

# **ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

**JOHN S. RICKERT**

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ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR THE STATE OF MONTANA

by

JOHN S. RICKERT

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree

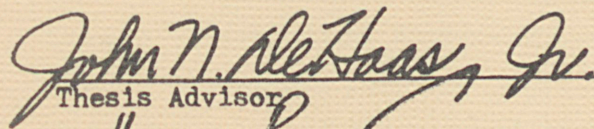
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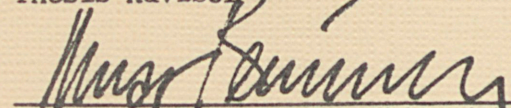
BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

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Architecture

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Also David and Melinda Culberson, and Brent and Jean Murray for their help in my relaxation and thesis motivation, my special thanks.

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JSR



## P R E F A C E

It is a well known fact that the 430,000 or so persons now in the institutions across the United States, live in inhumane, destructive conditions and that our prisons are run down, overcrowded and old structures.

This problem can, in part, be blamed on the past architects of these prisons. They created prisons to do job that society wanted; to put the criminal somewhere so he cannot trouble the public and contaminate them. This was accomplished with a good deal of accuracy. They went to great pains to make sure the "criminal" did not get the opportunity to invade the public and spread those criminal actions.

In this process of creating these oversized closets with big strong walls around them, they created an atmosphere which is not conducive to rehabilitation. The inhuman conditions can only breed discontentment and further alienations from society which placed these individuals in the institutions.

The question which I raise to be thought about when reading this thesis, is one which is very difficult to answer.

"Is prison to punish and then rehabilitate or to rehabilitate and confine?"



## T H E S I S   S T A T E M E N T

AMONG HIS DESIGN CRITERIA, THE ARCHITECT MUST CONSIDER THE SOCIOLOGICAL AND  
PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS IN HIS DESIGN DECISIONS

## SOCIOLOGICAL:

Supportive atmosphere toward "rehabilitation"

Community involvement

Maintain family ties

Non - institutional design

Small scale

Dispersing design

## PSYCHOLOGICAL:

Personalization

Gain self respect and identity

Humane atmosphere

Flexibility

Lessen traumatic effect

Large open exterior spaces



# T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

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# SECTION ONE



## HISTORY OF PRISONS - An American Creation

Imprisonment as the primary means of enforcing the customs, mores, or laws of a people is a relatively modern device. In earlier times restitution, exile, and a variety of methods of corporal and capital punishment were used, many of them barbarous. Confinement, when used, was for detention only.

Roman law decreed confinement to be illegal as punishment. Similarly, the earliest English law viewed confinement only as a way of holding a person who could not give adequate security.

It appears that the church was the first institution to authorize confinement as a form of punishment, rather than just trial detention. They played an important role in the creation of a system of confinement facilities which became the forerunner of our jails and prison system. With the breakup of the feudalism, there followed a period of extreme unrest throughout Europe. The serf, no longer tied to the land or needed on the land, began to move around the countryside and into the city, where he seldom was able to find employment. As a vagrant he became involved in all sorts of criminal activities.

Church people, exhibiting a new humanism, tried to find acceptable alternatives to transportation and the harsh corporal and capital punishments. Their invention was the 'workhouse'. This ingenious device proposed to serve two purposes. It would take beggars and petty thieves off of the streets and at the same time it would introduce them to different forms of work.

Workhouses were built all over Europe, and soon became filled with petty offenders of various ages and sexes whose crimes seemed to trivial to warrant



the block, gallows, or the various forms of corporal punishments that twisted minds had invented.

With the birth of America, came the creation of the penitentiary. The colonial penal system emphasized revenge and employed the severest measures to deter potential criminals. There were in colonial America, no actual penal institutions as we know them today, because the practice of sentencing convicted criminals to serve time was unknown at that time.

After the Revolutionary War, some states of the new nation began seeking new methods for the disposition of criminals.

Reform of the penal system began in Pennsylvania. The severe criminal codes imposed by William Penn in 1682 forced a reformation period. The first prison of any consequence to come from these efforts was the Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia. The wide spread use of corporal punishment was especially abrasive to the religious group of Quakers, who were living mostly in Pennsylvania.

Quakers felt that using prisoners for public work was not serving the correct purpose. The original tasks assigned to these inmates were largely heavy manual labor such as leveling and grading of roads, digging ditches, and filling ponds. To prevent escapes and attacks upon the crowds which formed to watch the prisoners, the prisoners wore iron collars and chains, to which bombshells were attached. Their heavy irons were to be dragged along while they worked. They were constantly watched by their armed keepers with swords, blunderbusses and other weapons of destruction.

In 1787 a group of Pennsylvanians, being led by Benjamin Franklin, formed a group called, "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." One hundred years later, the society shortened its title to "The Pennsylvania Prison Society." Under the same name, this group still today strives



for penal reform.

This group which will be identified as the Pennsylvania System supported the penal reform of 'solitary labor'. This isolation was to take place day and night for as long as the prisoner was incarcerated. They felt that solitude would serve several purposes -

1. punishment
2. time for reflection
3. protect the naive from contamination by the more sophisticated criminals
4. prevent plots, escapes and attacks on the keepers

In March 1789, the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania accepted the recommendations of the Prison Society. The immediate effect of this legislation was the renovation of the Walnut Street Jail to include a 'cell house' for confinement of the prisoners who were considered hardened and therefore a potential bad effect on others. The dimensions of the cells were specified to be 6 feet by 8 feet by 9 feet in height. The walls were over 4 feet thick to inhibit communication with others. The only article allowed in the cell was a Bible, as to allow the prisoner to reflect on his wrong doings and to allow for self rehabilitation.

In addition to the architectural modifications, changes of these laws extended beyond the physical structure of the jail. The sale and consumption of liquor was terminated, sexes were segregated, debtors were put in separate quarters from convicted felons. Children were not housed in prisons any longer. These changes were the first ever compiled to direct the operation of a penal institution.



In 1829, legislation was passed providing for solitary confinement as the states' official penal policy. To accomplish this change, the Eastern State Penitentiary was built in Philadelphia. This creation marked the beginning of more than an institution.

The Pennsylvania System was based on the concept of solitary confinement where convicted prisoners were to be taken from the community and kept in cells isolated from each other. A structure which would permit such a program required an original design. To seal it off from society, physically and symbolically, the institution was surrounded by a stone wall, 30 feet high. Prisoners were kept in self contained cells designed to eliminate the need for mingling. Plumbing in the cells allowed the prisoner to remain in the cell indefinitely. This was the first public building in the United States with hot water and flush toilets. FIG. 2

Visitors from England in 1835 wrote of this new institution:<sup>1</sup>

Solitary imprisonment is not only an exemplary punishment but a powerful agent in the reformation of morals. It inevitably tends to arrest the progress of corruption. In the silence of the cell contamination cannot be received or imported... Day after day, with no companions but his thoughts, the convict is compelled to reflect and listen to the reproofs of his conscience. He is led to dwell upon past errors, and to cherish whatever better feeling he may at any time have imbibed.

Charles Dickens in 1842 came to the Eastern Penitentiary and was appalled.<sup>2</sup>

I believe it, in its efforts, to be cruel and wrong. In its in-

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<sup>1</sup> The New Red Barn, p. 9

<sup>2</sup> The New Red Barn, p. 9



tention, I am well convinced that it is kind, humane and meant for reformation; but I am persuaded that those who devised this system of prison discipline... do not know what it is that they are doing. I believe that very few men are capable of estimating the immense amount of torture and agony which this dreadful punishment... inflicts upon the sufferers... I hold this slow and daily tampering with the mysteries of the brain, to be immeasurably worse than any torture of the body.

With the opening of the Eastern State Penitentiary, a reform ideology was realized which would serve as a prototype for later American penology and much of the worlds' penal planning.

Shortly after, in the State of New York, there emerged another penal philosophy. The New York penal system adopted in the state penitentiary at Auburn, a philosophy of isolation during the night, but integration in the workshops during the day.

This represented an anti-movement to corrections than that of the Pennsylvania System. But it represented only a variation as far as the Auburn System was concerned. FIG. 1 and 3 The model itself, the use of imprisonment, was not questioned. This acceptance of the concept of penitentiaries represented a real victory to reform and penal institutions sprang up all over America, which were followed by a growth throughout the world.

When the original Auburn Prison was constructed in 1816, the individual cells were built back to back at the size of 7'-6" by 3'-8" by 7' high. This size of cell failed in the first year when it was realized there was lack of exercise room and visitors were not allowed.

Shortly there after, the Auburn System was developed and the Auburn prisoners began to construct a new prison on the Hudson River. This prison would later become known as Sing Sing. The East House of the prison contained



1000 cells on four levels. The prison continued its use until 1943.

These institutions which sprang up across the United States, showed the great acceptance of this new philosophy. The cause of crime was located within the individual and he should be punished for his acts.

America had created a theory, reformation by confinement, and the system was and has been unwilling to abandon that theory - even when it has been proven unworkable.

Toward the end of the 19th century, prison architecture began to change, but the penal philosophy remained the same. FIG. 4,5,and 6

Such a penal philosophy denied every essential need in the human personality including love, independence, imagination, truth, achievement, identity, intimacy and the need to belong, creativity and integration. Indeed this philosophy we know today emphasizes every negative point of human personality - rejection, doubt, guilt, inferiority, diffusion, self-absorption, apathy and despair.<sup>3</sup>

Men came out of prison worse than when they came, and this process will continue into the 20th century.

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<sup>3</sup> Correctional Institution, p. 113





FIG.  
Original Auburn  
1816 - 1826

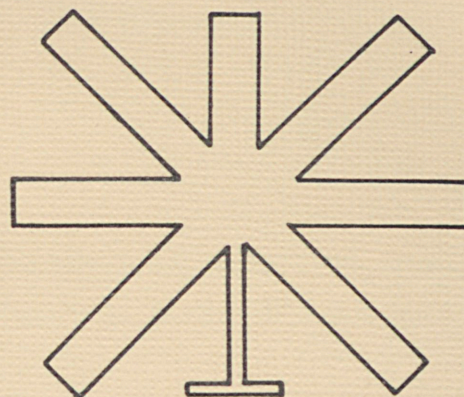


FIG.  
Eastern Penitentiary  
1819 - 1829

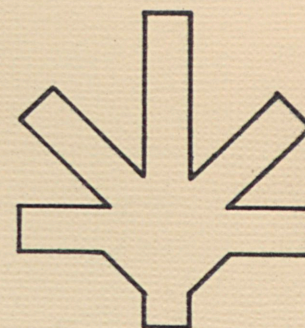


FIG.  
Standard Auburn  
1835 - 1839

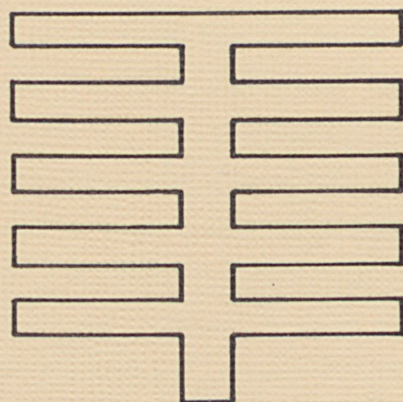


FIG.  
Telephone (Fresnes)  
1898

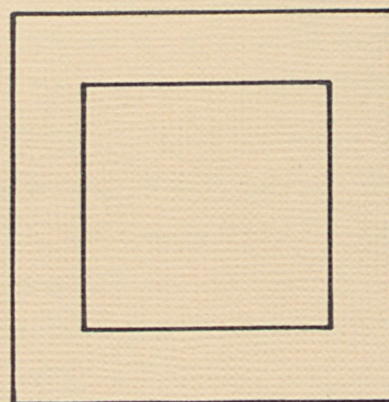


FIG.  
Hollow Square  
1704 - 1940

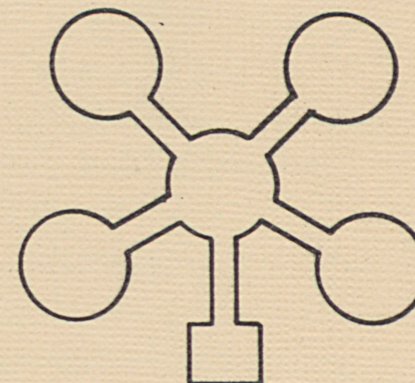


FIG.  
Panopticon (Stateville)  
1919 - 1920



## SECTION TWO



## MONTANA PRISON HISTORY

### Montana State Penitentiary

The Territory of Montana was created in 1864, during the Civil War and the famous Gold Rush days. During this time, life was hard and law and order was unknown.

Those persons convicted of crimes against the Congress were sent to the Nebraska State Penitentiary since the new territory had no facility to confine the convicts. Those convicted of violating territorial laws were kept in the county jails and most of which was in Madison County.

In 1866, Territorial Governor James M. Ashley asked for and received the necessary monies to build a territorial prison in Montana. The selection of the site for the new prison was to be the Deer Lodge Valley, since like most large cities in the territory, each major city had a choice of institutions. The city of Deer Lodge was given the choice of a college or a prison, and looking for better employment opportunities, they selected the prison.

On June 2, 1869, the cornerstone was laid by Territorial Governor Benjamin F. Potts. After a year of construction, the 14 cell, \$39,300 building was ready for occupancy. So on July 2, 1871, the United States Territorial Penitentiary for Montana was opened.

The penitentiary changed hands a number of times during its first years of existence. In May 1873, the Montana Territory lost control of the facility because of financial problems. The prison was turned back over to United States Marshalls in August of 1874. The building was added to in 1875 with an additional



14 cells and a 12 foot wooden fence surrounding the penitentiary.

When Montana became a state in 1889, the state was required to take control of the penitentiary again, and has maintained the control ever since. At that time, the State of Montana was not financially stable enough to support the cost of the prison facility. So to help support this problem of money, the operation of the prison was contracted out for private operation.

At that time, Frank Conley and Archie McTague contracted the positions of Warden and began operating the prison at 78¢ per prisoner per day. This included feeding, clothing, and medical treatment. With this operation, Conley and McTague ran the prison as a business venture until 1908 when the contract system was abolished.

During this period, a system of convict labor was developed for public and private work, using whips, chains, and dogs. The income which was collected for the work became the profit for Conley, and his personal wealth began to grow.

The prisoners built many roads on the western side of the state, including the eastern road which surrounds Flathead Lake. Buildings at Warm Springs, Galen, and the prison proper were built with convict labor. Many buildings were built on the prison grounds including cell houses, the prison theater and the prison wall.

The prison theater, donated by Senator William A. Clark, Jr. in 1919, was given for the work that the convicts had done for Clark. This theater was destroyed by fire in December of 1975.

The convicts were busy from dawn to dusk and Frank Conley was seeing the riches for their efforts, yet he was treating the prisoners well.

