

JFR06

JUSTICE FACILITIES REVIEW



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Academy of Architecture for Justice
The American Institute of Architects
Washington, D.C.



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JURY MEMBERS

Frank J. Greene, AIA (Chair)

RicciGreene Associates
New York City

Frank Greene is an architect whose practice is devoted to the planning and design of public buildings. With projects ranging from courthouses and schools to detention facilities and public spaces, his passion for creating places for people to conduct their public lives has produced uplifting work of spirit and purpose.

A principal of RicciGreene Associates in New York, Mr. Greene directs a nationally known practice that is unique in its primary focus on the design and planning of justice buildings. His work has been honored with awards, publications, and exhibitions. He is active in professional associations and serves on the advisory group of the AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice. He is a noted speaker on justice design and design excellence in secure settings.

Jeanne S. Woodford

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Sacramento

Jeanne Woodford was appointed undersecretary of the California Department of Corrections Rehabilitation on July 1, 2005. She was named director of the California Department of Corrections (CDC) in 2004, after serving as warden of San Quentin State Prison. Woodford is the first woman in the prison's history to be named permanently to that position.

She began her CDC career in June 1978 as a correctional officer in San Quentin. She worked in a variety of positions, including correctional counselor, captain, associate warden, and chief deputy warden prior to her appointment to warden.

Ms. Woodford earned a bachelor of arts degree in criminal justice from Sonoma State University in 1978. She is a consultant for the California Public Safety Leadership and Ethics Panel, a Class A trustee on the General Services Board of Alcoholics Anonymous, and a member of the Advisory Committee for the Prisoner Reentry Institute at John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

Daniel Currie

STV
New York City

As director of design and a vice president of STV, Daniel Currie has been involved in the planning and interior design of major facilities in the New York metropolitan area, throughout the United States, and abroad for more than 35 years. He has particular expertise in the design of correctional facilities throughout the country. He has coordinated the architectural design effort of STV's New York metropolitan area offices to make sure they meet the firm's standards of design excellence. He generates the controlling design conceptions, general program interpretation, and contextual appropriateness for many of the firm's projects, which include new and renovated educational, transportation, justice, health, laboratory, military, residential, and commercial facilities. His interior design experience includes coordinating colors and finishes and creating inviting spaces and architectural continuity between new and existing facilities. Mr. Currie's innovative work takes into account clients' schedules, operational and financial constraints, and their future needs. Recognized for his design sensitivity and contextual responsiveness, he has received numerous design awards.

Bruce Bockstael

Department of Public Works, State of Connecticut
Hartford

As chief architect for the Department of Public Works (the state's building program), Bruce Bockstael is responsible for coordinating all design and construction-related issues raised by state agencies. He provides direction and resource to the department for questions regarding design, construction, interdiscipline coordination, contract negotiation, and general practice information. He has developed all related procedures for consultants to be able to practice within the state.

Mr. Bockstael is a member of AIA Public Architects Advisory Group, the Board of Directors for AIA Connecticut, the board of directors of the Connecticut Green Building Council, the Connecticut chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute, QBS Council, and the University of Hartford's Construction Institute. In his spare time he participates on the Wethersfield ZBA and Architectural Review Board, is restoring a cabin in Rhode Island, and is a member of the Technical Commission for USA Cycling.

Lee Becker, FAIA

Hartman Cox
Washington, D.C.

Lee Becker has been a partner with Hartman-Cox Architects in Washington, D.C., since 1996. He received his architecture degree from the University of Maryland in 1974. His projects include an addition to Rouss Hall at the University of Virginia; an addition and renovation to the law school at the University of Alabama; the Wellington in New York City; courthouses in Lexington-Fayette County (Ky.); the U.S. Courthouse in Corpus Christi, Tex.; the Fine Arts Building at the American University in Washington, D.C.; Reed Residence in Healdsburg, Calif.; Market Square in Washington, D.C.; and the U.S. Embassy Office Building in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Michael A. Moxam, OAA, FRAIC, Assoc. AIA

Stantec Architecture Ltd.

As design principal of Stantec Architecture's Toronto office, Michael Moxam has dedicated his career to design excellence and the search for clear, rational, and poetic solutions to complex programs. His work in justice/law enforcement sector includes 51 Division for the Toronto Police Service (which received the AIA Justice Facilities Review certificate of merit and Canadian Architect Award of Merit); 12 Division for the Halton Regional Police (which received the Ontario Association of Architects honorable mention and publication in the *AIA Justice Facilities Review*) and the Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters (which also received the AIA Justice Facilities Review citation).

Mr. Moxam frequently lectures at University of Toronto, U.S., and Canadian conferences. He is a member of the Toronto Society of Architects, Ontario Association of Architects, a fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and an associate member of the AIA.



This year's jury members, shown left to right: Michael A. Moxam, OAA, FRAIC, Assoc. AIA; Bruce Bockstael; Frank J. Greene, AIA; Jeanne S. Woodford; Lee Becker, FAIA; and Daniel Currie.

The projects selected for this year's Justice Facilities Review represent some of the most admirable themes in justice planning and design. These projects reflect the aspirations of communities for justice buildings that reinforce community cohesion and symbolize civic values by treating them as important civic institutions. A community that invests in such buildings and the activities they house is one that believes in its future.

Many of these courthouses, police stations, detention centers, and emergency operations centers are in existing civic centers that are landmarks in their urban context. Others are in new development areas, earmarked as catalysts for downtown redevelopment or as new centers for growth. The fresh, open vocabularies of these buildings, particularly the police stations, are encouraging signs that an attitude of open and transparent relations between the justice system and the communities they serve is now established as the norm, with the philosophy of community policing now widely accepted.

The projects judged to be most successful, especially the citation winners, share traits of site strategies that make meaningful relationships between building and community, have building expressions that invite use, and feature interiors that are full of daylight and experiential richness. It is probably no coincidence that the most carefully designed buildings tended to be the best presented, recognizing the arduous task for the jurors to sort through dozens of submissions to discern design intentions from the often cryptic and hard to understand submissions. Those entries that went beyond the minimum requirements of the submission criteria, that made the philosophy and design ideas easily accessible to the jurors, were more favorably looked upon.

The jury was encouraged by the generally high standard of the planning of the projects, with many key performance criteria now well established:

- Detention and correctional facilities are most often facilities for direct supervision, with normative environments in at least the primary public areas
- Courthouses are planned with separate areas of circulation for the public, staff, and inmates and generally have extensive natural light in the public and office areas
- Police stations include community meeting rooms near the public lobby and are designed as transparent community landmarks, not fortresses
- Emergency operations centers are designed to defuse the high-stress nature of the staff areas with calming environmental treatments
- Technology, ADA accessibility, and sustainable design features seem to be routinely incorporated into the projects, without overwhelming the design intent

The jury remarked upon the minority of projects that were submitted with missing or poorly labeled plans, low-quality photography, and cursory written descriptions that made a fair evaluation of their merits difficult. They were also quite concerned by design strategies for public buildings that incorporated historic and traditional elements in ways that were not informed by a traditional sense of proportion, scale, and detailing. The jury expressed a desire for authenticity in expression—for traditional design that is true to its sources and for contemporary design that is inventive, yet humanist in its message.

For the correctional projects, concern was raised about the many detention centers in urban areas that were windowless, gaining daylight to the inmate areas through "borrowed light" strategies using skylights and clerestories. These projects seemed to express a desire to hide the fact of detention from the public. Thus, the inmate areas were dark and without meaningful views. Many of the inmate's common areas seemed overly harsh, with concrete floors, crude signage, and primitive lighting. The tendency toward "video visitation" booths seemed to undermine the need to reinforce family bonds and community ties.

The juvenile detention centers ranged from those that were indistinguishable from an adult jail to our two citation winners, exemplary in their sensitive handling of the environments appropriate to children in custody. The best of these projects created environments that imbued the necessary security with a sense of normalcy, a place where hope can take root and grow.

The courthouse projects submitted were in the main less ambitious architecturally than those submitted in previous years. It is surprising that only one courthouse is among the citation winners. It may be that the hiatus in the federal courthouse construction program has contributed to an absence of that usually reliable source of buildings produced by leading designers. The continuing debate about appropriate expression for public institutions was well represented in the submissions, with projects with a high degree of ambition in their interpretation of their communities as well as a tendency toward a lowest common denominator "precast classicism" of less forward-looking communities.

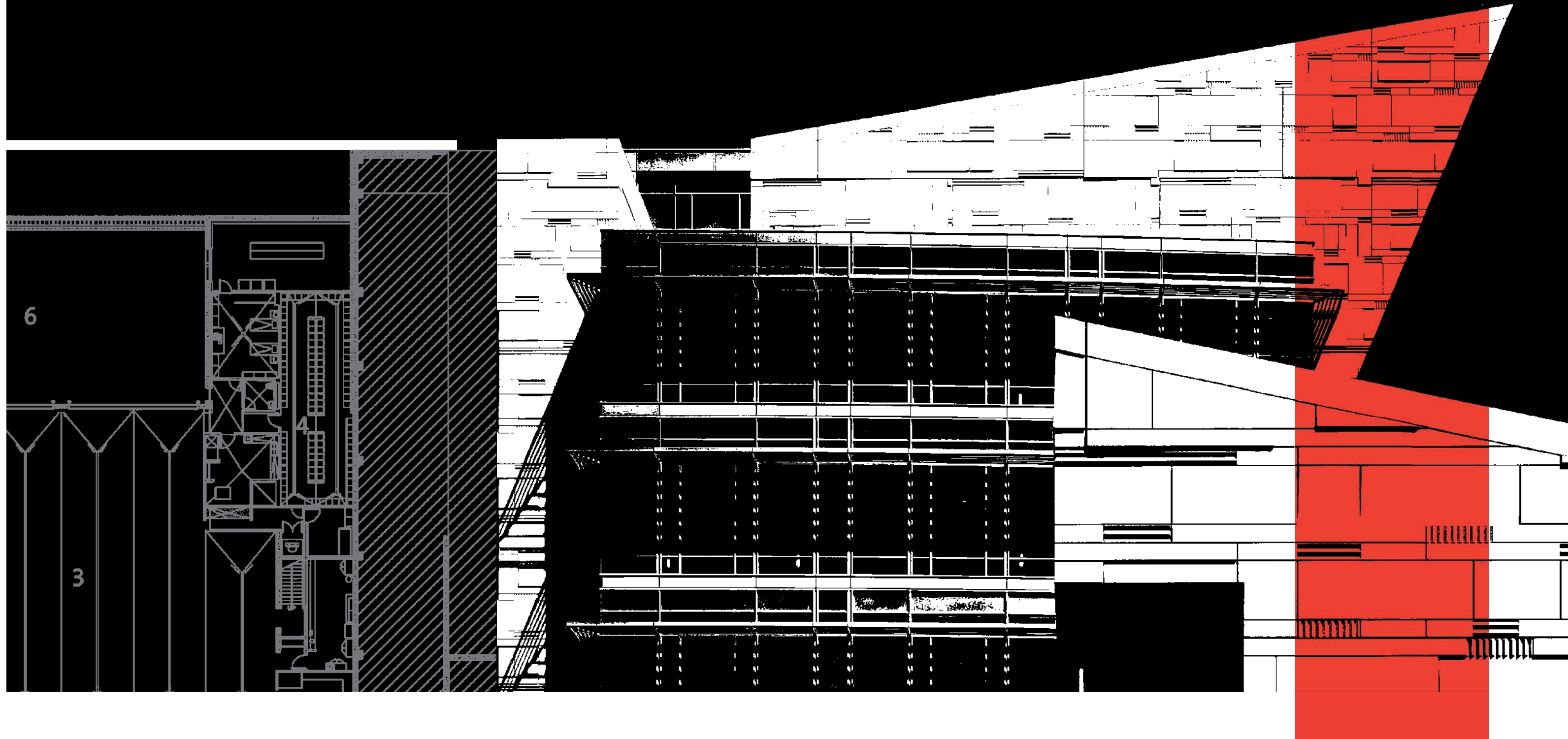
This year's Justice Facilities Review companion book represents another tier in the pursuit of higher publication standards actively sought by the AAJ Advisory Group—all color graphics on a high-quality paper. The resulting greater legibility of plans and a truer representation of the building designs are intended to make the book more valuable to our members and to encourage an increase in the quantity and quality of our submissions in coming years. We welcome feedback from the AAJ membership on these measures and hope to hear of ideas for further improvements.

It was truly an honor to chair this year's jury and to witness the dedicated effort of the talented group that sorted through the submissions for their different qualities, the group that debated and sought to understand the merits of those judged worthy of publication and citation. The many different areas represented by the group were a brilliant spectrum of accomplishment and the insights contributed by each made for a memorable collegial experience.

Frank J. Greene, AIA
Justice Facilities Review Chair
May 2006

“The jury expressed a desire for authenticity in expression—for traditional design that is true to its sources and for contemporary design that is inventive, yet humanist in its message.”

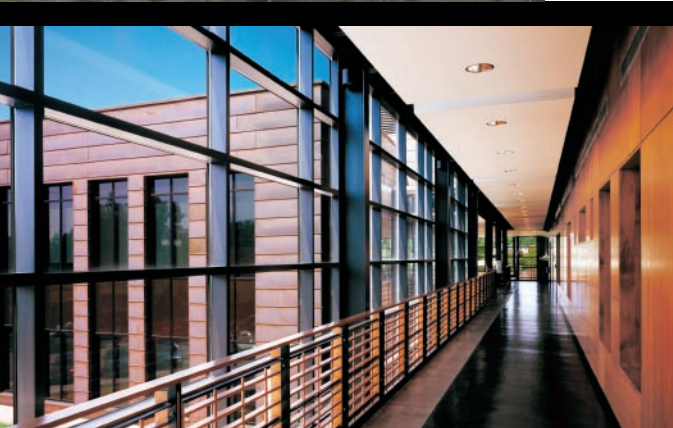
CITATIONS



EDINA CITY HALL AND POLICE FACILITY

JURY STATEMENT

The jury admired this mixed-use city hall and police facility for its response to its site and region as well as the building's easy public accessibility. The architects have created a poetic disposition of program elements on a triangular site surrounded by roads, allowing the complex to not only be seen and easily accessed in the round but to enhance the facility's important civic role. Its poetic response is further established in the careful selection and detailing of local and natural materials and the manner in which they are woven together among the architectural forms. The completed project conveys a sense of pride, permanence, and appropriateness to the legacy of the region.



ARCHITECT STATEMENT

After seven years of planning, the client moved from its unquestionably past-its-prime 27,000-square-foot facility that the Coen brothers featured as the dingy police department in the 1996 film Fargo (the Brainerd Police Department facility was too modern) to its new 57,000-square-foot city hall and police facility. Located on a highly visible site, the two-story building is surrounded by a mature and defined landscape in the heart of an established upscale city. Three main roads define the high-profile triangular site and dictate the parameters of the building. The severe site restriction created an opportunity to design a visually open and accessible building without a traditional front and back that features a modern and secure police department, welcoming open council chambers, main circulation corridors with views across the site, and city office suites designed as storefronts where each department has a waiting area for visitors and work spaces for employees.

OWNER
City of Edina
Edina, Minnesota

DATA

Type of facility
Law enforcement and multiple use

Type of construction
New

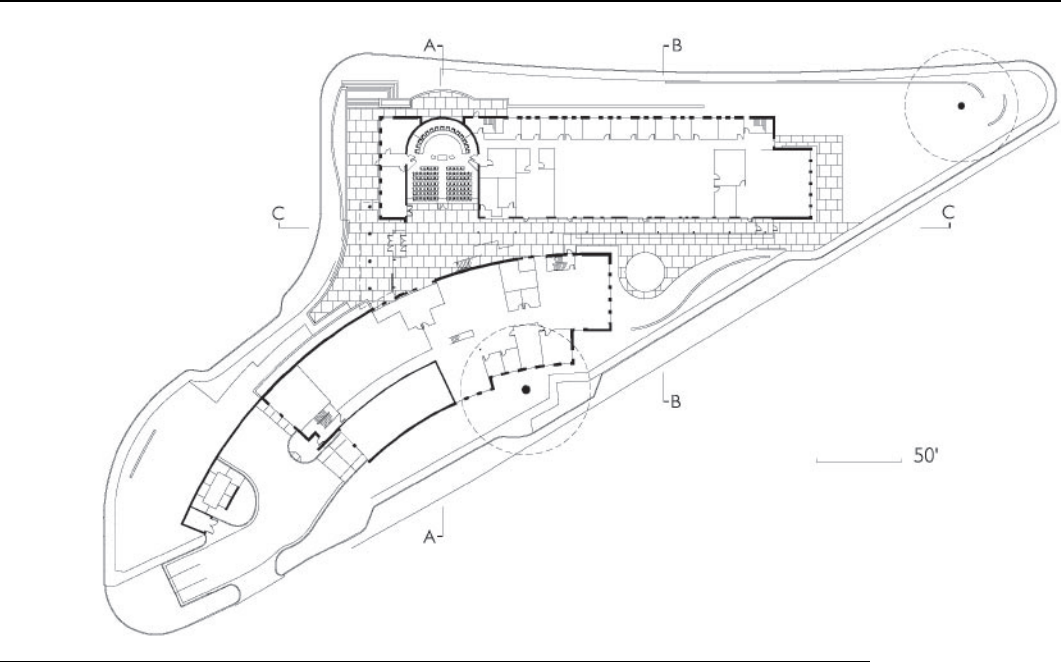
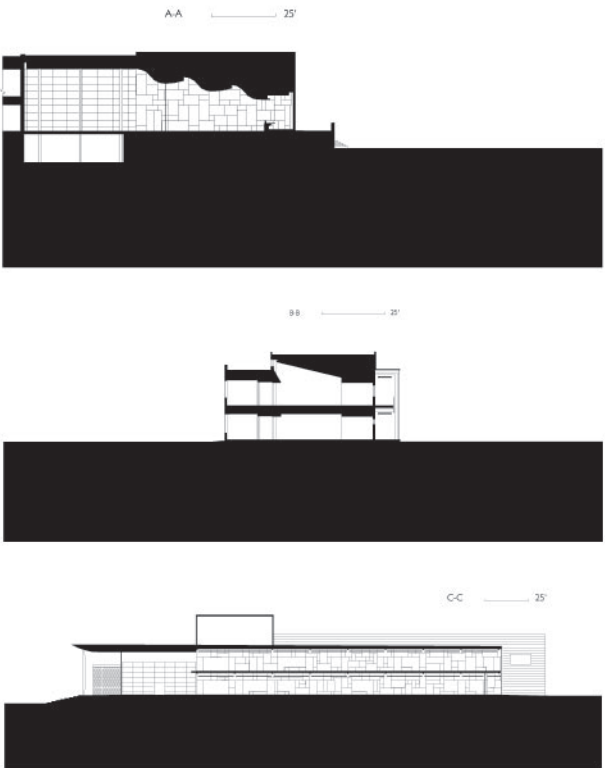
Site area
3.93 acres

Area of building
82,470 GSF

Capacity
73 staff (50 sworn, 15 nonsworn)

Total cost of construction
\$10,560,000

Status of project
Completed 2004



CREDITS

Architect
BKV Group
Minneapolis

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers
BKV Group
Minneapolis

Civil Engineer
Schoell and Madson Inc.
Plymouth, Minnesota

Acoustics, Audiovisual, and Technology Consultant
Richard Jamieson and Associates
Minneapolis

Landscape Design
Damon Farber Associates
Minneapolis

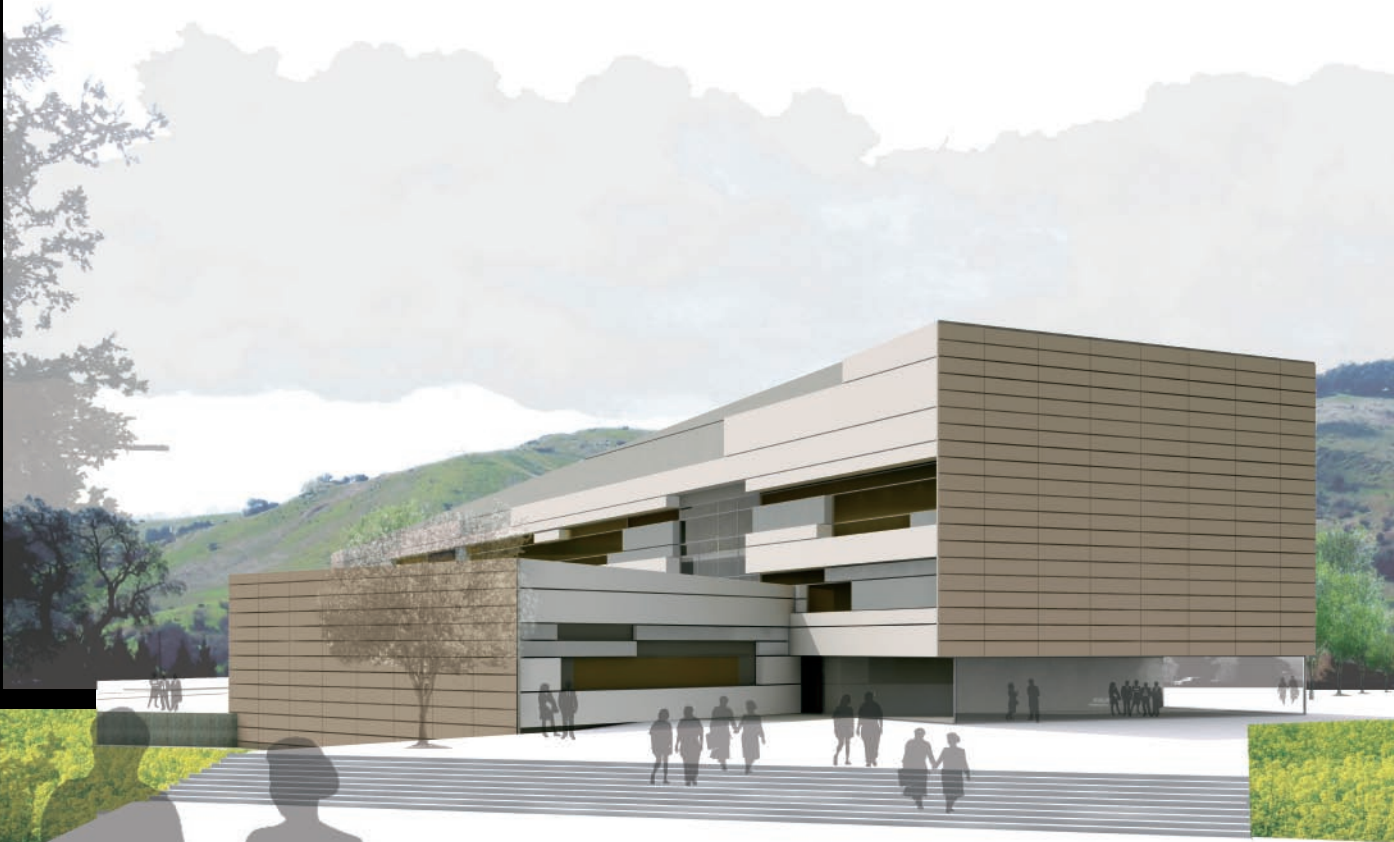
Photographers
Alex Steinberg Photography
Golden Valley, Minnesota

Steven Bergerson Photography
Minneapolis

FIRE STATION 10

JURY STATEMENT

The jury was impressed with the graphic presentation of the submission. It was clear and concise. It was noted that Seattle requires sustainable design on all of its projects and this project is undertaking that challenge with a goal of a silver LEED-equivalent design, taking into account green roofs, sun screens, and plan orientation. Also incorporated into the design are the principles of universal design. Last, the jury appreciated the ability of the design to provide a high level of security yet retain an image of openness.



