



THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS

Academy of Architecture for Justice

Sustainable Justice 2030: Green Guide to Justice AIA Continuing Education Reporting Form

Course Description: The Academy of Architecture for Justice of the American Institute of Architects (AIA AAJ) has developed this white paper, Sustainable Justice 2030: Green Guide to Justice, to give policymakers, owners, operators, architects, and planners the tools they need to connect the sustainable buildings being designed to the notion of a sustainable community, with an orientation to social justice and economic development. The Green Guide to Justice is intended to be a supplement to the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement and to be a model similar to other Green Guides for education, health, and other public infrastructure. This paper outlines a vision for a justice system in the year 2030 based on principles and practices that contribute to the sustainability of our society and protection of the planet.

Learning Objectives

1. Illustrate how green justice buildings can serve a justice system as foundational elements of a sustainable society.
2. Explain the linkage between sustainable design, social justice, and economic development to ensure the full measure of the effectiveness of justice systems that serve our communities through a continuing viability.
3. Explain sustainable principles and practices for use in all buildings that form the justice system – courthouses, detention centers, and law enforcement facilities.
4. Discuss how to go beyond traditional reactive responses to proactive problem-solving that directly affect the planning and design of justice facilities.

Course #J11001

Provider: AIA Knowledge

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You can earn 1 HSW/SD hour for reading this article and successfully completing the quiz. You must answer eight of the ten questions correctly to earn credit. Upon completion of the quiz, click the “Submit” button at the end of the quiz to report the credit. This course is valid through August 2014.

(1 TU of IDP supplementary education credit)

Continuing education questions/feedback can be directed to knowledgecommunities@aia.org.



Quiz

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1. The core components of the justice system's built facilities are:
 - a. Prisons, Squad Cars, Banks, and Civic Centers
 - b. Courthouses, Border Crossings, and Military Bases
 - c. Police Stations, Courthouses, Jails, and Prisons
2. The paper addresses Sustainability as:
 - a. Reducing carbon footprint
 - b. Achieving levels of energy, water and natural resource use that can be carried on indefinitely
 - c. Addressing the needs of "people, planet and prosperity" so that all can be carried on indefinitely
3. Alternatives to constructing new detention and incarceration facilities that may promote greater system-wide sustainability include:
 - a. Home detention, work release, and remote monitoring
 - b. Problem-solving Community Courts
 - c. Reduced number of admissions through speedier intake and processing
 - d. All of the above
4. The planning process for a jail facility should *begin* with the question:
 - a. What security level is intended for the inmate population?
 - b. What location offers the most land area at lowest purchase price?
 - c. How small – rather than how – large should we build our new jail?
5. Designers can provide a sense of security and empowerment to courthouse occupants and visitors by:
 - a. Providing highly visible security personnel stations and abundant space for entry screening of all people entering the facility
 - b. Using design elements such as sectional relationships, historical references, and finish material selections that elevate the status of judges in relation to other users
 - c. Employing diversity and regional choices in materials selection, providing a clear building organization, and providing a variety of waiting areas of human scale.
 - d. All of the above
6. Detention facilities are best located:
 - a. wherever land cost is least
 - b. wherever NIMBY challenges are least likely to delay the project.
 - c. close to the communities that they serve and adjacent to the courthouse
 - d. in regional facilities where economies of scale in operating costs can be realized
7. In detention facilities, daylight and views to nature are important for:
 - a. Staff spaces
 - b. Detainee areas
 - c. Visitor areas
 - d. All of above
8. A sustainable justice system uses Whole systems thinking to
 - a. reduce cost and increase effectiveness
 - b. develop cooperative policies and procedures between police, courts and detention centers
 - c. improve outcomes for those who come into contact with the justice system
 - d. All of above
9. Green jobs training is most appropriate in
 - a. Prisons
 - b. Courthouses
 - c. Police stations
 - d. Border Stations
10. Sustainable Police practices align with a philosophy called
 - a. Call and response
 - b. Community policing
 - c. Book 'em Dan-o
 - d. Fort Apache