With the contract system abolished in 1908, Conley became the Warden of the Montana State Prison. Because of the continued financial problems of operating



the prison with state funds, the state legislature allowed the continuation of the prison labor. With his financial standing, Conley was also a reformer in the operation of prisoners. He abolished the stiped uniforms, supported the parole system, and worked for the education and training programs for the convicts. He also originated the prison Honor System, allowing prisoners to live in tents without chains and also allowed them to go to town when working on projects away from the prison.

Governor Joseph Dixon dismissed Conley in 1921 and followed with a trial for embezzlement of state funds and property. When Conley left as Warden, almost every piece of equipment in the prison went with him. He had stated that all the property was bought by him during his 32 years of running the facility. Conley was acquitted and the public demanded to have him reinstated, but to no avail. This political move by Dixon caused a split in the state. Jules Karlin, in his book, Joseph M. Dixon of Montana states, "In retrospect the Conley case became a vital link in the succesion of events leading to the political destruction of Dixon." This removal of Conley also created a decline in the prison reforms which he had developed and became national reforms.

By the 1930's, prison labor was abolished due to organized labor unions. During this time of depression, the inmate population began to grow to over seven hundred convicts. This created the need for the development of a silent system to prevent convicts from exchanging criminal ideas.

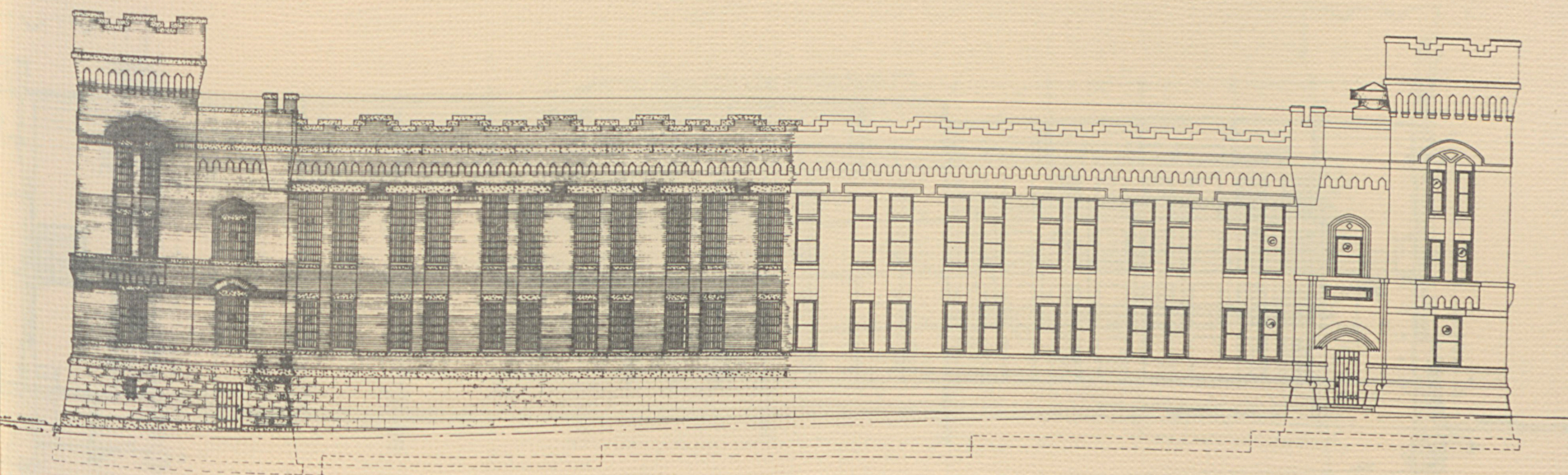
At this point, the prison became a place to house convicts and produced very little progress in rehabilitation.

Today, the prison is in a deteriorating condition. The one time leader in prison design, has now out lived its usefulness. December of 1976 will open the new Montana Prison west of the city at the site of the prison ranch.



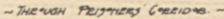
### FLOOR PLAN - DEER LODGE





**FRONT ELEVATION - DEER LODGE**





## SECTION - DEER LODGE



## Eastern Montana Penitentiary

A fact of Montana Prison history, unknown to most, is the existence of a penitentiary in Billings around the turn of the century. Construction of the facility in 1894 was to provide detention for six hundred prisoners.

When Montana became a state five years earlier, there was a political move to give each major city in the state a share of the institutional pot. The state legislature appropriated \$30,000 for the construction of a prison in Billings. With this appropriated money, Billings and Yellowstone County gave twenty five acres of land under the rimrocks, in the area that is now 9th Avenue and 18th Street North.

The facility was designed by architect N. J. McConnell of Helena in much the same fashion as all prisons of that time period. The cells were constructed on the interior with a single loaded corridor on the exterior (Auburn System), acting as a perimeter walkway.

The prison was well under construction when monies were cut. It is believed that the primary reason was because of Frank Conley, Warden of the Deer Lodge facility. The counties were required to pay the transportation fees for prisoners who were committed to prison, thus making it more expensive for the eastern side of the state. With the new prison, the eastern side of Montana would find it cheaper and easier to send their prisoners to prison. Conley finding that the potential of losing prisoners for his facility, he asked the state legislature to cover the expenses of all transportation. His justification for this maneuver was that the state convicted the man, so the state should be required to pay for transporting the convict to prison.

With the state legislature agreeing, the need for a second penitentiary



was no longer necessary.

By mid 1895, construction was stopped and the building stood idle. During that year, Bozeman State College was named a land grant College of Agriculture. Provisions were made to convert the prison to an experimental station, but the Governor, Secretary of State, and the Board of Land Management felt that a different site would be better for an experimental station. So the prison continued to stand idle.

In 1900, the state exchanged the property and it became the property of the Billings Land and Irrigation Company. The company in turn sold it to Austin North of Billings.

Austin North, being a rich investor in the Billings area, dreamed of converting the structure into a country club and private residence. At this point, the city stepped in and stated they did not want a country club in that location, so North lost interest, though he did build his private home into the structure. He moved to Texas early in the second decade, so the prison stood idle again.

Then in 1930, the idea of a prison in Billings again became a dream, but this time to the federal government. The United States government wanted to have a prison to serve the violators of prohibition. Being halfway between Leavenworth, Kansas and McNeil Island, Washington (both federal penitentiaries), Billings would be a perfect location for the Rocky Mountain violators.

Plans for the rebuilding of the facility were started in 1931 and the government purchased the property from Austin North for \$22,500 and the estimate for remodeling was \$85,000. The new facility was to house from 350 to 500 men and was to be the leader in 'jail construction.' In May of 1932, government architect Henry C. Hahn visited the site and studied the remodeling plans and set construction to start in the fall.



Then on March 7, 1933, the dream of a prison in Billings came to an end. A fire broke out in the kitchen of the caretaker's home in the center of the complex. This fire destroyed the entire facility and left only partial walls standing.

After a 39 year period of attempting to construct a prison in eastern Montana, all attempts were stopped and the present facility at Deer Lodge continued to be the only penitentiary in the state.

### Conclusion

The continued trends towards the harsh prison life and the stress on normal living in groups, the use of smaller institutions, and the increasing use of rehabilitative techniques, have all resulted in the elimination of some of the prison like qualities of prisons. But how far this trend will continue will depend on society's willingness to accept new programs and designs in prisons. In summary, the following points must be considered:

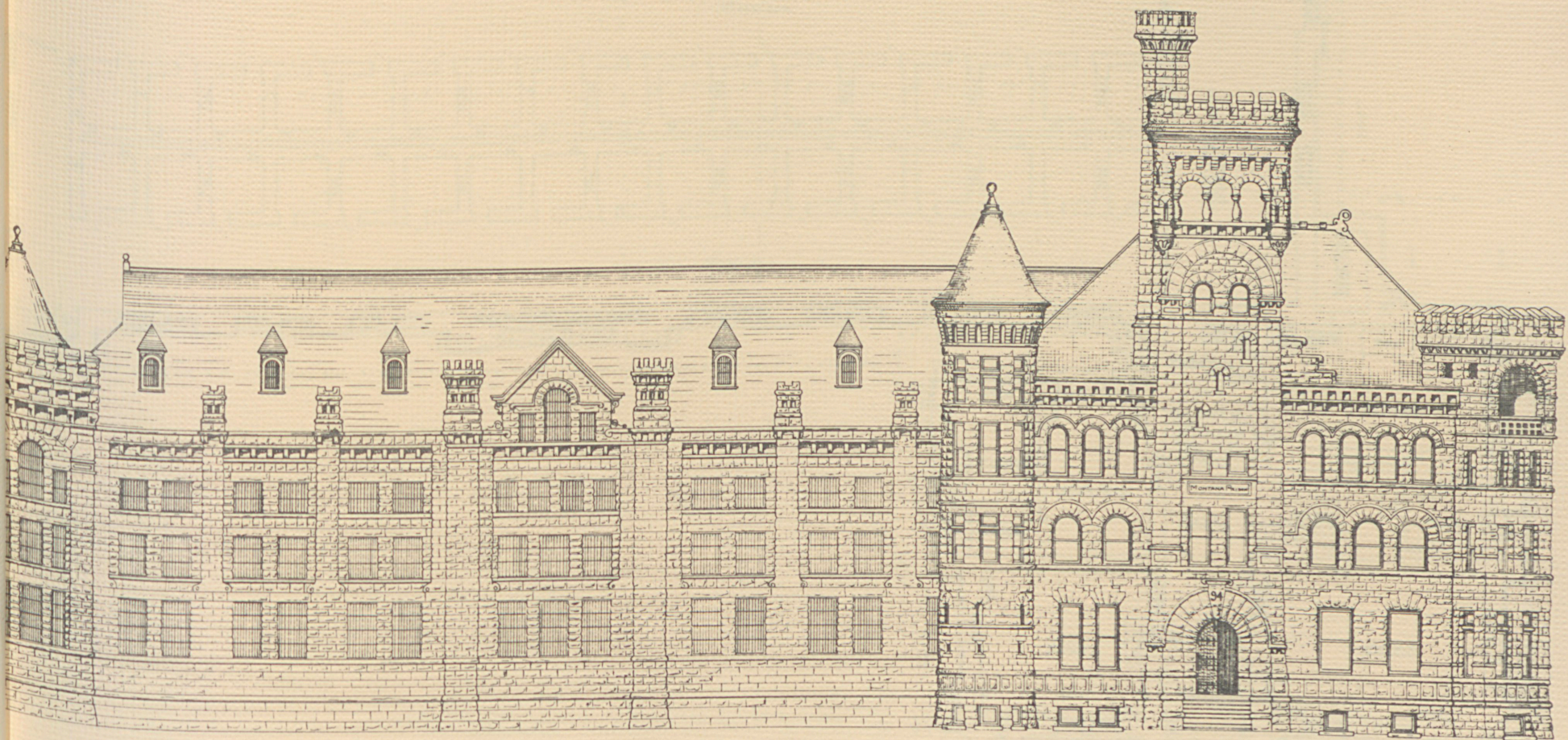
1. Prisons must be designed with a realistic understanding of the pressures and consequences of group living for institutions.
2. The large size of institutions may not be the main reason for their failures, but it is safe to assume that while a small prison is not certain to be successful, a large one is sure to be a failure.



3. The designs of the past have shown that regimentation in building does not work, so maximum flexibility must be provided in new designs.
4. Finally, the history of prison architecture stands as a discouraging picture of our sometimes intentional, sometimes accidental degrading of man. Prison structures have continued to be built in a way which manages by one means or another to brutalize the occupants and to deprive them at the same time strengthening their criminality. The 19th century and most of the 20th century has allowed vast, medieval buildings and physical cruelty to grind down the prisoners.

Architects in the future must share some of the responsibility for the unintentional indignities made possible by their creations.

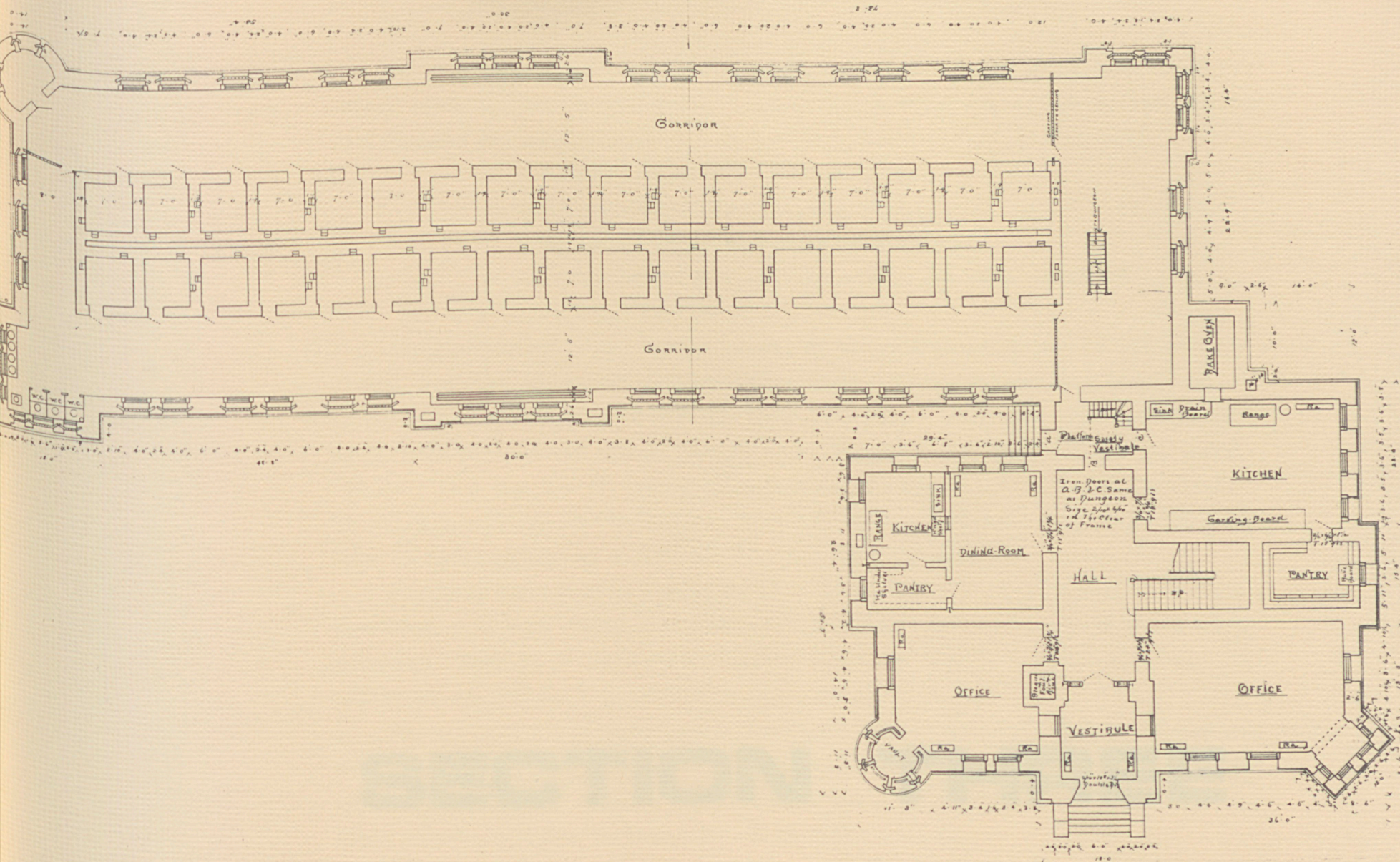




*H. J. McCormell Archt.*

**FRONT ELEVATION - EASTERN**





FLOOR PLAN - EASTERN



## **SECTION THREE**



## SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

In selecting a site for this correctional facility, an investigation of the entire state of Montana was made. The criteria which was set up as the principle requirements are as follows:

- commitment figures to Montana Prison
- major population areas in the state
- location of universities and colleges
- location of transportation centers and major highways

In this section there were a number of assumptions made on the criteria. First, that the commitment figures would remain at the approximate level and areas as the period of 1964 through 1969 indicate. Secondly, that Deer Lodge would maintain the new prison facility and serve the western side of the state. Thirdly, that the use of Community Correctional Centers would become involved in all major cities in the state. And finally, that prisons will continue to be used in this country as a form of criminal detentions.

