A red-tinted architectural drawing of a city plan, showing a grid of streets and building footprints. A large, curved road or canal runs through the center. In the center of the plan, there is a detailed illustration of a modern, multi-story building with a distinctive roofline.

# Justice Facilities Review

1999 - 2000

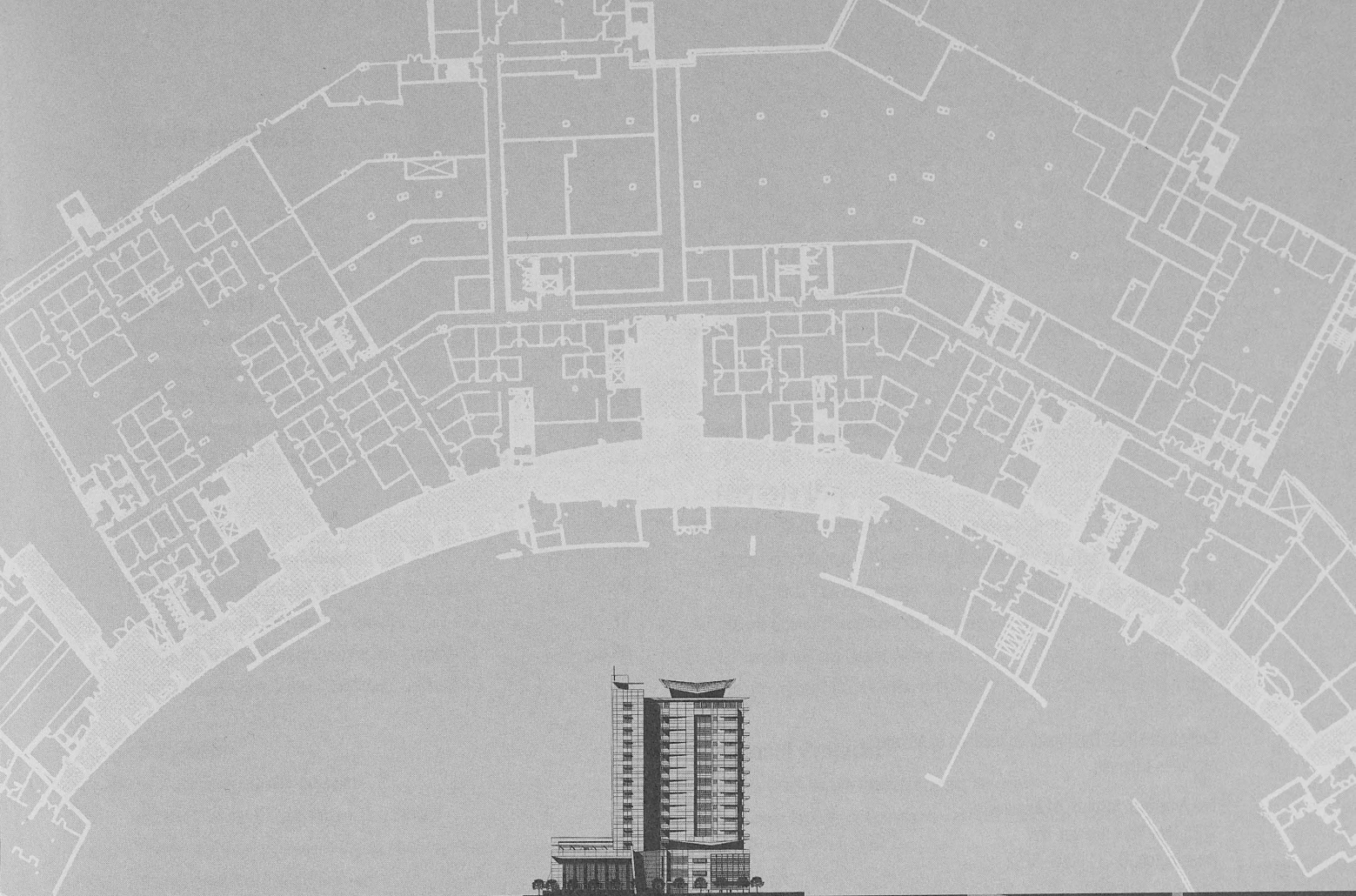
HV8827  
.A41  
1999











# Justice Facilities Review

1999 - 2000



Committee on Architecture for Justice



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The American Institute of Architects  
1735 New York Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20006-5292

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Robert Boyajian, Information Coordinator  
Marcus Eng, Forum Coordinator  
Marguerite Clemons, Forum Coordinator

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59 projects (73 percent of submissions) were awarded for inclusion in the Program.

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- These projects were awarded a citation by the jury.







## JUSTICE FACILITIES REVIEW 1999–2000 AT A GLANCE

51 projects were submitted for review.

35 projects (73 percent of submissions) were accepted for inclusion in the Review.

6 projects (12 percent of submissions and 17 percent of projects accepted) received citations.

### A breakdown of submissions by building type:

Building Type	# of projects received	# of projects accepted	# of citation winners	% of the total # of projects
Correctional	5	4	0	11.5
Court	11	5	1	14.0
Detention	11	7	1	20.0
Juvenile	11	7	1	20.0
Law Enforcement	7	4	1	11.5
Special	0	2	1	6.0
Multi-use	6	6	1	17.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

### A breakdown of submissions by geographic region:

Region	# of submissions	% of total submissions
New England (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT)	0	0%
Mid Atlantic (DE, NJ, NY, PA)	8	15%
Central Atlantic (DC, MD, VA, WV)	2	4%
Great Lakes (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)	9	18%
South Central (AK, LA, NM, OK, TX)	2	4%
South (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)	6	12%
Plains (IA, KS, MO, NE)	6	12%
Mountain (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)	2	4%
Northwest (AK, ID, OR, WA)	4	8%
West (AZ, CA, HI, NV)	8	15%
Foreign (Canada, New Zealand and Argentina)	4	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100%</b>



## JURY MEMBERS

### **Steven F. Loomis, AIA, Jury Chair**

*Associate*

Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, Inc.  
Virginia Beach, Virginia

### **J. Owen Boarman, AIA**

*Principal*

Boarman Kroos Pfister Vogel & Associates  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

### **Karen Duckett, Associate AIA**

*President*

Duckett, Vandevere & Associates, Inc.  
Smyrna, Georgia

### **James H. Dunning**

*Sheriff*

City of Alexandria  
Alexandria, Virginia

### **John R. Platt**

*Acting Director*

Illinois Department of Corrections  
St. Charles, Illinois

### **Beverly J. Prior, AIA**

*President*

Beverly Prior Architects  
San Francisco, California

### **Robert G. Wallace**

*Court Administrator*

Anne Arundel County Circuit Court  
Annapolis, Maryland



(Left to right) John R. Platt; Robert G. Wallace; Karen Duckett, Assoc. AIA; J. Owen Boarman, AIA; Steven Loomis, AIA; James H. Dunning; Beverly J. Prior, AIA.

The *Justice Facilities Review*, published annually since 1979, serves as a useful resource to architects and users involved in justice architecture planning, design, and construction. The *Review* showcases the state of the art in prisons, jails, courts, juvenile justice, and law enforcement facilities.

In addition to this familiar publication of jury results, an exhibition of all projects occurs at the conferences of the American Correctional Association, the American Jail Association, and at the fall AIA/CAJ forum. During the past two years, the exhibit was also on display for the first time at John Jay College in New York.

Applications for the 2000–2001 *Justice Facilities Review*, will be available in November 1999. Inquiries may be directed to the AIA Professional Interest Area information line, 800-242-3837 or (202) 626-7482. Information will also be available on our web site at [www.e-architect.com/pia/caj](http://www.e-architect.com/pia/caj).

## Justice Facilities Review 1999–2000

The American Institute of Architects  
Committee on Architecture for Justice

### JURY COMMENTS

In spirited deliberations, the jury for the 1999–2000 *Justice Facilities Review* selected 35 projects for publication. We continuously debated the review's intention of highlighting the state of the art in each facility type, and we discussed what constituted a citation award. This year, we cited six projects.

The reduced number of submissions this year (51 total) does not reflect decreased activity in the justice market, but rather a cyclical aberration that surfaces every two to three years. Our speculation is that many projects are “on the boards” or completing construction and therefore are not submitted until finished.

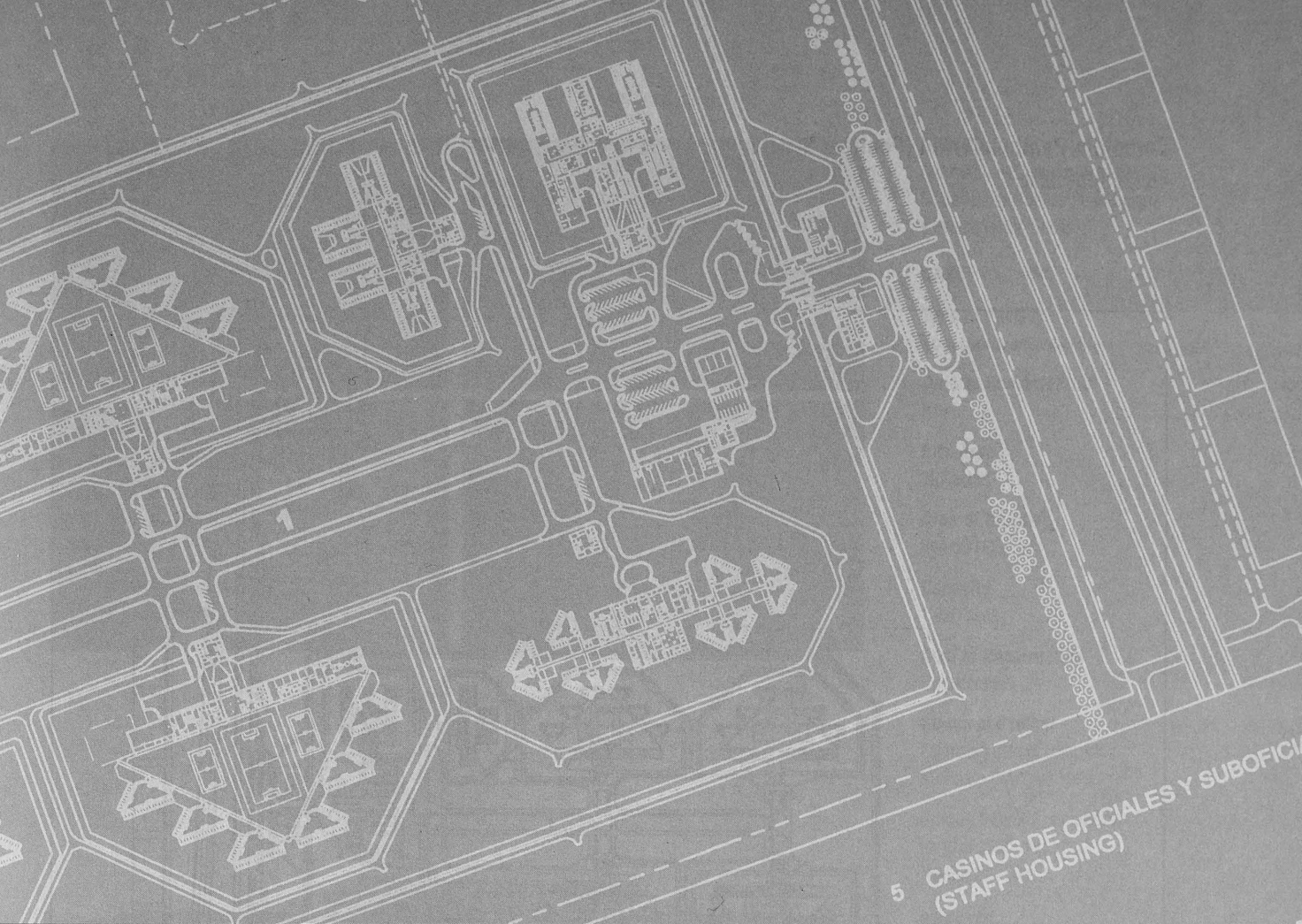
The jury members in each of the project type categories noted several trends:

- Fewer projects were submitted in the Corrections category than in any other. The jurors believed that there was less creativity in this category as a result of the development of prototypes by the states and the federal government. The jury praised the attempts to get natural light into the dayroom areas, and jurors mentioned that professionally programmed projects should be noted.
- The increase in juvenile projects was reflected in the number of submissions received. Jurors severely scrutinized the use of adult prototypes for this project type. The use of two-story dayrooms was particularly questioned. Jury members suggested that casual observation be used as much as possible for the safety and security of all concerned.
- In the detention category, the facility-operator jurors were strongly against projects using methods of inmate management other than direct supervision. They recommended that direct supervision be used whenever the size of the facility makes it feasible. This inmate management method is the most effective way to promote a safe, secure environment for both inmates and staff. This operational method suggests that some of the smaller detention facilities should take advantage of economies of scale by combining into larger, possibly regional, detention centers.
- In multi-use facilities, some of the same comments applied. Some jury members even questioned whether smaller facilities should be built given the staffing requirements. Jurors also mentioned that the write-ups should include whether or not the project complied with state or ACA Standards
- The Court category did not include the plethora of federal court projects that it had in the past. The jurors generally felt that these important civic structures deserve more attention at the local level, and placed high expectations on the submitted projects. In this category there was a particular need for more complete documentation and descriptions of the projects. Moreover, the jury recommended that finished projects be presented whenever possible.
- The jurors looked very favorably on law enforcement projects and noticed a trend for more design attention to this project type given its emerging role as a community center.
- The jury decided to include an emergency communications center in the Special category, and agreed to encourage architects to submit planning studies to this category.

The collection of projects this year included a number of international projects. These projects tended to be of very high-quality design, enriching the level of submissions and broadening the range of designs to be evaluated.







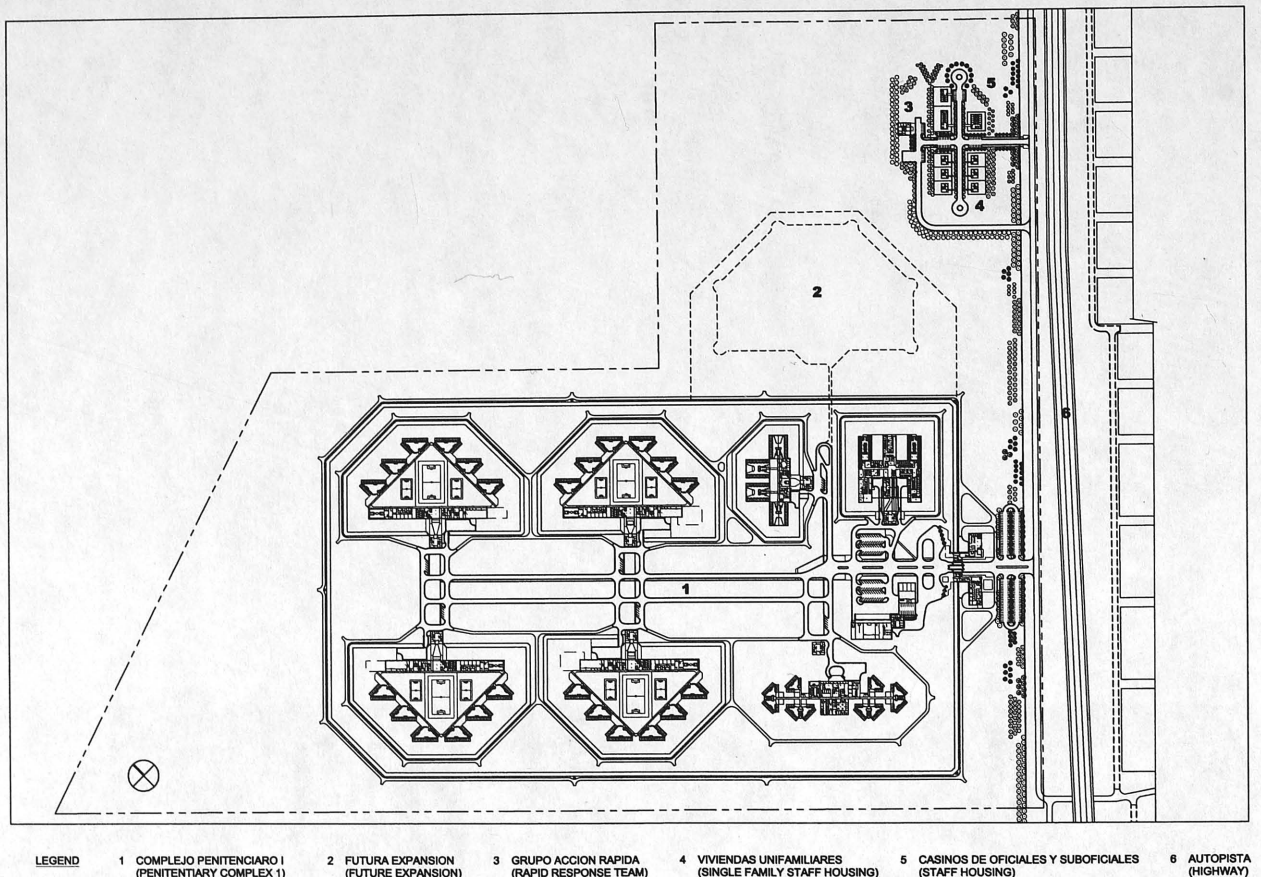
5 CASINOS DE OFICIALES Y SUBOFICIALES  
(STAFF HOUSING)

# Correctional



## Complejo Penitenciario I (Penitentiary Complex I)

Ezeiza, Argentina

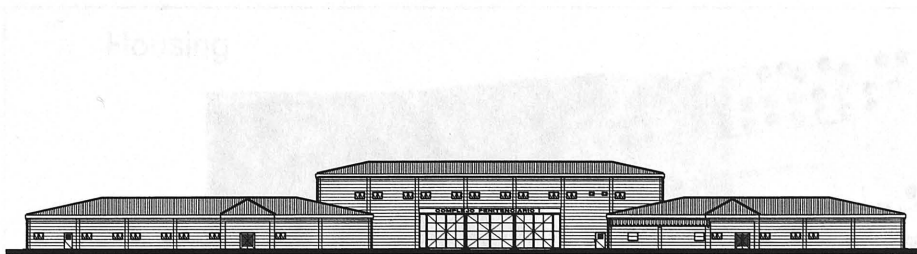
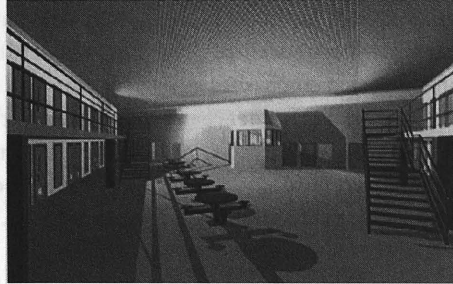
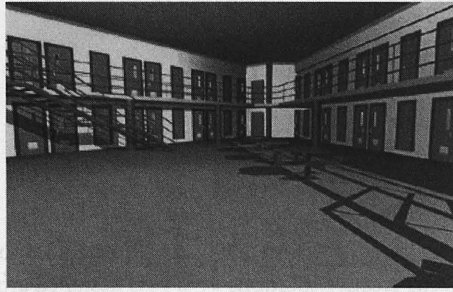
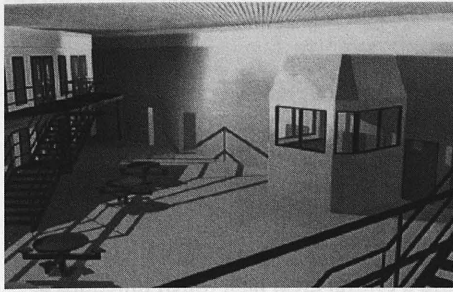


COMPLEJO PENITENCIARIO I-PLANO GENERAL (PENITENTIARY COMPLEX 1-SITE PLAN)

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Complejo Penitenciario I is located on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, Argentina. The complex is under a design-build-finance contract and will replace an obsolete high-rise facility downtown. The site contains six separate institutions housing a total of 1,620 inmates in single cells, as well as a 150-bed hospital and central, shared administrative and support facilities. Although these institutions primarily hold a pretrial population, they are designed campus style and contain extensive program spaces.

Two 300-bed maximum security facilities are co-located with two 300-bed high-security facilities at the northern end of the site. A 300-bed reception center, 120-bed mental health facility, and 150-bed full-service hospital are all located adjacent to the facility's main entrance. Centralized administration and visitor processing are located within the main-entry building.



VISTA FRONTAL  
(FRONT ELEVATION)

## OWNER

Ministerio de Justicia de la Nación  
Secretaría de Política Penitenciaria  
y Readaptación Social

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Correctional and detention

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

297 acres

### Area of Building

844,660 GSF

### Capacity

1,620 beds

### Cost of Construction

Confidential

### Status of Project

Estimated date of completion  
for Phase I: August 1999

Estimated date of completion  
for total build-out:  
November 2000

## CREDITS

### Architect

Spillis Candela & Partners, Inc.  
800 Douglas Entrance  
Coral Gables, Florida 33134

### Structural/Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

Techint-Impregilo-Iglys-Hochtief  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

### Operations Consultant

Carter Goble Associates, Inc.  
Columbia, South Carolina

### General Contractor

Techint-Impregilo-Iglys-Hochtief  
Buenos Aires, Argentina



## Nebraska Department of Correctional Services Work Ethic Camp

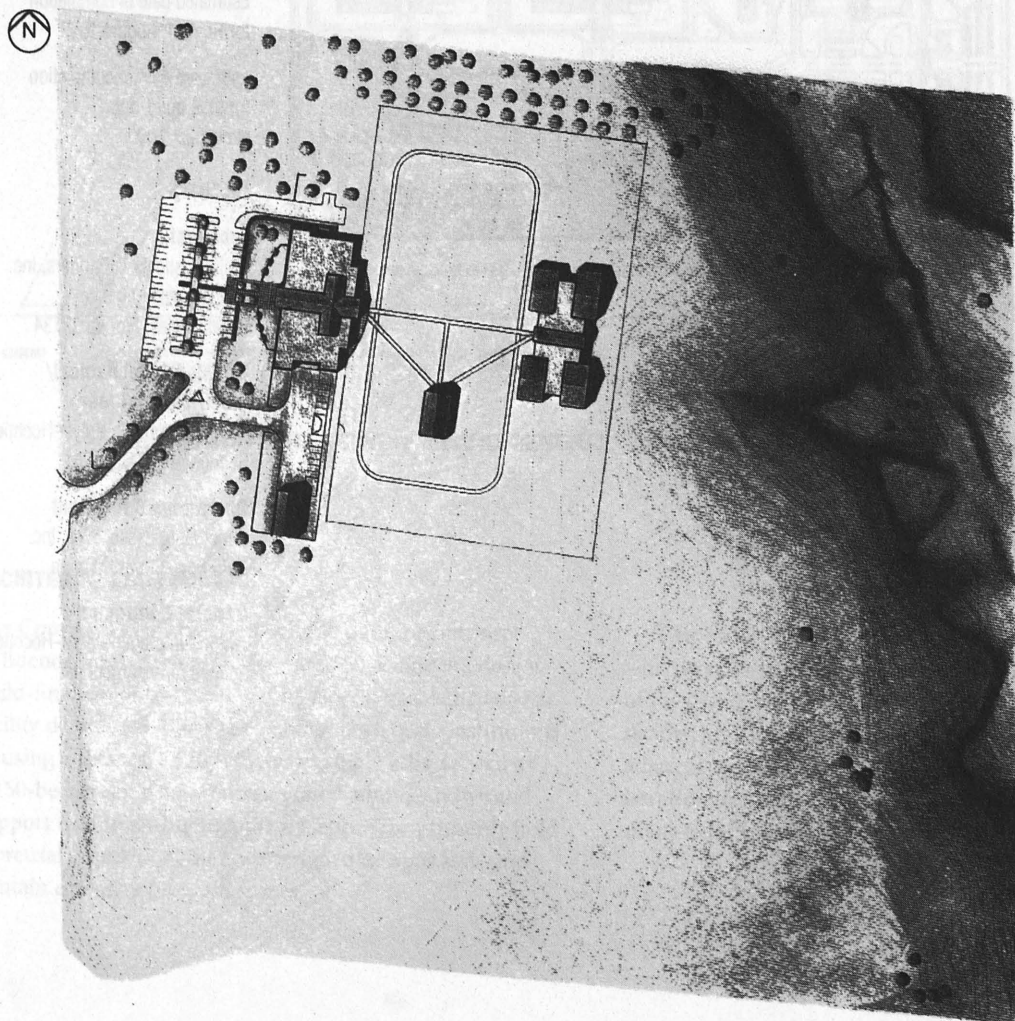
McCook, Nebraska

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

To accommodate the growth in the number of people incarcerated in Nebraska, the state needs creative solutions to avoid more expensive construction and high facility-operations costs. This facility is a highly structured residential work camp for nonviolent criminal offenders that emphasizes reintegration into community life. A residential character is achieved through sloped roofs and simple materials compatible with the surrounding rural farming community. Interior normative materials reinforce positive expectations as well as a treatment methodology that promotes self-

directed, responsible behavior. The administration building is designed around a central great hall, which functions as a welcoming area and also a dining and visiting room. This hall is bisected by a circulation corridor that connects to programs and services; the corridor can be accessed from multiple exterior entries, reinforcing the institution's "free walk" concept. The housing unit has two wings, each with two 25-bed dormitory pods. Dayrooms are shared between pods.

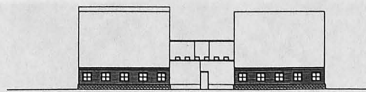
### Site Plan



## Housing Elevations



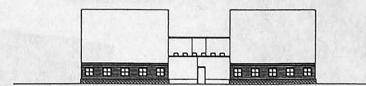
Entry Elevation



Side Elevation



Rear Elevation



Side Elevation

## Administration Elevations



Entry Elevation



Intake Elevation

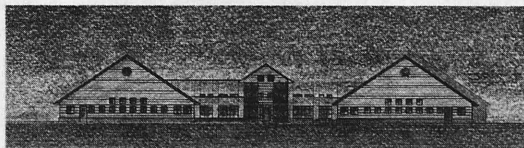


Rear Elevation

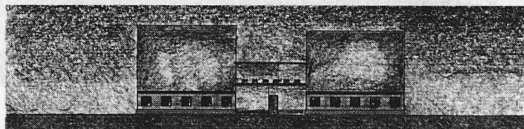


Service Elevation

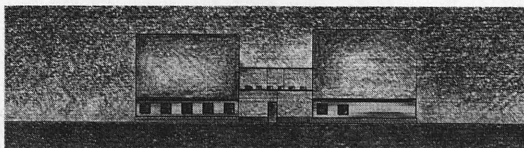
## Housing



1. Entry Elevation



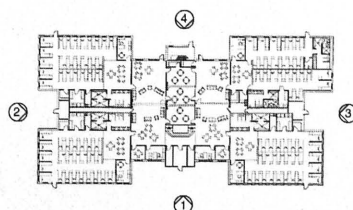
2. Side Elevation



3. Side Elevation



4. Rear Elevation



## OWNER

Nebraska Department  
of Correctional Services

## DATA

**Type of Facility**  
Correctional

**Type of Construction**  
New

**Site Area**  
40 acres

**Area of Building**  
41,006 GSF

**Capacity**  
100 beds  
(master plan capacity: 200)

**Cost of Construction**  
\$4.64 million (estimated)

**Status of Project**  
Estimated date of completion:  
July 2000

## CREDITS

**Program/Design Architect**  
RNL Design  
1515 Arapahoe Street,  
Tower 3, Suite 700  
Denver, Colorado 80202

**Architect**  
Carlson West Povondra Architects  
5060 Dodge Street, #2001  
Omaha, Nebraska 68132

**Structural/Civil Engineer**  
Lloyd Benjamin & Associates  
McCook Nebraska

**Mechanical/Electrical  
Engineer**  
Alvine and Associates, Inc.  
Omaha, Nebraska

**Food Service Consultant**  
Roger Kruse & Associates  
Omaha, Nebraska

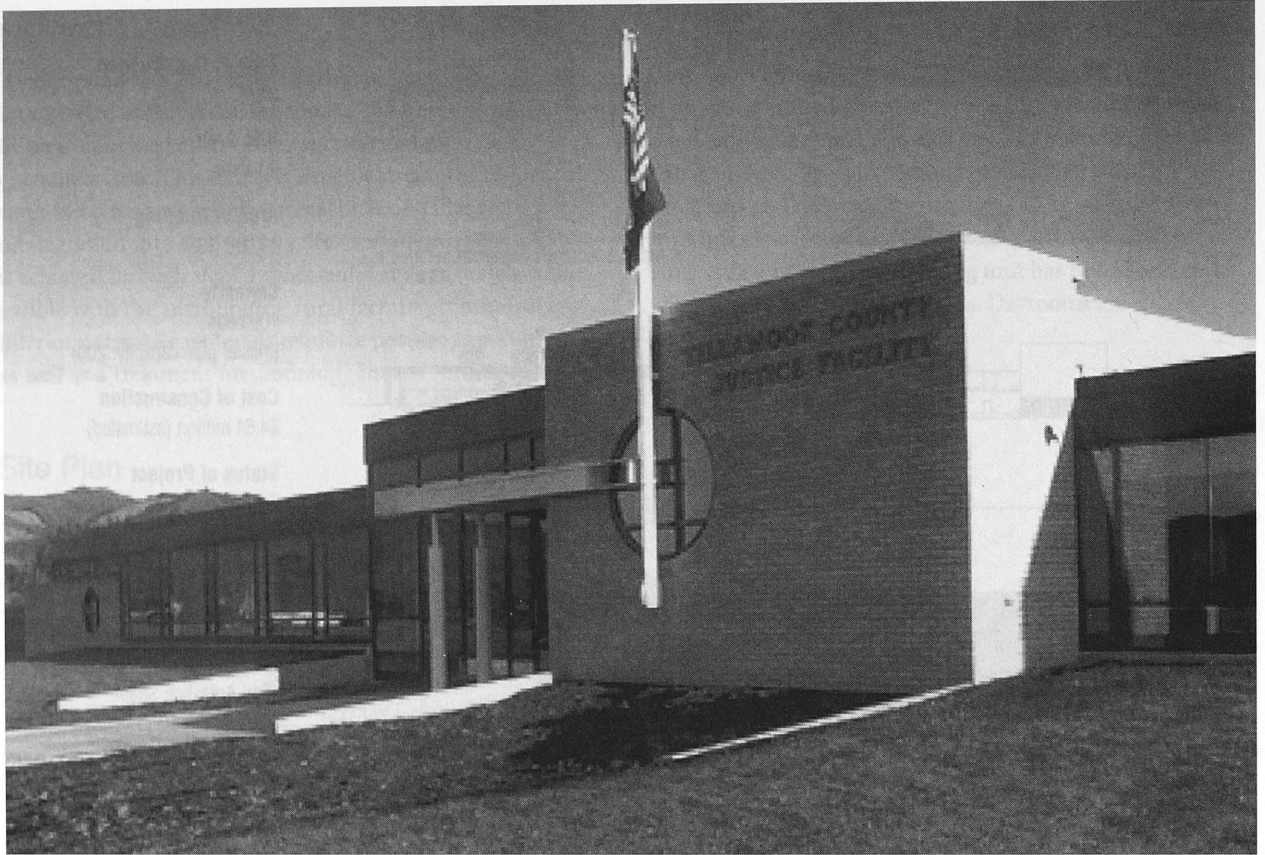
**Transition Consultant**  
Voorhis Associates, Inc.  
Lafayette, Colorado

**Cost Consultant**  
Bovis Construction  
Omaha, Nebraska



## Tillamook County Jail and Justice Center

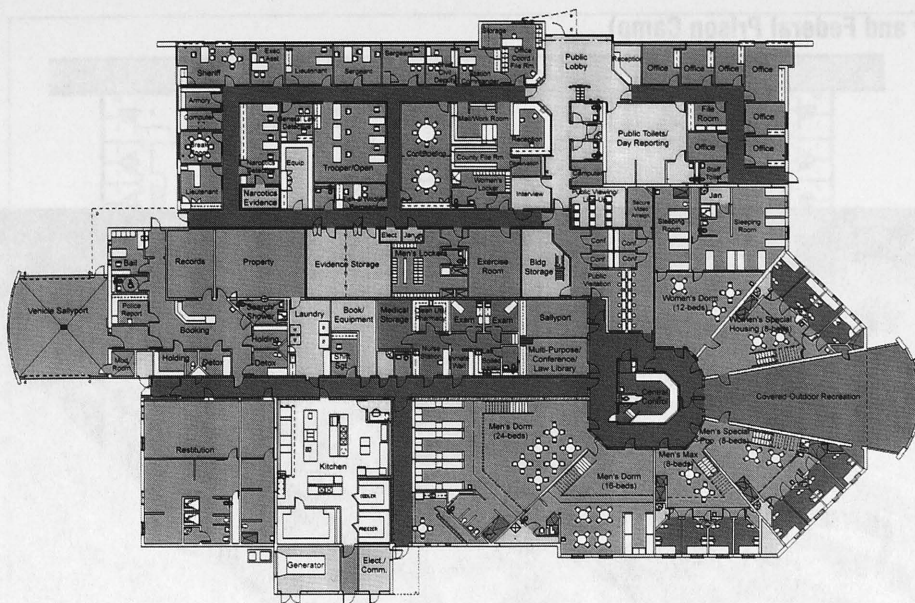
Tillamook, Oregon



### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Tillamook County Jail and Justice Facility is located in a sparsely populated area. The facility was designed to replace the existing, overcrowded 22-bed jail at the courthouse, and create new offices for Tillamook County's sheriff, the Oregon State Police, and County Parole and Probation. The new Jail and Justice Center provides a livable atmosphere while promoting corrective behavior for inmates who will serve up to one-year sentences. Work-release housing is incorporated into

the facility for both men and women. The detention portion of the facility was designed with both podular housing and dormitory housing modules to provide the greatest flexibility in classifying and housing inmates. All housing areas are indirectly supervised from central control, allowing a low officer-to-inmate ratio. The facility is designed to allow the addition of another 80 to 90 beds.



