbecker, Katie Decker
Developer: Home Forward
Contractor: Walsh Construction
Project Year: 2011
Budget: $29 million
Project Area: 106,000 sqm

Bud Clark Commons sets a new standard for public services by combining supportive housing with a community resource center. It is located at the gateway to downtown Portland, near historic Union Station and bordering the Pearl District, an upper income mixed-use neighborhood.

The mission of Bud Clark Commons is to provide a continuum of services such as health, housing, and learning resources, to assist homeless individuals transition from an unstable condition to a more permanent living arrangement. The architecture helps achieve this goal in both form and function. The three distinct program elements are a walk-in day center with access to services; a temporary shelter with 90 beds for homeless men; and 130 efficient, studio apartments on the five upper floors of the eight-story building. The apartments are designated for very-low-income women or men seeking permanent housing.

Ground level floor-to-ceiling windows extend the length of the west façade; the abundance of glazing allows natural light to saturate the interior. The upper façade is light and dark brick punctuated by patterned window openings accented with shades of green glass. The patterning distinguishes individual units on the upper floors, but also makes a bold aesthetic statement on Broadway, a gateway to downtown Portland. The first floor common area shared by men at the transitional shelter is bound by two bunkrooms with bathrooms and showers, a kitchen, exercise and counseling rooms, and a private outdoor courtyard. The common area with ample seating and tables for dining is open, airy and receives natural light through floor-to-ceiling windows. The third floor features an art studio, garden balcony, and a community courtroom that doubles as a classroom.
B.O.P.: HALFWAY HOUSE BEDS ARE SCARCE

January 2010.
Most inmates being released from federal prisons now are getting less time in halfway houses than they would have received if they had been released two years ago. Case Managers and Wardens may still recommend the same terms of up to six months that they have been recommending for several years, but those recommendations are being reduced by the B.O.P.’s CCMs (Community Corrections Managers) when the final determinations are made (usually a year or less before the inmate’s projected release date.) As a result, many inmates who expected to go to a halfway house in three, four or six months are finding that their release dates (to the halfway houses) are later than they expected. And there is little they can do about this.

Source: http://www.bustedbythefeds.com/larry/larry.html

“Placing people into supportive transition housing costs about half as much as keeping someone in jail or prison, while also promoting public safety and improving life outcomes for people.”
- Martin F. Horn, former Commissioner of New York City Department of Corrections

Reforming halfway houses?

Marty Nalitz, Denver Prison Policy Examiner
May 12, 2011 - Like this? Subscribe to get instant updates.

Given the chronic shortage of halfway house beds Colorado has, SB11-254 may be a step towards addressing the problem.

SB11-254 is one of three late bills submitted the end of April, each aimed at nibbling away at various problems with the state prison system. This one sailed through committees and both houses, partially due to a lack of fiscal impact.

Many states have more halfway house beds than prison beds. The reasoning is that non-violent offenders, drug offenders, and other low level risk inmates might do better in a halfway house than prison. Halfway house beds are also far less expensive than prison beds, because the offender can work and pay the cost. Colorado historically bucks this trend, having over 20,000 prison beds, but fewer than 4,000 halfway house beds. These halfway house beds are further divided between those reintegrating after prison time, and direct sentences, or diversion. SB11-254 deals only with diversion.

The bill establishes eligibility for a deduction of 10 days per month from the offenders sentence and potential early release from the program. According to the State Fiscal Impact statement, the individual must successfully complete the residential phase, or programming. He or she must also have paid the cost of the program in full, or be current on the rent, and finally be supervised at a low level.

The bill could open the door for halfway house beds to open more quickly, thus giving courts additional sentencing options they haven’t had in the past.

State Searches For Transitional Housing For Released Inmates

Monday, 05/24/10 5:50pm

(Host) As part of the “Challenges for Change” legislation that lawmakers passed this session, the state plans to release more non-violent offenders from prison to save money. But when those inmates leave prison before their maximum sentence is up, they’re required to find stable housing. VPR’s Sarah Ashworth explains.

(Ashworth) The Department of Corrections says that when it releases an inmate without housing plans in place, that person usually ends up back behind bars. But for an offender with the support of housing, the success rate is closer to 50 percent. And that’s been the case for Jeff Whitcomb. He went to prison for felony drunken driving, but now is a resident at a transitional home in Burlington.

(Whitcomb) “It sounded like it would be a good place for me to do what I needed to do to restart my life.”

