Law Enforcement and Detention Center for Asheville, Buncombe County

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law enforcement detention center

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law enforcement and detention center

for Asheville, Buncombe County

Spring 1985

A terminal project submitted to the faculty of the College of Architecture, Clemson University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE.

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The Buncombe County Sheriff's Department and the County Jail, both located within the County Courthouse in Asheville, N.C., are plagued with serious problems of overcrowding and fire safety. The Asheville Police Department facilities, on the City-County Plaza, also need major renovation. In response to these needs, studies directed towards the relocation of all three facilities into a centralized location have been undertaken.

This project is intended to begin with a study of the law enforcement and detention facilities in the Buncombe County area as related to the overall Criminal Justice System. A planning program will then be developed responsive to the current and projected needs of the system. Alternate locations for the new facility will be explored and an architectural proposal will be developed for the selected site. Masterplanning for related county needs will also be addressed in a less comprehensive manner.
asheville n.c.
Asheville is a subregional center within the urban hierarchy of the Southeast. The city serves as a governmental, financial, cultural, and medical focus for Western North Carolina. Buncombe County, with its highway, air, and rail connections, is one of the fastest growing areas in North Carolina. Nestled in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Asheville enjoys a mild climate with cool summers and temperate winters.
HISTORY: A brief history of Asheville and Buncombe County will help to show how the area has evolved into what it is today in expectation that it will further explain the Central Business District and how that relates to the proposed Law Enforcement Center.

Early Years:

Tiny settlements grew in this area within the Blue Ridge Mountains and in 1792 the County of Buncombe was created. The original county was so large that its nickname the "State of Buncombe" was well fitting. Eventually eleven counties were to emerge from the original county. In the late 18th century a small village had developed as a trading center for white settlers and the Cherokee Indians in the mountains of Western North Carolina. This village was known as Morristown. The first county courthouse was built near the intersection of Patton Avenue and Pack Square in 1793. The town was renamed Asheville in 1797 in honor of Gov. Samuel Ashe. Its location on a plateau at the confluence of the French Broad and Swannanoa Rivers aided greatly in its growth. The area became a mountain resort for low land plantation owners during the hot summer months.

Late 19th Century

With the coming of the railroad from the east and the south, Asheville was to experience great economic growth in the 1880's. Industries began to spring up taking advantage of the rivers' power potential and the rail connections. The population rose from 2,616 in 1880 to 10,235 in 1890. By this time the town had become famous for its sanitariums and luxurious hotels. It had its own newspaper, library, hospital, city-wide water system, streetcars, etc. By 1895 the Biltmore House for the Vanderbuilt family was completed. The town became a convention center as well.

Twentieth Century:

Asheville experienced a steady increase of population and construction because of its tourism and health related specialties. The area had a unique appeal to both Northerners and Southerners. The early core of the downtown developed along the north and south extensions of Main Street, Patton Avenue, along Haywood Street, and between the square and Pritchard Park. The CBD was compact in nature and not very exciting in character.

Residential neighborhoods surrounded the business district with interestingly designed multistoried houses with wide frontages and large lots. Pockets of black residential areas became associated with the more exclusive residential areas and resorts, providing servants and janitorial labor. These black neighborhoods were typically substandard when built without adequate sanitary and water facilities or access.

The slums were constructed at the lowest possible cost to keep blacks in one area close to their place of employment. While Asheville appeared to be thriving with all of the resort activity, the blight within the inner city would continue to spread thru poor planning, neglect, and segregation. Soon enough this would characterize the entire urban core.

1917- West Asheville Annexed:

In 1917 West Asheville was annexed greatly adding to the size and population of the municipality. By this time the automobile was a common mode of transportation and the face of the city was changing.
Booming Twenties:

Asheville's population grew from 28,504 in 1920 to 50,193 in 1930. Investors from Florida created the primary foundation for this boom in activity with their interest in real estate. During this decade Asheville experienced its greatest building surge. Most of the major landmarks in the downtown area were completed in this time—the appearance of the core area was greatly changed. Structures built at this time include the City/County Buildings, the Battery Park Hotel, the Pack Library, the S&W Cafeteria, the Jackson Building, and the Grove Arcade.

At this time many problems with traffic, land use controls, transportation planning, and the general development of the city were raised. Most issues were not solved or carried out despite a comprehensive city plan which had been proposed by John Nolen in 1924. The effects of ignoring such warnings would catch up with the city later.

The Depression:

The Depression hit very hard in Asheville with five of the city's banks going bankrupt. The City and County governments as well as many of the business sense of gloom and pessimism that was to hang over Asheville for the next 45 years. The weight of the Depression in Asheville was to be carried for that long. The last bonds of the depression era were not retired until 1976. The Depression convinced many Asheville residents that nothing productive was possible for their town despite the boom in the other Sun belt areas.

Thirties, Forties and Fifties:

Conditions in Asheville during the thirties and early forties were focused on survival. The population declined as did the physical condition of the downtown area.

Even with the national improvement in the quality of life with the close of WWII, Asheville and Buncombe County still lagged behind. Construction was minimal and very few improvements were made to existing streets and utilities.

In 1948 an attempt was made to stop further land abuse by adopting a zoning ordinance. The ordinance adopted however promoted the existing haphazard residential, commercial, and industrial growth rather than controlling it. Asheville was showing the abuse it had taken during the previous years. Fewer tourists were coming to Asheville which now had skyscrapers filled with air pollution and trash and river valleys. The wealthy patron of the past had given way to a more transient, modest type of traveller who preferred motels and stayed only long enough to catch a few sights before zipping off to the next scenic spot.

New Plans:

With the increased flow of Federal and State funds, Asheville was to begin the long road to recovery. Urban renewal and public housing were introduced reflecting the growing awareness of the disadvantaged minorities and urban blight.

In the 1960's tourism began to take a back seat to encouraging industry to move to the area. Although the tourism industry was not dead the allure of cheap labor and good transportation held many promises for this area. Optimism returned. Major transportation improvements were made in the sixties including the cross town expressway, several interstate highways, the new Municipal Airport etc. These improvements strengthened Asheville's economic competitiveness. Industrialization has accelerated greatly with over 70 major industrial firms locating in the area in the last 20 years.
major annexations
criminal justice system
As societies become more complex, rules for the protection of their members are established. Laws are the formalized rules dictating man's relationships with others and with the state. The two bodies of law are "Civil" and "Criminal." The civil realm deals with the relationships between private parties. This includes agreements, contracts, and disputes. Individual parties carry out any legal actions.

Criminal law is concerned with the relationships of people and society. The government carries out the legal actions. Anything considered a threat to the order and safety of society falls under this area. Crimes are committed when those laws, which are considered punishable by either the state or federal governments, are violated by members of society.

The three main bodies of criminal law are those that deal with violations against person, property, and public welfare.

These crimes range in seriousness from being a minor infraction or violation (such as a traffic citation), to being a misdemeanor or felony offense. Misdemeanors are minor offenses which may not even require a jury trial. The punishment may include a fine and/or jail. A felony is a major crime such as murder, arson, or rape for which one can receive a prison sentence or even death.

The criminal justice system's purpose is to enforce criminal laws and to reduce the possibility of situations which may lead to crime. The four divisions of the Criminal Justice System and their purposes are as follows:

1. Law Enforcement- Prevent crime and disorder; preserve community security; and protect life, property, and personal liberty.
2. Prosecution- Prepare and present cases against the accused.
3. Courts- Try suspects by establishing the "truth", decide if the suspect is innocent or guilty, and sentence those who are found guilty.
4. Corrections- Punish and rehabilitate those who have broken the law.

Some Factors Which Affect Crime:
1. Density and size of the community population.
2. Composition of population with reference to age, sex, and race.
3. Economic status of the population.
4. Stability of the population.
5. Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
6. Relationship and attitudes of law enforcement and community.
7. Administration and investigative efficiency of law enforcement.
8. Effective strength of law enforcement.
9. Standards of appointment to law enforcement.
local system profile
The law enforcement system in Buncombe County and the City of Asheville consists primarily of the Buncombe County Sheriff's Department and the Asheville Police Department. Several local municipalities, as well as state and federal agencies, utilize the jail facilities provided by the Sheriff's Department. By law, the Sheriff is ultimately the chief law enforcement officer of the entire county. The Police Department's responsibilities are confined to the city limits.
sheriff's dept.

The Buncombe County Sheriff's Department has 127 full-time sworn deputies. It is understaffed for a county of this size and population. Without the extensive aid of volunteers, the agency would not be able to provide the high quality of services that it offers to the community.

Studies of existing programs and facilities must bear the understaffing issue in mind if a workable solution is to be developed to meet the needs of the community and the department.

The Sheriff's Department is currently located in the County Courthouse. The classical courthouse was designed by Milburn and Heister of Washington D.C. in 1927. The seventeen story steel frame structure has a brick and limestone skin. As one of the largest courthouses in North Carolina, it boasts a highly decorative lobby and court room with classical plasterwork and marble balustrades.

