



Prison Softening Part II (Summary)

Michael L Rush

The present research brief answers several questions (answered by CDOC plant managers) that can be used towards increased prison softening in CDOC facilities:

- **Exterior layout questions (Landscaping)**
 - Do you currently have any gardens at your facility?
 - What type of gardens (floral, fruits, vegetables) do you currently have at your facility?
 - Please list what is grown in your facility.
- **Interior layout questions (Artwork)**
 - What type of artwork is presently at your facility?
 - Could you describe the artwork, if you have any?
 - Is there any offender specific art?
- **Interior layout questions (Paint Schemes)**
 - What is the paint color used in your facility?
 - Are there different colors on the walls?

Regarding exterior prison softening questions:

CDOC facilities excel the most in contemporary landscape layouts. Nearly all Colorado prisons maintain robust greenery attributes including vegetable gardens, flower gardens, and walkways portraying park-like settings. Some facilities pair landscape designs with sophisticated water layouts (e.g. waterways containing goldfish).

Regarding interior prison softening questions:

Expanding art programs may provide prisons with access to additional artwork to distribute throughout hallways and living spaces. Seven facilities would benefit from additional interior artwork as the majority of the art pieces are displayed in exterior locations (outside) or a single room. More importantly, it is likely that the use of prison softening techniques (e.g. artwork) is more effective when offenders are consistently exposed to visual aesthetics within proximity of their living spaces. One prison lacks any use of artwork and requires attention to meet the softening prison concept.

Nearly all CDOC facilities would need accent paints throughout the interior layouts to further soften these prison environments. Eleven facilities lack any nature palette paint schemes and accent colors; thus, making paint schemes the most critical prison softening objective for prisons in Colorado.

Overall Findings:

Prison softening ratings presented in the assessment suggests that CDOC facilities with smaller offender populations utilize a wider range of softened architectural features than prisons with larger populations. However, this difference is marginal. Smaller facilities received additional attention regarding exterior and interior layouts over time. Various factors such as structural upkeep among CDOC facilities, offender risk level, correctional needs, and other operational objectives may influence decisions pertaining to architectural management.



Prison Softening Part II

Michael L Rush

ABSTRACT

A follow-up analysis proceeding the original prison softening research brief was conducted to provide additional clarity about contemporary architectural design and how to integrate those layouts into existing Colorado prisons. Models that meet safety and security policies were selected from an array of design concepts used by European correctional departments. Those prison softening ideas were utilized to create questionnaires for physical plant managers. The responses were quantified with a rating scale system to determine which Colorado facilities necessitated more softening techniques to normalize the prison environment. The findings indicated that 17 prisons in Colorado excel in landscape design over artwork and paint schemes. Overall, most Colorado facilities require added attention in interior softening concepts. Implications are shared at the end of the brief to explain how to prioritize and implement architectural softening among all the facilities.

INTRODUCTION

In 2016, the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) collected information regarding new generation prisons to assess how innovative architectural designs are utilized to improve the rehabilitation process. Based on past research, correlations between offender criminogenic behaviors and prison environments were identified. By assessing spatial concepts used in prisons outside of the United States (e.g. Norway, Denmark, Finland, and the Netherlands), CDOC decision makers gained a deeper insight into the relationship between correctional facility layouts (both exterior and interior) and how those designs may affect institutional conduct as well as rehabilitation.

The previous research brief introduced outcome factors associated with modern architectural philosophies including, social conduct, offender perceptions of their prison environment, and emulating daily life inside facilities. The current research brief explores how well CDOC facilities are integrating prison softening theories into the existing prison architecture. Exterior and interior layouts among 17 Colorado facilities were ranked within three categories, landscaping, artwork, and paint schemes. These categories were selected since it is possible to renovate these layouts while meeting CDOC security and safety policies. Implications are discussed toward the end of the brief to explain how to prioritize such policies. Before presenting the results, the following section summarizes prison softening theories from the first research brief and describes which ideas are most compatible with U.S. correctional facilities.

SUMMARIZATION OF PRISON SOFTENING & CDOC ARCHITECTURE

Several historical findings were identified from the original brief. Principles including spatial concepts and the theories behind contemporary prison design were shared. Through those ideas it was determined that prison softening techniques could influence offender behavior, the perception of their correctional environment, and how modern architecture may affect post-release self-sufficiency by emulating daily routines with normalized prison layouts. Furthermore, the first prison softening research brief suggested that facilitating safe

prison environments can enhance rehabilitation since effective spatial concepts impact offender self-sufficiency and social competency (Rush, 2016).

Specific correlations were identified to explain why outdated prison architecture can negatively impact offender rehabilitation. Many researchers agree that inflexible environments are associated with noncompliant behavior, an overreliance on offender isolation can exacerbate negative conduct, and that the way space is allocated influences individual self-development (Waid & Clements, 2001; Tartaro, 2003). Theoretically, how space is created and used can influence patterns of individual demeanor and thinking; thus, affecting offender growth. Therefore, by normalizing prison environments with the use of contemporary layouts (e.g. avoiding an institutionalized appearance), it is likely to reduce offender stress (Hancock & Jewkes, 2011; Tartaro, 2003; Moran & Jewkes, 2014).

