

A decorative border at the top of the slide featuring a dark green background with various tropical plants. On the left, there are long, thin, light green leaves. In the center and right, there are several hibiscus flowers in shades of light pink, orange, and red. The border is separated from the white text area by a diagonal line.

Sustainability Roundtable Discussion: Current Trends & Innovations

A decorative border at the bottom of the slide, mirroring the top border. It features a dark green background with tropical plants, including long, thin, light green leaves and several hibiscus flowers in shades of light pink, orange, and red. The border is separated from the white text area by a diagonal line.

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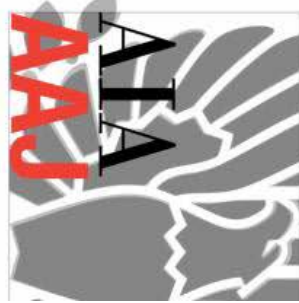
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Course Description

Designing sustainability into projects is the first step, but sharing the story and proving the strategies are implemented are key to the ongoing success. This presentation will be share trends, tools and strategies from the recognized Justice Facilities Review honorees. The speakers will lead the conversation to openly share lessons learned, innovations and advancements. Each project will share how they use available tools including the Sustainable Justice Committee's published guidelines, DDx tracking with AIA 2030, etc.

Learning Objectives

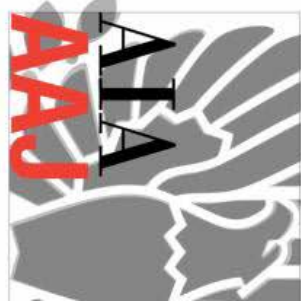
1. Learn how government buildings address the specific requirements for safety and security while remaining sustainable.
2. Review multiple case studies of how courthouse projects use sustainability in the building and emphasize the community and human aspects of a building.
3. Discuss opportunities for judicial, correctional, and law enforcement buildings to become more sustainable centered around human wellness.
4. Review the “Sustainability Guidelines Matrix” developed by the Sustainable Justice Committee to understand each component and the affect it has on operations within the building.



BEST PRACTICES

SUSTAINABILITY WORKSHOP

Sustainable Justice Committee



BEST PRACTICES

SUSTAINABILITY WORKSHOP

Sustainable Justice Committee

Agenda:

- 8:30 Breakfast Social
- 9:00 Opening Remarks – Erica Loynd
- 9:30 Introduction to Sustainable Justice Committee – Bob Schwartz
- 9:45 Presentation with Kurt Mitchell, RIM Architects,
Sustainability leader in Hawaii
- 10:30 Break
- 10:45 Review of Sustainable Justice Guidelines – Beverly Prior
- 11:00 Justice Forum Review Award Presentations (6 projects)
- 12:30 Looking ahead to 2017, Cincinnati – Erica Loynd
- 12:45 Workshop take-aways – Erica Loynd



AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice

Welcome

Erica Loynd, DLR Group
Co-chair of Sustainable Justice Committee



AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice

What is the Sustainable Justice Committee?

