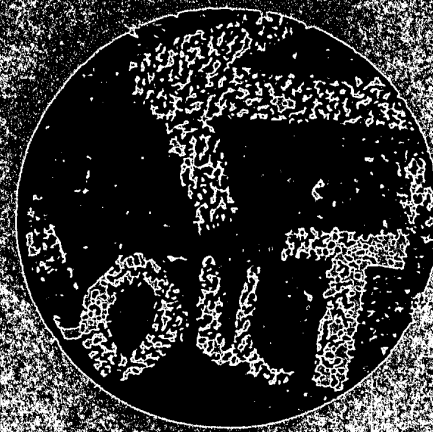
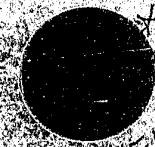




Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



a juvenile
services center

national student design competition

83703

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Community Research Forum

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

A JUVENILE SERVICES CENTER NATIONAL STUDENT DESIGN COMPETITION

PREPARED FOR
United States Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

COMPETITION AWARD WINNERS

FIRST PLACE
Joaquin J. Fuentes
Montana State University

SECOND PLACE
Ann Pender
University of Pennsylvania

THIRD PLACE
Enrique Garcia Torres
University of
Puerto Rico

Michael J. McMillen
Competition Coordinator

This document was prepared by the Community Research Forum of the University of Illinois under grant no. 78-JS-AX-0046 awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, United States Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the Community Research Forum and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice.

COPYRIGHT 1980 © THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

COMMUNITY RESEARCH FORUM

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
August, 1980

FOREWORD

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act emphasizes the deinstitutionalization of status and non-offenders. The Act also discourages the use of jails and similar adult facilities for more serious offenders. In consequence, juvenile justice practitioners and planning professionals have become actively involved in the search for appropriate methods for minimizing institutional placements for all categories of youthful offenders. Reductions in the number of residential placements, especially in jails, can be effectively achieved when intensive screening and intervention services are available at the point of contact with law enforcement.

In this publication, National Student Design Competition: A Juvenile Services Center, useful information is presented regarding the development of intake services - that crucial first stage in the justice system process. Intake procedures are detailed and accompanied by architectural responses to typical programmatic needs, including staff work spaces, private interview and counseling areas, even sleeping accommodations for juveniles who cannot be released or transferred immediately. Programs of the sort suggested in this text should prove a worthwhile alternative to the more institutional options now in use.

All of the designs contained in these pages are the work of college and university students from across the nation. The Act encourages such participation of young people in the effort to improve juvenile justice processes and programs. Their views, unhampered by conventional wisdom and familiarity, are not bound by tradition and

thus provide valuable insight. By and large, these projects provide an inventive and enthusiastic vision which can lead to positive change in our sometimes static approach to the provision of juvenile services.

James W. Brown
Director
Community Research Forum

CONTENTS

JUVENILE INTAKE SERVICES.....	1
THE DESIGN PROGRAM.....	5
THE PROJECTS.....	11

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Generally speaking, the designs presented in this text could be achieved without great capital expense. Most have been put together in such a way that they could be staffed by only two people during slow intake periods while still maintaining the requirements of easy supervision. Work space for increased numbers of staff are available in each case for more intensive intake periods or for casework staff as desired.

In short, these designs, with slight modifications, could be implemented in many communities with relative ease. Much of the expense necessitated by new construction (as presented in these proposals) could be minimized by renovating existing structures, and this possibility is surely worth considering where budgetary restrictions are substantial. For this competition, though, we were looking for a variety of approaches and did not want to limit the designs with constraints imposed by existing structures.

Special appreciation goes to the Competition jurors, Arthur Kaha, Professor of Architecture at the University of Illinois at Urbana, Lawrence Hembree, Executive Director of PACE-Public Action in Correctional Effort in Indianapolis, and Michael Bigley, of the State Office of Mental Health in New York. Their extensive knowledge and experience in the competition area ensured a thorough and insightful critique of each entry.

PREFACE

This competition came about in response to the growing demand for information regarding youth-oriented court services capable of reducing the number of juveniles placed in adult jails and lockups. The concept of using an intake service center to determine the necessity for detaining juveniles is not new, however, the impetus of federal and state legislation, along with the escalating costs of secure confinement, has only recently given rise to the demand for a thorough examination of how intake services can eliminate unnecessary placements. In addition, many communities have begun to investigate the potential for initiating such services. Many have found that very little information is available concerning the various ways in which programs of this sort can be implemented, how much they cost, and what type of physical facilities are required.

The purpose of this competition, then, has been to promote the formulation of ideas, to demonstrate the various possible approaches which may be considered concerning the development of juvenile intake service facilities. Most of the designs submitted in this competition reflected an obvious concern for the environment and the impact it can have on programs and attitudes. The designs, in general, were softly stated, i.e., they appeared less as architectural monuments and more as unpretentious structures which fit the community. Furthermore interior spaces, most instances, were arranged to be comfortable and familiar so as not to foster institutional perceptions.

JUVENILE INTAKE SERVICES

Background

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (amended 1977) was developed for the purpose of removing all juveniles from adult jails and lockups. In actual practice, action is mandated concerning the placement of alleged status offenders, the placement of alleged delinquent offenders, and the development of justice system programs and alternatives to secure placement.

According to the Act, status offenders (runaways, truants, incorrigibles, etc. -- actions which are not crimes for adults) shall not be placed in secure juvenile detention or correctional facilities let alone adult jails. Alleged delinquent offenders may not, under the terms of the 1980 amendments to the Act, be placed in jail. Until full compliance is achieved sight and sound separation from adult residents is mandated for delinquent offenders placed in adult jails.

Such all-inclusive changes in existing practices are by no means easily accomplished. At best, a great deal of time is required to put into operation many of facility and programmatic options which will eventually make the jailing of juveniles a thing of the past. Shelter care homes, foster parent programs and home supervision services must be established locally. But perhaps the most significant contribution to a complete system of juvenile justice services can be made through the development of comprehensive intake services.

Intake is the first point of contact for the

youth with the court system. It is at this time and place that preliminary case investigation begins and placement decisions made. It is also a time when emotions, fears and personal trauma are mounting to their fullest. To the youth, it seems there is no turning back. For intake workers, it is (or should be) a time of rapid decision-making and intensive contacts with the youth, his family and other court agencies. It is in the interests of ensuring the application of appropriate services beneficial to all referred youths and of facilitating juvenile court operations that the Juvenile Services Center concept has been developed for further investigation.

The Juvenile Services Center Concept

It has been proposed that all youths, upon contact with police or other referral sources, will be brought to a central intake services area. There they will receive supervision, family counseling and other crisis intervention services while screening (review of court records, alleged offense and personal circumstances) is accomplished. Individual and/or family group counseling will also take place in the effort to seek solutions to crisis situations which led to the youth's referral. Many times the young person can be returned home pending further court action. Where this is not possible and when continued court involvement is required, a determination must be made concerning appropriate placement alternatives. Where security is not essential to protect the community or the youth from harm or to prevent the youth from

fleeing court jurisdiction, arrangements for placement in a shelter/group home, with foster parents or with appropriate agencies must be made. In those cases when a youth must be held securely, detention facilities must be contacted to arrange the necessary bedspace.

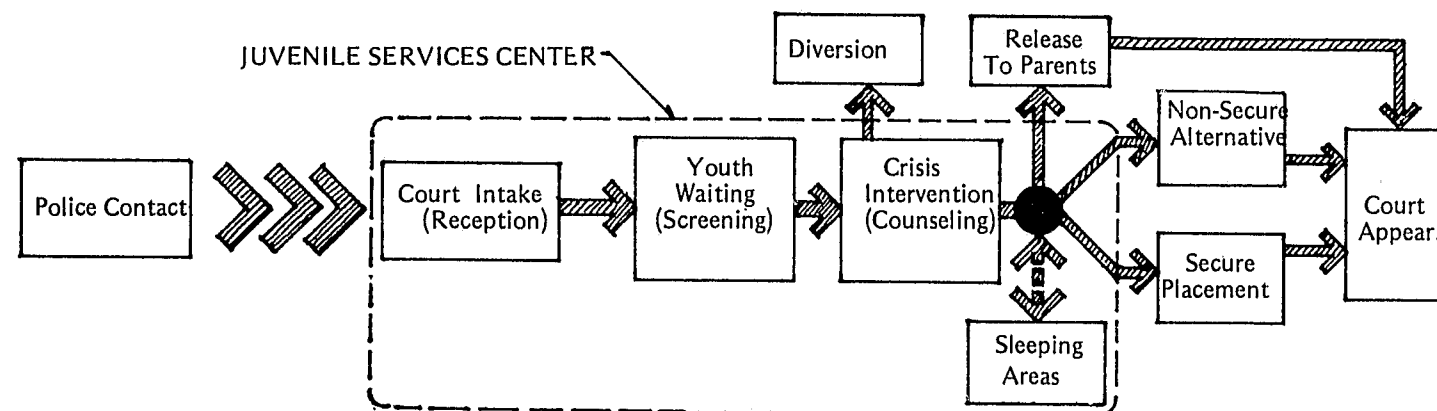
At intake, then, juveniles must be handled in several different ways. One-to-one contact between young people and staff for interviewing and counseling will be necessary. Individual or group supervision during periods of less intense interaction must be easily accomplished. In addition, it has been suggested that some provision of sleeping and/or separate waiting space will be necessary when juveniles will remain at intake for more than four hours while parents are contacted or other arrangements are being completed. This will be especially important in rural areas where travel time is lengthy and appropriate placement alternatives are not located nearby.