ARCHITECT STATEMENT

As a building type, a fire station is sentinel. It is a civic symbol and operational infrastructure. The watchful, anticipatory nature of fire fighting is balanced by the symbolic and starkly functional requirements of the program. Housing people, equipment, and technology in equal parts, an urban fire station is a civic symbol anchored by the austerity of function and it is a key symbolic and physical component in the city's network of safety. This project for a new 62,000-square-foot building co-locates three critical facilities in an emergency and disaster response infrastructure: a fire station, an emergency operations center, and a fire alarm center (911). Supplemental program elements include 44 structured parking spaces, a large exterior apparatus apron, a public plaza, vegetated roof patios, and a landscaped blast setback. The project draws on urban cultural traditions, favoring tough associations to industry, infrastructure, and technology and avoiding the now-prevalent organic metaphors representative of much of Pacific Northwest architecture.

OWNER
City of Seattle, Fleets and Facilities Department
Seattle

DATA

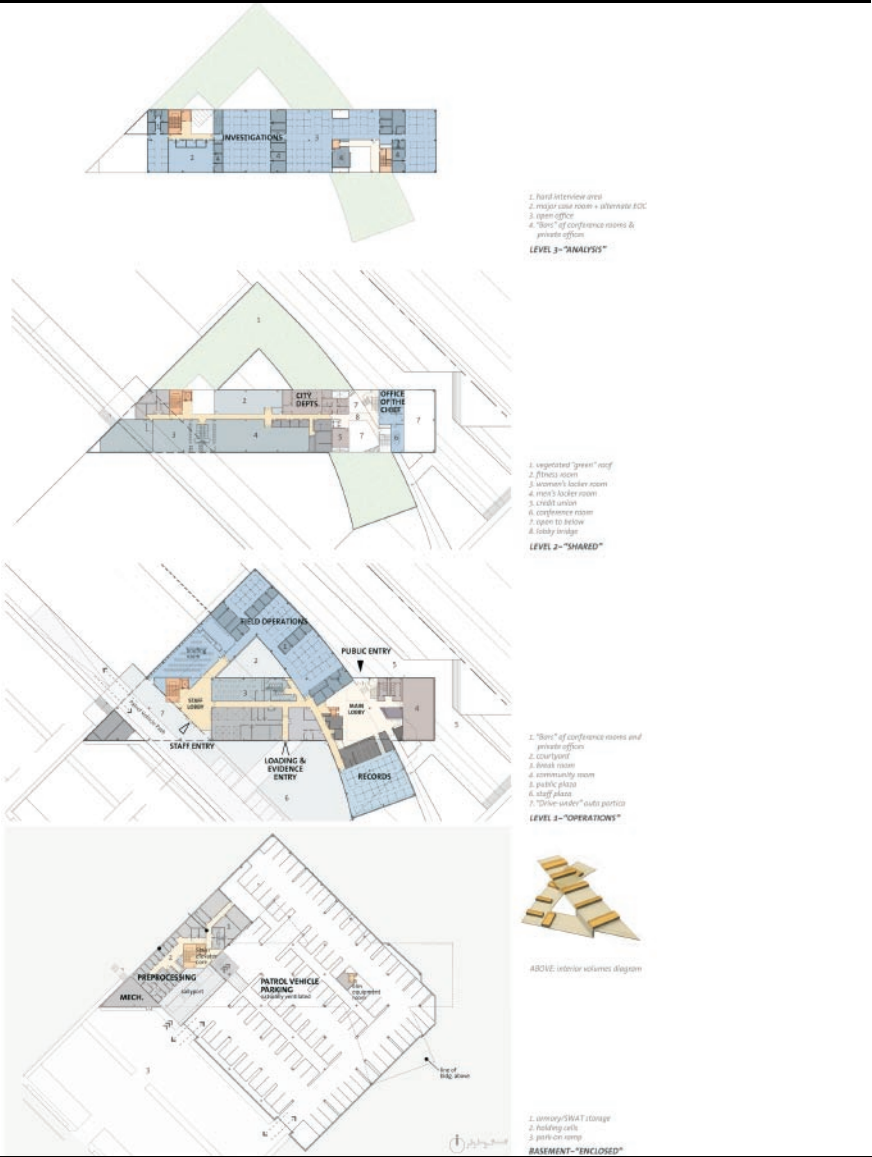
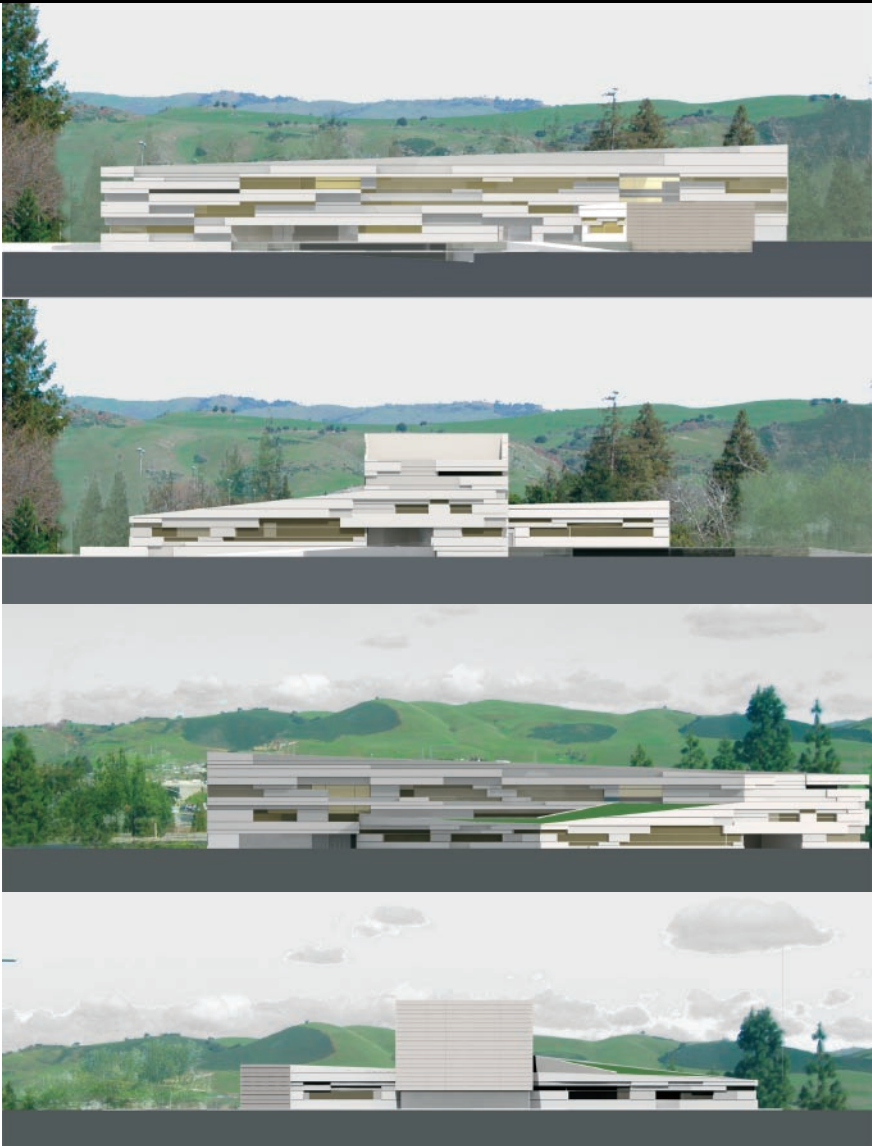
Type of facility
Fire station

Type of construction
New

Area of building
60,000 GSF

Total cost of construction
\$25.5 million

Status of project
Under construction



CREDITS

Architect
Weinstein A/U Architects + Urban Designers
Seattle

Associate Architect
RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture Inc.
Sonoma, California

Mechanical Engineer
Notkin Mechanical Engineers
Seattle

Electrical Engineer
Sparling
Seattle

Civil Engineer
Magnusson Klemencic Associates
Seattle

Landscape Design
Gustafson Guthrie Nichol Ltd.
Seattle

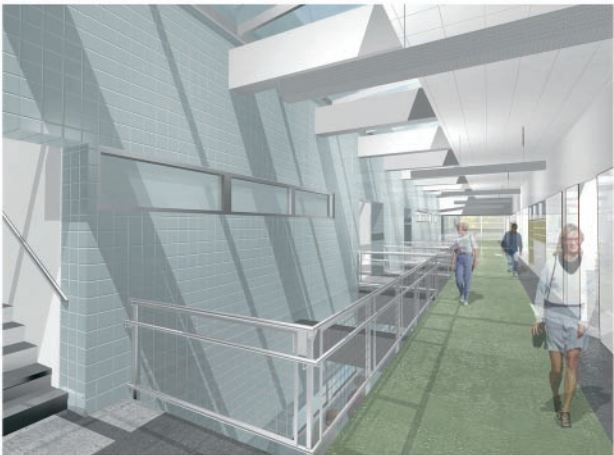
Lighting Consultant
Candela
Seattle

LEED and Sustainable Design Consultant
Paladino and Company Inc.
Seattle

HARBOR POLICE STATION

JURY STATEMENT

The project is on a challenging narrow site between a freeway and “a sea of cranes and shipping containers.” The clearly articulated architectural idea of this public safety facility, which includes a police station, jail, maintenance building, and parking structure, responds successfully to its industrial context and works both at the freeway and human scales. The massing and location of the different program spaces on the site provide internal security and a buffer from freeway noise. It is one of the first new stations for the Los Angeles Police Department that have been programmed and designed in response to a community policing philosophy. The facility's strong welcoming and cheerfully animated public presence embraces this philosophy and is reinforced by public art, a community garden, a public plaza, and a community room.



Officers' "Main Street"

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The new replacement station and jail project rests on a narrow finger of land adjacent to a busy freeway and across the street from a sea of cranes and shipping containers. The program includes a state-of-the-art police station; 60-bed short-term men's and women's jail; 268-vehicle parking structure with a rooftop helistop; vehicle maintenance, fueling, and washing facility; visitor parking; and outdoor garden plazas for public and secure use. The linear nature of the site leads to a series of three bar-shaped buildings paralleling the freeway, offering strong directionality reinforced by walkway and landscape elements leading to public and secure entries. The exception is the jail, hidden on the backside of the complex and used as a buffer space sheltering the station from the noise and security concerns associated with the freeway. Of paramount concern was balancing a welcoming, community friendly image unique to the harbor locale with critical security concerns.

OWNERS

Los Angeles Police Department
and City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering
Los Angeles

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement, detention, and multiple use

Type of construction

New

Site area

199,365 SF

Area of building

66,600 SF police station and jail
7,450 SF vehicle maintenance building

Capacity

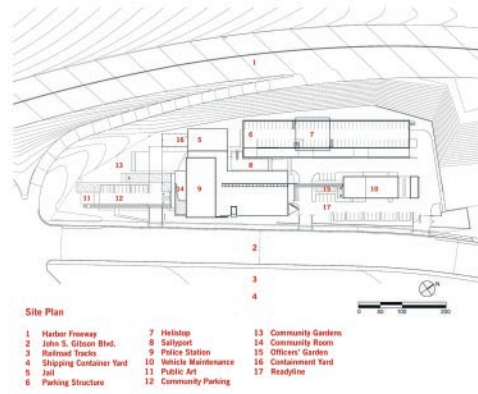
362 staff (300 sworn, 62 nonsworn)

Total cost of construction

\$35 million

Status of project

Under construction



CREDITS

Architect

Perkins+Will
Los Angeles

Associate Architect

Roth + Sheppard Architects
Denver

Structural Engineer

Miyamoto International Inc.
Los Angeles

Mechanical Engineer

William J. Yang and Associates
Burbank, California

Electrical Engineer

CALPEC Engineering
Pasadena, California

Civil Engineer

VCA Engineers Inc.
Los Angeles

Signage, Hardware, and Graphics Consultant

SKA Design
Pasadena, California

Landscape Design

Melendrez Design Partners
Los Angeles

MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER

JURY STATEMENT

This modest project for juvenile drug treatment uses strong indoor/outdoor connections and simple articulation of form to achieve a comforting and cohesive residential rehabilitation environment. Organized around a landscaped courtyard, the three simple single-story elements are punctuated by roof monitors and folded plate canopies, generating a rich human scale. The “visitation porch” is anchored and provides focus to the courtyard. Natural light is introduced to the interior at every opportunity and its visual connection to the outdoors anchors the project to its landscape. Simple details such as the rerouted metal sun screens at bedroom windows offer another layer of simple articulation. The jury was frustrated, however, by the lack of information about the project’s context.



ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The 32,400-square-foot, 48-bed residential treatment center represents an emerging concept in expanding alternatives to detention and promoting public safety in the least restrictive facility possible. The goal was to make the facility conducive to treatment and a “transportive” refuge for displaced youth. Juveniles who have severe drug dependency problems reside in the center for up to four months, before moving to after care. Constructed of wood framing, the residential-scaled campus is divided into three separate structures composed around a landscaped courtyard. The two residential buildings each contain three modules of eight sleeping rooms with common rooms in each building resembling large, comfortable living rooms. Each building has an outdoor recreation area and a “front porch” for parental visits. Across the courtyard, a third building contains the public entrance lobby, classrooms, administrative areas, and a private courtyard for events. Security at the center is provided through direct supervision, low staff-to-juvenile ratios, and an alarm mechanism that transmits to staff pagers.



OWNER

Maricopa County
Phoenix

DATA

Type of facility
Juvenile

Type of construction
New

Area of building
32,400 GSF

Capacity
48 beds

Total cost of construction
\$4,050,000

Status of project
Completed 2003



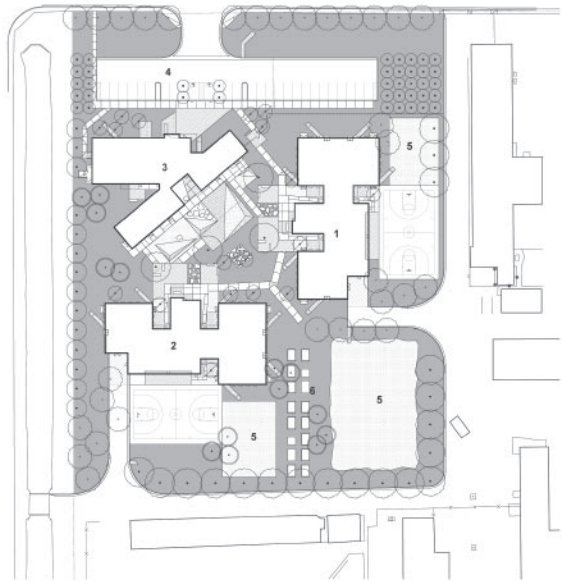
Section - Residential Building

- 1. Sleeping Room
- 2. Dayroom
- 3. Housing Unit Office
- 4. Living Room
- 5. Shared Activity Room
- 6. Mechanical



Administration - Classroom Building

- 1. Administration Office
- 2. Multi - Purpose Room
- 3. Classroom



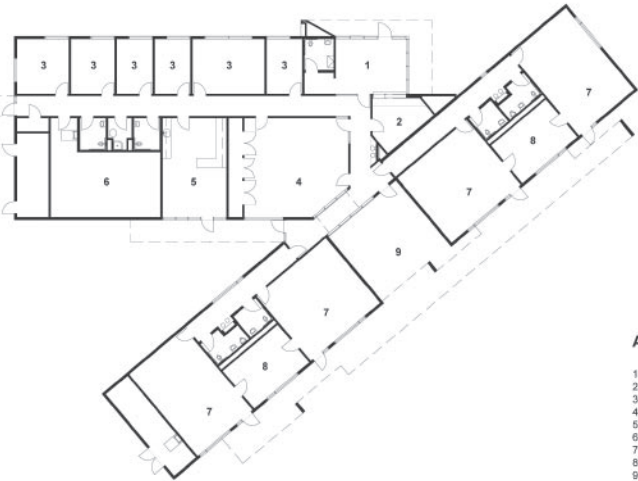
Site Plan

- 1. Residential Building 1
- 2. Residential Building 2
- 3. Administration and Classroom Building
- 4. Visitor Parking
- 5. Recreation Field
- 6. Garden



Residential Building

- 1. Day Room / Sleeping Rooms
- 2. Housing Unit Office
- 3. Living Room
- 4. Shared Activity Room
- 5. Dining
- 6. Kitchen
- 7. Counselors Offices
- 8. Entry Porch



Administration and Classroom Building

- 1. Visitor Lobby
- 2. Reception
- 3. Administrative Office
- 4. Multi Purpose / Conference
- 5. Staff Lounge
- 6. Storage / Copy / Files
- 7. Classroom
- 8. Teacher Office
- 9. Patio

CREDITS

Architect
Cannon Design
Los Angeles

Structural Engineer
Paul Kohler Consulting Engineers
Scottsdale, Arizona

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers
TMAD Engineers
Phoenix

Acoustics, Audiovisual,
and Technology Consultant
Veneklassen Associates
Santa Monica, California

Landscape Design
Logan Simpson Design
Tempe, Arizona

NAPA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER

JURY STATEMENT

The Napa County Juvenile Justice Center's design successfully represents a change of philosophy by providing a facility for the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. The design emphasizes education, recreation, and social services for the individual juvenile. Juveniles can view the surrounding community through large windows in their housing area, removing the feeling of being locked away and forgotten. The design continues the feeling of transparency through the use of natural light and open space. A normative environment is achieved with many opportunities for social interactions with peers and staff. Color and texture provide an appropriate environment for juvenile rehabilitative programs. The design accomplishes the security needs of a juvenile facility without being overwhelming. The feeling of a safe, caring community is present. The sense of community helps build trust to promote personal growth in the youth living in this facility. This design allows juveniles to understand and visualize the possibilities, giving the youth hope for a better future. The architectural accomplishments of this design give this jury hope that the mission of public safety can be achieved in a supportive and encouraging environment.



ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The Napa County Juvenile Justice Center is a community-based treatment facility that reflects a philosophical shift within the corrections community. The center has been designed to intake, house, and treat juvenile offenders without sending them to facilities in neighboring counties. The center was also designed to support visits from the juveniles' families and to facilitate and support the juveniles' rehabilitative and educational programs. The design uses a "collective" approach, one that transcends the common division between the community that houses the facility and the community within the facility. The design strategy is a composition of overlapping volumes, nested spaces, that symbolically embody the mission of interconnection and access. These overlapping zones form layers of transparency, daylight, and openness that correspond with the security and programmatic zones of the facility. Each zone is provided natural light and, where possible, shares natural light with other adjacent functional areas. The east wall of the housing pods includes large windows that offer views to the juveniles housed there—views of their community and a brighter future.