Location has a strong influence on an institution's total operation. Most locations have been chosen for reasons bearing no relationship to rationality or planning. Results of poor site selection include inaccessibility, staffing difficulties, and lack of community orientation.

During the past century, rural settings usually were chosen for new correctional centers. This remoteness may have been relatively unimportant when America was a rural farm country. This is no longer a valid reason for site locations since America is growing into more of an urban society.



The serious disadvantages to continuing to construct correctional institutions in sparsely populated areas include:

1. The lack of academic and social services or medical and psychiatric resources of the city.
2. The difficulty of recruiting professional staffs - teachers, psychologists, sociologists, social workers, researchers, nurses, dentists, and doctors - to work in rural areas.
3. The prolonged interruption of offenders' contacts with friends and relatives, which are important to the reintegration process.
4. The absence of meaningful work and study release programs.
5. Most importantly, the consignment of corrections to the status of a divided house dominated by rural white guards and administrators unable to understand or communicate with blacks, chicanos, Indians, or other minority groups.

#### Commitment Figures

Studying the Statistical Profile from Deer Lodge for 1973 shows some interesting figures.

Taking these figures at face value to help direct the site selection criteria, allows a planner to make the best decisions. Considering the following, some assumptions can be made on the type of individuals that are being dealt with:

1. Age
2. Crime committed
3. Education level



4. Criminal history
5. Ethnic background
6. Birthplace
7. Marital status
8. Religion
9. Social background
10. Vocational background
11. Term of sentence

Taking this information into account, it appears that the average inmate is between 21 and 35 years old; committed one of the major crimes - burglary, assault, larceny, possession of drugs or fraudulent checks; education level of high school; some form of previous criminal history; white non-resident; single and Protestant; unskilled worker serving 3 to 5 years. With this data and determining the highest commitment counties in the state, a preliminary selection of the central part of Montana can be made for the location of a correctional center.

#### Major Population Centers

The recommendation of the federal government suggests a location of the facility near or located in a major city. The principle cities in Central Montana are: Billings, Bozeman, Great Falls, Lewistown and Miles City.



### Universities and Colleges

Narrowing the site selection to the cities mentioned above, the education needs are considered. The cities with a university or college are Billings (3), Miles City, Bozeman and Great Falls.

### Transportation Centers and Major Highways

Next, considering the cities which are easily accessible by train, plane and automobile from the entire state, difficulties develop. Because of the two horizontal train routes, north and south are not connected. The major freeway through Montana does not connect with the northern half of the state. Airline routes show that most cities are connected by one airline or another. So considering the maximum recommended traveling distance to and from the institution is one full day, the selection of a site location is directed at Billings, Bozeman, or Great Falls.

### Conclusion

With all of the previous information and assuming Deer Lodge will be maintained as the Western Correctional Facility, Billings was selected as the Eastern Facility location. The services and potentials seem to be greater than the other alternatives.

The commitment figures on Yellowstone County for the period of 1964 to 1969 shows that Billings sent the greatest number of persons to prison.



Billings, Montana (Yellowstone County)

Created in 1893, Billings has grown to a population of (1970) 74,848 with Yellowstone County total population of 87,367.

The city offers many opportunities and is one of the fastest growing cities in the Northwest. Billings offers the largest per-capita plane concentration in the United States with 34 flights daily by 3 major airlines. Also, two general hospitals and 120 physicians serving a large area of Montana and Wyoming. Educationally, Billings offers 24 elementary schools, 4 Junior High schools, 3 Senior High schools and 3 Colleges. The city also has the Billings Vocational - Technical Training School.

From the information mentioned above, Billings proves to be the best selection for the development of an Adult Correctional Facility in eastern Montana.



# STATISTICAL PROFILE OF MONTANA STATE PRISON, DEER LODGE, FOR THE YEAR 1973

Total number of Inmates received and processed: 264

|            |              |    |     |
|------------|--------------|----|-----|
| AGE GROUPS | 21 and under | 73 | 28% |
|            | 25 to 21     | 64 | 24% |
|            | 30 to 25     | 43 | 16% |
|            | 30 and over  | 84 | 32% |

|                 |                                 |    |  |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|----|--|
| CRIME COMMITTED | ( Total of 303 crimes )         |    |  |
|                 | Accessory to Robbery            | 1  |  |
|                 | Armed Robbery                   | 10 |  |
|                 | Arson 1st degree                | 1  |  |
|                 | Arson 2nd degree                | 2  |  |
|                 | Arson 3rd degree                | 2  |  |
|                 | Arson                           | 1  |  |
|                 | Assault 1st degree              | 4  |  |
|                 | Assault 2nd degree              | 27 |  |
|                 | Assault                         | 2  |  |
|                 | Attempted Forgery               | 1  |  |
|                 | Attempted Robbery               | 2  |  |
|                 | Burglary 1st degree             | 26 |  |
|                 | Burglary 2nd degree             | 8  |  |
|                 | Burglary                        | 34 |  |
|                 | Carrying a concealed weapon     | 2  |  |
|                 | Contributing to the delinquency | 1  |  |



|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Driving while Intoxicated             | 4  |
| Escape                                | 1  |
| Forgery                               | 21 |
| Fraudulent use of Credit card         | 3  |
| Grand Larceny                         | 26 |
| Grand Larceny by Bailee               | 2  |
| Infamous crime against Nature         | 1  |
| Insufficient Funds Check              | 2  |
| Involuntary Manslaughter              | 2  |
| Kidnapping                            | 2  |
| Lewd and Lascivious                   | 3  |
| Malicious destruction                 | 5  |
| Manslaughter                          | 4  |
| Murder                                | 2  |
| Murder 1st degree                     | 1  |
| Murder 2nd degree                     | 5  |
| Non-support                           | 1  |
| Obtaining Money by False<br>Pretenses | 2  |
| Parole Violator                       | 1  |
| Possession of Dangerous Drugs         | 16 |
| Possession of Stolen Property         | 1  |
| Prisoner Holding Hostage              | 1  |
| Rape                                  | 5  |
| Receiving Stolen Property             | 8  |
| Revoked Suspended Sentence            | 2  |



|                   |                                                        |        |     |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
|                   | Robbery                                                | 15     |     |
|                   | Sale of Dangerous Drugs                                | 14     |     |
|                   | Statutory Rape                                         | 1      |     |
|                   | Taking and Using an Auto with-<br>out consent of owner | 2      |     |
|                   | Unlawful use of Credit                                 | 1      |     |
|                   | Uttering and Delivering a<br>Fraudulent Check          | 25     |     |
| EDUCATION         | Average years of schooling                             | 11.049 |     |
|                   | None or Less than 1 year                               |        | 1   |
|                   | 1 thru 6 years (elementary)                            | 2%     | 4   |
|                   | 7 thru 9 years (Jr. High)                              | 20%    | 54  |
|                   | 10 thru 12 years (High School)                         | 51%    | 136 |
|                   | Over 12 years                                          | 14%    | 38  |
|                   | G.E.D.                                                 | 12%    | 31  |
| CRIMINAL HISTORY  | Pine Hills School for Boys                             | 16%    | 42  |
|                   | Other Penal Institutionals                             | 28%    | 74  |
|                   | Warm Springs Mental Hospital                           | 26%    | 68  |
|                   | Other Mental Hospitals                                 | 3%     | 7   |
|                   | No previous Institutional<br>Experience                | 43%    | 114 |
| ETHNIC BACKGROUND | Caucasion                                              | 67%    | 178 |
|                   | Indian                                                 | 19%    | 24  |



|                |                  |     |     |
|----------------|------------------|-----|-----|
|                | Negro            | 2%  | 6   |
|                | Spanish American | 3%  | 9   |
|                | Oriental         |     | 0   |
|                | Other and Mixed  | 18% | 47  |
| BIRTHPLACE     | Montana          | 48% | 127 |
|                | Other States     | 49% | 129 |
|                | Foreign          | 3%  | 7   |
|                | Unknown          |     | 1   |
| MARITAL STATUS | Annulled         |     | 1   |
|                | Single           | 44% | 117 |
|                | Married          | 25% | 67  |
|                | Divorced         | 21% | 55  |
|                | Separated        | 3%  | 8   |
|                | Widower          | 2%  | 6   |
|                | Common Law       | 4%  | 10  |
| RELIGION       | Roman Catholic   | 31% | 83  |
|                | Protestant       | 45% | 120 |
|                | Mormon           | 5%  | 14  |
|                | Orthodox Jew     |     | 1   |
|                | Other            | 5%  | 14  |
|                | None             | 12% | 32  |
|                | Black Muslim     |     | 0   |



## SOCIAL BACKGROUND ( 1969 Figures )

| CHARACTERISTICS                                          | PREVALENCE |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Conflicts with Parents, both Parents<br>or Guardians   | 85%        |
| 2 Deficient religious orientation                        | 70%        |
| 3 Home broken by death, divorce or desertion             | 68%        |
| 4 Low socio-economic status of family                    | 60%        |
| 5 Inadequate supervision                                 | 35%        |
| 6 Gang Influence                                         | 35%        |
| 7 Problem drinking by parents                            | 35%        |
| 8 Unusual family mobility                                | 25%        |
| 9 Cruelty of parents                                     | 20%        |
| 10 Foster Home or adopted child                          | 10%        |
| 11 Parents retarded mentally or emotionally<br>disturbed | 5%         |

Alcohol is a precipitating factor in committal of the crime: 79%

(approx. 35% are believed to have been problem drinkers in the community)

Believed to have anti-social personality disorders: 75% to 80%

## VOCATIONAL BACKGROUND ( 1969 Figures )

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| Unskilled Workers | 75% |
| Skilled Workers   | 24% |
| Professionals     | 1%  |



|                       |                  |           |     |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----|
| NARCOTICS USE         | Yes              | 25%       | 65  |
| ALCOHOL USE           | Yes              | 50%       | 131 |
| COMMITMENTS           | Recidivists      | 25%       | 65  |
|                       | Parole Violators | 25%       | 65  |
|                       | Discharged       | 17%       | 44  |
|                       | Paroled          | 80%       | 211 |
| AVERAGE TERM RECEIVED |                  | 9.8 YEARS |     |

This report was prepared by Joseph Yankoskie, Director of the Classification Department of the Montana State Prison in Deer Lodge for the period of January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973.



## STATISTICAL PROFILE FOR 1963 THRU 1969

| RECEIPTS                         | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Received Regular                 | 432  | 371  | 324  | 284  | 236  | 268  | 192  |
| Received a New Number            | 6    | 3    | 3    | 4    | 2    | 3    | 5    |
| Violated Suspended Sentence      | 7    | 15   | 20   | 22   | 24   | 12   | 5    |
| Returned Parole Violators        | 105  | 103  | 78   | 81   | 80   | 46   | 60   |
| Returned from Galen              | 8    | 5    | 5    | 3    | 1    | 2    | 4    |
| Returned from Warm Springs       | 26   | 11   | 14   | 13   | 3    | 11   | 14   |
| Returned Probation Violators     | 2    | 3    | 6    | 3    | 2    | 5    | 5    |
| Returned by Court Order          | 0    | 2    | 1    | 2    | 0    | 2    | 1    |
| Returned from Escape             | 3    | 7    | 4    | 3    | 4    | 11   | 10   |
| TOTAL RECEIVED                   | 589  | 520  | 455  | 415  | 357  | 360  | 296  |
| RELEASES                         |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Parole Regular                   | 262  | 243  | 301  | 239  | 177  | 181  | 187  |
| Parole in Custody                | 19   | 23   | 32   | 21   | 28   | 24   | 28   |
| Discharge Regular                | 172  | 167  | 199  | 149  | 132  | 138  | 101  |
| Discharge in Custody             | 11   | 4    | 4    | 3    | 2    | 5    | 5    |
| Discharge and Remains            | 4    | 3    | 3    | 4    | 2    | 3    | 5    |
| Discharge by Court Order         | 7    | 3    | 8    | 2    | 5    | 6    | 9    |
| Discharge with Balance Suspended | 26   | 22   | 34   | 18   | 18   | 31   | 23   |
| Transfer to Warm Springs         | 29   | 11   | 16   | 10   | 9    | 9    | 14   |
| Transfer to Galen                | 9    | 10   | 7    | 2    | 1    | 2    | 5    |
| Escaped                          | 3    | 6    | 4    | 2    | 7    | 15   | 7    |
| Deceased                         | 6    | 1    | 3    | 2    | 2    | 0    | 0    |
| TOTAL RELEASED                   | 548  | 493  | 611  | 453  | 384  | 415  | 390  |



|                       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVED | 589 | 520 | 455 | 415 | 357 | 360 | 296 |
| TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED | 548 | 493 | 611 | 453 | 384 | 415 | 390 |

---

|                        |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |
|------------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| TOTAL NUMBER PROCESSED | 1137 | 1013 | 1066 | 868 | 741 | 775 | 686 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

|                |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| COUNT AT START | 674 | 715 | 742 | 586 | 548 | 521 | 460 |
| COUNT AT END   | 715 | 742 | 586 | 548 | 521 | 466 | 372 |

|                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| AVERAGE DAILY COUNT | 675 | 720 | 669 | 558 | 529 | 497 | 437 |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

|                |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| NUMBER PAROLED | 281 | 266 | 333 | 260 | 205 | 205 | 125 |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

|                           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| NUMBER RETURNED AS PAROLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|           |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| VIOLATORS | 105 | 103 | 78 | 81 | 80 | 46 | 60 |
|-----------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|

|                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| PERCENTAGE RETURNED | 38% | 39% | 23% | 31% | 39% | 22% | 28% |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

|                       |      |                            |
|-----------------------|------|----------------------------|
| AVERAGE TERM RECEIVED | 1963 | 3 years, 6 months, 15 days |
|                       | 1964 | 3 years, 3 months, 24 days |
|                       | 1965 | 2 years, 0 months, 21 days |
|                       | 1966 | 4 years, 0 months, 8 days  |
|                       | 1967 | 3 years, 7 months, 11 days |
|                       | 1968 | 4 years, 0 months, 2 days  |
|                       | 1969 | 4 years, 8 months, 0 days  |