The Sheriff's Department primarily occupies the ground level of the building. Several departments are located in the basement level as well. Accommodations are generally cramped and overtaxed for their current uses, future expansion is not an option in the existing facility.

The original Courthouse design included a jail which is still housed in the top five stories of the building. The in-house arrangement of having prisoners easily accessible to the courtrooms and to officials has worked very well. The current standards for detention facilities, however, require that extensive renovation and life safety measures be taken for its continued use. The major issue is the lack of proper exits if a fire should occur.

police dept.

The Asheville Police Department has been located within the Municipal Building since it was designed and built by Ronald Greene in 1925. The two story dark brick faced building, on the City/County Plaza, also houses the headquarters for the Asheville Fire Department. In addition to these two original activities, it housed an elaborate city market and other municipal functions. The city government functions now take place in the Art Deco styled City Building, which was designed by Douglas Ellington in 1926. The Municipal Building was designed for a police force of less than 50 people; at the present the department has swelled to approximately 200 persons.

While the existing building adequately houses the current Police functions, growth projections for the department indicate that future needs cannot be met in the current location. Considerable work must be done to raise the comfort level and energy efficiency of the building. Construction of a new facility would increase the efficiencies of layout and energy, and improve the levels of personnel comfort and the aesthetics of the working environment.
EXISTING ACTIVITIES AND SPACE ANALYSIS - SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES:

The administrative personnel coordinate activities within the sheriff's department. These activities include the tasks of organizing and managing the agency through fiscal activities and coordinating public and community relations. Fiscal activities include making budget estimates for sponsoring governmental bodies, processing budget payroll, accounting, and purchasing matters.

The administration consists of the Sheriff, his Chief Deputy, and several administrative secretaries. Their ground floor quarters are difficult for the uninformed visitor to locate. Spaces are, as typically found in the Sheriff's Department, tight! The waiting and reception area is well located in the visitor scenario, as is access to the Sheriff's office. A conference area adjacent to the Sheriff's office is used daily but is undersized. Offices are often used for the storage of evidence and recovered property as sufficient space is not available.
Along with the coordinating responsibilities, the administration is also involved with personnel/training, and planning/research. Personnel and training activities include the acquiring, preparing, motivating, and controlling of manpower. Ongoing responsibilities include the selection of future officers through establishing qualifications, recruiting, screening, examining; and providing in-service training for recruits, deputies, specialists, and volunteers. Planning activities prepare for reorganization, general crime control strategies, modernization of procedures and emergency operations. The Operations/Planning/Training area is staffed by three personnel in a remote basement location. The space allocated to these activities is far too small and removed. More storage must be provided. Adjacent to the Operations area are two inadequately sized storage areas. One is used for the storage of evidence and records while the other contains gear, uniforms, weapons, ammunition, and other supplies for deputies.
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS:

This bureau's major activities are concerned with crimes involving criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, auto theft, assault and battery, forgery, embezzlement, stolen property offenses, weapons violations, and offenses against the family and children. They pursue the continued investigation of such crimes as these, the recovery of stolen property, and the arrest of suspected or identified criminals. These officers aid in case preparations for the prosecution and may spend a great deal of time in court. They conduct the processing of crime scenes. Special investigators are allocated to narcotics, juvenile, and sexual offenses. Existing space is very limited and cramped. Privacy for interviewing suspects at work stations is non-existent in the current space. Access to interview rooms is good but more of these should be provided. Interview rooms include a table, several chairs, and a two way mirror between flanking areas for identification purposes and observation in mixed sex interviews. Facilities for line-ups are not currently provided.
Other activities within the Criminal Investigations Bureau include the polygraph, criminal analyst, records registration, a tactical team, technical investigations, crime prevention activities, and the crime stopper program. The polygraph is a test done to suspects which measures changes in normal body rhythms/patterns.

The polygraph is a test done to suspects which measures changes in normal body rhythms/patterns. Based on the changes, the polygraph determines whether a suspect is telling the truth. This activity currently occurs in the basement of the Courthouse in a closetlike space. Once again the two-way mirror is provided for observation in male/female interviews so that charges of sexual harassment may not be brought up at a future date.

The crime analyst and registration clerk are responsible for maintaining records of events within the department, the state, and the country. Records must be easily accessible to all areas of the department and to the public. Weapons registration is handled in this area. The current facility is well located but too small for future use. Computers are heavily utilized. Technical investigations processes crime scenes for fingerprints, photographs, etc. The department has two mobile crime laboratories for specialized scene work anywhere in the county.

The Crime prevention activities include setting up new community watch programs, operating the drug van, doing crime prevention shows, providing tours of the Sheriff's Department and the Jail, running programs such as school bus safety, business crime prevention, bicycle safety, and criminal justice training. This division also provides offset printing facilities for the Department's public relations work. The current facility is well sized for activities but removed from the center of activity because of its basement location. Space for the storage of community program equipment and vehicles is adjacent.
Patrol activities are perhaps the most visible to the community. Activities include conducting preliminary investigations of major or minor crime scenes upon discovery or by request, surveillance of police hazards, providing miscellaneous services to the public, and controlling crowds. Minor laws, such as those involving vagrancy, begging, loitering, and drunkenness, are enforced.

Officers attend to emergencies and minor injuries. They issue warnings and citations, make arrests, and provide the continual observation of the community to determine the need for intervention or assistance from law enforcement agencies. Patrons of 5 or 6 people work 10 hour shifts with four hour overlaps. Indications show that 15-20 deputies per shift are needed to cover the Buncombe County area. Generally deputies have their cruiser at home and go directly to their beat when they go on duty. Deputies bring suspects to the holding and booking area of the jail when they arrest someone. Reports must be filled out on all incidents.

Currently the shared office space in the basement for the shift leaders is tight and remote. Patrol information sessions for assignments and information take place here every two weeks. No space for report writing is provided in the layout. Space needs to be provided for meetings of 40 people. The patrol area is adjacent to a small weight/exercise room with a toilet and shower. This area is available for use by any deputy who wishes. The locker space and shower/restroom facilities are inadequate for the entire department.
The communications bureau acts as the nerve center of the Sheriff's Department. It operates a 24-hour dispatch service to answer radio traffic and telephone calls for assistance within the county. Communications maintains the technical equipment and machinery for the rapid transmission of information throughout the agency and with other local, state, and federal agencies. Information on all calls is entered into local and state computers. They keep records of all vehicles which are stolen, recovered, and/or stored. They receive, record, and maintain all criminal warrants for the department.

Existing spaces are extremely cramped for the number of personnel working in the area as well as for the size of the equipment. A new communications system is being called for in recent plans implemented by the county government. The present location is suitably accessible to the civil process area and a close link with patrol operation is desired.
CIVIL PROCESS:
The Civil Process Bureau receives and serves subpoenas, and supervises the civil processes which include summons, notices, orders, and citations. They execute evictions, attachments, claims, deliveries, and tax warrants. Civil process servers serve all papers within Asheville and the incorporated areas of Buncombe County. The public pay their fines to these deputies at the Civil Process counter. Seven of the staff administer and serve the courts within the 28th Judicial District of North Carolina. A minimum of one deputy is responsible to each of the 4 District Courts and two for the Superior Court. Each serves the subpoenas for their particular court. One process server works for the IV-D Agency which provides aid for dependent children.

The present layout works well but as the department grows the space becomes more inadequate. The public counter is tight for the two deputies working; space for an additional workstation is needed. Civil process deputies have desks in the existing investigations area for telephone work. The existing bureau chief’s office is small.
JAIL AND DETENTION BUREAU:
This bureau is responsible for operating, administrating, and supervising the Buncombe County Jail. The bureau's responsibilities include providing security for the top 5 floors of the Courthouse, controlling the processing, custody, and release of prisoners confined to the jail, assisting court officers with transportation of defendants awaiting court appearances, supervising emergency medical situations. They oversee prisoner visitation, operate the canteen available to prisoners for the purchase of health and comfort items, and supervise volunteer programs such as the adult basic education classes. The Jail houses pretrial defendants, misdemeanants and post trial prisoners serving up to 180 day sentences, post trial prisoners pending transfer to state or federal institutions, and those in transit. Approximately 70% of the prisoners are of pretrial status with the remaining 30% convicted. 20% of the prisoners volunteer as trusties with kitchen, laundry, maintenance work. The volunteer manpower is vital in the operation of the jail as it is typically understaffed because of insufficient funding. The average guard/prisoner ratio is 1:50 for men and 1:15 for women.
Booking/Holding Operations:
Booking/Holding is responsible for the in and out processing of all prisoners. This includes insuring proper commitment procedures, fingerprinting, photography, strip searching, jail uniform issue, personal property accounting and storage, and initial prisoner medical evaluation/classification. Prisoners transported to court for trial are moved to the booking area to dress in personal clothing. Upon return they go through the booking area to get their jail uniform again. All persons entering the jail are screened and activities in the booking area monitored with the aid of electronic audio/visual equipment. Back-up surveillance is provided by communications.