## OWNER

Tillamook County

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Correctional and law enforcement

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

13 acres

### Area of Building

40,110 GSF

### Capacity

92 beds (master plan capacity:  
184 beds)

### Cost of Construction

\$6.62 million

### Status of Project

Completed March 1997

## CREDITS

### Architect

Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz  
222 Vallejo Street  
San Francisco, California 94111

### Structural Engineer

ABKJ, Inc. (Andersen Bjornstad  
Kane Jacobs)  
Seattle, Washington

### Mechanical Engineer

CBGKL Engineers  
Portland, Oregon

### Electrical Engineer

James D. Graham & Associates  
Portland, Oregon

### Civil Engineer

KPFF  
Portland, Oregon

### Cost Consultant

Architectura Cost Consultants  
Portland, Oregon

### Food Service Consultant

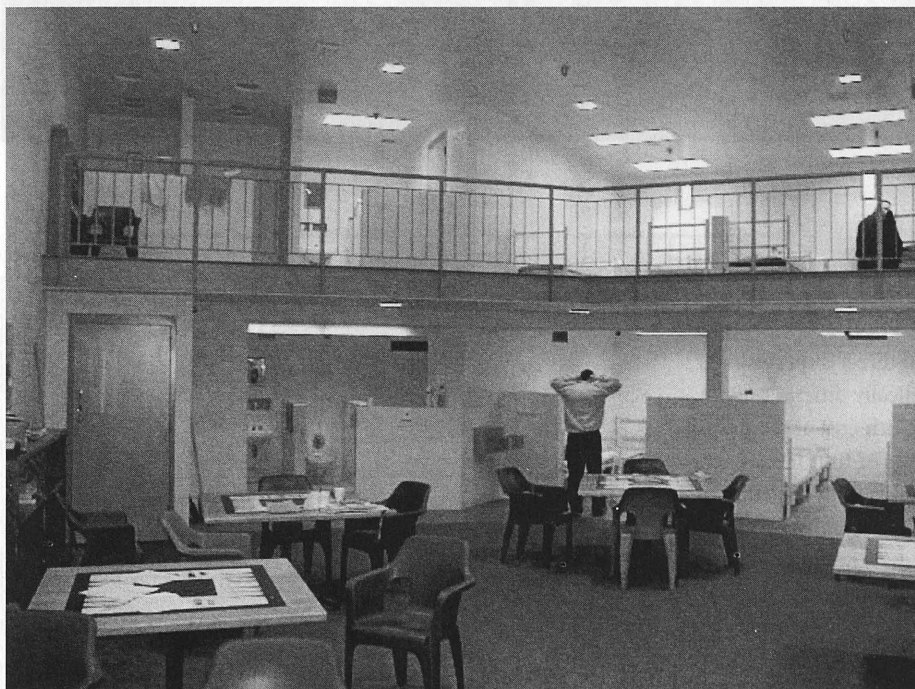
Halliday Associates  
Camas, Washington

### Construction Manager

Quandel Group  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

### Photographer

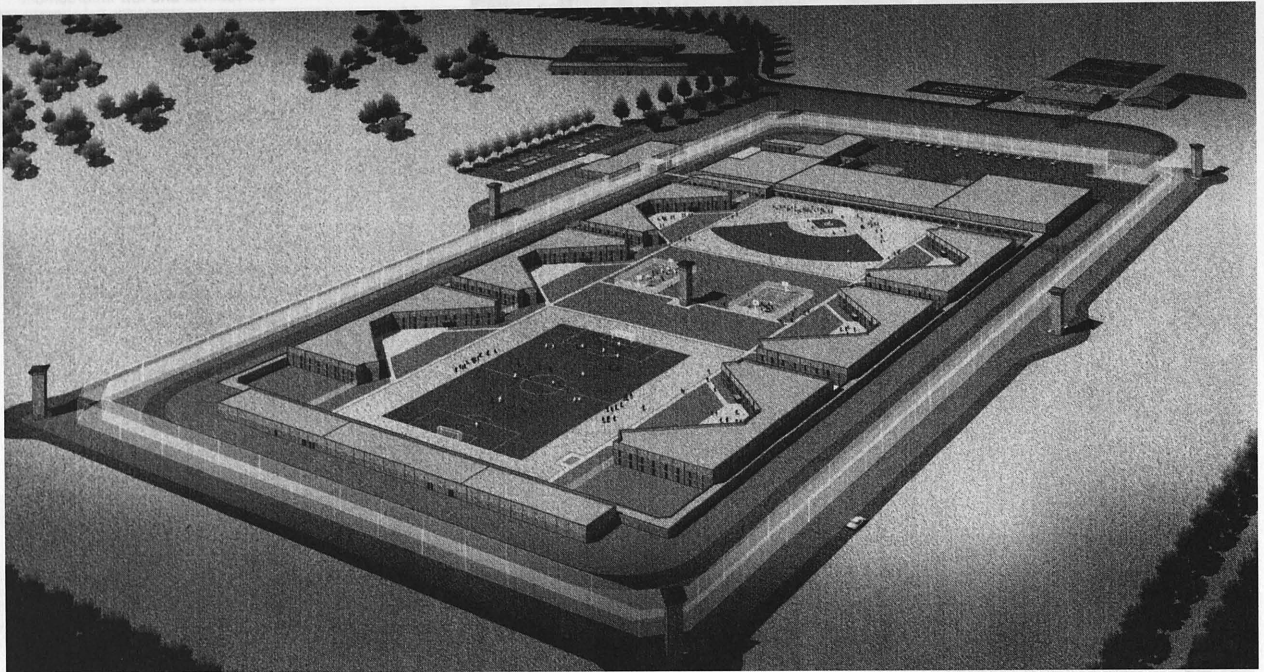
Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz  
San Francisco, California





## USP Atwater (U.S. Penitentiary and Federal Prison Camp)

Atwater, California



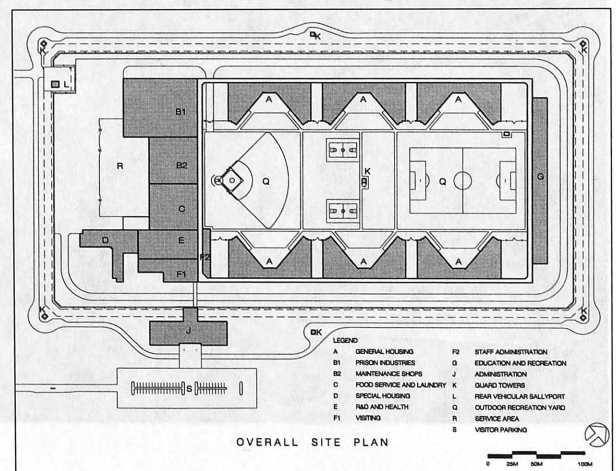
### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

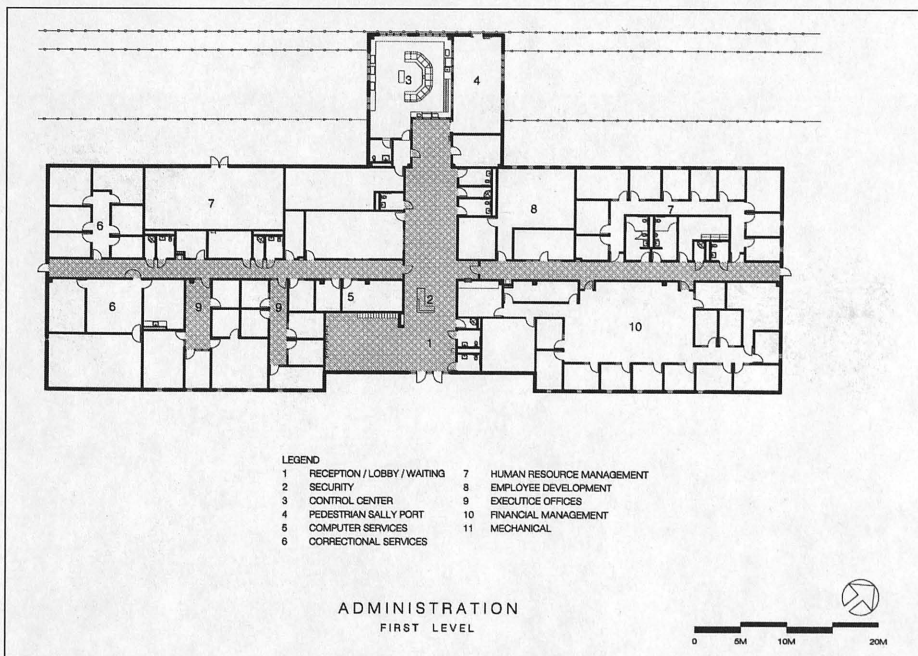
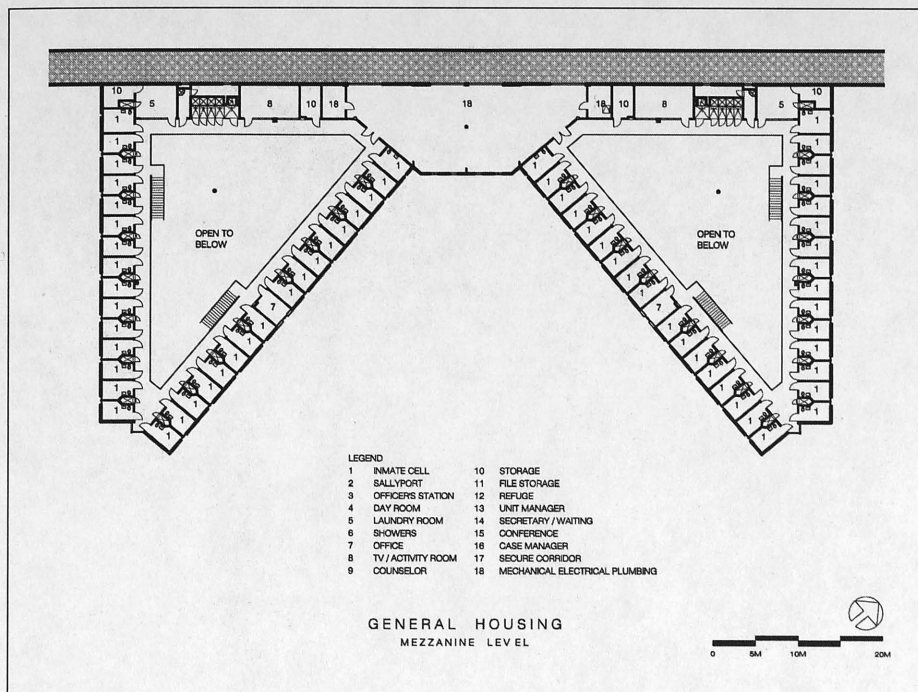
This is the Federal Bureau of Prisons's new prototype for high-security penitentiaries. Like the FBOP's recent penitentiaries, it holds 960 inmates in 64 cell direct-supervision modules, but it houses them in a radically different way.

The FBOP's previous experience with cost and land use issues had dictated three housing units of four levels each. This previous design presented complications for building systems and compromised security because inmate circulation required the use of stairs. Under the new design, all housing units are at grade, enhancing security and reducing costs.

Despite a larger housing footprint, the architecturally clear, greatly simplified, and highly organized site plan actually reduces gross site area without reducing net space available for buildings or recreation. Reduced site perimeter eliminated the need for two guard towers, and carefully planned geometries improved sightlines.

Exteriors are sandblasted, patterned, precast panels enriched with color. Wall and trim colors integrate the entire campus and complement the surrounding orchards and fields.





## OWNER

Federal Bureau of Prisons

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Correctional

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

38 acres inside fence,  
250 acres total

### Area of Building

614,000 GSF

### Capacity

960 penitentiary beds  
(rated capacity)  
128 work camp beds

### Cost of Construction

\$92.6 million

### Status of Project

Estimated date of completion:  
October 2000

## CREDITS

### Architect

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum  
71 Stevenson Street #2200  
San Francisco, California 94105

### Structural Engineer

Middlebrook & Louie  
San Francisco, California

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum  
San Francisco, California

### Civil/Site Engineer

Boyle Engineering Corp.  
Fresno, California

### Security Electronics Consultant

Buford Goff & Associates  
Columbia, South Carolina

### Food Service Consultant

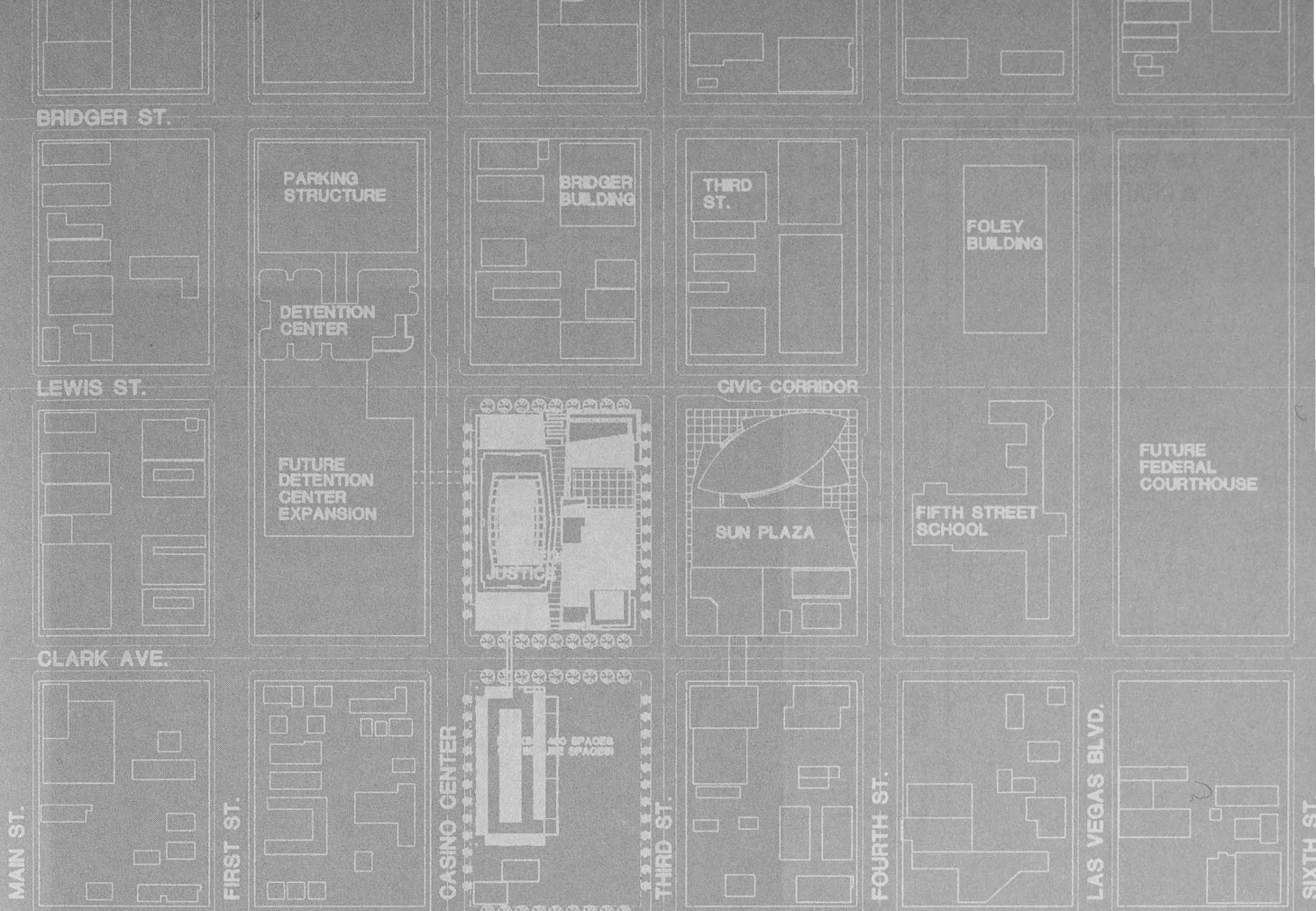
Marshall Associates  
San Francisco, California

### General Contractor

Hensel Phelps Construction  
Company  
San Jose, California







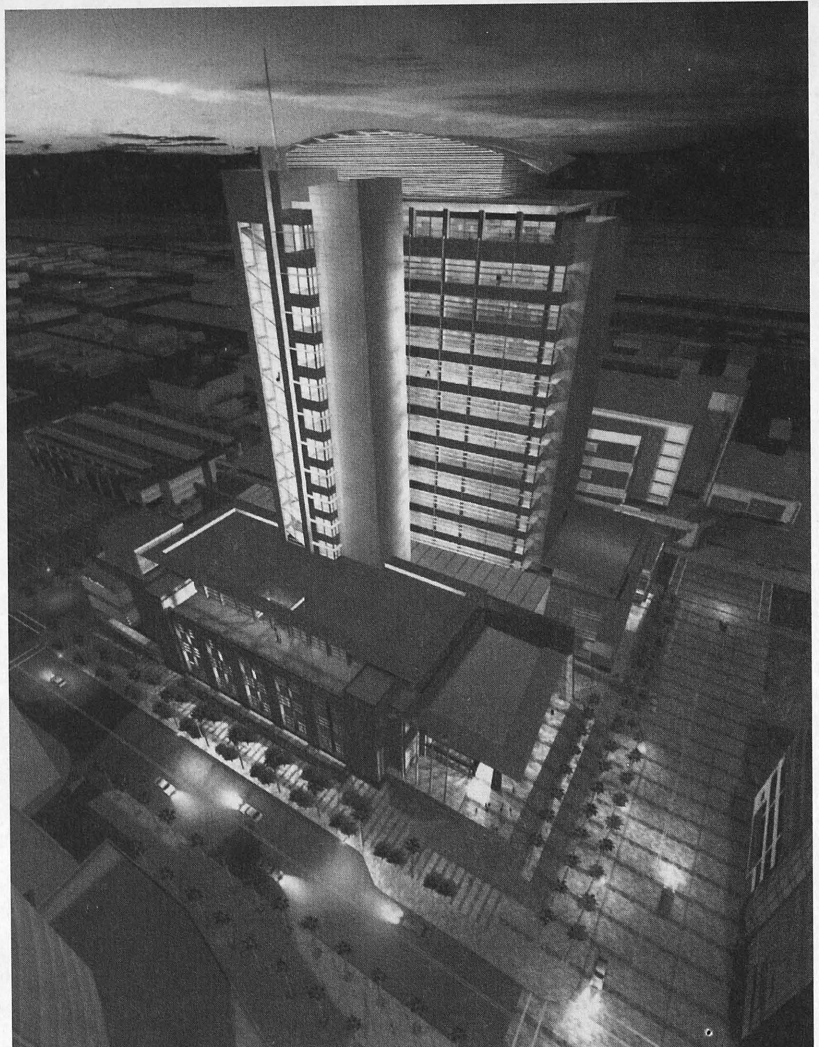
# Court



## Regional Justice Center

Las Vegas, Nevada

■ CITATION

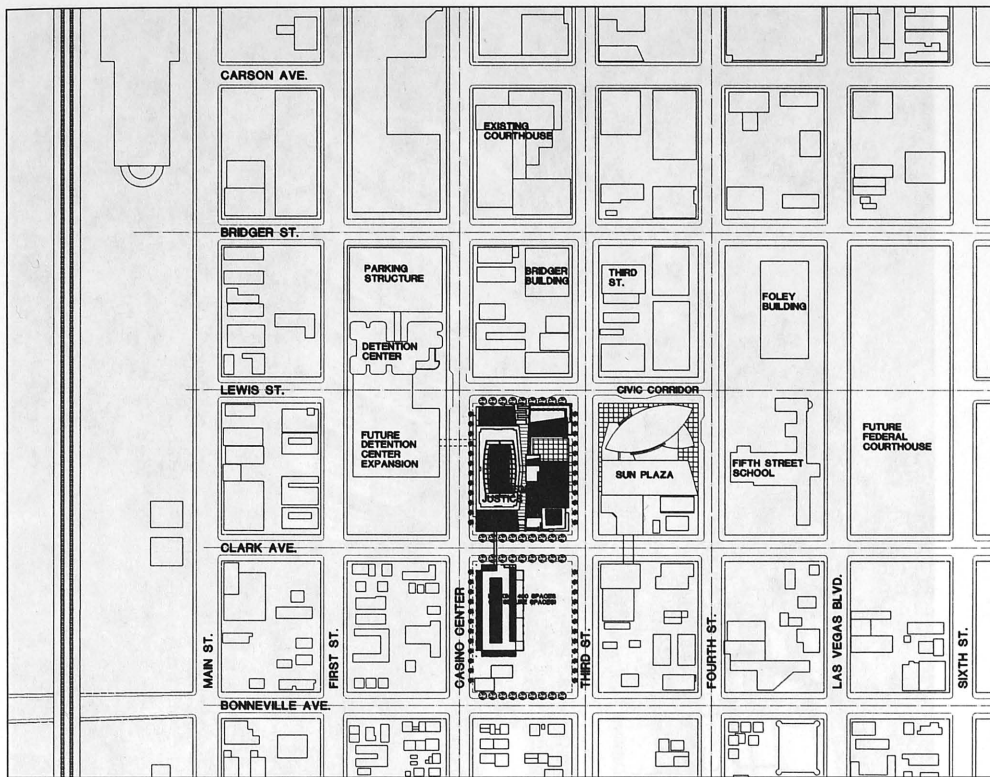


### JURY STATEMENT

The project's site design provides an excellent contextual urban solution that accommodates extensive program requirements. The combination of the lower-story administration and service building with the multiple-story courts building creates an interesting backdrop for the three-story expansive entry and urban plaza. The exterior materials and the extensive and varied use of glass and metal create both a strong civic presence and a light and airy sense of openness.

The central multiple-story entry gallery strongly orients and focuses the visitor to either the service area or the courts tower and vertical circulation core. The central service core on

the first level and the high-occupancy courtroom provide convenient access to the shorter-duration needs of visitors. The upper court floors are both highly functional and aesthetically unique in their use of materials and daylighting. The courts floor plates provides excellent separate circulation for the judges/jury/staff, detainees, and the public while allowing the access of the judicial areas by visiting public and outside attorneys. The overall image of the building relates well to the context of the desert while presenting an appropriate civic building role in Clark County.



## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

During the past decade the Las Vegas Valley has undergone phenomenal growth. It currently ranks as the fastest-growing metropolitan region in North America. The Regional Justice Center has the opportunity to play a major part in the redevelopment of downtown Las Vegas.

Placing four different court systems-Municipal, Justice, District, and the Appellate Division of the state Supreme Court-within a single facility will create a technologically efficient justice environment. The Regional Justice Center is likely the first "smart" courthouse design in the United States. Served by a fiber optic backbone, the court will have direct linkage to the Clark County Jail for video arraignments and state-of-the-art evidence-display technology.

The 700,000-square-foot structure is designed to accommodate a wide range of public service agencies, including the Las Vegas City Attorney, State of Nevada Parole and Probation, Clark County Clerk, Clark County's Adult Detention Services, and District Attorney.



**OWNER**

Clark County and City of Las Vegas

**DATA****Type of Facility**

Court

**Type of Construction**

New

**Site Area**

5 acres

**Area of Building**

700,000 GSF

**Number of Courts**

42

**Cost of Construction**

\$100 million (estimated)

**Status of Project**

Estimated date of completion:

December 2001





## CREDITS

### Architect

Tate & Snyder Architects  
709 Valle Verde Court  
Henderson, Nevada 89014

### Courts Consultant

HDR  
6420 W. Bryn Mawr Ave., Suite 350  
Chicago, Illinois 60631

### Structural Engineers

Leslie E. Robertson & Associates  
New York, New York  
Bennett & Jimenez  
Las Vegas, Nevada

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

JBA Consulting Engineers  
Las Vegas, Nevada

### Civil Engineer

Poggemeyer Design Group  
Las Vegas, Nevada

### Landscape Architect

The SWA Group  
Sausalito, California

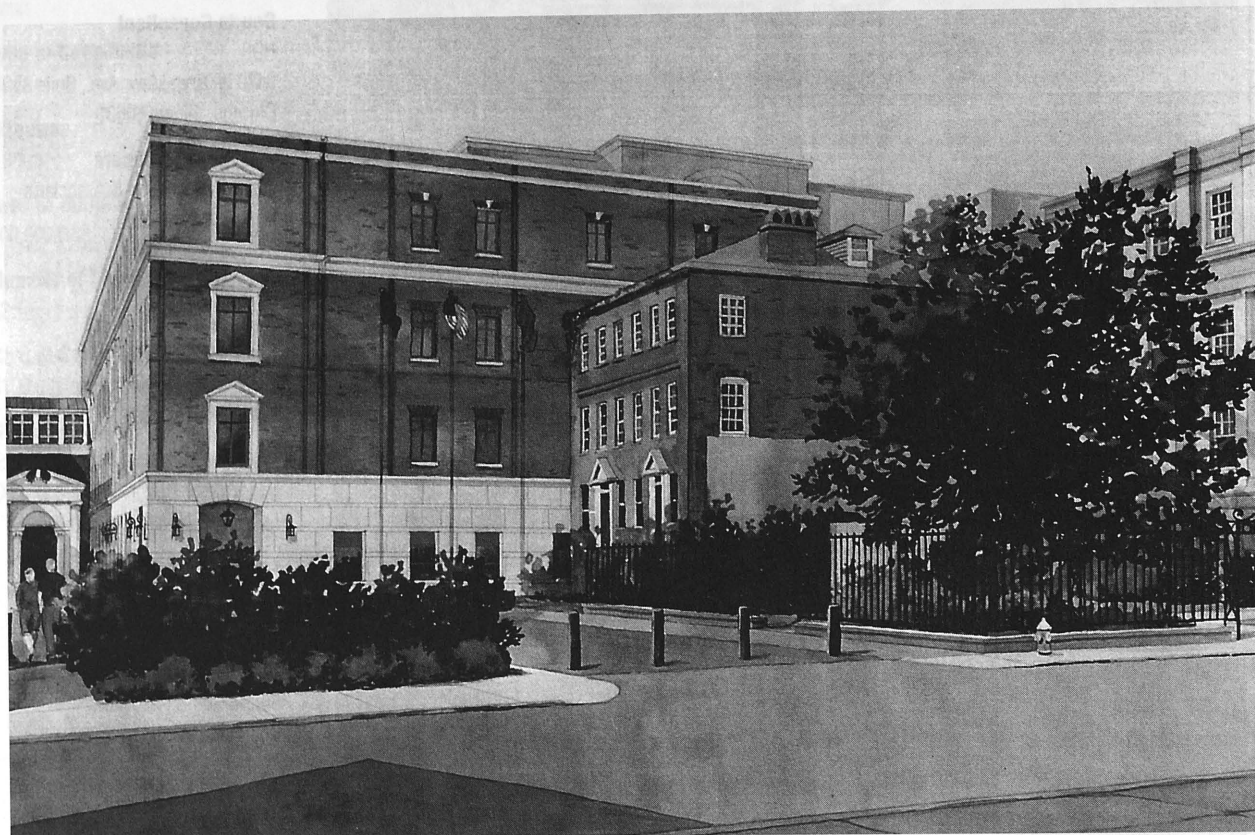
### Security Design Consultant

Buford Goff & Associates  
Columbia, South Carolina



## County of Charleston Judicial Center

Charleston, South Carolina

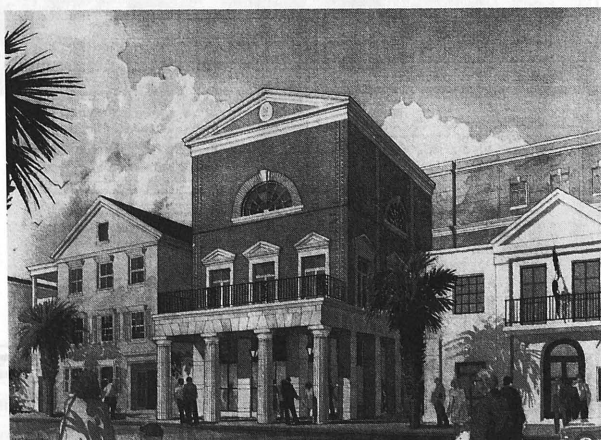


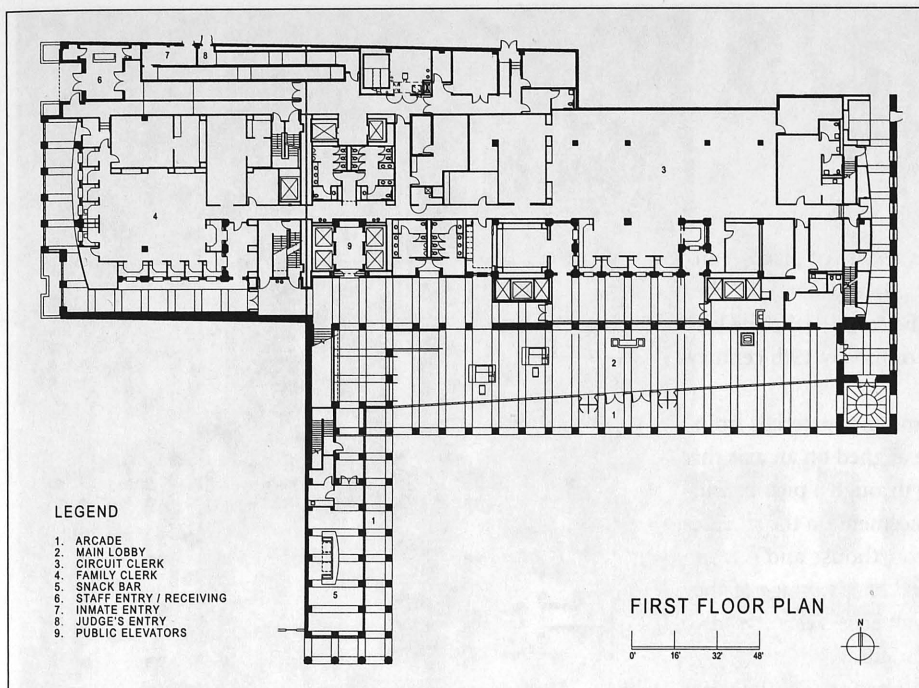
### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Set in the heart of Charleston's historic district, this facility consolidates and updates the County's judicial system. The new Judicial Center will be the functional center of operations and will accommodate fourteen courtroom sets and their supporting functions, as well as the Clerk of the Court's Office.

The project includes two primary design challenges. First is to design a large, contemporary facility on an infill site that defers to its historic neighbors while maintaining the dignity and lasting public character suitable to a courthouse. The second is to provide state-of-the-art judicial planning on an irregular, constricted site with very little street frontage.

Unique design features include a main entry sequence that responds equally to the site constraints, the functional and image needs of a judicial center, and the traditional Charleston side-entry typology.





## OWNER

The County of Charleston,  
Capital Projects

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

3.3 acres

### Area of Building

181,811 GSF

### Capacity

14 courts

313,500 service population

### Cost of Construction

\$32.18 million (estimated)

### Status of Project

Completed December 2001

## CREDITS

### Architect

NBBJ

1555 Lake Shore Drive  
Columbus, Ohio 43204

### Design Architect (Exterior and Lobby)

Cooper, Robertson & Partners  
311 West 43rd Street  
New York, New York 10036

### Associate Architect

Goff D'Antonio Associates  
180 Meeting Street  
Charleston, South Carolina 29401

### Structural Engineer

Shoolbred Engineers, Inc.  
Charleston, South Carolina

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

Newcomb & Boyd  
Atlanta, Georgia

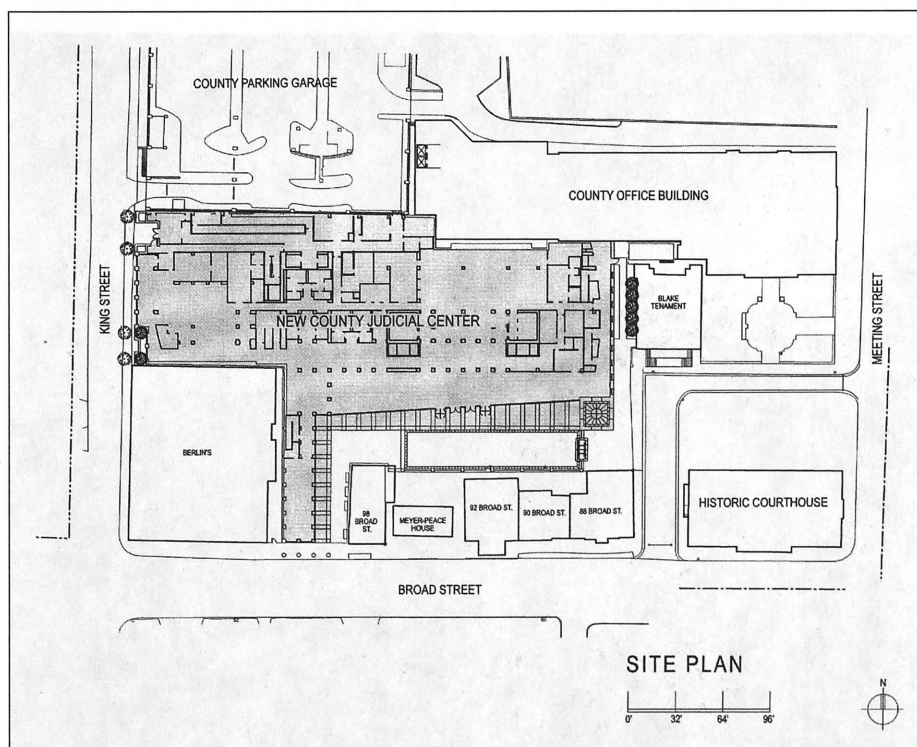
### Civil Engineer

Paul C. Rizzo Associates, Inc.  
Mount Pleasant, South Carolina

### Audiovisual and Security Consultant

Newcomb & Boyd  
Atlanta, Georgia

(continued on page 97)





## Denton County Courts Building

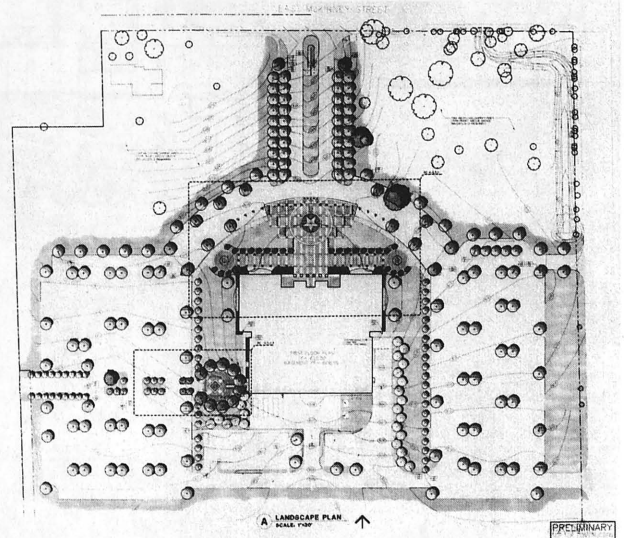
Denton, Texas

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This facility's design needed to create a sense of place in an area of town dominated by a vacant grocery store and the "temporary" barracks buildings for the county jail. The historic courthouse and the downtown of mostly 19th century structures are one-half mile away.