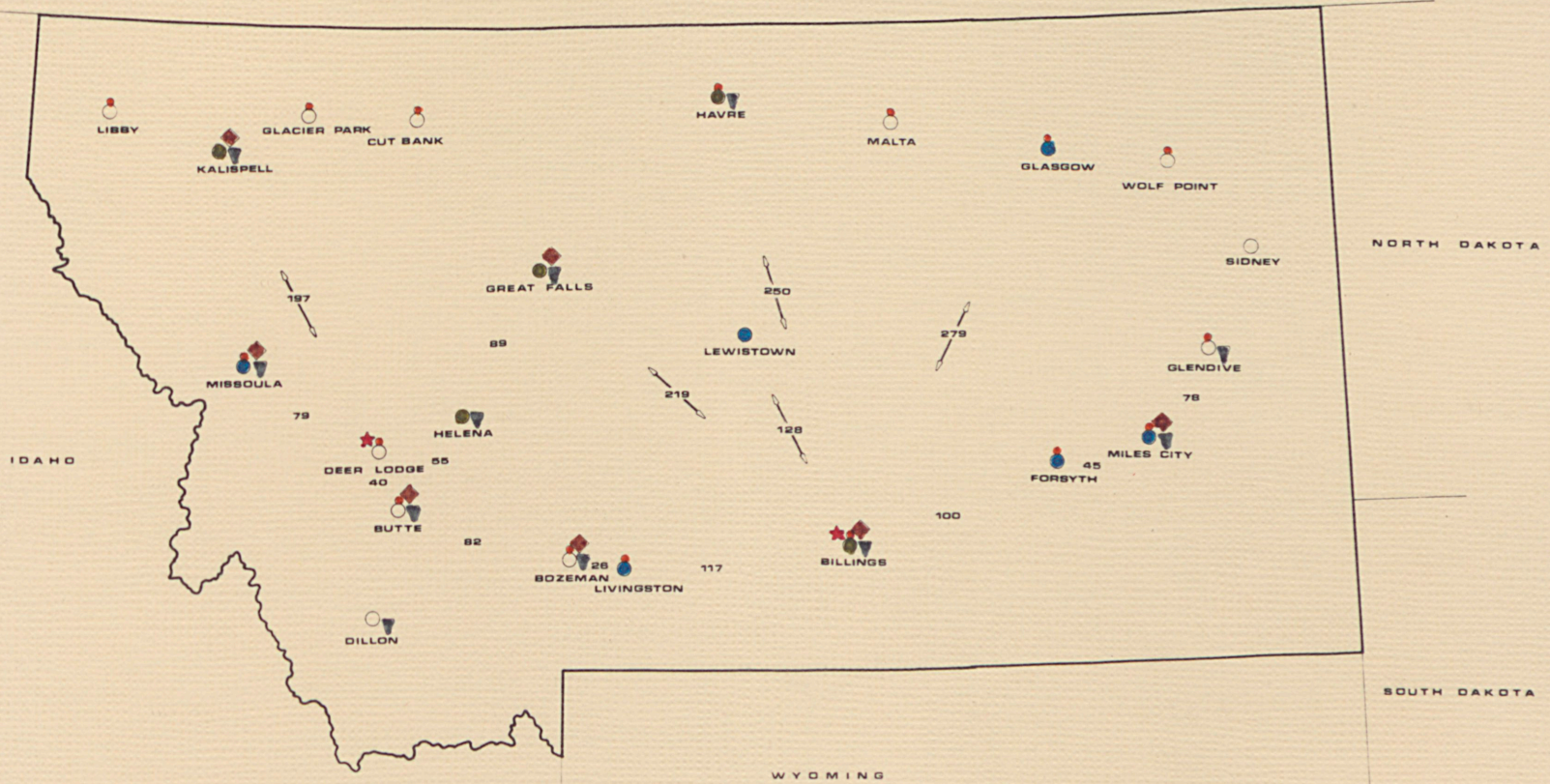


| COUNTY COMMITMENT FIGURES                        |                          | 1964  | 1965  | 1966  | 1967  | 1968  | 1969  |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1                                                | Billings (Yellowstone)   | 53    | 41    | 35    | 41    | 37    | 29    |
| 2                                                | Great Falls (Cascade)    | 29    | 39    | 24    | 21    | 17    | 17    |
| 3                                                | Havre (Hill)             | 26    | 15    | 23    | 14    | 15    | 5     |
| 4                                                | Kalispell (Flathead)     | 17    | 13    | 13    | 18    | 19    | 13    |
| 5                                                | Helena (Lewis and Clark) | 7     | 11    | 19    | 13    | 16    | 7     |
| 6                                                | Missoula (Missoula)      | 8     | 20    | 12    | 9     | 13    | 9     |
| 7                                                | Livingston (Park)        | 13    | 19    | 10    | 6     | 10    | 13    |
| 8                                                | Glasgow (Valley)         | 24    | 18    | 12    | 6     | 6     | 3     |
| 9                                                | Miles City (Custer)      | 11    | 17    | 10    | 11    | 13    | 6     |
| 10                                               | Forsyth (Rosebud)        | 15    | 15    | 11    | 2     | 4     | 1     |
| 11                                               | Lewistown (Fergus)       | 9     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 7     | 8     |
| TOTAL RECEIVED FROM THE TOP 11 COUNTIES          |                          | 212   | 213   | 175   | 148   | 157   | 111   |
| TOTAL RECEIVED AT DEER LODGE                     |                          | 520   | 455   | 415   | 357   | 360   | 296   |
| PERCENTAGE FROM TOP 11 COUNTIES                  |                          | 40.7% | 46.8% | 42.1% | 41.4% | 43.6% | 37.5% |
| PERCENTAGE FROM TOP 19 COUNTIES*                 |                          | 51.7% | 60.6% | 51.5% | 47.0% | 53.8% | 46.6% |
| TRANSFERRED FROM EITHER WARM SPRINGS<br>OR GALEN |                          | 21    | 23    | 13    | 11    | 11    | 19    |
| PERCENTAGE TRANSFERRED                           |                          | 4%    | 5%    | 3.1%  | 3%    | 3%    | 6.4%  |

\* INCLUDES: Plentywood; Hardin; Deer Lodge; Cut Bank; Libby; Dillon; Harlowton and Bozeman



C A N A D A



**KEY**

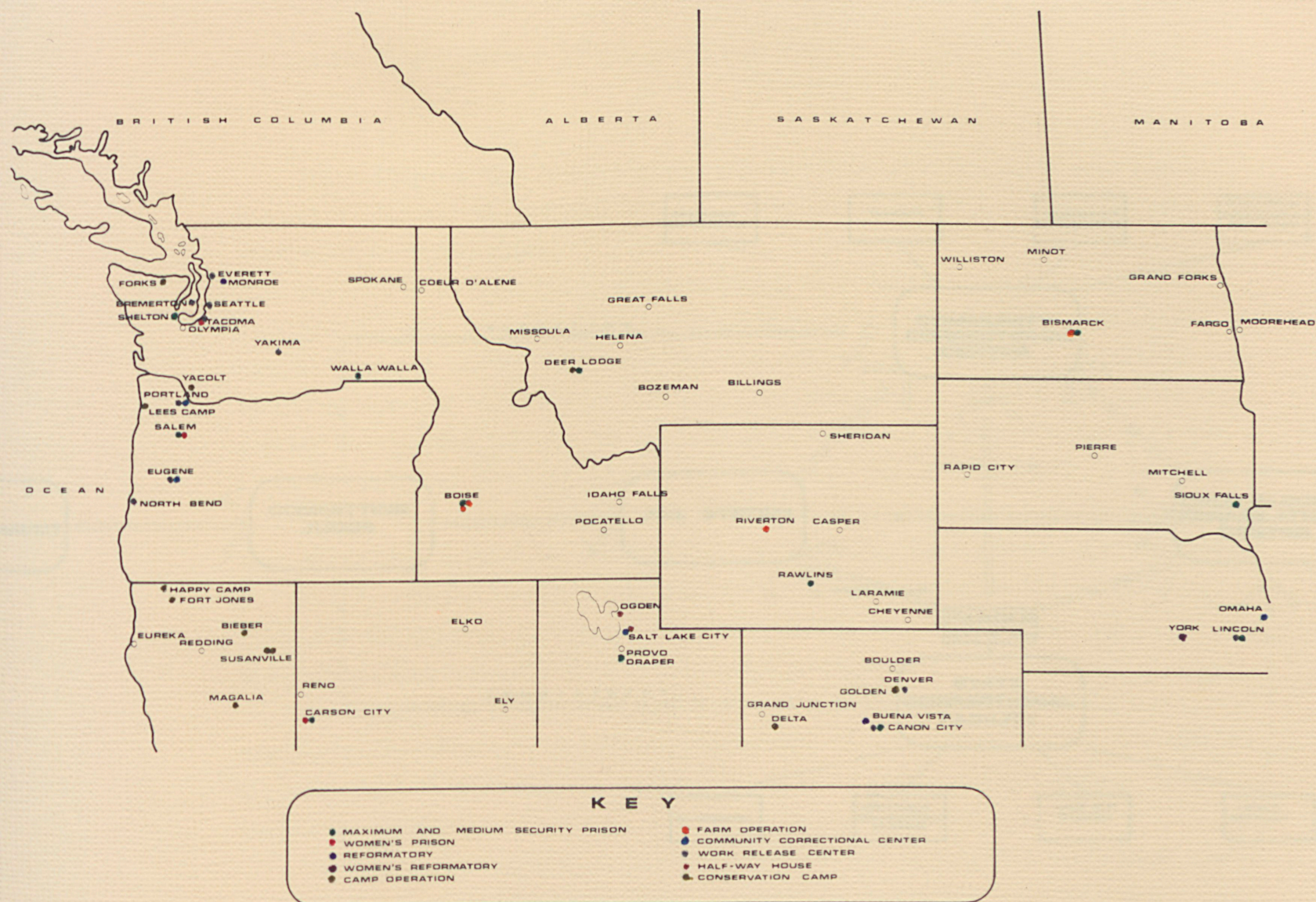
- TOP 5 COMMITMENT COUNTIES
- TOP 6 TO 11 COUNTIES
- COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS
- MILEAGE FIGURES
- TRANSPORTATION LINES
- COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

**MAP OF MONTANA**



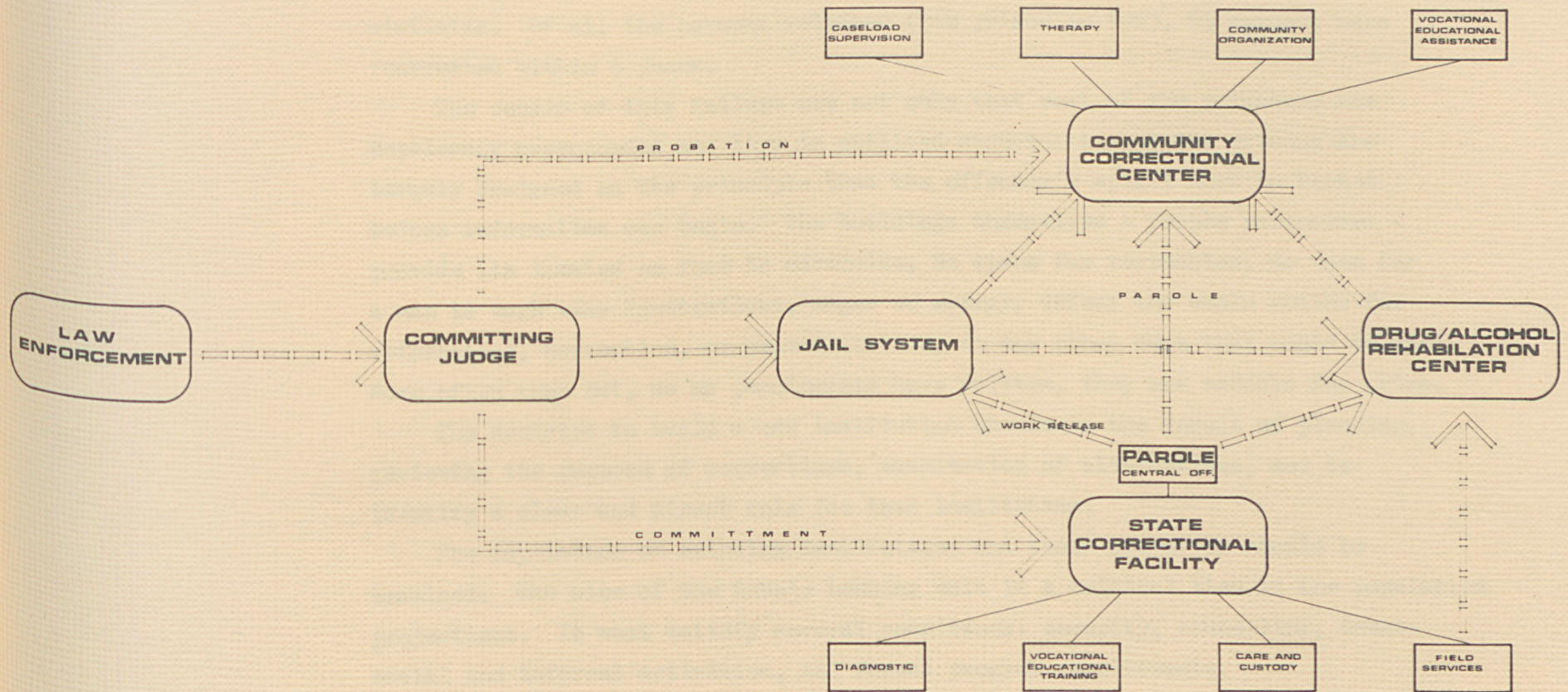
# **SECTION FOUR**





# ADULT REGIONAL MAP OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES





MONTANA

PROPOSED MODEL OF  
CORRECTIONAL

SYSTEM



## PENAL DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

The failure of the penal system is best illustrated by one simple national statistic. Of all the persons released from prison in 1963, 65 percent were rearrested within 6 years.

The causes of this failure are not only that most of the prisoners are hopelessly overcrowded and live in outlived structures, but the prisons are largely designed on the principle that the offender's spirit must be broken before reformation can begin. The buildings themselves - people warehouses - provide its inmates no room to exercise, no space for recreation, no room for a man to work away frustrations, anger or energy, defeat the whole notion for reformation, correction, or rehabilitation, or any other term that could be used. More often than not, as my penologists have written, they are schools for crime.