A youth waiting area similar to a typical residential living room and which may be supervised from a reception desk should serve most juveniles. Interview/counseling rooms visible from reception and/or staff work areas will accommodate most of the intensive screening activities from 0 to 4 hours. The waiting area may be in two sections for male/female or other separation.

When secure custody will be required prior to trial and when secure spaces in an appropriate secure facility are not readily available, a youth may stay at intake for up to 72 hours while continuing intervention services are being provided. This will necessitate the inclusion of single-occupancy bedrooms which may be locked and a small dayroom (living) area.

Under no circumstances will alleged status or non-offenders, who may remain at intake a maximum of 12 hours, be locked in bedrooms. For these cases bedroom use will be strictly voluntary and used only for purposes of sleeping and privacy. Counseling/interview rooms may contain a daybed for such use. Some bedrooms may also be arranged to serve a multiple-use function, i.e., they may be used alternately in a secure or non-secure fashion. Young people who will be returned home or placed in other non-secure settings, however, may not share living or sleeping spaces with juveniles who will be detained securely prior to trial and are awaiting transfer.

The actual intake process is illustrated in the following diagram:



THE DESIGN PROGRAM

Functional Components

Administration/Staff Areas	1,000-1,100 sq. ft. (+ 10%)
----------------------------	--------------------------------

Director	120 sq. ft.
Intake staff (4) work area	400 sq. ft.
Reception	100 sq. ft.
Files, records and general storage	160 sq. ft.
Conference/lounge	160 sq. ft.
Bathrooms	80 sq. ft.

Youth Areas	1,100-1,200 sq. ft. (+ 10%)
-------------	--------------------------------

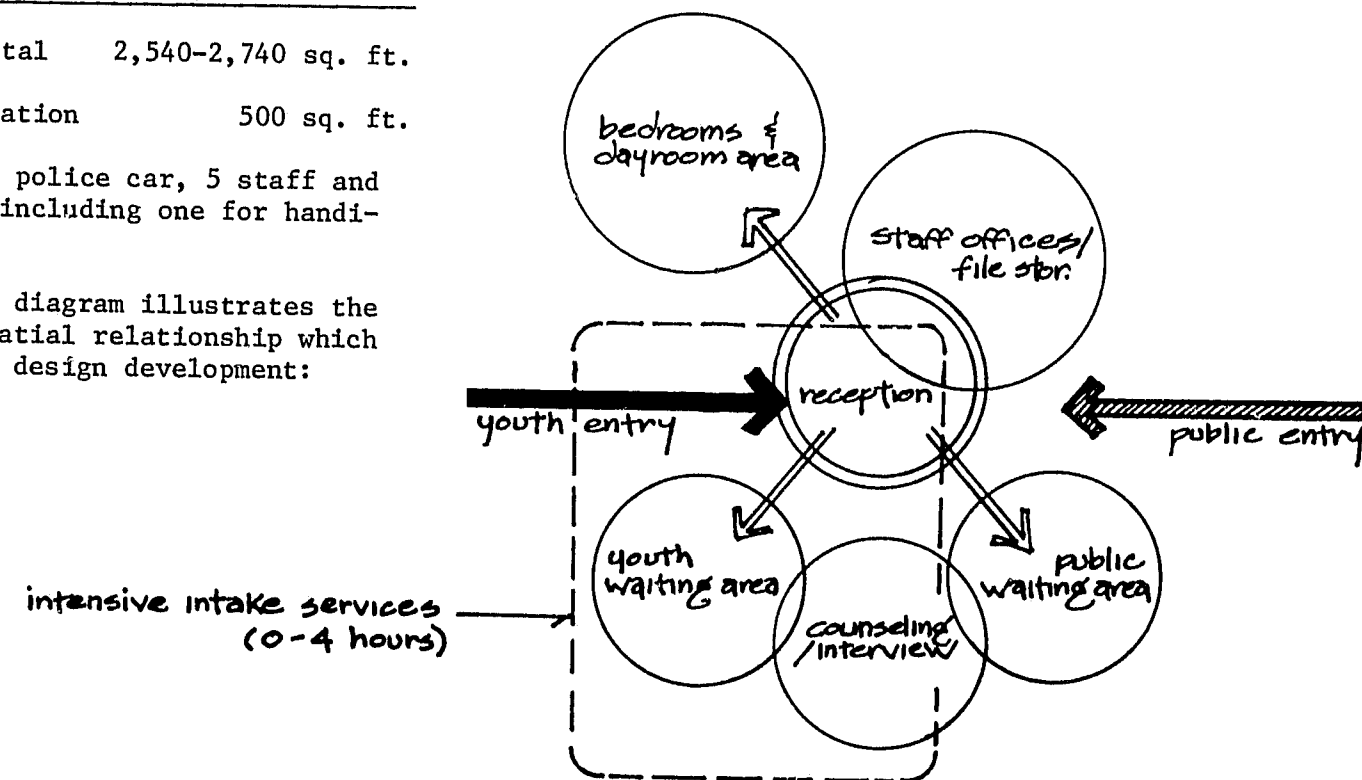
Entry	180 sq. ft.
Waiting area(s)	180 sq. ft.
Interview/counseling	
2 @ 96 sq. ft. =	192 sq. ft.
Shower (in bedroom area)	100 sq. ft.
Bathrooms (boys/girls)	
2 @ 30 sq. ft. =	60 sq. ft.
Sleeping	
4 @ 70 sq. ft. =	280 sq. ft. (minimum)
Living area	160 sq. ft. (minimum)

NOTE: Interview/counseling rooms may also serve for sleeping purposes and vice versa. It is suggested, however, that two bedrooms be maintained exclusively for sleeping and that two rooms be primarily used for counseling. The remaining two rooms could then shift to either use as needed. Rooms need not be grouped together.

Public Areas	280 sq. ft. (+ 10%)
Entry	160 sq. ft.
Waiting	120 sq. ft.
Conference (shared with staff)	
Interview/counseling (shared with youth areas)	
Mechanical and Custodial Storage	160 sq. ft.
Subtotal	2,540-2,740 sq. ft.
+ 20 percent for circulation	500 sq. ft.

Sitework and parking (1 police car, 5 staff and public parking spaces, including one for handicapped use.)

The following schematic diagram illustrates the principle functional/spatial relationship which should be considered in design development:



Other spatial arrangements may be considered. It is essential that youth and public entries be separate and that the youth waiting area be easily supervised from reception or staff work areas. Counseling/interview rooms should be easily accessible to youth waiting, public waiting and staff work areas. Casual surveillance of these rooms from reception or work areas is desirable. Since staff will be working continuously with youths at intake, circulation between bedroom, waiting and living areas and staff space must be easily accomplished with some provision for supervision while staff perform other duties. Food will be catered and served in youth waiting and living areas. Access between bedroom/living areas, when used in a secure manner, and youth waiting/reception areas must be controlled by a secure door. Juveniles and the public should have access to office and conference areas only when accompanied by staff.

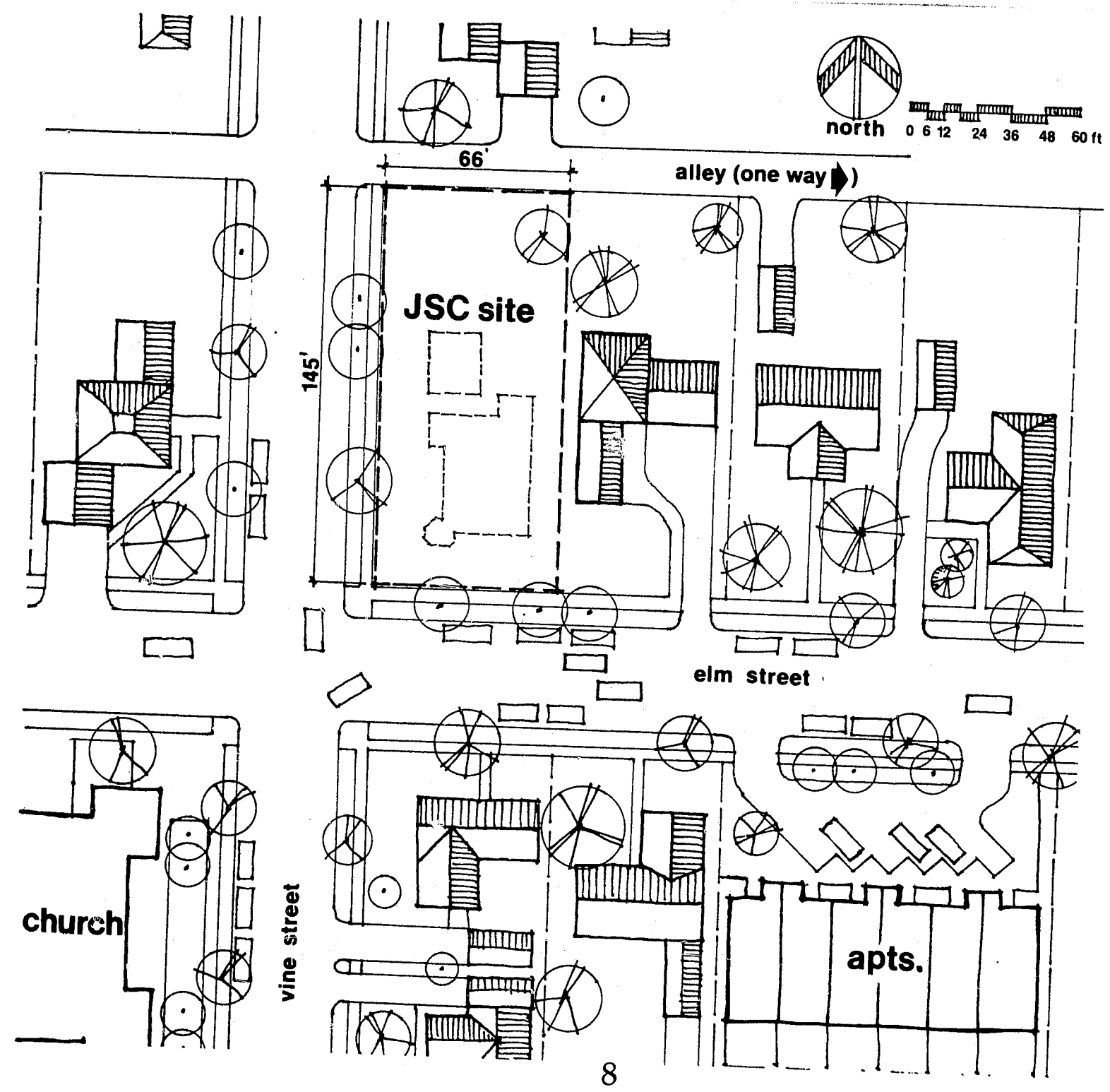
No overt security precautions aside from lockable exterior doors should be necessary in youth entry and waiting areas. Security will be accomplished via staff supervision and interaction with juveniles. A youth demonstrating disruptive behavior which may threaten others may be placed in one of the bedrooms or counseling/interview rooms during initial screening activities.