Although many European countries employ various prison softening techniques, some features are not practical for U.S. correctional facilities. Preexisting architectural design can limit exterior and interior design options. Whereas the blueprint for a prison in Denmark may incorporate cell windows without bars to increase natural lighting and promote a non-institutionalized appearance, blueprints for a U.S. facility may already include barred windows, thus limiting renovation options. Moreover, security protocols may limit choices when considering prison renovations. Prison softening methods that are not permitted may involve interior décor items that can be used as an instrument for escape or to cause bodily harm. For example, specific lighting fixtures are used to mitigate dislodgement. Therefore, during the research, items such as furniture, audio equipment, lighting, and bed linen were omitted as renovating options for prison softening. The following section describes how landscaping, artwork, and paint schemes were used in the research methodology to rank exterior and interior layouts in CDOC facilities.

METHOD: QUANTIFYING RESPONSES / PRISON SOFTENING SCALES AND RATINGS

CDOC architects were interviewed prior to contacting physical plant managers from each facility. During the initial meeting with the architects, prison softening spatial concepts were discussed. Selecting architectural ideas utilized by correctional departments outside of the U.S. was the primary focus of the dialogue. Special attention was directed towards CDOC security policies. Therefore, some European architectural models were not considered for CDOC facilities if a design philosophy jeopardized the safety of correctional officers or offenders. For example, since most furniture is usually bolted to surfaces within CDOC prisons, changing the type of furniture used in correctional facilities was discouraged. After a thorough discussion, researchers and architects decided to focus on landscaping, artwork, and interior paint schemes. These categories were used as outcome variables to determine how well CDOC facilities utilize prison softening techniques for the purpose of normalizing prison environments and to identify which facilities require additional design renovation. Questionnaires were sent to physical plant managers of 18 CDOC prisons. Two prisons, Colorado State Penitentiary (CSP) and Camp George, did not respond to the questionnaire, resulting in 17 selected prisons for the research. The following questions were asked:

Exterior layout questions (Landscaping)

Do you currently have any gardens?

If so, what type of floral, fruit, or vegetables do your gardens have?

Approximately how many gardens do you have?

How big are these gardens in approximate square feet?

Interior layout questions (Artwork)

What type of murals or sculptures does your facility have?

Does your facility display any offender specific art in public places or day hall spaces?

Interior layout questions (Paint Schemes)

Do you have accent paint colors on some of your walls in the common or public spaces in your facility?

Plant managers contacted:

(AVCF) Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility
(ACC) Arrowhead Correctional Center
(BVCC) Buena Vista Correctional Complex
(CCC) Camp George
(CSP) Colorado State Penitentiary – *No response*
(CTCF) Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility
(DCC) Delta Correctional Center
(DRDC) Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center
(DWCF) Denver Women’s Correctional Facility
(FMCC) Four Mile Correctional Center

(FCF) Fremont Correctional Facility
(LVCF) La Vista Correctional Facility
(LCF) Limon Correctional Facility– *No response*
(RCC) Rifle Correctional Center
(SCCF) San Carlos Correctional Facility
(SCC) Skyline Correctional Center
(SCF) Sterling Correctional Facility
(TCF) Trinidad Correctional Facility
(YOS) Youth Offender Services

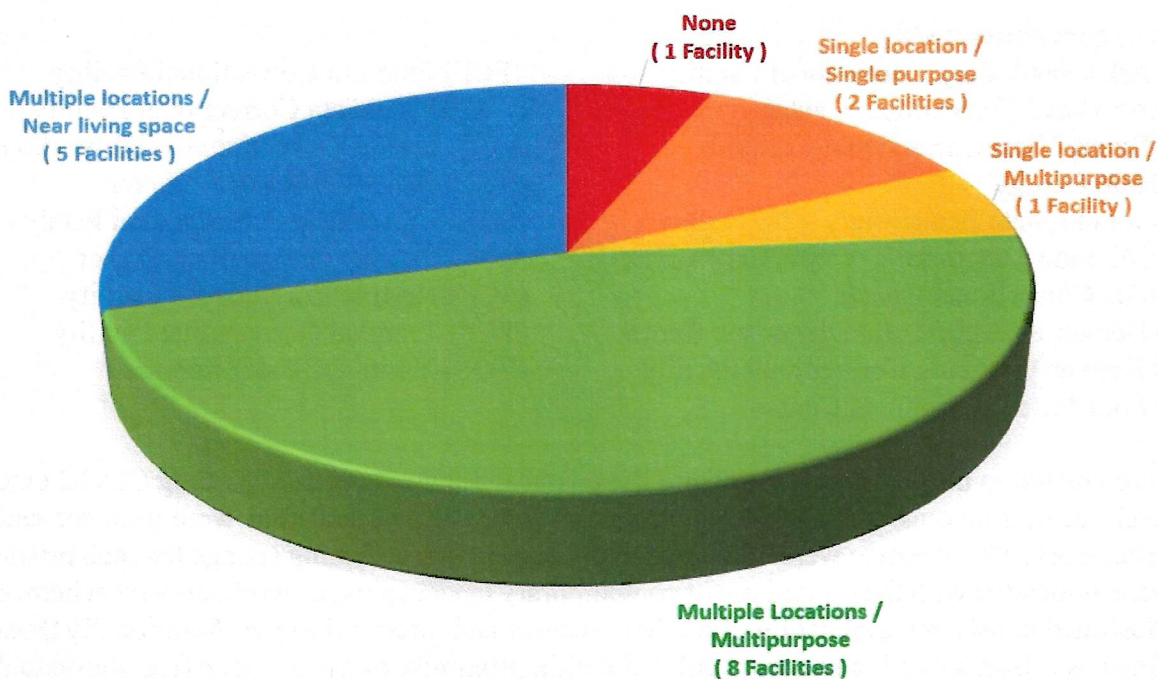
Scales were created to measure responses from the physical plant managers regarding CDOC exterior and interior architectural layouts. Scores between zero and three, or zero and four were used for each prison softening category. Those scores were combined to produce prison softening ratings for each prison. Lower ratings were associated with the limited use of contemporary landscaping, artwork, or paint schemes. Higher ratings illustrated consistent application of modern exterior and interior designs. Additionally those ratings were defined as prison softening concepts utilized within proximity of *living space* (e.g. individual cells or dining areas). Given the previous research, it is fair to suggest that consistent exposure to softened prison layouts influence positive offender behavioral outcomes. Therefore, prisons that situate landscaping, artwork, and paint schemes within proximity of *living space* were given stronger ratings.