The decision to build a new institution should be the result of planning, reviewing the purpose of corrections, examination of alternatives, and to identify a clear and direct role for that institution.

The population of existing institutions and their operation should be examined. The size of the inmate housing unit is a critical item in the population projections. It must satisfy several conditions: security, counseling, inmate social and informal activities, and formal program requirements.

Inmates currently held in institutions who do not require confinement should be removed to community correctional centers and community based programs. This direction would make it possible to close work camps and prison farms and would release a substantial number of people from the facilities and medium security prisons. Thus, creating a better facility for those maximum security prisoners



who need the counseling and guidance.

The design of the institution should provide living units with privacy and personal spaces. This can accomplish a sense of security and personalization. The use of single rooms with a minimum of 80 square feet area will give the inmate the necessary space to move about with some minimal freedom. The dormitory style of housing should be stopped. These single rooms should have moveable furnishings as to allow the inmate to create his own personal space. When furnishings are bolted to the floors and walls, the inmate will find a reason and a way to destroy it. When hard architecture is employed as a device to control people, anything that can be destroyed, will be destroyed. The hostility created with hard architecture creates security problems.

Noise should be minimized by eliminating the source. Decreasing the size of spaces and using soft noise absorbing materials will aid in this goal. Sensory deprivation may be reduced by providing a variety in terms of space, surface textures and colors. The institutional layout should be set up as to create different movement options, both indoors and outdoors. The institutional appearances can be eliminated with the use of personal exterior spaces and by reducing the scale of the buildings and spaces. The setting should be as normal as possible with spaces and materials that are like that of the home environment. The inmate should relate to the living unit as he would relate to his civilian home.

To often inmates are treated in such an inhumane manner with marching in an institutional manner to meals, to showers, to recreation areas and to group meetings. In the past this treatment was directed as if they were animals being trained. Then upon release, he is asked to act like a human being and rejoin society. This type of behavior treatment and training only creates



hostility and confusion. The released man does not know how to react.

In the past, the prison program has not been suitable for keeping the inmate busy. This situation creates boredom and in turn creates anxiety. When soft architecture is included with good educational and vocational programs, the inmate feels a sense of place in the prison society. It is believed that the inmate lost his place in society which caused the individual to break the law.

Offering alternatives to daily routines, which is available outside, the inmate does not enter the 'institutional rut.' The availability of movies, plays, concerts, library, recreation, stores, and general freedom within the confines of the boundries, the inmate has the opportunity to learn and discover new directions in life. This modification of behavior to match that of society is the goal of rehabilitation.

For this reason, architecture must be responsive to the needs of the penal reforms and the architect must consider the sociological and psychological implications that will be placed upon the users.



# **SECTION FIVE**



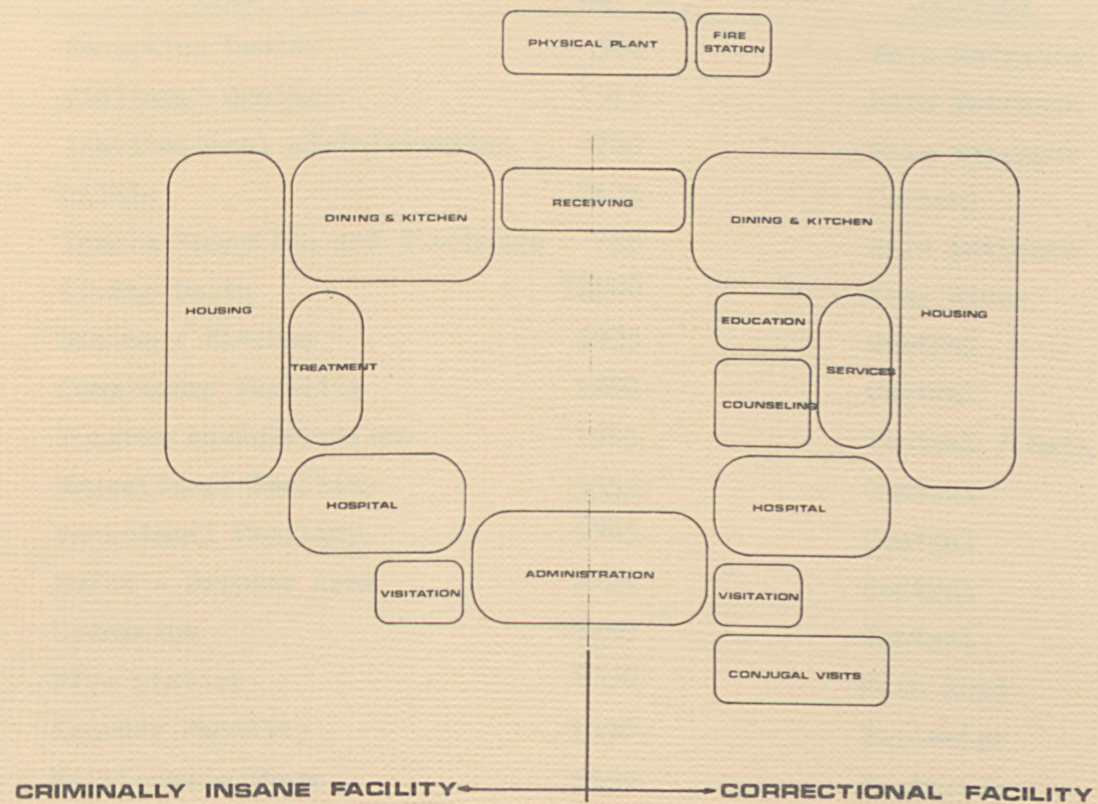
AUTHOR'S NOTE:

Do to printing time and completion date of this thesis, there is a limited number of final presentation drawings. With the Living Unit and Dining Facility being designed in detail, the drawings which should also have been included are:

- Building Sections and Details
- Interior and Exterior Perspectives

JSR





# ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS



## CORRECTIONAL BUILDINGS: Program Requirements

| NUMBER            | AREA                           | SQ. FT. | LOCATION       |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| 1                 | Reception Center               | 560     | Main Entrance  |
| 2                 | Visitors' Center               | 1915    | Main Entrance  |
| 3                 | Institutional Administration   | 4760    | Main Entrance  |
| 4                 | Clinic                         | 2135    | Central        |
| 5                 | Inmate Reception and Discharge | 755     | Main Entrance  |
| 6                 | Living Units                   | 12000   | Near River     |
| 7                 | Dining / Kitchen               | 5435    | Central        |
| 8                 | Commissary Facility            | 1280    | Central        |
| 9                 | Program Administration         | 1585    | Central / Main |
| 10                | Educational Facility           | 5355    | Central        |
| 11                | Vocational Facility            | 6945    | Central        |
| 12                | Multi - Purpose Area           | 2725    | Central        |
| 13                | Gymnasium                      | 8350    | Central        |
| 14                | Fire Station                   | 8350    | Main Road      |
| 15                | Laundry Facility               | 1330    | Perimeter      |
| 16                | Maintenance Shops              | 2855    | Perimeter      |
| 17                | Warehouse                      | 3055    | Perimeter      |
| 18                | Heating Plant                  | 2325    | Perimeter      |
| TOTAL SQUARE FEET |                                | 71715   |                |



# ACF

## ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

AREA  
NO.

00

**AREA:**

UNIT FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE

**TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:**

**BASIC REQUIREMENTS:**

| SPACE | SQ.FT. | SPACE | SQ.FT. |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|       |        |       |        |
|       |        |       |        |
|       |        |       |        |
|       |        |       |        |
|       |        |       |        |
|       |        |       |        |

**ORIENTATION:** INCORPORATED INTO TOTAL COMPLEX

**NOTES:** THIS FACILITY WOULD ACT AS A MENTAL HOSPITAL FOR ALL CRIMINALLY  
INSANE INDIVIDUALS IN THE STATE OF MONTANA. UNIT WOULD BE SET FOR TREATING  
APPROXIMATELY 250 PERSONS.

**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**



# ACF

## ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

AREA  
NO.

01

AREA:

RECEPTION CENTER

TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:

560 square feet

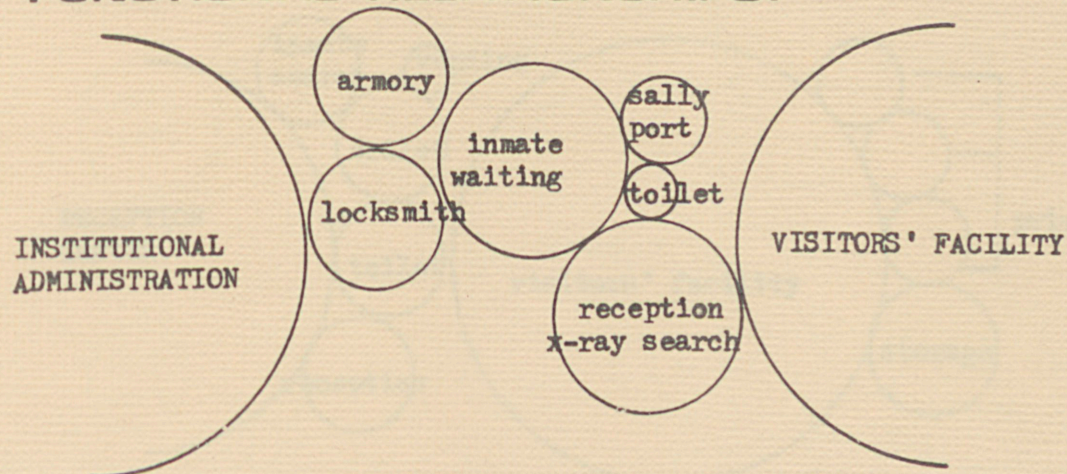
### BASIC REQUIREMENTS:

| SPACE                       | SQ.FT. | SPACE | SQ.FT. |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| RECEPTIONIST / X-RAY SEARCH | 120    |       |        |
| WAITING AREA                | 200    |       |        |
| TOILETS (1)                 | 30     |       |        |
| ARMORY                      | 80     |       |        |
| SALLYPORT                   | 50     |       |        |
| LOCKSMITH SHOP              | 80     |       |        |

ORIENTATION: MAIN ENTRANCE

NOTES: WILL ACT AS A PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER AND BE PUBLIC ORIENTED.

### FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:





# ACF

## ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

AREA  
NO. 02

AREA:

VISITORS' FACILITIES

TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:

1915 square feet

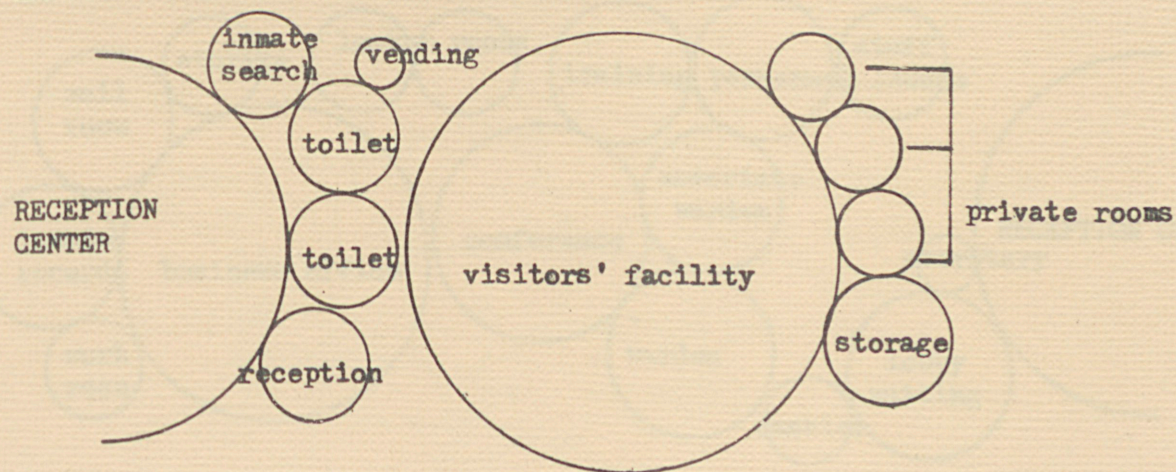
### BASIC REQUIREMENTS:

| SPACE                       | SQ.FT. | SPACE                     | SQ.FT. |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| VISITING AREA               | 1500   | PRIVATE VISITORS ROOM (3) | 75     |
| RECEPTION                   | 50     |                           |        |
| VENDING                     | 40     |                           |        |
| TOILETS (2)                 | 100    |                           |        |
| SEARCH ROOM / INMATE TOILET | 100    |                           |        |
| STORAGE                     | 50     |                           |        |

ORIENTATION: MAIN ENTRANCE

NOTES: SEPARATE FACILITY FROM THE GENERAL INMATE POPULUS. ALLOW FOR FLEXIBILITY AND NONINSTITUTIONAL ATMOSPHERE.

### FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:





# ACF

## ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

AREA NO. 03

### AREA:

### TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:

INSTITUTION ADMINISTRATION

4760 square feet

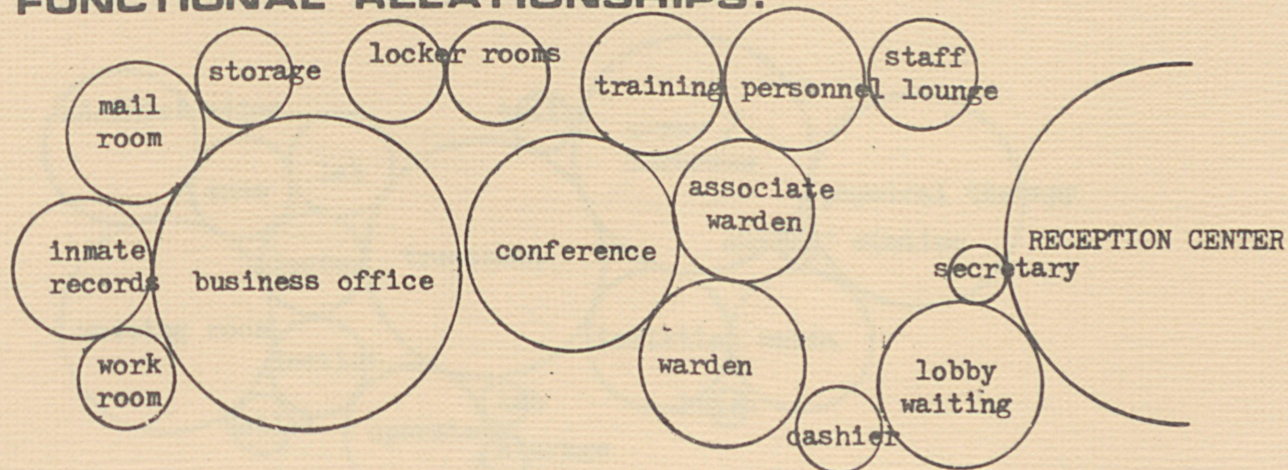
### BASIC REQUIREMENTS:

| SPACE                         | SQ.FT. | SPACE               | SQ.FT. |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| LOBBY / WAITING               | 200    | INMATE RECORDS      | 500    |
| WARDEN'S OFFICE               | 250    | CASHIER             | 75     |
| SECRETARY / RECEPTIONIST      | 150    | STAFF LOUNGE        | 350    |
| CONFERENCE                    | 400    | VENDING             | 30     |
| ASSOCIATE WARDEN (OPERATIONS) | 125    | TRAINING AND OFFICE | 400    |
| BUSINESS OFFICE               | 1000   | PERSONNEL AND STAFF | 400    |

ORIENTATION: MAIN ENTRANCE

NOTES: SPACES CONTINUED... MAIL ROOM 150; WORKROOM 100;  
STORAGE 200; TOILETS / LOCKERS (MEN) 190 and (WOMEN) 130 = 320

### FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:





**ACF****ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY****AREA  
NO.**

04

**AREA:**

CLINIC

**TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:**

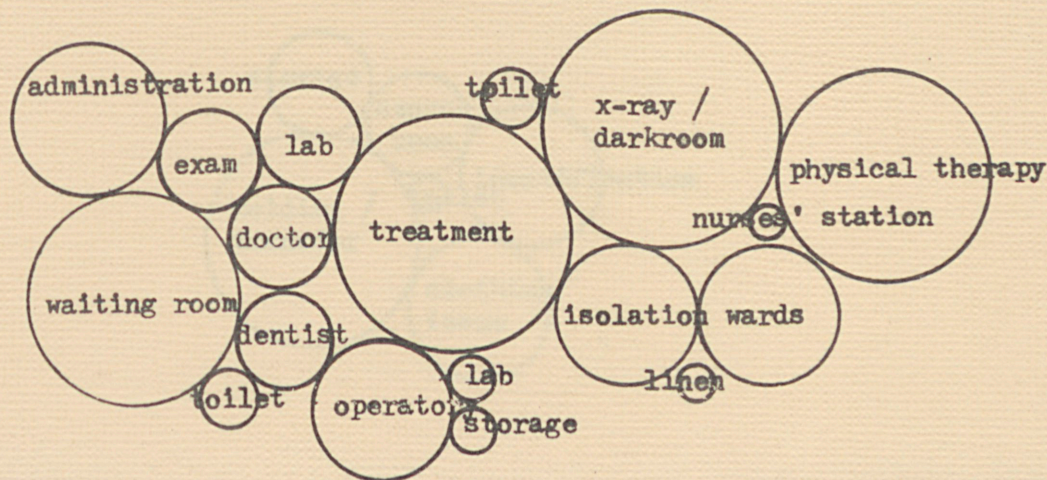
2135 square feet

**BASIC REQUIREMENTS:**

| SPACE                      | SQ.FT. | SPACE                    | SQ.FT. |
|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| WAITING ROOM               | 150    | TOILETS (2)              | 60     |
| ADMINISTRATION AND RECORDS | 150    | X-RAY AND DARKROOM       | 170    |
| DOCTOR'S OFFICE            | 100    | SPECIAL BATH / SHOWER    | 40     |
| EXAMINATION                | 65     | ISOLATION (2 AREAS)      | 220    |
| LABORATORY                 | 100    | NURSES' STATION          | 30     |
| TREATMENT                  | 200    | LINEN (CLEAN AND SOILED) | 80     |

**ORIENTATION:** CENTRAL LOCATION

**NOTES:** SPACES CONTINUED... PHARMACY 110; BULK STORAGE 150;  
PHYSICAL THERAPY 150; DENTIST'S OFFICE 80; OPERATORY 200; LAB 50;  
DENT. STORAGE 30. EASY ACCESS TO OUTSIDE FOR TRANSFERS. ACT AS A FACILITY  
FOR MINOR INJURIES AND DISEASES.

**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**



**ACF****ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY****AREA  
NO.**

05

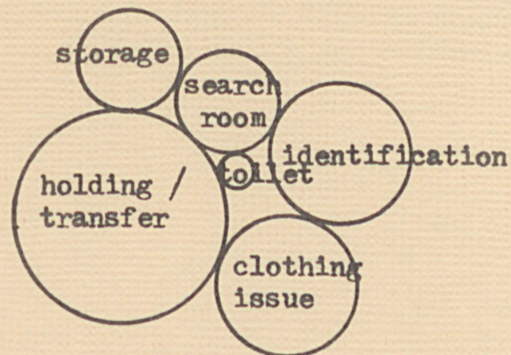
**AREA:****TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:**INMATE RECEPTION AND DISCHARGE755 square feet**BASIC REQUIREMENTS:**

| SPACE                             | SQ.FT. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| HOLDING AND TRANSFER              | 200    |
| SEARCH ROOM (WITH TOILET, SHOWER) | 75     |
| TOILETS (1)                       | 30     |
| CLOTHING ISSUE                    | 150    |
| IDENTIFICATION                    | 100    |
| PROPERTY STORAGE                  | 100    |

| SPACE                 | SQ. FT. |
|-----------------------|---------|
| ADMINISTRATION OFFICE | 100     |
|                       |         |
|                       |         |
|                       |         |
|                       |         |
|                       |         |

**ORIENTATION:** NEAR THE MAIN ENTRANCE

**NOTES:** NEED FOR HOUSING UNIT DURING ORIENTATION PERIOD. SHOULD BE AS  
FLEXIBLE AS POSSIBLE TO LESSEN TRAUMATIC EFFECT OF STARTING INMATE LIFE.

**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**



**ACF****ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY****AREA  
NO.**

06

**AREA:**

LIVING UNITS

**TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:**

12000 square feet (PLUS)

**BASIC REQUIREMENTS:**

| SPACE                        | SQ.FT. | SPACE            | SQ.FT. |
|------------------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| INMATE ROOMS (80)            | 9600   | CONTROL ROOM     | 125    |
| SEGREGATION / DETENTION (20) | 2400   | COUNSELING AREAS | 150    |
| TV AREAS                     | 200    | STORAGE          | 100    |
| MUSIC ROOMS                  | 200    | SALLY PORT       | 20     |
| RECREATION AREAS             | 450    | SHOWERS          |        |
| VENDING                      | 40     |                  |        |

**ORIENTATION:** VIEW OF RIVER AND AWAY FROM THE MAIN ROAD**NOTES:** SEGREGATION SHOULD INCLUDE: DETENTION DAYROOM 200; HEARING ROOM 200; SALLYPORT 20.**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**



**ACF****ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY****AREA  
NO.**

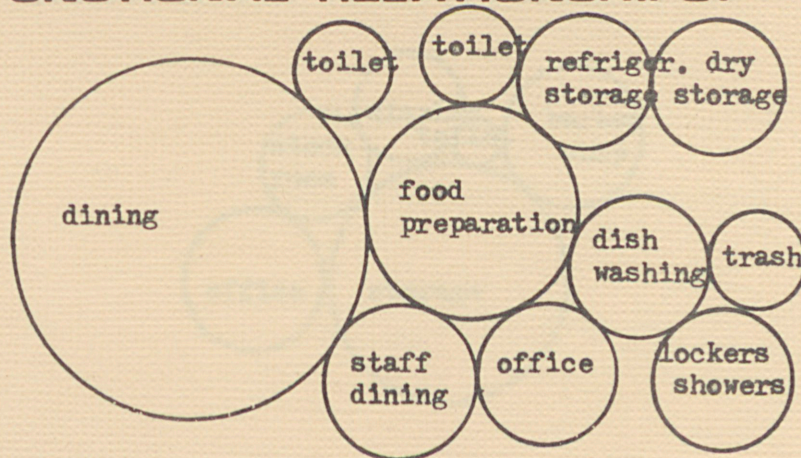
07

**AREA:**DINING / KITCHEN**TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:**5435 square feet**BASIC REQUIREMENTS:**

| SPACE                 | SQ.FT. | SPACE               | SQ.FT. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| DINING AREA           | 3000   | RECEIVING AREA      | 150    |
| FOOD PREPARATION      | 800    | TRASH / CAN WASHING | 150    |
| DISHWASHING           | 275    | LOCKERS / SHOWERS   | 200    |
| OFFICE                | 150    | TOILETS (2)         | 60     |
| REFRIGERATION STORAGE | 400    |                     |        |
| DRY STORAGE           | 250    |                     |        |

**ORIENTATION:** CENTRAL LOCATION

**NOTES:** SEPARATE AREAS FOR STAFF EATING, BUT ALLOWING FOR STAFF TO EAT WITH  
THE INMATES. ALLOW FOR INTERACTION BY KEEPING THE EATING AREAS SMALL IN SIZE.

**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**



# ACF

## ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

AREA  
NO.

08

AREA:

COMMISSARY FACILITY

TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:

1280 square feet

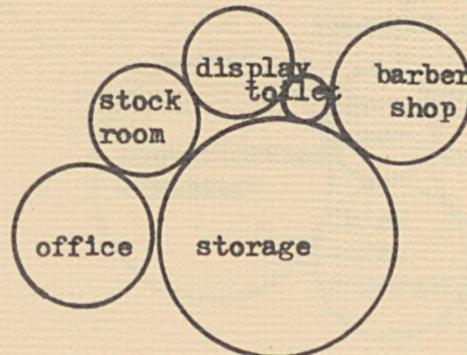
### BASIC REQUIREMENTS:

| SPACE        | SQ.FT. | SPACE | SQ.FT. |
|--------------|--------|-------|--------|
| DISPLAY AREA | 150    |       |        |
| STOCK ROOM   | 150    |       |        |
| STORAGE      | 600    |       |        |
| OFFICE       | 200    |       |        |
| BARBER SHOP  | 150    |       |        |
| TOILET (1)   | 30     |       |        |

ORIENTATION: CENTRAL LOCATION

NOTES: AREA TO USED FOR INMATE INTERACTION AND ALLOWING THE INMATES TO  
MAKE PURCHASES.

### FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:



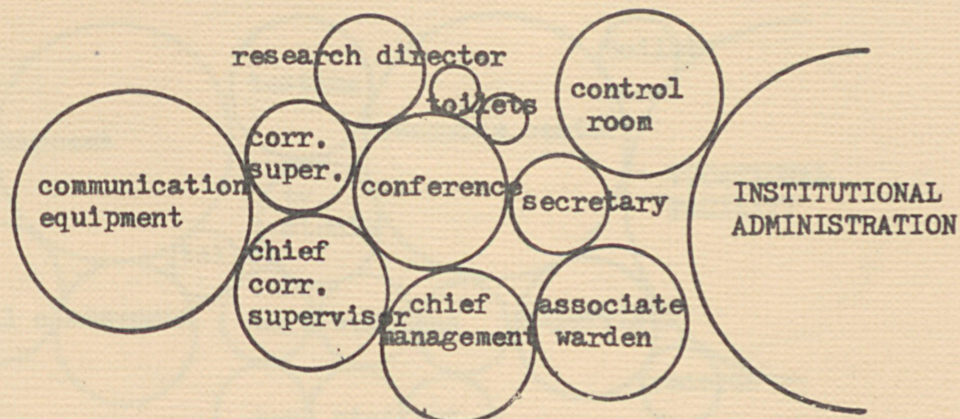


**ACF****ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY****AREA  
NO.**

09

**AREA:**PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION**TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:**1585 square feet**BASIC REQUIREMENTS:**

| SPACE                                     | SQ.FT. | SPACE                   | SQ.FT. |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| ASSOCIATE WARDEN                          | 125    | CHIEF CORR. SUPERVISOR  | 125    |
| SECRETARY                                 | 100    | CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISOR | 100    |
| CHIEF MANAGEMENT                          | 125    | TOILETS (2)             | 60     |
| RESEARCH DIRECTOR                         | 100    | COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT | 400    |
| CONFERENCE AREA                           | 200    |                         |        |
| CONTROL ROOM (RECEPTION AND<br>SALLYPORT) | 250    |                         |        |

**ORIENTATION:** CENTRAL / NEAR MAIN ENTRANCE**NOTES:** BOTH INMATES AND SOME PUBLIC WILL BE IN THIS AREA, COULD BE A  
SECURITY PROBLEM.**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**



# ACF

## ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

AREA  
NO.

10

AREA:

EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:

5355 square feet

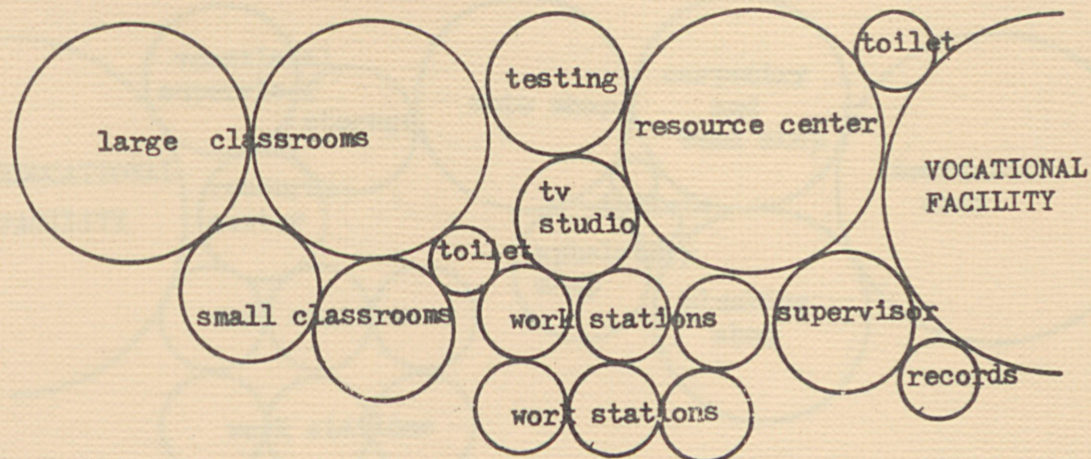
### BASIC REQUIREMENTS:

| SPACE                    | SQ.FT. | SPACE             | SQ.FT. |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| LARGE CLASSROOMS (2)     | 1200   | STORAGE           | 150    |
| SMALL CLASSROOMS (2)     | 600    | EDUCATION RECORDS | 80     |
| TESTING                  | 600    | RESOURCE CENTER   | 1350   |
| TV STUDIO                | 700    | TOILETS (2)       | 130    |
| EDUCATION SUPERVISOR     | 125    |                   |        |
| TEACHER WORKSTATIONS (6) | 420    |                   |        |

ORIENTATION: CENTRAL LOCATION

NOTES:

### FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:





# ACF

## ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

AREA  
NO.