Files may be included in a separate room or in the general office area, preferably near to both reception and work areas. An open office with work carrels or individual offices for staff may be considered provided other requirements are met. The conference room may double as a staff lounge.

Environmental Considerations

In order to effectively engage in necessary screening, counseling and intervention activities, and to minimize the trauma and anti-social behavior common at intake, a comfortable, normal environment is desired. While it is difficult for programmatic reasons to duplicate the home environment, it is possible to incorporate many of the features of the typical residential setting and encourage a perceptually more familiar and normative atmosphere. For example, natural light as well as an exterior view should be available in all areas and rooms to which juveniles have access. Standard windows may be used in the entry and waiting areas. Bedrooms which may be used securely should have security glazing no more than six inches wide by any length applied horizontally or vertically. Single windows or window clusters may be considered in secure bedroom and living spaces. Skylighting is also appropriate in non-secure areas.

In general, the interior arrangements of spaces, finishing materials and furnishings should present no expectation of abusive behavior, but should be durable and easily maintained. Reception and waiting areas may present a "softer" appearance through the use of typically residential materials such as painted drywall, wood finished walls, carpeting in sitting areas, planters, etc. Even potentially secure areas should present no institutional image through the use of unfinished concrete or block walls, floors and ceilings. The availability of spaces of varying size and shape to juveniles at intake should also prove useful to this end. Movable furnishings are desired. Waiting and living



areas should include couches, chairs, low coffee tables or similar furniture.

In keeping with the objectives of minimizing the stigma often associated with justice facilities and of enhancing the community-based nature of the program, the Juvenile Services Center should avoid any resemblance to more institutional settings. The building configuration on the site, exterior appearance and sitework should be arranged so as to promote a relaxed atmosphere and good blend with existing neighborhood structures.

Projects which demonstrate concern for environmental issues, including neighborhood scale, landscaping, and energy use efficiency, will be considered favorably.

Costs

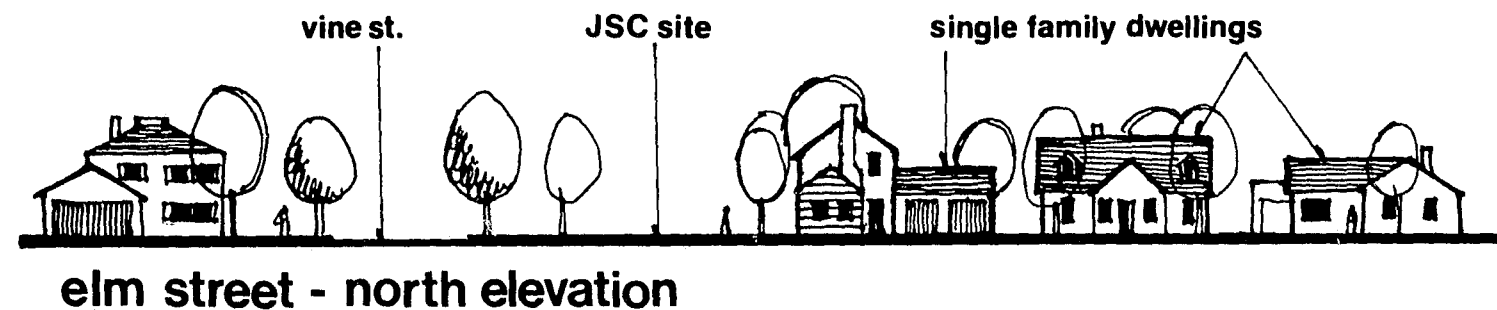
In the interest of promoting an expanded use of Juvenile Service Centers in many communities, it is hoped that capital development costs can be minimized. Each submission should include pro-

jected implementation costs in the following areas:

- 1 - building construction (secure areas)
- 2 - building construction (non-secure areas)
- 3 - landscaping/site work
- 4 - parking and driveway construction
- 5 - furnishings

Costs for the living and bedroom areas which may be used in a secure fashion should be estimated @ \$70-75 per square foot. Costs for all other areas may vary according to the type of construction, \$50/square foot for office-type construction, \$60/square foot for medium commercial or municipal-type construction).

Design incorporating energy efficient construction and HVAC systems should indicate any additional capital expenditure necessitated by their use. Such schemes will not be penalized for increased costs incurred for this reason. It is suggested, however, that excessive initial costs for such systems (more than \$15,000 over standard construction costs) which would be recoverable only over an extended period be avoided.



THE PROJECTS

On the following pages the award winning entries, as selected by a review panel from numerous submissions by individuals from a dozen universities and colleges, are presented. Each of the designs was considered at length for its relative strengths and weaknesses regarding efficient program function, exterior image, environmental quality, and projected implementation costs. The issue of design aesthetics was not considered except as it related to harmony with suggested neighborhood design norms.

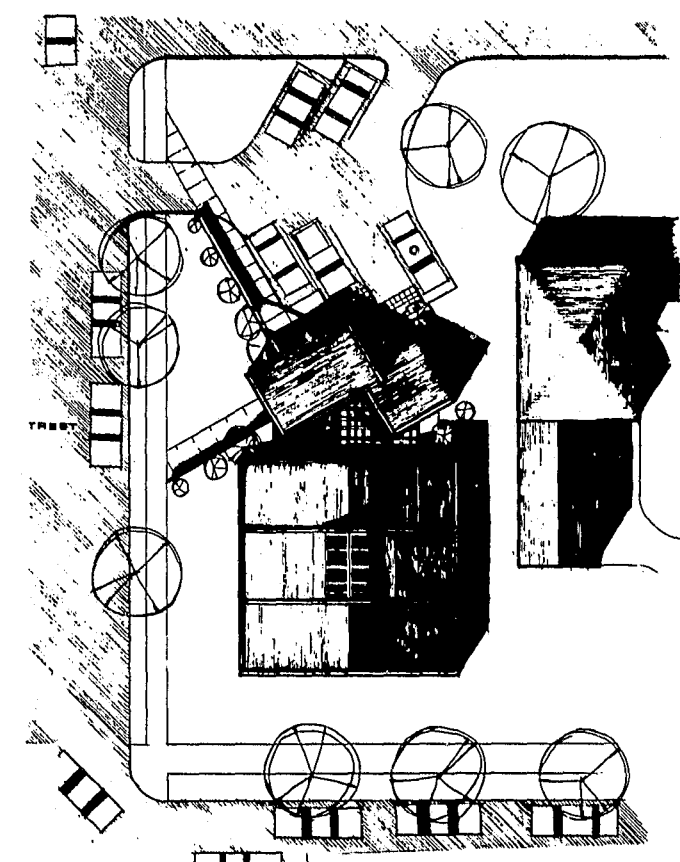
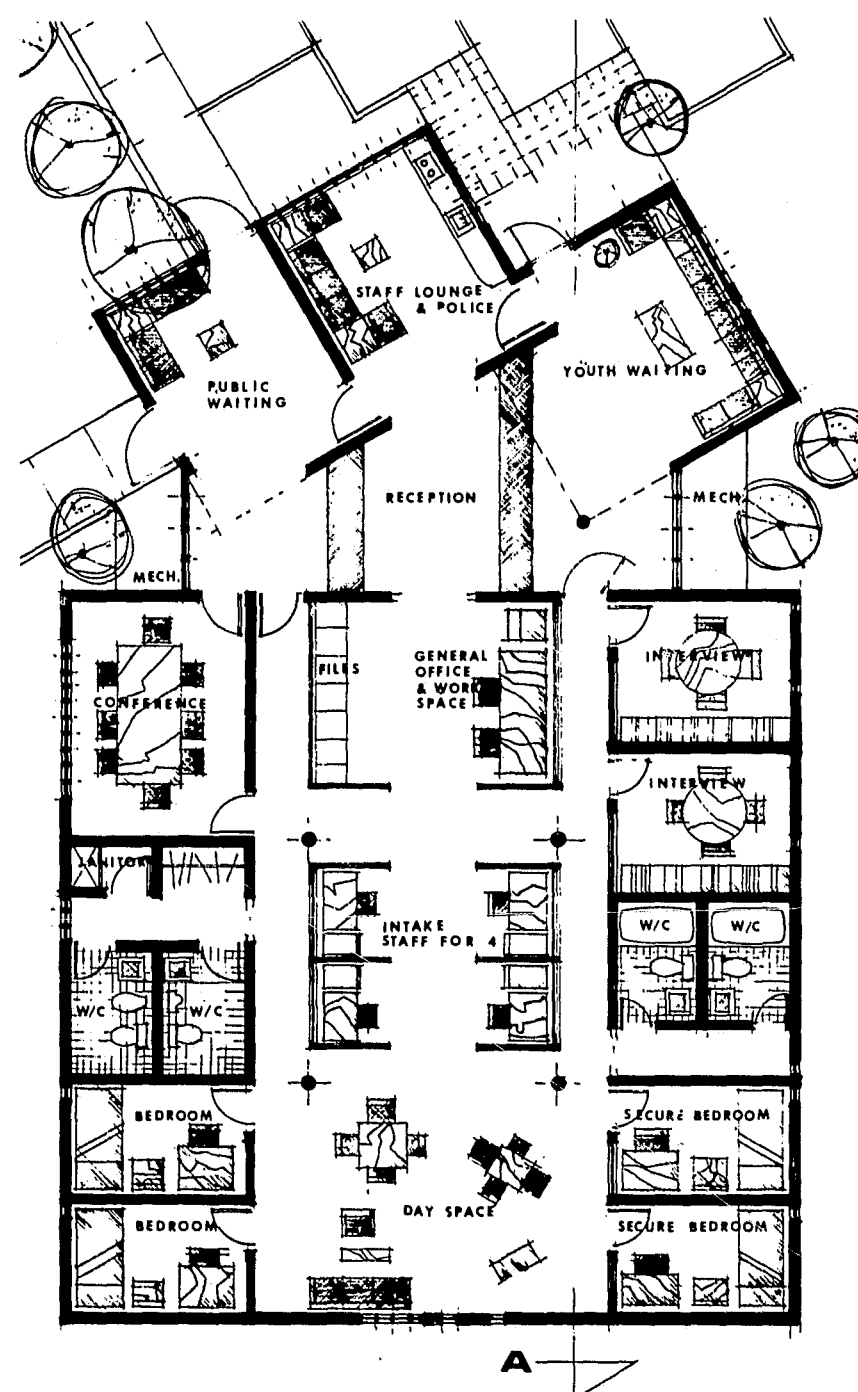
Few of the designs proved to be completely satisfactory in each of these areas of evaluation. Some had truly efficient plans but were overly institutional in appearance or costly to construct. Others were well-integrated with the surrounding neighborhood but could not overcome difficulties in staff supervision throughout the building.