The new courthouse borrows forms and materials from the old. Its main public corridors are aligned on an axis that frames views of the historic building through a picture window on each floor. The structure's placement on the site uses mature trees to frame views of the courthouse and screen views of the jail. The structure also takes advantage of the site slope to allow service and prisoner access directly into the basement level at the rear of the building.

Holding space in the basement accommodates up to 100 defendants. Space on the fourth floor allows for the addition of six more courts.





## OWNER

Denton County

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

12 acres

### Area of Building

178,640 GSF

### Capacity

10 courts

358,957 service population

### Cost of Construction

\$16 million

### Status of Project

Completed May 1998

## CREDITS

### Architect

Phillips Swager Associates

7557 Rambler Road, Suite 670

Dallas, Texas 75231

### Structural Engineer

Ellisor & Tanner, Inc.

Dallas, Texas

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

ccrd partners

Dallas, Texas

### Court Planner

Carter Goble Associates

Columbia, South Carolina

### Landscape Architect

David C. Baldwin, Inc.

Dallas, Texas

### Acoustical Consultant

WJHW, Inc.

Dallas, Texas

### Construction

#### Manager/Contractor

Huber, Hunt & Nichols, Inc.

Dallas, Texas

### Interior/Exterior Photographer

King Graf Photography

Dallas, Texas

(continued on page 97)





## St. Tammany Parish Courthouse Facility

Covington, Louisiana

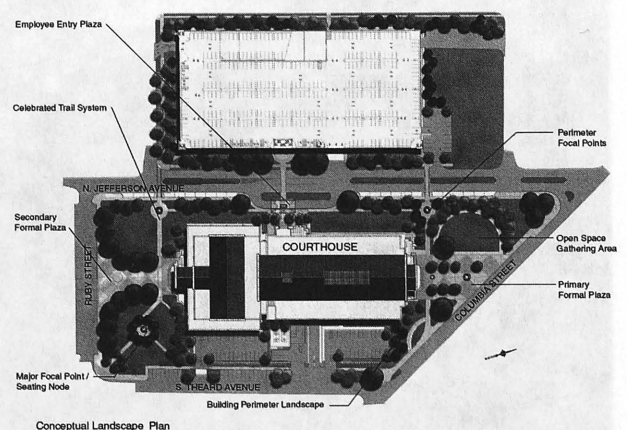


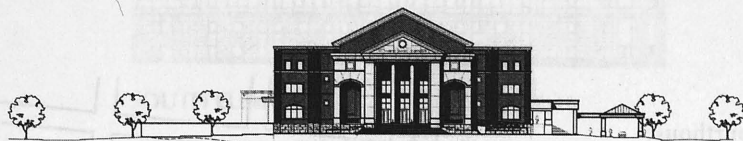
### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The driving concept for this facility's design was to maintain the solemnity and civic presence of the judicial system while incorporating the stringent planning and secondary considerations required by the facility's mix of uses.

The design embraces the feel and flavor of the designated historic district located in downtown Covington. A locally produced molded brick used for the structure mirrors materials in existing downtown buildings, reinforcing the facility's ties to the community. The architectural features were designed to enhance the neighborhood, just as the landscape was designed to provide the community with both a park-like setting and an exhibition space for local art.

The courthouse is designed to become the centerpiece not only for the city of Covington, but for the entire St. Tammany Parish, and to reflect the stability and conservative nature of the local government.





NORTH COLUMBIA STREET ELEVATION (NORTH)

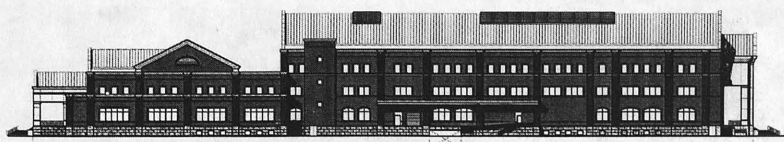


EAST 26TH. AVENUE ELEVATION (SOUTH)

#### BUILDING ELEVATIONS



NORTH JEFFERSON AVENUE ELEVATION (WEST)



SOUTH THEARD AVENUE ELEVATION (EAST)

#### BUILDING ELEVATIONS



#### OWNER

St. Tammany Parish

#### DATA

##### Type of Facility

Court

##### Type of Construction

New

##### Site Area

7.6 acres

##### Area of Building

290,000 GSF

##### Number of Courts

14

##### Cost of Construction

\$42.2 million (estimated)

##### Status of Project

Estimated date of completion:

September 2001

#### CREDITS

##### Design Architect

Pierce Goodwin Alexander  
& Linville

5555 San Felipe, Suite 1000  
Houston, Texas 77056

##### Prime Architect

Richard C. Lambert Consulting  
Engineers

521 N. Causeway Boulevard  
Mandeville, Louisiana 70001

##### Associate Architect

Holden Associates

3362 Bentwood Drive  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809

##### Civil Engineer

Richard C. Lambert Consulting  
Engineers

Mandeville, Louisiana

##### Structural Engineer

Young Wardlaw Lasseigne, Inc.  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

##### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

Associated Design Group, Inc.  
Lafayette, Louisiana

##### Landscape Architect

Patrick C. Moore, ASLA  
Alexandria, Louisiana



## San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse

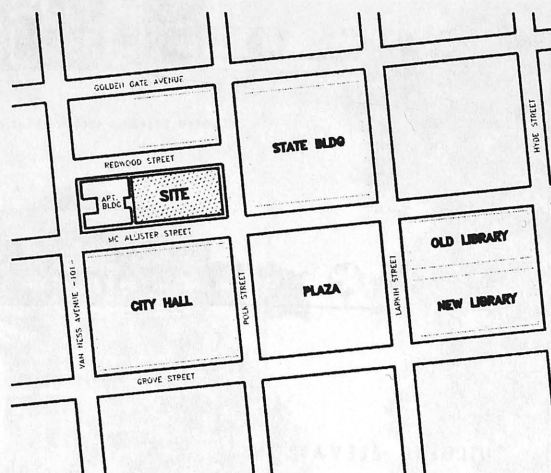
San Francisco, California

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

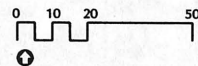
Located in a historic civic center, the new courthouse is a contemporary equivalent, rather than a replica, of its neighbors. The civic role of the courthouse was addressed through the design of a signature entry, generous and formal fenestration, and dramatic nighttime lighting.

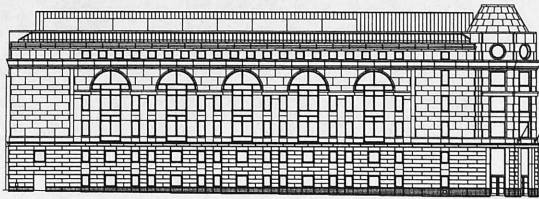
The Sierra White granite exterior is contrasted by the warmer materials used for the building interior, including French limestone and American cherry wood. Stainless steel is also used extensively in the interior. The detailing of interior materials references the exterior details.

Specialized space, security, and functional requirements of the courts were incorporated into the design, including a flexible mega-courtroom, a children's drop-off center, children's dependency courts, and state-of-the-art automation and data management systems. An extensive technology infrastructure is integrated into the formal courtrooms and public areas.

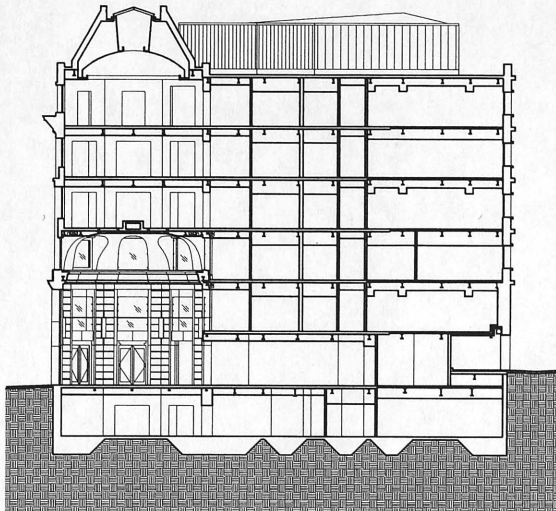


SITE PLAN

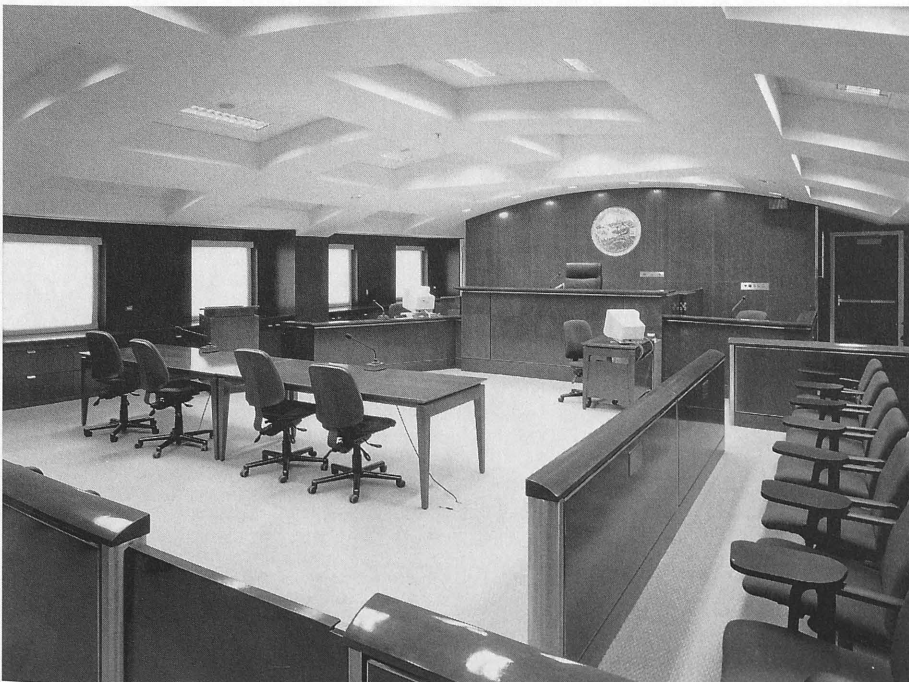




**SOUTH ELEVATION**



**NORTH-SOUTH SECTION THROUGH ENTRY ROTUNDA**



## **OWNER**

San Francisco Coordinated Courts

## **DATA**

### **Type of Facility**

Court

### **Type of Construction**

New

### **Site Area**

0.8 acre

### **Area of Building**

235,350 GSF

### **Capacity**

38 courts

760,000 service population

### **Cost of Construction**

\$61.65 million

### **Status of Project**

Completed December 1997

## **CREDITS**

### **Architect**

Michael Ross ♦ Charles Drulis  
Architects & Planners, Inc.  
190 West Napa Street  
Sonoma, California 95476

### **Joint Venture Partner Architects**

Hood Miller Associates  
60 Federal Street #401  
San Francisco, California

Mark Cavagnero Associates/  
John M.Y. Lee  
1045 Sansome Street, Suite 420  
San Francisco, California 94111

### **Structural Engineer**

Middlebrook & Louie  
San Francisco, California

### **Mechanical/Electrical Engineer**

Ajmani & Pamidi  
San Francisco, California

### **Acoustical Consultant**

VSA & Associates  
Whittier, California

### **Low Voltage Electrical Consultant**

Alto Consulting Services, Inc.  
Kirkland, Washington

*(continued on page 97)*





COURTHOUSE

WALNUT STREET

JUSTICE CENTER

SERVICE  
DOCKS

SALLYPORT  
ENTRY

11th STREET

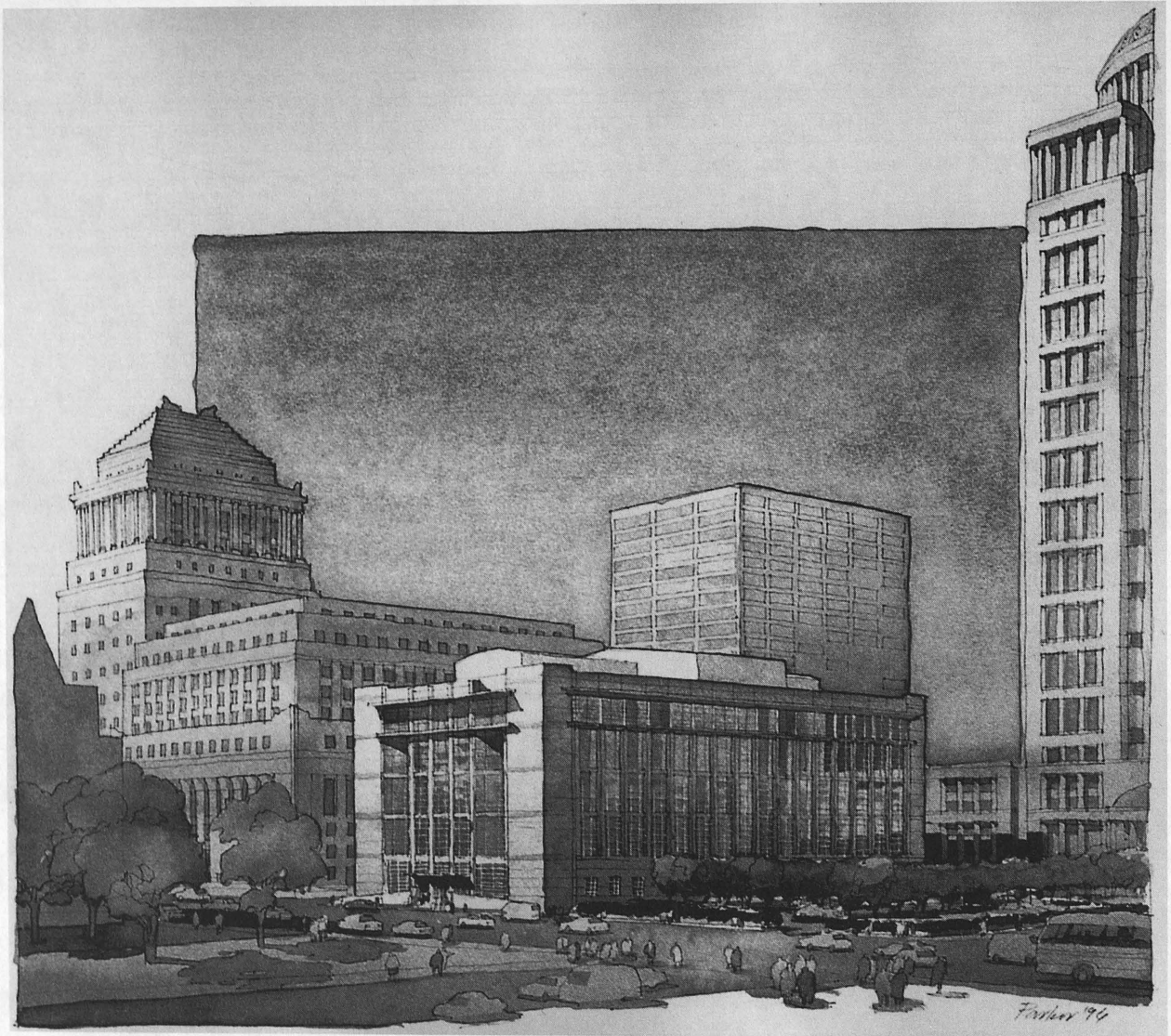
NEW FEDERAL  
COURTHOUSE

# Detention

## St. Louis Justice Center

St. Louis, Missouri

■ CITATION



### JURY STATEMENT

This proposed detention project within a major city's government district has a design challenge: on three sides it is surrounded by the significant structures of the new federal courthouse, the existing federal courthouse, and the city hall. The inmate areas are screened on all faces of the facility with a façade wall. We found this multi-level solution to be sensitive to its urban context in scaling and the fabric of the façade while providing good operational solutions.

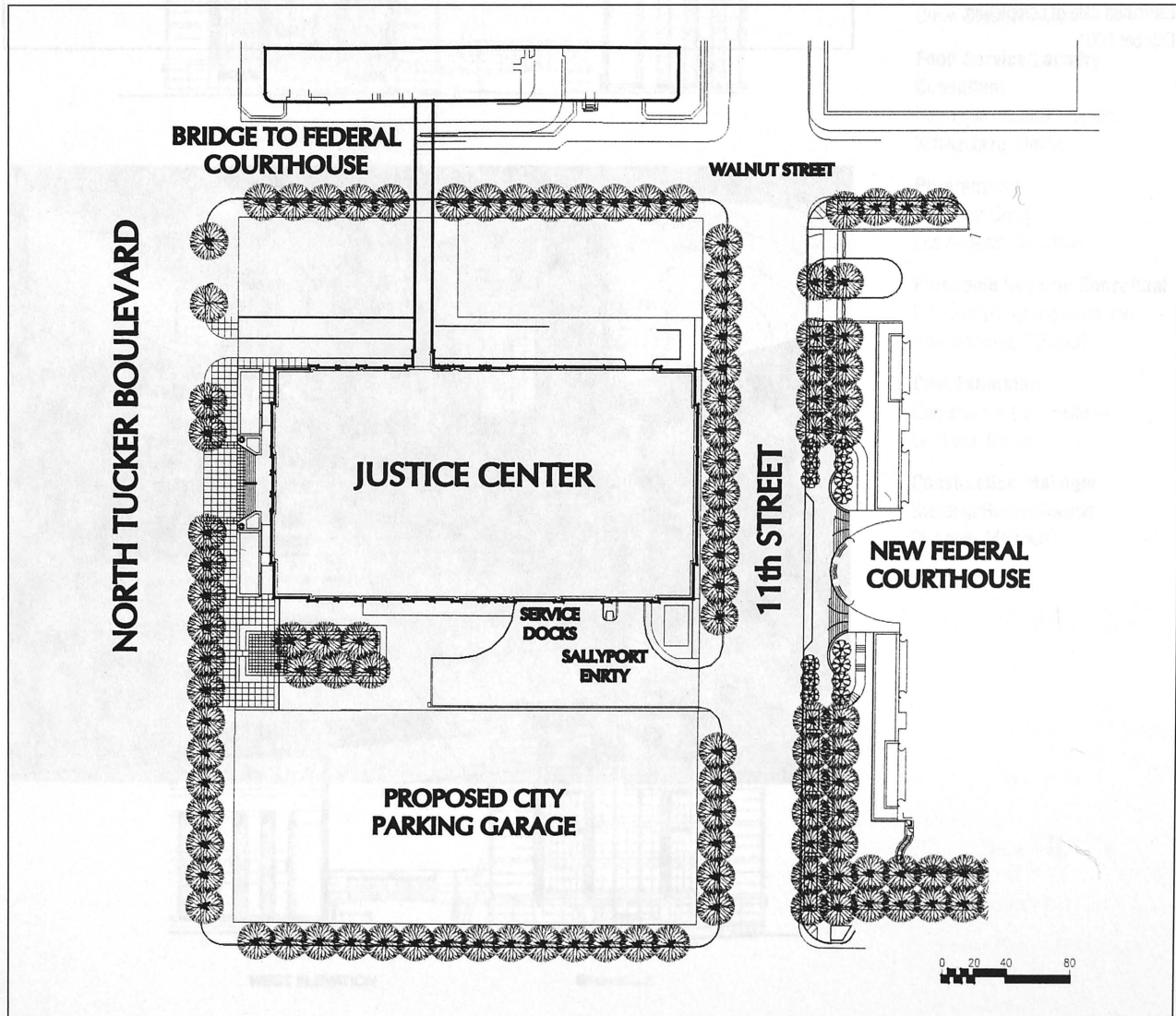
The direct supervision housing pods have a compact design that minimizes inmate movement for programs and recreation. Inmate movement is further reduced by visitors coming directly to the housing pods via dedicated visitor elevators. The housing pods have good daylighting into the area where it counts most: the dayrooms. The service chase to the rear of the cells provides good maintenance access, but reduces the access to natural light.



## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new City Justice Center replaces the existing jail. Located on a prominent site opposite City Hall and the new U.S. Courthouse, it contains over 800 beds, an intake center, and court transfer facilities and is connected by bridge to the criminal courthouse. It relates to that courthouse through its massing, materials, and fenestration. Its exterior has vertical proportions with a distinctive base, shaft, and top and is clad in precast concrete and glass with a granite base and aluminum cornice.

Abundant natural light is introduced into dayrooms and recreation areas, improving the quality of these common areas where both inmates and staff spend their daytime hours. Cells surround the dayroom on three sides, "borrowing" natural light while conforming to American Correctional Association standards. This also minimizes views into secure areas from adjacent structures, making the building a good neighbor.





**OWNER**

St. Louis Board of Public Service

**DATA****Type of Facility**

Detention

**Type of Construction**

New

**Site Area**

1.65 acres

**Area of Building**

280,093 GSF

**Capacity**

848 beds

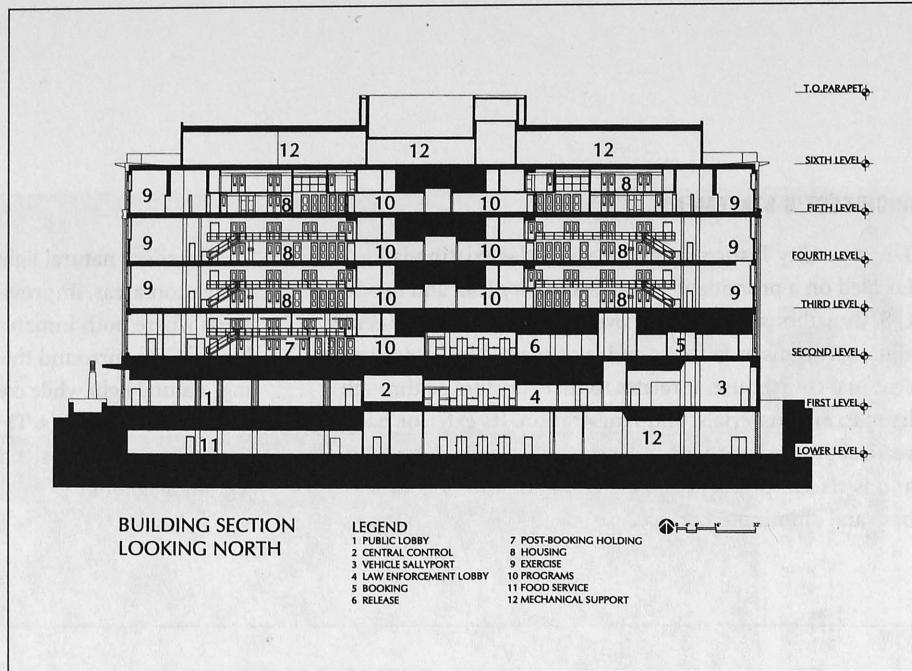
**Cost of Construction**

\$57.5 million (estimated)

**Status of Project**

Estimated date of completion:

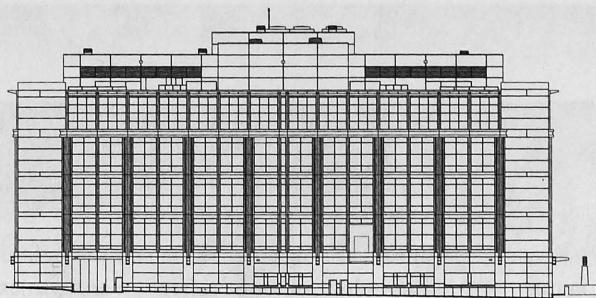
October 2001

**JURY STATEMENT**

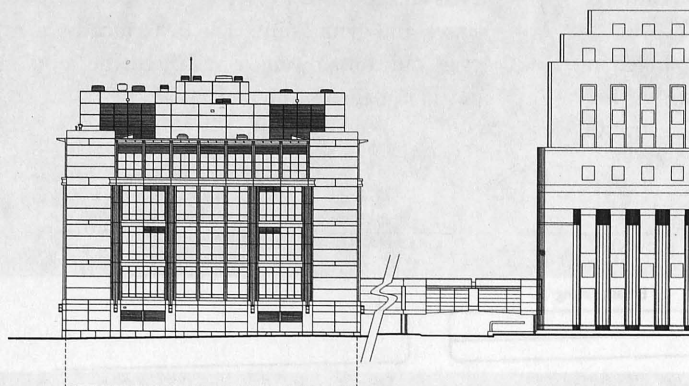
This proposed detention project is a significant design for a facility that is surrounded by the significant structure of the federal courthouse, the state courthouse, and the city hall. The project area is a central part of the facility with a facade wall. We hope that the project will contribute to the urban context in which it is located and provide a good operational solution.

**PARKING GARAGE**

not managed for long-term parking. The project is designed to provide a parking garage for the facility. The parking garage is located directly to the north of the facility. The parking garage has a ramp that leads into the facility. The service area is located to the south of the parking garage. The project will provide a good operational solution.



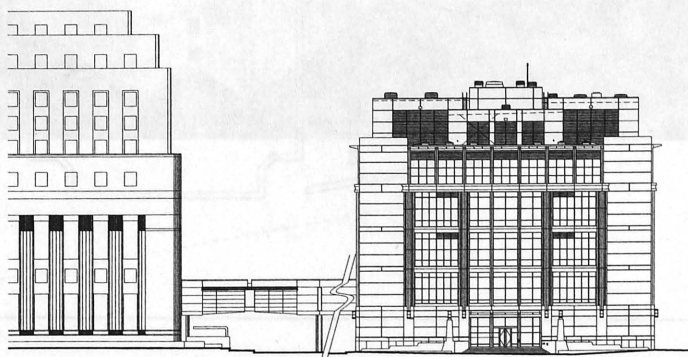
NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

## CREDITS

### Architect

Kennedy Associates Incorporated  
211 North Broadway, Suite 1900  
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

### Associate Architect

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum, Inc.  
211 North Broadway, Suite 600  
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

### Structural Engineer

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum, Inc.  
St. Louis, Missouri

### Mechanical/Electrical/ Civil Engineer

Kennedy Associates Incorporated  
St. Louis, Missouri

### Code Review Consultant

Code Consultants, Inc.  
Creve Coeur, Missouri

### Food Service/Laundry Consultant

Cini-Little International, Inc.  
Schaumburg, Illinois

### Programmer

The Omni Group  
Los Angeles, California

### Electronic Security Consultant

LTS Consulting Engineers, Inc.  
Independence, Missouri

### Cost Estimator

Construction Cost Systems  
Lombard, Illinois

### Construction Manager

Sverdrup/Russell/Kwame  
St. Louis, Missouri

### Cost Management Consultant

Paul Hart Associates, Inc.  
Washington, New York

### Cultural Consultant

Saul Zaentz Architects Ltd.  
Austin, Texas

### General Contractor

Moffatt Construction  
and Construction Ltd.  
Austin, New York

### Computer Graphics Designer

CAD Image Services Ltd.  
Austin, New York

## Auckland Central Remand Prison

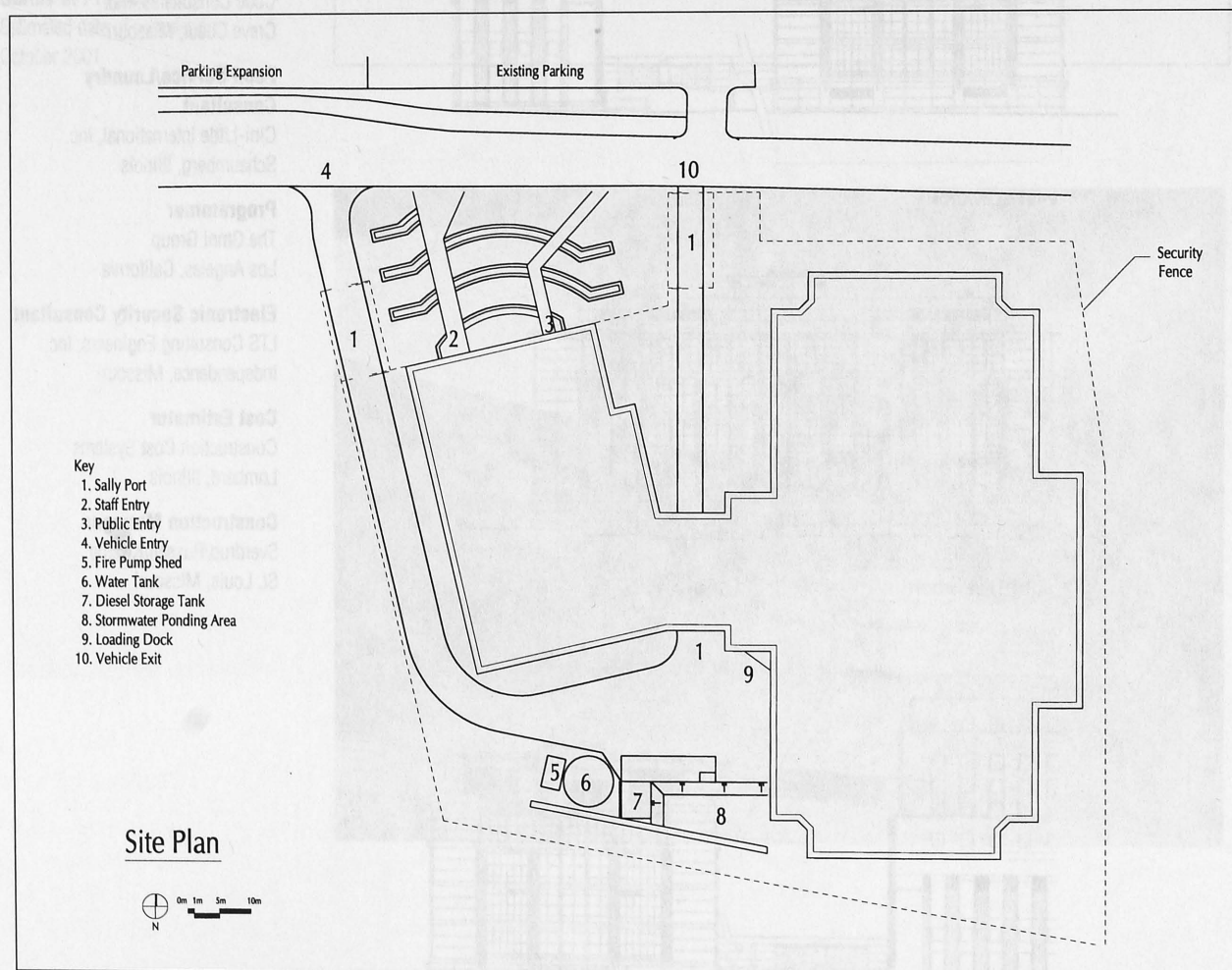
Auckland, New Zealand

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The construction materials, staff and inmate protection and safety components, and security systems employed in this 252-bed prison create a maximum-security environment. All the amenities of a modern prison were incorporated into the facility, which is built on a small site and was limited in height to 50 feet.

The prison has a total of five levels and is separated into three building elements. The western component is three levels and includes the main-entry lobby, administrative

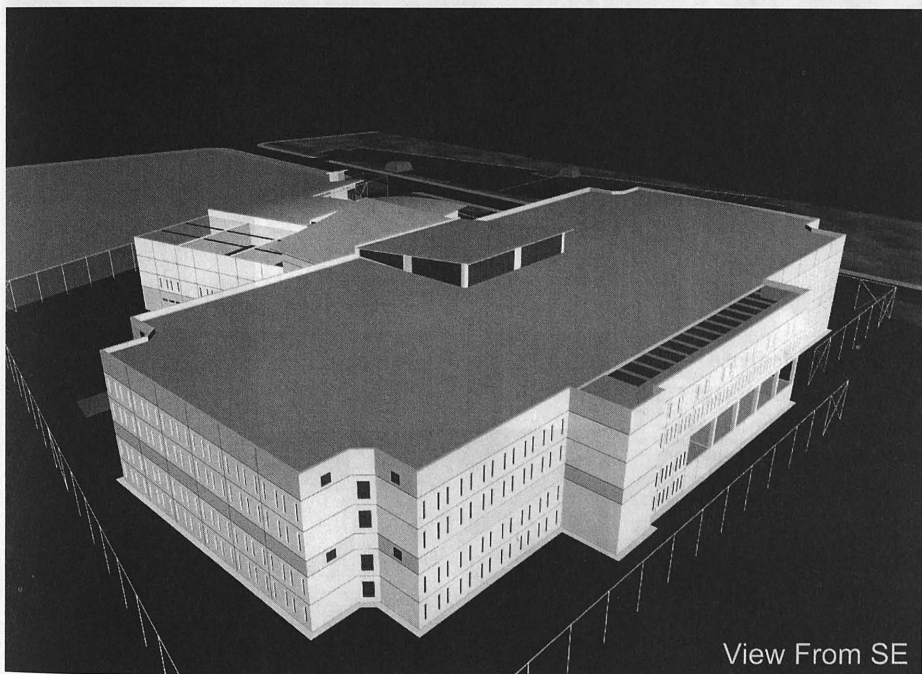
offices, visiting area, master control, training/muster area, and indoor/outdoor recreation area. An exterior court designed to accommodate cultural activities is also located at the front of the building. The central component is four levels and contains the vehicle sally port, health education center, and gymnasium. The eastern component is five levels and contains intake and discharge, food service, and all inmate housing units.