The existing photo and fingerprinting area is tight; space is needed for an additional fingerprinting machine. The breathalyzer area currently contains three stations, one more station is needed. Work stations involve three people: the breathalyzer operator, the booking/arrest officer from any agency, and the defendant. There is no specially designated space for line-ups or interviews in the booking and holding area. The office of the chief jailer is often used for interviews for lack of other space on this level. The size of the office is much too small for proper use.
Kitchen/Laundry:
The jail has its own commercial kitchen/laundry facility on the 12th floor. Three meals per day are prepared and served to prisoners in their cells with the aid of trusties. Security and staffing issues must be considered if an alternative to this form of dining is approached. The kitchen is well sized for the present population. A small food storage area is adjacent to the staff dining area. Major food storage is presently located in the basement near the service entrance. Records are also stored here for lack of space elsewhere.

The laundry facility is well sized for its 2 washers and driers. The location allows trusties to do the work with minimal supervision. No storage space for clothing, bedding, and sheets is available at this level. The laundry location is remote from the ground floor distribution point.

Medical Services:
Under the supervision of the jail physician, registered nurse, and shift medic, medical supervision is provided for prisoners 7 days a week. All prisoners are medically screened and receive physical examinations. Referrals are made as necessary. A complete medical history of each prisoner must be retained forever. Medications are given under the guidance of the medically trained personnel. Existing facilities are cramped and lack a screened examination area. In addition, neither a secure storage room nor a drug safe are currently present.
Housing:
Prisoners are classified and separated according to: sex; age (juvenile or adult); offense; legal status i.e. unsentenced, sentenced, state witness, or "week ender"; history of violent or disruptive behavior; evidence of homosexuality or vulnerability to attack; evidence of physical or mental handicap; and evidence of suicidal tendency. Currently 138 inmates can be housed in the Buncombe County Jail with women on the 11th floor, trusties on the 12th, weekenders on the 13th, and other males on the on the 14th and 15th floors.

General population cells are currently substandard in size in comparison to the present requirements of 70 s.f. Each prisoner has 35 s.f. including a bed and toilet/sink but no desk. A plumbing chase allows maintenance work without the security risks of contact for repair men and prisoners. The jailer's corridor typically surrounds blocks of 8 to 13 cells along the perimeter beside the exterior walls. Windows are large but in poor condition as far as insulation is concerned.
Only a few cells are segregated from the general population—this is inadequate. Six to eight cells should be separated by sight and sound from the general population for cases which require separation for juveniles, and special security problems. These are not isolation tanks.

A major issue of concern in the present facility is the lack of two means of egress in case of a fire or other emergency. The problems associated with the one existing stair tower include the fact that its pressurized state would be broken for the levels below as soon as it was opened from the jail levels above. The area to which prisoners would have to be evacuated would have to be the fenced in sallyport off of the booking area which is far too open for security purposes. The other alternative is to go to the roof level which is difficult to get to. Asphyxiation would cause death in this case as there is nowhere to go from here without some kind of "Superhero" rescue attempt. A solution to this problem as well as that for the rest of the Courthouse building could be looked at in this design project so that the spaces vacated by the Sheriff's Department will be able to have new use.

Recreation:
The dayroom areas consist of a 4 to 5 foot "dayroom" connecting the eight to thirteen cells in a cell block. It is actually little more than a corridor allowing very little activity other than card playing, situps and pushups, and t.v. watching. A shower is accessible at the end of the dayroom. Any new activity plans must create a minimum of supervision/security conflicts.

Visiting:
Approximately 175 visitors come to the present facility on Sundays within a two hour visitation time. Information cards are filled out in the lobby of the courthouse. Purses and other personal belongings are held while each person is escorted in groups of 2 or 3 to the proper floor after a security check. The prisoners and visitors talk through enclosed boxes with no physical contact possible. The conditions are very poor. Three conversations go on simultaneously and visibility through the glazing is not clear.
Community Resource Programs:

1. Jail Ministry- This is a special project, in existence since January of 1977, of the Asheville Buncombe Community Christian Ministry. Volunteers and chaplains engage in a variety of programs including tutoring, counselling, and befriending prisoners. They operate a paperback library and assist in Adult Education classes.

2. Adult High School Classes- This is done in conjunction with Asheville Buncombe Technical College and the ABCOM for prisoners who wish to prepare for GED's or review and go on to further studies. Classes are held twice a week in the jailers corridor on the 13th floor. Academic projects are carried out in individual cells. A variety of subjects are taught to offer technical skills, resource assistance, and self awareness/improvement.

3. Mental Health Services- Offered with the Blue Ridge Mental Health Center for mental disorders, retardation, alcoholism, and drug abuse or addiction.

4. Social Services- Offers vocational, educational, and psychological counselling, crisis intervention, and family assistance.

5. Legal Services
Includes the visitation of attorneys in interview spaces that currently are unpleasant and often insecure. Jailers should be able to see but not hear all interviews to protect those involved. A law library which is required by law to be available to prisoners is currently located on a lower floor of the Courthouse. Its present location is inconvenient and limits its use because the manpower needed to supervise the remote location just isn't available. Its location in one of the cell areas would ease security problems.
EXISTING ACTIVITIES AND
FACILITIES- ASHEVILLE POLICE
DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION:
This component provides the
direction, coordination, manage­
ment, and administrative
support for the Police Depart­
ment. Areas involved in the
Administrative field include evalua­tion, policy planning, fiscal management, future
studies, inspectional services, and internal affairs. Existing
facilities are generous but
more storage is needed. The
overall condition of the build­
ing is increasingly uncom­fort­
able for its workers.

SUPPORT BUREAU:
The Support Bureau provides
non-law enforcement services
for the city. These include
parking enforcement, animal
control, crime prevention, and
community relations. The
bureau provides support
activities such as records,
communications, property con­
trol, training, information,
etc. Existing facilities are
adequate for the present needs.
Proper access for the public
related activities is provided.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS:
The Criminal Investigations
Bureau is organized into 4
divisions: General Assignment,
Juvenile, Identification, and
**Police**

**PATROL:**
As the most visible unit of the Police Department, the uniformed officers initiate investigations by following up calls and checking out suspicious situations. Other activities include accident reporting, traffic law enforcement and creating a sense of security in the community with their presence.

The current squad roll call room is cramped and unprofessional now. It lacks the needed space for 20 desk type seats for report writing. Offices for the patrol expeditor, squad sergeants seem sufficient with the exception of inadequate storage space. Presently these activities are well located for access to patrol vehicles. The facilities lack space for interrogation and viewing.

Locker Rooms are provided on the second floor for both men and women. They are adequate in size for the time being but allowances should be made for the projected growth of the force. Toilet and shower areas need to grow as locker space does. Access to a weight and exercise room would make sense. A weight machine is currently located in the training area of the building.

**Vice/Narcotics.** Within their respective areas, investigators conduct follow up investigations of those initiated by Patrol. In some cases investigations are initiated.

The General Assignment area is cramped and does not allow privacy when conducting interviews. Other spaces function adequately for the time being.
EXISTING SHARED ACTIVITIES:

CITY/COUNTY BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION:
This independent agency is controlled by the Sheriff, the Chief of Police, the City Manager, and the County Chairman. The bureau is responsible for processing identification devices such as photographs and fingerprints so that they might be available to both agencies and the public.

RECORDS:
This bureau involves the administration, organization, and management of departmental processes, maintenance of a master name index, record files for complaints, arrests, investigation, property, identification, location and types of crime, and follow up reports.

Currently the common Identification and Records functions are located on the third floor of the Courthouse, remote from both the APD and the Sheriff's Department.

COMPUTER:
A law enforcement computer system, shared by both agencies is located in the Asheville City Building. Access is difficult and complicated.