OWNER
Napa County Public Works
Napa, California

DATA

Type of facility
Juvenile and detention

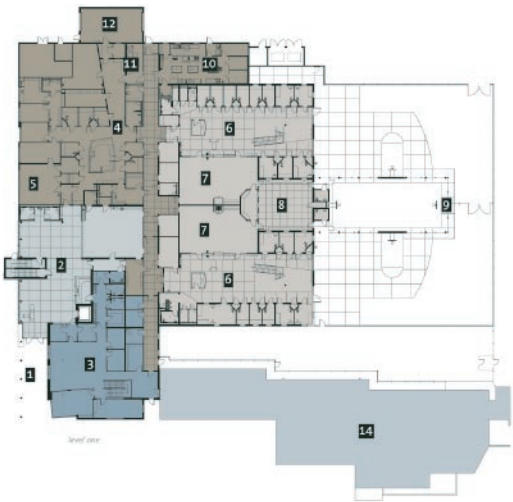
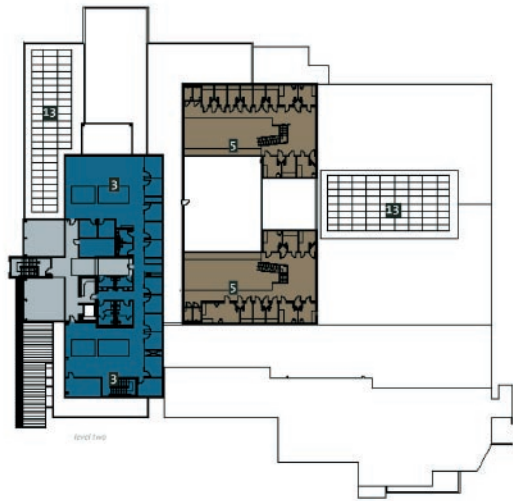
Type of construction
New and renovation

Area of building
47,830 GSF

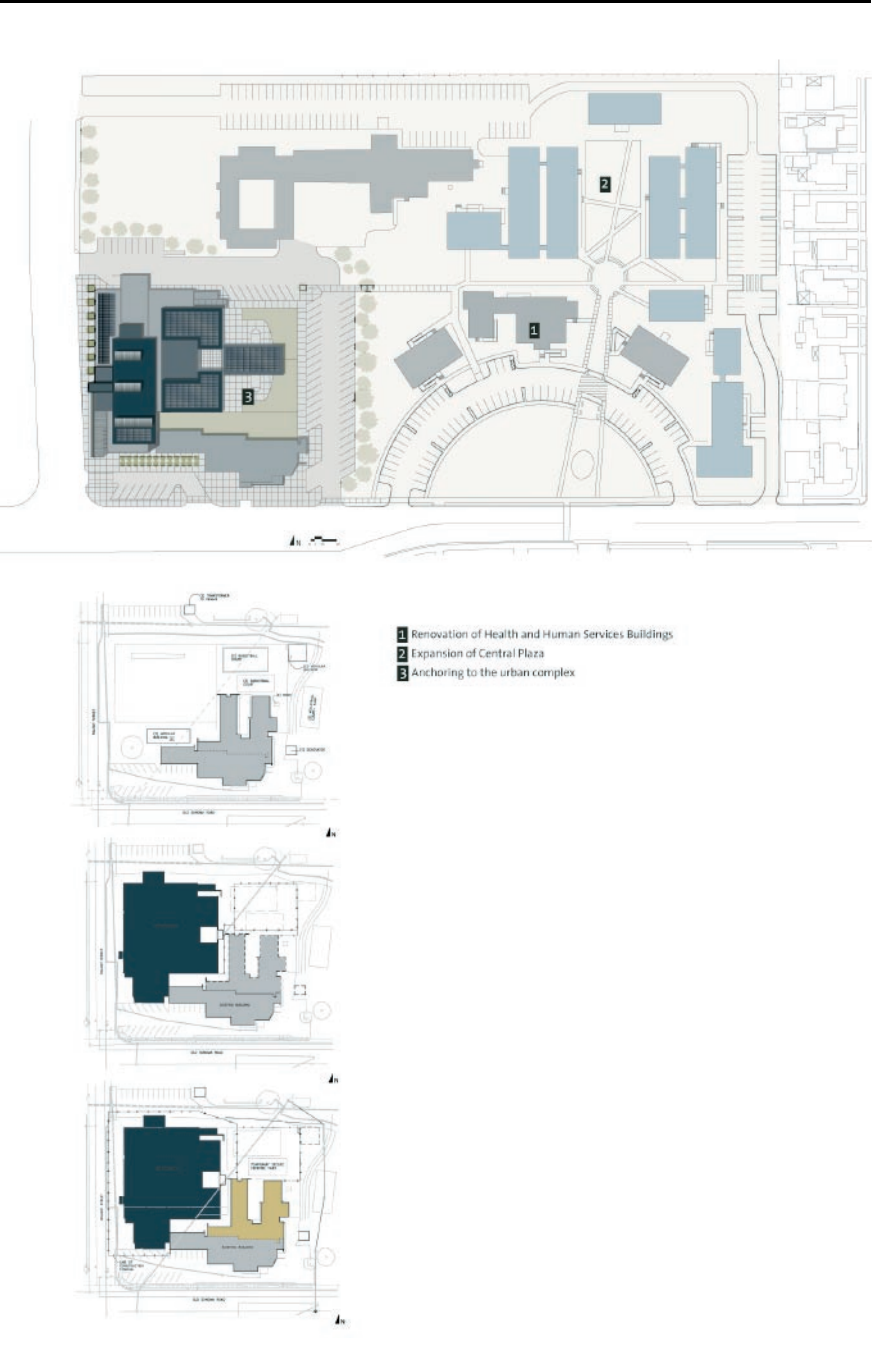
Capacity
40 cells, 60 beds, 1 court

Total cost of construction
\$14 million

Status of project
Completed 2006



- 1 Public entry
- 2 2,600 sf shared lobby
- 3 10,000 sf juvenile probation
- 4 4,600 sf intake center
- 5 900 sf visitation room
- 6 5,930 sf each, Pods
- 7 1,188 sf each, Classrooms
- 8 900 sf Courtyard
- 9 43,366 sf Exercise Yard
- 10 1,140 sf Kitchen
- 11 204 sf Laundry
- 12 750 sf Sally Port
- 13 9,700 sf Solar Panels
- 14 Renovated existing Juvenile Co



CREDITS

Architect
RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture Inc.
Sonoma, California

Mechanical Engineer
David Carpenter and Associates
Fort Bragg, California

Electrical Engineer
O'Mahoney and Myer
San Raphael, California

Civil Engineer
Dasse Design Inc.
San Francisco

Landscape Design
Imagine Sonoma
Sonoma, California

LEED and Sustainable Design Consultant
Chris Hammer
San Francisco

Photographer
Mark Luthringer
Oakland

SAN JOSE POLICE DEPARTMENT SUBSTATION

JURY STATEMENT

This boldly conceived project poses the critical question, “What is the appropriate contemporary voice for the architecture for public safety?” The answer reasserts the public in public safety and is presented as a series of relationships—of staff to staff, of police to community, of building to context, of materials to experience, and of process to innovation. What links these themes is the metaphor of a ribbon, a simple free flowing gesture that brings together these complex layers of investigation with dramatic and surprising results. The new building is intended to anchor a community that is only now emerging as this city, the county seat of high-tech Silicon Valley, redefines its identity. The painterly and humanistic qualities of the architectural expression provide a rich and nuanced foil for the abstraction of its form. The landscape and geological references of the building walls help to root the building in the deep history of the place, in a form that is fresh and welcoming to visitors. The reading of the building at various scales—from the highway, from the immediate context, and as a sequence of spaces—responds to these different levels of perception with appropriate gestures that are remarkably successful for the invention and care in detailing. The vision of the client matched with the accomplishment of the designer in creating this extraordinary design represent a rare example of a public project that transcends the constraints of site, program, and budget to create a building that reflects a new sense of mission for a public agency and that may change the way a community sees itself. The message communicated by this building is of a public agency that is caring and respectful of the public, that welcomes the presence of visitors, and that is open and transparent in its dealings with them—truly an agency that is worthy of public trust and respect.

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The new police substation design reasserts the public in public safety, carefully tying an intricate ribbon of relationships connecting police with community, building with natural context, staff with each other, and city with its ambitions for civic identity. Within the sweep of a simple gesture, the design expands spatially and conceptually to produce an environment that is rich, layered, permeable, and inclusive. This project provides a new, 104,000-square-foot substation on a 12-acre site. The project is a fully functional police station combining operations, administration, investigations, and preprocessing functions within a multiple-story building. The site is adjacent to diverse suburban contextual conditions, including light industrial sites, a residential neighborhood, and a railroad. The site is near the confluence of two regional highways and a rapidly developing mixed-use neighborhood. This is a landmark project marking a major work of civic architecture. The city's police department is actively refining its operational image, fostering an innovative sense of openness toward the public and commitment to a rich working environment for its staff, and this facility is intended to embody this mission.

OWNER

City of San Jose, Department of Public Works
San Jose, California

DATA

Type of facility
Law enforcement

Type of construction
New

Site area
12 acres

Area of building
104,000 GSF

Capacity
580 staff (520 sworn, 60 nonsworn)

Total cost of construction
\$45,817,853

Status of project
Under construction

CREDITS

Architect
RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture Inc.
Sonoma, California

Structural Engineer
Ruth and Going Inc.
San Jose, California

Mechanical Engineer
Ajmani and Pamidi Inc.
San Francisco

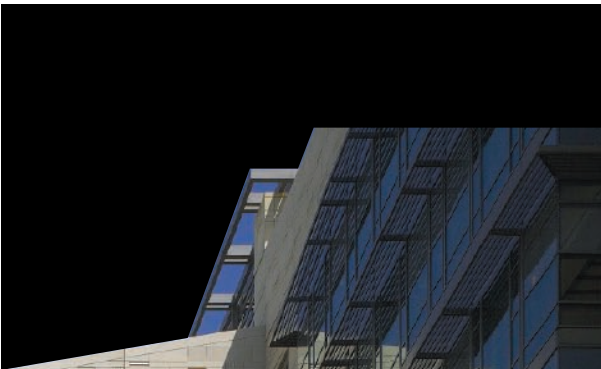
Electrical Engineer
Orsee Design Associates
San Jose, California

LEED and Sustainable Design Consultant
Simon and Associates
San Francisco

U.S. COURTHOUSE

JURY STATEMENT

The jury was impressed with the skillful use and juxtaposition of materials, form, and fenestration which produce a composition that fits naturally into the context. The window detailing, sun screens, and the precast concrete's form and texture create a range of scale that reaches from the overall massing down to the hands-on. The "Mondrian-like" surface texture of the precast concrete wonderfully expresses the quality of light in Fresno, Calif. The interior spaces are elegantly designed and possess a continuity that runs seamlessly from the entrance lobby to the courtrooms. The jury noted that the public waiting spaces were accommodating and humane, taking advantage of natural light and the views to exterior public gardens and the public art that were integral to the project. The landscape development for the building created its own context that, together with the building, establishes a civic presence without being overbearing—so appropriate to a U.S. courthouse. It follows that the presentation materials submitted were clear, concise, and as artful and compelling as the building.



ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The new U.S. Courthouse provides a major public garden, large multiple-use lobby, and other spaces that make the courthouse an integral part of the civic and community life of the region. The context of the great Central Valley and the nearby Sierra Nevada Mountains are reflected in the bold sculpting of the mass of the building and the use of a unique system of textured precast concrete panels that give the large exterior walls a warm rustic quality. Large, gently bowed glass bays make visible the public lobby and galleries that overlook the garden. Another unusual feature is the glass lobby itself, linked to the outside landscape by the public art installation's fountain, granite boulders, and interior "sonic well." Jerusalem stone, douglas fir, colored plaster, and bronze create a hospitable regional character for public spaces and courtrooms.

OWNER
U.S. General Services Administration
and U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California
San Francisco

DATA
Type of facility
Court
Type of construction
New

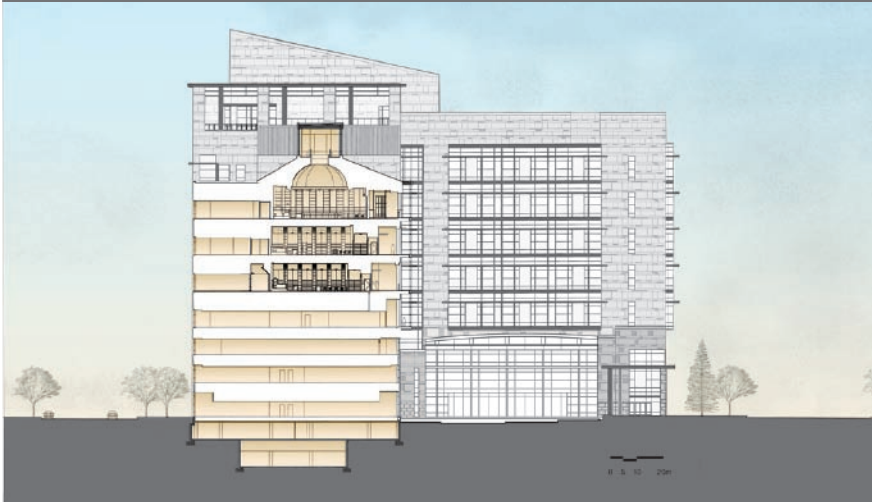
Site area
3.9 acres

Area of building
475,034 GSF

Capacity
14 courts

Total cost of construction
\$107 million

Status of project
Completed 2005



- CREDITS**
- Architect**
Gruen Associates/Moore Ruble Yudell
Los Angeles
- Associate Architect**
Moore Ruble Yudell
Santa Monica, California
- Structural Engineer**
John A. Martin Associates
Los Angeles
- Mechanical Engineer**
TKSC
Irvine, California
- Electrical Engineer**
FBA Engineering
Newport Beach, California
- Blast Engineer**
Hinman Consulting
San Francisco
- Security Consultant**
DMJM Technology
Colorado Springs
- Code Consultant**
Rolf Jensen Associates
Brea, California
- Food Service and Laundry Consultant**
The Marshall Associates Inc.
Oakland
- Signage, Hardware, and Graphics Consultant**
Follis Design
Pasadena, California
- Landscape Design**
Pamela Burton and Company
Santa Monica, California
- Lighting Consultant**
Francis Krahe and Associates
Los Angeles
- Interior Design Consultant**
Brayton and Hughes Design Studio
San Francisco
- Building Envelope Consultant**
Curtain Wall Design and Construction
Dallas
- Photographer**
Tim Griffith
San Francisco
- Artists**
Doug Hollis and Anna Valentina Murch
San Francisco

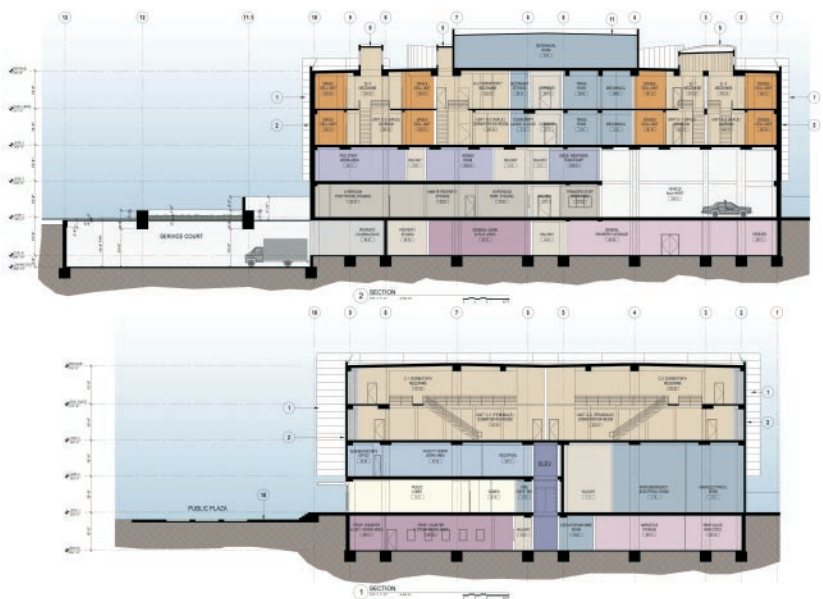
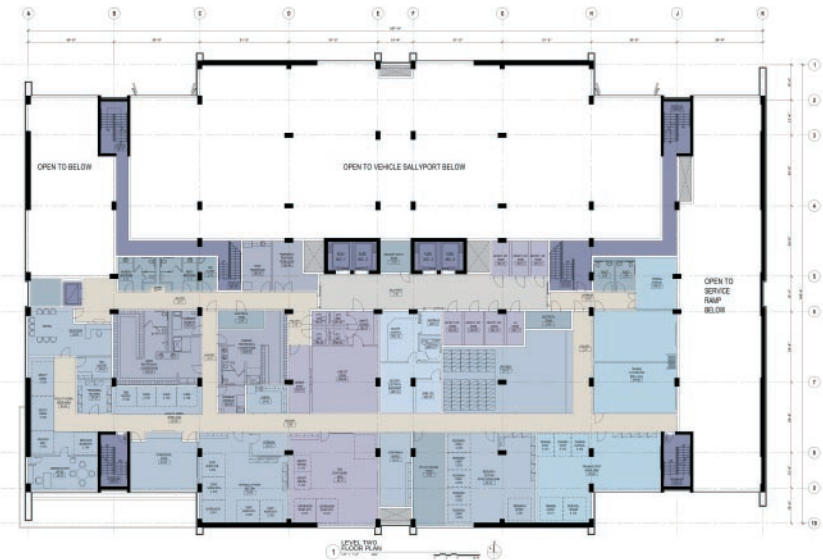
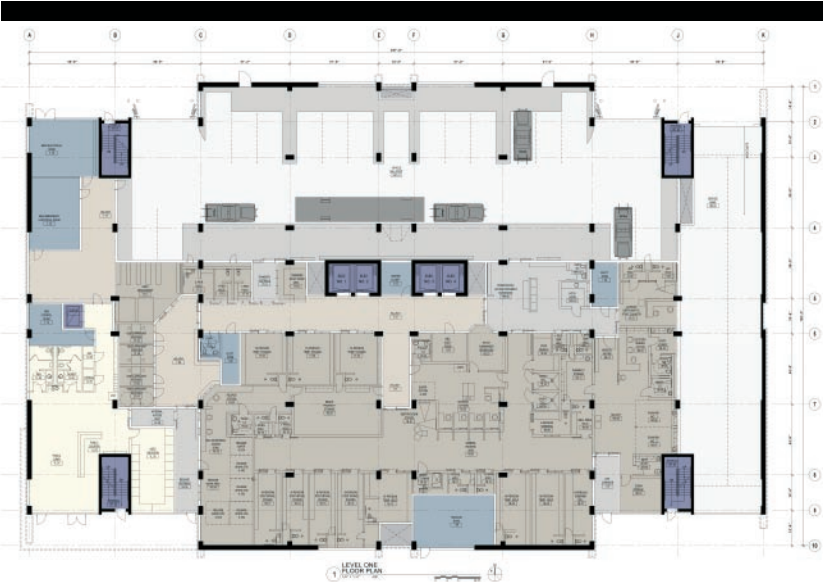
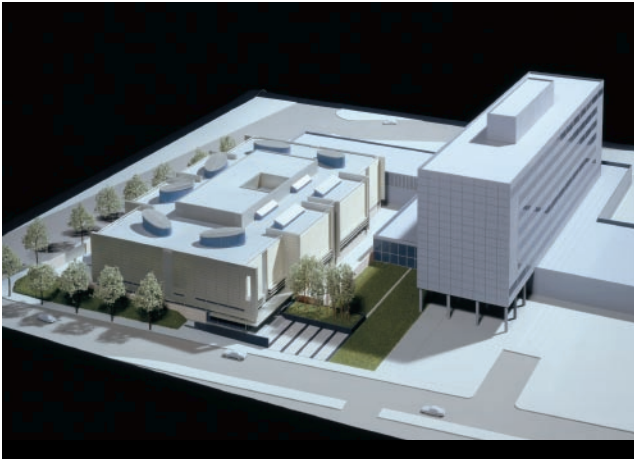
CORRECTIONAL AND DETENTION FACILITIES



LOS ANGELES METRO DETENTION CENTER

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

Located in the heart of the downtown civic center for one of the largest cities in the country, the detention facility strives to organize and present itself in a manner that befits its civic location, addresses community concerns, incorporates building and systems design elements compatible with LEED requirements, and provides staff with a safe and efficient, state-of-the-art operational facility. All inmate transport activities are tucked within the building envelope and hidden from public view. Intake and processing occur at the first level, with administrative functions occurring on Level 2. Building support services, loading dock, and Property Division are below grade, keeping those activities out of sight. Organized around two cross-corridors and four control points, the housing units are all on the third level, accomplishing two key issues: efficiency and safety of the staff and improved lighting conditions for staff and inmates through the use of rooftop light monitors located above each dayroom. Exterior building forms and materials have been developed to fit the surrounding context, conveying both a civic and a noninstitutional image.