View From NW



View From SE

## OWNER

New Zealand Department  
of Corrections

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Detention

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

2.7 acres

### Area of Building

258,000 GSF

### Capacity

252 beds (master plan capacity:  
360 beds)

### Cost of Construction

\$41.4 million (estimated;  
New Zealand dollars)

### Status of Project

Estimated date of completion:  
April 2000

## CREDITS

### Architect

Opus International Consultants LTD.  
AA Centre, 99 Albert Street  
Auckland, New Zealand

### Correctional Design

#### Consultant

DLR Group  
400 Essex Court  
Omaha, Nebraska 68114

### Structural/Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

Opus International Consultants LTD.  
Auckland, New Zealand

### Cost Management Consultant

Rider Hunt Wellington LTD  
Wellington, New Zealand

### Cultural Consultant

Saul Roberts Architectural Design  
Auckland, New Zealand

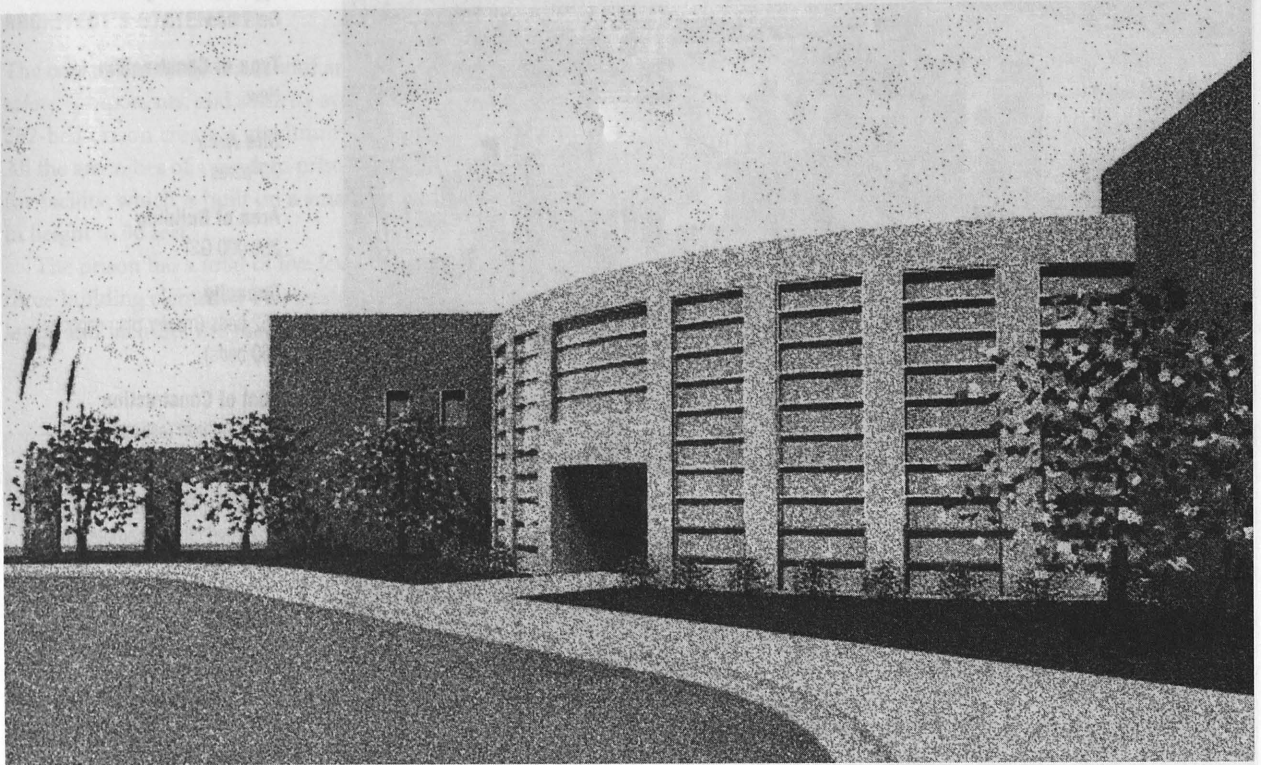
### General Contractor

Mainzeal Property  
and Construction LTD.  
Auckland, New Zealand

### Computer Graphics Designer

CAD Images Solutions LTD.  
Auckland, New Zealand

**Cumberland County Detention Center**  
Fayetteville, North Carolina



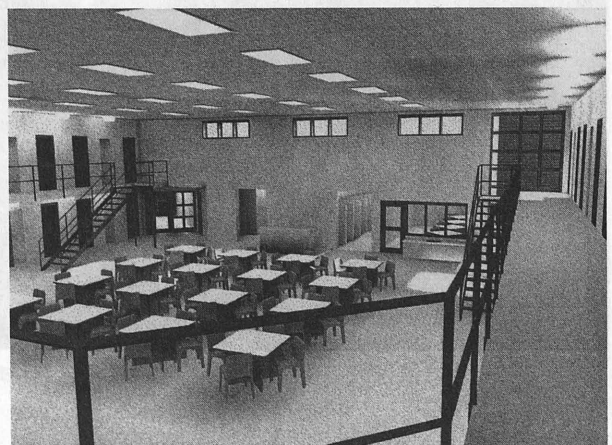
**ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT**

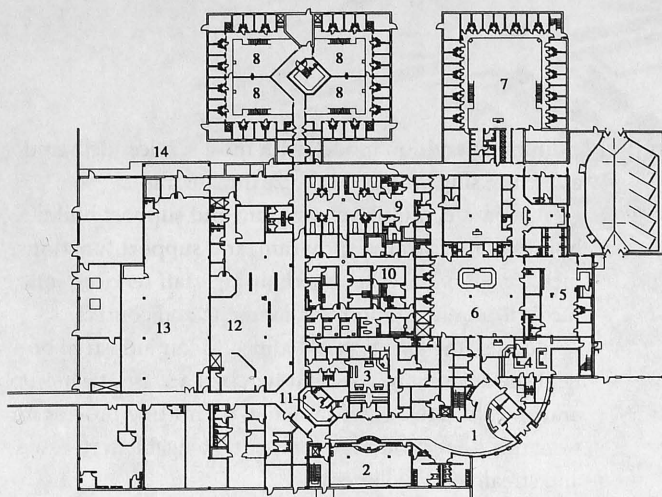
This new, direct-supervision detention center is designed to be a safe, secure, and efficient facility. It incorporates new technology and can accommodate the addition of another 448 beds. The design is also intended to project a positive image to the downtown community and enhance the city's urban improvement efforts.

The building's brick and concrete masonry exterior blends with the vernacular of existing downtown buildings. Landscape treatment is planned along two major downtown streets, as well as at the parking and entry areas.

Technological features include video visitation, video arraignment, touch-screen controls at the master control station, and provisions for computerized records, digital ID, and telemedicine systems.

To promote staff efficiency and safety, the facility is designed to minimize inmate movement. Services such as food, laundry, medical, counseling and educational programs are brought to the inmates in their housing units.



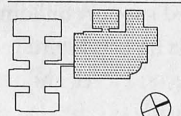


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

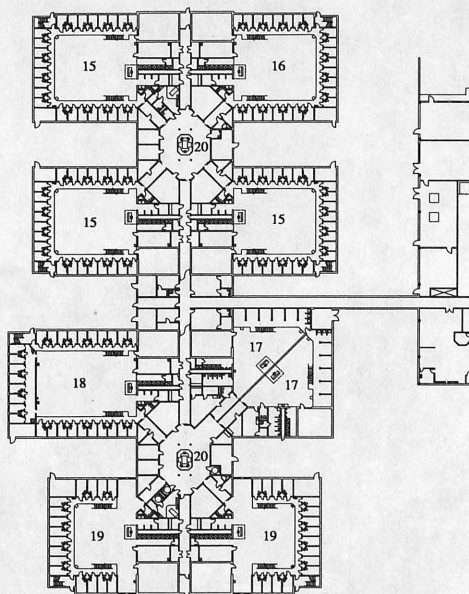
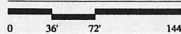
#### LEGEND

- 1 Public Lobby
- 2 Video Visitation
- 3 Court
- 4 Magistrate
- 5 Arrestee Processing
- 6 Intake/Release
- 7 Initial Housing
- 8 Special Management Housing
- 9 Infirmary
- 10 Medical Services
- 11 Central Control
- 12 Kitchen
- 13 Housing Support
- 14 Dock

#### KEYPLAN



#### SCALE

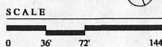
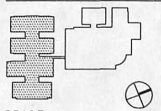


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

#### LEGEND

- 15 General Housing
- 16 Male Housing < 18
- 17 Dormitory
- 18 Female Housing
- 19 Medium Security Housing
- 20 Unit Management Center

#### KEYPLAN



## OWNER

Cumberland County Board of  
County Commissioners

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Detention

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

14 acres

### Area of Building

254,241 GSF

### Capacity

568 beds (master plan capacity:  
1,016 beds)

### Cost of Construction

\$39.2 million (estimated)

### Status of Project

Estimated date of completion:  
Fall 2001

## CREDITS

### Architect

FreemanWhite/Grier-Fripp  
8001 Arrowridge Boulevard  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28273

### Structural Engineer

Fleming & Associates  
Fayetteville, North Carolina

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

FreemanWhite/Grier-Fripp  
Charlotte, North Carolina

### Civil Engineer

Moorman, Kizer & Reitzel  
Fayetteville, North Carolina

### Kitchen/Laundry Consultant

Foodesign  
Charlotte, North Carolina



## Essex Correctional Facility

Newark, New Jersey

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

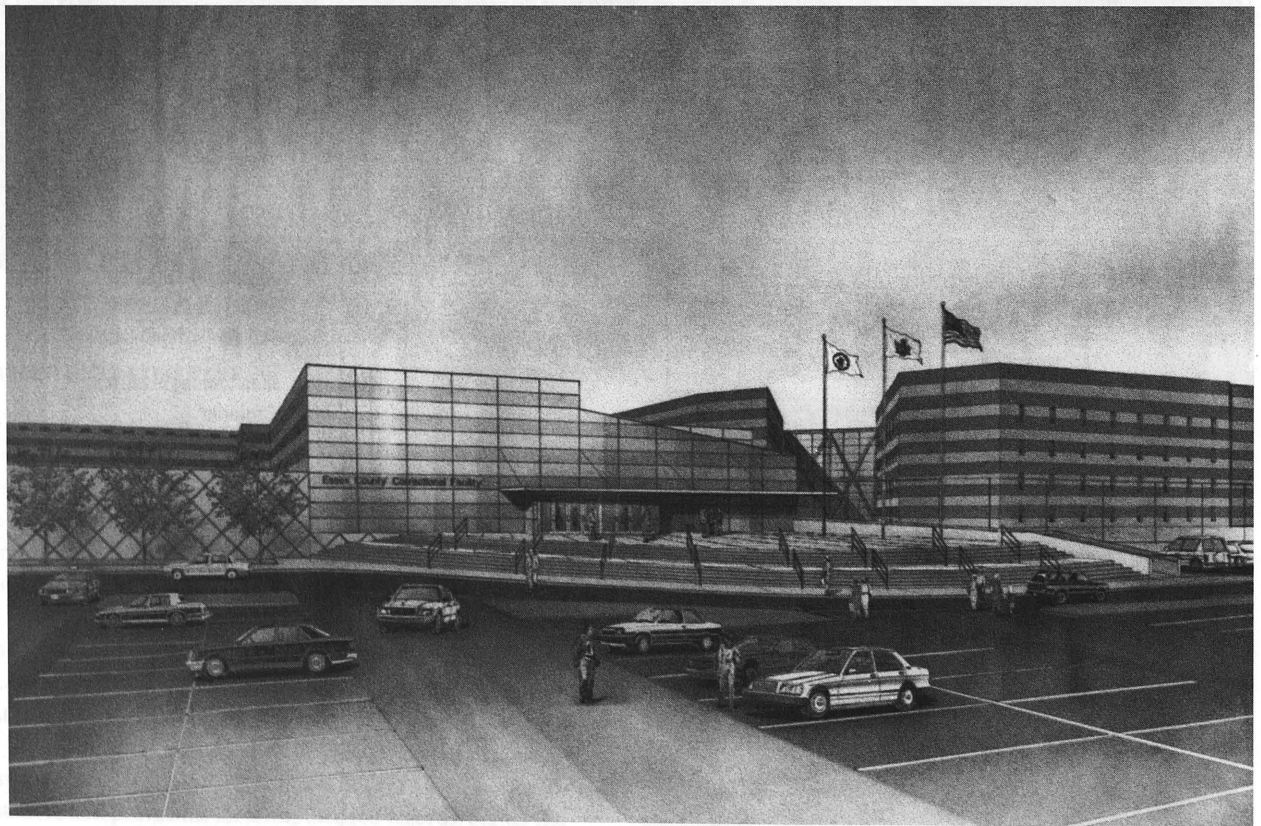
This all-new facility will house all classifications of offenders in single- and double-cell housing and dormitories. Two housing units of two stories each are stacked vertically, resulting in a four-level housing stack. Each 256-bed housing unit comprises 32- or 64-bed direct-supervision housing subunits, for a total of 512 beds per housing building. In addition to the four housing buildings, there are seven 48-bed dormitories in the DMJM-designed support building.

Inmate circulation is restricted to the first and third levels; staff and service circulation is on the second level, and visitor circulation is on the fourth level. Housing is operated on

a direct supervision model, with most services delivered at the housing unit to minimize inmate traffic.

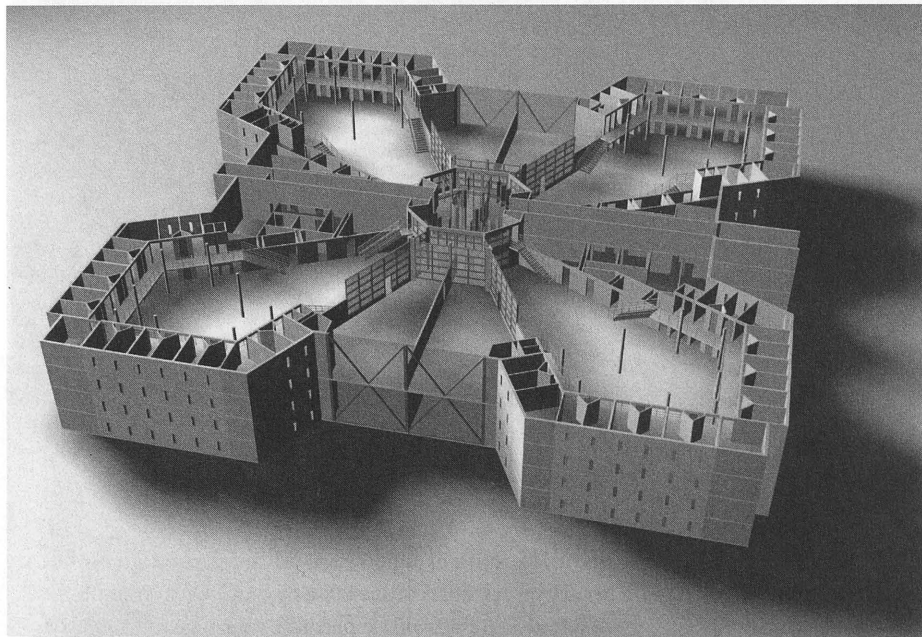
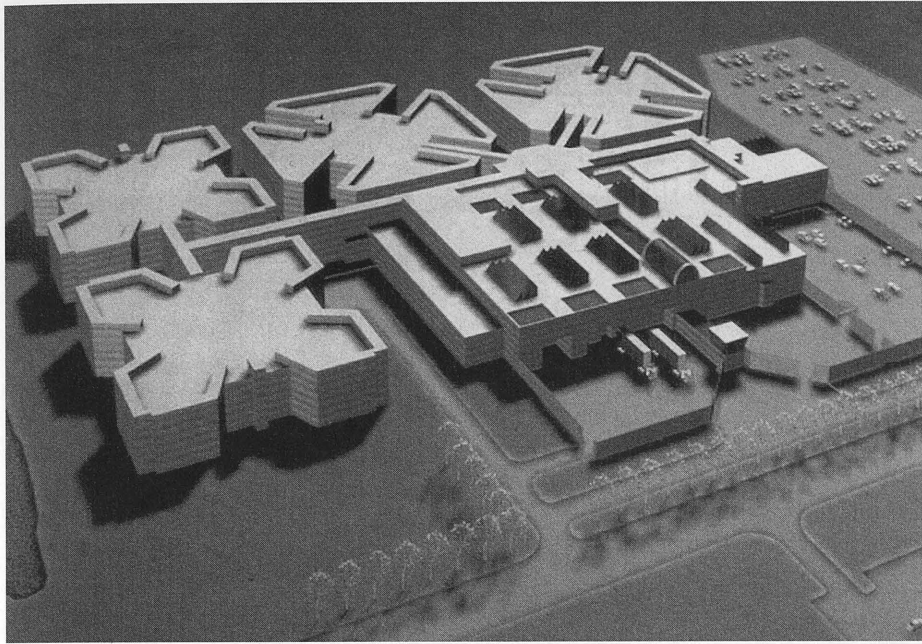
A separate, multilevel program and support building houses administrative, program, and support functions, including food services, warehousing, staff services, intake, medical, administration, arraignment, and courts.

Because the facility was planned for an industrial brown-field site adjacent to a river, it required a site mitigation plan and an exhaustive environmental permitting process for wetlands, waterfront development, navigable waterways, and stream encroachment.



and transportation systems.

To promote staff efficiency and safety, the facility is designed to minimize inmate movement. Services such as food, laundry, medical, counseling and educational programs are brought to the inmates in their housing units.



## **OWNER**

Essex County Improvement  
Authority

## **DATA**

### **Type of Facility**

Detention

### **Type of Construction**

New

### **Site Area**

34 acres

### **Area of Building**

859,900 GSF

### **Capacity**

2,384 beds (master plan capacity:  
3,408 beds)

### **Cost of Construction**

\$175 million (estimated)

### **Status of Project**

Estimated date of completion:  
June 2002

## **CREDITS**

### **Architect**

DMJM Architects & Engineers  
(Daniel, Mann, Johnson,  
& Mendenhall)  
300 East 42nd Street, 10th Floor  
New York, New York 10017

### **Associate Architect**

Michael Zemsky, AIA, Architects  
and Planners  
115 New Street  
Westfield, New Jersey 07090

### **Structural/Civil Engineer**

Paulus, Sokolowski and Sartor, Inc.  
Warren, New Jersey

### **Mechanical/Electrical Engineers**

DMJM  
Arlington, Virginia

DVL Consulting Engineers  
Teaneck, New Jersey

### **Geotechnical Engineer**

The PMK Group  
Kenilworth, New Jersey

### **Programming**

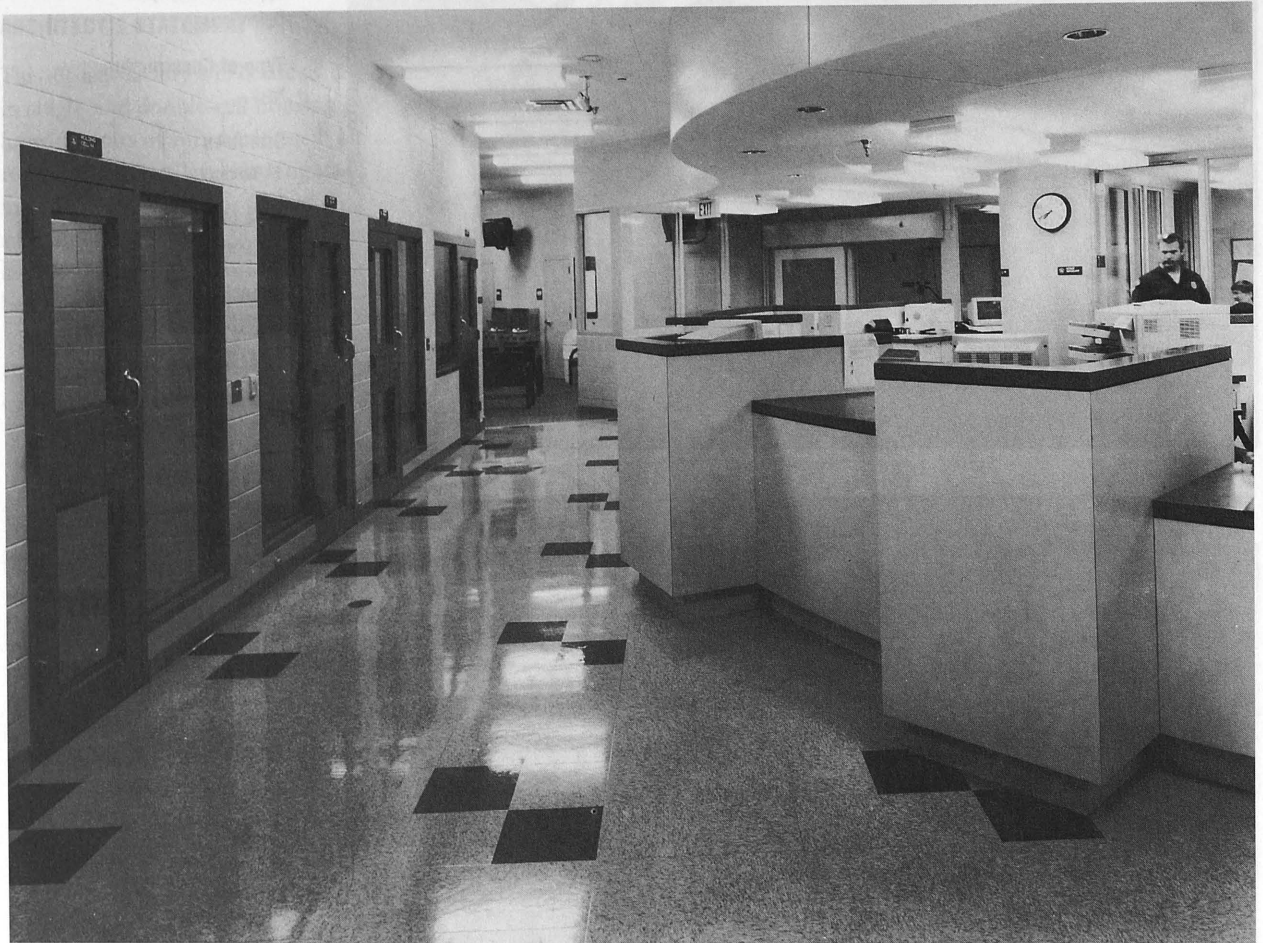
Carter Goble Associates, Inc.  
Columbus, South Carolina

*(continued on page 97)*



## Jackson County Detention Center

Kansas City, Missouri



### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

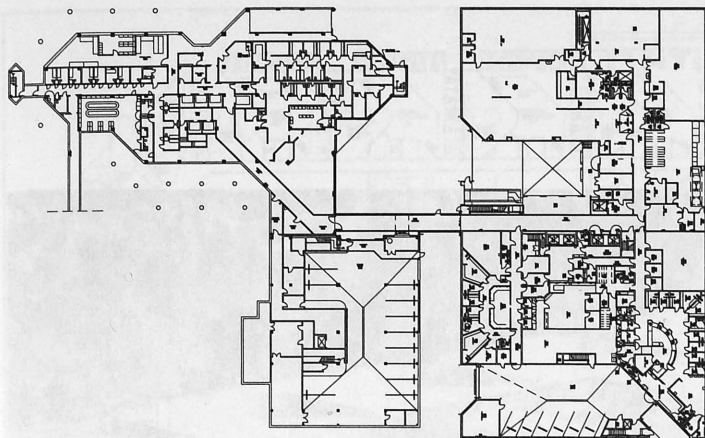
This project was developed to solve and improve a variety of deficiencies in the existing 520-bed detention facility. Solutions include the addition of bed space to eliminate crowding. The design calls for modifications to the existing high-rise structure and construction of a two-story addition, which will include jail support services on the ground floor and housing and program services on the upper floor. A connecting bridge links the new and existing facilities, providing separate passageways for public and inmates.

Direct supervision of inmates is used in the addition, while the existing facility maintains a combination of indirect and

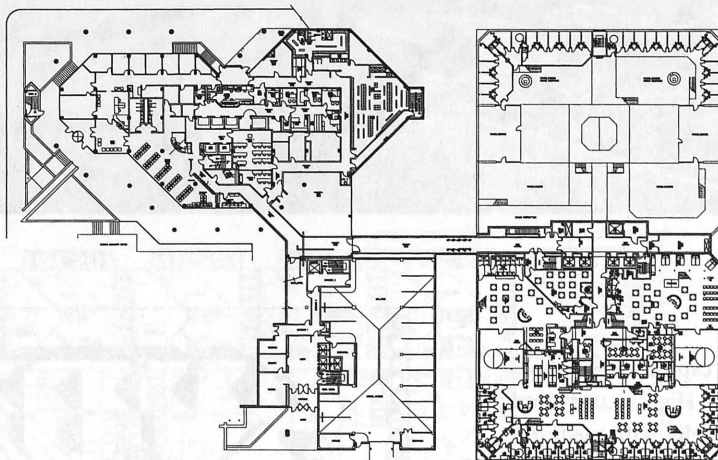
linear intermittent supervision. Through redesign of the security electronics at the existing building, a minimum of additional staff will be needed to manage the 190 beds in the addition.

Three-inch-thick solid glass brick was used in lieu of standard security glazing in the addition, saving over \$250,000. Natural light for dayrooms is borrowed from the indoor/outdoor exercise room's large glass-brick panel and slider.





Lower Floor



Upper Floor



## OWNER

Jackson County

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Detention

### Type of Construction

Renovation and addition

### Site Area

1 acre

### Area of Building

115,000 GSF

### Capacity

710 beds (master plan capacity:  
1,000 beds)

### Cost of Construction

\$14.77 million

### Status of Project

Completed February 1999

## CREDITS

### Architect

ASAI Architecture  
1200 Grand Boulevard  
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

### Structural Engineer

Dubois Consultants  
Kansas City, Missouri

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

Custom Engineering, Inc.  
Independence, Missouri

### Security Consultant

Latta Technical Services  
Independence, Missouri

### Food Service Consultant

Santee Becker Associates  
Mission, Kansas

### Criminal Justice Planner

Voorhis Associates Inc.  
Lafayette, Colorado

### Construction Manager

Turner-Allied Construction  
Kansas City, Missouri

### General Construction

Walton Construction Company  
Kansas City, Missouri

### Photographer

ArchFoto  
Kansas City, Missouri

## New Beaver County Jail

Hopewell Township, Pennsylvania

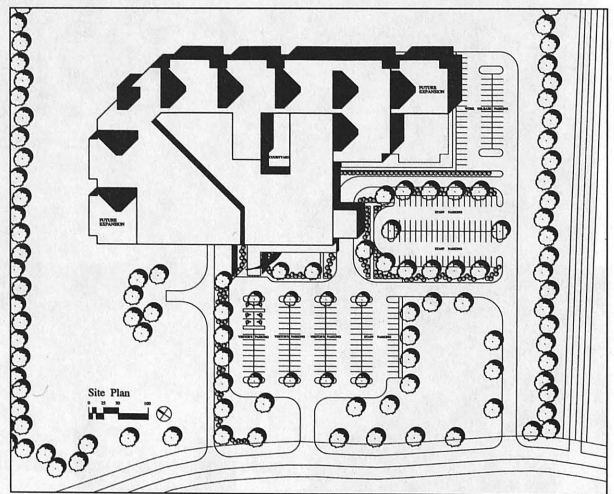


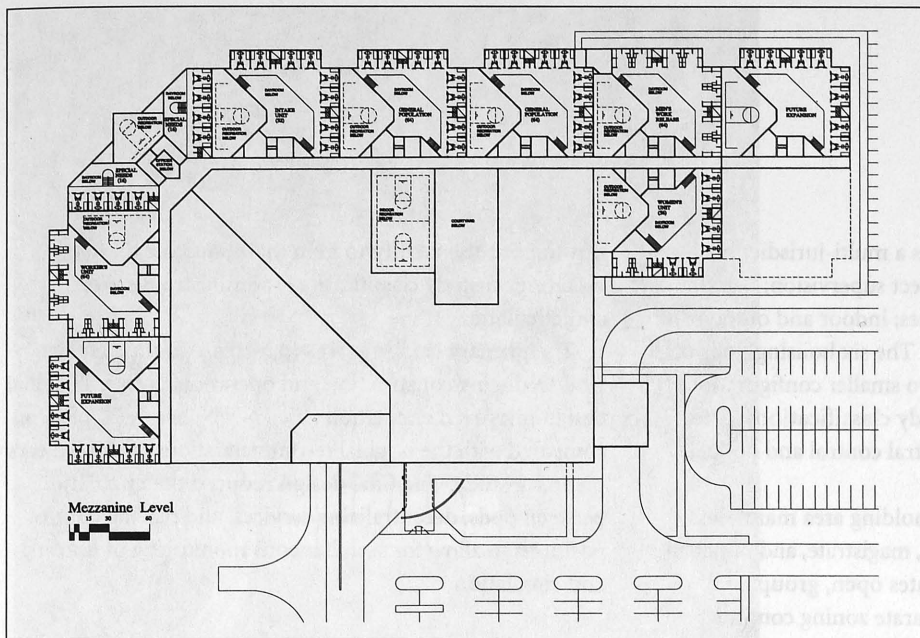
### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The facility is designed for an initial capacity of 376 beds, with room for expansion to 528 beds. High-security inmates will be housed in single-occupancy cells, with medium-security inmates to be housed in double occupancy cells. Minimum-security inmates will be housed in dormitory units.

Housing units are designed to reduce long-term staffing costs, with the number of inmates in a typical unit limited to a maximum of 64 beds under direct supervision. The disciplinary and segregation units operate under indirect surveillance. Each housing unit has a recreation yard which is fully visible to staff; the yards also provide natural daylight for the direct-supervision units.

The climate control system is geothermal. Touch-screen technology is incorporated into the detention equipment.





## OWNER

Beaver County Commissioners

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Detention

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

20.1 acres

### Area of Building

135,450 GSF

### Capacity

376 beds

### Cost of Construction

\$18.67 million

### Status of Project

Estimated date of completion:

September 2000

## CREDITS

### Architect

L. Robert Kimball & Associates  
615 West Highland Avenue  
Ebensburg, Pennsylvania 15931

### Structural/Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

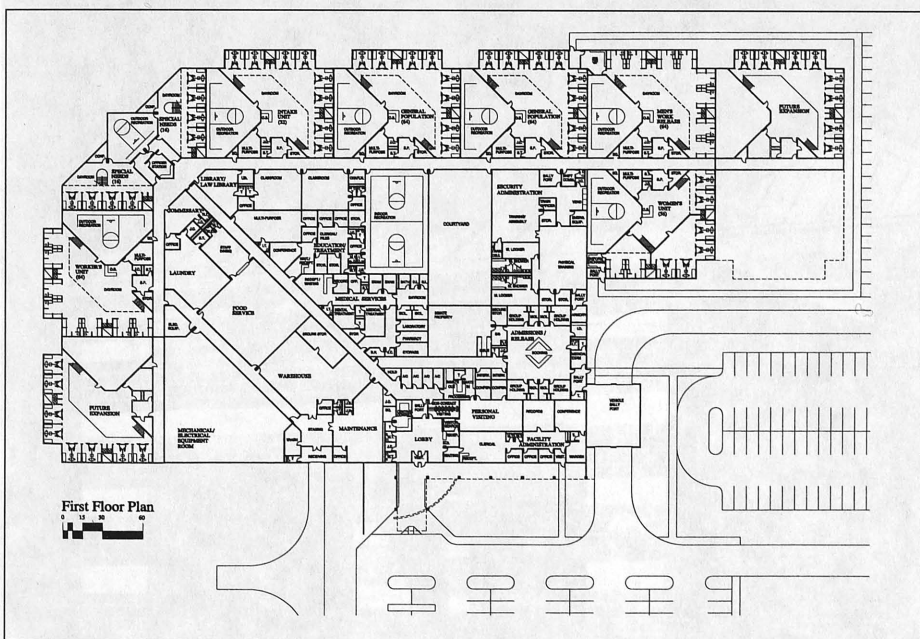
L. Robert Kimball & Associates  
Ebensburg, Pennsylvania

### Construction Manager

Baker Mellon Stuart  
Construction, Inc.  
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania

### Food Service Consultant

James McFarland & Associates  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania





## Pamunkey Regional Jail

Hanover, Virginia

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

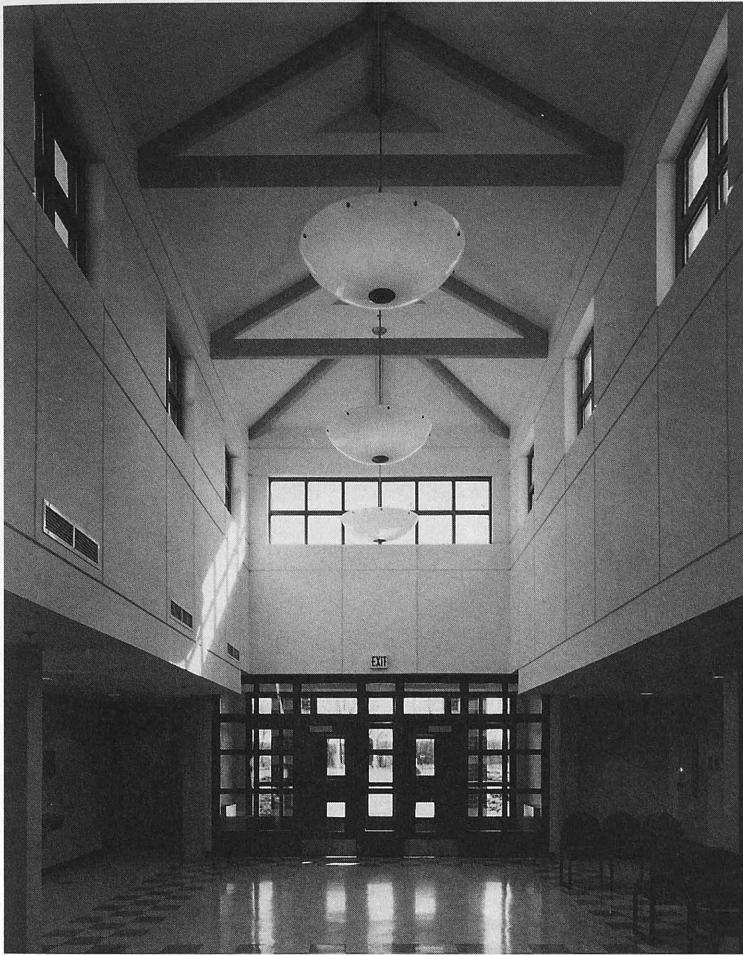
This facility was designed to serve as a multi-jurisdictional regional jail. It uses direct and indirect supervision; tiered housing pods accessible to all services; indoor and outdoor recreation; and noncontact visiting. The six housing pods of 48 beds each can be divided into two smaller configurations to suit different gender and custody classifications. The entire facility is monitored by a central control and podular control units.