Source: http://www.vpr.net/news_detail/88111/state-searches-for-transitional-housing-released-i/
Important landmarks near the site:

1. Colorado Convention Center
2. Civic Center Park
3. State Capitol
4. Denver Art Museum
5. Auraria Campus
6. Denver Performing Arts Complex
7. Pepsi Center
8. Six Flags Over Colorado
LOCATION OF OTHER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS NEAR THE SITE

CRITERIA FOR SITE SELECTION

ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT
- Regional Transportation District
  - 2-3 min walk
- Union Station
  - 15-20 min walk
- Amtrak Station
  - 15-20 min walk

ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES
- SALVATION ARMY
  - 5 min walk
- US DEPT OF CORRECTIONS
  - 2 miles away
- DENVER COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
  - 2.4 miles away
- Other services nearby

ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT
- DENVER DOWNTOWN
  - 2 miles away
- COMMERCE CITY
  - 4 miles away
- Numerous Felon-friendly employment opportunities in and around Downtown.

1000 ft BUFFER FROM RESIDENTIAL AREA

(Physical barriers due to Amtrak train tracks, parking lots and small retail businesses)

NO SCHOOL WITHIN 1 MILE ACCESS DISTANCE
Relationship diagram

Inmate housing

Records / drug tests

Computer center

Therapy / counselling

Dining & central kitchen

Indoor recreation

Library

Inmate search

Intake office

Visitors search

Lobby

Conference

Multipurpose

Office

Classrooms
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID NO.</th>
<th>SPACES</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>SPACE CRITERIA</th>
<th>SP / PERSON</th>
<th>SP / ITEM</th>
<th>NO. OF USERS</th>
<th>SPACE TOTAL</th>
<th>NO. OF MODULES</th>
<th>SQUARE FEET</th>
<th>TOTAL USABLE AREA</th>
<th>SUGGESTED FURNITURE &amp; FITTINGS</th>
<th>REFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>ENTRY VESTIBULE</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 table, 1 chair</td>
<td>M rightfully S. for LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES in CALIFORNIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>SERVICE ENTRY</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4120</td>
<td>One von loading/unloading, CCTV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>GENERAL</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>1 table, 2 chairs</td>
<td>JUSTICE PLANNERS, DLR GROUP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>DUTY OFFICES</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>650</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1 officedesk, 2 chairs, 1 side table, 1 notice board, 1 computer terminal</td>
<td>M rightfully S. for LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES in CALIFORNIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>SERVICES</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>generator sets, transformer</td>
<td>M rightfully S. for LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES in CALIFORNIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>VISITATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>MEETING</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1 table, 2 chairs</td>
<td>fixed tables and chairs, kids play area, CCTV</td>
<td>M rightfully S. for LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES in CALIFORNIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>ANCILLARY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.21</td>
<td></td>
<td>INMATES SEARCH</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1 table, 2 chairs, x-ray scanner, valuables collection point, CCTV</td>
<td>M rightfully S. for LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES in CALIFORNIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.22</td>
<td></td>
<td>TRANSFER BAY</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 table, 2 chairs</td>
<td>JUSTICE PLANNERS, DLR GROUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.23</td>
<td></td>
<td>VISITORS LOBBY</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 table, 2 chairs, book-shelf, 1 table, Registration, public telephone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.24</td>
<td></td>
<td>VISITORS SEARCH</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 table, 2 chairs, book-shelf, 1 table, Registration, public telephone</td>
<td>M rightfully S. for LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES in CALIFORNIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.25</td>
<td></td>
<td>TOILETS</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>WC, urinals &amp; wash basins, mirrors</td>
<td>M rightfully S. for LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES in CALIFORNIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID NO.</td>
<td>SPACES</td>
<td>ACTIVITY</td>
<td>LOCATION</td>
<td>SPACE CRITERIA SF / PERSON or ITEM</td>
<td>NO. OF USERS</td>
<td>SPACE SUB TOTAL</td>
<td>NO. OF MODULES</td>
<td>SQUARE FEET REQUIRED</td>
<td>TOTAL USABLE AREA</td>
<td>SUGGESTED FURNITURE &amp; FITTINGS</td>
<td>REFERENCE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>SCHOOL</td>
<td></td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21 tables and chairs, water cooler, 1 cupboard, book shelf</td>
<td>21A00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>CLASS ROOMS</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4 tables, 4 chairs, 2 cupboards, book shelves, water cooler</td>
<td>31.5A00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>STAFF ROOMS</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>42 tables and chairs, book shelves, news paper and magazine racks</td>
<td>32.SA00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>LIBRARY</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>42 chairs, 1 table, TV shelf, shelves</td>
<td>33.3A00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>AUDIO VISUAL ROOM</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>23 computer terminals, 23 chairs, 2 or conditions, all seating</td>
<td>34.1A00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>COUNSELING ROOMS</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>5 desks 20 w., 1 office table, 2 chairs</td>
<td>35.5A00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>TOILETS</td>
<td>GROUND FLOOR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>WC, urinals &amp; wash basins, mirrors</td>
<td>36.2A00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4 CENTER**

| 4.1    | CENTRAL ADMIN. |          | GROUND FLOOR | 3 | - | 1 | 50 | 50 | 1 office table, 2 chairs, cabinets, notice board | 41.A00 |
| 4.2    | HGO SERVICE ROOM | GROUND FLOOR | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 150 | 150 | 1 table, 3 chairs, cabinet, notice board | 42.1A00 |