Additional ratings were defined for the scales to measure CDOC facilities. *Multiple locations* and *Single location* were associated with exterior and interior designs that were either applied throughout most of a prison’s floorplan or a single room. For example, a correctional facility may only have artwork located in the visiting room, whereas another prison utilizes artwork throughout multiple rooms, hallways, and recreational spaces. *Multipurpose* was defined as an architectural feature that possesses multiple functions (e.g. gardens that serve for both visual aesthetics and food production). Artwork ratings were also divided into pieces that were displayed inside a facility (*interior*) versus pieces displayed outside (*exterior*). The artwork inside the facility and *near living space* was rated higher due to an offender’s added exposure to architectural softening. Another rating, *some accents*, was included in the paint schemes scale to identify painting applications in entry ways and doors trims. Lastly, average prison softening ratings were calculated among all 17 CDOC facilities selected for the research to illustrate how Colorado prisons compare to one another. The sample was further segmented by capacity/population categories to determine whether heavily or lightly populated prisons employ more softened architectural layouts. Listed below are the scales and ratings utilized in the research brief:

Landscaping ratings	Artwork ratings	Paint scheme ratings
4) Multiple locations / Near living space	4) Multiple locations / Near living space & community rooms	3) Multiple locations / Near living space & community rooms
3) Multiple locations / Multipurpose	3) Multiple locations / Interior	2) Single location / Single room
2) Single location / Multipurpose	2) Single location / Interior	1) Some accents / Entry ways & doors
1) Single location / Single-purpose	1) Single location / Exterior	0) None
0) None	0) None	

Exterior Softening

Landscaping



Multiple locations / Near living space

Delta Correctional Center
 Four Mile Correctional Center
 Fremont Correctional Center
 Skyline Correctional Center
 Colorado Correctional Center

Multiple locations / Multipurpose

Arrowhead Correctional Center
 Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility
 Denver Women's Correctional Center
 La Vista Correctional Facility
 Trinidad Correctional Facility
 Youth Offender Services
 Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center
 Rifle Correctional Center

Single location / Multipurpose

Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility

Single location / Single-purpose

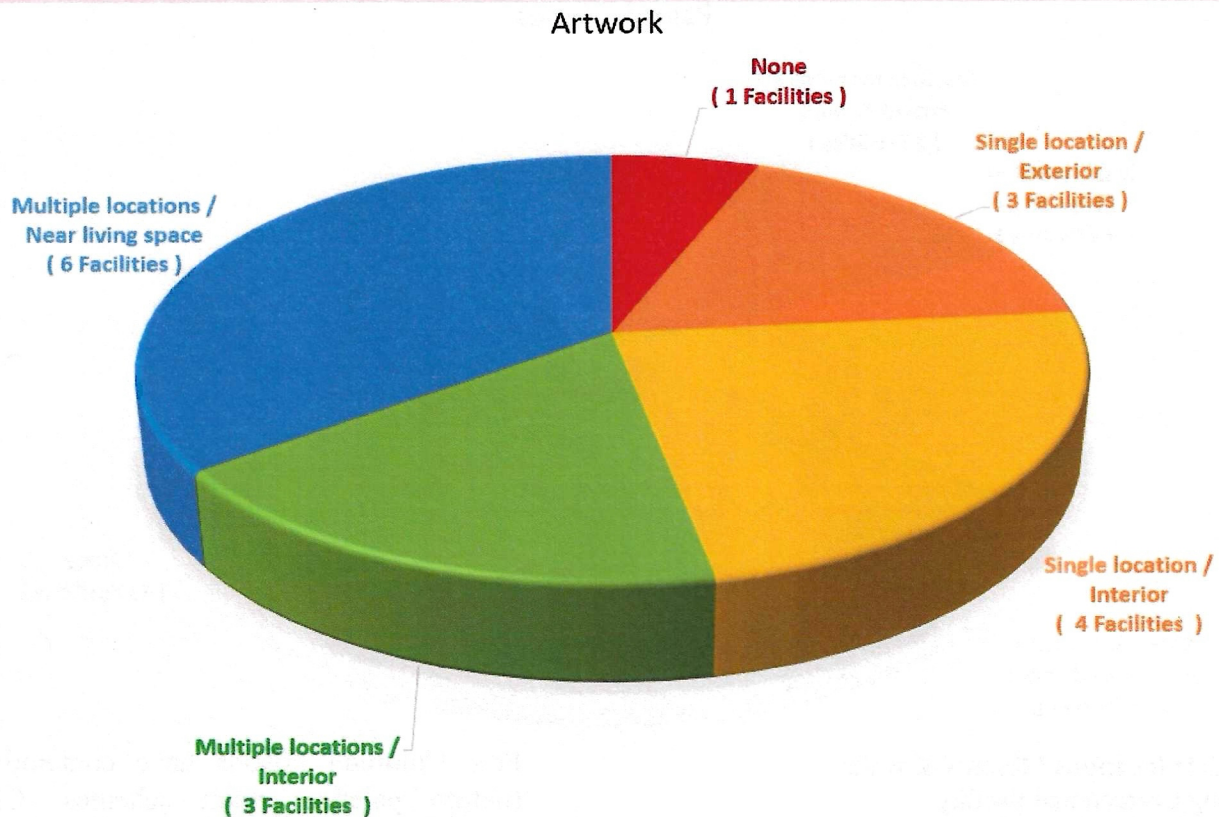
Buena Vista Correctional Complex
 San Carlos Correctional Facility