The innovative intake/booking/holding area maintains clear separation of law enforcement, magistrate, and inmate-release functions. It also incorporates open, group, and individual cells. The concept of separate zoning continues

throughout the facility to help maintain control over visitation, custody classifications, administrative areas, and circulation.

The primary challenge was to increase staffing efficiency while reducing construction and operational costs. The final design improved circulation efficiency by nearly 20 percent compared with the original recommendations of the project's planning study. The final design reduced the circulation between pods, decentralizing services, and placing control positions to allow for simultaneous monitoring of housing and circulation.





## OWNER

Pamunkey Regional Jail Authority

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Detention

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

38 acres

### Area of Building

126,756 GSF

### Capacity

288 beds (master plan capacity:  
576 beds)

### Cost of Construction

\$19.96 million

### Status of Project

Completed February 1998

## CREDITS

### Architect

MMM Design Group  
229 West Bute Street, P.O.B. 269  
Norfolk, Virginia 23501

### Associate Design Architect

Phillips Swager Associates  
7921 Jones Branch Drive, Suite 101  
McLean, Virginia

### Structural/Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

MMM Design Group  
Norfolk, Virginia

### Cost Estimator

Heery International  
Landover, Maryland

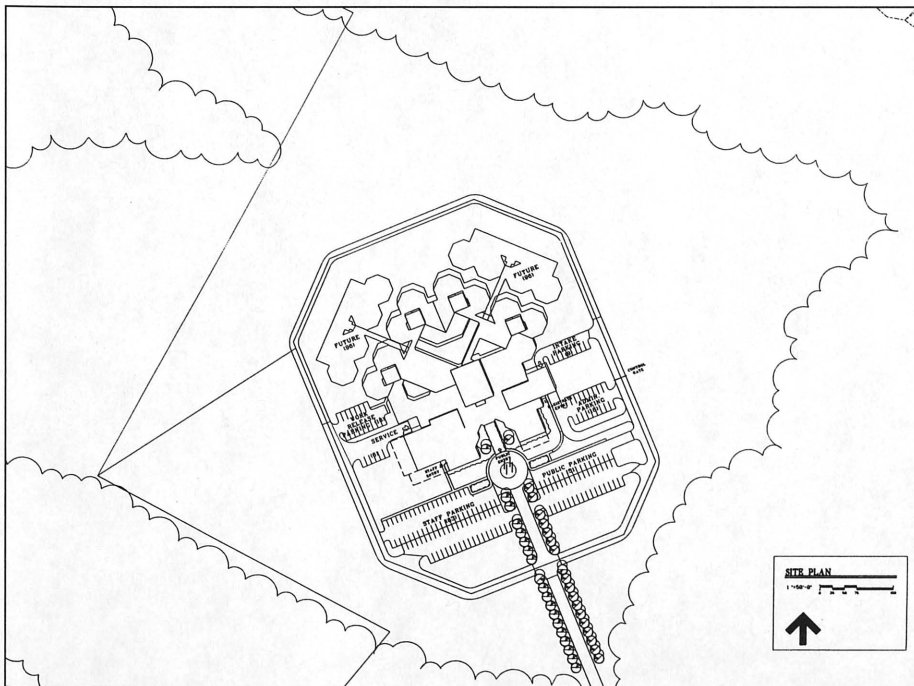
### Food Service Consultant

EIS  
Richmond, Virginia

### Photographers

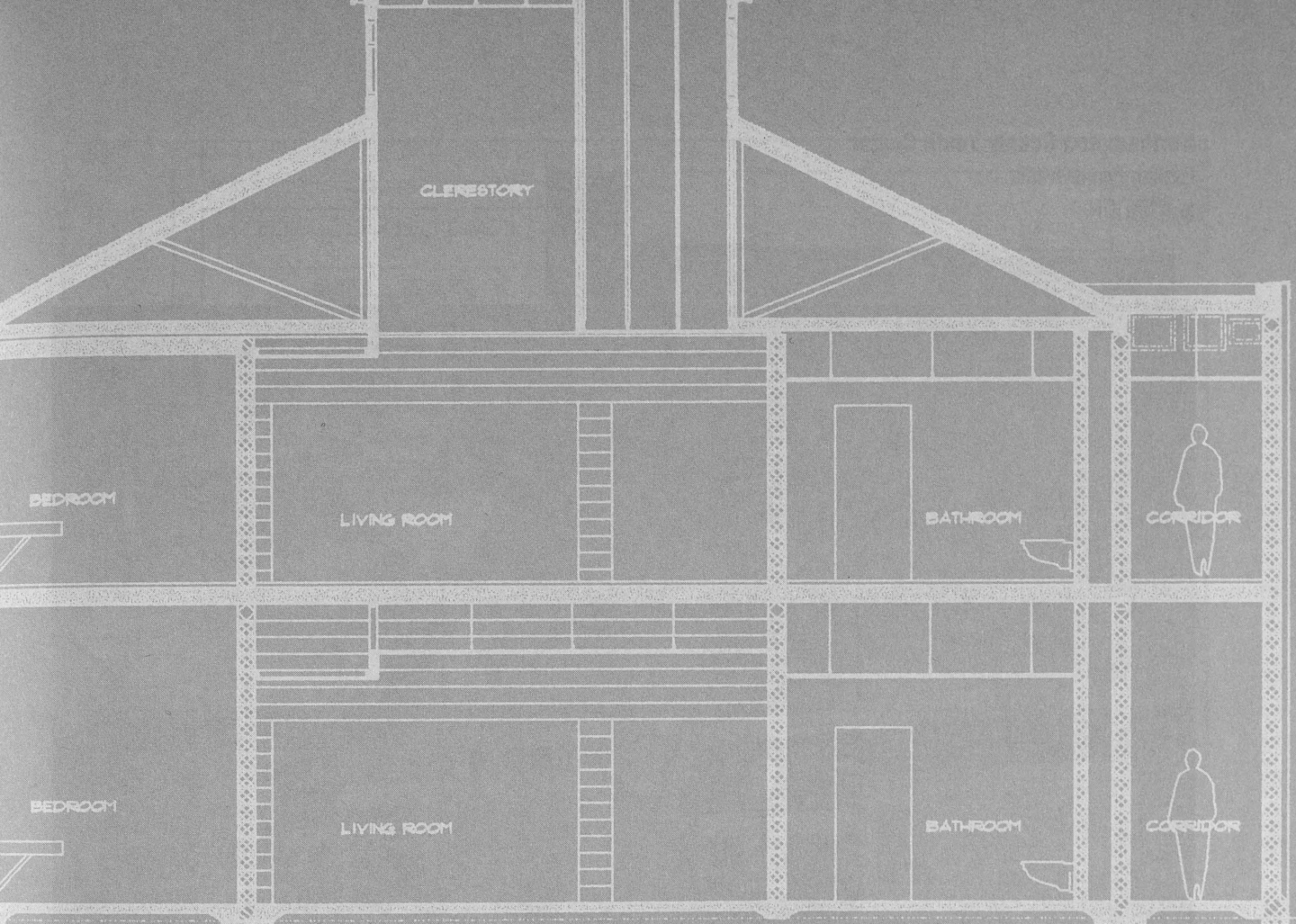
Interior  
Ron Blunt Photography  
Alexandria, Virginia

Exterior  
Eric Taylor Photography  
Fairfax Station, Virginia









# Juvenile

## Northampton County Youth Center

Easton, Pennsylvania

■ CITATION

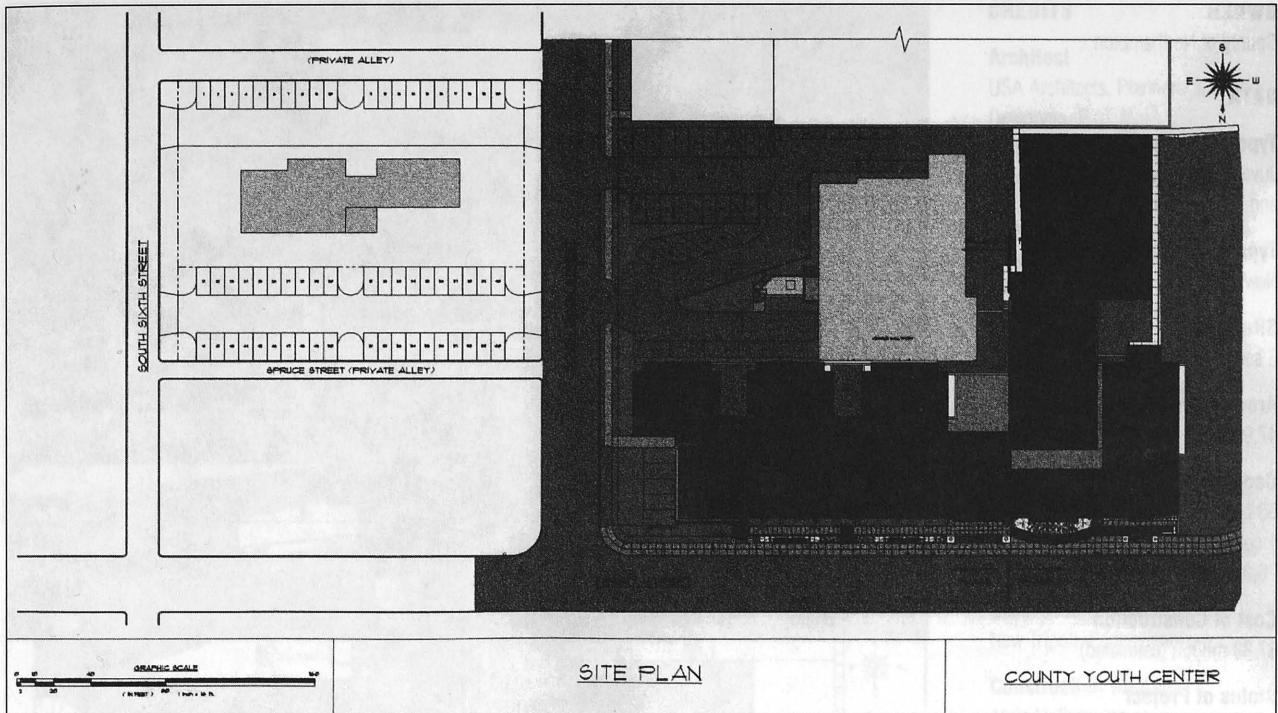


### JURY STATEMENT

This comprehensive youth court and detention facility provides excellent public access to court, probation, and detainee visitation, and also takes advantage of the sloping site to provide at-grade access for intake and detainees. The rhythmic façade is youthful, neither too childlike nor too austere. The design demonstrates the dignity and respect of the function of the courts without defeating its integration into a residential community. Strong program space is next

to the housing pods. Indoor and outdoor space is available to the staff as well as the youthful detainees. The facility demonstrates good supervision in the housing pods. Outside light seems abundant in all areas presented. Although the site is small, it has created an opportunity for this architect to limit spatial inefficiency and enhance necessary adjacencies, creating a unified operation for the detention and adjudication of youthful offenders.

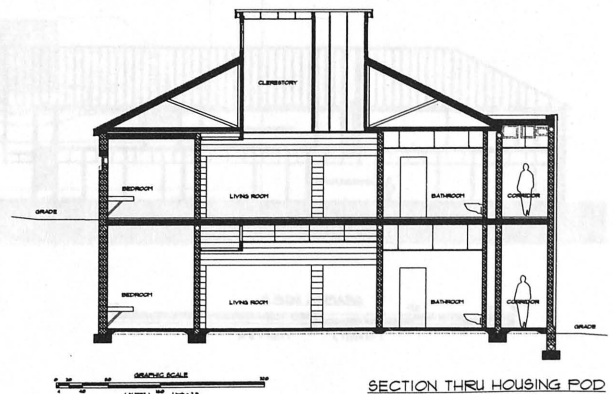




### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Youth Center presented a number of design challenges: the building had to be adaptable to the changing and emerging trends in juvenile crime; be consistent with the vernacular of the urban, residential neighborhood; fit on a restricted site; and incorporate the client's program. The plan also had to allow for construction in phases.

Several juvenile justice functions are accommodated in the facility, which allows the county to avoid sending many juveniles hundreds of miles away from their families and communities. Included are juvenile detention, residential treatment, shelter, and juvenile courts and probation. The Youth Center is one of the first facilities in the state to combine these features, and its concept has been embraced by the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, which oversees juvenile justice issues.





**OWNER**

County of Northampton

**DATA****Type of Facility**

Juvenile court, detention,  
and treatment center

**Type of Construction**

New

**Site Area**

5 acres

**Area of Building**

47,950 GSF

**Capacity**

60 beds

1 court

26,300 service population

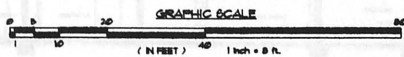
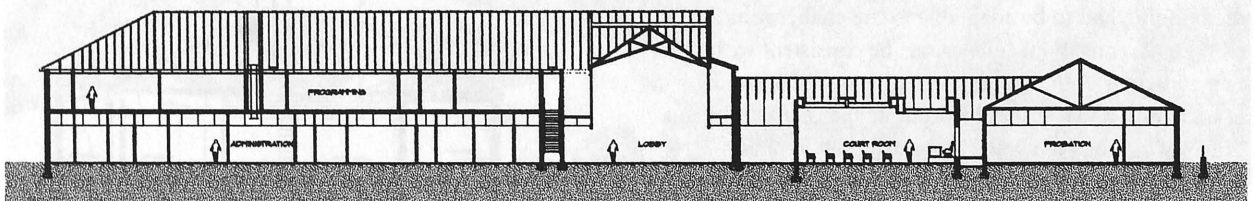
**Cost of Construction**

\$7.33 million (estimated)

**Status of Project**

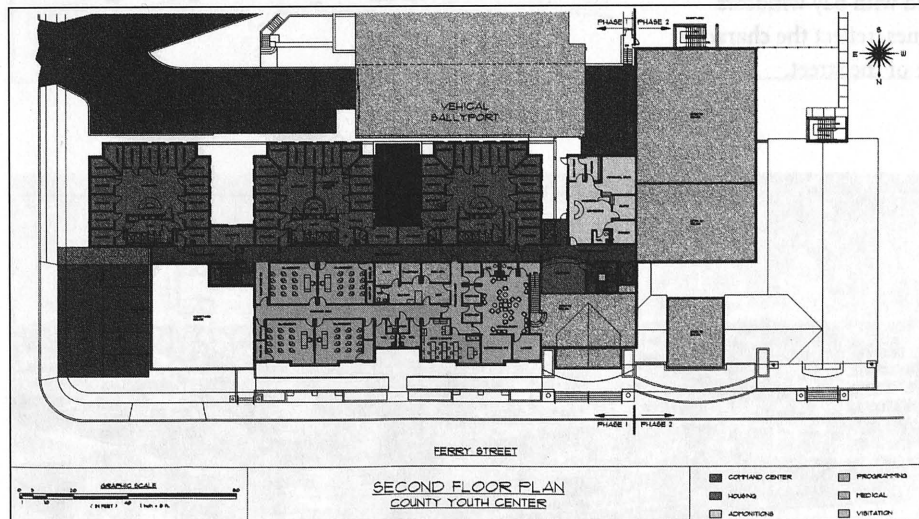
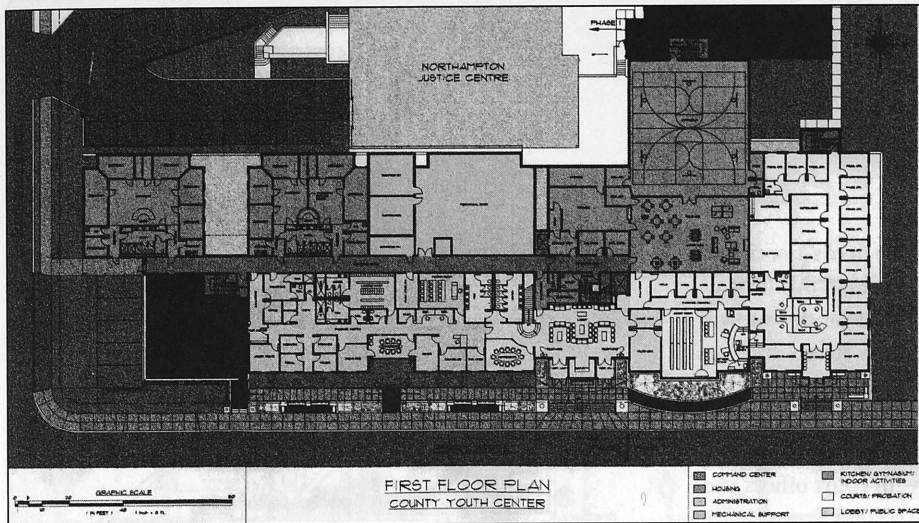
Estimated date of completion:

July 2000

**BUILDING CROSS SECTION**

provides excellent public space to meet, greet, and discuss with... and also take advantage of the sloping site to provide at-grade access for people and vehicles. The site plan is a wonderful, whether two-story or two-story. The design demonstrates the dignity and respect of the function of the courts within a downtown integration with a residential community. Strong program space is next

great quality of work... has realized that most ways either to develop... considering this street... to the site and... or... light... is small... first spatial... creating a united operation for the... of youth offenders.



## CREDITS

### Architect

USA Architects, Planners & Interior Designers, P.A.  
20 North Doughty Avenue  
Somerville, New Jersey 08876

### Structural/Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

STV Group  
Douglasville, Pennsylvania

### Civil Engineer

Keller Consulting Engineering  
Nazareth, Pennsylvania

### Juvenile Justice Consultant

National Center for Juvenile Justice  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

### Food Service Consultant

Glenn Bush & Associates  
New Tripoli, Pennsylvania

### Construction Manager

Alvin H. Butz, Inc.  
Allentown, Pennsylvania

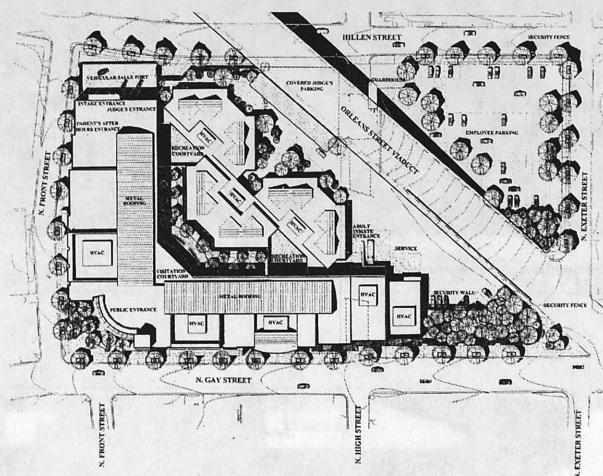
### 3-D Animator

Andrew Adornato  
Somerville, New Jersey

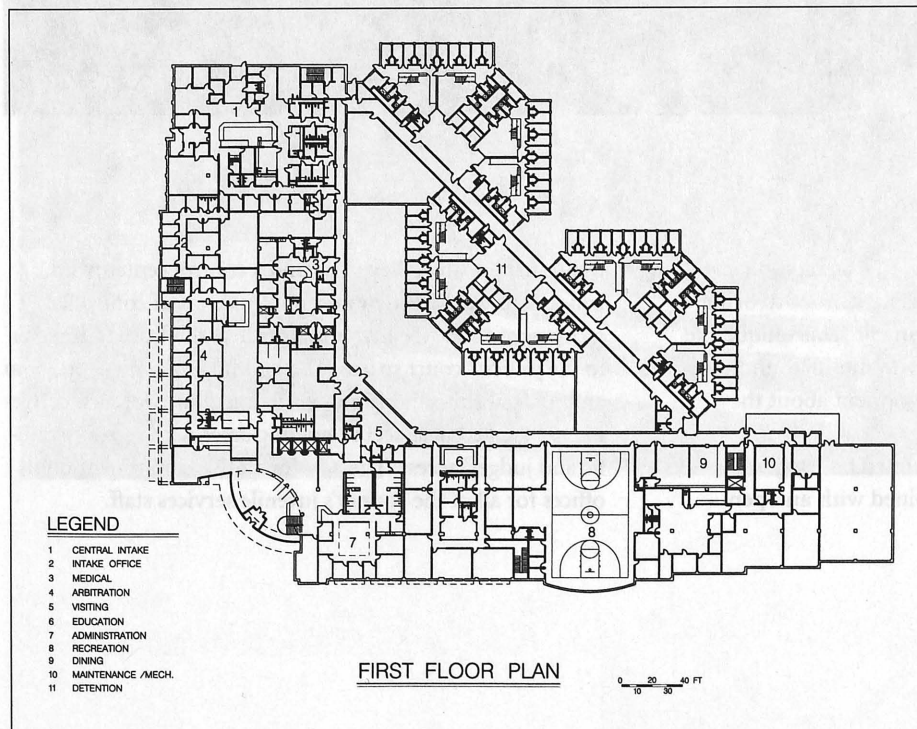
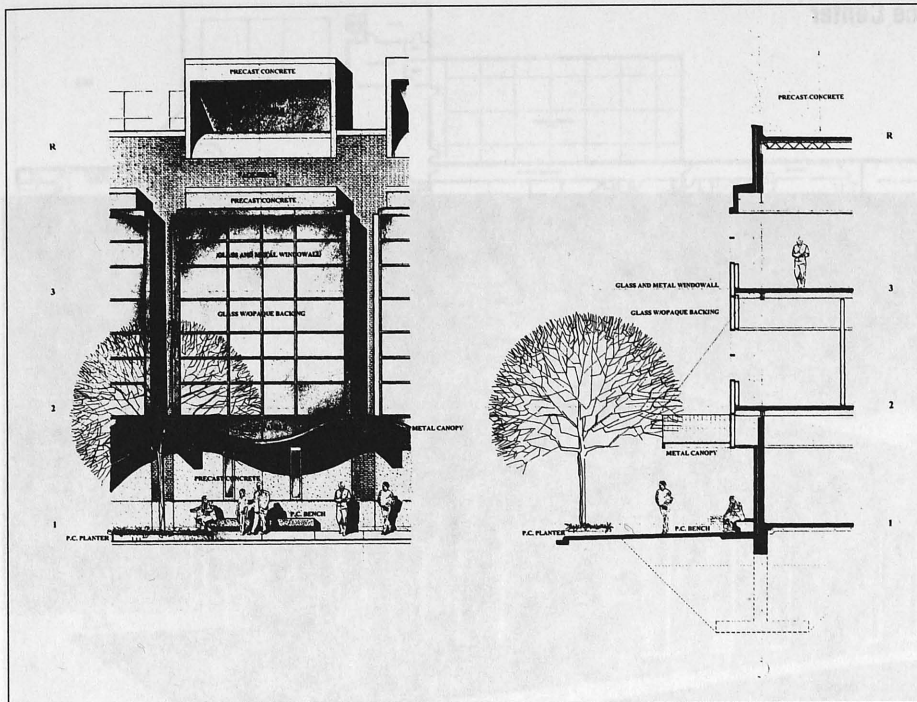
Baltimore, Maryland

The facility is designed to meet all of the needs associated with the delivery of juvenile justice services in this urban community. Situated on a prominent site near downtown, the three-story complex faces two primary streets and uses the corner, public entry to organize access to its various internal zones. The secure detention housing component is screened from public view. Detention programs and services are mostly located on the first floor, with court offices and juvenile departmental services on the second floor, and courtrooms and judicial staff on the third floor.

The building's architectural expression reflects its urban context. The brick facades, articulated with bay windows and offset at joints in the property lines, reflect the character of buildings of the area and the scale of the street.







## OWNER

State of Maryland, Department  
of General Services

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Juvenile court and detention

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

5.2 acres

### Area of Building

240,000 GSF

### Capacity

144 beds

13 courts

### Cost of Construction

\$38.5 million

### Status of Project

Estimated date of completion:

Fall 2001

## CREDITS

### Justice Architect

Rosser International, Inc.  
524 W. Peachtree Street, NW  
Atlanta, Georgia 30308-0680

### Prime Architect

RTKL Associates, Inc.  
Commerce Place, One South Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

### Structural Engineer

RESTL Designers, Inc.  
Gaithersburg, Maryland

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

RTKL Associates, Inc.  
Baltimore, Maryland

### Civil/Survey Engineer

A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc.  
Rockville, Maryland

### Security Consultant

Rosser International, Inc.  
Atlanta, Georgia

### Detention Programming Consultant

Chinn Planning Partnership  
Columbia, South Carolina

(continued on page 97)

## Jefferson County Juvenile Justice Center

Pine Bluff, Arkansas

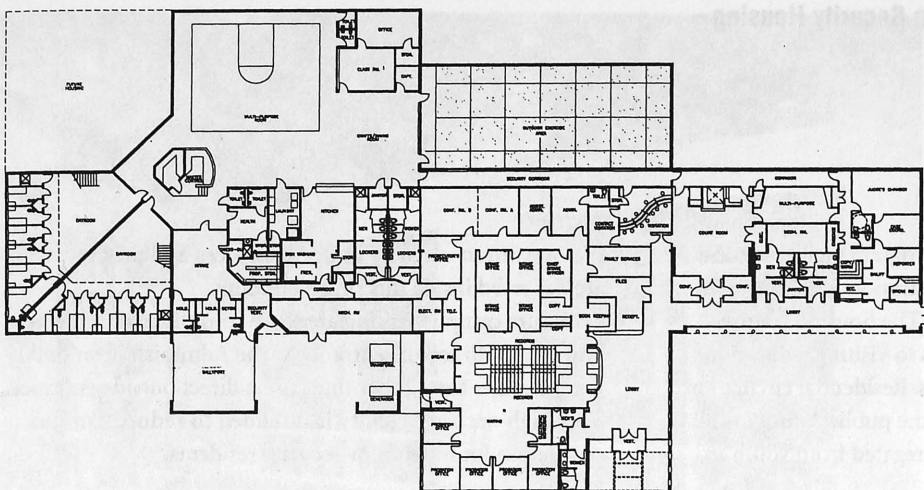


### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

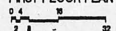
Situated on the edge of a river levee, this facility is a stepped series of buildings, each raising its roof to bring natural light into its interior environment. This unique site and roof form announce the facility to the surrounding community and create a positive statement about the department of juvenile services.

Juveniles are housed in four separated housing units, each with its own dayroom. Combined with an open

multipurpose area, they surround a control center from which staff can directly monitor all aspects of controlled movement in the facility, from intake and release to transfer to the judicial court spaces. The building has one courtroom and judicial suite and is master planned for two, each conveniently located near secure holding areas with separate public and judges' access. The administrative component holds offices for all of the county's juvenile services staff.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



## OWNER

Jefferson County, Arkansas

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Juvenile court, detention, and administration

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

5 acres

### Capacity

67 beds

1 court

85,487 service population

### Cost of Construction

\$4.3 million

### Status of Project

Completed 1998

## CREDITS

### Associate Architects

ASAI Architecture

1200 Grand Boulevard

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Reed Architectural Firm, Ltd.

417 W. Sixth

Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71611

### Structural Engineer

Engineering Consultants

Little Rock, Arkansas

### Mechanical/Electrical

#### Engineer

Pettit & Pettit Consulting

Engineers, Inc.

Little Rock, Arkansas

### Electronic Security Consultant

Latta Technical Services, Inc.

Richardson, Texas

### Food Services Consultant

R.W. Day Co.

Little Rock, Arkansas

### General Contractor

Select Constructors, Inc.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas

### Photographer

Todd Swiecichowski

Little Rock, Arkansas



## Maple Lane School—Maximum Security Housing

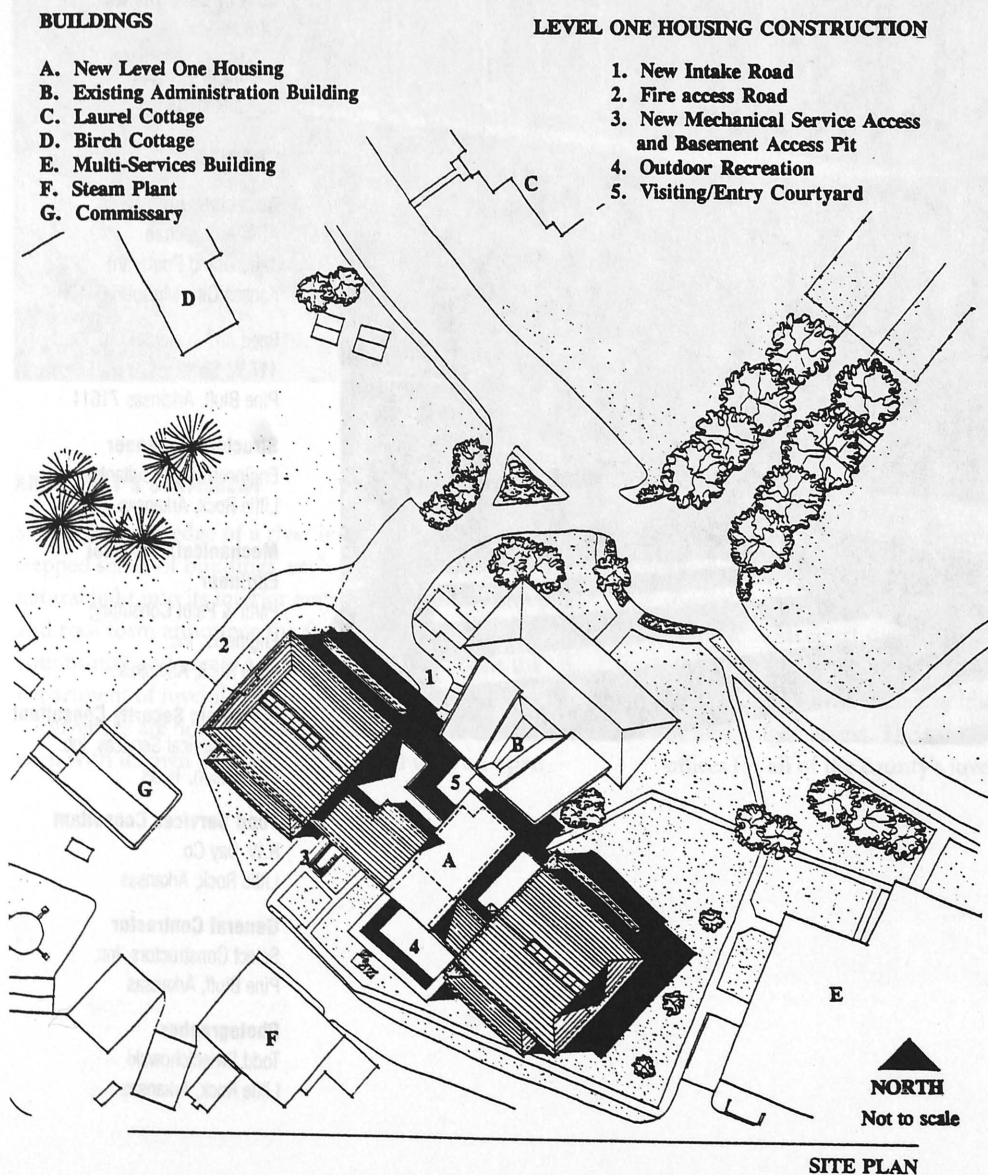
Centralia, Washington

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This autonomous residential and program facility is connected to the historic 1914 Administration building and supports its image, scale, and style. The housing features direct supervision and direct access to visiting, education, health screening, and other services. Residential circulation is separated from that of staff and the public. Youth in the intensive-management unit are segregated from youth in

the maximum-security unit. All services and programs are delivered inside this single building.

Secure campus visiting areas are consolidated in the new building, with formal entrance at the Administration building. Juveniles from other units use a direct outside entrance. This high-security facility is intended to reduce campus circulation for maximum-security residents.





#### **OWNER**

State of Washington, Department  
of Health and Social Services

#### **DATA**

##### **Type of Facility**

Juvenile correctional

##### **Type of Construction**

Addition

##### **Site Area**

1.2 acres

##### **Area of Building**

24,135 GSF

##### **Capacity**

64 beds

##### **Cost of Construction**

\$5.86 million

##### **Status of Project**

Completed January 1995

#### **CREDITS**

##### **Architect**

INTEGRUS Architecture  
720 Third Avenue, Suite 2300  
Seattle, Washington 98104

##### **Structural Engineer**

AKB Engineers, Inc.  
Bellevue, Washington

##### **Mechanical Engineer**

Wood/Harbinger, Inc.  
Bellevue, Washington

##### **Electrical Engineer**

Elcon Associates, Inc.  
Seattle, Washington

##### **Civil Engineer**

RoseWater Engineering, Inc.  
Seattle, Washington

##### **Security Electronics**

**Consultant**  
MW Consulting Engineers  
Spokane, Washington

##### **Cost Estimator**

The Robinson Company  
Seattle, Washington

##### **General Contractor**

Schweisow Construction, Inc.  
Centralia, Washington

(continued on page 97)



## Northeast Nebraska Juvenile Services Center

Madison, Nebraska

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

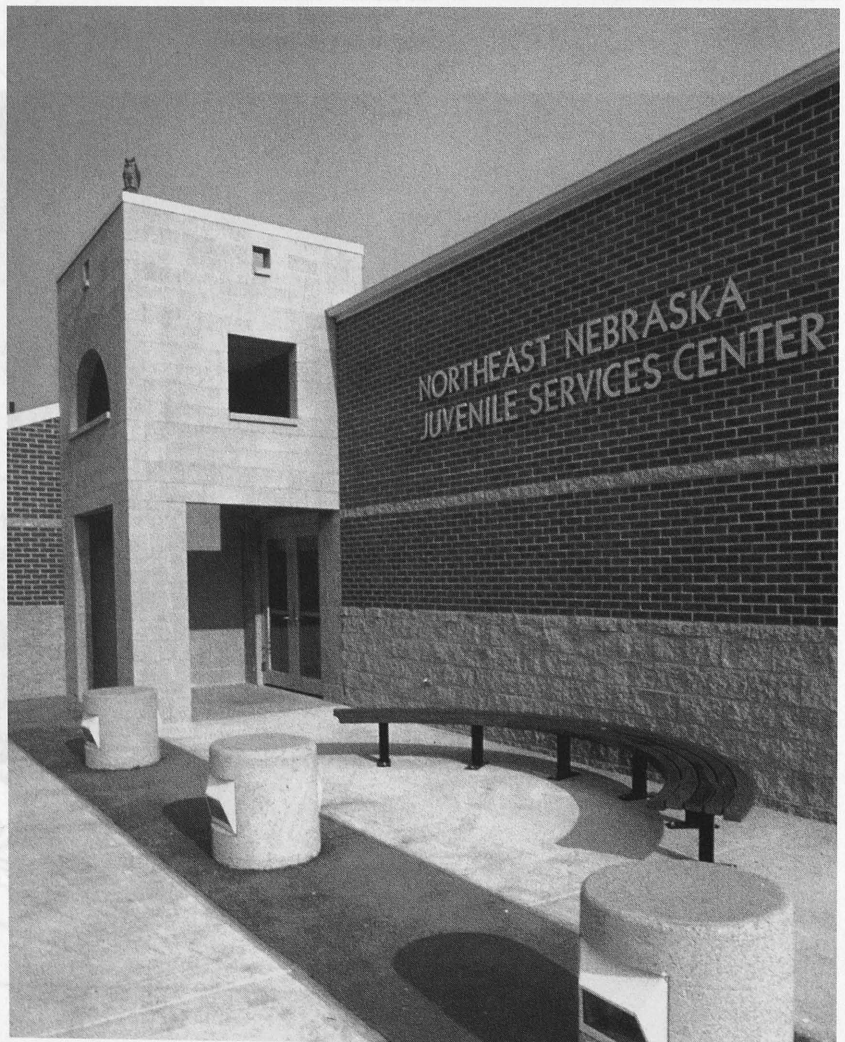
The design process for the Northeast Nebraska Juvenile Services Center—the state's first regional juvenile detention facility to combine staff-secure and secure-detention beds in a single facility—required cooperation among 13 user counties. The facility provides 18 beds of secure housing and 16 beds of staff-secure housing; it can accommodate expansion to 60 beds. Also incorporated are program areas for educational, recreation, and support services.