**4.2 CENTRAL KITCHEN**

| 4.21   | COOKING/PREP. AREA | GROUND FLOOR | 5 | 1 | 50 | 500 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 3 rice cookers, 8 steam boilers, 2 chapati burners, 2 big kadai | *TD |
| 4.22   | DRY STORE | GROUND FLOOR | 2 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 50 | vegetable shelves, 10 trays, utensil shelves | *TD |
| 4.23   | WET STORE | GROUND FLOOR | 2 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 50 | refrigerators | *TD |
| 4.24   | WASH | GROUND FLOOR | 2 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 100 | wash basins, sinks or drying, sorting platforms | *TD |
| 4.25   | SCULLERY | GROUND FLOOR | 2 | - | 100 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 100 | water boilers | *TD |
| 4.26   | TOILETS | GROUND FLOOR | 10 | 5 | - | 10 | 10 | 10 | WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors | STS FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS |

**4.3 STORE**

| 4.31   | GOODWILL | GROUND FLOOR | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 280 | 280 | wired cabinets | *TD |
| 4.32   | SUPPLIES STORING ROOMS | GROUND FLOOR | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 200 | 200 | sorting platforms, sorting machines | *TD |
| 4.33   | STORE | GROUND FLOOR | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 100 | 100 | refrigerators, shelves, cabinets, hanger hangers for food and vegetables | *TD |

**4.4 COMMERCIAL**

| 4.41   | PROVISION SHOP | GROUND FLOOR | - | - | 2 | - | - | 20 | 20 | shelves, cabinets, 2 chair, refrigerator, display window | *TD |

**5 REHABILITATION**

| 5.1    | WORKSHOPS |          | GROUND FLOOR | 15 | 30 | 4 | 450 | 2 | 900 | 900 | tools, tables and shelves, CCTV | 51.4A00 |
| 5.2    | STORE | GROUND FLOOR | - | - | - | - | 2 | 25 | 25 | 250 cupboards, shelf, equipment racks | *TD |
| 5.3    | TOILET | GROUND FLOOR | - | - | 4 | 10 | 40 | 60 | 60 | WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors | STS FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS |

**6.2 GENERAL**

| 6.21   | GYMNASIUM / RECREATION AREA (BASKETBALL COURT) | GROUND FLOOR | - | - | 100 | 2 | - | - | 1000 | 1000 | gym equipment, water bottles, changing compounds, table & chair | 62.3A00 |
| 6.22   | MULTIPURPOSE HALL | GROUND FLOOR | - | - | 100 | 2 | 400 | - | 1000 | 1000 | 300 seats, water cooler | 62.3A00 |
| 6.23   | DINING HALL | GROUND FLOOR | 15 | 100 | 2 | 400 | - | 1000 | 1000 | 1500 seats, water cooler | 62.3A00 |
| 6.24   | TOILET | GROUND FLOOR | - | - | 100 | 4 | 400 | - | 100 | 100 | WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors | STS FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS |
| 6.25   | LAUNDRY | GROUND FLOOR | - | - | - | - | 1 | 100 | 100 | washing & drying | *TD |

**6 RECREATION**

| 6.1    | MISCELLANEOUS |          | 85 | 15 | 1 | - | - | 125 | 125 | 125 | minimum standards for local detention facilities in california | 61.2A00 |
| 6.11   | DAY ROOMS | FIRST FLOOR | 38 | 38 | 1 | - | - | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | mattresses, table, chair, storage | 61.2A00 |
| 6.12   | G.A.T | GROUND FLOOR | 10 | 100 | 2 | 50 | 150 | 1 | 150 | 150 | WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors | *TD |
| 6.13   | GREEN ROOMS | GROUND FLOOR | - | - | 5 | - | - | 2 | 100 | 100 | room, storage | *TD |
| 6.14   | TOILETS | GROUND FLOOR | - | - | 36 | - | - | 25 | 25 | WC, urinals & wash basins, mirrors | STS FOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS |
| 6.15   | OUTDOOR GARDEN | GROUND FLOOR | 50 | 100 | 3 | 50 | 7500 | 1 | 7500 | 7500 | 7500 seats, water cooler | 61.5A00 |
| 6.16   | QUIET OUTDOOR AREAS FOR VISITORS / PRIVATE MEETINGS | GROUND FLOOR | 10 | 20 | 1 | 40 | 600 | 1 | 600 | 600 | 1000 seats, water cooler | 61.6A00 |