None

Sterling Correctional Facility

Most CDCC facilities (13 prisons) maintain robust landscape features. CDCC facilities with the highest ratings (5 prisons) possess landscape designs in front of housing units. Landscape designs involve sizable vegetable gardens, flower gardens, walkways portraying park-like settings, and irrigation systems (e.g. waterfalls and water canals). For example, AVCF manages a 3,000 square foot vegetable garden that serves as visual aesthetics as well as a food production source. BVCC and TCF sustains smaller vegetable gardens (e.g. an 800 square foot potato garden). Three prisons displayed landscape attributes in a single location, and one facility (SCF) does not maintain any softened landscape layouts. Between a scale of one to four, CDCC facilities scored an aggregate prison softening rating of 2.8 for landscape design.

Interior Softening



Multiple locations / Near living space

Denver Women's Correctional Facility
 La Vista Correctional Facility
 Sterling Correctional Facility
 Trinidad Correctional Facility
 Youth Offender Services
 Rifle Correctional Center

Multiple locations / Interior

Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility
 Buena Vista Correctional Complex
 Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center

Single location / Interior

Arrowhead Correctional Center
 Four Mile Correctional Center
 Fremont Correctional Facility
 Colorado Correctional Center

Single location / Exterior

Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility
 Delta Correctional Center
 Skyline Correctional Center

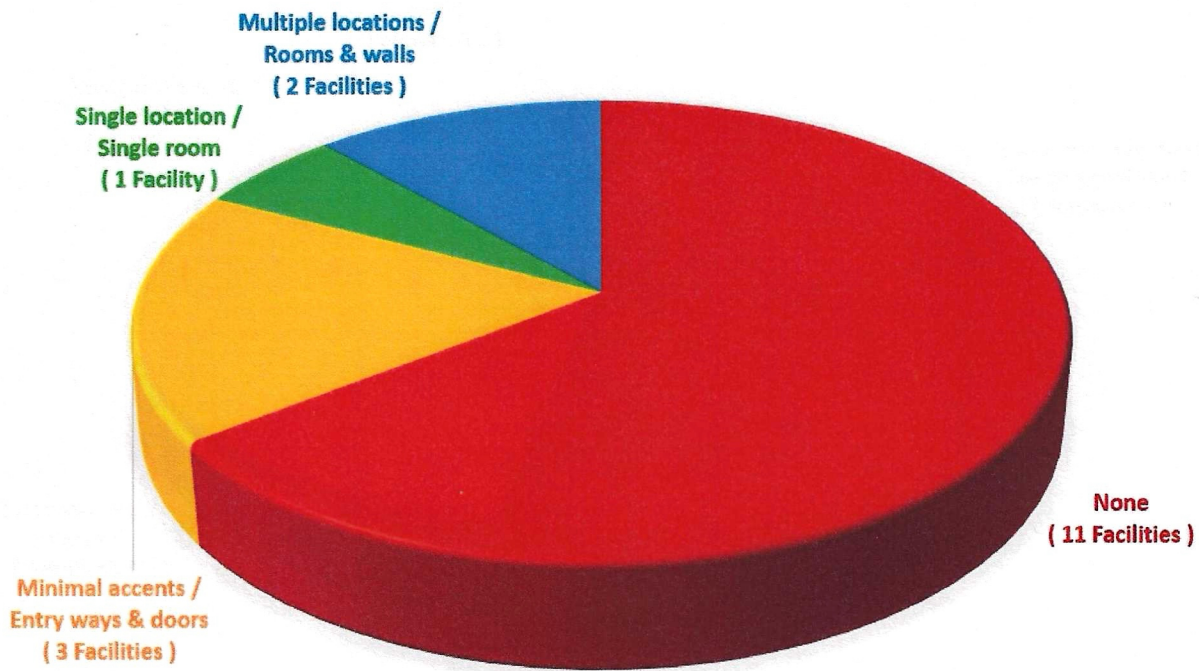
None

San Carlos Correctional Facility

Similar to landscaping, the distribution of artwork throughout CDOC is consistent. Many facilities (9 prisons) utilize artwork in multiple locations, 6 of which display pieces throughout the interior communal spaces (e.g. dining rooms, visiting rooms, gyms, and day halls). In particular, DWCF displays artwork in the *living unit six apartments*. At TCF and YOS offenders are exposed to artwork throughout communal space. Art pieces comprise of murals inside the prisons painted by offenders, exterior building murals, and steel wildlife artwork. However, 7 CDOC facilities display artwork in a single location and 1 does not have any art pieces. Between a scale of zero and four, CDOC facilities scored an aggregate rating of 2.6 regarding the use of artwork for prison softening.