CRIME STOPPERS:
Crime Stoppers is a program co-sponsored by the Sheriff's Department and the Police Department. It allows citizens to report information anonymously on unsolved crimes. Weekly spots are made for the radio and t.v. The space allocated currently within the Sheriff's Department is inadequate for its two workers and their files.
case studies
This case study represents an example of a joint facility for the Sheriff's Department and Police Department; it also includes the county detention facility which is run by a separate agency. The horizontal solution minimizes the number of personnel required to man the facility. The facility has a successful consolidation of common functions including an identification division, the records division, crime laboratory, and the training division. These activities as well as the intermixed location of the two law enforcement agencies has greatly increased the interagency communications. The entry sequence for the public is well organized with the visitor approaching from the north parking area, through a landscaped plaza which will also serve a planned courts complex. Upon entering the lobby an information/control desk is well defined and located. Access to the detention facility is good and has considered security as a major issue. The atmosphere is not overpowering nor institutional. The entry point for staff, service, and detainees is from the south providing more security. The intake sallyport for detainees occurs in a well protected court at the rear. The control desk for the detention area has visual contact with this area and many of the areas necessary for the safe operation of the center. Public access to the law enforcement area from the information/control desk is confusing in approach and the location of specific activities is difficult.
This case study combines the full range of criminal justice activities on a restricted urban site which links to an existing courthouse building. The major issues considered in the design were the inadequate correctional facilities, undermanned law enforcement agencies, and the inefficiencies of having to transport prisoners to and from remote court facilities. A bridge between the old and the new buildings is used to transport those awaiting court appearances. Bold imagery presents itself to the community in the new structure’s attempt to preserve its own identity while remaining smaller in scale than its old neighbor. The new building is compatible in color and texture with the existing building and further unified with landscaping. Activities included in the program are the following: sheriff’s office, police quarters, courts, prosecuting attorney’s office, and separate jails for men, women, and juveniles. The facility provides space for educational and rehabilitative programs which had not existed before in the area. Some functions such as record keeping and data processing have been consolidated towards a more efficient operation of the complex while many of the departments remained widely separated. The theme of consolidation wasn’t carried throughout. Identification of the public entry is confusing for the uninformed visitor. A strong entry should be developed to clearly define the area. The prisoner intake occurs below grade with booking facilities located on the second floor. This separation creates safety problems. The control room can observe the sallyport only through closed circuit television. This control area does not supervise public or visiting areas either. This creates major difficulties in times of staff shortages.
Ramsey County Adult Detention Center
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Chosen for its vertical solution of the issues involved in a detention facility, this building has a unique approach to its challenging site. The center is located at the corner of two busy streets in St. Paul's central business district. From the street level the center presents itself as only a rooftop plaza. The areas below however face directly out over the Mississippi River. The waterfront is significantly added to by the building's strong interpretation of the site's natural bluff formation into vertical folded elements. The facility is linked to the nearby courthouse through an underground tunnel. Public activities are housed on the upper levels of the complex while prisoners are housed on the lower levels. Intake activities occur from the waterfront level. Prisoner housing is characterized with clusters of rooms on the river side of the building with access to two story multipurpose rooms.
Police Memorial Building
Jacksonville, Florida
William Morgan

The major concept of this design is to integrate a law enforcement agency with a public park; through this two part use of the site the architect hoped to establish a new and humane image. The monumental building seems to have symbolic value beyond the day to day purpose of its existence.

It has been suggested that the building becomes an image of civic responsibility. Police functions are located on two levels organized around two interior courtyards. One of these centers around public related activities while the other is focused on internal functions including the sheriff's department, police department, and detention center. These two courts are connected with a two story gallery. This gallery space is instrumental in achieving a sense of place and orientation for the users of the facility.

The smaller public court is located near the main entry with activities such as public services, records, and facilities for public transactions such as paying for parking tickets adjacent. Parking and mechanical spaces are located below grade and will provide space for future expansion. The exterior is a complicated series of volumes which create a stepped landscaped plaza on the roof. The exterior walls are poured in place concrete with a fluted bush hammered finish and smooth concrete bands at the floor levels.
central city
Pedestrian activities which occur primarily during the business hours are located along these corridors to and from the nodes of activity.

Pritchard Park acts as the transportation center for the city busses. The setting is a pleasant urban park. Easy access is possible to the inter-city bus station located within two blocks.

Major north-south vehicular traffic is handled by Broadway/Biltmore Avenues and South Charlotte Street. College Street and Patton Avenue carry most of the east-west movement.
The shape that the City of Asheville has taken reflects its generators. Several historical tall structures add variety to the typical urban fabric consisting of 2-4 story buildings. The street layout responds to the history and hilly nature of the area.
1. Primarily public land including the city and county government buildings and parking. Potential for expansion to the south and east.
2. Low rise retail, wholesale, and service commercial.
3. Central focus for the downtown with several public spaces as well as commercial, office, community, financial, and retail activities.
4. Area marked with several large institutional buildings and their parking. Potential for retail and institutional expansion.
5. Sector with a mix of institutional, commercial, transportation, auto services, and light industrial. Large amounts of surface parking.
6. Concentration of churches with pleasant green spaces.
7. Retail, service, and entertainment for the black community. Slated for revitalization due to its location and high amount of pedestrian activity.
8. Inner ring, which was primarily residential but now contains a mix of deteriorating and quality housing, service commercial, wholesale, office, institutional, light industrial, and vacant land.

The central city can be broken into seven sectors of land use. They are as follows:

The area to the east of the map is partially suburban office use along College Street and the remaining area is urban renewal residential.
CHARACTER:

The texture of the downtown core today is very much the same as it was at this boom time. Several new structures have been constructed and urban renewal projects have greatly altered the northeastern edge of the area. Changes have been within the scale and spatial characteristics set up by the earlier streetcar days. The changes in the core include the construction of three major bank buildings between Pritchard Park and Pack Square, a new civic center and library done in the seventies located on Haywood Street, a 7 story parking lot constructed by the municipal government, etc. The changes created by the 45 acre urban renewal site on the northeast periphery of the downtown include two major hotels, numerous office buildings and several institutions. This zone of low density activity resembles a suburban office park and marks the end of the downtown.

There has been a recent interest in restoring and rehabilitating the historic structures in the downtown area. Attempts to bring more retail and office activity have had mixed results but seem to be having an overall positive affect. Streetscape improvements are being done all over the core area- the downtown becomes more and more attractive with the efforts of individuals and the city.
Revitalization plans for downtown Asheville include creating a perimeter loop to help reduce the through traffic in the central core. Streets involved include Hilliard Avenue, linking Patton Avenue and Charlotte Street, and Hiawassee Street, in the development of a corridor to the north of the core.

Plans to improve parking opportunities for visitors, shoppers and employees in the downtown area are included. More people oriented spaces will be created and utilized to link activities and buildings so that the pedestrian will be free from the noise and fumes of vehicles.

Extensive street planting, consistent with what is currently being done, will be carried throughout the downtown to carry the theme "Cool Green Asheville" further. Infill construction and redevelopment projects will be carefully planned to add to the spirit of the city.
facility location
SELECTION CRITERIA:
The following criteria have been developed by the National Institute of Corrections and the National Sheriff's Association. They are designed to aid in the selection of a site that will be cost effective and mutually beneficial to the law enforcement agencies and the community.

1. Proximity to Courthouse and Law Enforcement agencies within the area: For pretrial cases there is the frequent movement between the courthouse and the detention facility. Close proximity of these functions aids in the economics of manpower especially for follow up investigators, crime lab personnel, and evidence personnel who spend a great deal of time in court. The risk of escape is reduced with smaller travel distances. To cut down on personnel demands, a pedestrian link should not exceed 800 feet.

2. Land Ownership: To reduce initial costs land utilized should be currently owned by the county/city.

3. Proximity to arterial highway: For easy access the facility should not be more than one half of a mile from a major traffic artery. Law enforcement agencies create a great deal of traffic on a regular basis; provide ingress and egress for the vehicles without traffic conflicts.

4. Opportunity for future expansion: The site must allow for potential growth considering the county/city growth.

5. Availability of Services: A facility should be near the social services, hospitals, and the fire department. There should also be existing utility and sewer lines.

6. Centrality to staff and visitors: The facility should be located in an area that is not remote to its users.

7. Neighborhood Acceptance: A new facility should not disturb existing land use patterns; it should not make enemies because of its location.

8. Topography and Soil considerations: The site should not be in a flood prone area, and the soil should be of a type that drains sufficiently.
Site proposals

ALTERNATE SITES:
The general area under consideration for the location of the new City/County Law Enforcement Center is the land surrounding the City Building and the Courthouse which is owned by the city or county governments. Masterplanning for this area in terms of additional governmental needs and the provision of parking will be completed as part of the project.
SITE A: This triangular shaped site is located between Valley Street and the New South Charlotte Street Extension. The land is currently owned by the county and includes an existing warehouse complex which recently housed a national moving and storage company. A study has been completed exploring the possibility of converting the facility into a new jail. Not enough space is available to efficiently house all of the programmed activities. The warehouse is adaptable enough for rehabilitation with its large unencumbered spaces, but perhaps not as a law enforcement center/jail because of the extensive changes that would be required. The building itself has only one attractive elevation while the other faces are rough and jagged displaying the stepped floor levels within. Major problems occur in respect to accessibility to the courthouse and major roads. Direct access to the courthouse would not be simple. Valley Street is basically a dead end route with complicated connections back to South Charlotte Street beyond the southern point of the site. A more direct connection with South Charlotte Street along the east perimeter of the site would be difficult because of the radical elevation changes in the topography but major infill operations could remedy this situation.
SITE B: This site is between Valley Street and Marjorie Street. To the west the site is bounded by the existing governmental buildings. Presently located on the site along with some city and county employee parking is a single story structure inadequately housing the Buncombe County Planning Department, Public Works, Records Management, and Sewer Department. This site offers the possibility of a direct link to the courthouse building for access to the courts and magistrates. If this site is chosen a solution to the courthouse's serious fire escape problem may be incorporated in the facility design. This location could be a method to link together the existing governmental activities within the immediate area. Traffic patterns on and around the site utilize the easy access to College Street and South Charlotte Street. With such a site the building would have to address the public approach created from the City/County Plaza as well as create a solution to the steep grade changes.
SITE C: This site is located to the south of Patton Avenue and Marjorie Street between Pack Square and the City/County Plaza. This site could include the building/land occupied by the Asheville Police Department and the Fire Department, and extend east between Marjorie and Eagle Streets to Davidson Street. Visibility from the green spaces will be a major factor in this location. Access to Patton Avenue, College Street and Charlotte Street is good and without complications. The site is remote from the Courthouse facilities but within the 800 foot travel distance mentioned in the site criteria. A tunnel could link the facilities with little disturbance in public activities on the plaza. Plans are in the works for a revitalization project for the block to the immediate west of the site. The major thrust of the project is the renovation of an existing movie theater into a performing arts center. The plan also includes 140,000 square feet of commercial and office functions as well as providing a parking garage which will provide 320 spaces, covering only one half of its parking needs. The success of such an undertaking may be hindered with an attempt to locate a law enforcement center/detention facility so near by.
Site B was eventually chosen through its compliance with several of the facility location criteria:

1) Proximity to the courthouse could allow a direct link between the jail and the courts.
2) The land is owned by the city and county so that a joint proposal is possible.
3) Street access to College and Charlotte Streets is possible through Valley Street.
4) Expansion would be possible.
5) Well drained site
6) Nice views of Beaucatcher Mountain and the other government buildings.
7) Possibility of City/County plaza extension; axis from the monument in Pack Square.
8) High visibility from the east.
9) Possibility of using site with others to form government core for city.

The site also presents several challenges which include its minimal exposure from the City/County Plaza, the strong edge or backside effect of the two existing buildings, and the large elevation changes experienced over the site.
**Program Summary**

FOR DETAILED PROGRAM SEE APPENDIX A.

**NET PROGRAM SUMMARY:**

**Sheriff's Dept.**
- Administration: 2,750 sf
- Crim. Invest.: 8,200
- Civil Proc.: 1,000
- Communicat.: 1,300
- Patrol: 1,400

**Police Dept.**
- Administration: 2,200 sf
- Crim. Invest.: 6,700
- Support: 6,400
- Patrol: 1,900

**Shared**
- Lobby/Info: 900 sf
- Lockers: 4,000
- Exercise: 1,400
- Gymnasium: 5,000
- ID Bureau: 2,000
- Communicat.: 2,000
- Training: 1,200
- Rifle Range: 8,000
- Parking- L.E.: 300 cars
- Parking- Public: 200 cars

**Detention Facility**
- Housing- Male: 60,000 sf
- Housing- Female: 16,000
- Booking: 2,500
- Kitchen/Laundry: 6,000
- Activities/Rec: 2,000
- Administration: 2,000
- Medical: 1,000

**Total**
186,000 sf

**Gross (20% mech/circ)**
225,000 sf
design proposal
A Law Enforcement and Detention Center

for Asheville, Buncombe County
Spring '85 Rebecca M. Wiegman
SECTION C - LOBBY PERSPECTIVE
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Buncombe County Jail Policy and Procedures Manual, Buncombe County Sheriff's Department.


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Muldrow, Charles S., Horry County Detention Center, Spring 1984.

Penney, Thompson, E., A Regional Correctional and Intake Service Center- Upper Savannah Region, May 1974.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department: Administration</th>
<th>Activity/Relationships</th>
<th>Special Needs</th>
<th>Existing Area</th>
<th>Projected Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Lobby</td>
<td></td>
<td>act as control point/information desk to provide clear access to public related activities.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Sheriff - Head Administrator</td>
<td></td>
<td>office: needs suitable image for public easy access to secretary + waiting access to all other sheriff's dept. activities.</td>
<td>200 s.f.</td>
<td>250 s.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>conference: adjacent to sheriff's office w/ capability of use by deputy/chief and others.</td>
<td>125 s.f.</td>
<td>300 s.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>library: space for legal + technical reference materials to double as private conf. room?</td>
<td>0 s.f.</td>
<td>150 s.f.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Department: ADMINISTRATION

### Activity/Relationships

- **Chief Deputy**: assistant to sheriff
- **Secretaries**: sheriff, chief deputy, storage
- **Chief Deputy**: storage, training areas
- **Operations, Personnel, Planning + Training**: entire dept.

### Special Needs

- Need easy access to all parts of the Sheriff's Dept.
- Work: easy access to sheriff + chief deputy
- Waiting: under secretaries observation
- Storage: for current admin. files
- Work stations:
- Storage: budget, personnel, property, operational files

### Existing Area vs. Projected Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Existing Area</th>
<th>Projected Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>200 s.f.</td>
<td>250 s.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting</td>
<td>70 s.f.</td>
<td>150 s.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>0 s.f.</td>
<td>150 s.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td>264 s.f.</td>
<td>350 s.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>550 s.f.</td>
<td>550 s.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 people)</td>
<td>(4 people?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Department: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Activity/Relationships

- CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION CHIEF
  - secretarial criminal analyst
  - chief
  - all investigative divisions

- SECRETARIAL/RECEPTION
  - criminal analyst
  - criminal investigators

- Public officers
  - records

- CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS
  - patrol
  - records

- secret, receipt, criminal
  - jail
  - courts

Special Needs

see breakdown.

Existing Area

- 150 s.f.

Projected Area

- 432 s.f.
  - includes 840' records/storage/ xerox, computer.

- 550 s.f.

- 1000 s.f. for 23 people.
  - includes 2 interview rooms 75 s.f. each + 1 private office 150 s.f.

- 1900 s.f. work space
  - 5 interview rooms 75 s.f. each + 1 private office 150 s.f.
Department: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Activity/Relationships

- CRIME PREVENTION
  - Community
  - C.P.

- CRIME SToppers
  - Community
  - Crime Stoppers
  - Criminal Investigations

- RESTROOMS

- BREAK AREA

Special Needs

- Storage for community work vehicles.
- Most work done by telephone; provide storage space.
- Need space for interviewing cases, officers, and media representatives.
- Need an area for previewing video spots.
- Facilities for males and females.
- Views, change of environment shared w/other adjacent divisions.

Existing Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>550 ft²</th>
<th>includes printing press + storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150 s.f. storage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 s.f. printing area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projected Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>75 s.f.</th>
<th>150 s.f.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300 s.f.</td>
<td>300 s.f.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Department: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

Activity/Relationships

- Criminal investigators (4)
- Narcotics/vice investigators (2)
- Juvenile investigators (2)
- Technical investigators (2)
- Tactical team (2)
- Interview rooms
- Polygraph
- Property room
- Administration
- Patrol
- Investigations

Special Needs

Each investigator needs a desk, chair, file cabinet, and chair for interviews with a partial divider separating individual spaces for privacy from circulation, etc. Other conversations, etc.

Provide areas for observation of interviews:
- Contains - table, several chairs, etc.
- Need space for line-ups.
- Sensitive equipment requires special case.
- Provide 2 rooms w/ viewing mirror between doubles as interview rooms.
- Security issues - access limited by law.
- Must be able to provide range of environments - i.e. refrigeration, bio humidity, etc.
- Storage for evidence, recovered property, etc.
- Storage for standard + emergency equipment.
- "C" - specially designated

Existing Area | Projected Area
---|---

| 900 sf. | 300 sf. |
| 300 sf. | 300 sf. |
| 300 sf. | 2000 sf. |

Total of 3900 sf
Department: CIVIL PROCESS

Activity/Relationships

- PUBLIC COUNTER
  - Public
  - Patrol
  - Process servers

- CHIEF'S OFFICE
  - Counter
  - Office
  - Process servers

- PROCESS SERVERS
  - Counter

Special Needs

- Easy access for public during "office hours" and patrol at all times.
- Support 2 work stations w/ expansion for 3 or 4.
- Do a lot of work by phone.
- Need work stations with dividers to limit conversations to the two parties involved.

Existing Area

- 150 s.f.
- 80 s.f.
- 280 s.f.

Projected Area

- 220 s.f.
- 150 s.f.
- 450 s.f.

 Includes some storage.
Department: Communications

Activity/Relationships

- CHIEF'S OFFICE
  - Communic ICON
  - Office

- COMMUNICATIONS AREA
  - Patrol
  - Office

Special Needs

- Computers requiring controlled environmental conditions.
- Radio consoles/telephone calls logged and dispatched.
- Doubles as operations center for patrol.
- Need space for desks, data equip., files, communications equip.
- Back up security for booking area, jail.

Existing Area

- 150 s.f. but shares space, computers, alarm systems for banks, etc.

Projected Area

- 250 s.f.
- 1000 s.f. combined w/ APD
Department: PATROL
Activity/Relationships

- Patrol Chief
  - Patrol Operations
  - Office
  - Squad Leaders

- Squad Leaders (4)
  - Patrol Operations

- Patrol Briefing
  - Briefing
  - Conf.