OWNER

City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles

DATA

Type of facility
Detention

Type of construction
New

Area of building
159,953 GSF

Capacity
512 beds, 160 cells

Total cost of construction
\$73,889,000

Status of project
Under construction

CREDITS

Architect

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum Inc.
Culver City, California

Associate Architect

Tetra Design Inc.
Los Angeles

Structural Engineer

John A. Martin and Associates Inc.
Los Angeles

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

TMAD Taylor and Gaines
Pasadena, California

Security Consultant

Buford Goff and Associates Inc.
Columbia, South Carolina

PIMA COUNTY JAIL EXPANSION

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The project includes 384 new beds in six low- to medium-custody direct supervision units of 64 beds in eight-person cells. In addition, new acute and chronic mental health units with a capacity of 107 beds were added. Completing the total 510 additional beds are 19 infirmary beds for a total capacity of 2,067. A new booking area planned around an open waiting area and a new intake area replace the original cramped and inefficient areas. The new booking area employs a video arraignment room and other efficiency enhancing features. The project also includes consolidation and upgrades to the life safety and electronic security systems, reporting to a new central control room using touch screen panels. The project resolves some operational challenges brought on by a series of previous expansions of the jail, including available housing type

mix, multiple points of entry, split locations for administrative functions, conflicting circulation patterns, excessive movement of inmates, and significant shortfalls in space for support and program functions. The project was conducted in two major phases over three years, requiring a considerable degree of study, analysis, and planning to allow construction to occur during the operation of the 24-hour essential facility. The facility is fast becoming a local, regional, and national resource as a showcase of how operations and design can come together to create an environment that affects behavior of inmates and staff alike, as evidenced by the design of the booking area which has contributed to a more than 90 percent reduction in inmate-on-staff assaults in its first year.



OWNER

Pima County
Tucson

DATA

Type of facility
Detention

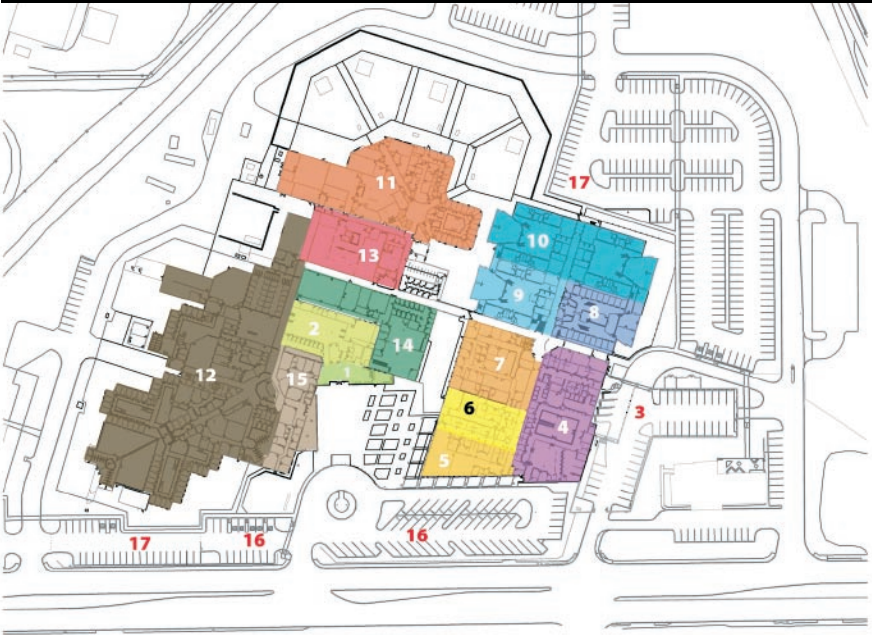
Type of construction
Renovation and addition

Site area
9.14 acres

Area of building
169,700 GSF

Total cost of construction
\$29.3 million

Status of project
Completed 2005



CREDITS

Architect
DMJM Design
Phoenix

Structural Engineer
Holben, Martin, and White
Tucson

Mechanical Engineer
Adams Associates Engineers Inc.
Tucson

Electrical Engineer
Monrad Engineering Inc.
Tucson

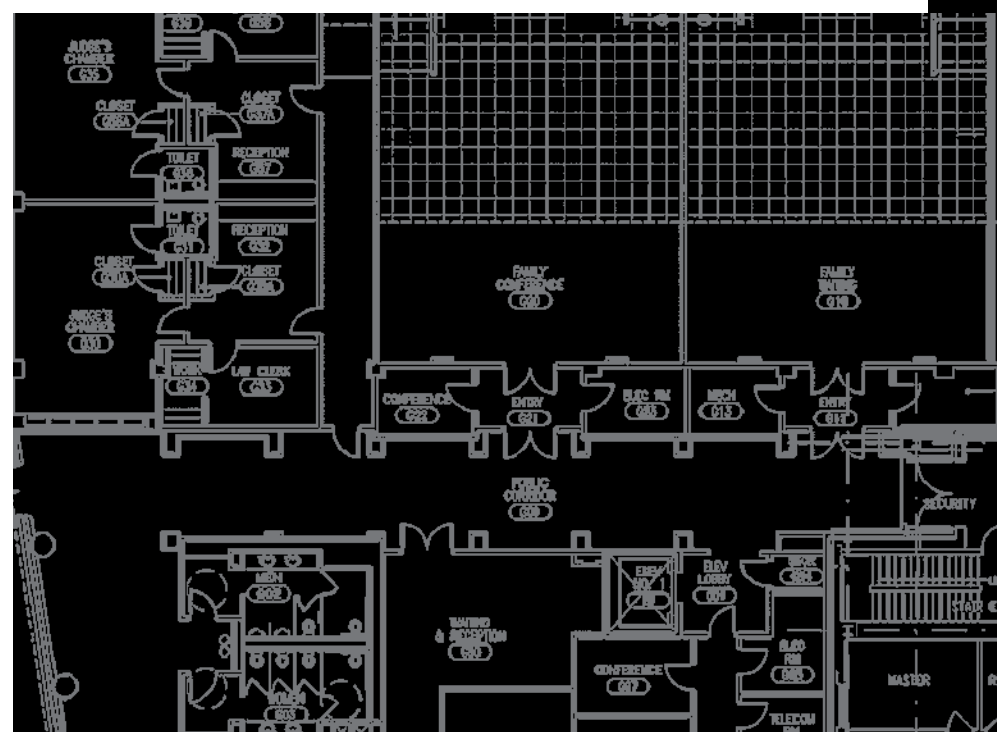
Civil Engineer
DMJM-Harris
Phoenix

Life Safety Consultant
Schirmer Engineering Inc.
Concord, California

Photographer
Visions in Photography
Phoenix

1. LOBBY
2. VIDEO VISITATION
3. VEHICULAR SALLYPORT
4. BOOKING
5. INTAKE
6. INFIRMARY
7. MEDICAL
8. ACUTE MENTAL HEALTH
9. CHRONIC MENTAL HEALTH
10. TYPICAL HOUSING
11. MAIN JAIL (E)
12. MAIN JAIL ANNEX (E)
13. KITCHEN
14. RECORDS
15. ADMINISTRATION
16. PUBLIC PARKING
17. STAFF PARKING

COURT FACILITIES



GEORGE ALLEN SR. COURTHOUSE

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The George Allen Sr. Courthouse exemplifies the best of renovation projects where the building image is truly transformed. The revitalized structure is now home for the Dallas County civil courts and successfully consolidates four civil court operations into a single structure. Public access to the courts begins in the Grand Hall, which provides both a clear entry point and strong sense of identity that previously did not exist. This space provides a single point of entry and security screening and will be used for special

ceremonial functions. Each tower level has three new state-of-the-art courtrooms. Increased space for court support functions, attorney/client conference rooms, and increased public seating on each existing court floor is achieved through the removal of two existing courtrooms. High-volume courts have elevator and escalator access. Movement between public and staff circulation zones is restricted. An open underground parking garage has been enclosed and provides secure parking.



OWNER
Dallas County Commissioners Court
Dallas

DATA

Type of facility
Court

Type of construction
Addition and renovation

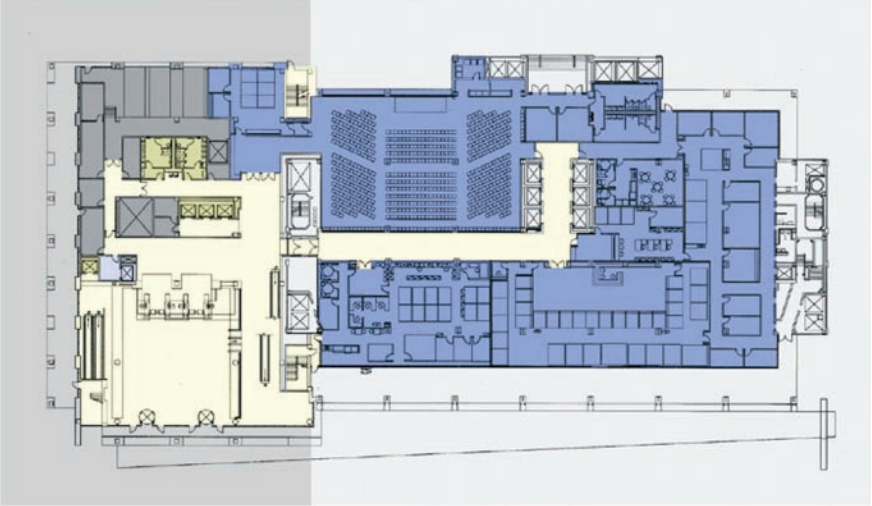
Site Area
0.5 acre

Area of building
286,700 GSF

Capacity
18 new courtrooms; 33 existing

Total cost of construction
\$39,020,000

Status of Project
Addition complete, renovation in progress



Entry Level



Typical Court Level

CREDITS

Architect
Rees Associates Inc.
Dallas

Associate Architect
Johnson/McKibben Architects
Dallas

Structural Engineer
Jaster-Quantanilla
Dallas

Mechanical Engineer
Lopez Garcia Group
Dallas

Electrical Engineer
HLM Design/Heery International
Orlando

Programming Consultants
Omni Group
Los Angeles

Dan Wiley
West Palm Beach

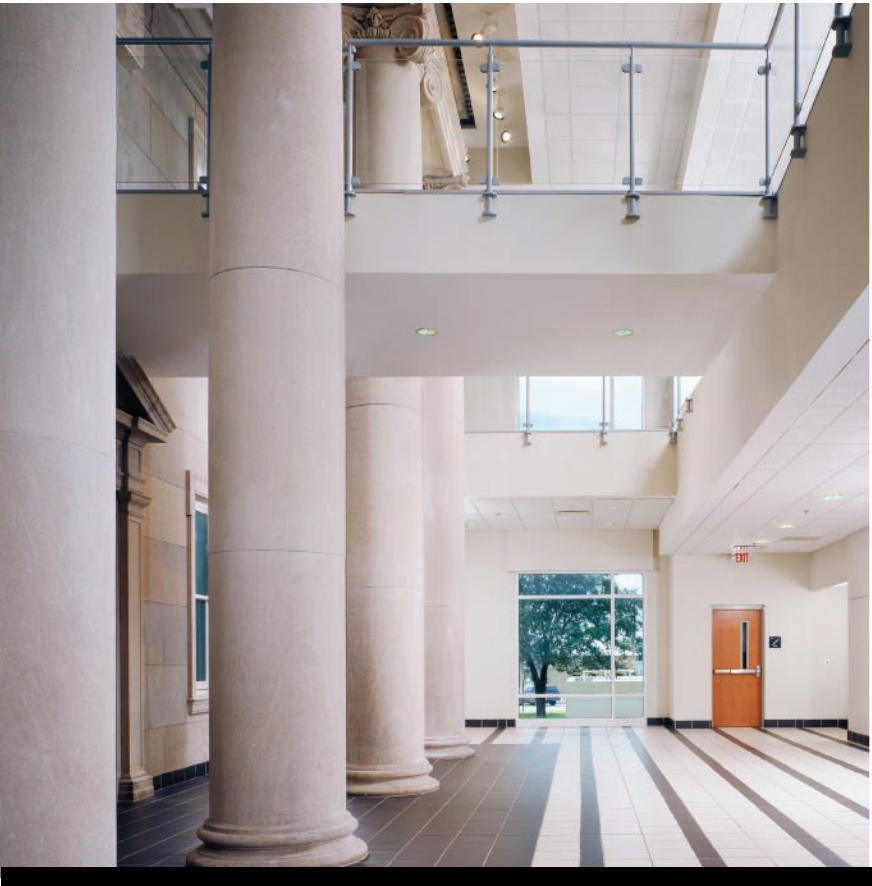
Don Hardenbergh
Williamsburg, Virginia

HIGHLANDS COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL RENOVATION AND EXPANSION

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

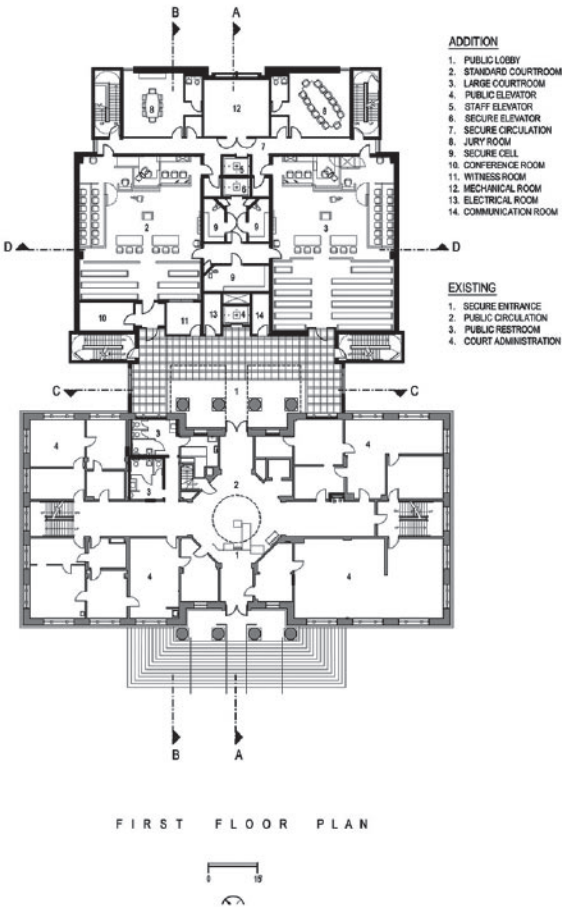
Built in 1923, this county courthouse served the county well until it was ready for expansion and renovations. Attached to the existing building is a new 35,000-square-foot, four-story addition containing four courtrooms with holding cells, jury deliberation rooms, jury assembly rooms, pooled judges' chambers, and court administration floor. Careful design intentions ensured that the exterior massing and articulation were compatible with the neoclassical courthouse. The design of the addition sought to establish its own identity, underlining the temporal and stylistic

differences between itself and its gracious host. Although the addition reciprocates the base, middle, and top organization of the original building's exterior, it also expresses the functional part of the program by allowing courtrooms, jury deliberation rooms, mechanical spaces, and stair towers to be articulated clearly in the plan. The connection between the old and new was intentionally minimized by the use of a glass curtain wall gasket. Connecting the two structures together at the upper floors is a simple bridge, which slips through the columns of the former rear portico.



OWNER
Board of County Commissioners
Sebring, Florida

DATA
Type of facility
Courthouse and detention
Type of construction
Addition and renovation
Site area
1.22 acres
Area of building
36,000 GSF
Capacity
5 courts, 192 correctional/detention beds
Total cost of construction
\$9,725,505
Status of project
Completed 2004



CREDITS
Architect
DLR Group
Phoenix
Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers
Tilden Lobnitz Cooper
Orlando
General Consultant
PBS and J
Orlando
General Consultants
R and N Systems Design LLC
Germantown, Tennessee
Nodarse and Associates Inc.
Winter Park, Florida

HOWARD M. METZENBAUM U.S. COURTHOUSE

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

A treasured National Register landmark and one of the most significant buildings in downtown Cleveland, the Metzenbaum U.S. Courthouse created a stately federal court environment, compatibly fitted with amenities for contemporary use. The project meets new requirements for function, efficiency, accessibility, sustainability, and security. Selected through the U.S. General Services Administration's Design Excellence program, the architect designed the \$51-million modernization to respect historic character and restore magnificent architecture, art, and craftsmanship as a dignified expression of the federal government in its community. A key functional change

is the separation of public and private circulation which solves convenience, security, and accessibility issues. The conversion of an open light court into a skylit atrium captures space for public access with a spark of vitality and solves circulation problems and increased security requirements. One of the first historic projects to receive LEED certification in Ohio, the Metzenbaum U.S. Courthouse represents a groundbreaking approach that integrates sustainability and preservation.



- OWNER**
U.S. General Services Administration
Chicago
- DATA**
Type of facility
Court
Type of construction
Renovation
Site area
0.9869 acre
Area of building
235,632 GSF
Capacity
6 courts and offices of court-related agencies
Total cost of construction
\$51 million
Status of project
Completed 2005
- CREDITS**
Architect
Westlake Reed Leskosky
Cleveland
Structural Engineer
Barber and Hoffman Inc.
Cleveland
Mechanical and Electrical Engineers
Westlake Reed Leskosky
Cleveland
Security Consultant
Schiff and Associates Inc.
Bastrop, Texas
Code Consultant
Rolf Jensen
Chicago
Construction Manager as Constructor
Dick Corporation
Pittsburgh
Blast Consultant
Hinman Associates
San Francisco
Cost Estimating
Project and Construction Services
Cleveland
Fine Art Conservation
McKay LodgeFine Arts Conservation Laboratory Inc.
Oberlin, Ohio
Ornamental Paint Analysis
EverGreene Studios Inc.
New York City
Ornamental Paint Restoration
John Canning Studio
Cheshire, Connecticut



OLD DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTHOUSE

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

This project will restore an abandoned National Historic Landmark courthouse, originally designed by George Hadfield in 1820 and completed in 1849, to its previous grandeur. It will also provide much-needed court space and help revitalize the surrounding area. Among the project's notable design features is the new entrance pavilion on the north façade, which will replace a portico that was removed during the early 20th century. This grand pavilion will serve as the main entrance. Although modern, its design harmonizes with

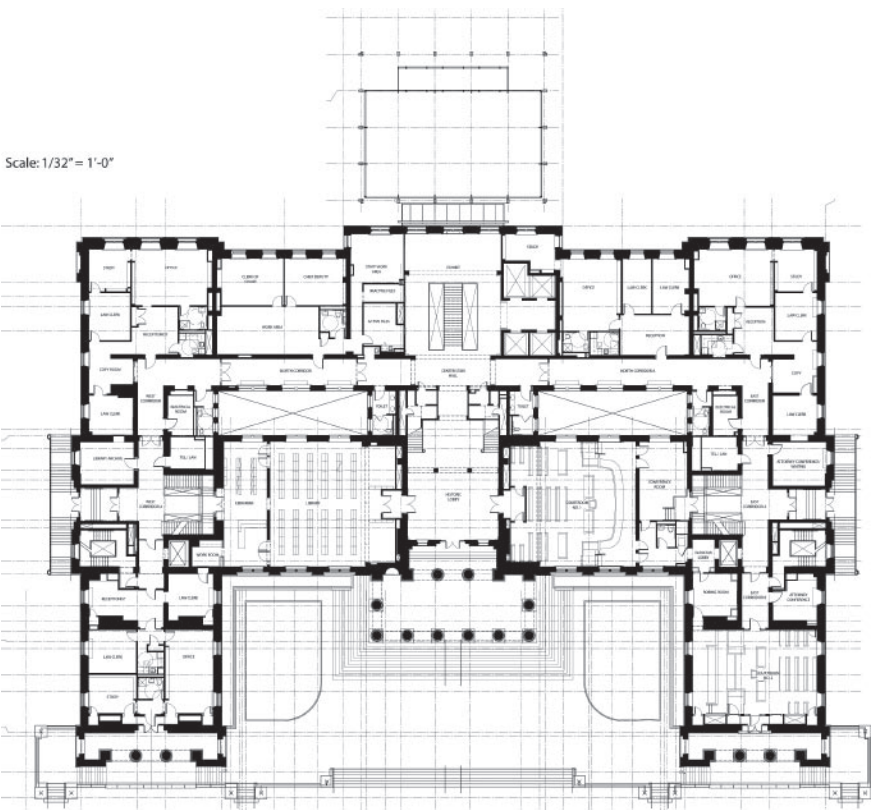
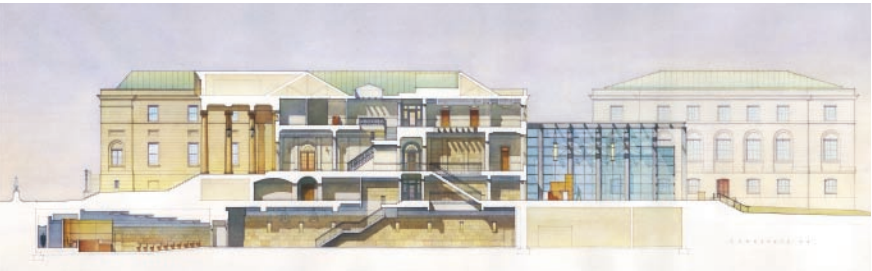
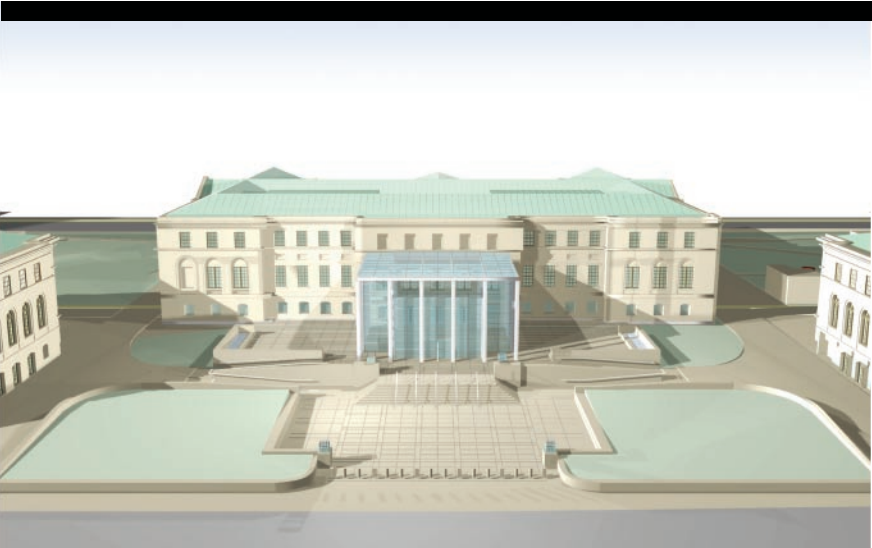
the historic structure; it also incorporates state-of-the-art security and fully complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act.. The building's south façade (its previous entrance), with its grand steps leading to a colonnaded portico, will be preserved. Inside, the design features 48,000 square feet of enhanced facilities: ceremonial courtroom, reception and kitchen areas, attorney conference rooms, and public workrooms, all within the basement to minimize impacts to the historic interiors above.