The secure housing is divided into two nine-bed pods, each with seven single-occupancy rooms and one double-occupancy room. Sub-dayroom areas that enclose two

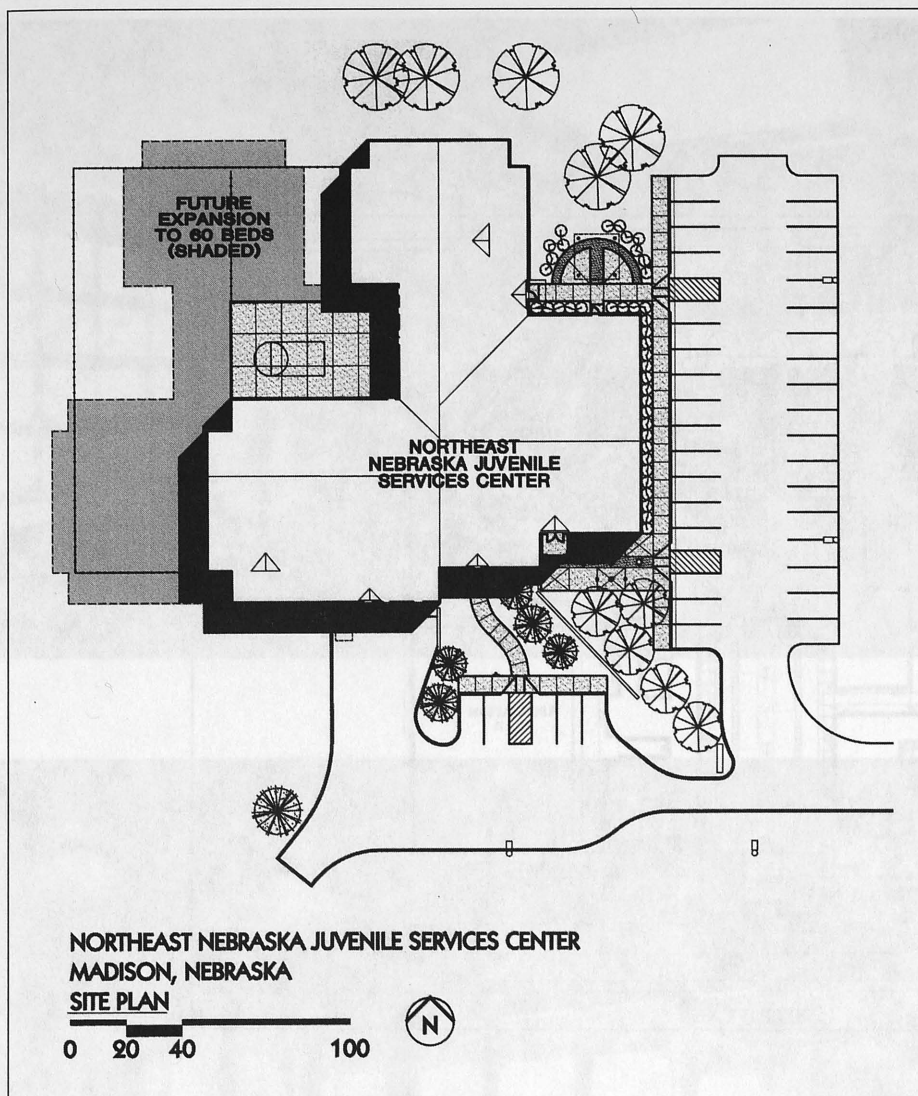
of the seven single-occupancy rooms in each pod provide an additional level of risk/behavior-based segregation when needed. The dayroom space in each pod is used for dining, passive recreation, and some educational programs.

The staff-secure housing combines eight dormitory-style double-occupancy rooms with a common dining, recreation, and program space, laundry/work room, and restrooms/showers.

Shared program areas include a medical exam/treatment area, multipurpose/indoor recreation room, outdoor recreation space, computer laboratory/classroom and a library.







## OWNER

Northeast Nebraska Juvenile  
Services, Inc.

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Juvenile correctional/staff secure

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

6.5 acres

### Area of Building

15,800 GSF

### Capacity

34 beds (master plan capacity:  
60 beds)

### Cost of Construction

\$2.3 million

### Status of Project

Completed 1998

## CREDITS

### Architect

Carlson West Povondra Architects  
5060 Dodge Street  
Omaha, Nebraska 68132

### Structural Engineer

Thompson Dreesen & Dörner  
Omaha, Nebraska

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

M.E. Group, Inc.  
Lincoln, Nebraska

### Food Services Planning and Design Consultant

Roger Kruse & Associates  
Omaha, Nebraska

### Juvenile Detention

### Programming Consultant

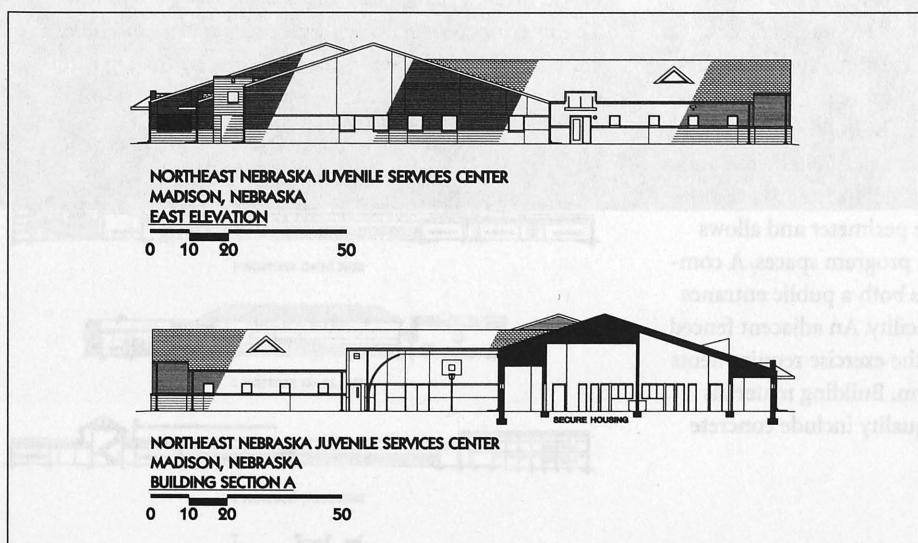
Voorhis Associates  
LaFayette, Colorado

### General Contractor

The Bruce Corporation  
Lincoln, Nebraska

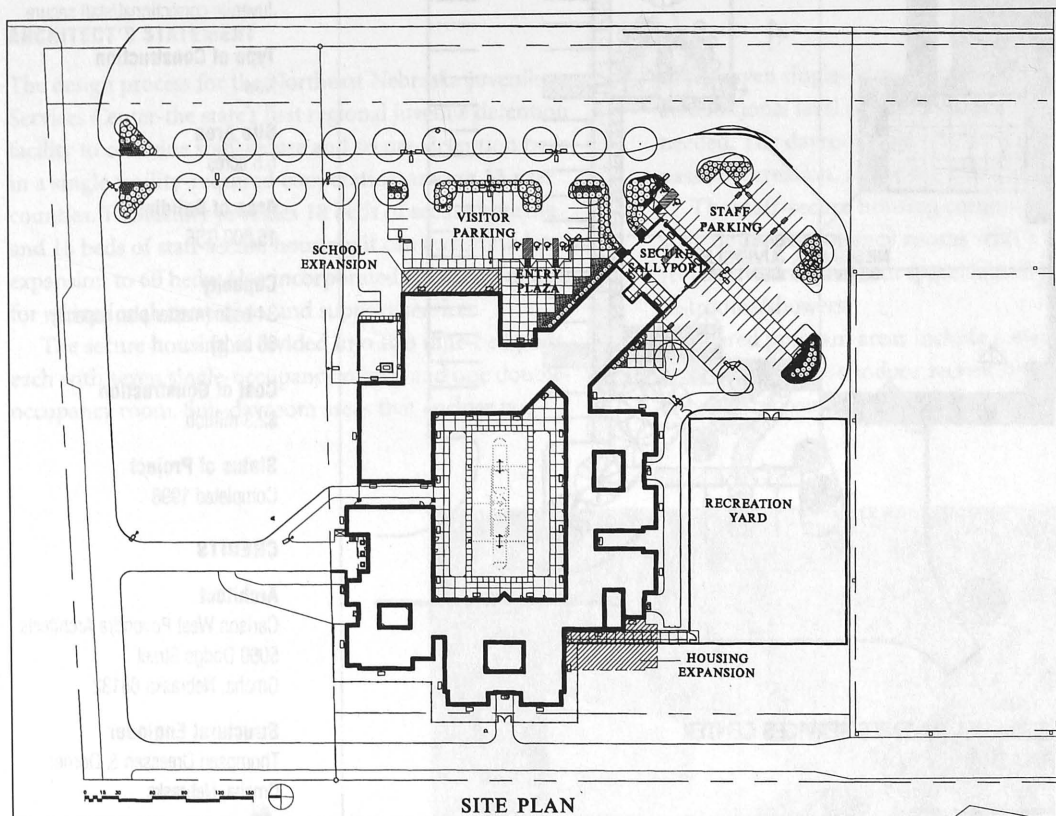
### Photographer

Kessler Photography  
Omaha, Nebraska



## Platte Valley Youth Services Center

Weld County, Colorado



SITE PLAN

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This mixed detention and correctional facility was developed for the Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections. The current 120-bed facility can be expanded to accommodate 20 more beds and corresponding additional classroom space. The building is designed around a large central courtyard with a perimeter circulation corridor connecting double-level residential pods with program spaces. This provides a secure perimeter and allows abundant natural light to reach the program spaces. A combined library and hearing room has both a public entrance and an entrance from within the facility. An adjacent fenced recreation yard provides space for the exercise requirements for youth who will be held long term. Building materials that balance durability and living quality include concrete

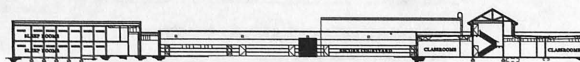
block, brick, gypsum board walls, and metal windows. The interior color scheme of greens, purples, and blues enhance the "soft" environment desired by the Division of Youth Corrections.



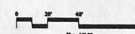
BUILDING SECTION 1



BUILDING SECTION 2



BUILDING SECTION 3





## OWNER

State of Colorado Department  
of Human Services,  
Division of Youth Corrections

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Juvenile detention and correctional

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

10.6 acres

### Area of Building

69,850 GSF

### Capacity

120 beds (master plan capacity:  
140 beds)

### Cost of Construction

\$8.83 million

### Status of Project

Completed August 1997

## CREDITS

### Architect

RNL Design  
1515 Arapahoe Street, Tower 3,  
Suite 700  
Denver, Colorado 80202

### Associate Architect

Harold Massop Associates  
Architects  
3955 E. Exposition Avenue,  
Suite 314  
Denver, Colorado 80209

### Structural/Civil Engineer

S.A. Miro, Inc.  
Denver, Colorado

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

M-E Engineers, Inc.  
Denver, Colorado

### Juvenile Justice

### Programming Consultants

Michael J. McMillan, AIA  
Champaign, Illinois

Patrick Sullivan Associates  
Claremont, California

(continued on page 97)



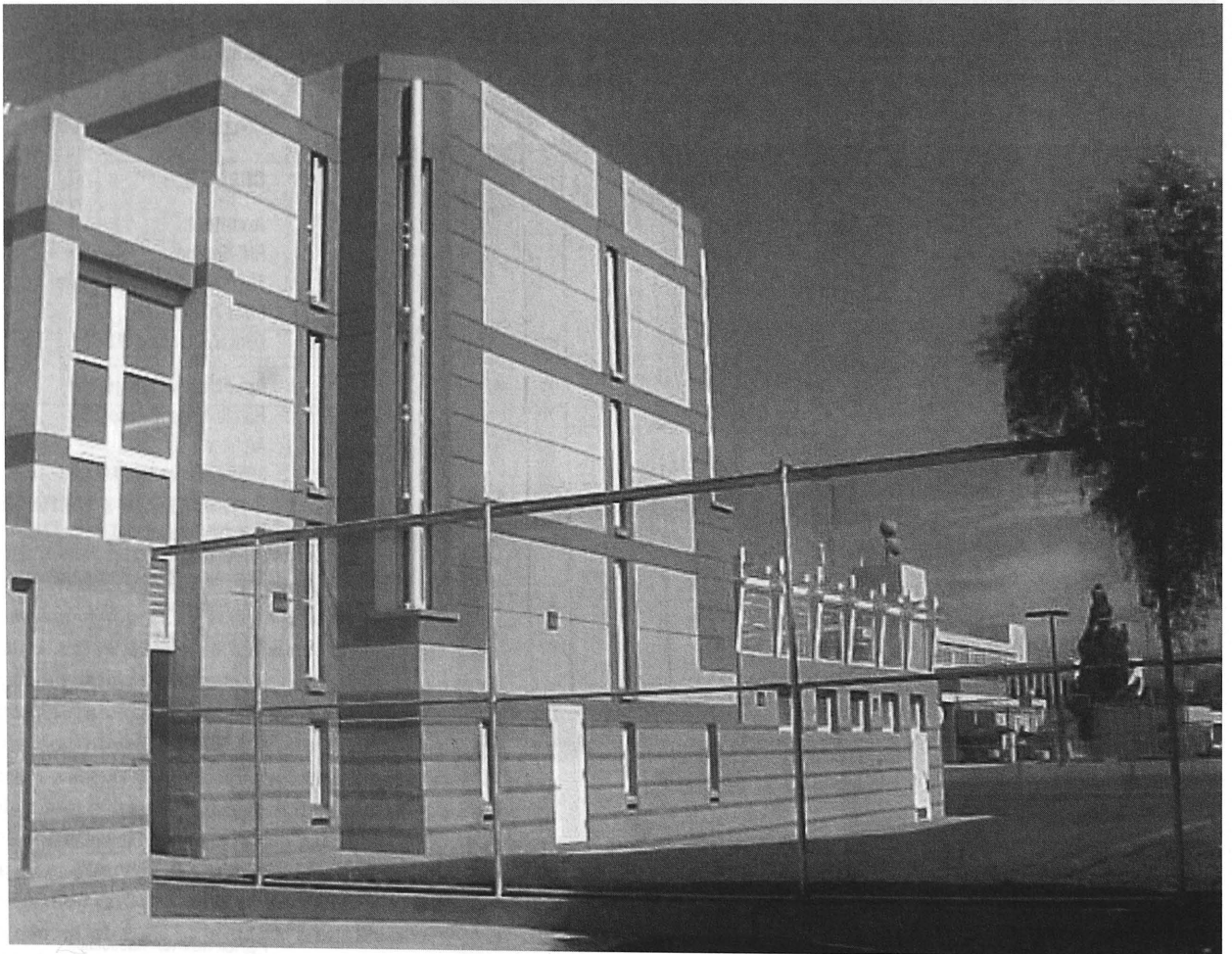


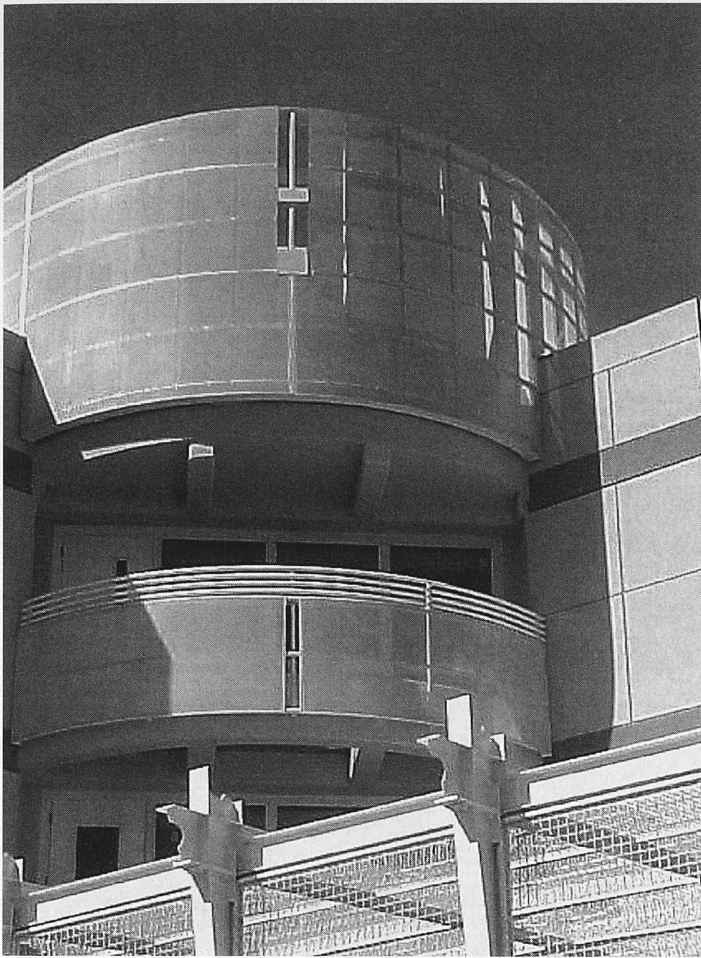
## Santa Clara County Juvenile Hall

San Jose, California

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This highly visible, 180-bed facility replaces the housing portion of the existing juvenile hall and provides a new design for the juvenile courts. Six split-level housing units of 30 beds each are arranged on two stories along a central corridor. Each housing unit has adjacent outdoor recreation areas, and three of the units have adjacent classrooms. The project required phased replacement of the existing facilities while keeping the juvenile hall and courts operating.





## OWNER

Santa Clara County

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Juvenile detention and court

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

6.4 acres

### Area of Building

60,713 GSF (includes outdoor recreation area)

### Capacity

180 beds (master plan capacity:  
373 beds)

### Cost of Construction

\$13.7 million

### Status of Project

Completed October 1998

## CREDITS

### Prime Architect

Sugimura & Associates  
2155 S. Bascom Avenue, Suite 200  
Campbell, California 95008

### Associate Design Architect

Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz  
222 Vallejo Street  
San Francisco, California 94111

### Structural Engineer

The Crosby Group  
Redwood City, California

### Mechanical Engineer

Greene Engineers  
Campbell, California

### Electrical Engineer

Jack D. Todd, Inc.  
San Jose, California

### Civil Engineer

Transmetrics  
San Jose, California

### Programming Consultant

Jay Farbstein & Associates  
San Luis Obispo, California

### Security Consultant

The Engineering Enterprise  
Alameda, California

(continued on page 97)

#### SHEET NOTES:

##### 1. WALLS LEGEND

EXISTING WALL TO REMAIN  
NEW 6" CMU WALL FULLY FINISHED  
NEW PARTITION - WALL SEALS AND  
EACH SIDE TO STRUCTURE ABOVE

##### 2. SEE GENERAL POPULATION UNIT #3 FOR TYPICAL NOTES.

2. 2'-0" MIN. VERTICAL PANELS ON EXTERIOR WALLS  
2. 2'-0" MIN. VERTICAL GRATE AT ALL LOCATIONS  
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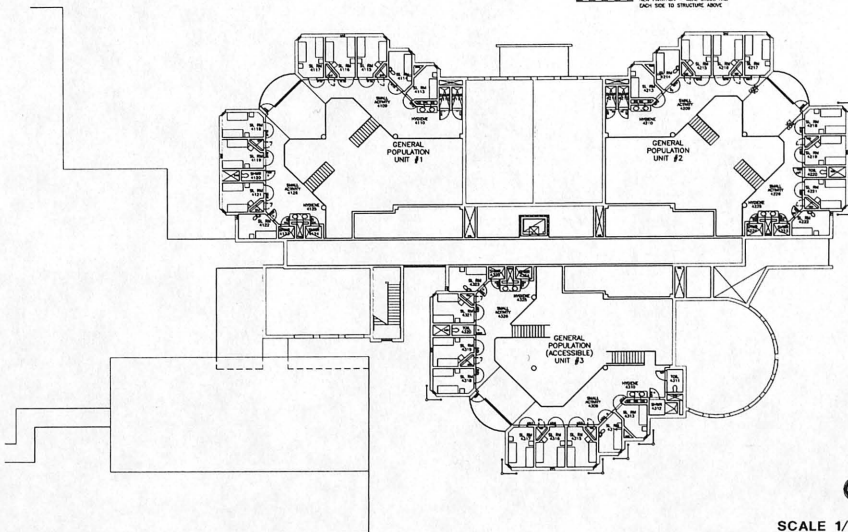
2. 2'-0" MIN. VERTICAL GRATE AT ALL LOCATIONS

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SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"









# Law Enforcement

## Ontario Provincial Police Head Quarters

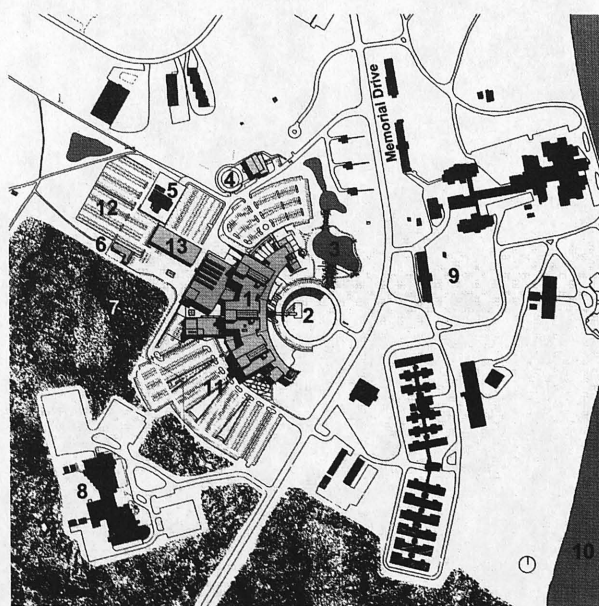
Orillia, Ontario, Canada

■ CITATION



### JURY STATEMENT

The project design presents a strong organizational theme for both the site and the building plan. The site plan is nicely segmented for public parking from the security and service areas. The public entry to the site and building is accomplished with the first-floor curved concourse connecting all the service areas with the steel-and-tension-wire canopied entry. Multiple two-story atriums along the concourse provide valued dals in the public spaces enhance the openness and integration of the building with the environs. This is a strong civic building with a great sense of site and environs.





## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Located in a rural community, this facility provides fully secure law enforcement operations and office space for the Province of Ontario. Secure building components include photography and forensic laboratories, rifle range and training facilities, a helipad and maintenance hangar, and a canine training facility. Publicly accessible spaces include a day care center, cafeteria, library, auditorium, museum, and retail shops are open to the public.

The large mass of the building is broken down into three four-story secure office blocks, relating in scale to the surrounding community. The two-story public "street"

and the clear articulation of the elements accessible to the community emphasize the strong community orientation. The public street defines the public zone and provides controlled physical and visual access to the secure zone through the atria at the heart of each secure office block. A secure corridor connects the office blocks at each level.

The site is similarly zoned, with the community arrival court defined by the curved public street. The secure vehicle yards and parking areas are located behind the building, screened from community view.





**OWNER**

Ontario Realty Corporation

**DATA****Type of Facility**

Law enforcement

**Type of Construction**

New

**Site Area**

60 acres

**Area of Building**

580,000 GSF

**Service Population**

11,411,547

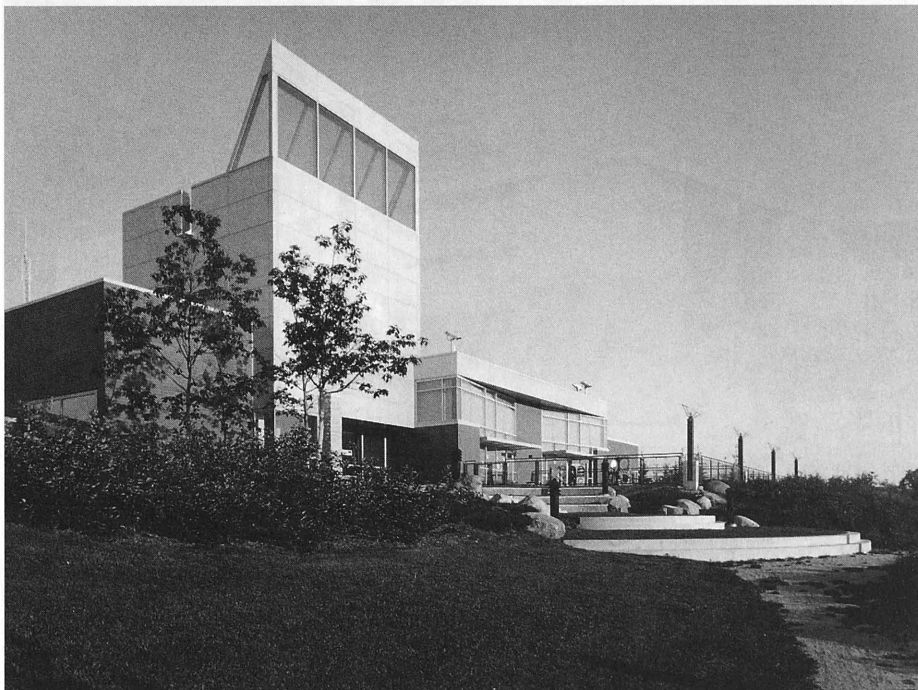
**Cost of Construction**

\$85 million (Canadian)

**Status of Project**

Completed March 1995





## CREDITS

### Architect

Dunlop Farrow Inc. Architects +  
W.M. Salter and Associates Inc.  
Architects in Joint Venture  
450 Front Street West  
Toronto, Ontario M5V 1B6

151 Ferris Lane, Suite 400  
Barrie, Ontario L4M 6C1

### Structural Engineer

Carruthers & Wallace Limited  
Toronto, Ontario

### Mechanical Engineer

Smith & Andersen Consulting  
Engineers  
Toronto, Ontario

### Electrical Engineer

Mulvey & Banani International Inc.  
Toronto, Ontario

### Interior Designer

Interior Design Collaborative Inc.  
Toronto, Ontario

### Security Consultant

Jsi Systems Engineering  
Ottawa, Ontario

### Cost Consultant

RPA Consultants Ltd.  
Toronto, Ontario

### General Contractor

PCL Constructors  
Mississauga, Ontario

### Photographer

Robert Burley  
Toronto, Ontario

## Camas Police Facility

Camas, Washington

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

A civic archway welcomes visitors to this community police facility, and a multipurpose police training room is zoned for alternative public use. The facility promotes a friendly and accessible public service image.

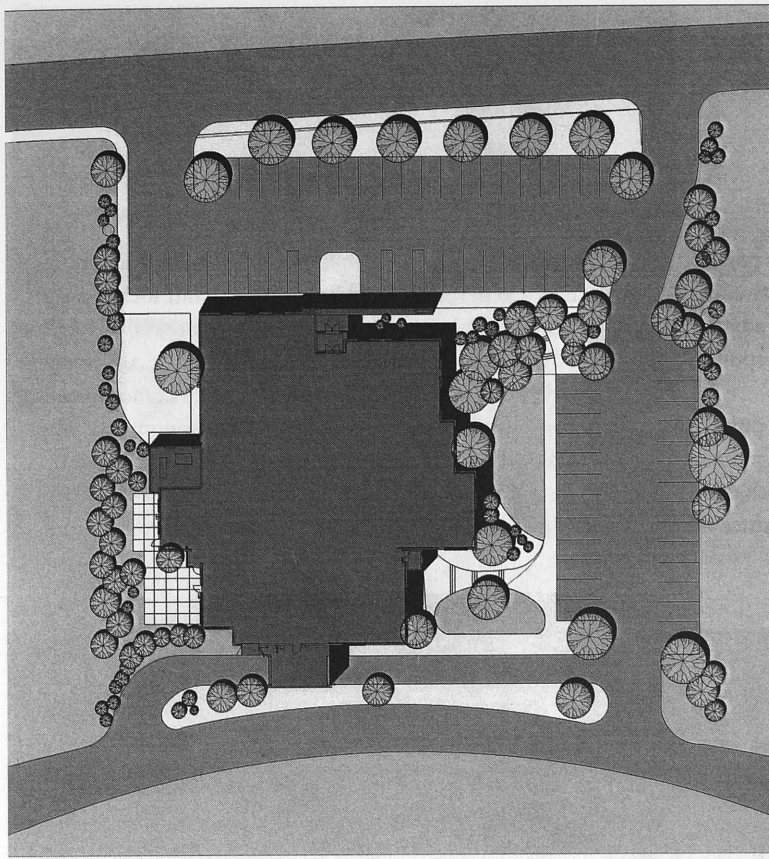
Large windows and skylights flood the interior with natural light, creating a unified feeling among the various departments. Individual office suites for patrol, investigation, and administration are distributed throughout the building.

Master planning issues for the site included providing access to two different streets for police vehicles, separating police and public parking areas, and using extensive landscaping as a tool to blend the facility with adjacent land uses.

The facility houses the entire Camas Police Department, including police administration, training, patrol, investigation, evidence storage and processing, booking, muster, vehicular sallyport, and staff wellness areas.



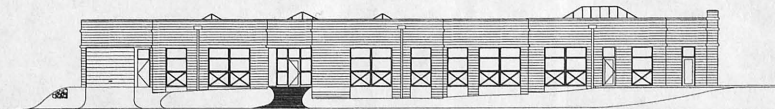




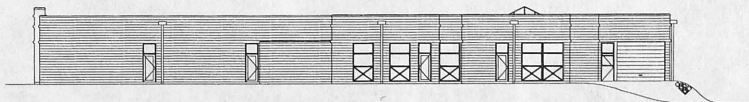
Site Plan



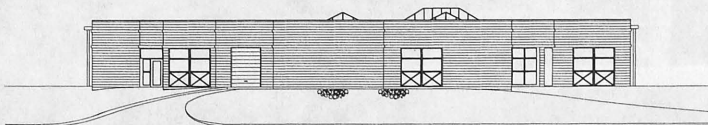
North Elevation



East Elevation



West Elevation



West Elevation

## OWNER

City of Camas

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Law enforcement

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

1.8 acres

### Area of Building

15,160 GSF

### Service Population

11,000

### Cost of Construction

\$2.3 million

### Status of Project

Completed September 1997

## CREDITS

### Architect

DLR Group

421 SW Sixth Avenue, Suite 1212

Portland, Oregon 97204

### Structural/Mechanical/

### Electrical Engineer

DLR Group

Portland, Oregon

### Environmental Consultant

AGRA

Kirkland, Washington

### Cost Estimator

C3MG

Kirkland, Washington

### Landscape Architect

North Pacific Design

Portland, Oregon

### General Contractor

Team Construction

Vancouver, Washington

### Photographer

Richard Strode

Portland, Oregon

## Elyria Police Station and Jail

Elyria, Ohio

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Goals for the station house and jail were to give the police department a positive new face, augment staff effectiveness, enhance the neighborhood, and allow access to the adjacent riverfront park. The facility is also expected to help spur private-sector investment in the city's downtown.

Through its prominent location and welcoming public spaces, the building facilitates community-oriented policing concepts and makes the police agency more approachable. Employee morale and productivity have improved since the

department moved into its new building. Staff amenities such as a generously sized break room, staff locker rooms, a physical training room, and quiet work areas that were not part of the former police station and jail are incorporated here. Self-contained records and emergency communications (911) areas allow staff to focus on work assignments. The design of the jail facilitates smooth and secure operation with a minimum of staff. The pleasant work environment facilitates ongoing training and professionalism.







## **OWNER**

City of Elyria

## **DATA**

### **Type of Facility**

Law enforcement and detention

### **Type of Construction**

New

### **Site Area**

3.6 acres

### **Area of Building**

55,000 GSF

### **Capacity**

48 beds

56,000 service population

### **Cost of Construction**

\$7.1 million

### **Status of Project**

Completed April 1998

## **CREDITS**

### **Architect**

Clark and Post Architects Inc.

6125 South Broadway

Lorain, Ohio 44053

### **Associate Design Architect**

Phillips Swager Associates

3622 North Knoxville

Peoria, Illinois 61604

### **Structural Engineer**

LKL Engineers

Toledo, Ohio

### **Mechanical/Electrical Engineer**

Denk Associates, Inc.