11

### AREA:

VOCATIONAL FACILITY

### TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:

6945 square feet

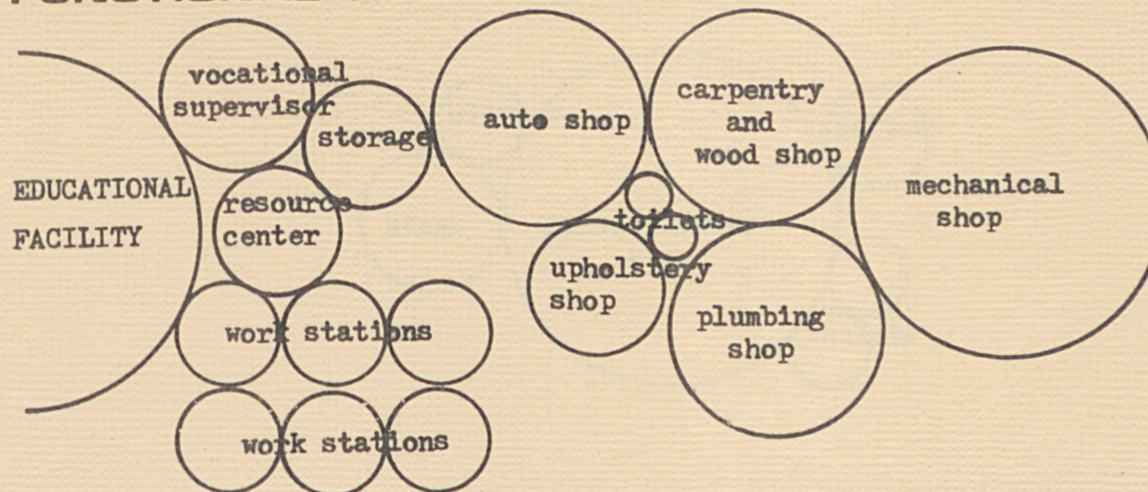
### BASIC REQUIREMENTS:

| SPACE                    | SQ.FT. | SPACE           | SQ.FT. |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| VOCATIONAL SUPERVISOR    | 125    | MECHANICAL SHOP | 2000   |
| TEACHER WORKSTATIONS (6) | 420    | PLUMBING SHOP   | 1000   |
| STORAGE                  | 300    | UPHOLSTERY SHOP | 500    |
| RESOURCE CENTER          | 500    | TOILET (2)      | 100    |
| AUTO SHOP                | 1000   |                 |        |
| CARPENTRY AND WOOD SHOP  | 1000   |                 |        |

ORIENTATION: CENTRAL LOCATION

NOTES: THIS FACILITY MAYBE INCORPORATED INTO THE FACILITY SHOP SYSTEM.

### FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:





**ACF****ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY****AREA  
NO.**

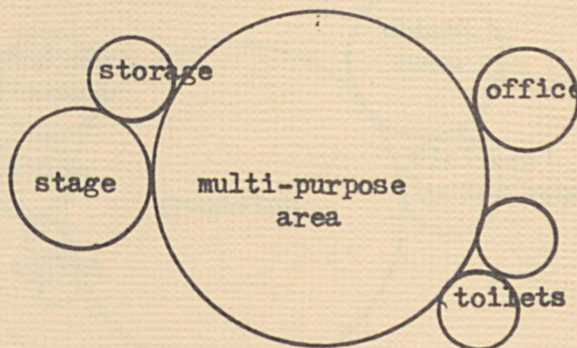
12

**AREA:**MULTI - PURPOSE AREA**TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:**2725 square feet**BASIC REQUIREMENTS:**

| SPACE       | SQ.FT. | SPACE | SQ.FT. |
|-------------|--------|-------|--------|
| OPEN AREA   | 1600   |       |        |
| STAGE       | 600    |       |        |
| OFFICE      | 125    |       |        |
| TOILETS (2) | 200    |       |        |
| STORAGE     | 200    |       |        |
|             |        |       |        |
|             |        |       |        |

**ORIENTATION:** LOCATION OF THE HOUSING UNITS

**NOTES:** EACH HOUSING COMPLEX WILL HAVE A MULTI - PURPOSE AREA WITH THE  
EXCEPTION OF A DEFINED STAGE AREA. ONE CENTRAL FACILITY TO HOUSE THE STAGE FOR  
LARGE GROUP FUNCTIONS.

**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**



**ACF****ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY****AREA  
NO.**

13

**AREA:**

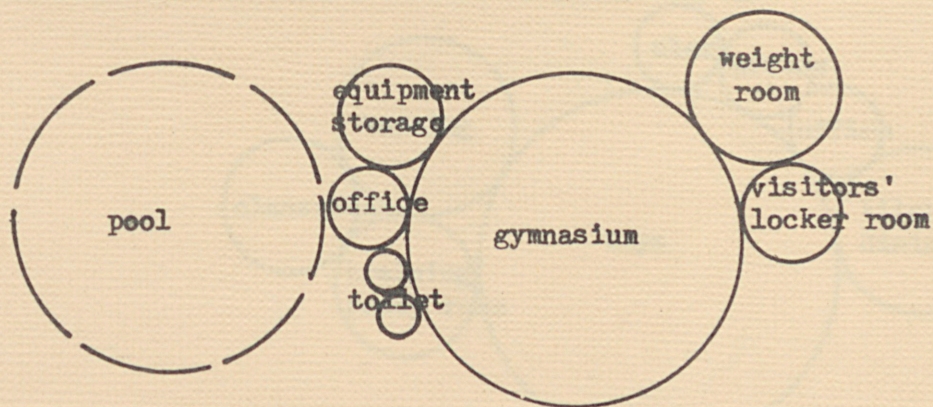
GYMNASIUM

**TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:**

8350 square feet

**BASIC REQUIREMENTS:**

| SPACE                     | SQ.FT. | SPACE | SQ.FT. |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| GYMNASIUM                 | 7000   |       |        |
| WEIGHT ROOM               | 500    |       |        |
| VISITING LOCKER ROOM      | 250    |       |        |
| EQUIPMENT STORAGE / ISSUE | 300    |       |        |
| SUPERVISORS OFFICE        | 100    |       |        |
| TOILETS (2)               | 200    |       |        |

**ORIENTATION:** CENTRAL LOCATION**NOTES:** THIS AREA COULD ACT AS THE STAGE AREA FOR LARGE FUNCTIONS.**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**



**ACF****ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY****AREA  
NO.**

14

**AREA:**

FIRE STATION

**TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:**

8350 square feet

**BASIC REQUIREMENTS:**

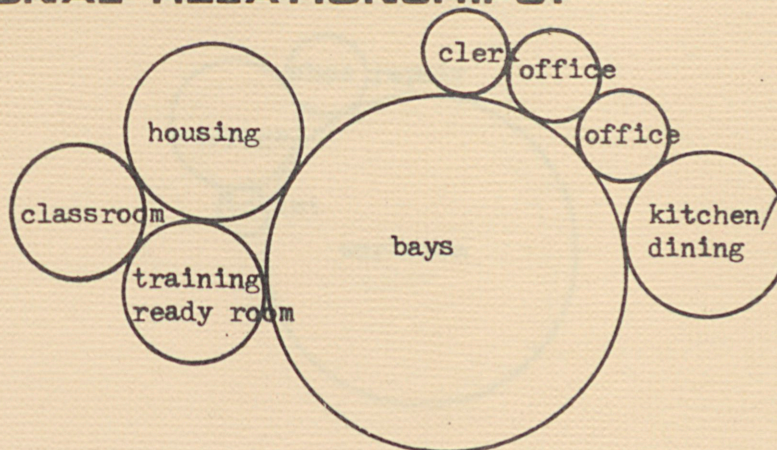
| SPACE                      | SQ.FT. | SPACE        | SQ.FT. |
|----------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| HOUSING UNIT - DORMITORY   | 700    | CLERK OFFICE | 200    |
| BAYS (2)                   | 6200   |              |        |
| OFFICES (2)                | 250    |              |        |
| TRAINING AREA / READY ROOM | 300    |              |        |
| KITCHEN / DINING           | 400    |              |        |
| CLASSROOM                  | 300    |              |        |

**ORIENTATION:**

NEAR MAIN ROAD

**NOTES:**

STATION TO SERVE LOCAL AREAS AS WELL AS THE FACILITY. THE FIRE CHIEF, ASSISTANT AND CLERK WILL BE HIRED POSITIONS FROM THE PUBLIC. THERE WILL BE 6 INMATES PER SHIFT.

**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**



# ACF

## ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

AREA  
NO.

15

AREA:

LAUNDRY FACILITY

TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:

1330 square feet

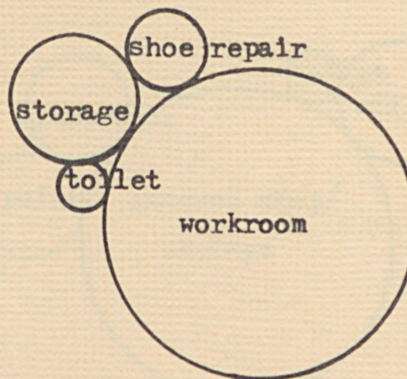
### BASIC REQUIREMENTS:

| SPACE                      | SQ.FT. | SPACE | SQ.FT. |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| SHOE REPAIR                | 100    |       |        |
| WORKROOM                   | 900    |       |        |
| CLOTHING STORAGE / RECORDS | 300    |       |        |
| TOILET (1)                 | 30     |       |        |
|                            |        |       |        |
|                            |        |       |        |

ORIENTATION: OFF THE CENTRAL LOCATION

NOTES:

### FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:





**ACF****ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY****AREA  
NO.**

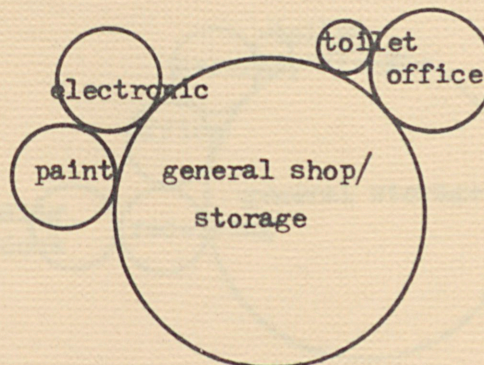
16

**AREA:****TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:**MAINTENANCE SHOPS2855 square feet**BASIC REQUIREMENTS:**

| SPACE                  | SQ.FT. | SPACE | SQ.FT. |
|------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| PAINT SHOP             | 150    |       |        |
| GENERAL SHOP / STORAGE | 2300   |       |        |
| CHIEF OF MAINT. OFFICE | 225    |       |        |
| TOILET (1)             | 30     |       |        |
| ELECTRONIC SHOP        | 150    |       |        |
|                        |        |       |        |

**ORIENTATION:** NEAR EXIT AREA

**NOTES:** COULD BE INCORPORATED INTO THE VOCATIONAL FACILITY. WOULD SERVE  
BOTH THE CRIMINALLY INSANE FACILITY AND THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.

**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**

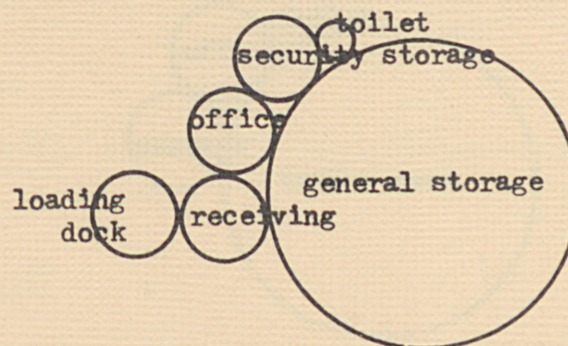


**ACF****ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY****AREA  
NO.**

17

**AREA:**WAREHOUSE**TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:**3055 square feet**BASIC REQUIREMENTS:**

| SPACE                | SQ.FT. | SPACE | SQ. FT. |
|----------------------|--------|-------|---------|
| GENERAL STORAGE AREA | 2200   |       |         |
| SECURITY STORAGE     | 200    |       |         |
| OFFICE               | 225    |       |         |
| RECEIVING            | 200    |       |         |
| LOADING DOCK         | 200    |       |         |
| TOILET (1)           | 30     |       |         |

**ORIENTATION:** NEAR EXIT AREA AND OFF CENTRAL LOCATION**NOTES:** RECEIVING AREA FOR INCOMING SHIPMENTS TO THE FACILITIES.**FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:**



# ACF

## ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

AREA  
NO. 18

AREA:

HEATING PLANT

TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE:

2325 square feet

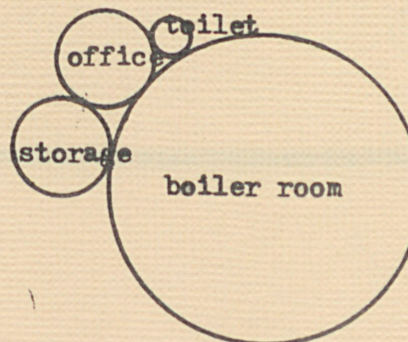
### BASIC REQUIREMENTS:

| SPACE       | SQ. FT. | SPACE | SQ. FT. |
|-------------|---------|-------|---------|
| BOILER ROOM | 2000    |       |         |
| OFFICE      | 125     |       |         |
| STORAGE     | 200     |       |         |
| TOILET (1)  | 30      |       |         |
|             |         |       |         |
|             |         |       |         |