OWNER

U.S. General Services Administration
Washington, D.C.

DATA

- Type of facility
Court
- Type of construction
New, addition, renovation, and restoration
- Area of building
176,231 GSF
- Capacity
4 courtrooms (occupancy 1,651)
- Total cost of construction
\$99 million
- Status of project
Under construction



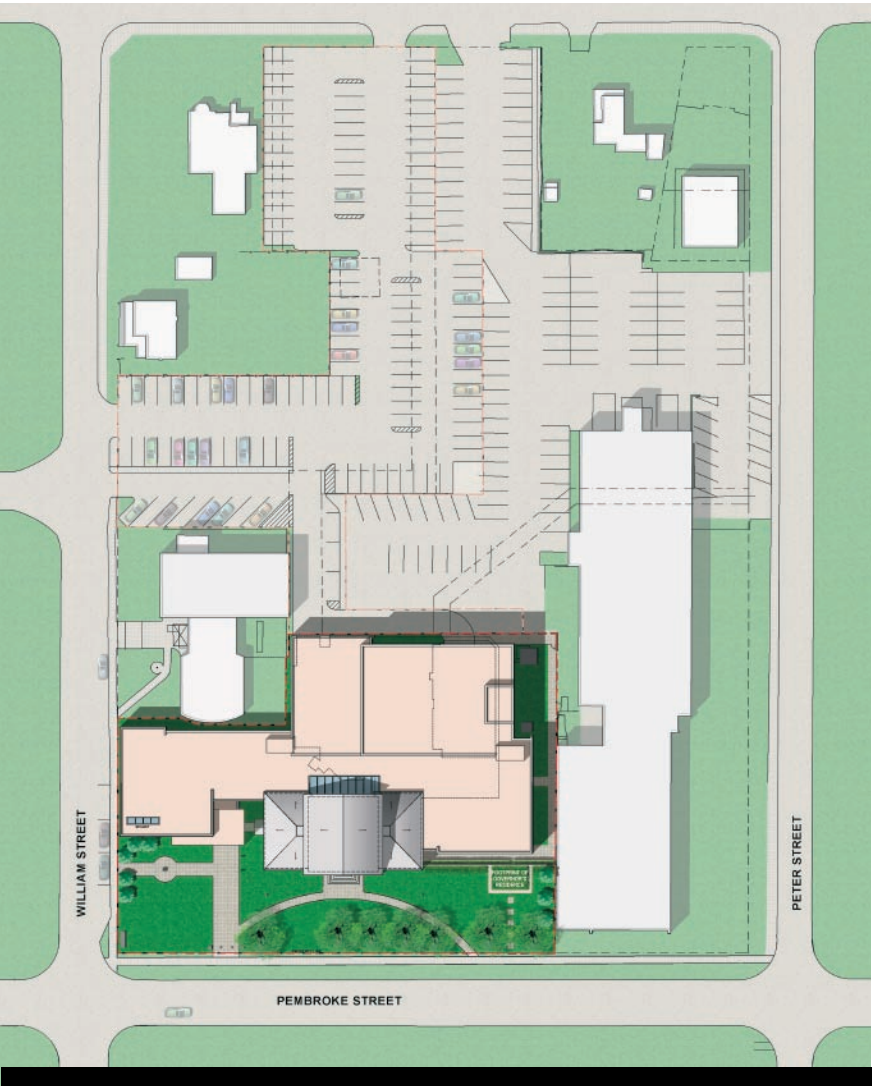
CREDITS

- Architect
Beyer Blinder Belle Architects and Planners LLP
New York
- Structural Engineer
Robert Silman Associates PLLC
Washington, D.C.
- Mechanical and Electrical Engineers
Joseph R. Loring and Associates Inc.
Washington, D.C.
- Civil Engineer
Wiles Mensch Corporation
Reston, Virginia
- Geotechnical Engineer
Froehling and Robertson Inc.
Jessup, Maryland
- Life Safety Consultant
National Fire Safety Engineering Inc.
Beltsville, Maryland
- Security Consultant
Phillips Swager Associates
McLean, Virginia
- Parking and Traffic Consultant
Gorove Slade Associates Inc.
Washington, D.C.
- Conservation Consultant
Conservation Solutions Inc.
Washington, D.C.
- Acoustics, Audiovisual, and Technology Consultant
Convergent Technologies
Baltimore
- Landscape Design
Rhodeside and Harwell Inc.
Alexandria, Virginia
- Lighting Consultant
Domingo Gonzalez Associates
New York
- Cost Consultant
U.S. Cost Inc.
Arlington, Virginia
- LEED and Sustainable Design Consultant
ESA Environmental Specialists Inc.
Chesapeake, Virginia
- Photographer
Joseph Romeo Photography
Lorton, Virginia

PEMBROKE COURTHOUSE RENOVATION AND ADDITION

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

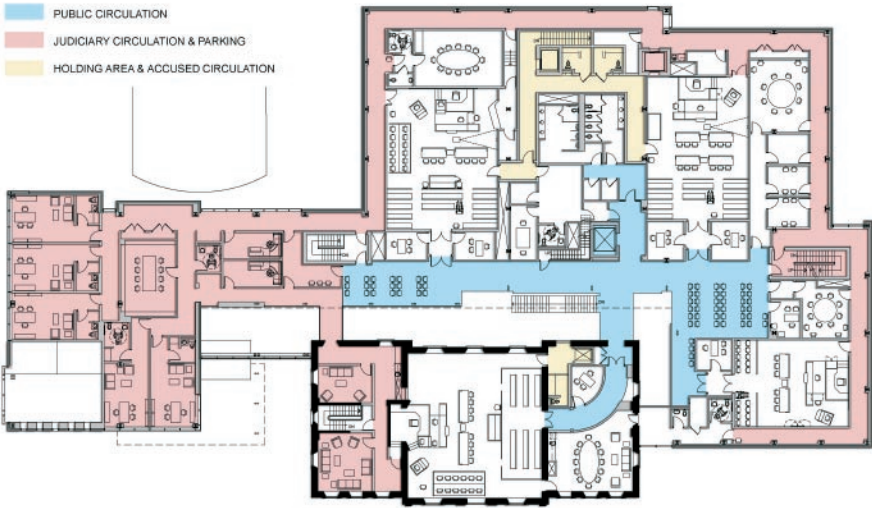
The design for the Pembroke Courthouse Complex achieves a balance between the tight site, the technical demands of the program, and the desire to maintain the heritage courthouse, registry, and jail in the new project. The result is an enriched public circulation that uses the original elements as landmarks within the complex, adding tradition and authenticity to the visitor's experience. A light-filled two-story atrium wraps around the restored courthouse, providing access to the five new courtrooms, support services offices, and the restored heritage courtroom. The previously hidden jail has been revealed on one side of the public atrium and in two of the courtrooms. The historic registry building is on display within the two-story lawyers' lounge. The new addition wraps around the back of the historic courthouse, appearing along the main street as two deferential and contemporary wings set back on each side of the original structure. The building reflects a contemporary judicial system built on tradition.



OWNER
Ontario Realty Corporation
Toronto, Ontario

DATA

- Type of facility**
Court and detention
- Type of construction**
Renovation and addition
- Site area**
1.11 acres
- Area of building**
75,470 GSF
- Capacity**
5 courts, 1 motions room
- Total cost of construction**
\$15,850,000
- Status of project**
Under construction



CREDITS

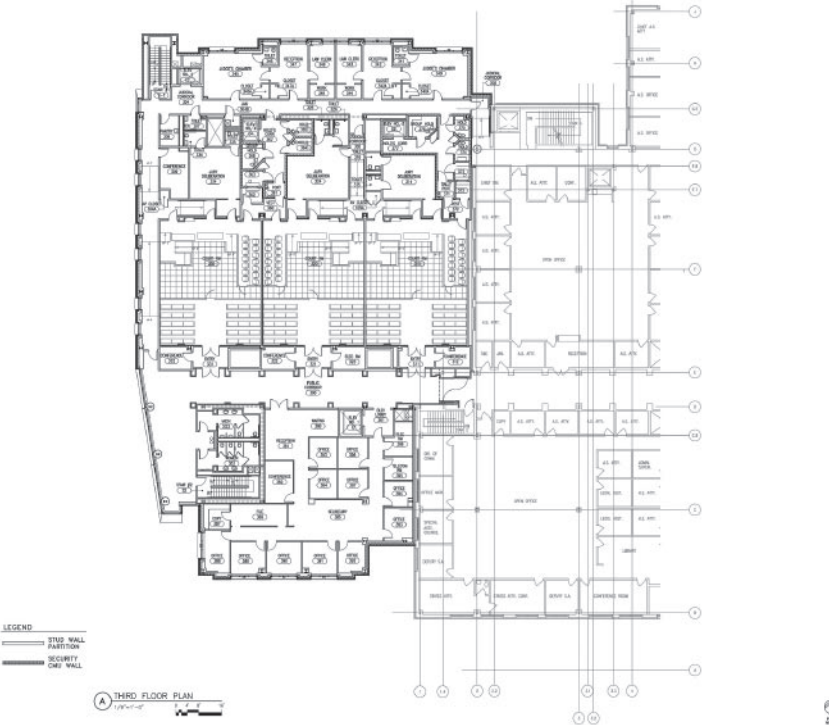
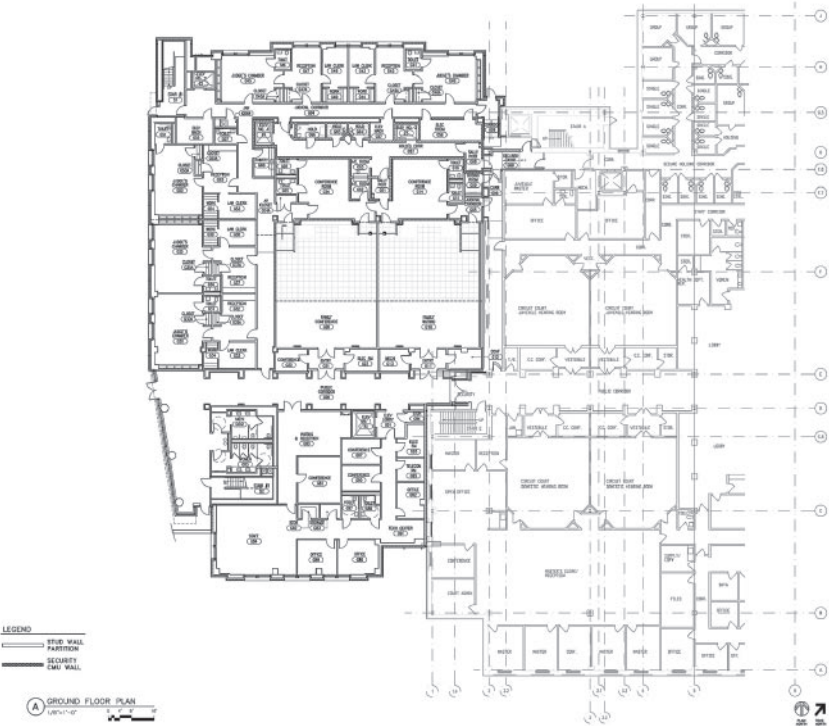
- Architect**
NORR Limited Architects and Engineers
Toronto
- Mechanical, Electrical, and Structural Engineers**
NORR Limited Architects and Engineers
Toronto
- Security Consultant**
Lobo Consulting Services Inc.
Mississauga, Ontario
- Heritage Consultant**
Andre Scheinman
Kingston, Ontario
- Landscape Design**
ENVISION, The Hough Group
Toronto

PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY COURTHOUSE, MARBURY WING

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The expansion consists of nine new circuit courtrooms with accompanying jury deliberation rooms, detainee holding facilities, and judicial chamber suites. Built into the design is future flexibility to add two courtrooms. The courtrooms are designed with centered judicial benches and provide two attorney/witness conference rooms as part of the courtroom module. The main public circulation spine is an extension of the central corridor of the existing courthouse which acts as the major wayfinding design

element. Courtroom and judicial functions are north of the public corridor with departmental and administrative suites located to the south. The exterior of the expansion is a composition of the brick façade, punched window openings with cast stone sills, and head treatments employed in the existing courthouse design. While striving for compatibility, the expansion also expresses its own identity within the judicial complex.



OWNER

Prince George's County
Largo, Maryland

DATA

Type of facility
Court

Type of construction
Addition

Site area
30,000 SF

Area of building
87,419 GSF

Capacity
9 courts, 2 future courts

Total cost of construction
\$20 million

Status of project
Completed 2005

CREDITS

Architect

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum Inc.
Washington, D.C.

Structural Engineer

ReStI Designers Inc.
Gaithersburg, Maryland

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

EDG Inc.
Washington, D.C.

Civil Engineer

PHRA
Columbia, Maryland

Acoustics, Audiovisual, and Technology Consultant

Shen Milsom and Wilke
Arlington, Virginia

Vertical Transportation

Precision Elevator
Millersville, Maryland

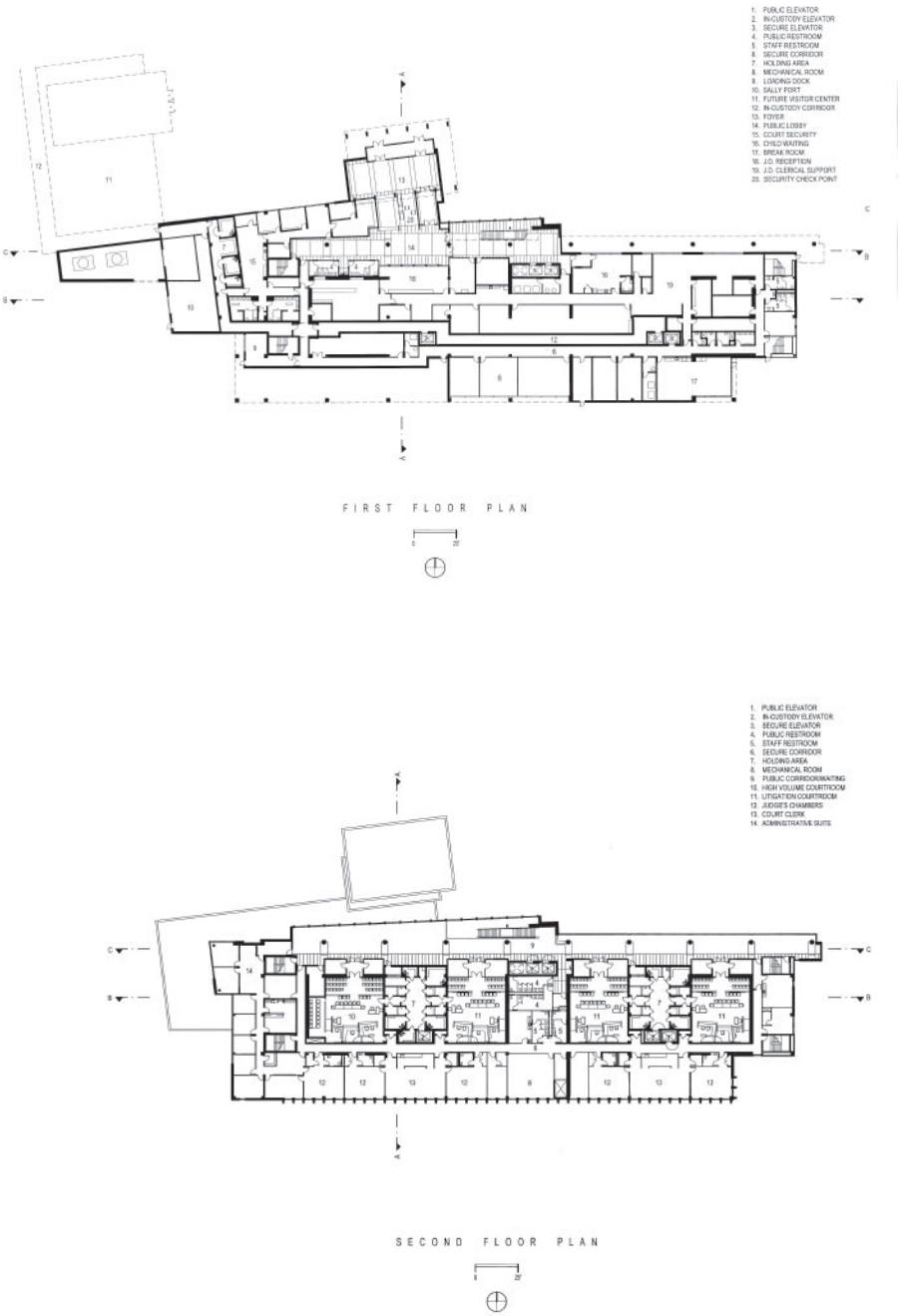
Photographer

Eric Moy, AIA
Washington, D.C.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY JUVENILE COURTHOUSE

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

Architectural development proceeded along dual aims of creating a building that reflects the dignity and honor appropriate to a courthouse and also creates a dynamic civic statement sympathetic to the fabric of the existing juvenile campus. Massing is composed of several separate volumes and is a reflection of the building's functional aspects. The main courts building, the largest and densest component, is clad in a darker precast concrete while the judges' chambers and clerks' offices are coded with a lighter precast concrete and incorporate a horizontal window and fin expression. The main public circulation is expressed in a horizontal curtain wall. The massing is more pedestrian focused at the base and attenuated as it reaches upward, thereby creating a more visually striking and proportional silhouette. It also allows the building to respond simultaneously to different scales, creating a gentle transition to the smaller buildings on the adjacent existing campus.



OWNER
County of Sacramento
Sacramento

DATA
Type of facility
Court
Type of construction
New

Site area
4.16 acres
Area of building
98,592 GSF
Capacity
6 courts (2 shelled courts)
Total cost of construction
\$18,685,000
Status of project
Completed 2005

CREDITS
Architect
DLR Group
Phoenix
Structural Engineer
Buehler and Buehler Associates
Sacramento
Mechanical Engineer
Capital Engineering Consultants Inc.
Rancho Cordova, California

Electrical Engineer
Harry A. Yee and Associates Inc.
Sacramento
Civil Engineer
Warren Consulting Engineers Inc.
Folsom, California

Security Consultant
Alta Consulting Services Inc.
Bellevue, Washington

Landscape Design
MTWgroup Inc.
Sacramento

Photographer
Whittaker Photography
Foster City, California

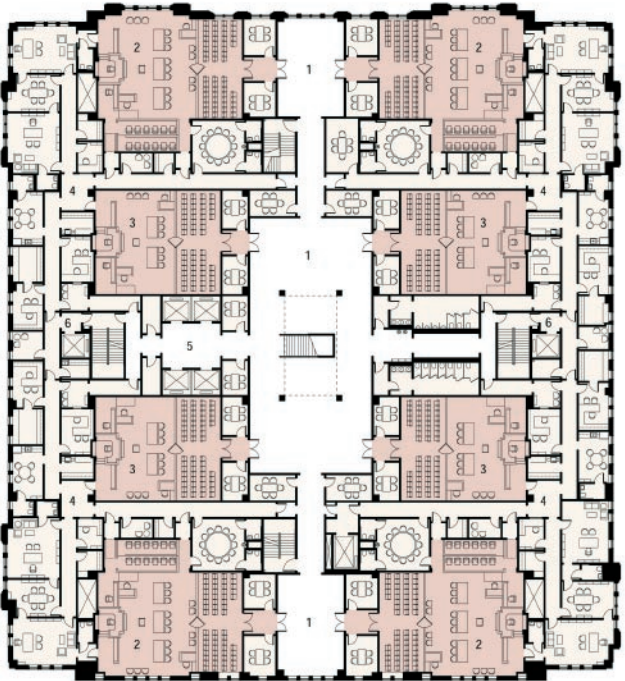
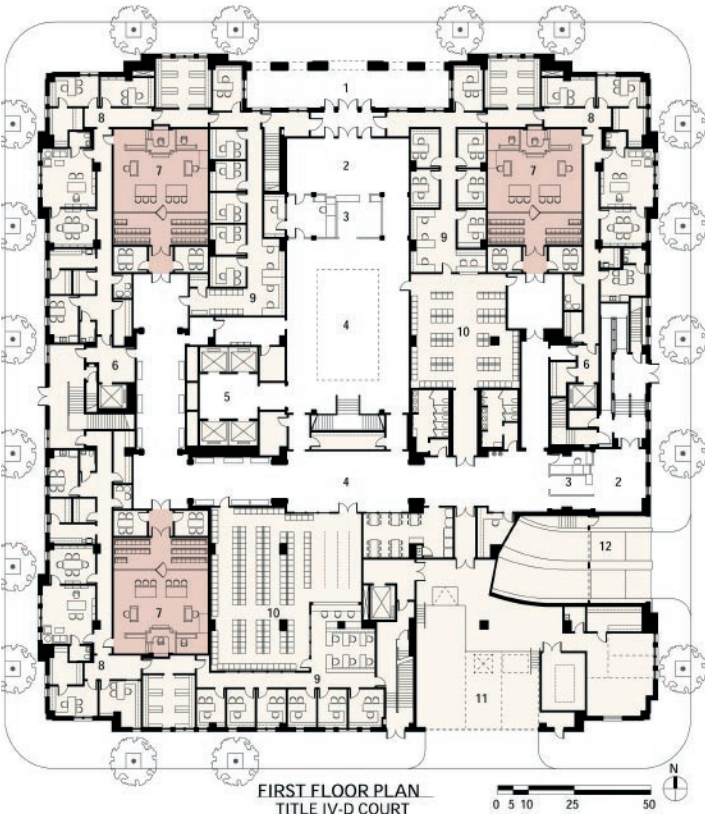
TARRANT COUNTY FAMILY LAW CENTER

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The Tarrant County Family Law Center provides new facilities for the county's family courts, district clerk, and domestic relations offices. The site is downtown, across the street from the county's historic Old Courthouse built in 1895. Through the use of similar materials expressed and detailed in new ways, and a massing and overall building height that respects the Old Courthouse, the Family Law Center engages in a complimentary dialogue between old and new, between tradition and innovation. The exterior masonry construction also fosters a sense of permanence and authority, building upon an established tradition and reinforcing the precedent for future development within the county's courthouse district. To lessen the level of stress common to many family court proceedings, the design of the bilaterally symmetrical court floor provides light-filled, linked open spaces that ease anxiety, simplify wayfinding, and promote an innocuous and embracing atmosphere.