Interior Softening

Paint Schemes



Multiple locations / Rooms & walls

Sterling Correctional Facility
San Carlos Correctional Facility

Single location / Single room

Delta Correctional Center

Minimal accents / Entry ways & doors

Trinidad Correctional Facility
Fremont Correctional Facility
Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility

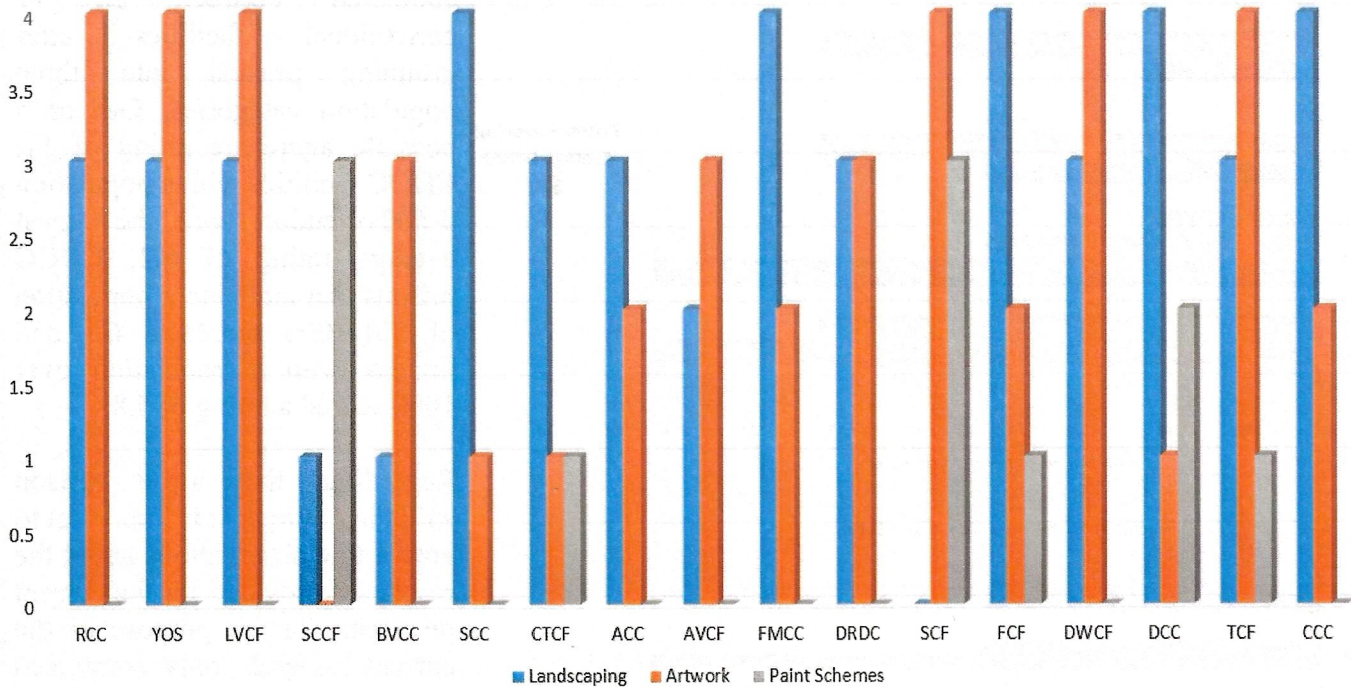
None

Denver Women's Correctional Facility
Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility
Buena Vista Correctional Complex
Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center
Arrowhead Correctional Center
Four Mile Correctional Center
Skyline Correctional Center
La Vista Correctional Facility
Rifle Correctional Center
Youth Offender Services
Colorado Correctional Center

Few Colorado prisons have contemporary (nature palettes) paint schemes. CDOC facilities displayed moderate scores for the dissemination landscaping and artwork; however, most facilities (11 prisons) lack interior paint designed to soften prison environments. Two prisons, SCCF and SCF utilize paint in day halls of each living unit or de-escalation rooms. Delta Correctional Center (DCC) applied both softer accent colors paired with accent tiles in the dining room. Some physical plant managers reported that accent color application is currently under review. For example, AVCF explained that accent paint color applications in living units is currently underway. Similarly, DWCF is currently painting de-escalation rooms with warmer colors that vary from the standard wall shade. Between a scale of zero and three, the 17 CDOC facilities scored an aggregate prison softening rating of 0.6 regarding paint scheme applications.