The winning entries were felt to come closest to satisfying all of the spatial, economic and environmental requirements as set forth in the competition program. Though minor difficulties can be found in these designs, each may be considered a fair example of how a Juvenile Services Center might be competently organized. Each can serve as a starting point for further development appropriate in many communities.

Here, then are those designs.

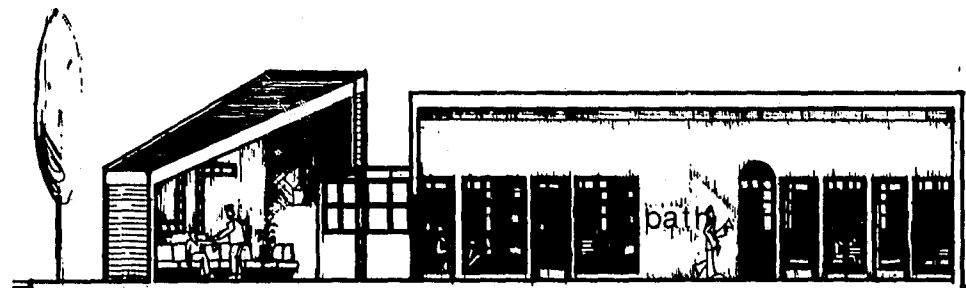


FIRST AWARD



This project was considered the best overall entry for several reasons, including its efficient interior arrangement, the easy supervision of all interior spaces, and its residential scale and appearance. Adequate work space, both open and private, is available throughout. These work spaces form a buffer between the bedroom areas and the public and juvenile waiting areas. Conference and interview rooms are easily accessible to staff, the waiting areas, and to the bedrooms. Circulation is simple and direct.

This building combines efficient spatial organization with an exterior which fits in well with surrounding neighborhood structures. There is



no indication, either in shape or materials used, that this facility provides secure services or is a specialized institution. It resembles a typical small-scale professional building or daycare center.

The configuration of interior spaces, while architecturally separating various functions, provides no overtly confining barriers. It allows for control of all activities through staff supervision from central locations. In

COSTS		
secure area @ \$70/sq.ft.	850 sq.ft.=	\$ 59,000
non-secure area @ \$50/sq.ft.	1930 sq.ft.=	\$ 96,500
	2780 sq.ft.=	\$156,500
landscaping		\$ 3,500
parking, driveway, walks		\$ 5,500
		\$165,500
furnishings		\$ 9,200
Total Project Cost		\$174,700

fact, this plan seems to promote and rely upon increased interaction between staff and juveniles at all levels.

The jury pointed out a few problems with the proposed plan, such as the lack of a means for closing off the day space and bedrooms from the rest of the facility when staff must be occupied elsewhere. Still, these difficulties are easily correctable and do not detract from the general concept.

In this design, a special emphasis has been placed on the quality of the interior environment. The jury felt this project best captured the spirit of normalcy and comfort as described in the competition program. The spaces are designed to be as non-threatening as possible. They have been made to resemble those of a single family home in every respect, with movable furnishings, carpeting, natural lighting and views in evidence everywhere. Interior court-