Pam: this photo is 262% of original size.
(Original size is 2.667" x 2.11" @ 300dpi)



OWNER

Tarrant County
Fort Worth

DATA

Type of facility
Court

Type of construction
New

Site area
1.01 acres

Area of building
258,541 GSF

Capacity
19 courts

Total cost of construction
\$41 million

Status of project
Completed 2005

CREDITS

Architect

David M. Schwarz/Architectural Services Inc.
Washington, D.C.

Associate Architect and Structural Engineer

Gideon Toal Inc.
Forth Worth

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Summit Consultants Inc.
Fort Worth

Civil Engineer

Lopez Garcia Group
Fort Worth

Programming Consultant

The Facility Group
Smyrna, Georgia

Security Consultant

LTS Inc. Consulting Engineers
Plano, Texas

Acoustics, Audiovisual, and Technology Consultant

W J H and W Inc.
Dallas

Lighting Consultant

Newcomb and Boyd
Atlanta

Court Consultant

Davidson Design Group Inc.
Lenexa, Kansas

Construction Manager

Gilbane Construction Company
Grapevine, Texas

Photographer

Steve Hall, Hedrich Blessing Photography
Chicago

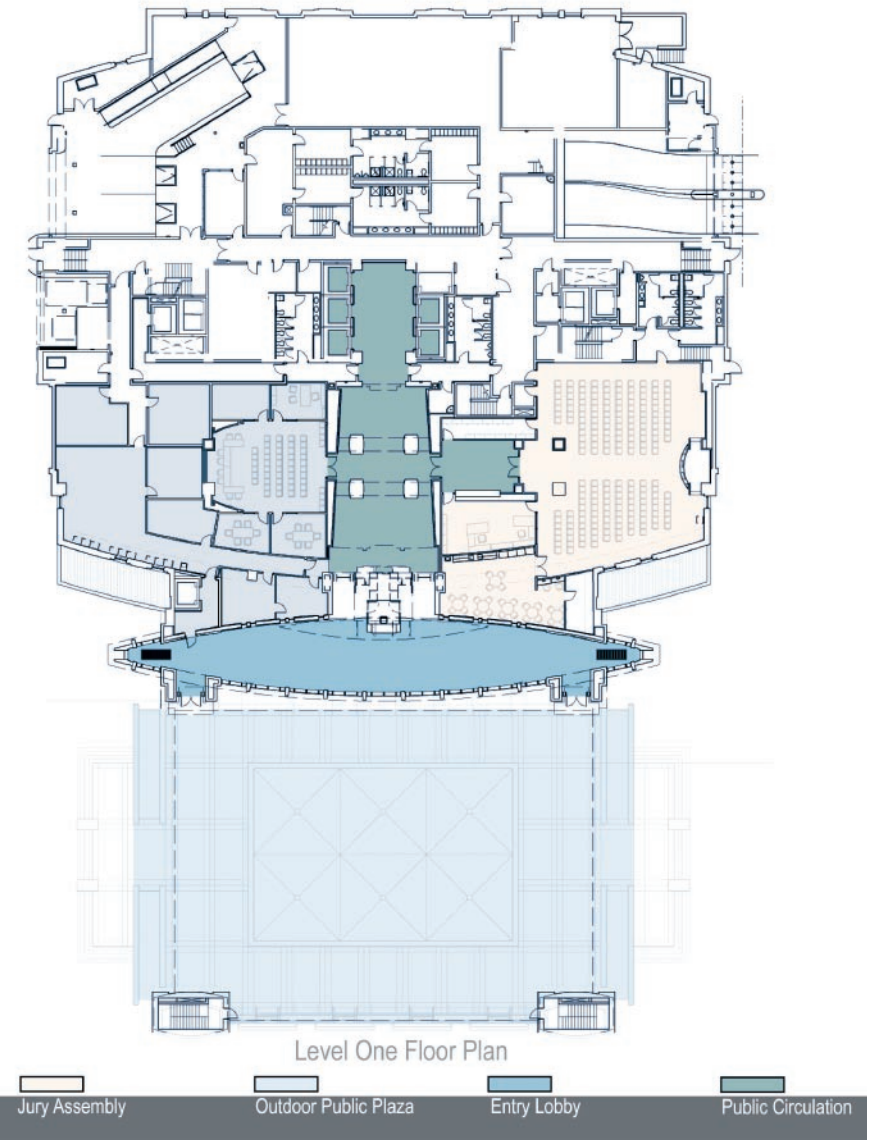
U.S. COURTHOUSE

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

A raised public plaza provides access to the building and creates a forecourt for the entrance. This plinth elevates the building and acts as a natural security barrier. The mass of the building was pushed to the western edge of the site to give the courthouse a cushion from the elevated train station on the eastern edge. With four courts per floor, a hybrid collegial floor organization was used. A traditional adjacent chambers arrangement was provided for the magistrate and bankruptcy courts, while the district and appeals chambers were co-located on separate floors from the courtrooms. This arrangement allowed for an efficient building footprint and a reduced floor-to-floor height. The exterior design centered on a contemporary representation of the federal judicial system. The exterior materials, limestone precast concrete panels and painted metal work recall the history of the 1930s courthouse program. Different hues of green glass take advantage of very desirable views of downtown while allowing for the extensive use of daylighting into office spaces and district courtrooms.



OWNER
U.S. General Services Administration Atlanta
DATA
Type of facility
Court
Type of construction
New
Site area
2 acres
Area of building
414,000 GSF
Capacity
17 courts
Total cost of construction
\$86.5 million
Status of project
Completed 2003



CREDITS
Architect
HLM Design/Heery International Orlando
Associate Architect
KBJ Architects Jacksonville, Florida
Mechanical, Electrical, and Structural Engineers and Security Consultant
HLM Design/Heery International Orlando
Acoustics, Audiovisual, and Technology Consultant
Newcomb and Boyd Atlanta

JUVENILE FACILITIES



ALAMEDA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

This juvenile justice center is a full-service justice facility for pretrial youth pending appearance in the new, on-site delinquency courthouse. The juvenile courts component is planned to meet current and future court needs, with spaces planned large enough to meet future staffing levels. Security is emphasized and circulation patterns create clear separations of public, in-custody, and staff areas. The facility will house prosecutorial and defense staff working with juvenile offenders and offer a waiting room for families visiting the court. Outdoor courtyards separate the courts

facility from the secured housing units, providing an environment for the families to contemplate and relieve the stress of the pending trials. The public lobby provides a space for visitors to be screened and is a controlled entry point into the secure facility. Many of those visiting the juvenile detention facility are families with children. A special children's waiting area is separate from the main lobby area and offers a carpeted area with child-sized chairs and toys for visiting children to play, apart from the regular adult waiting area.

OWNER
County of Alameda
Alameda, California

DATA
Type of facility
Multiple use, juvenile detention

Type of construction
New

Site area
18 acres

Area of building
390,000 GSF

Capacity
5 courts, 358 beds, 115 cells

Total cost of construction
\$135 million

Status of project
Under construction



CREDITS

Bridging Documents Architect Team
McLarand Vasquez Emsiek and Partners Inc.
Irvine, California

with
Rosser International
Atlanta

Design-Build Architect
Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum
San Francisco

Design-Build Team
Hensel Phelps,
San Jose, California

Structural Engineer
ABS Consulting
Oakland

Mechanical Engineer
NBA Engineering
Oakland

Electrical Engineer
Rosser International
Atlanta

Civil Engineer
Luk Associates
Hercules, California

Programming Consultant
Carter Goble
Columbia, South Carolina

Food, Service, and Laundry Consultant
The Marshall Associates Inc.
Oakland

Landscape Design
PGA Design
Oakland

Landscape Design
Rabben Herman Design Office
Newport Beach, California

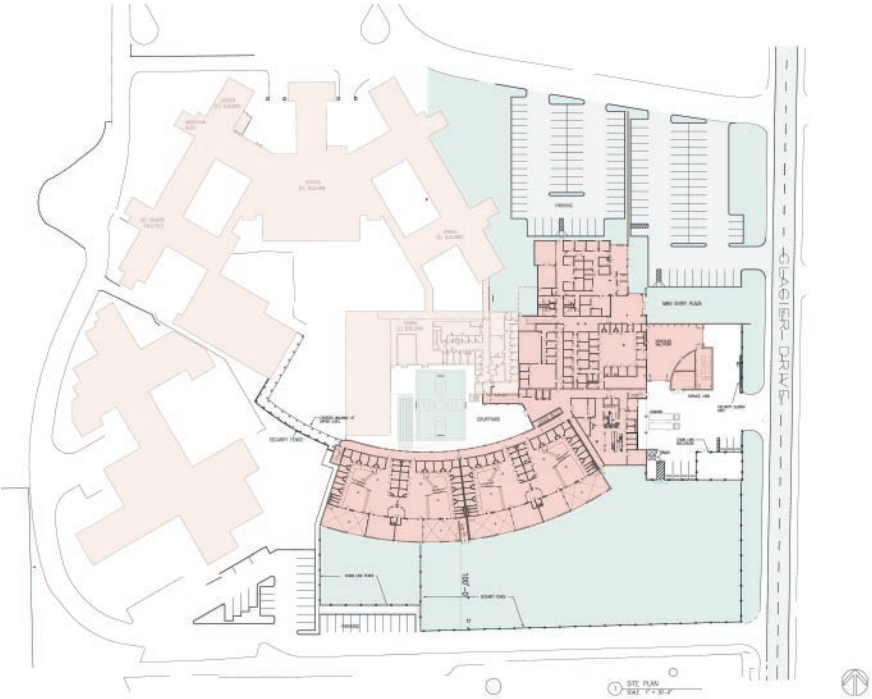
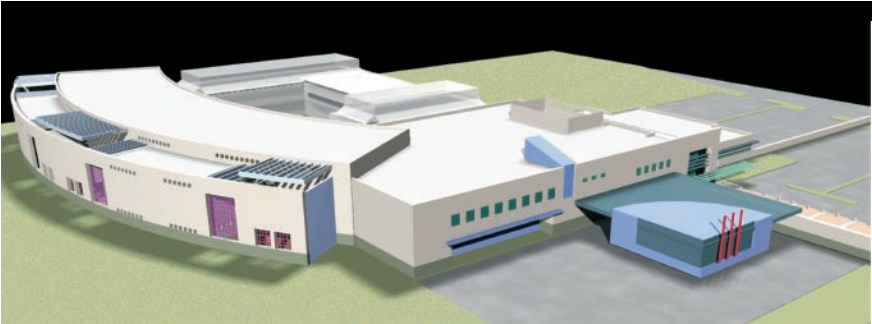
Subsurface Consultants
Fugro West Inc.
Oakland

CONTRA COSTA JUVENILE HALL

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The facility is an addition to an existing juvenile hall complex. The new facility houses 240 youth in eight 30-bed tiered housing pods on two floors. The housing pods allow for segregation according to security and classification. Housing pods are confined to a curvilinear wing to form a main courtyard within the existing juvenile hall. Access to the housing pods is via a corridor that is glazed on one side so that a continual view of the central courtyard is provided. Housing

pods are programmed and designed to minimize juvenile movement by providing outdoor recreation space and classrooms within each pod. Meals are served in the dayroom. In addition, a medical center and education center with five additional classrooms and a library are on the upper level. Also included is a full kitchen and laundry to serve the new and existing components of the juvenile hall.



OWNER

Contra Costa County
Martinez, California

DATA

Type of facility
Juvenile detention

Type of construction
New, addition, and renovation

Site area
6 acres

Area of building
123,300 GSF

Capacity
1 court, 240 beds (single and double), 160 cells

Total cost of construction
\$27.2 million

Status of project
Completed 2005

CREDITS

Architect
KMD (Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz) Justice
San Francisco

Structural Engineer
The Crosby Group
Redwood City, California

Mechanical Engineer
MCT Engineers Inc.
San Francisco

Electrical Engineer
Ted Jacob Engineering Group
Oakland

Security Consultant
Online Electrical
San Francisco

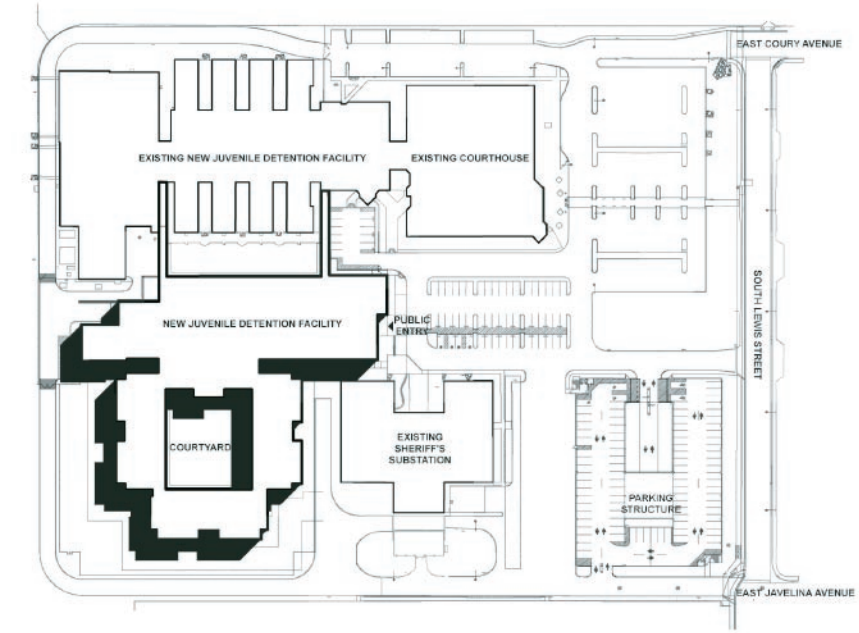
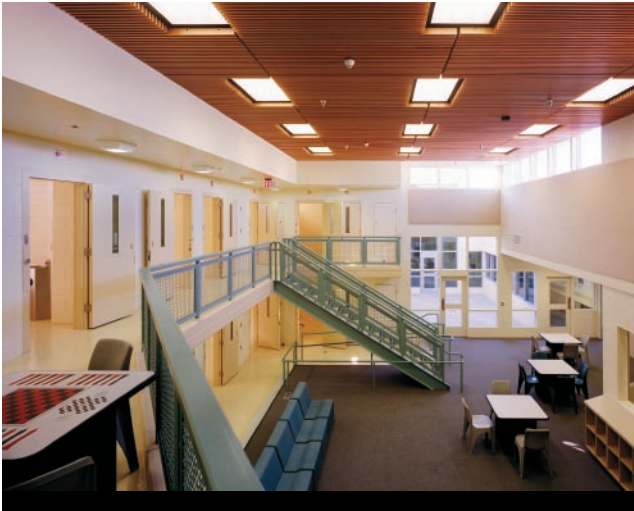
Landscape Design
Merrill + Belfu
San Francisco

Photographer
Dean J. Birinyi Architectural Photography
Mountain View, California

MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER, SOUTHEAST CAMPUS EXPANSION AND RENOVATION

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The project consists of an 80,000-square-foot, 120-bed addition and 13,000 square feet of renovation to an existing juvenile detention center that is flanked on both sides by an existing sheriff's station and juvenile courthouse. The public entry is designed to provide a strong identity for visitors to the new facility within the congested site. The housing wing is organized in six units of 20 beds each. Residential units have two levels of sleeping rooms surrounding a secure, two-story dayroom space supervised directly and by staff. Natural light is provided to each dayroom through clerestory windows and a small courtyard shared by each pair of housing units. Located south of the support wing, the housing wing and a gymnasium enclose a large courtyard space that is used for active outdoor recreation. The support wing for the new housing units include classroom space, visiting areas, dining room and kitchen, building support areas, administrative areas, and a visitors' lobby. A second courtyard, used for passive recreation, is between the new support wing and the existing detention facility. The massing of the addition is varied to provide visual interest. High roofs over the public lobby and visiting areas allow natural light to enter the building through clerestory windows.



SITE PLAN



LEVEL 1

- 1. Lobby
- 2. Administration
- 3. Visiting
- 4. Court Holding
- 5. Probation
- 6. Education
- 7. Medical
- 8. Dining
- 9. Support
- 10. Gymnasium
- 11. Housing
- 12. Exterior Courtyard
- 13. Existing
- 14. Sleeping Rooms
- 15. Day Room
- 16. Multipurpose Room
- 17. Program Space
- 18. Office

OWNER

Maricopa County
Phoenix

DATA

Type of facility
Juvenile

Type of construction
New and addition

Area of building
96,000 GSF

Capacity
120 beds, 108 cells

Total cost of construction
\$15.1 million

Status of project
Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

Cannon Design
Los Angeles

Associate Architect

Patrick Sullivan Associates
Claremont, California

Structural Engineer

Paul Kohler Consulting Engineers
Scottsdale, Arizona

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

TMD Engineers
Phoenix

Security Consultant

Buford Goff and Associates
Columbia, South Carolina

Acoustics, Audiovisual, and Technology Consultant

Veneklassen Associates
Santa Monica, California

Landscape Design

Logan Simpson Design
Tempe, Arizona

Photographer

Bill Timmerman Photography Inc.
Phoenix

MUSCOGEE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CAMPUS AND AARON COHEN REGIONAL YOUTH DETENTION CENTER

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The campus includes an 80-bed regional youth detention center and a 70-bed youth development campus on a 23-acre site. The regional youth detention center is a maximum-security facility for pretrial youth offenders and the youth development campus is a medium-security facility composed of six stand-alone, single-story cottages where posttrial youth offenders are educated and counseled for rehabilitation. The campus was planned and designed with a more school-like ambience, with plazas and outdoor spaces for social interaction. The exterior and interior architectural character is more residential to reflect a home-like environment. Many of the trees on the heavily wooded site were preserved and incorporated into the landscaping. The sloping topography also allows the buildings to be staggered on the site, which enhances the communal character of the campus. Because of the different classifications of the residents, the facility has separate kitchen, laundry, medical, education, and recreation support facilities.