Cleveland, Ohio

### **Security Electronics Consultant**

Phillips Swager Associates

Peoria, Illinois

### **911 Center Planning Consultant**

Phillips Swager Associates

Peoria, Illinois

### **General Contractor**

Panzica Construction

Mayfield Village, Ohio

### **Photographer**

Mort Tucker Photography

Cleveland, Ohio



## Prairie Village Police Headquarters

Prairie Village, Kansas

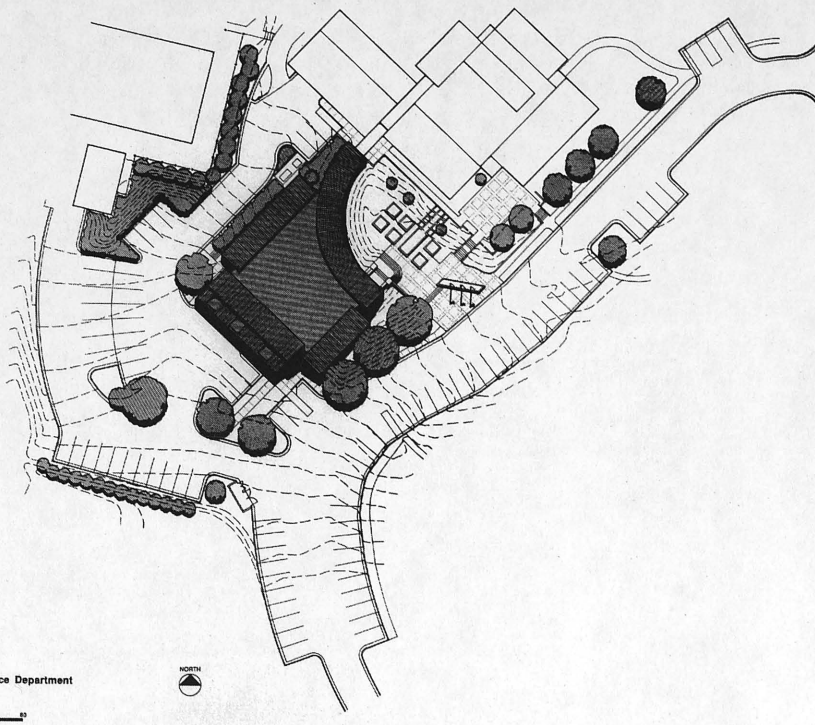


### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Designed for a small midwestern bedroom community, this two-story addition to the city hall and police headquarters blends in with the existing architecture's residential scale. The curved masonry wall, with its large expanses of glass, conveys an open and inviting, yet watchful eye to all visiting the law center. The open public counter creates a business-like yet friendly atmosphere. Dispatch is located behind security glazing adjacent to the lobby counter, allowing it

to double as the point of contact for the public after normal business hours.

The sloping topography facilitates clear separation of the facility's users—staff, public, and prisoners. Administration, dispatch, and criminal investigation are on the publicly accessible upper level, while patrol, lockers, intake, roll call and break rooms, armory, and evidence storage are on the lower level where staff can come and go with ease.



#### **OWNER**

City of Prairie Village

#### **DATA**

##### **Type of Facility**

Law enforcement

##### **Type of Construction**

Addition

##### **Site Area**

3 acres

##### **Area of Building**

16,900 GSF

##### **Service Population**

27,000

##### **Cost of Construction**

\$1.78 million

##### **Status of Project**

Completed January 1996

#### **CREDITS**

##### **Architect**

ASAI Architecture  
1200 Grand Boulevard  
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

##### **Structural Engineer**

Johnston Burkholder Associates  
Kansas City, Missouri

##### **Mechanical/Electrical Engineer**

West Davidson Reynolds  
Kansas City, Missouri

##### **Storm Drainage Design**

Larkin Associates  
Kansas City, Missouri

##### **Landscape Architect**

Ada Niedenthal  
Prairie Village, Kansas

##### **General Contractor**

DM Ward Construction Co. Inc.  
Olathe, Kansas

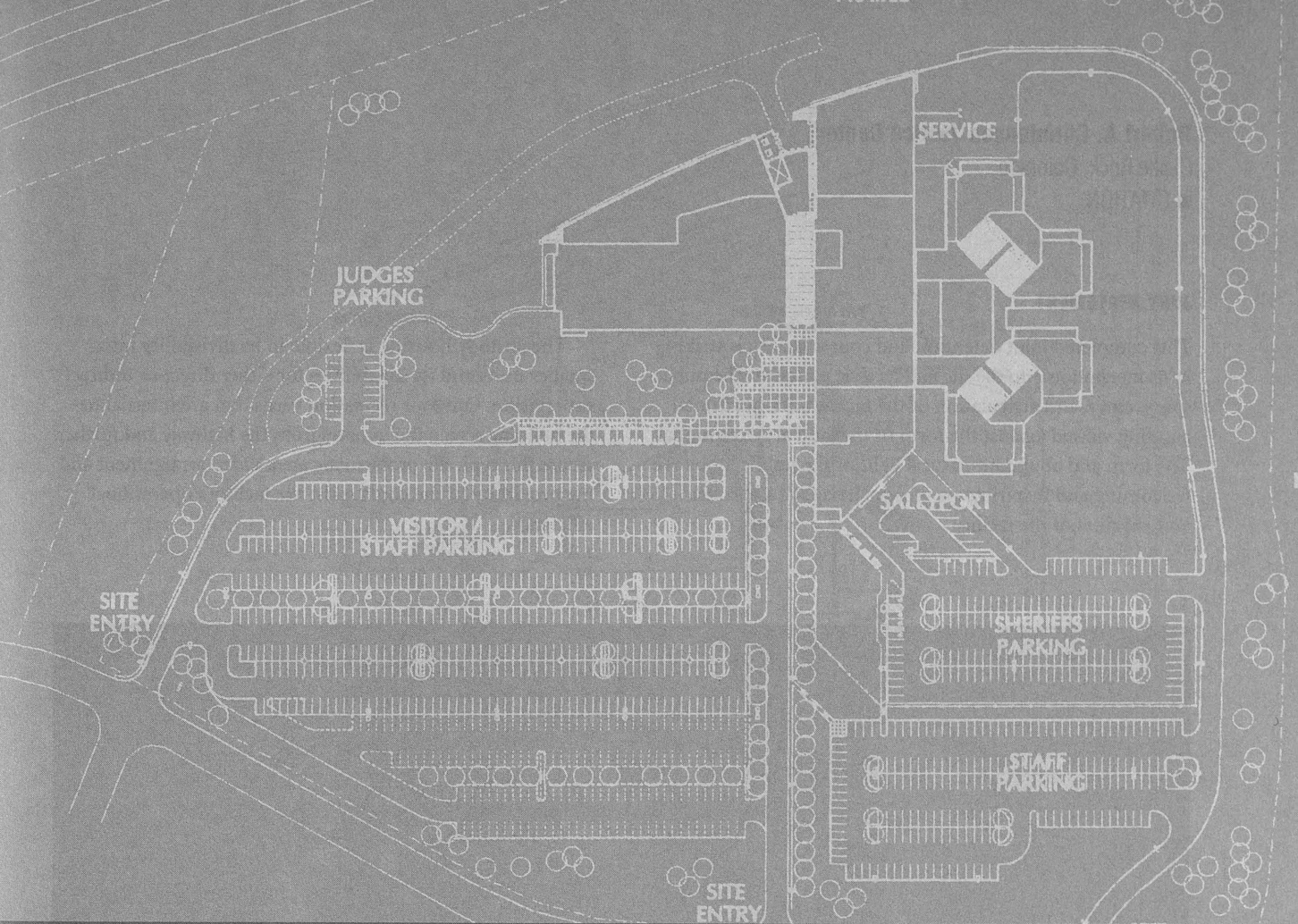
##### **Photographer**

ArchFoto  
Kansas City, Missouri









# Multiple-Use

## Robert A. Christensen Justice Center

Castle Rock, Colorado

### ■ CITATION

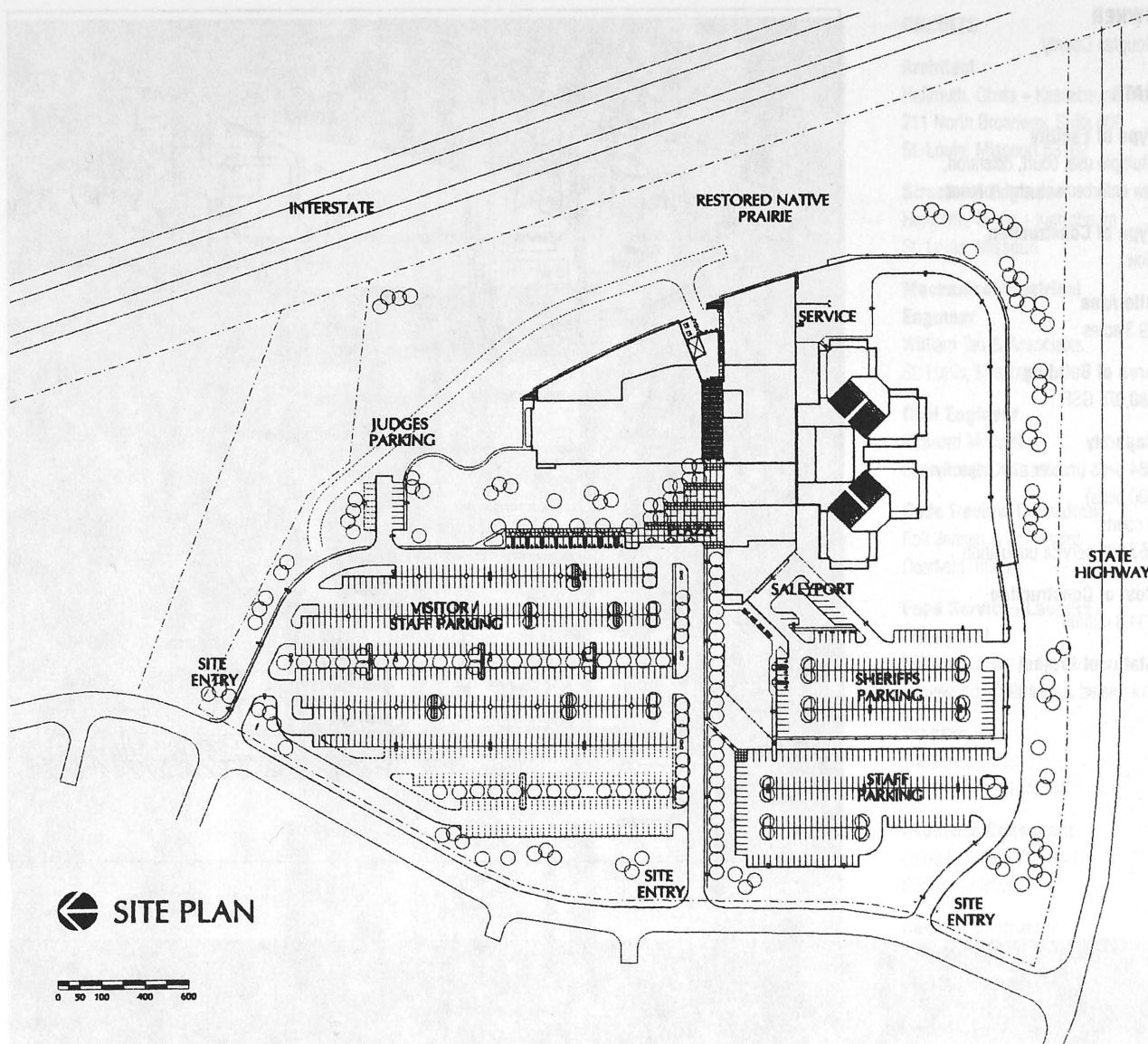
#### JURY STATEMENT

This completed joint detention and courts facility is striking in its integration into the site and its civic presence. The public space, entry, and articulation of the façade with horizontal banding viewed against the form of the land are exceptional. The form and abundant natural light of the public lobby are welcoming and inspiring—a great marriage of the courts and jail sides of the facility.

The custody housing is flexible in its divisibility into smaller units and its capabilities for either direct or indirect supervision. Outdoor recreation yards that are internal to the building screen the inmates from the highway and further secure this typically problematic area. Video arraignment and the proximity of the court assist the facility's operational efficiency.







## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new Justice Center integrates all county justice requirements within one secure facility. It combines courts, their related offices, coroner, and Sheriff's custody and non-custody functions, maximizing staff efficiency while limiting prisoner movement. Each program component can expand incrementally to meet future requirements.

The Justice Center is located on the eastern edge of the site. A naturally landscaped buffer between the building and the interstate presents an image of a building in a prairie and

a spectacular view of the Rocky Mountains beyond. The building separates and screens views of the public, sheriff's department, and service parking areas.

The exterior expression springs from the central, two-story public lobby, which contains a single security monitoring point. The east facade is low and horizontal, responding to the form of the interstate. Individual program components are grouped around the lobby and housed within the most efficient construction for their individual requirements.



**OWNER**

Douglas County

**DATA****Type of Facility**

Multiple use: court, detention, law enforcement, and coroner

**Type of Construction**

New

**Site Area**

29.3 acres

**Area of Building**

280,076 GSF

**Capacity**

284 beds (master plan capacity:

600 beds)

8 courts

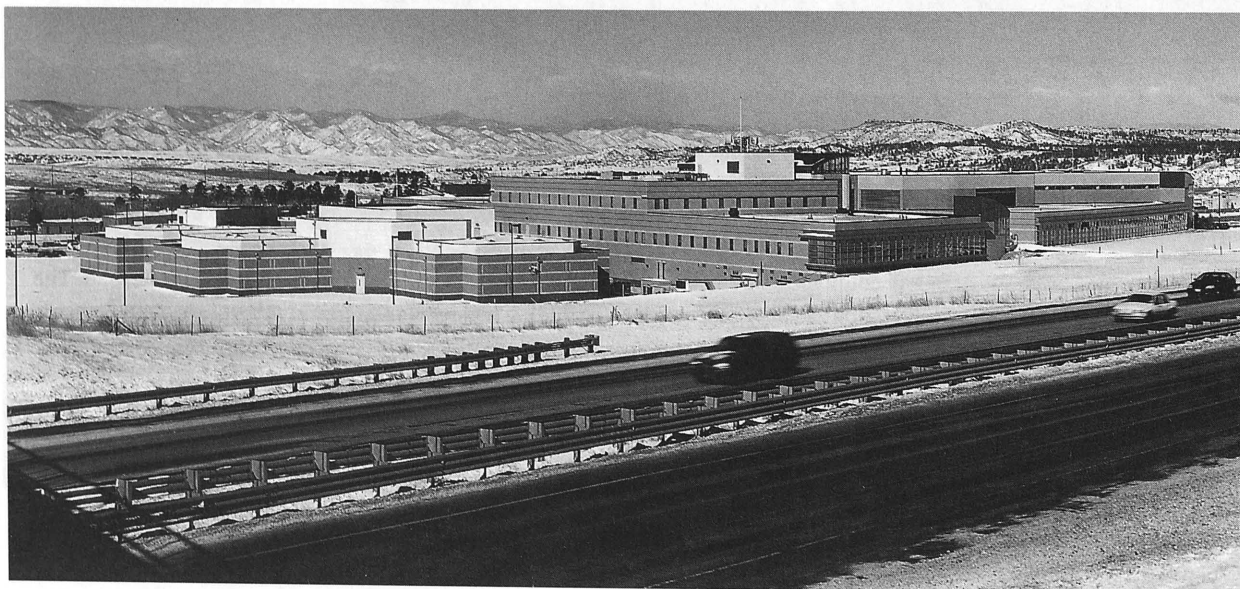
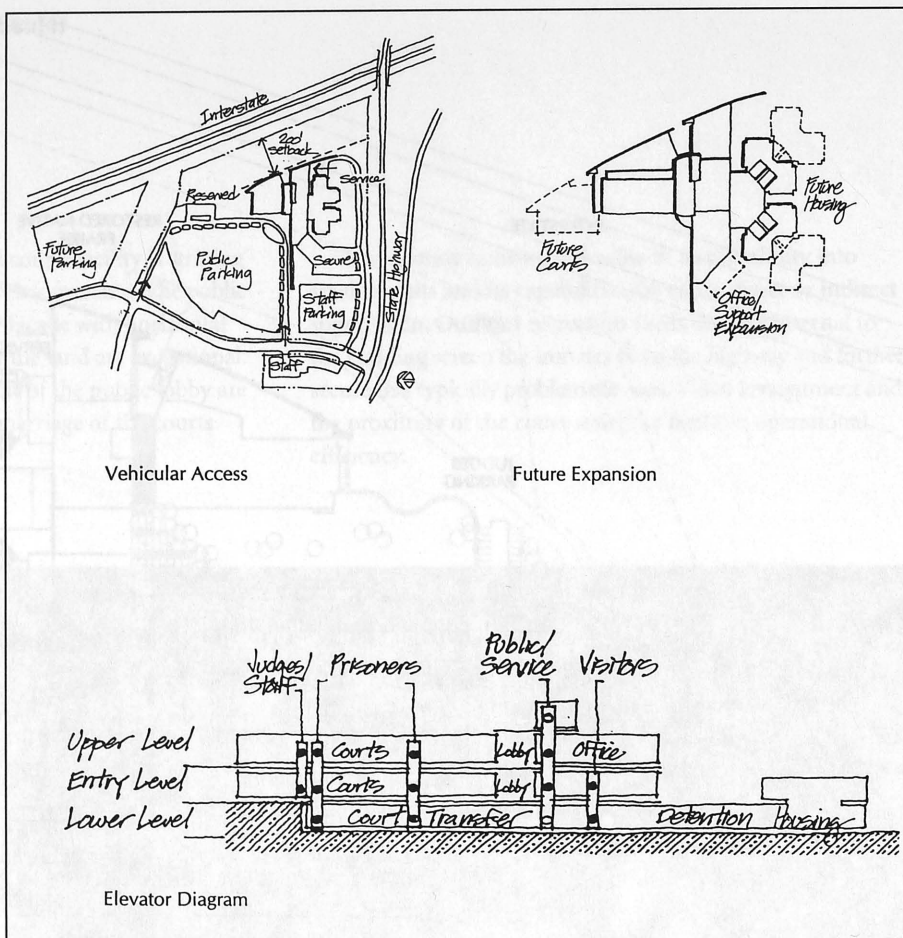
157,000 service population

**Cost of Construction**

\$34.8 million

**Status of Project**

Completed June 1998





## CREDITS

### Architect

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum, Inc.  
211 North Broadway, Suite 600  
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

### Structural Engineer

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum  
St. Louis, Missouri

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

William Tao & Associates  
St. Louis, Missouri

### Civil Engineer

Kirkham Michael  
Englewood, Colorado

### Code Review Consultant

Rolf Jensen & Associates  
Deerfield, Illinois

### Food Services/Laundry Consultant

William Caruso & Associates  
Englewood, Colorado

### Programmer

The Omni Group  
Los Angeles, California

### Acoustics Consultant

David L. Adams Associates  
Denver, Colorado

### General Contractor

PCL Construction Services, Inc.  
Denver, Colorado

### Photographer

Timothy Hursley  
Little Rock, Arkansas

## Atlantic City Clayton G. Graham Public Safety Building

Atlantic City, New Jersey



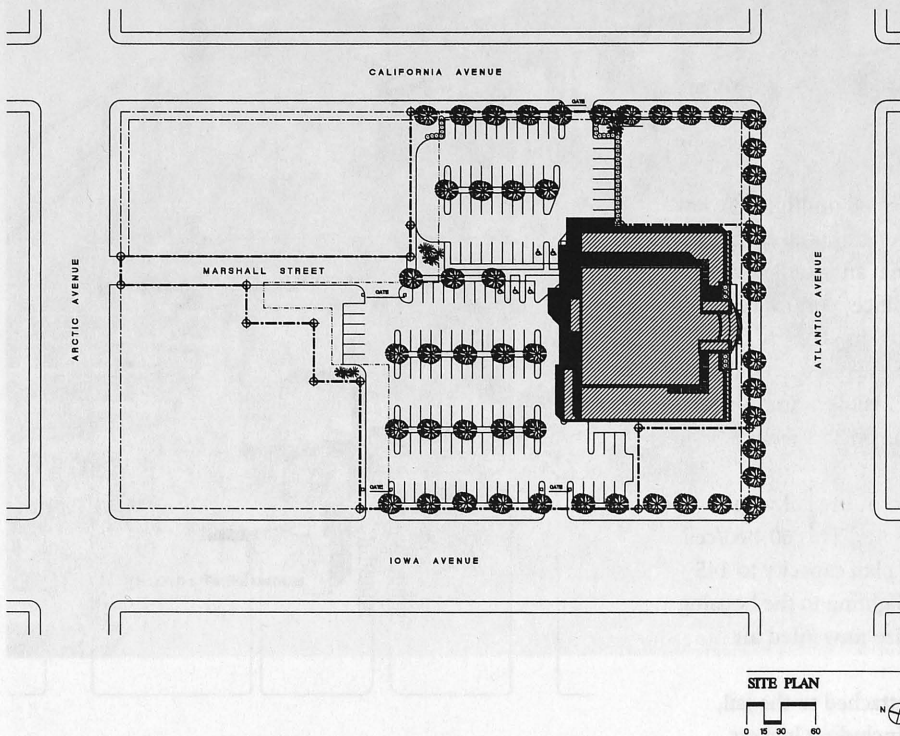
### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The facility addresses the separate needs of court and police functions by using a series of primary and secondary lobbies. The initial public lobby soars to greet the public and then separates the traffic flow toward two secondary lobby systems that feed into both the courts and police lobbies. These lobbies are smaller and more intimate to reflect the use and typology of each. The materials used in each evoke a comfortable and confident environment free from the difficulties of the street.

Once behind the last in the series of lobbies, the public can only progress as far as the window systems or court room. The courts are neatly nestled in the center of the facility while the police administration and emergency management systems are housed within the top portions of the facility overlooking the city from beneath their figurative eyebrows.



**PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING**



**OWNERS**

City of Atlantic City  
Atlantic County Improvement  
Authority

**DATA**

**Type of Facility**

Multiple use: court, detention,  
juvenile, and law enforcement

**Type of Construction**

New

**Site Area**

2.2 acres

**Area of Building**

68,000 GSF

**Capacity**

15 beds  
2 courts  
50,000 service population

**Cost of Construction**

\$10.2 million

**Status of Project**

Completed January 1998

**CREDITS**

**Architect**

L. Robert Kimball & Associates  
21 West Washington Street  
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

**Associate Architect**

Sykes O'Connor Salerno Hazeveh  
1020 Atlantic Avenue, Suite 200  
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401

**Structural Engineer**

Leroy Callender, PE  
New York, New York

**Mechanical/Electrical  
Engineer**

L. Robert Kimball & Associates  
West Chester, Pennsylvania

**Civil Engineer**

Arthur W. Ponzio Associates  
Atlantic City, New Jersey

**Landscape Architect**

Forrest Associates  
Atlantic City, New Jersey

**Contractor**

T.N. Ward Company, Builders  
Ardmore, Pennsylvania

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## Forest County Law Enforcement Center

Crandon, Wisconsin

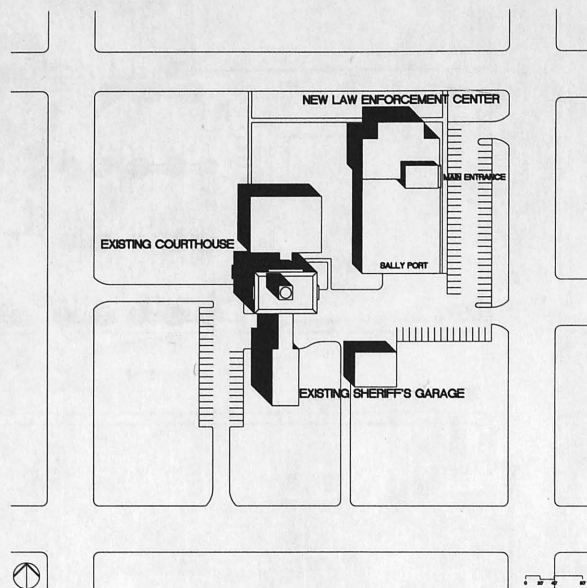
### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The primary design objective for this small multiple-use law enforcement facility was to maximize operational efficiency and safety while minimizing operational and staffing costs.

At the center of the jail plan is an officer control center which functions as master control, housing control, and after-hours reception desk. Because of the podular design, all principal inmate areas are directly visible from this elevated control center. Work release dormitory areas are monitored by camera.

It is anticipated that any expansion of the jail would take place at the south end of the complex. This 60-bed/cell addition would bring the total master plan capacity to 145 beds. Clerestory windows provide daylighting to the housing area (cells and dayroom) and minimize unwanted air infiltration around cell windows.

The Sheriff's Department offices, attached to the jail, allow for shared staff-support areas, including lockers and conference rooms.





#### OWNER

Forest County

#### DATA

##### Type of Facility

Multiple use: detention and law enforcement

##### Type of Construction

New

##### Site Area

1.53 acres

##### Area of Building

28,307 GSF

##### Capacity

85 beds (master plan capacity:  
145 beds)

##### Cost of Construction

\$3.69 million

##### Status of Project

Completed June 1997

#### CREDITS

##### Architect

Venture Architects  
205 West Highland Avenue  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

##### Structural/Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

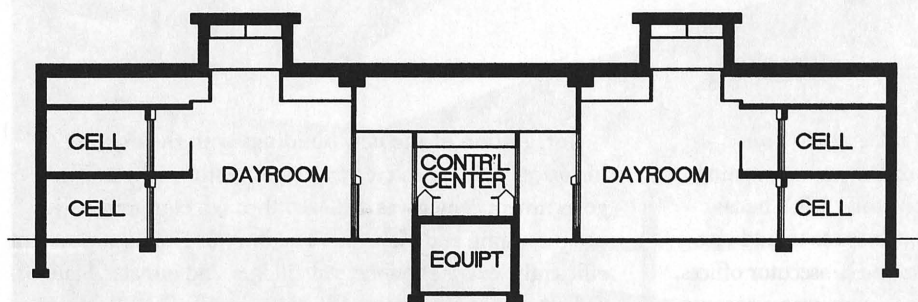
Harwood Engineering Consultants  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

##### General Contractor

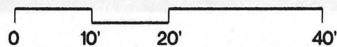
Miron Construction, Inc.  
Menasha, Wisconsin

##### Photographer

JJ Images  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin



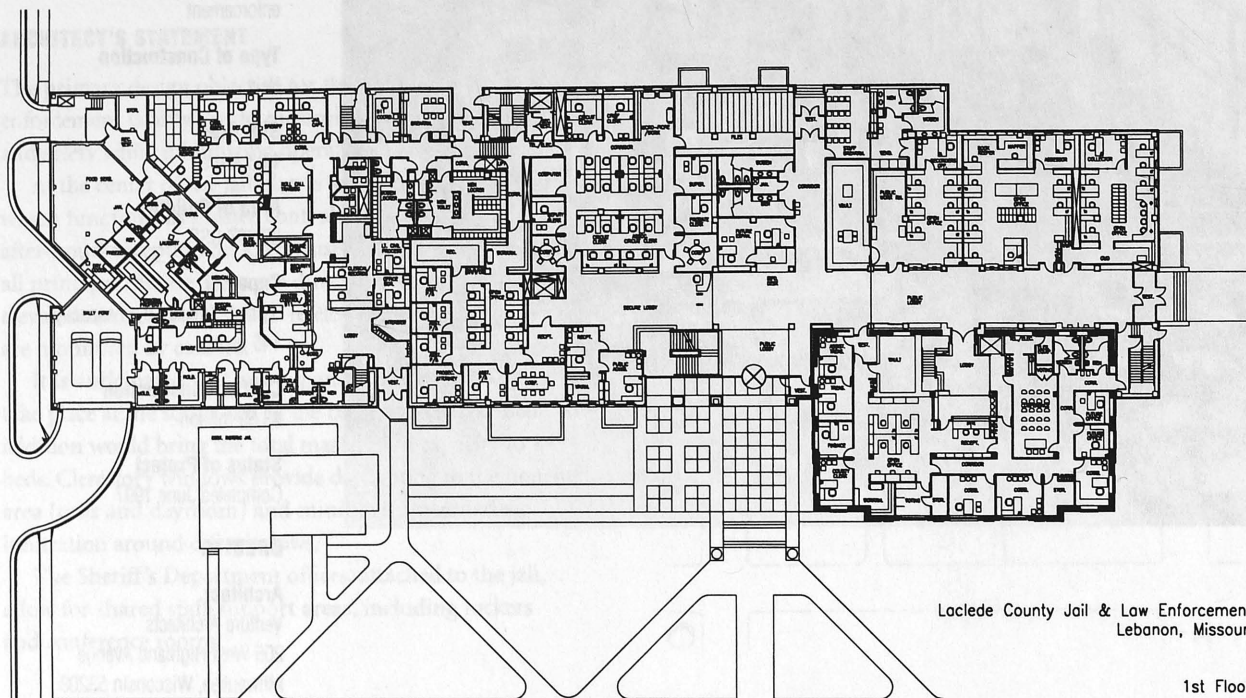
BUILDING SECTION THROUGH INMATE HOUSING





## Laclede County Government Center

Lebanon, Missouri



Laclede County Jail & Law Enforcement  
Lebanon, Missouri

1st Floor

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This new county government center integrates on one site a new justice and detention/law center and an existing three-story county courthouse and historic jail. The law center contains three courtrooms (with space to add one more), judge's chambers, circuit clerks and prosecutor offices, and juvenile services facilities. The detention center accommodates jail support services and sheriff's offices on the ground floor, while the upper floor accommodates housing, programs, and visitation. Spaces for county offices and a public hearing room are included in the existing 1920s renovated historic courthouse.

Integration of the new buildings with the existing historical facilities to create a single, aesthetically unified government center was achieved through comprehensive programming and planning. The interior circulation system efficiently separates public, staff, judges, and inmates. State-of-the-art courtroom design integrates audiovisual electronics. The design of the detention center allows for visual supervision of secure areas with minimum staffing.



## OWNER

Laclede County

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Multiple use: court, jail, sheriff's office, county administration

### Type of Construction

New, addition, and renovation

### Site Area

1 acre

### Area of Building

93,100 GSF

### Capacity

48 beds (master plan capacity:

210 beds)

3 courts (master plan capacity:

4 courts)

29,000 service population

### Cost of Construction

\$10.8 million

### Status of Project

Completed January 1999

## CREDITS

### Architect

ASAI Architecture

1200 Grand Boulevard

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

### Structural Engineer

Kerr Conrad Graham Assoc. Inc.

Overland Park, Kansas

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

W.L. Cassell & Assoc.

Kansas City, Missouri

### Security Consultant

Latta Technical Services

Richardson, Texas

### Food Services Consultant

Santee Becker Associates

Mission, Kansas

### Acoustical Consultant

Acoustical Design Group Inc.

Mission, Kansas

### General Contractor

DeWitt & Associates

Springfield, Missouri

### Photographer

ArchFoto

Kansas City, Missouri

**Minnesota Judicial Center**  
Saint Paul, Minnesota



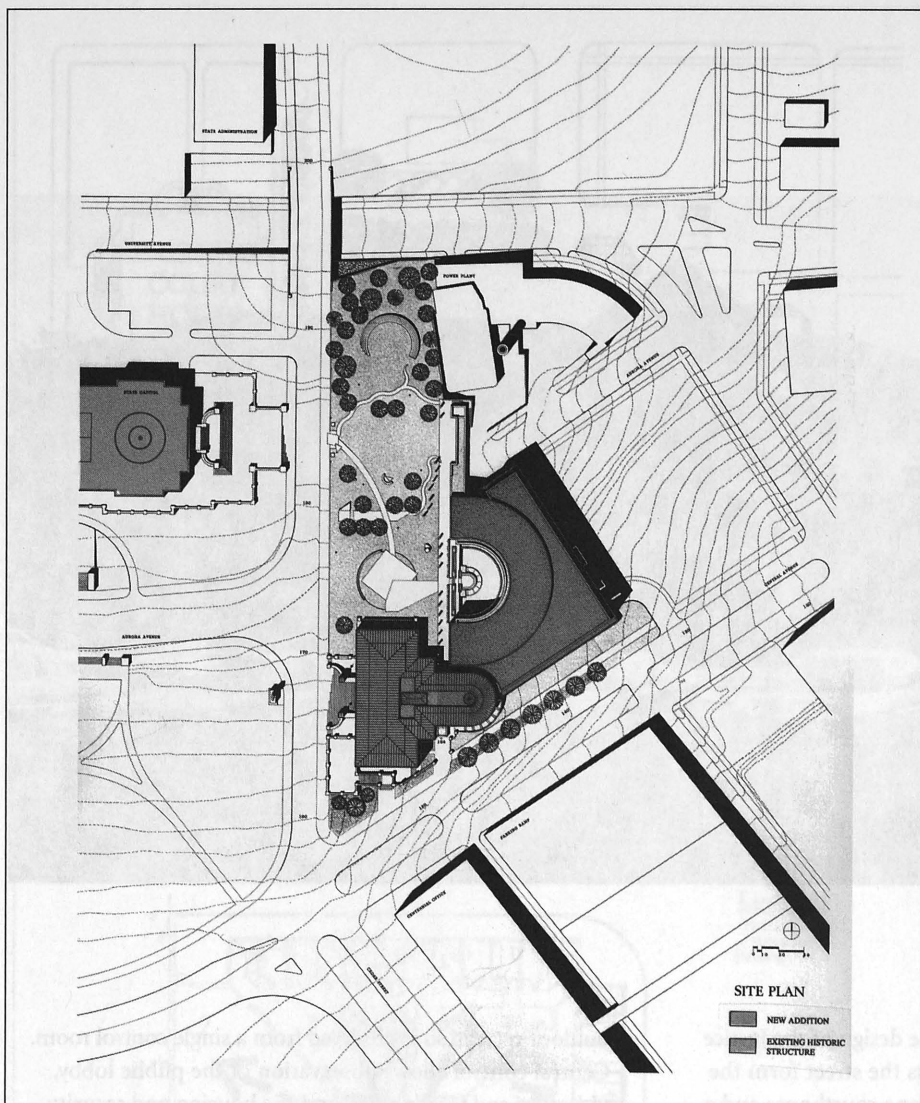
**ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT**

This renovation and restoration is the second phase of a new state judicial center. One of the key challenges of the original design competition program was to appropriately "fit" the required expansion to the existing neoclassical Minnesota Historical Society Building. In renovating the building, new technology also had to be carefully integrated.