SECOND AWARD

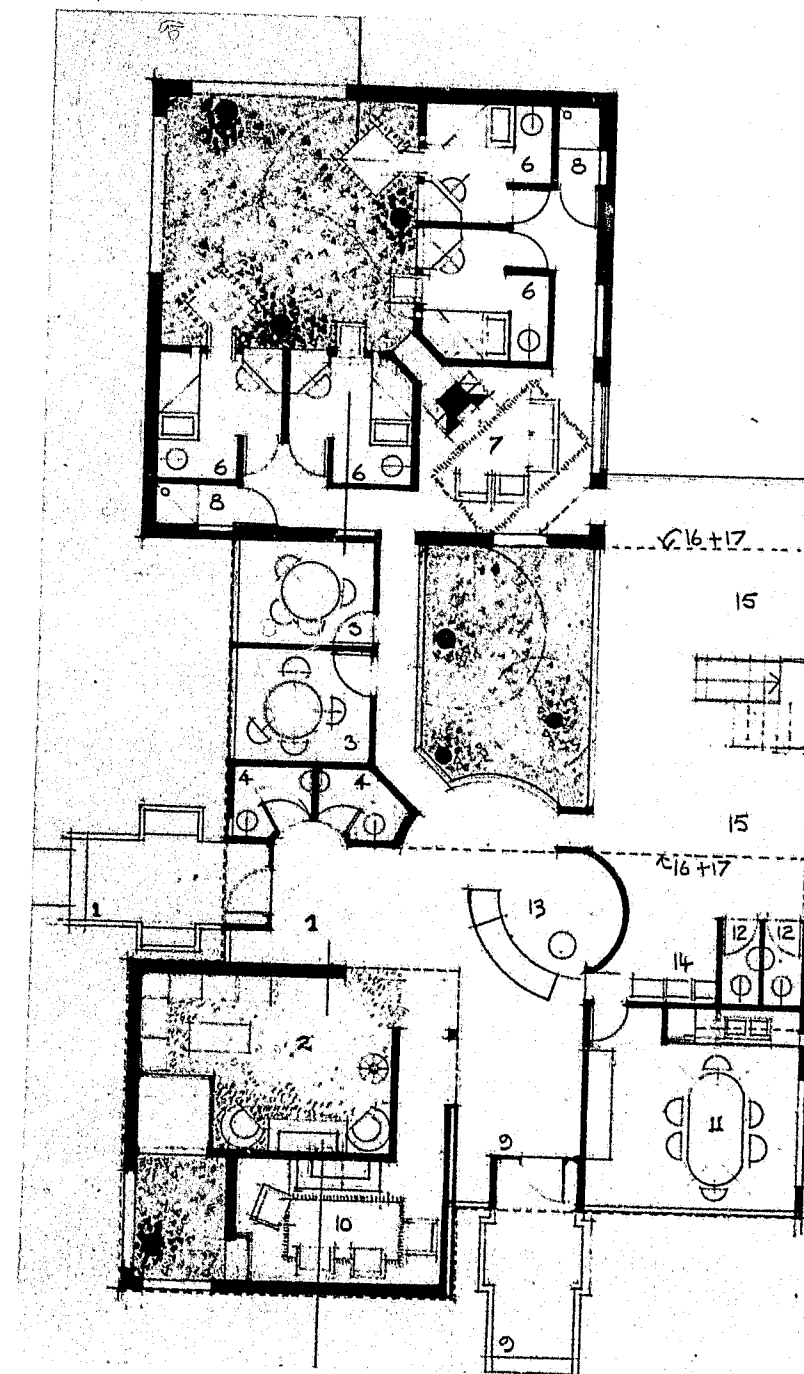
Ann Pender
University of Pennsylvania

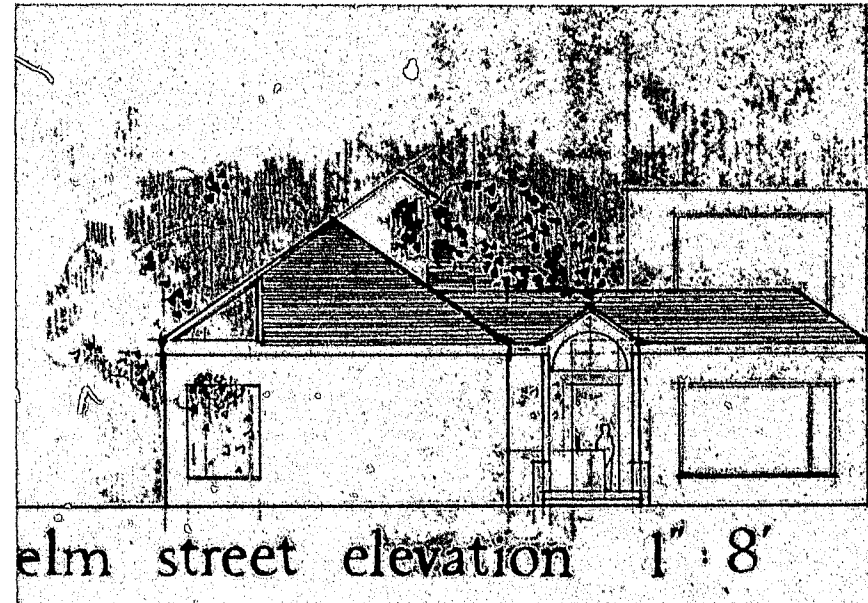
1 youth entry	10 public waiting
2 youth waiting	11 conference/lounge
3 interview/counseling	12 staff bathrooms
4 bathrooms	13 reception
6 sleeping	14 files/records
7 living/dayroom	15 staff work area
8 showers	16 director (upstairs)
9 public entry	17 storage (upstairs)

yards enhance the visual character of the building and further soften the perceptual interior.

The exterior appearance of this building is also that of a contemporary residential dwelling. The walls are brick with wood trim of the standard residential variety. The roofline nicely articulates the various entrances and functional sections of the building. Bedrooms and the day space view into interior courtyards which visually define the edge of the building and discourage trespass.

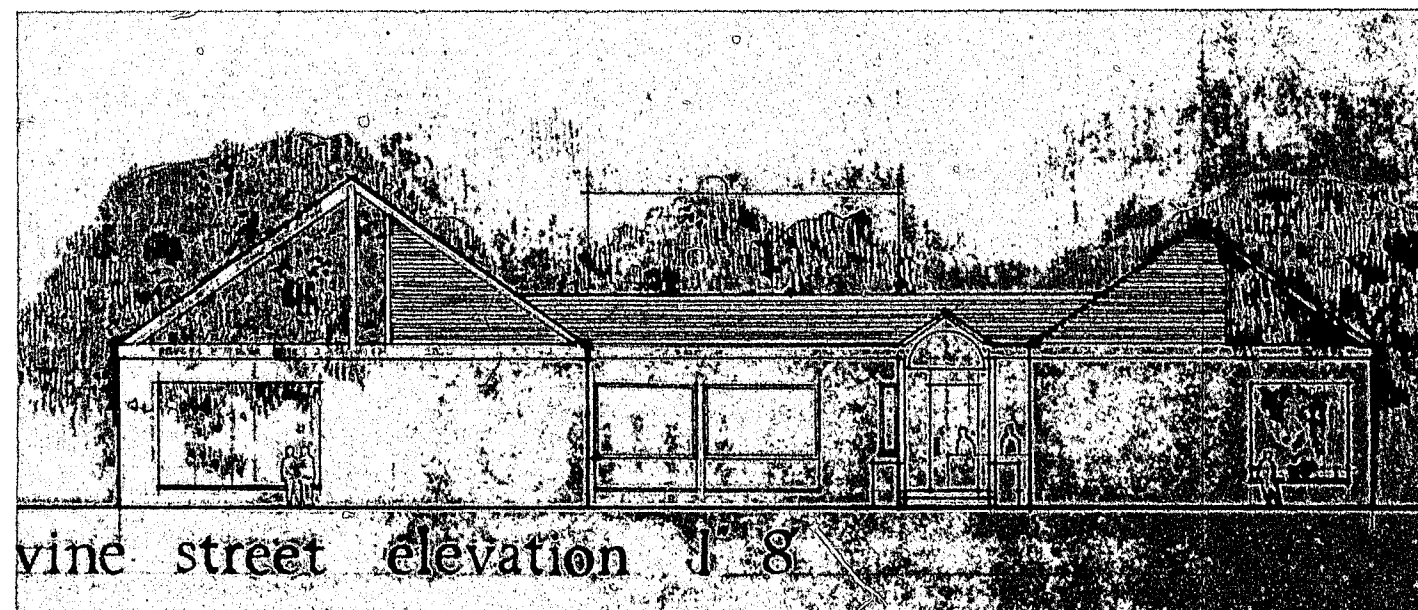
The interior arrangement of spaces is emotionally appealing. Access between various spaces is direct and simple. In fact, except for the bedroom unit, this plan was considered the best organized for the provision of immediate intake services. The central reception area is visually connected to staff work areas, interview rooms, conference, waiting and entry areas, yet each of these activities remain discrete from one another. However, the day space (living) and bedrooms are only remotely connected to the remainder of the building. While easy to get to, there is no real visual access to the bedrooms from staff work or reception areas. This problem could be partially resolved by extending



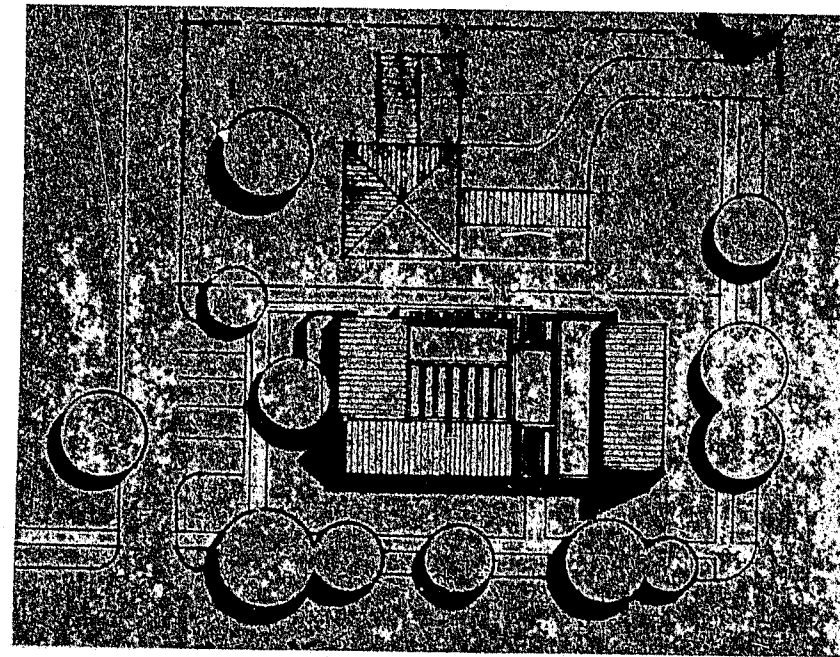


the day space into the central courtyard. Separation between bedrooms for secure and non-secure use is also problematic. In general, though, this project was considered a highly successful response to the design program.

COSTS		
secure area @ \$70/sq.ft.	735 sq.ft.=	\$ 51,450
non-secure area @ \$50/sq.ft.	2160 sq.ft.=	\$108,000
	2895 sq.ft.=	\$159,450
landscaping		\$ 7,500
parking, driveway, walks		\$ 4,000
		\$170,950
furnishings		\$ 10,800
Total Project Cost		\$181,750