OWNER
Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice
Decatur, Georgia

DATA
Type of facility
Correctional and juvenile detention

Type of construction
New

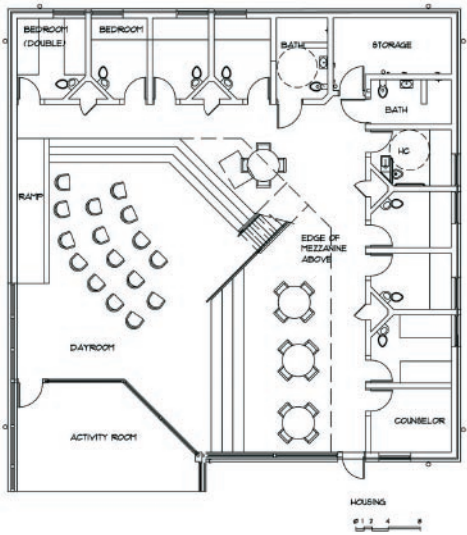
Site area
23 acres

Area of building
97,038 GSF

Capacity
150 beds, 80 cells

Total cost of construction
\$15,912,000

Status of project
Completed 2005



CREDITS
Architect
Facility Design Group Inc.
Smyrna, Georgia

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers
Facility Design Group Inc.
Smyrna, Georgia

Juvenile Justice Planning Consultant
Michael J. McMillen, AIA, PC
Champaign, Illinois

Landscape Design
MacNair Landscape Architecture
Santa Rosa, California

Interior Design Consultant
RJS Designs
Marietta, Georgia

Owner's Predesign/Design Review Consultant
Patrick Sullivan Associates
Claremont, California

State's Program Manager
Carter Goble Lee
Alpharetta, Georgia

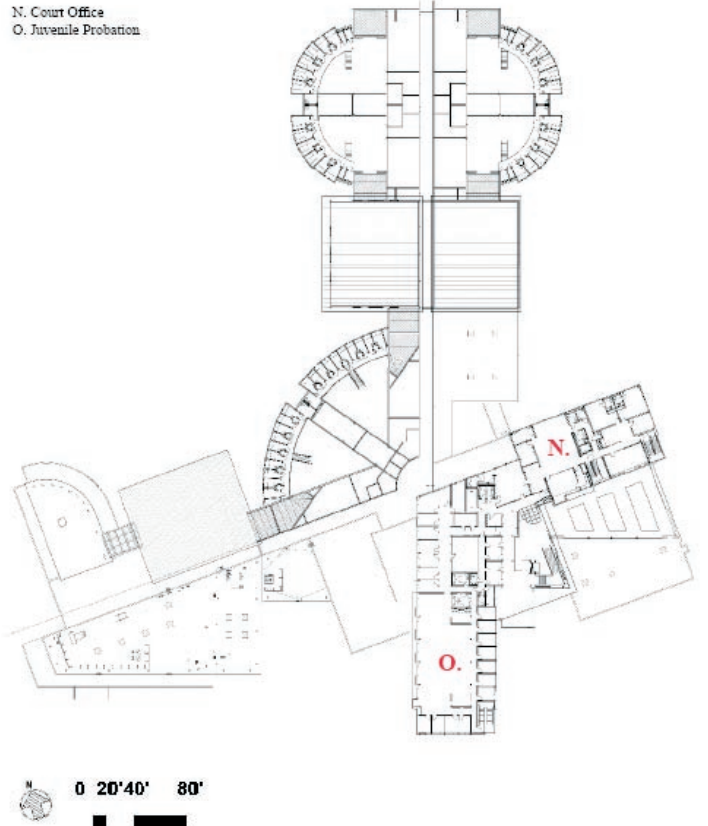
Photographer
Steve Hornaday
Atlanta



SONOMA COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The new juvenile justice center includes juvenile court; offices for probation, the district attorney, and public defender; and a secure detention facility for 140 juveniles. Expansion of up to 100 beds is planned to meet county needs in the future. Juvenile hall provides a variety of housing types for program and management flexibility and supports a progressive behavior management system that creates positive expectations, behaviors, and results. Each of the seven direct supervision housing units includes program, school, and activity spaces for staff efficiency, safety, and security. Unit designs vary according to classifications: single sleeping rooms for high-security classifications, mixed single and double rooms for general population, and a dormitory unit for special programs. Environmental quality is emphasized to lessen tensions and assist staff in managing the population. Abundant natural light lessens the feeling of confinement. Extensive recreational opportunities are provided that support the important program of appropriate socialization, team work, and release of energy through physical activity.



OWNER

Sonoma County
Santa Rosa, California

DATA

Type of facility
Juvenile and multiple use

Type of construction
New

Site area
12.63 acres

Area of building
132,500 GSF

Capacity
2 courts, 140 beds

Total cost of construction
\$40,588,000

Status of project
Completed 2005

CREDITS

Architect
The Design Partnership
San Francisco

Structural Engineer
Ingraham DeJesse Associates
Berkeley

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers
Gayner Engineers
San Francisco

Civil Engineer
Carlenzoli and Associates
Santa Rosa, California

Security Consultant
Alta Consulting Services Inc.
Bellevue, Washington

Landscape Architect
MacNair Landscape Architecture
Kenwood, California

Food Service Consultant
Cini Little International
South Pasadena, California

Laundry Consultant
Giancola Associates
Bainbridge Island, Washington

Photographers
Domin Photography
Richmond, California

Dale Wittman
Santa Rosa, California

LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES



ATHENS-CLARKE COUNTY POLICE SUBSTATION PROTOTYPE

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The Athens-Clarke County Police Substation is a prototype facility that is in select areas of the county to establish a visible law enforcement presence. These 5,000-square-foot facilities were envisioned as healthy buildings which would blend with the traditional architecture of Athens and the university, while acting as satellites to support officers in their involvement with the community. The facilities create a secure environment for personnel while simultaneously welcoming the public into a space that has been designed to be healthy and have minimal negative impact on the

environment. In conjunction with other LEED design strategies, the buildings used nontoxic finishes, local materials, and water efficiency techniques; during construction, nearly all waste was recycled locally. Through design and location, the facilities have become integrated into the community, enabling officers and the public to fully engage in the well-being of their neighborhoods.



- OWNER**
The Unified Government of Athens-Clarke County
Athens, Georgia
- DATA**
- Type of facility**
Law enforcement
- Type of construction**
New
- Area of building**
5,150 GSF
- Capacity**
50 staff (45 sworn, 5 nonsworn)
- Total cost of construction**
\$1,266,367
- Status of project**
Completed 2005



- CREDITS**
- Architect**
HLM Design/Heery International Inc.
Orlando
- Mechanical, Electrical, and Structural Engineers**
HLM Design/Heery International Inc.
Orlando

CENTRAL PARK POLICE PRECINCT

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The precinct, a national landmark, has been home to a police department since it was partially converted from a stable in 1936. Jacob Wrey Mould designed this group of buildings organized around a central courtyard in 1871. The precinct was built against an old retaining wall, along the sunken transverse road, to maintain open views in the park. The brief for the project was to restore the building, accommodate a new larger program for the police, and modernize the police precinct stationhouse. The addition of a lightweight metal canopy over the existing courtyard allows the complex to function in a way that is compatible with the original

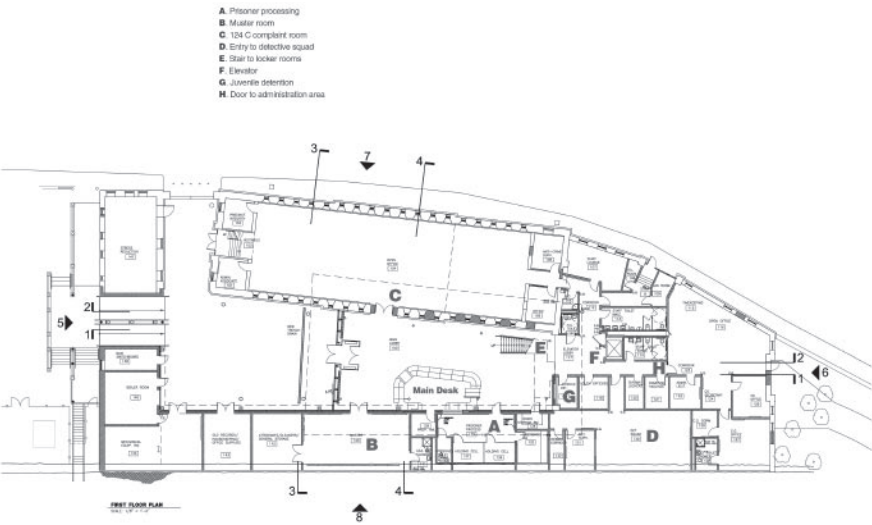
design. The courtyard, originally intended for moving and organizing carts and horses, now will serve as the organizing principle of the new precinct. All stationhouse functions will center on a new lobby and main desk, which is in the newly enclosed courtyard. At the completion of the project, the temporary stationhouse will be demolished to create room for a parking lot.



OWNER
New York City Department of Design and Construction
New York City

DATA

- Type of facility**
Law enforcement
- Type of construction**
Renovation and addition
- Area of Building**
23,000 GSF
- Capacity**
276 staff (240 sworn, 36 nonsworn)
- Total cost of construction**
\$26 million
- Status of Project**
Construction documents phase



- CREDITS**
- Architect**
Karlsberger Architecture PC
New York City
- Structural Engineer**
Robert Silman Associates PC
New York City
- Mechanical and Electrical Engineers**
M-E Vogel Taylor Engineers
New York City
- Civil Engineer**
Leonard J. Strandberg and Associates
Staten Island, NY
- Geotechnical Engineer**
GZA GeoEnvironmental of New York
New York City
- Heritage Consultant**
Building Conservation Associates
New York City
- Lighting Consultant**
Illumination Arts LLC
Bloomfield, NJ

EDMONTON SOUTH EAST DIVISION POLICE STATION

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

This LEED gold certified, 49,506-gross-square-foot community-based police station is composed of 4,500 square feet of community area, 3,700 square feet of investigative areas, 7,500 square feet of administrative and general duty staff areas, 2,500 square feet of detention areas, 600 square feet for a mobile action center and service vehicle bays, and onsite surface and underground parking stall. The station arches across the site, creating a welcoming public entrance forecourt that embraces the street intersection and reaches out to the avenue streetscape along an inviting entrance canopy. This predominantly arched single-story building massing terraces back into a second-story massing that maximizes penetration of natural light deep into the building's interior. The administrative spaces are efficiently organized around a central atrium circulation spine with a sense of design clarity and airiness created by light flowing into the interior from the ribbon of clerestory glazing. The detention area, vehicle bays, and building system areas have been clustered into their own distinct shape, responding to the site grading and sustainable design energy profile objectives.



OWNER

City of Edmonton
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

DATA

Type of facility
Law enforcement

Type of construction
New

Site area
3.2328 acres

Area of building
49,506 GSF

Capacity
145 staff (90 sworn, 55 nonsworn)

Total cost of construction
\$8,980,000

Status of project
Completed 2005

CREDITS

Architect of Record
Peter Bull, IBI Group Architects and Engineers
Edmonton, Alberta

Associate Architect
Stephens Kozak Carr and Brown Architects
Edmonton, Alberta

Structural Engineer
Protostatix Engineering Consultants Inc.
Edmonton, Alberta

Mechanical Engineer
Keen Engineering Co. Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

Electrical Engineer
Earth Tech Canada Inc.
Edmonton, Alberta

Civil Engineer
IBI Group
Edmonton, Alberta

Landscape Design
IBI Group
Edmonton, Alberta

Building Envelope Consultant
Wade Engineering Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

Cost Consultant
BTY (Alberta) Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

Photographers
Amie Lewis, IBI Group
Edmonton, Alberta

Kim Bessette, Homestead Aerial Photos Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

Glendale Police Facility

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

This 172,000-square-foot police facility, in the heart of the Glendale civic center of an urban city, is zoned for optimal efficiency. Public access areas are conveniently located on the ground floor. The second floor, connected by a bridge to the parking structure, houses all patrol operations. The investigations department is on the third floor and administrative offices and the 911 dispatch center are on the fourth floor. Also within the building is a 48-cell podular Type 1 jail with booking and holding facilities. All work areas within the building have exposure to natural light and views. A two-story atrium brings natural light into the center of the office area, visually linking the floors and offering an informal gathering area. Exterior

materials, passive solar elements, and electrical and mechanical systems have all been selected to maximize energy conservation. The design concept responds to the context of the surrounding civic center as well as creates its own identity. The exterior design reflects the interior functions which reduces the scale of the large structure. A modestly scaled entry plaza creates a transition from the street to the lobby and opens directly to the community room for special events.



OWNER

City of Glendale
Glendale, California

DATA

Type of facility
Law enforcement

Type of construction
New

Site area
2.2 acres

Area of building
172,200 GSF

Capacity
483 staff (267 sworn, 216 nonsworn)

Total cost of construction
\$37.5 million

Status of project
Completed 2003



Ground Floor Plan

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Lobby | 11. Trustee Area |
| 2. Public Reception Counter | 12. Vehicle Sallyport |
| 3. Multi-Purpose Training/Community Room | 13. Lunch Room |
| 4. Traffic | 14. Toss |
| 5. Records | 15. Armory |
| 6. Evidence Viewing | |
| 7. Video Visiting | |
| 8. Jail Lobby | |
| 9. Booking/Holding | |
| 10. Type I Jail | |

CREDITS

Architect
Cannon Design
Los Angeles

Associate Architect
CHCG
Pasadena, California

Structural Engineer
Saiful/Bouquet Structural Engineers Inc.
Pasadena, California

Mechanical Engineer
S and K Engineers
Monrovia, California

Electrical Engineer
FBA Engineering
Newport Beach, California

Security Consultant
Robert Glass Associates
Spokane, Washington

Landscape Design
Melendrez Design Partners
Los Angeles

Interior Design Consultant
CNI Design
Los Angeles

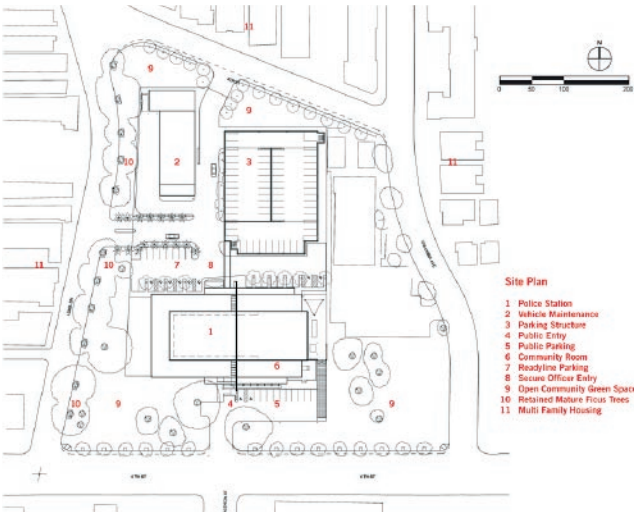
Photographer
Tom Bonner Photography,
Venice, California

Farshid Assassi
Santa Barbara, California

RAMPART POLICE STATION

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The new Rampart Police Station will be three blocks west of the towering skyline of downtown Los Angeles. Surrounded by a dense residential community, the design goals included providing maximum outdoor public green spaces for the neighborhood and developing a proud new civic image that references the Art Deco and Modern architecture of the surrounding Miracle Mile District. High-priority security features are carefully understated and integrated in the project, thereby achieving a public openness, transparency, and inviting appearance. The program includes a state-of-the-art police facility with community meeting facilities; a vehicle maintenance, fueling, and washing facility; 237-car parking structure; and public and secure garden areas. Shared communal areas invite interaction between patrol and investigations. New structures are sited carefully at the center of the parcel to offer greenbelt parkways on the north, west, and south edges and to retain a line of beautiful mature ficus trees.



OWNERS

Los Angeles Police Department and City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering
Los Angeles

DATA

Type of facility
Law enforcement and multiple use

Type of construction
New

Site area
3.38 acres

Area of building
49,885 GSF police station
6,768 GSF maintenance building

Capacity
345 staff (300 sworn, 45 nonsworn)

Total cost of construction
\$28,887,000

Status of Project
Under construction



Public Lobby Looking Out



First Floor Plan

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Public Entry Lobby | 9 Records |
| 2 Community Multi Purpose Room | 10 Report Writing |
| 3 Public Parking | 11 Property/Evidence |
| 4 Officer Entry | 12 Administration |
| 5 Officer Garden | 13 Community Relations |
| 6 Watch Command | 14 Community Gardens |
| 7 Staff Lounge 1 | 15 Detainee Entry |
| 8 Booking and Holding | |

CREDITS

Architect
Perkins+Will
Los Angeles

Associate Architect
Roth + Sheppard Architects
Denver

Structural Engineer
Miyamoto International Inc.
Los Angeles

Mechanical Engineer
William J. Yang and Associates
Burbank, California

Electrical Engineer
CALPEC Engineering
Pasadena, California

Civil Engineer
VCA Engineers Inc.
Los Angeles

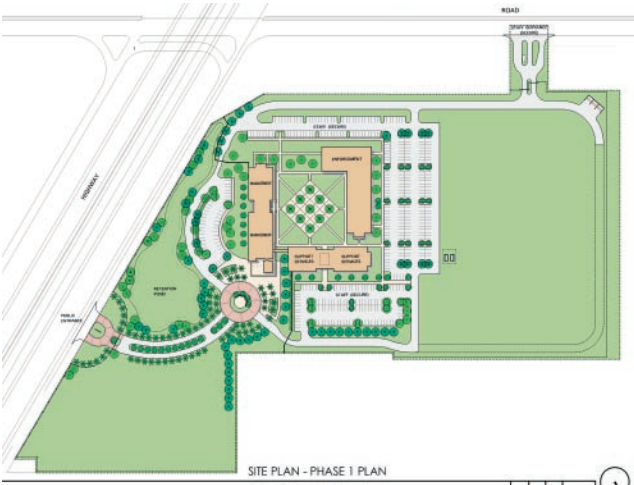
Signage, Hardware, and Graphics Consultant
SKA Design
Pasadena, California

Landscape Design
Cornerstone Studios Inc.
Santa Ana, California

RIO GRANDE VALLEY SECTOR HEADQUARTERS

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

This new 71,575-square-foot project is the first phase of a planned development on a 28.65-acre site in Edinburg for this federal law enforcement agency. The campus will eventually expand to 196,000 square feet and 2,000 agents. Designed to create a strong sense of community and pedestrian scale, the various departments were arranged in three buildings organized around a central courtyard. Extensive use of glass, metal wall/roof panels, and precast concrete enhance the exterior architecture. Extended roof overhangs at the perimeter provide more interest and comfortable circulation for pedestrians. Views out of the building are maximized. Stationary horizontal sunscreens over glazing reflect light into interior office areas and minimize heat gain. Open and private office areas are fully integrated, maximizing penetration of natural light and promoting efficient interaction between departments. Common areas provide shared training, conference, and file space.



OWNER
Customs and Border Patrol, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Edinburg, Texas

DATA
Type of facility
Law enforcement
Type of construction
New
Site area
28.65 acres
Area of building
71,575 GSF
Capacity
227 staff (97 sworn, 130 nonsworn)
Total cost of construction
\$17,389,915
Status of project
Completed 2006

CREDITS
Architect
HDR
Alexandria, Virginia
Associate Architect
Smith Group Inc.
Los Angeles
Mechanical, Electrical, and Structural Engineers
Half Associates
Dallas
Civil Engineer
S and B Engineers and Constructors Ltd.
Houston
Photographer
Mark Ballogg
Chicago

SHAKOPEE POLICE FACILITY

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

Five years of planning produced a 26,000-square-foot police facility that features a welcoming entry and walk-up counter; a multipurpose community/training room (open after hours for public and government use); drive-through sallyport with direct access to the detention area and evidence storage rooms; and squad garage and support areas with flexible workstations for officers,

administration, and investigations for the next 15–20 years. The simple rectangular massing of the building allows for flexibility and maximum space efficiency. The building consists of two zones which run the length the building: one fixed and the other flexible to accommodate the future city hall addition.

Pam: we are missing the image folder for this facility. Does not appear to be on CD.

OWNER

City of Shakopee
Shakopee, Minnesota

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New

Site area

5.7 acres

Area of building

28,120 GSF

Capacity

56 staff (46 sworn, 10 nonsworn)

Total cost of construction

\$4,405,000

Status of Project

Completed 2004

CREDITS

Architect

BKV Group
Minneapolis

Mechanical, Electrical, and Structural Engineers

BKV Group
Minneapolis

Civil Engineer

Schoell and Madson Inc
Plymouth, Minnesota

Photographers

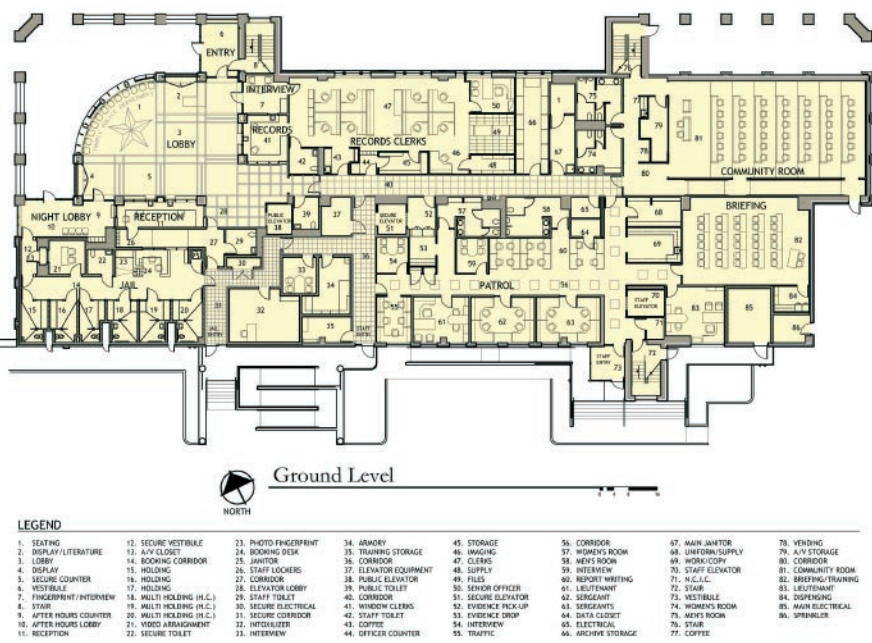
Alex Steinberg Photography
Golden Valley, Minnesota

William Baxley, AIA
Minneapolis

TEMPLE POLICE FACILITY

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

Officials in Temple requested Brinkley Sargent Architects to “blend the old and the new.” The firm conducted a needs assessment and found the city wanted a building to reflect the historic downtown nature of the site and the police wanted a building that did not feel old and one that included a large community/training room to foster closer relations with the community. To address their request, brick and stone, intricately detailed, were used to create the base of the building and to bring the building's mass out to the same street setback as the surrounding historical fabric. Glass and metal panels were used as a cap to provide a more open feel in the open office areas. Use of the glass and panel system on the expressed stairwells allowed this element to also anchor to the ground. A target population of 90,600 was used to program this facility, including a large community/training room to help foster closer relations between the police and the community.