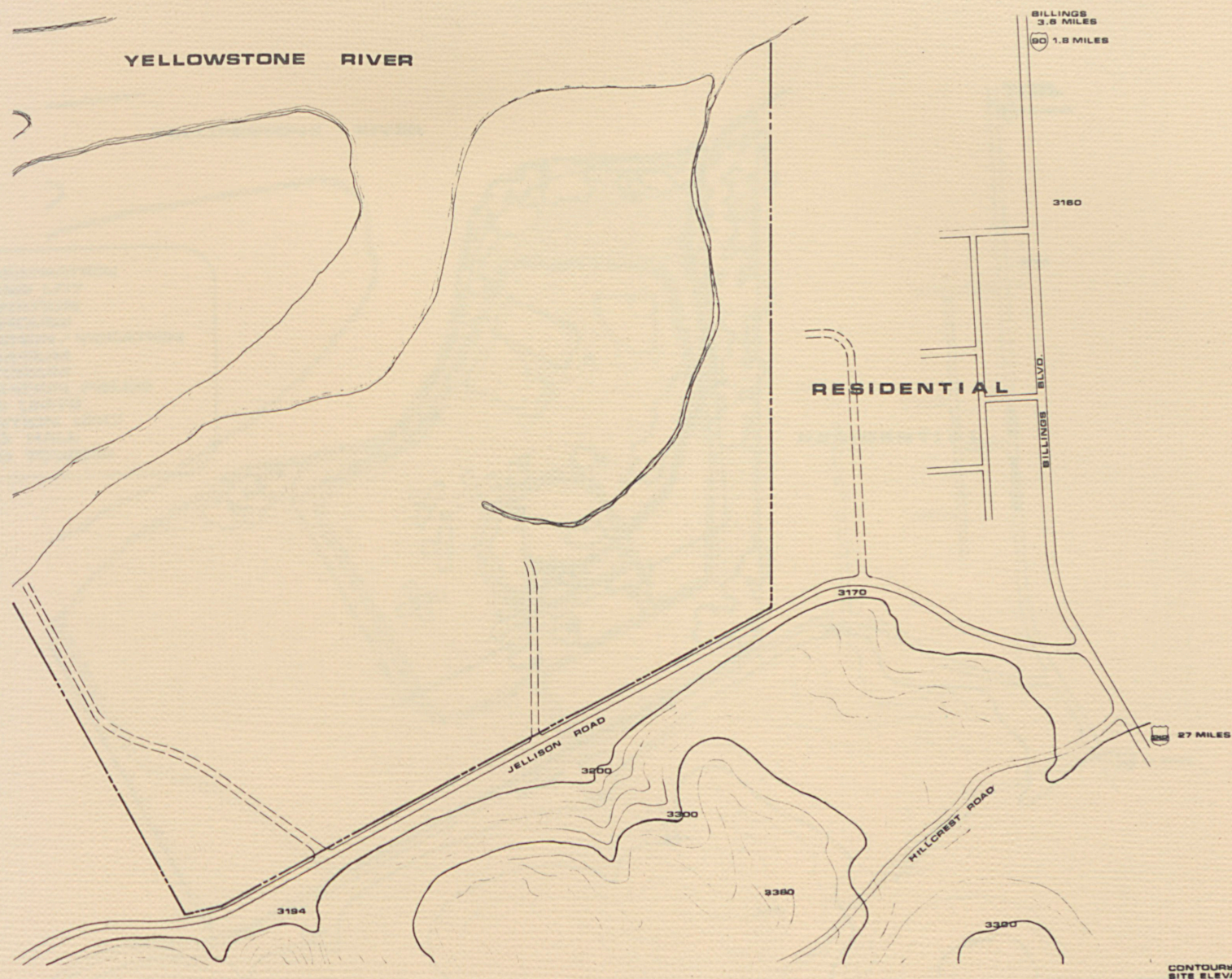
ORIENTATION: NEAR THE EXIT AREA AND OFF CENTRAL LOCATION

NOTES: HEATING PLANT FOR THE ENTIRE COMPLEX AND ADAPTABLE FOR EXPANSION  
FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE FACILITY AND FOR AIR CONDITIONING.

### FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS:



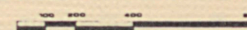




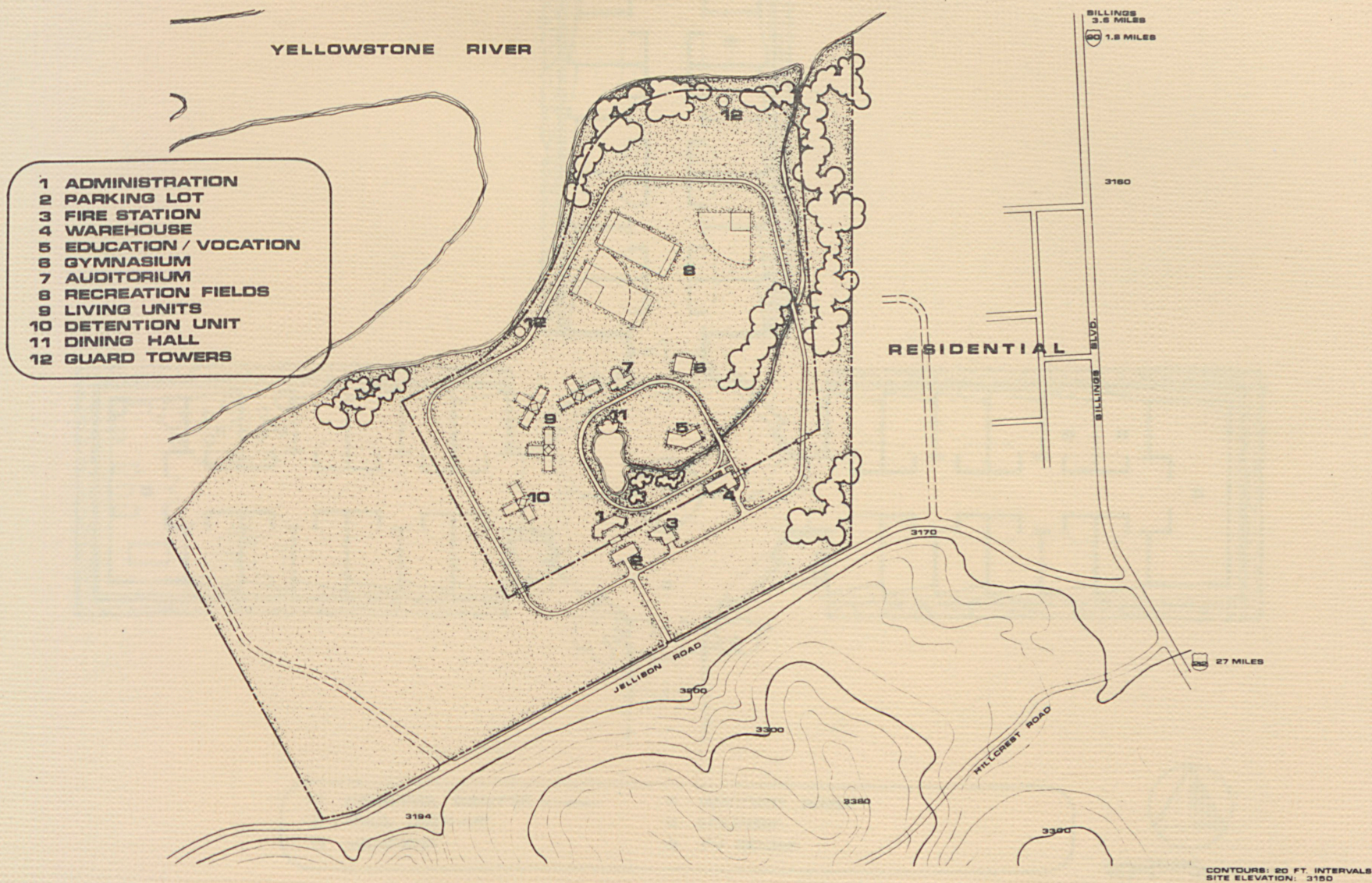
**SITE ACREAGE: 152**



**MAP OF SITE**  
BILLINGS, MONTANA



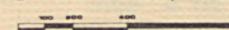




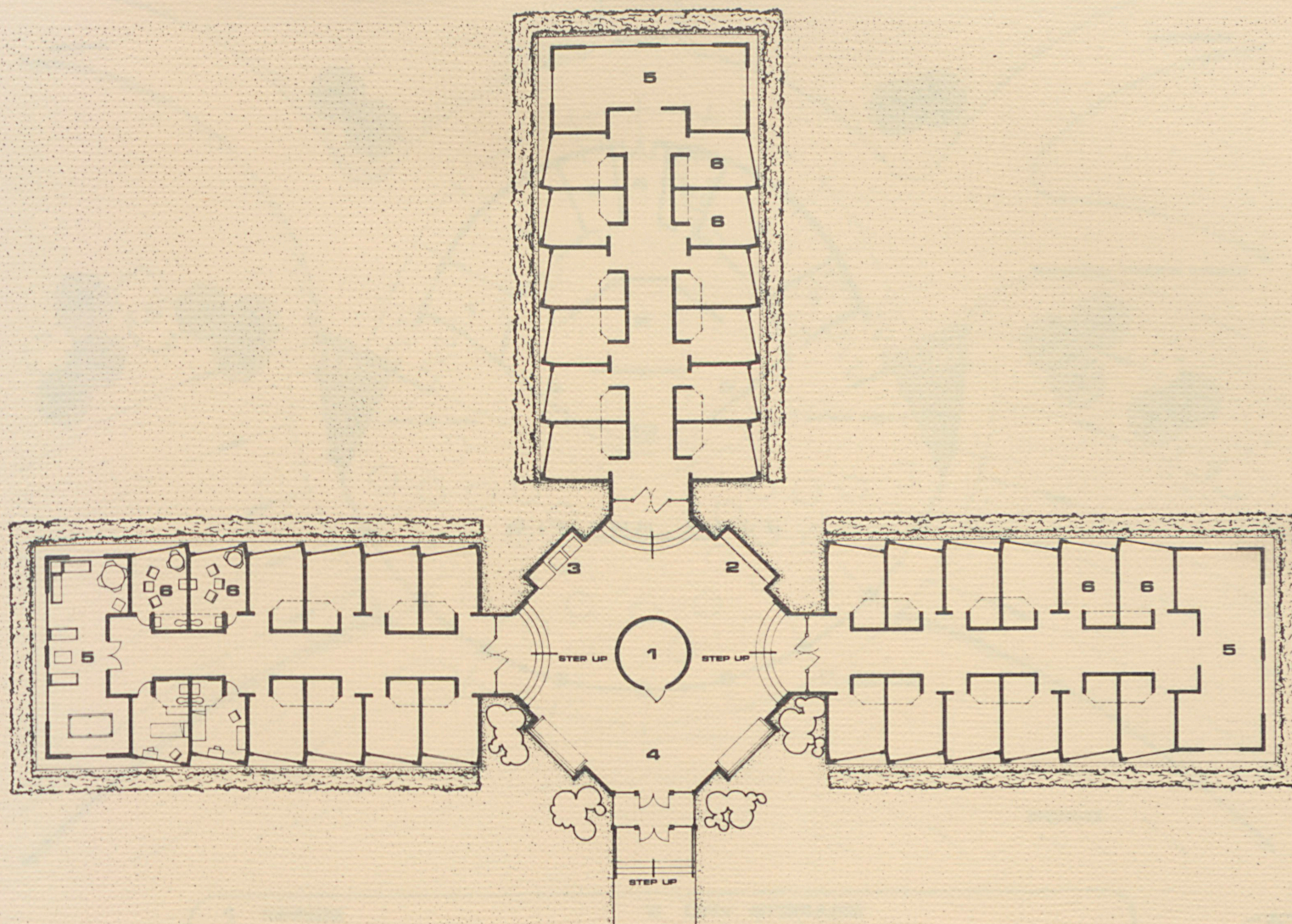
**SITE ACREAGE: 152**



**MAP OF SITE**  
**BILLINGS, MONTANA**

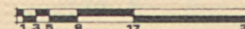






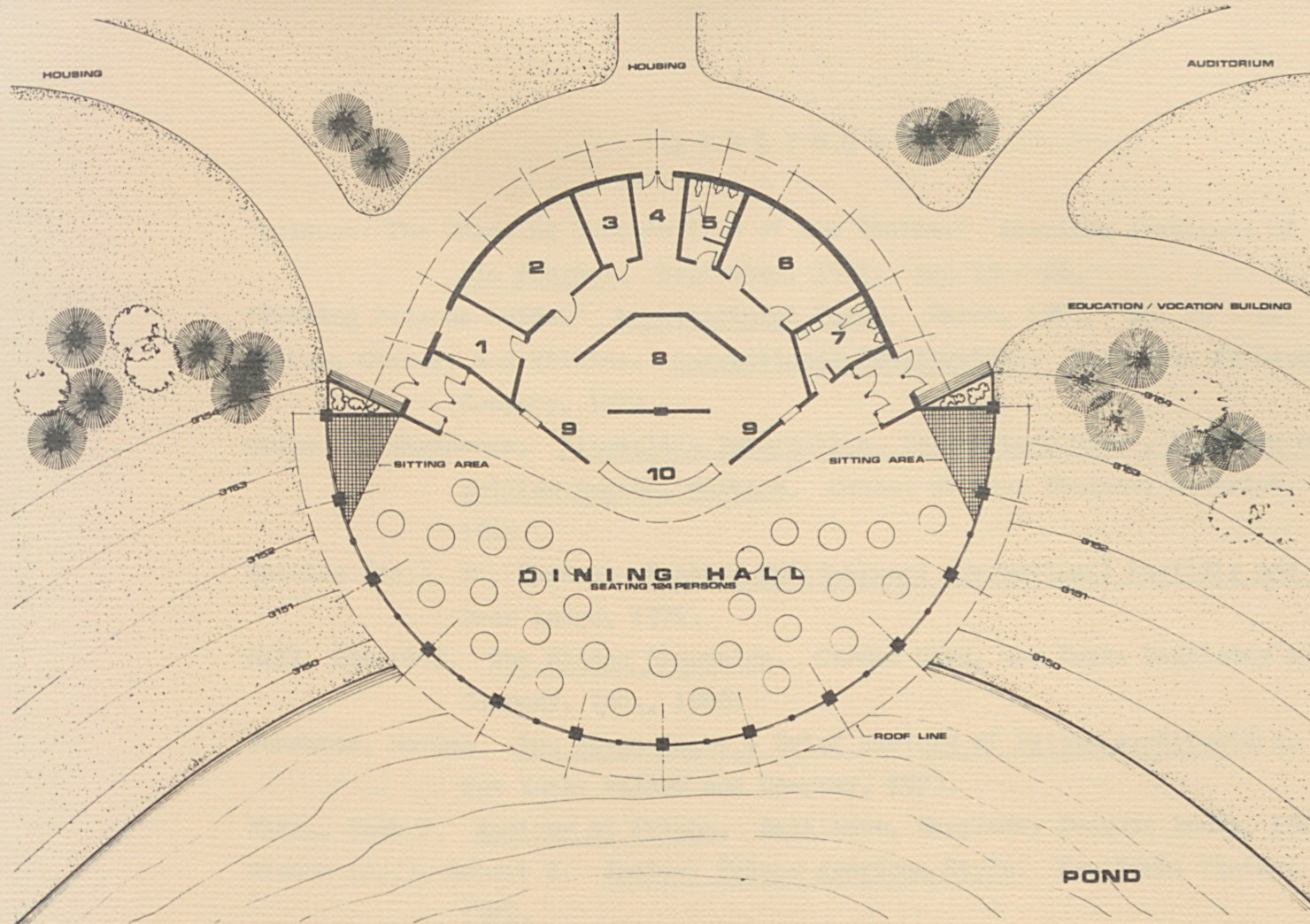
1 CONTROL CENTER (ELEVATED)  
 2 MAIL PICK-UP  
 3 VENDING

4 WAITING AREA  
 5 LOUNGE  
 6 TV ROOM

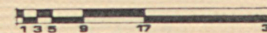


30 MAN UNIT / 10 MAN WINGS  
**TYPICAL LIVING UNIT**





- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 OFFICE               | 6 DRY STORAGE   |
| 2 WALK-IN REFRIGERATOR | 7 TOILET        |
| 3 FREEZER              | 8 KITCHEN       |
| 4 RECEIVING            | 9 DISHWASHING   |
| 5 TOILET (STAFF)       | 10 FOOD PICK-UP |



# DINING FACILITY



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