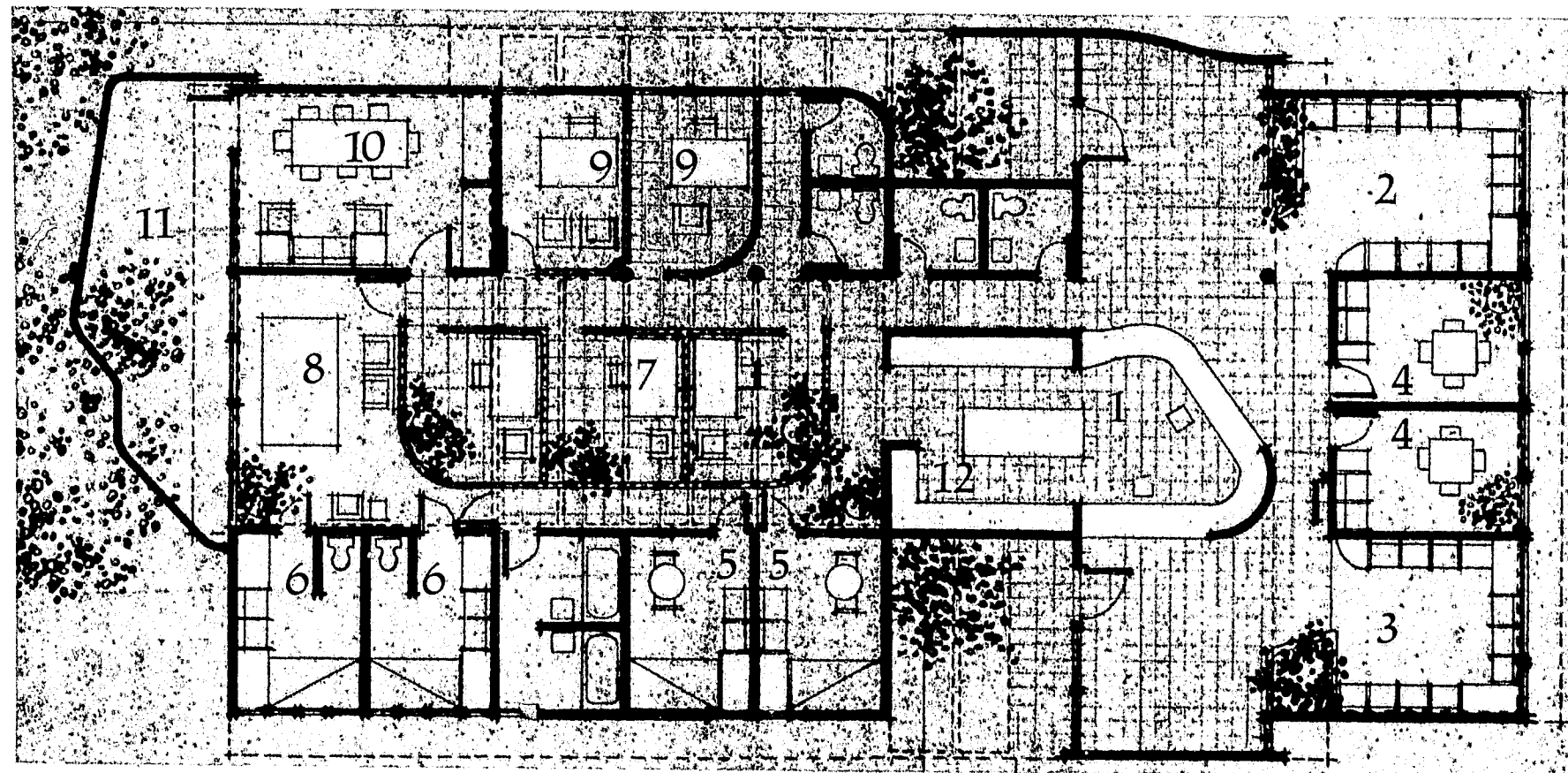


The major virtue of this design is its simplicity. Supervision of all spaces is accomplished with relative ease. The staff work area is immediately accessible to the bedroom/living areas and the conference/interview rooms. The bedrooms can be subdivided for secure and non-secure use. Exterior views and natural lighting occur via the straightforward rectangular perimeter.



THIRD AWARD

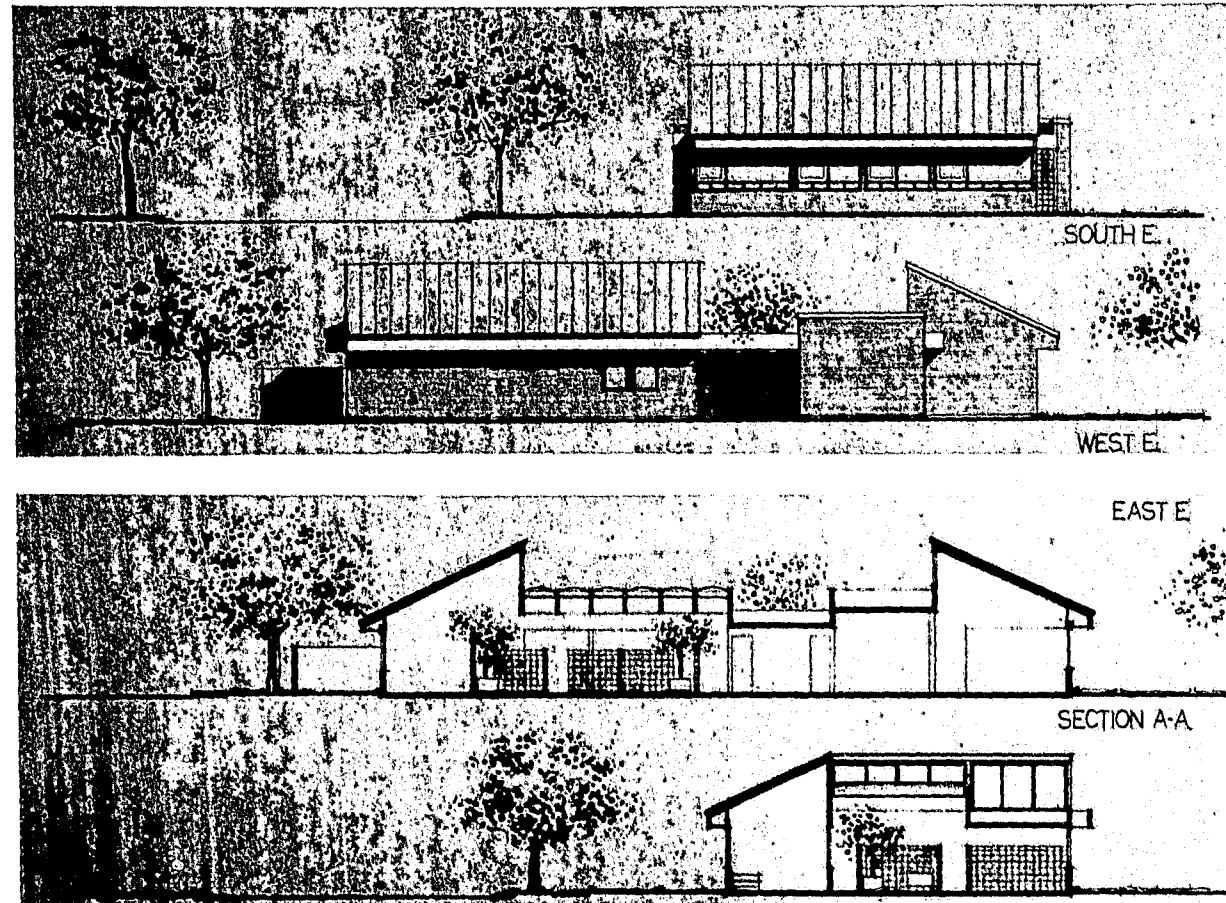
Enrique Garcia Torres
University of Puerto Rico



1 reception	7 staff work area
2 youth waiting	8 living/dayroom
3 public waiting	9 offices
4 interview/counseling	10 conference
5 non-secure bedrooms	11 exterior courtyard
6 secure bedrooms	12 files/storage

While this proposed plan would function quite efficiently, the jury felt that the arrangement of spaces was somewhat too mechanistic. Though this is desirable from a processing standpoint, it may be considered a bit austere in terms of human response and environmental character. The skylights and the potential for contact between juveniles and staff may help to tone down this type of image, however.

The exterior of the building is a suitable re-



flection of the interior organization. The length of the building is broken up into smaller segments to minimize what might otherwise be perceived as a bulky form. As shown, it would fit in with other neighborhood structures though it is a somewhat strong architectural statement. The slanting brick walls, metal roof and steel window jambs indicated on the drawings would perhaps be more appropriate in another location. Still, the small scale and articulated forms combine to suggest a clean, pleasing appearance.

COSTS

secure area @ \$70/sq.ft.	1100 sq.ft.= \$ 77,000
non-secure area @ \$50/sq.ft.	2100 sq.ft.= \$105,000
	3200 sq.ft.= \$182,000
landscaping	\$ 3,200
parking, driveway, walks	\$ 3,600
	\$188,800
furnishings	\$ 7,900
Total Project Cost \$196,700	

This project was selected for honorable mention due to its compact arrangement of spaces and the versatility of the areas used for crisis intake services. The exterior appearance is similar to a small bank or professional building. While this projects a somewhat more institutional image than is necessary, it is the type of structure which will fit into many residential and semi-residential locations.

The youth waiting, living and sleeping areas, along with the public waiting area, can be easily super-