Comparative Analysis

Prison Softening Comparison by Facility

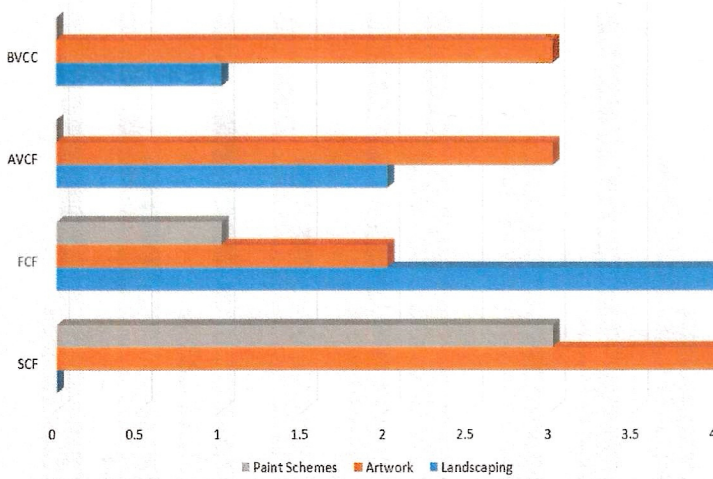


- 8 - Trinidad Correctional Facility
- 7 - Delta Correctional Center
- 7 - Denver Women's Correctional
- 7 - Fremont Correctional Facility
- 7 - Sterling Correctional Facility
- 7 - La Vista Correctional Facility
- 7 - Rifle Correctional Center
- 7 - Youth Offender Services
- 6 - Denver Reception and Diagnostic
- 6 - Four Mile Correctional Center
- 6 - Colorado Correctional Center
- 5 - Arkansas Valley Correctional
- 5 - Arrowhead Correctional Center
- 5 - Colorado Territorial Correctional
- 5 - Skyline Correctional Center
- 4 - Buena Vista Correctional
- 4 - San Carlos Correctional Facility

Prison softening ratings were compared between all 17 correctional facilities. Out of a possible rating of 11 (combining all three scales), the average score among all prisons was 6.1. Several CDOC facilities (7 prisons) DCC, DWCF, FCF, SCF, LVCF, RCC and YOS scored a rating of 7 when measuring the combined usage of landscaping, artwork, and paint schemes. TCF scored the highest rating of 8 in comparison to the other prisons.

Comparative Analysis

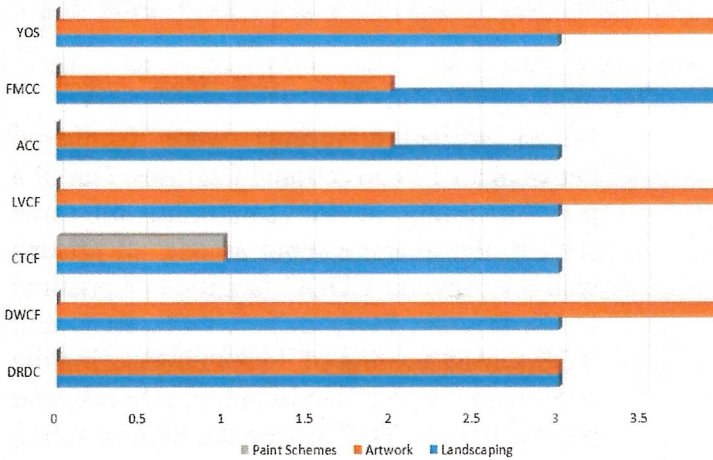
Facilities with Population 1001+



**Prison Softening
Average Rating
5.8**

Prison softening ratings were also compared between all 17 correctional facilities after grouping prisons into three population categories. Out of a possible aggregate rating of 11, CDOC facilities with a population 0-500 offenders scored the highest average rating of 6.2. CDOC prisons that maintain a population of 501-1000 scored a 6.1 and prisons with a population over 1000 scored a rating of 5.8.

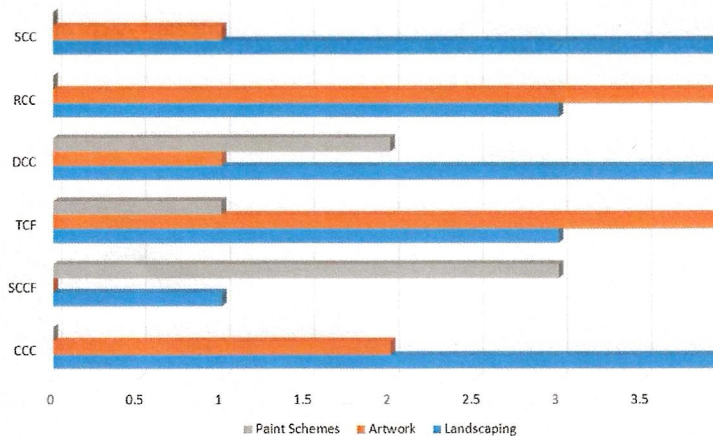
Facilities with Population 501 - 1000



**Prison Softening
Average Rating
6.1**

Regarding the lower prison softening ratings, it is important to note a few observations about the responses provided for the current research. For the purpose of the current research, only completed prison softening architectural layouts (not those pending or under review) were recorded. To produce accurate findings, pending interior and exterior layouts were not factored towards prison softening ratings since only a few physical plant managers shared additional details about incomplete architectural design projects. As mentioned in the paint schemes result section, DWCF, LVCF, TCF, and YOS, plan to incorporate additional prison softening concepts. Interior and exterior designs such as adding murals to serenity rooms and enhancing landscaping with unique structures (e.g. greenhouse) are under review by these facilities.