**7 HOUSING**

| 7.1    | INMATE HOUSING - SINGLE RM | FIRST, SECOND & THIRD FLOOR | 100 | 50 | - | - | - | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | mattresses, table, chair, storage | 71.1A00 |
| 7.2    | INMATE HOUSING - DORM | FIRST, SECOND & THIRD FLOOR | 50 | 50 | - | - | - | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | mattresses, table, chair, storage | 72.1A00 |
| 7.3    | TOILETS | FIRST, SECOND & THIRD FLOOR | 8 | 10 | - | - | - | 80 | 15 | 780 | WC, booth, shower, storage, - 1 toilet, 1 shower, 1 basin for even 12 inmates, unless make up half the area of the toilet. If there are more than 12 inmates, three or more inmates in a room there should be minimum 2 toilets. | 73.1A00 |

**TOTAL AREA**

| COVERED AREA | 220450 |
| OPEN AREA | 43145 |
| TOTAL BUILDABLE AREA | 263595 |
Re-entry residential community centers are places where offenders work and pay rent while under going counseling and job training. It is a place of transitional living where a person is not fully incarcerated and at the same time not fully at liberty to move in the community without appropriate authorization.
Housing Cluster Options

Option 3

Option 4
Housing Cluster Options

Option 5

Option 6
Visitation Area can also have provision for indoor games and store for child play equipments.
Small Group Kitchen / Pantry Options

- Compact for small groups
- Place for conversation and fostering "group activity"
- Provision for handicapped residents to cook
- Snack counter/preparation area to be provided apart from main cooking area.
1. Main Entry
2. Mail box
3. Reception
4. Lockers for visitors / staff
5. Public telephones
6. Coat rack
7. Waiting lobby
8. Belongings Search
9. Metal Detector
10. Visits room
11. Child play area
12. Family booths
13. Outdoor Visitation
14. Administration
15. Staff lounge
16. Cashier
17. Inmate intake process
18. Inmate records
19. Drug test
20. Urine test
21. Toilet
22. Photo booth
23. Fingerprint area
24. Counseling
25. Gym / multipurpose hall
26. Wash
27. Loading dock for kitchen & convenience store
28. Kitchen
29. Serving
30. Dining
31. Computer center
32. Individual Counseling
33. Group sessions / classrooms
34. Courtyard
35. Conference
36. Garden
37. Convenience Store
38. Store
39. Office for Donation Center
40. Drop off + sorting area
41. Display area - Donation center
42. Visitor's parking lot
43. Employees parking lot
44. Inmates parking lot
45. Loading zone
46. On-street parking
47. Parking - convenience store & donation center
48. Loading zone
This book provides insight into the interconnection of the design and function of shelters of homeless individuals. It analyzes the fusion between the disciplines of environmental design and social work. The book contains extensive research of design principles of over 63 shelters in 3 different countries. The authors of the book personally visited many homeless shelters, documented buildings, conducted interviews etc and arrived at the design considerations for a homeless shelter in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Sam Davis is an architect himself. He has designed various affordable housing projects for over 30 years. This book reviews a list of successful projects that have been designed for homeless people belonging to diverse communities across United States. This book analyzes the challenges involved in the design and perception of shelters for the homeless. He stresses on the need for the architectural designs to be safe, functional and symbolic to the reintegration of the homeless into the society. Apart from the building design, organization and interior schemes he also examines the issues related to site planning and how the projects fit into the community.

This book discusses the design of dignified, affordable housing and how that housing fits comfortably into our communities. Sam Davis analyzes completed projects in terms of their cost, design concepts and politics involved. He explains how good housing design can not only save money but also function as a key ingredient in community building. He also discusses community values, individual needs, esthetic judgments, and technical requirements.

This book critically analyzes the lack of affordable housing in today’s world and offers clear and practical plans to resolve the growing issue of homeless population. The ideas presented in this book range from expanding and dividing existing spaces to constructing new buildings without damaging the surrounding environment.

This book showcases 40 pro bono design projects across United States. The focus is on public-interest projects designed by a range of award-winning practices. The six general categories of projects are Arts, Civic, Community, Education, Health and Housing. The clients of these projects include grassroots community organizations, national and international nonprofits.

7. The National Institute of Corrections (www.nicic.org)
8. The American Correctional Association (www.aca.org)
9. The Justice Center (justicecenter.csg.org)
10. The Bureau of Prison (www.bop.gov)