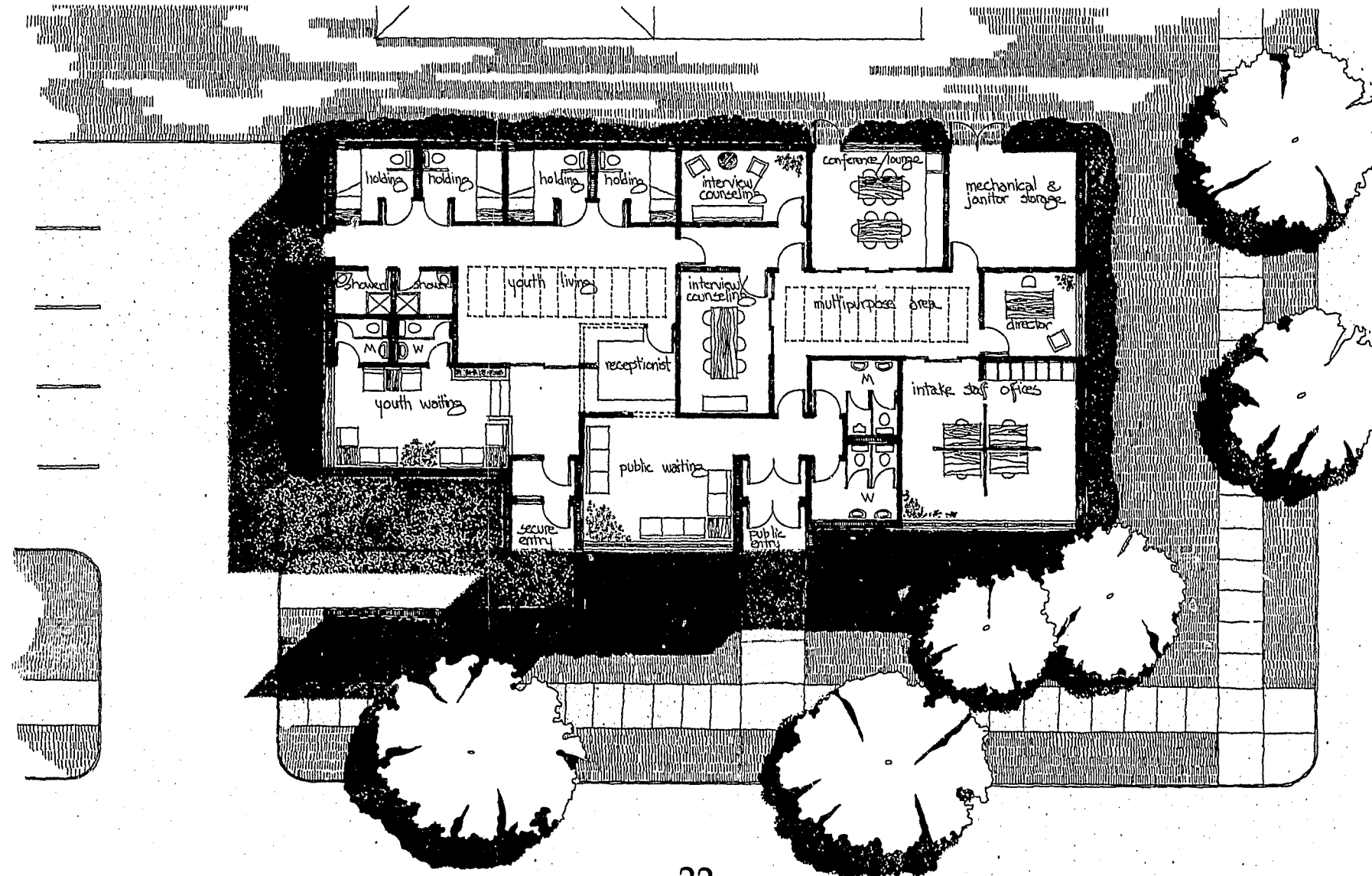


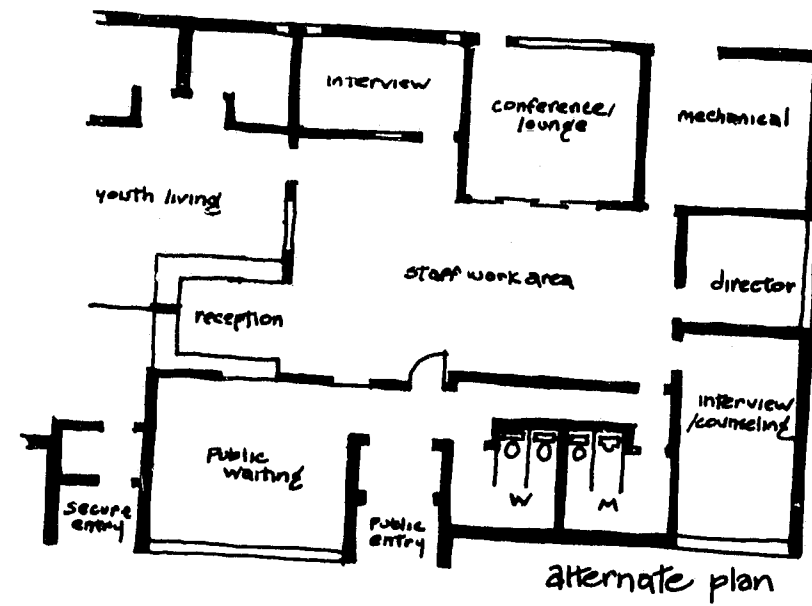
HONORABLE MENTION

Mary Savord & Diane Thomas-McCort
Kent State University

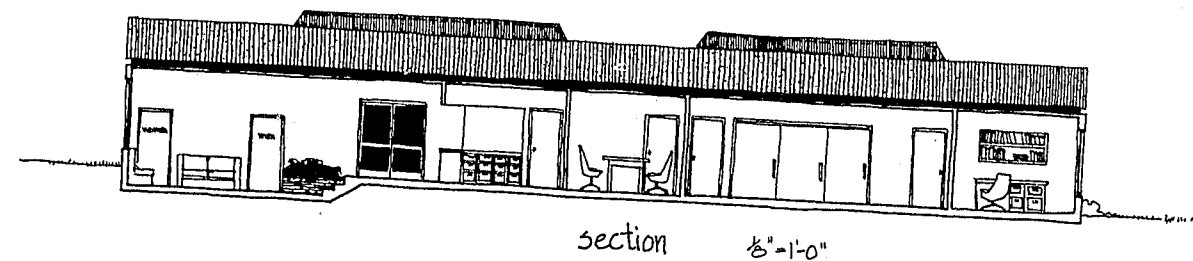
vised from the reception desk. The interview/counseling rooms are suitable for both large and small group meetings. These rooms are centrally located for easy access by staff, juveniles and the public. The only drawback with this arrangement is that staff work areas are not in visual contact with youth living and sleeping spaces. This could be a problem during low

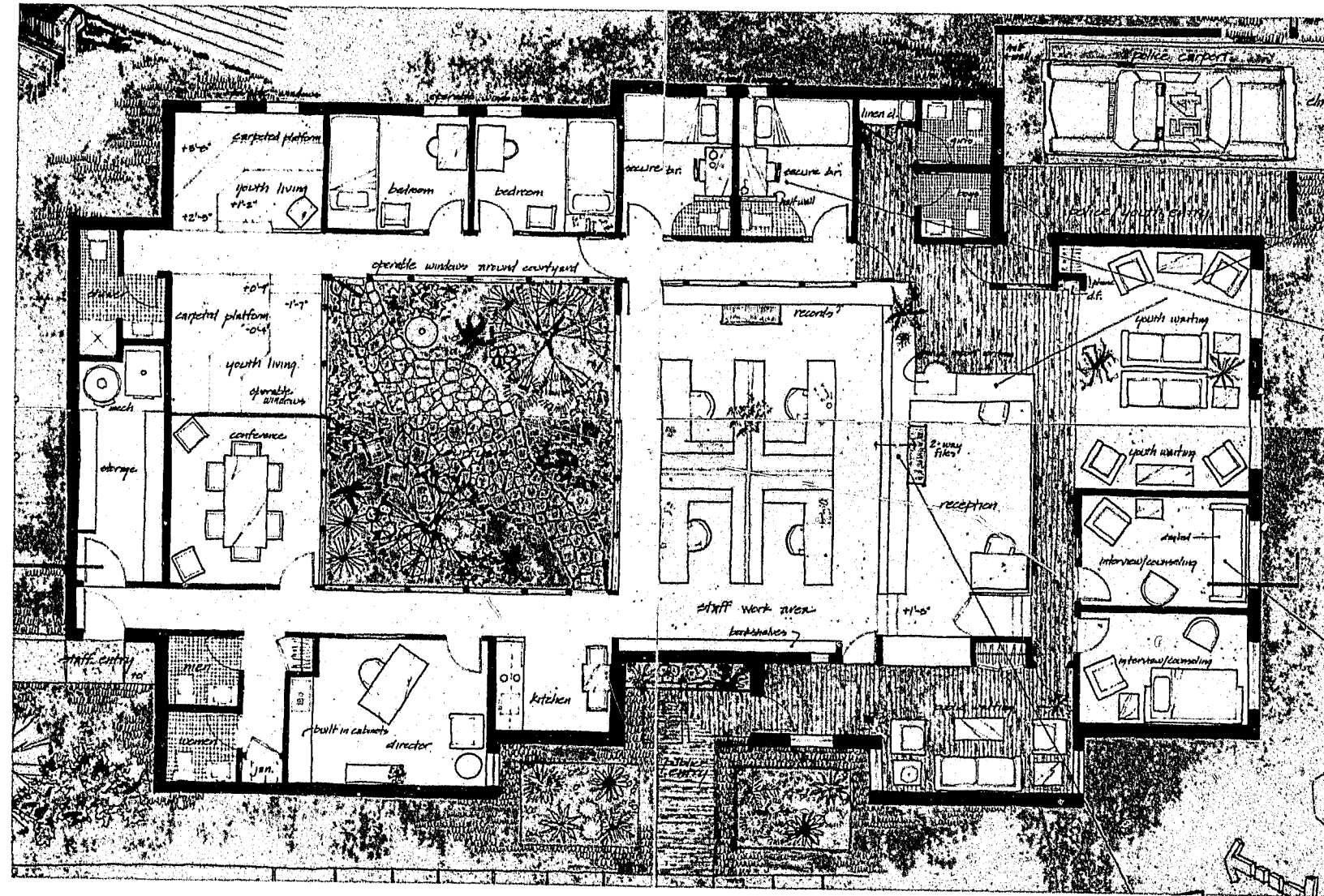
staffing periods. The solution is to move staff work space into the area occupied by the central interview room. By repositioning the interview room and public restrooms, more staff space becomes available and circulation and supervision is simplified (see alternate plan, p. 21). These changes improve an already appropriate design proposal.