- Patrol Operations

- Lockers

- Restroom/Shower

- Exercise

Special Needs

- Personnel training
  - Need space for ±50 people w/ 5-6 desks for report writing
  - To double as training room
  - Conf. for special projects etc.

- Control 15-20 people/shift
  - (Currently 5-6)

- Share with APD?

Existing Area:
- 0
- 150 s.f.

Projected Area:
- 250 s.f.
- 360 s.f.
- 500 s.f.
  + 120 s.f.
  Conf. area

- 0
- 0
- 500 s.f.

See shared functions.
### Department: Administration

**Activity/Relationships**

- **Chief of Police**
  - Public
  - Secretary
  - Confer.

- **Assistant Chief of Police/Planner**
  - Secretary
  - Chief
  - Assistant Chief
  - Planner

- **Secretary**
  - Chief
  - Assistant Chief

- **Conference**
  - Secretary
  - Conference

**Special Needs**

- Act as reception/waiting too.

### Existing Area

- 288 s.f.
- 150 s.f. conf.

### Projected Area

- 250 s.f.
- 20250 s.f.
- 288 s.f.
- 96 s.f.
- 150 s.f. stor.
- 150 s.f. wait.
- 288 s.f.
- 300 s.f.
# Criminal Investigations Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity/Relationships</th>
<th>Special Needs</th>
<th>Existing Area</th>
<th>Projected Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECEPTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>150 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DETECTIVE WORKROOM</td>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1960 total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 General Assignment</td>
<td></td>
<td>550 (12)</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Juvenile</td>
<td></td>
<td>280 (4)</td>
<td>4400 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 secretaries</td>
<td></td>
<td>294 (2)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VICE/ NARCOTICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>412 B (6 peple)</td>
<td>total - 1200B'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 sgt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>150 B</td>
<td>900 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Detect.</td>
<td></td>
<td>140 B</td>
<td>1500 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 secretary</td>
<td></td>
<td>140 B</td>
<td>300 B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I.D. OFFICE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUPERVISORS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>466 Lt. 168</td>
<td>250 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capt. 154</td>
<td>350 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maj. 144</td>
<td>150 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LINE UP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>0'</td>
<td>250 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTERROGATION x 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>7 x10 - observation between areas</strong></td>
<td>42 + 80</td>
<td>350 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POLYGRAPH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>150 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONFERENCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>500 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STORAGE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>110</td>
<td>200 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESTROOMS/BREAK</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150/150 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EQUIP ROOM</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200 0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department: SUPPORT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity/Relationships</td>
<td>Special Needs</td>
<td>Existing Area</td>
<td>Projected Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ BUREAU COMMANDER + ASSIST. COMMANDER</td>
<td>288 + 246 sq ft</td>
<td>2 x 200 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ UNIT SECRETARIES</td>
<td>308 sq ft</td>
<td>450 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ RECORDS (COMPUTER)</td>
<td>784 sq ft</td>
<td>750 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Information Desk (shared)</td>
<td>252 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Communications Room (see shared)</td>
<td>784 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communic. Supervis</td>
<td>260 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assist. Supervisor</td>
<td>260 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ PROPERTY ROOM/Property Control Office</td>
<td>1242</td>
<td>2000 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ TRAINING - (shared areas see shared program)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training room Gymnasium? Firing range Lockers Restroom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>provide easy access for public 9-5 pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5x26 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>450 sq ft</td>
<td>300 sq ft</td>
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(AR5 includes exercise currently) 300 sq ft
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department: SUPPORT</th>
<th>Activity/Relationships</th>
<th>Special Needs</th>
<th>Existing Area</th>
<th>Projected Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMMUNITY RELATIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td>252</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td></td>
<td>storage</td>
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<td>180</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td></td>
<td>office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tactical Crime Analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td>320</td>
<td>450</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Storage</td>
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<td>Special Needs</td>
<td>Existing Area</td>
<td>Projected Area</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Squad Roll Call Room</td>
<td>Special needs space for 20-25 desk type seats for briefing + report writing, provide 2 desks, 2 phones, chairs + supply cabinet.</td>
<td>180 sq ft</td>
<td>360 sq ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Special needs coordinates patrol duties.</td>
<td>180 sq ft</td>
<td>180 sq ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interrogation/Viewing</td>
<td>Special needs allow observation between rooms</td>
<td>0 sq ft</td>
<td>4 x 70 = 280 sq ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Special needs</td>
<td>162 sq ft</td>
<td>180 sq ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Squad Sergeants (10 share)</td>
<td></td>
<td>180 sq ft</td>
<td>180 sq ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td></td>
<td>180 sq ft</td>
<td>180 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td></td>
<td>180 sq ft</td>
<td>180 sq ft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td></td>
<td>330 sq ft (w/secretary)</td>
<td>200 sq ft + 150 sq ft</td>
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<td>Activity/Relationships</td>
<td>Special Needs</td>
<td>Existing Area</td>
<td>Projected Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intake Drive In Area</td>
<td>- provide visual surveillance from control area.</td>
<td>exterior now</td>
<td>1500 ft²</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- locate before entering bldg - no guns within booking area.</td>
<td>120 ft²</td>
<td>120 ft²</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun Drop</td>
<td>- 2 sets of doors/security search area.</td>
<td>120 ft²</td>
<td>120 ft²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sally Port</td>
<td>- separation point for female prisoners.</td>
<td>230 ft²</td>
<td>250 ft²</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booking Holding</td>
<td>- Access from Drive area</td>
<td>150 ft²</td>
<td>250 ft²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booking Control</td>
<td>- Eyes of whole operation - electronic equip'</td>
<td>170 ft²</td>
<td>170 ft²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- include toilet.</td>
<td>0 ft²</td>
<td>150 ft²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- visual access from control area</td>
<td>0 ft²</td>
<td>150 ft²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Areas for drunk tank, new prisoners &amp; those awaiting trial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intake Screening:</td>
<td>Provide 2 f.p. stations + photo (access to I.D. bureau for developing)</td>
<td>140 ft²</td>
<td>160 ft²</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fingerprinting/Photo</td>
<td>4 stations.</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>250 ft²</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breathalyzer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity/Relationships</td>
<td>Special Needs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Screening</td>
<td>locate early in booking process - medical check for fitness - flexibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview x 3</td>
<td>flexibility. at least one with observation possible - chairs/desks.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magistrate/Interview</td>
<td>space for personal property taken from prisoners - stored in boxes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Property Storage</td>
<td>adjacent to laundry facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing Storage/Bedding</td>
<td>privacy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change/Toilet/Shower/Delouse</td>
<td>access to jail/booking.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Area</th>
<th>Projected Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70 ft</td>
<td>70 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jailadmin</td>
<td>3 x 70 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 ft (unused)</td>
<td>100 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104 ft</td>
<td>250 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 x 210 = 5040 ft</td>
<td>700 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 ft</td>
<td>70 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 ft (used as interview)</td>
<td>150 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 ft</td>
<td>600 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 ft</td>
<td>600 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department: JAIL</td>
<td>Special Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity/Relationships</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ MEDICAL:</td>
<td>privacy/security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination Area</td>
<td>work space for 3 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desk Area, physician, 2 nurses (projected)</td>
<td>SECURITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Storage</td>
<td>option: mess hall?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Safe</td>
<td>small group settings in dayrooms?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Storage</td>
<td>access to service deliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet/Shower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ DINING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ KITCHEN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Storage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Kitchen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
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</table>
### Department: Jail

#### Activity/Relationships

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ LAUNDRY</td>
<td><strong>Special Needs</strong></td>
<td>Existing Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>. Access to distrib point - booking. Security for trusty's work.</td>
<td>1344 ( sq' )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>see clothing storage &amp; bedding.</td>
<td>- 0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Exercise/Recreation</td>
<td>separate visually from each other indoor / outdoor</td>
<td>- 0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td></td>
<td>- 0- within jail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>secured access so that a prisoner may be left unattended.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Law Library</td>
<td>flexible space - use as meeting / indoor rec. room.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Library</td>
<td></td>
<td>130 ( sq' )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Education</td>
<td>flexible space - multipurpose. desks - blackboard - audio / visual capabilities.</td>
<td>320 ( sq' )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Department: JAIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity/Relationships</th>
<th>Special Needs</th>
<th>Existing Area</th>
<th>Projected Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing:</strong> 215 initial, expand in increments of 50</td>
<td>3500 ft²/inmate</td>
<td>35 ft²/cell</td>
<td>70,500 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEN - 170 cells block area</td>
<td>400 ft²/inmate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 segregated cells</td>
<td>70 ft²/cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 sentenced cells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 pretrial cells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 trusty cells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayrooms (can include activity areas!)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>± 10% square footage, secure areas for plumbing/mech. chases.</td>
<td></td>
<td>6000 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation</td>
<td>± 10% includes prisoner &amp; jailer circulation</td>
<td></td>
<td>+6000 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview x 8</td>
<td>70 ft² each - observation possible</td>
<td></td>
<td>5600 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department: JAIL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Needs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>Projected Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOMEN - cells for 4</td>
<td>8350 ft²/inmate</td>
<td>15750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 segregated (holding) areas too.</td>
<td></td>
<td>420</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 sentenced cells</td>
<td></td>
<td>1050</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 pretrial showers</td>
<td></td>
<td>2660</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dayrooms</td>
<td></td>
<td>{</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Showers/Changing</td>
<td>8420 ft²</td>
<td>8420 ft²</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Storage</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Visiting</td>
<td>120 ft²</td>
<td>200 ft²</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td></td>
<td>1600 ft²</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation</td>
<td></td>
<td>+1600 ft²</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interview x3</td>
<td></td>
<td>210 ft²</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>prisoner + jailer's circulation</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Department:

Activity/Relationships

- Parking: open secure
- Visitor Info Center/Looby
- I.D. Bureau/Records
- Communications
- Computer Services

Special Needs:
- For law enforcement vehicles - security area
- For visitors to I.E. Center
- For others
  - 500-800 cars
  - Multi level!