Facilities with Population 0 - 500



**Prison Softening
Average Rating
6.2**

DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS

Given the prison softening categories and results presented in this brief, CDOC facilities excel the most in contemporary landscape layouts. For example, DCC constructed an elaborate layout consisting of nine acres of lawn. Such features are paired with sophisticated water layouts (e.g. waterways containing goldfish). It may be promising to replicate similar ideas for other CDOC facilities if engineering restrictions are not present. Four facilities, AVCF, BVCC, SCCF, and SCF take precedence for landscape softening since these prisons have minimal garden space. Ideally, CDOC could modernize landscaping at SCF first since that facility lacks any foliage.

In the analysis, artwork ratings followed landscaping. Since artwork (such as murals and steel wildlife pieces) are created by offenders, it is reasonable to assume that expanding art programs may provide prisons with access to additional pieces to distribute throughout hallways and living spaces. Seven facilities ACC, FMCC, FCF, CCC, CTCF, DCC, and SCC need additional artwork since pieces in these facilities are only displayed in exterior locations (outside) or in a single room. As previously stated, it is likely that the use of prison softening techniques is more effective when offenders are consistently exposed to visual aesthetics within proximity of their living spaces. One prison, SCCF, lacks artwork and requires the most attention when considering this interior softening concept.

Paint schemes take priority over the two preceding categories due to its limited use within rooms and living spaces. Based on the findings, most CDOC facilities require accent paint throughout the interior layouts to soften prison environments. Eleven facilities lack any contemporary accents making paint schemes the most critical prison softening objective for CDOC. Based on the ratings calculated in the current brief, it is reasonable to suggest that SCF and SCCF will have the most progressive paint schemes among all Colorado prisons. Modeling paint scheme designs after these two facilities is ideal since these are the only two prisons that utilize accent paint in multiple rooms and hallways.

Prison softening ratings presented in the assessment suggests that CDOC facilities with smaller offender populations utilize a wider range of softened architectural features than prisons with larger populations. However, this difference is marginal. Such findings indicate that smaller prisons have received additional attention regarding exterior and interior layouts over time. Various factors such as structural upkeep (e.g. budgeting for facility maintenance and repairs) among CDOC facilities, offender risk level, correctional needs (e.g. offender programs), and other operational objectives influence decisions pertaining to architectural management. Regardless, the results in the current research brief exemplify that facilities with a larger population require additional prison softening features.

To measure CDOC prison softening effectiveness, one of two research methodologies can be considered. Conducting a behavioral comparative analysis can be accomplished by observing offenders before and after having exposure to softened environments. For example, it is possible to measure offender demeanor by analyzing the rate of violations or reported institutional misconduct at a facility with a low prison softening rating. Researchers can then facilitate a follow-up analysis and measure the same behavioral records well after a prison receives softening updates. Another option is to compare offender conduct between a CDOC facility with a higher prison softening rating to a facility with a lower rating. Regardless of the research methodology selected to measure CDOC prison softening effectiveness, it is important to note that isolating behavioral outcome variables remains challenging since factors other than softened environments also influence offender conduct. Therefore, to pursue prison softening while accurately understanding its effect on Colorado's offender population, it is imperative to select offender groups that are regularly exposed to

softened architectural concepts and to compare those individuals with offenders who do not have access to such design layouts (e.g. comparing a treatment group to a comparison group).

CONCLUSION

Given the results, CDOC has certainly implemented a sound start to prison softening concepts throughout multiple facilities; however, the research reveals opportunities to expand on these ideas to further normalize prison environments. Additionally, the present research brief indicates that some CDOC facilities have stronger softened architectural attributes than others. Therefore, it is beneficial for architects, plant managers, and other CDOC policymakers to share best practices to enhance prisons that are lacking in specific softened exterior or interior concepts. Finally, tracking behavior after incorporating more prison softening techniques will determine how effective these strategies are for Colorado's offender population. In doing so, CDOC personnel may see increased improvement in the rehabilitation process.

Appendix A: Original Responses

Softening of Prisons Facility Data

This information was received from the Physical Plant Managers at each facility. It was discussed at the February 2017 Meeting with a follow up e-mail in March of 2017. Additionally, please note that many of the facilities have K-9 units - which also softens the environment. Responses are as follows:

Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility (AVCF)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Vegetable garden which provides some produce to Food Service. Size of garden is approximately 3,000 square feet.
- Artwork -
 - Murals throughout the Facility. All painted by Offenders
 - Visiting
 - Gym
- Paint -
 - Accent paint colors in living units is underway.

Arrowhead Correctional Center (ACC)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility and are placed in front of the Facility and in between the green space between the living unit wings.
- Artwork -
 - Murals in the Children's Area of the Visiting Room
- Paint -
 - No accent paints

Buena Vista Correctional Complex (BVCC)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Potatoe Garden is planted at the Main Facility.
- Artwork -
 - Murals in the Minimum Center Facility. All painted by Offenders
 - Visiting
 - Gym
- Paint -
 - No accent paint colors.