COSTS	
secure area @ \$70/sq.ft.	1514 sq.ft.= \$105,980
non-secure area @ \$50/sq.ft.	2236 sq.ft.= \$111,800
	3750 sq.ft.= \$217,780
landscaping	\$ 2,500
parking, driveway, walks	\$ 3,568
	\$223,848
furnishings	\$ 10,000
Total Project Cost	\$233,848





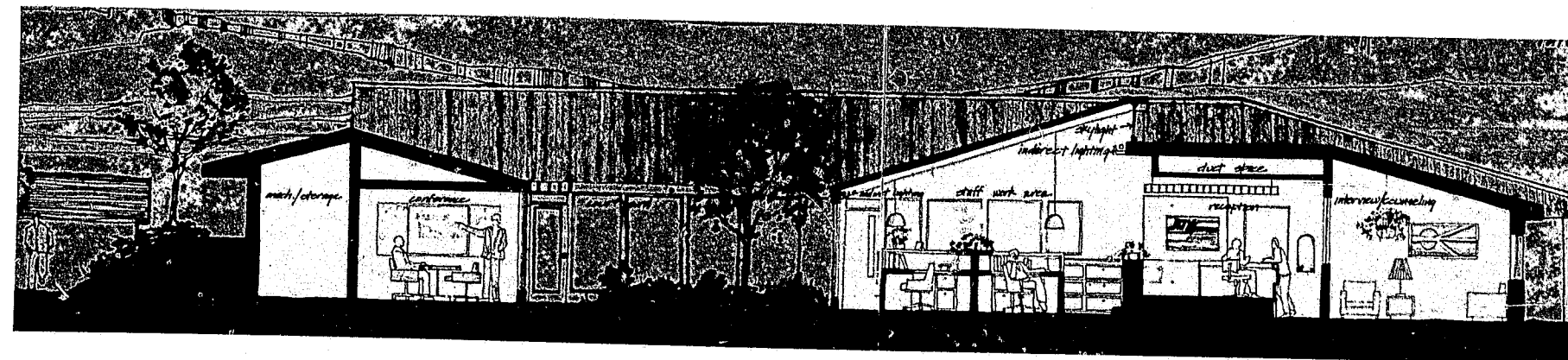
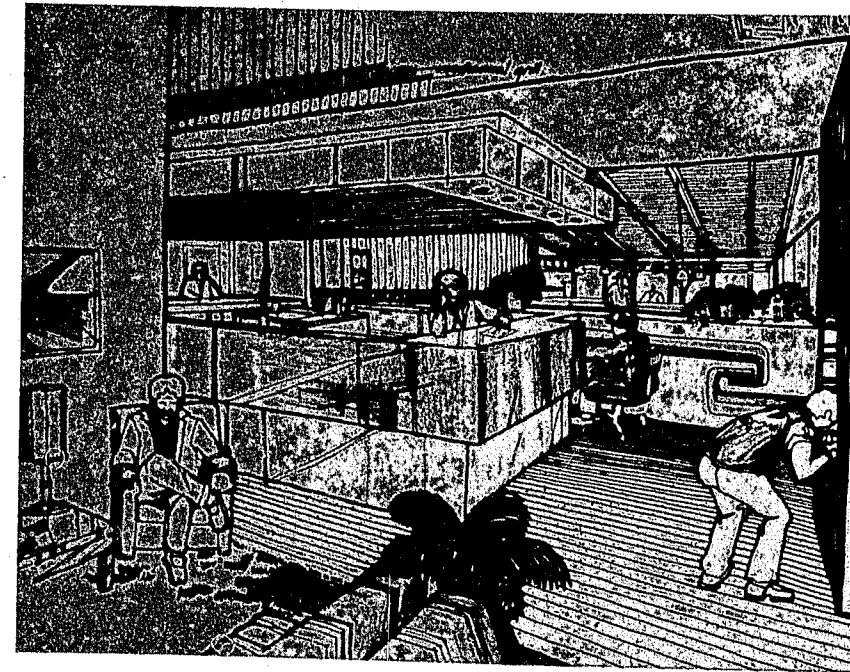
HONORABLE MENTION

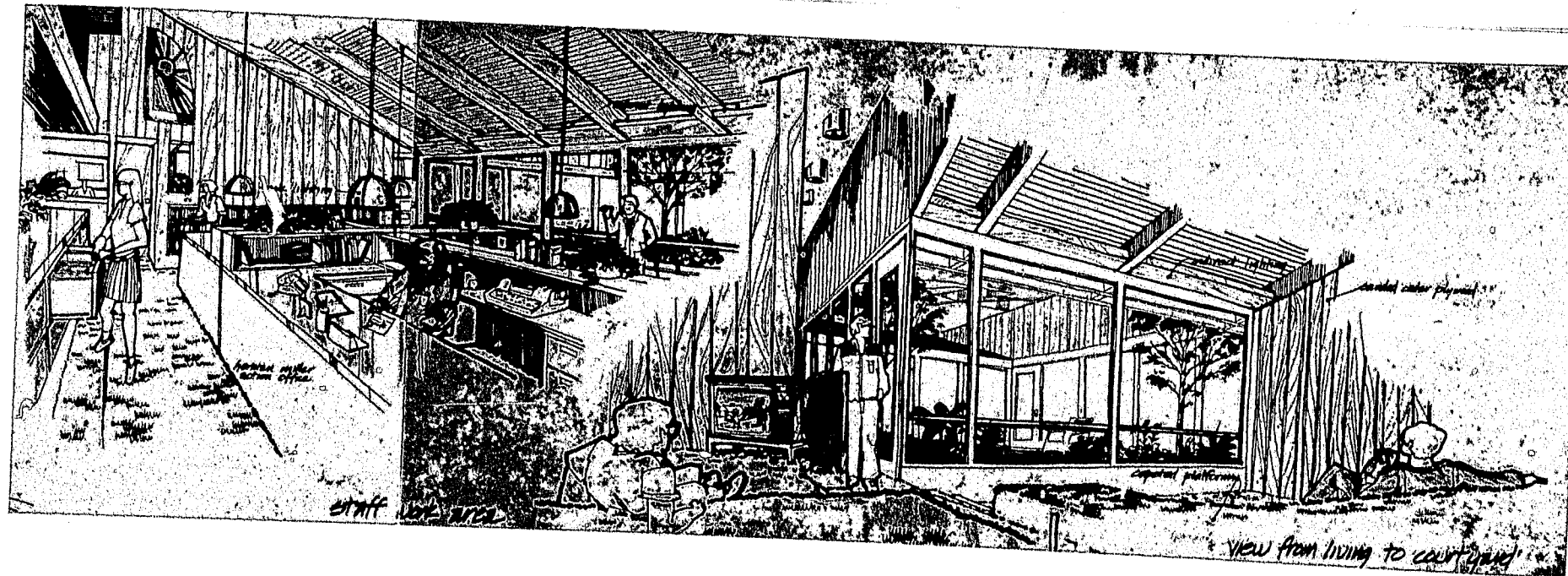
Chi-Feng Zee-Cheng & Clif Carey
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

This design scheme was considered to be a highly workable response to the intake services program. The interior spaces are arranged for easy circulation and visibility between all spaces. The police/youth entry and drive is separate from the public entry and parking area. The reception desk, which services the waiting areas and interview rooms, is arranged as part of the staff work area and permits good communication between these areas.

Interior appointments are soft and non-institutional, especially with regard to natural lighting and exterior views. The courtyard provides a feeling of openness even though access between the various functional areas can be easily controlled. The exterior image of this building would blend well with surrounding neighborhood structures.

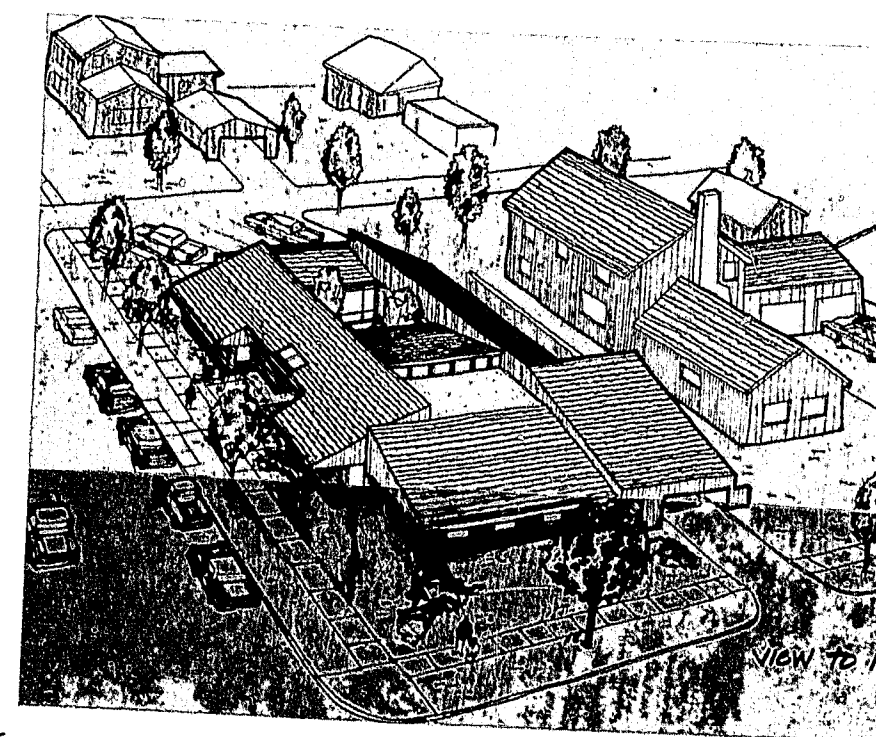
The jury felt, however, that the conference area should be more accessible to the youth, public and staff areas. In addition, the secure bedrooms should be closer to the "platform" living area (day space), with the nonsecure bedrooms closer to the youth waiting area. This would not be difficult to accomplish,





but supervision of the secure area by staff would be somewhat more difficult. Despite these problems, the jury considered this design proposal a skillful handling of all major program components.

COSTS		
secure @ \$70/sq.ft.	243 sq.ft.	= \$ 17,010
non-secure @ \$50/sq.ft.	2969 "	= \$148,450
	3212 "	= \$165,460
landscaping		= \$ 5,320
parking, driveway, walks		= \$ 5,703
		\$176,483
furnishings		= \$ 16,532
Project Totals		= \$193,015



END