OWNER

City of Temple
Temple, Texas

DATA

Type of facility
Law enforcement

Type of construction
New

Site area
2.96 acres

Area of building
53,395 GSF

Capacity
245 staff (192 sworn, 53 nonsworn)

Total cost of construction
\$10,093,293

Status of project
Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect
Brinkley Sargent Architects
Dallas

Needs Assessment Planning
Brinkley Sargent Planning Group
Dallas

Structural Engineer
Thornton/Tomasetti
Dallas

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers
M-E Engineers
Wheat Ridge, Colorado

Civil Engineer
Garrett-Ihnen
McKinney, Texas

Acoustics, Audiovisual,
and Technology Consultant
Boner and Associates
Austin

Landscape Design
Kendall Landscape Architecture
Dallas

Photographer
Charles Smith
Cedar Hill, Texas



MULTIPLE-USE FACILITIES



AMERICAN SAMOA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The emergency operations center is an essential services facility that provides a symbol of safety and security to the American Samoa community. The program is for a “next generation” emergency operations center for the planning, response, and recovery during major disasters, a 24/7 emergency communications center, and a regional conference center for emergency operations training. The program also includes food service for employees and emergency responders and a sleeping area for extended activations. The 23,000-square-foot facility is designed to be operational after major hurricanes, tsunamis, and earthquakes. The “hardened” facility complies with Dade County, Fla., hurricane code standards and includes enhanced structural design, redundant mechanical and electrical systems, water storage, impact resistant glazing, and a 100-foot blast setback. The site includes parking for 105 cars for daily activities and for use during trainings and activations, a 90-foot communications tower, and fuel and water storage tanks.



OWNER
American Samoa Government
Pago Pago, American Samoa

DATA

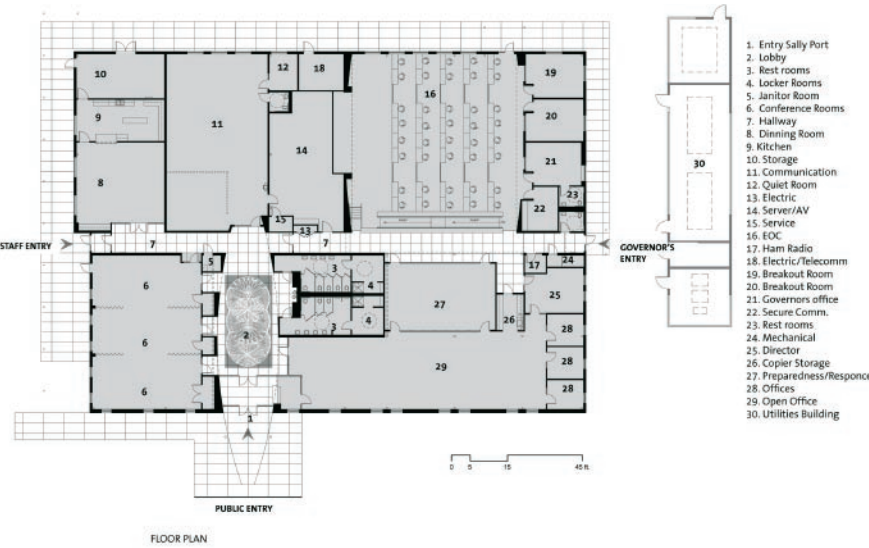
Type of facility
Emergency operations center

Type of construction
New

Area of building
23,000 GSF

Total cost of construction
\$5.4 million

Status of project
Under construction



CREDITS

Architect
RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture Inc.
Sonoma, California

Structural Engineer
Rutherford and Chekene
San Francisco

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and Lighting Consultant
Ajmani and Pamidi Inc.
San Francisco

Pam: are there more photos available for this spread? We'd love more material to fill in the white-space if it is available.



ARAPAHOE COUNTY SHERIFF’S ADMINISTRATION AND CORONER’S FACILITY

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

This 120,382-square-foot, multiple-story, state-of-the-art facility for a county sheriff and coroner contains all components of the sheriff’s and coroner’s office, including staff lockers and fitness rooms, crime laboratories, autopsy labs, communications and dispatch centers, operational functions of sheriff’s patrol and sheriff’s and coroner’s investigations, and all the administrative offices of both entities. The overall linear mass of the building takes advantage of natural daylighting and distant views. The linear form allows

users to have more direct access to each other and the common space by creating a zone in the building that separates the public from the secure interior environment. User groups are contained within simple rectangular volumes that feed into the linear interior “street.” These volumes act as flexible space, allowing for future departmental changes. The overall idea was to create a campus-like plan arrangement that facilitated cross-communication and interaction with a common streetscape environment.



OWNER
Arapahoe County
Littleton, Colorado

DATA

Type of facility
Multiple use

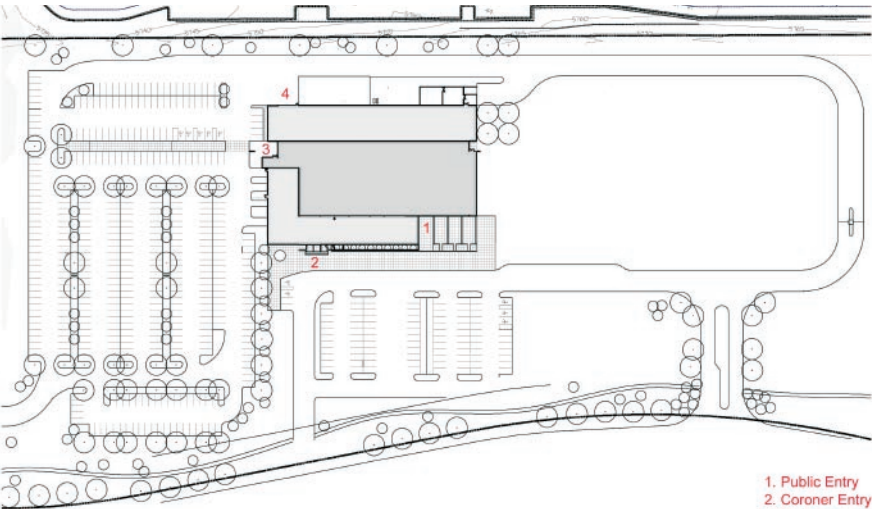
Type of construction
New

Area of building
120,382 GSF

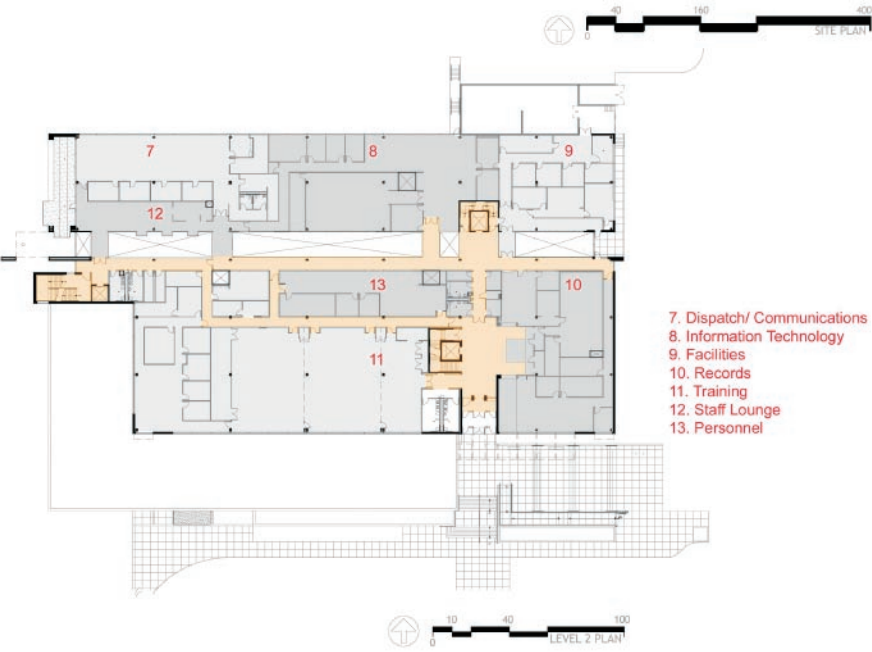
Capacity
504 staff (429 sworn, 75 nonsworn)

Total cost of construction
\$19,943,972

Status of project
Completed 2002



- 1. Public Entry
- 2. Coroner Entry
- 3. Staff Entry
- 4. IT Entry



- 7. Dispatch/ Communications
- 8. Information Technology
- 9. Facilities
- 10. Records
- 11. Training
- 12. Staff Lounge
- 13. Personnel

CREDITS

Architect
Roth + Sheppard Architects
Denver

Associate Architect
Barker Rinker Seacat Architecture
Denver

Structural Engineer
Martin/Martin
Lakewood, Colorado

Mechanical Engineer
ABS Consulting
Denver

Electrical Engineer
Reese Engineering Inc.
Centennial, Colorado

Landscape Design
Norris Dullea
Denver

Forensic and Coroner Consultant
McClaren, Wilson and Lawrie
Phoenix

Interior Design Consultant
Gallun Design
Denver

Photographers
Frank Ooms, Ooms Studio
Denver

Ed LaCasse
Denver

COALINGA STATE HOSPITAL

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

This is the largest new facility of its kind in the nation. Although originally designed to house and treat the state’s sexually violent predators, it will also house inmates and patients of the state Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). The state Department of Mental Health provides internal security and treatment services while perimeter security is maintained by the CDCR. The facility provides an unusually noninstitutional, therapeutic environment for patients and staff, and it allows for either escorted or free walk throughout all

major areas. Every effort has been made to minimize the impact of security systems and related equipment. Due to its size and dense plan, a “green belt” was woven throughout, allowing views to passive gardens, light, and a sense of daily “journey” to further enhance the environment and daily routine. Ample use of color and pattern also contribute to the facility’s noninstitutional environment. The heart of the facility is a central “park” and “main street” off of which lie a wide variety of programs and patient amenities.



OWNER
California Department of Mental Health
Sacramento

DATA

Type of facility
Secured mental hospital

Type of construction
New

Site area
210 acres

Area of building
1,107,827 GSF

Capacity
1,500 beds, 300 single rooms, 300 quad

Total cost of construction
\$279,355,499

Status of project
Completed 2005

CREDITS

Architect
KMD (Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz) Justice
San Francisco

Structural Engineer
The Crosby Group
Redwood City, California

Mechanical Engineer
MCT Engineers Inc.
San Francisco

Electrical Engineer
Ted Jacob Engineering Group
Oakland

Civil Engineer
Sandis Humber Jones
Mountain View, California

Programming Consultant
Fuller Coe and Associates
Sacramento

Security Consultant
HK Engineering
Sherwood, Oregon

Food, Service, and Laundry Consultant
The Marshall Associates Inc.
Oakland

Landscape Design
Paessagio Landscape Architecture
Portland, Oregon

Photographer
Dean J. Birinyi Architectural Photography
Mountain View, California

COMBINED TRANSPORTATION, EMERGENCY, AND COMMUNUICATIONS CENTER

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

The 75,000-square-foot Combined Transportation, Emergency, and Communications Center in Austin is a highly sophisticated, LEED silver-certified structure housing 151 public safety employees from the city of Austin (police, fire, emergency medical service and Emergency Management Office), Travis County (sheriff, constables, and Emergency Management Office), Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority, and the Texas Department of Transportation (Courtesy Patrol and Intelligent Transportation systems). The highly sophisticated regional “mission critical” public safety facility supports the existing and new operations of

emergency communications for the greater central Texas region. The three-level facility includes a special ergonomically designed 13,000-square-foot operations floor, emergency operations “situation” rooms, administration and personnel support spaces, and technical support and common use areas. This essential services facility sustains personnel (life support) and operations systems (redundant power) for 72 hours if access and outside utility support is cut off. In response to a thorough analysis of possible exposure to terrorism or related threats, the project is provided with appropriate sensing and mitigation systems.

Pam: we are missing the image folder for this facility. Does not appear to be on CD.

OWNER

City of Austin, Department of Public Works and Transportation
Austin

DATA

Type of facility

Multiple use

Type of construction

New

Site area

13.94 acres

Area of building

79,667 GSF

Total cost of construction

\$29 million

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

DMJM Design
Los Angeles

Structural Engineer

Jose I. Guerra Inc.
Austin

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

DMJM Design
Los Angeles

Civil Engineer

Raymond Chan and Associates
Austin

Security Consultant

Kroll Schiff and Associates
Austin

Code Consultant

Rolf Jensen and Associates
Houston

Signage, Hardware, and Graphics Consultant

Fd2s
Austin

Acoustics, Audiovisual, and Technology Consultant

Jack Evans
Austin

Landscape Design

Winterowd Associates Inc.
Austin

Lighting Consultant

Light Vision
Los Angeles

Interior Design Consultant

DMJM Rottet
Houston

Cost Consultant

ASD Consultants
Austin

LEED and Sustainable Design Consultant

Center for Maximum Potential Building Systems
Austin

Photographer

Joe Aker, Aker/Zvonkovic
Houston

FREEBORN COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER

ARCHITECT STATEMENT

Previous courthouse additions housing offices, police, and jail were constructed with differing floor elevations and without public and secure connections. The additions, located over a historic “public square,” obscured the historic connection between courthouse and downtown. The solution restored the historic “public square” through the demolition of the ill-placed north addition, while salvaging the south addition infrastructure for renovation and expansion. The new construction and reconstruction to the south were faced with a historically sensitive yet contemporary exterior statement. The new main street entry was defined by a new ceremonial “loggia,” which reinforces a strong street presence and connects the new government center with the historic public square. The plan configuration results in a highly efficient, stacked relationship connecting court functions with jail functions and results in less than 100 feet of total inmate travel through fully secured circulation areas. All required public access is achieved through a single public concourse which ties all the structures together.



OWNER
Freeborn County
Albert Lea, Minnesota

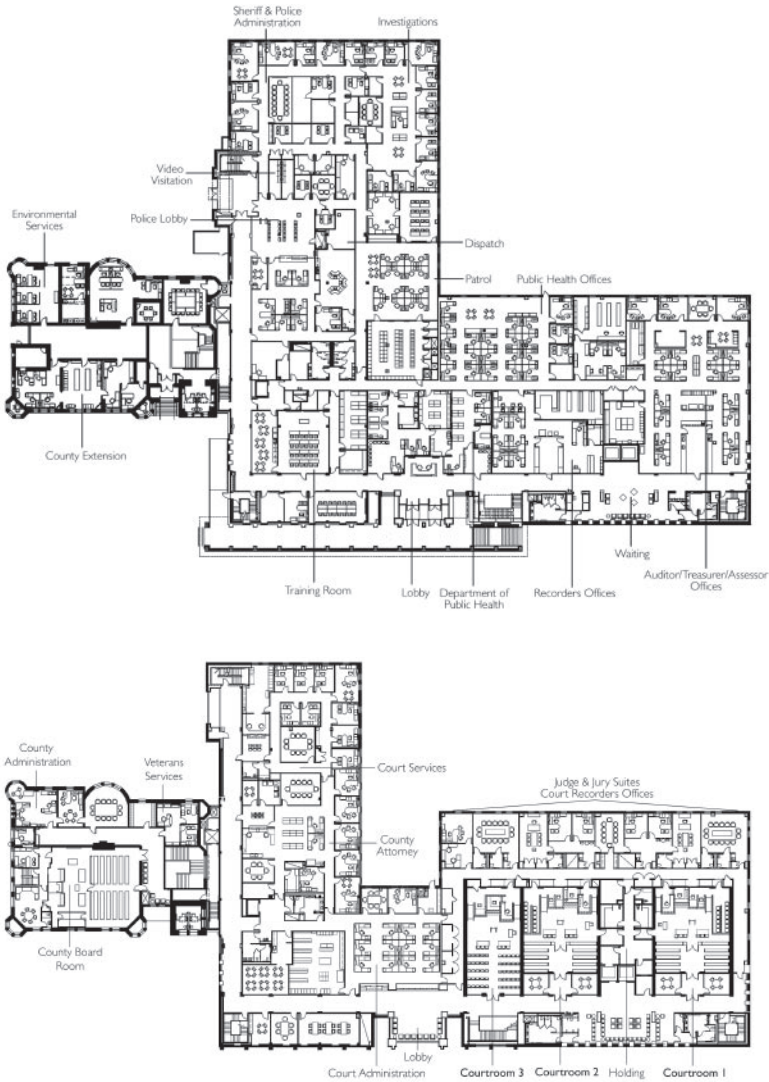
DATA

- Type of facility**
Multiple use
- Type of construction**
New, addition, and renovation
- Site area**
3.5 acres
- Area of building**
157,808 GSF
- Capacity**
144 beds, 68 cells, 3 courts
75 staff (50 sworn, 25 nonsworn)
- Total cost of construction**
\$22.5 million
- Status of project**
Completed 2005

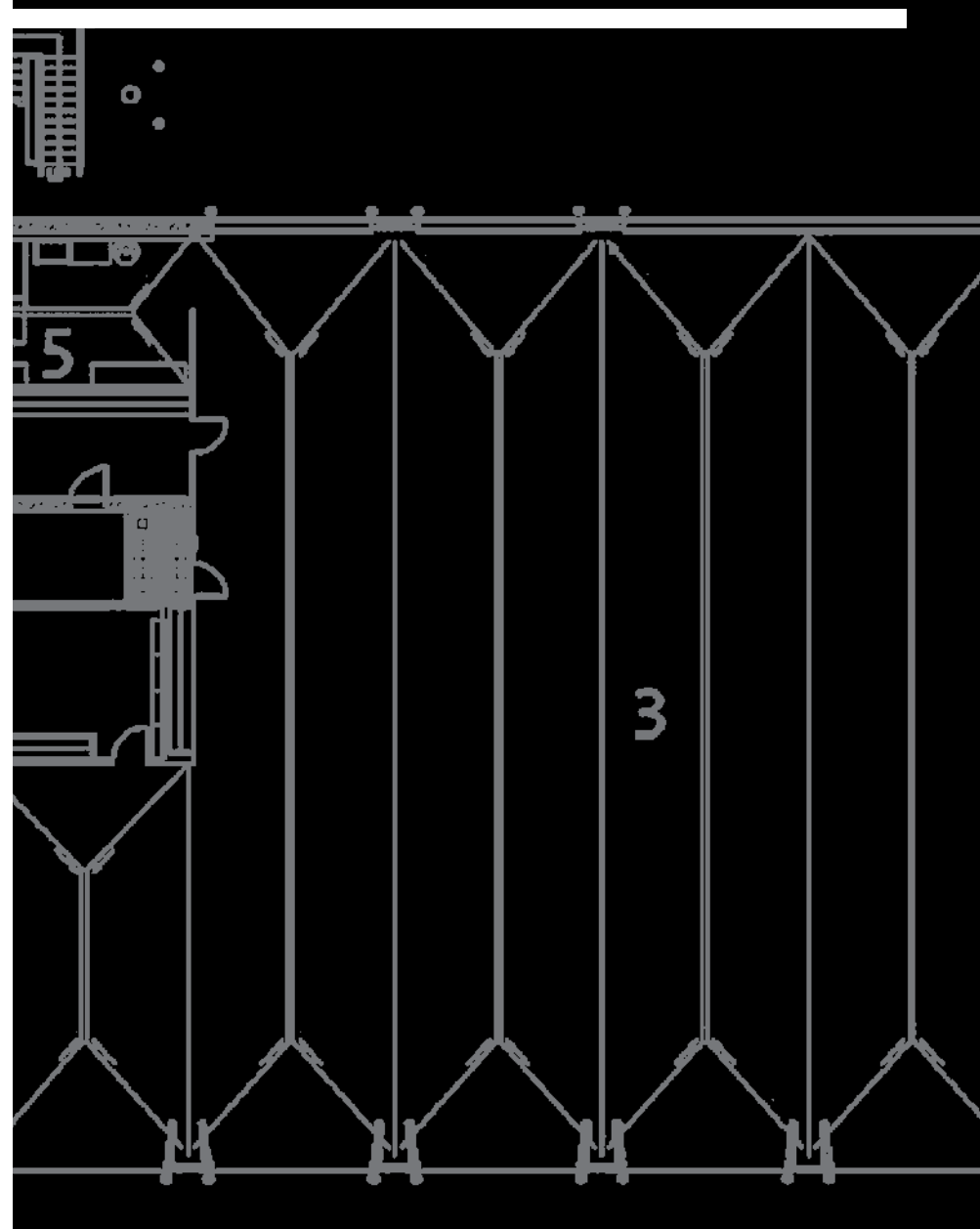
CREDITS

- Architect**
BKV Group
Minneapolis
- Mechanical, Electrical, and Structural Engineers**
BKV Group
Minneapolis
- Security Consultant**
Buford Goff and Associates
Columbia, South Carolina
- Food, Service, and Laundry Consultant**
Robert Rippe and Associates
Eden Prairie, Minnesota
- Photographers**
Alex Steinberg Photography
Golden Valley, Minnesota

Steven Bergerson Photography
Minneapolis



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