Colorado Correctional Center (CCC)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility and are placed in front of the Facility and in between the green space between the living units.
 - A water feature is adjacent to the visiting center.
 - Benches are placed throughout the Facility, between the living units.
 - Mature trees thrive between the living units.
- Artwork -
 - Murals in the Children's Area of the Visiting Room
- Paint -
 - No accent paints

Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility (CTCF)

- Gardening | Landscape -

- Flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility that resemble a park like setting with a waterfall, water features, murals, and a memorial.
- Water canal runs through the Facility.
- Artwork -
 - Exterior building murals
- Paint -
 - No accent paints - except cell door fronts.

Delta Correctional Center (DCC)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Approximately 2,000 square feet of flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility and are place in front of the housing units of the Facility. The gardens provide a colorful contrast to the local dry climate.
 - Nine acres of lawn have been installed. This makes it appear more like a middle class housing development than a prison. Adding the turf has an added bonus of helping keep dust down in all of the buildings and air systems.
 - Vegetable garden which provides a bounty of produce in the summer and fall to Food Service. Size of garden is approximately 5,100 square feet.
 - At the training center, which is the entry to the Facility, landscaping with a water feature softens the entry. The water feature even has goldfish.
- Artwork -
 - Gate at the facility features steel wildlife artwork created by offenders.
- Paint -
 - Dining room have installed ceramic tile wainscot with accent tiles on the walls. The walls have also been painted with softer accent colors.

Denver Reception & Diagnostic Center (DRDC)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility.
- Artwork -
 - Murals throughout the Facility. All painted by Offenders
 - Dining Room
- Paint -
 - No Accent Paint Colors.

Denver Women's Correctional Facility (DWCF)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility.
- Artwork -
 - Murals throughout the Facility. All painted by Offenders
 - Visiting
 - Gym
 - Living Unit 6 Apartments
- Paint -
 - Descalation rooms are being painted in warmer colors that vary from the standard wall color.

Four Mile Correctional Center (FMCC)

- Gardening | Landscape -

- Flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility and are placed in front of the Facility and in between the green space between the living unit wings.
- Artwork -
 - Murals in the Children's Area of the Visiting Room
- Paint -
 - No accent paints

Fremont Correctional Facility (FCF)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility and are placed in front of the west side housing units of the Facility.
 - Vegetable garden which provides some produce to Food Service. Size of garden is approximately 800 square feet.
- Artwork -
 - Seven Habits on the Inside advertisements on bulletin boards.
 - Currently seasonal artwork, on interchangeable 4' x 8' sheets of plywood, for the Visiting Area is being painted by Offenders.
 - Future murals are planned for the Serenity Rooms. All mural artwork will be by Offenders.
 - Future murals are planned for the Dining Rooms. All mural artwork will be by Offenders.
- Paint -
 - No accent paints - except cell door fronts.

La Vista Correctional Facility (LVCF)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility.
 - Facility has a park like setting
- Artwork -
 - Future Murals are being discussed throughout the Facility. All painted by Offenders
 - Dining Rooms
 - Gym
 - Day Halls
- Paint -
 - No accent paint colors.

Rifle Correctional Center (RCC)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Facility sits in a park like setting in a valley surrounded by foothills and adjacent to Rifle Gap Reservoir
 - Flower gardens approximately 15 throughout the Facility grounds ranging from an individual planter to a 10' x 15' garden
 - Kitchen Team utilizes a greenhouse and vegetable gardens (approximately 50' x 150' in size)
 - Facility continues to upgrade their landscape
- Artwork -
 - Murals throughout in visiting, dining and gym areas.
 - All artwork has been designed and painted by offenders.
 - Several offenders contribute to artwork for Adoption Dreams Organization for their benefit auction every year.

- Paint -
 - No accent paints

San Carlos Correctional Facility (SCCF)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Flower gardens at the entry to the Facility.
- Artwork -
 - No artwork
- Paint -
 - An accent paint is painted in each day hall of each living unit day hall.

Skyline Correctional Center (SCC)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility and are placed in front of the Facility and in between the green space between the living unit wings.
- Artwork -
 - Murals in the Children's Area of the Visiting Room
- Paint -
 - No accent paints

Sterling Correctional Facility (SCF)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - No gardens
 - Turf and recreation in Level East and West Yards
- Artwork -
 - Multiple offender murals throughout the Facility
 - Main Entry
 - East Visiting
 - West Visiting
 - Second Floor Administration
 - All four Dining Halls
 - Starting murals in East Barber Shops
- Paint -
 - Main Entry has accent paint
 - Visiting has accent paint
 - Four Descalation rooms are painted light blue

Trinidad Correctional Facility (TCF)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - 800 square foot vegetable garden that is offender maintained.
 - Turf and recreation in Yards. Adding the turf has an added bonus of helping keep dust down in all of the buildings and air systems.
 - Flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility.
 - Future greenhouse is planned.
- Artwork -
 - Multiple offender murals throughout the Facility
 - Support
 - Visiting
 - Dining Hall
- Paint -
 - Dining Hall has accent paint

Youth Offender Services (YOS)

- Gardening | Landscape -
 - Flower gardens throughout the Facility. The flower gardens border the walkways throughout the Facility.
- Artwork -
 - Future Murals are being discussed throughout the Facility. All painted by Offenders
 - Dining Rooms
 - Gym
 - Day Halls
- Paint -
 - No accent paint colors.

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