Existing Area

- 150,000 - 240,000 s.f.

Projected Area

- 252 APD.
- 320 ft
- 2400 s.f.
- 1600 s.f.
- APD., BCSD.
- 784 + 300
- 1000 s.f.

APP. 288

Supervisors: 2 e 150s
Department: Activity/Relationships

- Training Area
  - App training offices
  - Sheriffs training offices
  - Public
- Lockers/Shower etc.
  - Men
  - Women
- Exercise
  - Weights
  - Gymnasium
- Rifle Range

Special Needs

- Should be flexible enough for use by outside groups, NWJCEF, functions, community programs need access to training offices (separately)
- Access to both agencies - expansion
  - B.G.S.D.
  - APD
- Access to locker rooms

Existing Area

- APP. 1040

Projected Area

- 1040 s.f.
- 4000 Total
- 3200 Men
- 820 Women
- APP. B.C.S.D.
- 900 + 500

- 1400 s.f.
- 4500 s.f.
- 8000 s.f.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department:</th>
<th>Special Needs</th>
<th>Existing Area</th>
<th>Projected Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADMINISTRATIVE</td>
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<td>Governing Body</td>
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<td>Finance</td>
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<td>2400</td>
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<td>Purchasing</td>
<td>courthouse</td>
<td>5570</td>
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<td>Personnel</td>
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<td>LAW ENFORCEMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bureau of Identification</td>
<td>see other pages</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>2000</td>
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<td>Sheriff's Dept.</td>
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<td>COURTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Superior + District Courts</td>
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<td>24.500</td>
<td>35.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magistrate</td>
<td></td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1200</td>
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<td>Clerk of Courts</td>
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<td>4849</td>
<td>8000</td>
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<td>Civil Records (Valley St)</td>
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<td>District Attorney</td>
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<td>3000</td>
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<td>Adult Probation/Parole</td>
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<td>2600</td>
<td>6500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buncombe Co. Alternatives</td>
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<td>900</td>
<td>1500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Defender</td>
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<td>2050</td>
<td>3500</td>
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<td>Juvenile Court</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td>COUNTY SERVICES</td>
<td>Register of Deeds</td>
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<td>8700</td>
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<td>M. I. S.</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>2800</td>
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<td>3350</td>
<td>4500</td>
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<td>Tax Supervisor</td>
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<td>5900</td>
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<td>HUMAN SERVICES</td>
<td>JTPA</td>
<td>6675</td>
<td>6675</td>
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<tr>
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<td>At PBldg</td>
<td>8725</td>
<td>10,225</td>
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<td>Food Stamp</td>
<td>1400</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Child Development</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>440</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Plateau Bldg</td>
<td>1,512</td>
<td>1,700</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Veterans Service</td>
<td>1,375</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Annex</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>52,200</td>
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<td></td>
<td>IV-D</td>
<td>37,700</td>
<td>39,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
appendix b
1. Security-
   a. Operational areas must be isolated from public contact.
   b. Secondary exits/entrances should be locked at all times. Control all public traffic within the facility beginning with a secured interior lobby. Provide only one clearly lighted and marked public entrance.
   c. Public restrooms should be located on non load bearing exterior walls, away from critical operations such as communications or control stations because they are often target areas for explosions.
   d. Law enforcement vehicle parking should be enclosed or fenced for security reasons.
   e. Provide illumination for grounds and parking areas.
   f. Proper placement of materials and equipment within a building adds to the security of the building without increasing costs, i.e. records and communications should be located as close to the center of a building so that if explosives are placed on the exterior vital records and services would be less likely to be destroyed.
   g. Window placement must be carefully planned. Vital operations areas cannot be placed in danger of possible snipers. Administration, operational commands, multipurpose rooms, etc. may have openings.
   h. Controlled access zones offer an alternative to staff monitoring of the entire perimeter. Specific function areas or complete residential and program modules may retain and separate certain residents from the general population over a period of time. Activity flexibility is retained by the controlled access arrangement.
   i. Security perimeter surrounded by ancillary functions such as administration, visiting, and other functions facilitate interaction with the public. This allows the free movement of prisoners within a security edge and encourages participation in programs and treatment.
j. The mixed perimeter concept consists of an undulating security edge with certain program and support functions located at points along the edge. The edge is created by facility masses themselves rather than by construction for security purposes only. The mix of hard and soft functions decreases the hostile character which a facility may otherwise present.

k. Individualized treatment is the key to handling security requirements for the prisoner. Over-control is often the result of applying security measures without consideration of individual offenders needs. With the costs of security skyrocketing a range of security situations can be used to replace the traditional maximum security custody concepts and further encourage reorientation, adjustment, and socialization of the offender. Working in small groups and with individuals can be the starting point. The majority of prisoners should be accommodated in small rooms with outside views arranged in residential clusters containing not more than 16 to 30 individual sleeping units. These ideas must also be realistic in their demands upon manpower and safety for detainees.
1. Segregate high security risk populations from the general population. This group includes those with violent and assaultive behavior, juveniles, those with mental problems, etc.

m. Allow for zone control to minimize the necessity for observation tours. Staff should be located near the security risk population.

n. Any area where a prisoner is left alone should be designed so that doors either slide or open outward to prevent barricading.

2. Image—The facility should fit in with other public buildings and with the neighborhood character. Interiors should be kept consistent with construction and security requirements, partitions are to be kept to a minimum. Interiors should be modern, imaginative, functional, and flexible.

3. Scale—Large facilities necessitate administrative and management processes antithetical to the individualized treatment recognized as the key to behavioral change. These large facilities convey the atmosphere of anonymity, increasing feelings of powerlessness, meaninglessness and isolation, and therefore should be avoided. Facilities should keep their populations smaller than 400. Smaller facilities encourage integration within the community as well as the capability of drawing upon community resources. Individual spaces should correspond with their function, user and normalized environmental scales. Create modules and units which the individual can identify with.
4. Noise- This is a difficult issue to control. Attempts to dampen noise of steel and concrete are necessary so as not to antagonize prisoners into irrational acts.

5. Flexibility- Facilities must be able to accommodate change and to meet short and long term demands.

6. Community- The community is to be as involved as possible in helping "re-socialize" offenders so that they can be integrated back into the community when released. Encourage a variety of contacts from the normal world including visits from family and friends, community service agents (providing resources such as counseling, social service, medical treatments, employment, family planning, etc.), educational resources, and community organizations/groups (ethnic, cultural, religious, social, self-help, recreational, etc.). In house or community based programs can be provided on a voluntary basis. i.e. school, religious, library, and rehabilitation.

7. Environment- Recognize the basic needs of offenders or they will be hindered in their survival. Offenders should be able to express their territorial ownership. An atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation should be created. Basic needs and rights include security, privacy, health, self betterment, and self expression.
Current rules of thumb estimate 400 square feet per unit of inmate capacity to determine the gross area including all rooms, common spaces, and walls, for a detention facility. Leaner figures of 350 s.f. per unit might be possible given an efficient solution.

The distinction must be made between imprisonment and detention. Those being held for arraignment or trial have not been convicted and therefore are not being punished; they are held pending trial to insure their appearance or to protect the public. Jails are generally reserved for the punishment of misdemeanors and less serious offenses, for which sentences are shorter. One can stay at the Buncombe County Jail for up to 180 days.

A presumption of innocence in jail would seem to imply a less harsh environment than the prison counterparts. On the contrary, since considerations for rehabilitation and reintegration for the most part do not apply to jails, conditions are generally worse. Through a peculiar inversion of logic which assumes that the prisoners stay will be short, and that rehabilitation is either unnecessary (presumption of innocence) or unrealistic (not enough time) many of the amenities of prison are not required. A designer should be aware of this contradiction.