The renovated 1915 historic building serves as the ceremonial entrance to the Judicial Center. The existing self-supported library stacks, rising four stories in the center of

the building, were removed, and the central stairway was reconfigured to create the new public grand hall. A new grand stairway was designed, reusing the original stairway's handrails and matching the existing stonework and material. A major new skylight over the stairway is the location of a glass sculpture entitled "Falling Water." Repair to the beautifully articulated plaster ceiling and walls retained the original finishes wherever possible.





## OWNER

State of Minnesota

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Multiple use: court, office, and conference

### Type of Construction

Renovation

### Site Area

1.2 acres

### Area of Building

66,600 GSF

### Number of courts

2

### Cost of Construction

\$10.61 million

### Status of Project

Completed December 1994

## CREDITS

### Architect

The Leonard Parker Associates, Architects, Inc.  
430 Oak Grove, Suite 300  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403

### Structural Engineer

Bakke Kopp Ballou & McFarlin  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

Ericksen Ellison & Associates, Inc.  
St. Paul, Minnesota

### Courts Consultant

Space Management Consultants, Inc.  
Beverly Hills, California

### Interior Designers

Mark Vosbeek Design  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

### Electronic Media Consultant

Electronic Interiors  
St. Paul, Minnesota

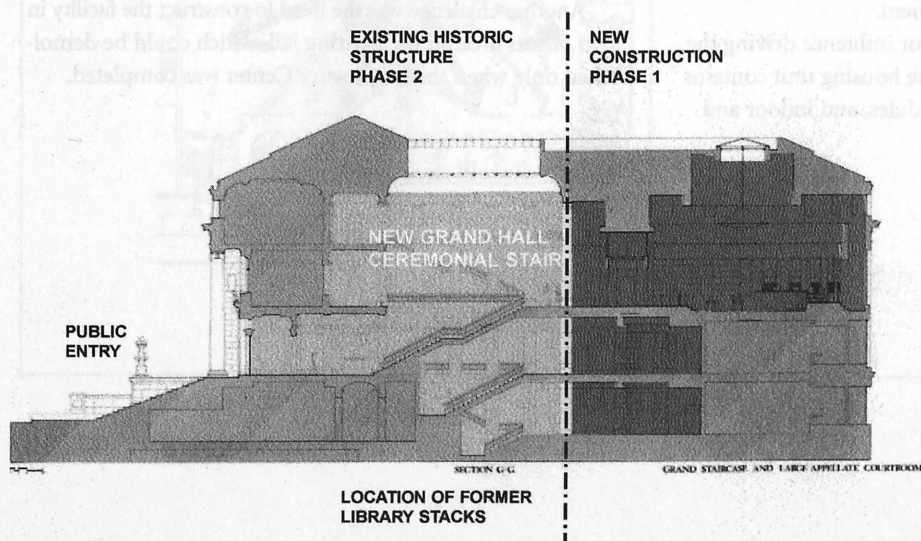
### Lighting Consultant

Schuler & Shook, Inc.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

### Construction Manager

CPMI  
Bloomington, Minnesota

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## Pulaski County Justice Center

Winimac, Indiana



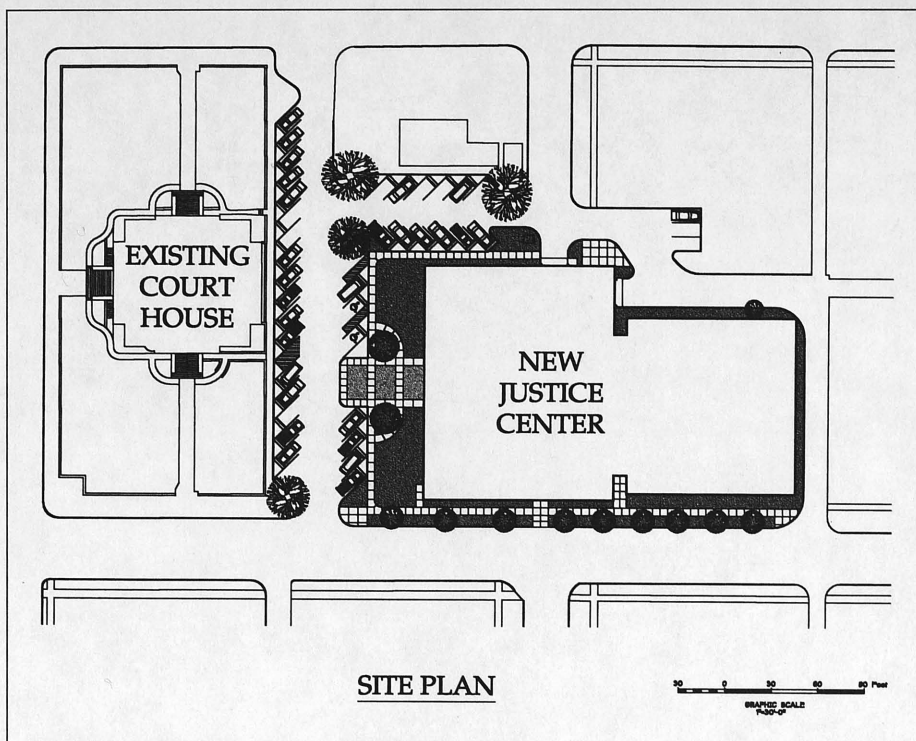
### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Context was a major influence in the design of the Justice Center. The facility is located across the street from the historic, 120-year-old, rustic, sandstone courthouse and a limestone church. It houses a new jail, superior court, and probation department. Expansion will be accommodated on the second floor and in the basement.

Staff efficiency was the other major influence driving the design. The floor plan is compact: the housing unit contains 60 prefabricated cell and shower modules, and indoor and

outdoor recreation is observed from a single control room. Central control allows observation of the public lobby, visitation and intake areas, and the housing pod security corridor while also accommodating dispatch and emergency calls (911) answering functions.

Another challenge was the need to construct the facility in two phases around the existing jail, which could be demolished only when the new Justice Center was completed.



#### OWNER

Pulaski County Board of Commissioners

#### DATA

##### Type of Facility

Multiple use: jail, superior court, and probation department

##### Type of Construction

New

##### Site Area

1.88 acres

##### Area of Building

57,420 GSF

##### Capacity

124 beds (master plan capacity:

184 beds)

1 court

15,000 service population

##### Cost of Construction

\$7.13 million

##### Status of Project

Completed December 1997

#### CREDITS

##### Architect

RQAW Corporation  
4755 Kingsway Drive, Suite 400  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

##### Structural/Mechanical/

##### Electrical Engineer

RQAW Corporation  
Indianapolis, Indiana

##### Justice Planner

RQAW Corporation  
Indianapolis, Indiana

##### Food Services Consultant

Vorndray & Associates  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

##### Project Management

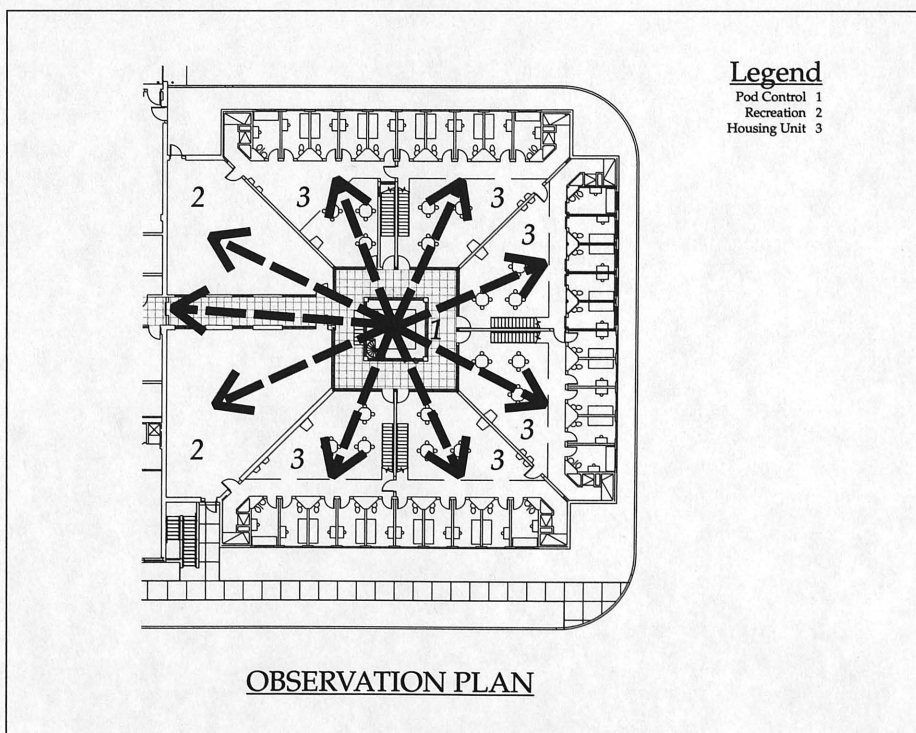
Project Management Services, Inc.  
Indianapolis, Indiana

##### General Contractor

Calumet Construction Corporation  
Hammond, Indiana

##### Photographer

RQAW Corporation  
Indianapolis, Indiana









## Brewer Creek Secure Treatment Center

Mauston, Wisconsin

### ■ CITATION

#### JURY STATEMENT

This is a specialized treatment facility with high-security requirements for an aggressive sex-offender population. The challenge of this facility is to provide a secure design that does not negatively impact the offender treatment program and generates safety for staff and patients. A variety of special elements of this facility address this challenge. Design elements are carefully integrated with therapeutic requirements, and living spaces present a range of options with respect to patient supervision requirements and flexibility in both housing and supervision levels. Unit design facilitates immediate access to therapists. Sightlines permit a direct view of supervision on units, recreation spaces, and corridors. Control is both direct and indirect. Controlled movement of patients to program spaces is direct, and simultaneous movement can occur without mixing populations

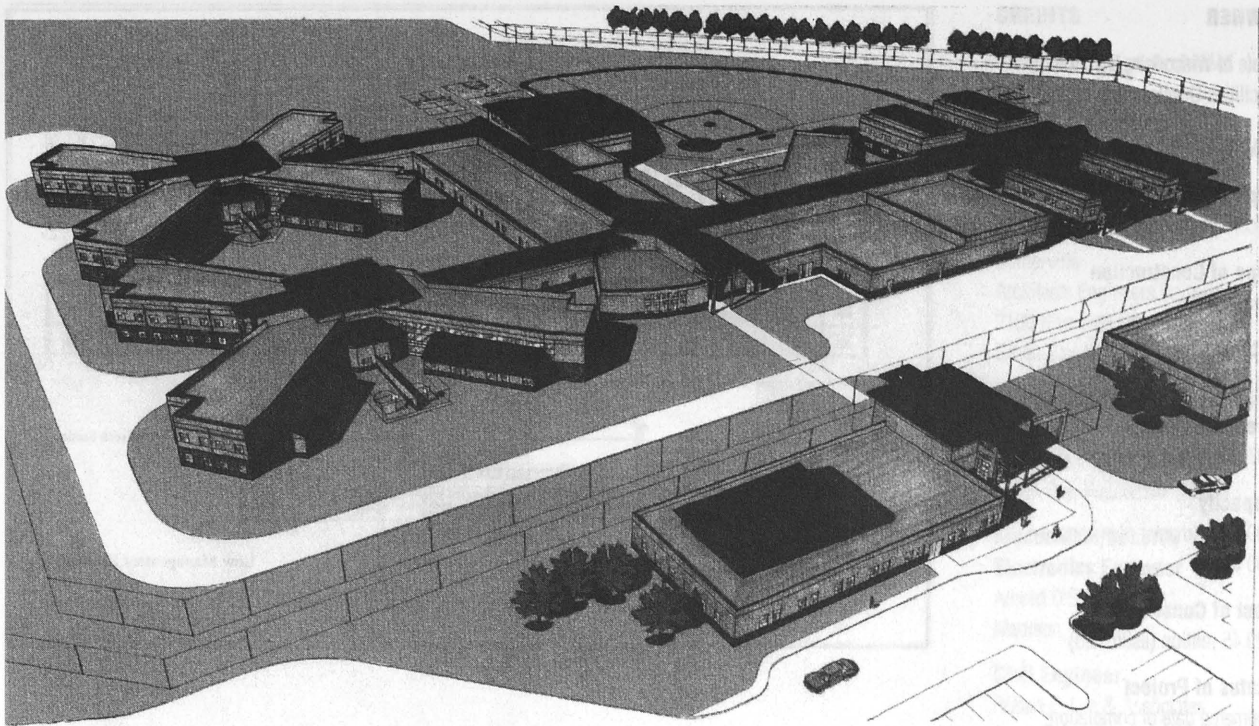
The medical facilities reflect good design, with separation of inpatient and clinic areas. The design offers a variety of inpatient options reflective of the complex needs of this high-risk population. Recreation spaces adjacent to living/treatment units are easily and safely accessible. This design permits multiple activities to be conducted on each unit at the same time. Large group recreation spaces are convenient and well-placed. Overall, there is a good balance among classroom, recreation, and program spaces reduces scheduling difficulties. Program spaces are adequately sized and can be closely supervised.

Perimeter security, sallyport, and visitor access are well executed with both interior and exterior patrol/emergency response capability. Public and staff parking and access are well zoned.



Entry Perspective

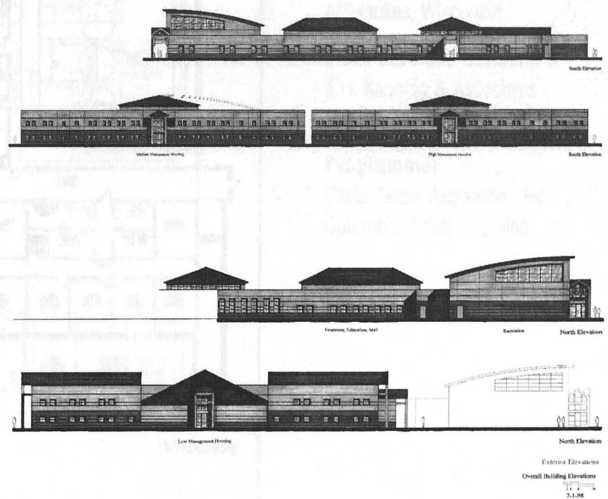




Aerial Perspective

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Located in rural central Wisconsin, the facility placement respects existing wetlands and site features while accommodating future growth. Building orientation and landscaping screen outdoor activity areas from the community. Housing is designed around a unit management concept with treatment, therapy, dining, and secure outdoor recreation "on-unit." Environmental variations in the housing wings reflect the level of patient responsibility in each and promote behavioral transition to units with higher levels of responsibility. Large windows in the patient rooms, natural light, sloped roofs, and masonry banding strive to de-institutionalize this secure treatment facility and express the patient responsibility level within. The facility design employs a dual circulation pattern whereby low- and medium-responsibility patients are restricted to controlled circulation, while high-responsibility patients are rewarded with a "free walk" mall to access programs and services.



## OWNER

State of Wisconsin, Division of  
Facilities Development

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Secure therapeutic treatment center

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

65 acres

### Area of Building

187,051 GSF

### Capacity

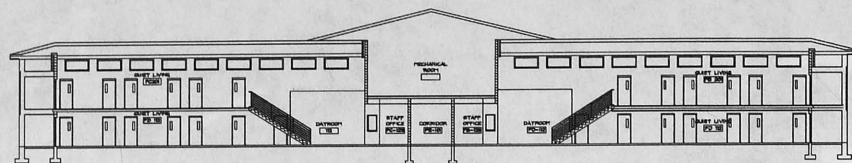
300 beds (master plan capacity:  
600 beds)

### Cost of Construction

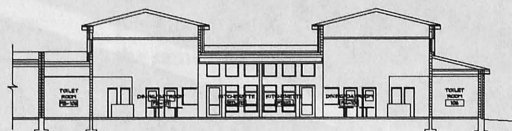
\$29.45 million (estimated)

### Status of Project

Estimated date of completion:  
January 2001

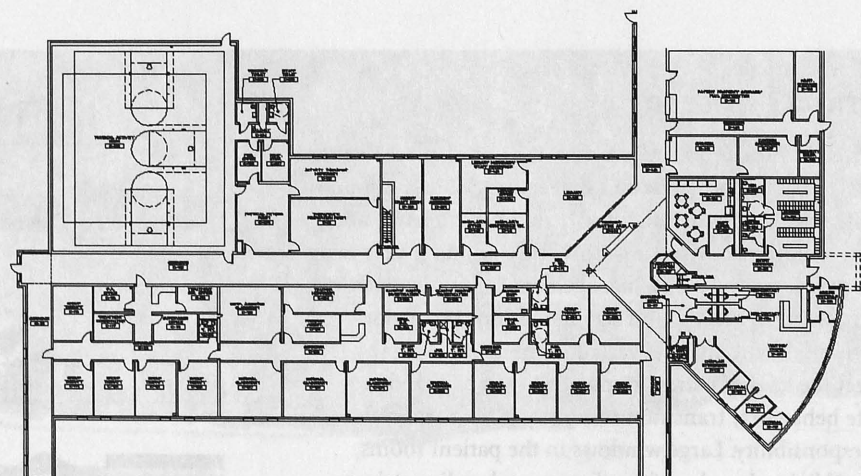


East/West Section

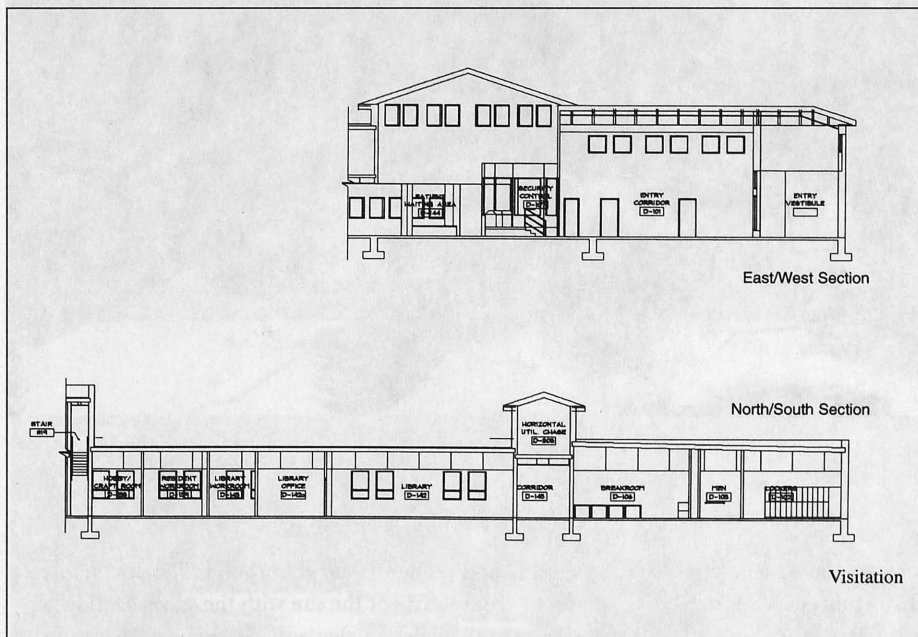
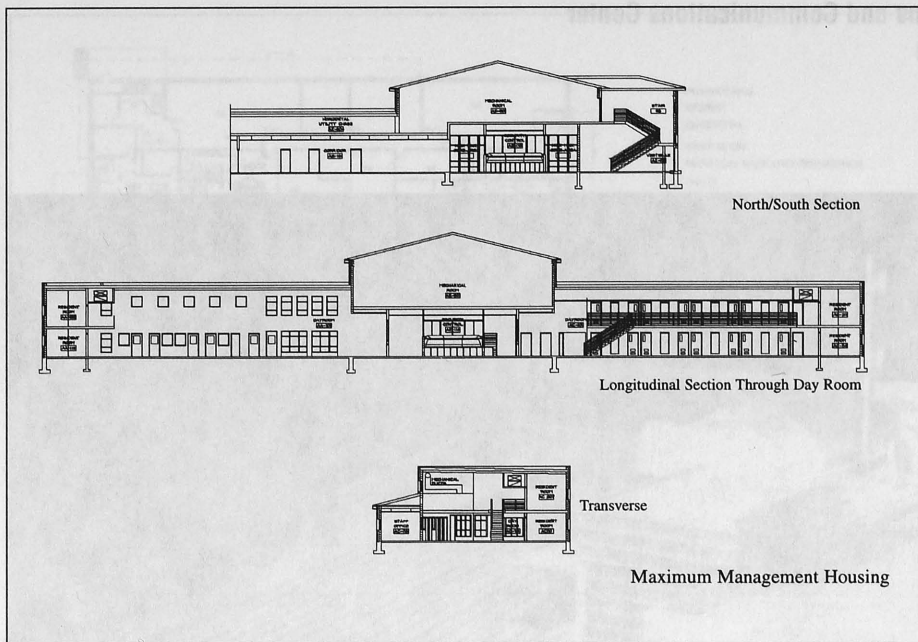


North/South Section

Low Management Housing



Recreation / Treatment / Education / Visiting



## CREDITS

### Program/Design Architect

RNL Design  
1515 Arapahoe Street,  
Tower 3, Suite 700  
Denver, Colorado 80202

### Architect

Somerville  
Architects.Engineers.Builders  
2100 Riverside Drive  
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301-2390

### Structural/Electrical Engineer

Somerville  
Architects.Engineers.Builders  
Green Bay, Wisconsin

### Mechanical/Security

### Electronics Engineer

Arnold O'Sheridan, Inc.  
Madison, Wisconsin

### Civil Engineer

Robert E. Lee & Associates  
Green Bay, Wisconsin

### Plumbing/Fire Protection Engineer

PSJ Engineering, Inc.  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

### Food Services Consultant

E.H. Kanning & Associates  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

### Programmer

Carter Goble Associates, Inc.  
Columbia, South Carolina



## Vancouver Emergency Operations and Communications Center

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

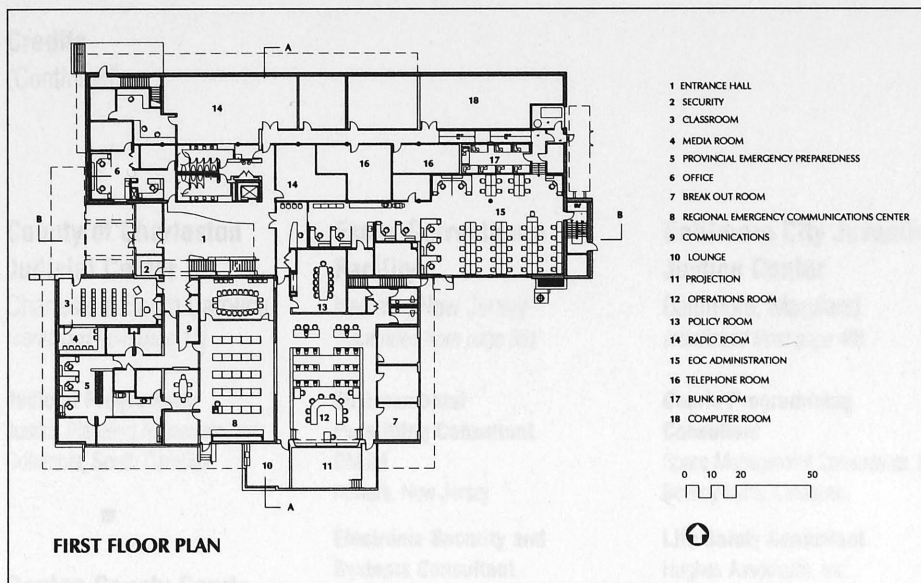


### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This 24-hour, high-security, emergency-response facility serves as the nerve center for coordinating diverse regional public-safety departments. It is the regional strategic command center, handling a full range of emergency-response activities, including E-911, strategic planning/collective decision making, dispatch, and information analysis. Building system redundancies allow it to be completely operational following disasters.

The site is isolated by grade separations and road improvements to the north and east. It is located between

an arterial and residential neighborhood. The design integrates the complexity of the site with the specialization of the program. The design elements develop a relationship with the shared infrastructure of "communications" manifest in the central band that includes the communications tower and satellite-dish catwalk. Throughout its composition, the building is a narrative of dynamic relations over static resolution, a symbol of process over conclusion.



## OWNER

City of Vancouver,  
British Columbia, Canada

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Emergency operations, dispatch,  
and communications

### Type of Construction

New

### Site Area

1.6 acres

### Area of Building

48,014 GSF

### Cost of Construction

\$11.5 million

### Status of Project

Grand opening November 1998

Dispatch occupation is scheduled  
for June 1999

## CREDITS

### Architect

Michael Ross ♦ Charles Drulis  
Architects & Planners, Inc  
190 W. Napa Street  
Sonoma, California 95476

### Associate Architects

*Architectura* ♦ Waisman Dewar  
Grout Carter, Inc.  
500-1500 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia,  
Canada V6G-2Z6

### Structural Engineer

Read Jones Christofferson  
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

### Mechanical Engineer

Reid Crowther & Partners  
Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada

### Electrical Engineer

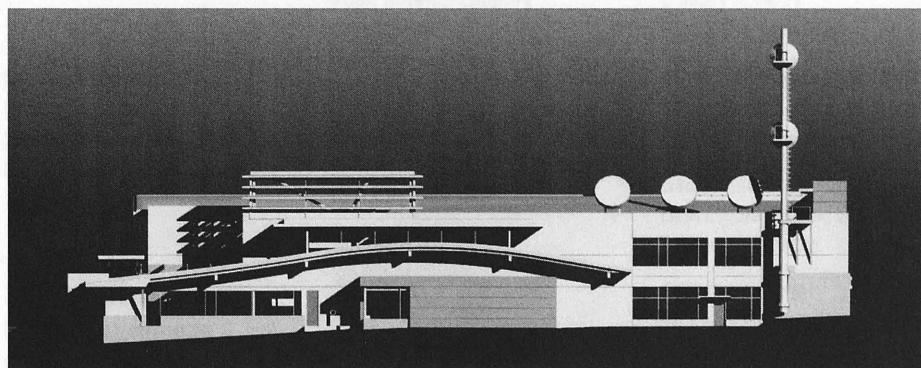
Schenke Banwol Engineering  
Vancouver, British Columbia,  
Canada

### Communications/Electronics Consultant

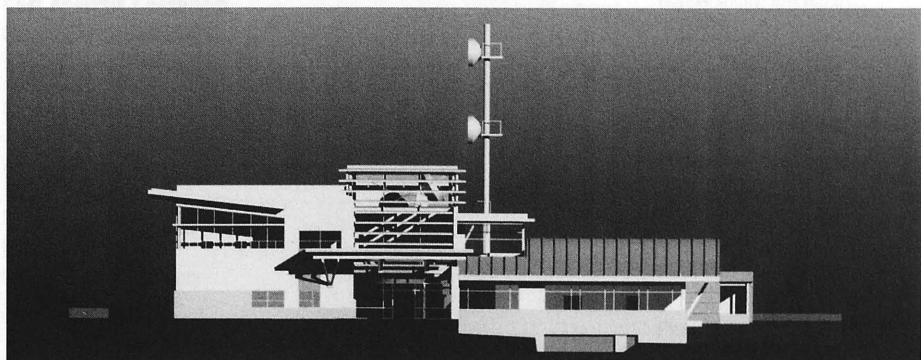
Teleconsult, Ltd.  
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

### General Contractor

Swagger Construction  
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION





## Credits

(Continued)

### County of Charleston Judicial Center

Charleston, South Carolina  
*(continued from page 17)*

#### Judicial Programmer

Justice Planning Associates, Inc.  
Columbia, South Carolina



### Denton County Courts Building

Denton, Texas  
*(continued from page 19)*

#### Interior/Exterior/Arial Photographer

Skycam  
Krum, Texas



### San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse

San Francisco, California  
*(continued from page 23)*

#### Cost Analysis Consultant

Oppenheim Lewis, Inc.  
San Francisco, California

#### General Contractor

Huber, Hunt and Nichols, Inc.  
San Francisco, California

#### Photographer

Robert Buelteman  
San Francisco, California

### Essex Correctional Facility

Newark, New Jersey  
*(continued from page 35)*

#### Environmental Permitting Consultant

DMJM  
Newark, New Jersey

**Electronic Security and  
Systems Consultant**  
Professional Systems Engineering  
Harleysville, Pennsylvania

#### Food Service/Laundry Consultant

Romano • Gatland  
Linderhurst, New York

#### Cost Estimator

JET/Amis  
New York, New York

#### Surveyor

Stewart Associates  
Roseland, New Jersey

#### Construction Manager

Gilbane  
Lawrenceville, New Jersey

### Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center

Baltimore, Maryland  
*(continued from page 49)*

#### Courts Programming Consultant

Space Management Consultants, Inc.  
Beverly Hills, California

#### Life Safety Consultant

Hughes Associates, Inc.  
Baltimore, Maryland

#### Food Services Consultant

Culinary Advisors  
Ellicott City, Maryland

#### Communications Consultant

Shen Milsom & Wilke, Inc.  
New York, New York

#### Geotechnical Consultant

Earth Engineering and Sciences, Inc.  
Baltimore, Maryland

#### Cost Consultant

Paul Waddelove and Associates, Inc.  
Vienna, Virginia

#### Structural Consultant

RESTL Designers, Inc.  
Gaithersburg, Maryland



### Maple Lane School— Maximum Security Housing

Centralia, Washington  
*(continued from page 53)*

#### Photographers

David Stein  
Olympia, Washington

Doug Bailey  
Seattle, Washington

### Platte Valley Youth Services Center

Weld County, Colorado  
*(continued from page 57)*

#### Security Electronics Consultant

Latta Technical Services, Inc.  
Richardson, Texas

#### General Contractor

Alliance Constructors  
Fort Collins, Colorado

#### Photographer

Jerry Butts  
Denver, Colorado



### Santa Clara County Juvenile Hall

San Jose, California  
*(continued from page 59)*

#### Construction Manager

Vanir Construction Management  
San Jose, California

#### Photographer

John McAllister  
KMD Justice  
San Francisco, California



### Atlantic City Clayton G. Graham Public Safety Building

Atlantic City, New Jersey  
San Jose, California  
*(continued from page 79)*

#### Photographer

Jim Schafer Location Photography  
East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

## Minnesota Judicial Center

Saint Paul, Minnesota  
(continued from page 85)

### General Contractor (Exterior Renovation/ Interior Demolition)

Sheehy Construction  
St. Paul, Minnesota

### General Contractor (Interior Finishes)

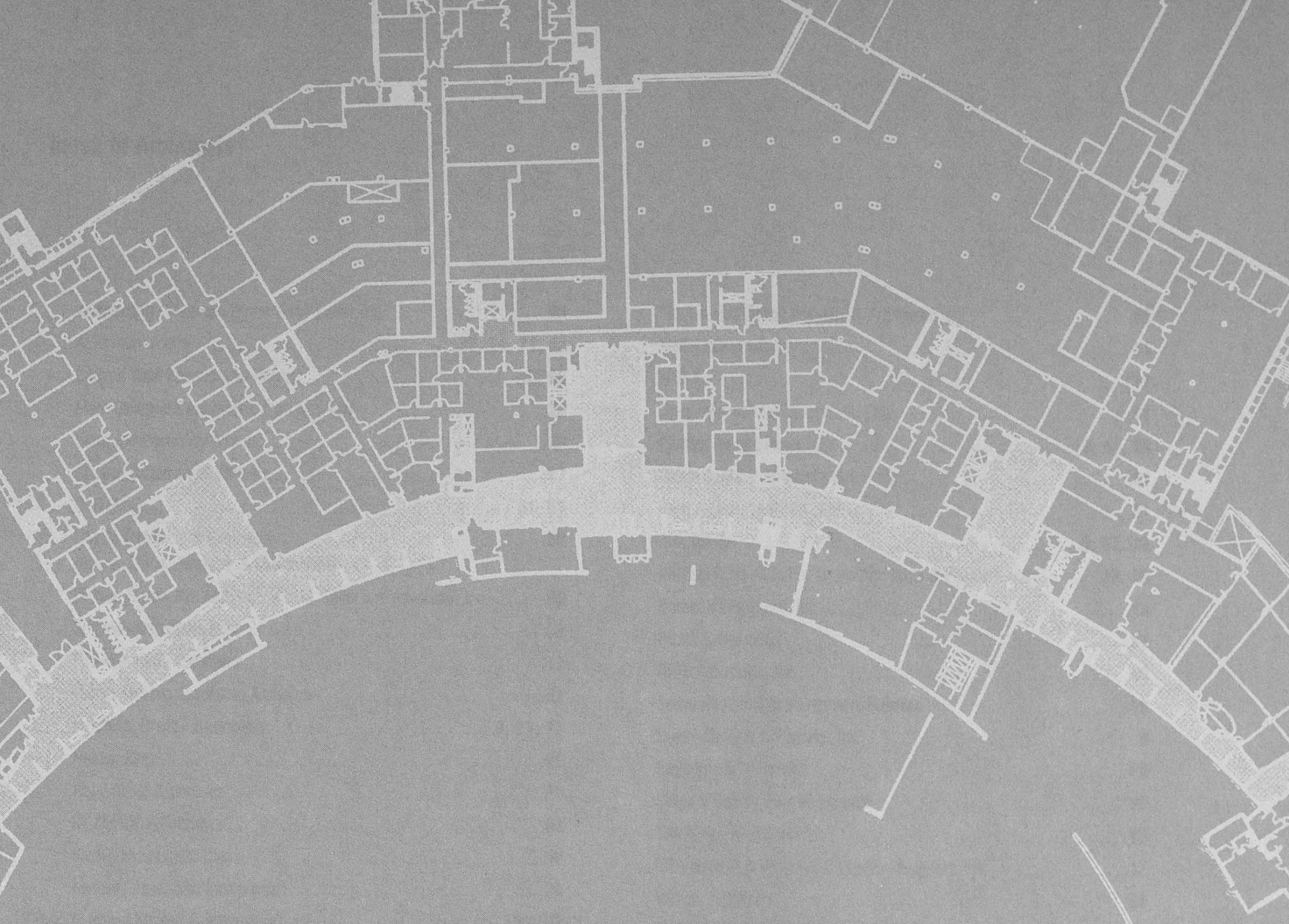
Knutson Construction Co.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

### Photographers

George Heinrich  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Farshid Assassi  
Santa Barbara, California

Dana Wheelock Photography  
Minneapolis, Minnesota



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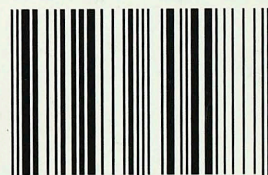


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