FROM THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION STANDARDS FOR ADULT LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES: 1981

The basics of facility design include:
- Security
- Reliability
- Simplicity

Detention environments must take precautions to be vandal-proof, safe for personnel and other inmates, free from places for hiding contraband, and impenetrable from inside or out.

Reliability is essential in regards to mechanical and electrical services. An interruption in service can lead to a potentially dangerous situation in the possibly volatile environment of a detention center.

Piping, wiring, and fittings must be as secure as possible as well as as simple as possible. Prisoners must have control over their cell lighting, but this must be capable of being overridden by the staff.

Walls, floors, and roofs must resist inmate attack and fire, provide for sound deadening, and be easily maintained. Precast and poured in place concrete perform well under maximum security situations. The speed and modularity of precast make it more and more the popular choice. Block and mortar walls do not withstand the abuse of inmates well even when filled. Steel paneled prefabricated units are often used but special attempts must be made to eliminate the accoustical problems that accompany this system.

Privacy for inmates is a concern which has just come into existence within the past few decades. It is an issue which is highly ranked among ACA standards. Solid wood or steel doors equipped with view and access panels afford the best levels of privacy. But hinged swinging doors which are easier to maintain and less costly than sliding doors can be dangerous when swung out in attacks against guards or other inmates.

The emphasis upon natural light partially brought on by the ACA standards has led to the greater use of transparent viewing panes. Much study has been done in the area of glazing systems with no single best answer being apparent. Glass-clad polycarbonate laminates respond well to the needs of fire and scratch resistance but tend to have short lifespans. Monolithic polycarbonate sheets have weaknesses under attack and fire.
SPECIAL DETENTION COMPONENT
DESIGN ISSUES:

1. Administration - Separate and distinct administration areas are needed for the law enforcement center and the detention center. The administration acts as a link between the public and respective agencies/detention functions. Administrative Spaces - Consistent with the size of the facility provide space for administrative, professional, and clerical staff (conference rooms, employee lounge, storage for records, public lobby and toilets).

2. Intake/Booking and Release Area - Locate inside the security perimeter, but outside of the inmate housing quarters. The intake and release area should be separate from public access and circulation and should incorporate:
   a. Security Vestibule or sallyport to control the passage between the secure and non-security areas. This includes pedestrian and vehicular entrances/exits adjacent to the intake area to facilitate transportation of inmates in and out of the facility. Provide a safe, secure entry sequence with visual (possibly electronic) link to observation. Suspects should be searched for contraband in a secure area. The search should be conducted so that the individual is hidden from people not concerned with the process. Preserve "human dignity" by avoiding corridor strip searches.
   b. Temporary holding room/cells with sufficient fixed seating for all its rated capacity, to detain arrestees for up to 24 hours pending their release, transfer, or admission into the general housing areas. Provide operable toilets and washbasins. Provide differentiated holding spaces for various degrees of security of individuals.
c. Booking, fingerprinting, and photographing.
d. Provide safe storage and cleaning facilities for clothing issuance and receiving. Shower for clean-up when necessary and prior to admission.
e. Space in which to conduct medical examinations and strip searches in private.
f. Space to conduct interviews and interrogation.
g. Telephone facilities

3. Residential modules—there should be a subdivision of the total housing area into smaller, more manageable and appropriate units or modules to enable separating the various classifications of inmates. Single cell occupancy types must have a minimum of 60 s.f. provided that occupants spend no more than 10 hours per day locked in; when confinement is of greater length provide 70 s.f. of floor space. A bed must be located above floor level, a desk or writing surface and stool or chair must be provided. Hooks or a closet must also be provided. Access to a toilet above floor level must be possible 24 hours a day without the supervision of staff, as well as access to a wash basin with hot and cold running water and drinking water. Showers may be reached with the assistance of staff. Daylight is required of all housing units. Multiple occupancy rooms in pretrial facilities should not house more than 18 individuals.

Where dormitories are used in facilities for sentenced inmates the number of occupants should not exceed 50 per room. Consideration should be given to accommodating the occasional need of special purpose housing cells such as for administrative segregation and psychotic behavior. Segregated rooms should permit communication with staff and other inmates and maintain an unobstructed view of all inmates in the unit. Total isolation is not allowed. Males and females are to be separated both visually and accoustically as soon as they enter the building. Housing quarters must pay particular attention to this criteria. Housing area cell blocks—must have a minimum of 2 identifiable exits to permit prompt evacuation of inmates and staff in the event of an emergency. Exits should lead directly to hazard free areas where adequate supervision could be provided. This rule also goes for other high density areas. Provide access to each housing unit through a security vestibule large enough for a medical stretcher.

4. Control Stations—Locate so that backup for circulating corrections officers can be quickly provided. The central location should have easy access and views of all areas including housing, activity areas, horizontal and vertical circulation, etc.
5. Prisoner Activities—Considered essential to the mental health and aid in general adjustment process for the prisoner. A wide range of activities should be provided. Constructive activities are to be encouraged to raise self awareness.

Activity Spaces should consider spatial, lighting, and acoustical needs of specific activities. Avoid direct relationships between individual rooms and activity spaces for a sense of transition and for acoustical purposes. Allow movement flow between individual rooms and activity spaces without unusual demands on security supervision.

a. Recreation/Quiet—Reading and quiet game activities can take place in the multipurpose area, dayroom, or individual areas so no special space need be provided. Other possible activities include arts and crafts. Each housing module shall have its own dayroom which consists of at least 35 square feet per inmate the calculation of which does not include toilet/shower areas or paths of normal circulation existing in the space. Dayrooms must be adjacent and accessible to sleeping areas. Equip rooms with tables, chairs, etc. Make the room available for reading, writing, and table games. Circulation corridors of 3 feet width should not be included in computing dayroom areas.

b. Recreation/Noisy—Areas for television and noisy activities should be located visually and acoustically separate from quiet activities and sleeping areas.

c. Exercise Areas should be provided in facilities with 100 or more capacity. Indoor and outdoor areas are to be a minimum of 30' by 50'. Increase the size consistently with the inmate population and scheduling requirements. Indoor Recreation—Should be made available for daily use by prisoners. Spaces and activity suggestions include: a multipurpose space for athletic activities such as basketball, jogging, volleyball, calisthenics, weight-lifting, table tennis, table games, exercise machines, etc. and cultural activities (lectures, movies, and drama) and large meeting space; space for equipment storage; and access to restrooms.

d. Multipurpose Rooms—at least one should be available for inmate activities such as
for inmate activities such as religious services educational programs, or visiting. There should be equal opportunity for males and females to utilize facilities. Should be located near circulation cores for easy access. Provide flexible space.

5. Visiting-

a. Official Visits- Pre and post trial resident will have official visits from defense counsel and allied persons. Facilities should include interview spaces where residents and attorneys can converse with reasonable degree of privacy. Female residents must have an observer while in conference with a male. Staff supervision should be provided with easy access to reception.

b. Family visits/low security?- Visiting areas should be located in common spaces between security and non-security zones. Create a nonthreatening atmosphere, informal. Provide staff supervision within the visiting area. Monitor overt conduct rather than the conversation.

c. Family Visits/ High Security- This system allows a limited number of visitations to be made at once. No physical contact is allowed- only audio and visual contact is achieved.
6. Dining—Avoid large dining halls, dining areas, serving up to 40-60 residents, should be common to living units but removed from cells. This space can be flexible for uses such as visiting, education, lectures, recreation, counseling, etc. The food preparation area should be nearby to minimize manpower needs.

7. Kitchen/Food Service—Kitchens must have a minimum of 200 s.f. of floor space. Excluding the food storage area, the kitchen floor space should be the equivalent of 10 s.f. per inmate; this figure may be reduced proportionally for larger facilities. Vehicular access should be provided for service and delivery in a secure manner. The activity will be staffed by cooks and trustees so security measures must be taken. Access should be easy to the dining area whether it be separate or in cells. Provide ample storage adjacent to receiving areas and the Kitchen.
8. Laundry- Provide proper access to the intake area with storage for clothing and bedding. Work areas should be securely located so that trustees can do the work with little supervision.

9. Commissary- Provide access to delivery areas. The materials stored here may be purchased by inmates from within their cell by placing a request.

10. Storage- Provide space for the secure storage of chemical agents, restraining devices and related security equipment to be made readily available to authorized personnel.

11. Corridors- Long corridors should be avoided unless relief is provided. Larger spaces created along the line of movement develop into activity zones for leisure or unstructured activity. Make allowances for supervision.

12. Mechanical- Systems should be separate for law enforcement and detention facilities with back up systems provided for both. Ventilation, air conditioning and other mechanical systems to a building should be located in areas inaccessible to the public. Roof installation of such equipment is probably best. Electrical and plumbing should be designed for expansion at minimal costs. Plumbing in the detention areas should have independent access so that maintenance and emergency service can occur safely and without contact with prisoners.

13. Handicapped Considerations- Make provisions for handicapped inmates, visitors, and employees.