Bob Schwartz, HOK Architects
Co-chair of Sustainable Justice Committee

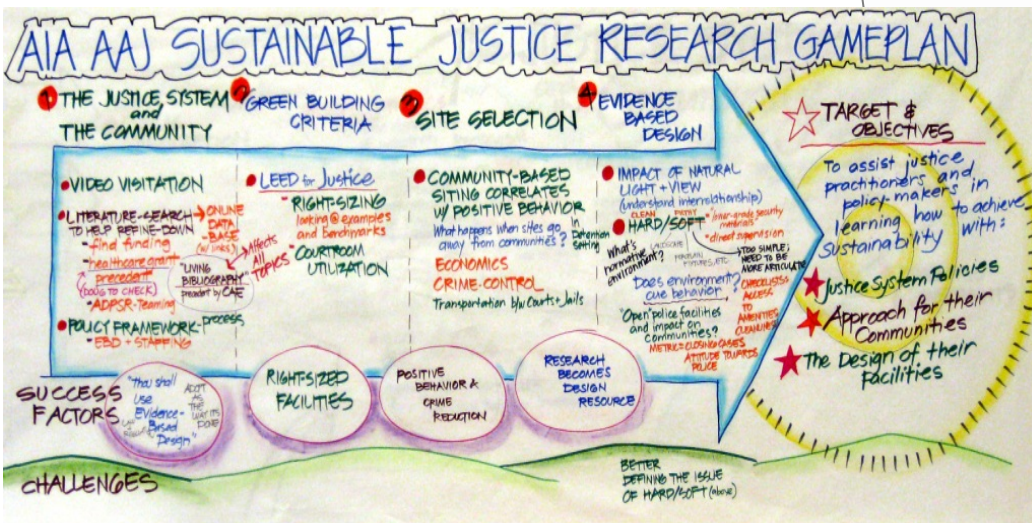
<http://network.aia.org/academyofarchitectureforjustice/home/sustainablejustice>

SUSTAINABLE JUSTICE

GREEN IN 2030

"Close your eyes and imagine it is 2030, and everything we have ever hoped for in creating a green, sustainable world has been accomplished.

What do you see in the world of
...law enforcement?
...detention/corrections?
...courthouses?"



SJ HISTORY

GREEN IN 2030

2009

Chicago.....



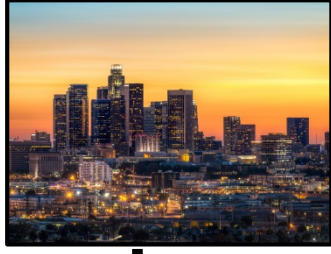
2010

Boston.....



2011

Los Angeles.....



2012

Toronto.....



2013

Portland.....



2014

St. Louis.....



2015

Miami.....



2016

Honolulu.....



SJ GUIDELINES

GREEN IN 2030

SOCIETAL

Alternatives
Sentencing Reform
Citizen Awareness
Coordinated Justice System
Re-entry Programs
Community Accountability
Restorative Justice

Law Enforcement, Courts, Incarceration, and Probation working together:

Regular meetings of coordinating council, which includes representatives identified in the project goals

COMMUNITY

Properly Sized Facility
Facility Siting
Transportation
Health Care
Community Connection
Crime Prevention
Human Capital

Connection to health services for released detainees:

Provide community health clinics, referrals/medical records, provisions for prescriptions upon release

FACILITY

Efficiency of Jail Intake
Secure Housing
Secure Perimeter
Operationally Efficient
Environmentally Aware Staff
Detainee Rehabilitation
LEED Certification
ACA

Minimize staffing costs, vehicle use, embrace technology:

Detailed staffing analysis, use hybrid and/or electric vehicles, maximize email and electronic communication

HUMAN

Sense of Safety
Normative Environment
Anti-anxiety for Staff, Detainees
Sense of Well Being
General Health
Comfort
Giving Voice

Mental health needs addressed, suicide prevention:

Conduct mental health screening at admissions, suicide program and resistant environment

SOCIETAL SCALE

COMMUNITY SCALE

FACILITY SCALE

HUMAN SCALE

DRAFT - 5/28/2013

NIA AAJ SJ - Sustainable Justice Checklist

LAW ENFORCEMENT

SOCIETAL SCALE

A sustainable relationship between society and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. At the societal scale the challenges for present operations result more from unsustainable levels of incarceration population (with attendant resource consumption), negative results from interaction between the system and individuals (e.g. high recidivism rates), and a lack of social equity in the outcomes of justice for the various groups within society. Increasing public awareness of evidence-based approaches to criminal justice administration allows justice facilities to drive best practices in future operations.

PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	POTENTIAL STRATEGIES	EVALUATION NOTES
S1 Safety - proactive			20% improvement from baseline	Youth programs, street outreach, partnerships with community	

COMMUNITY SCALE

A sustainable relationship between the community and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. At the community scale sustainability requires a thoughtful public planning process that develops a holistic system approach to solutions and results in justice facilities that are purposeful to all stakeholders: justice officials and workers, plaintiffs and defendants, victims, family members, the media, and the broader public. Sustainable principles intend to balance community resources with long-term needs; communities also provide alternatives to incarceration and a continuum of services after incarceration. Key strategies also include in-person appearances essential to many justice system procedures, but information technology can and should be used to reduce travel impacts and improve access to justice system procedures and records except where it might detract from just outcomes or conflict with individual rights.

PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	POTENTIAL STRATEGIES	EVALUATION NOTES
C1 Planning Process	Broad and inclusive stakeholders and community involvement in a comprehensive planning process for justice system needs	Scales of community meetings; participation; Stakeholders include all relevant justice system components and community groups	Community meetings are held to solicit input and changes are made based on feedback received; Participation from courts, sheriff, detention/ corrections, parole/probation, legal advocates, public health, social services, community groups		

FACILITY SCALE

A sustainable relationship between a justice facility and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. At the facility scale sustainability requires a forward planning of the facility's aesthetic and functions as a responsible neighbor, employer, housing and care provider (toward those detained in the system), which is purposeful to the facility's role in the larger justice system. The planning and design of facilities has a lasting effect on the communities where they reside; the facility is the tangible link or interface where the public meet those within the system. The planning and design of supportive vessel of a restorative justice systems approach, which informs operations that drive desired interaction with the individual. Time spent in the facility impacts an individual's experience within the system and outcomes beyond the system, certainly for those who work or reside within a facility for any extended period of time and those who transition back into society.

PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	POTENTIAL STRATEGIES	EVALUATION NOTES
F1 Welcoming Site	Use building as secure perimeter	% of outdoor site area that is unfenced / two pedestrian access; % of perimeter that has razor wire or similar features	100% access, 0% razor wire		
F2 Secure yet Welcoming (exterior)	Welcoming site and building features; blast/impact site barriers and secure perimeters are effective but not imposing and lobby entryways are secure	Blast/impact and security barrier features are set back from the building, entry and not imposing; height less than 6 feet	Security features are set 50' from the building perimeter and obscured with aesthetic site treatments	50' may be too much, boulders in this radius are acceptable, etc. Entry doors, not paved	

HUMAN SCALE

A sustainable relationship between individuals and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. Probably the most significant Sustainable Justice Principle is preserving the non-renewable resource of the human potential. At the facility scale sustainability requires a commitment to preserving the human dignity of all who enter, live or work within the system and communities within which systems components reside and are supported; sustainable principles include a continuum of services in support an individual's successful transition back into society as a productive and contributing citizen. The systems approach promotes a physical and functional environment that is conducive to rehabilitation and optimal health.

PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	POTENTIAL STRATEGIES	EVALUATION NOTES
H1 Acoustical comfort	Sound levels do not create additional stress or obstruct communications	Noise and reverberation levels under ACA maximum. Incorporate soft and sound dampening interior treatments on floor, wall, and ceiling surfaces. Electrically operated doors implement pneumatic control where possible. Care also given to adjacencies: HVAC shaft and equipment room; elevator hoistways/machine	An acoustics specialist is included on the project team. EXTERIORS... Office Spaces 45 dBA, L10, and 60 dBA, Lmax; Treatment 50dBA, L10, and 55dBA, Lmax; Other 35 dBA, L10, and 50dBA, Lmax. INTERIORS... Sound level and reverberation time - seconds at 500Hz, respectively: Classrooms and Program Area 4.0 & .75; Medical 4.5 & .90;		

SJ CASE STUDIES

GREEN IN 2030

HUMAN SCALE

Issue	Goal	Metric	Targets
Normative Environment	Provide a non-institutional environment through selection of durable and safe, but commercial language finishes and colors and patterns used on surfaces, fixtures, furniture and equipment within staff and inmates areas.	In dayrooms, at least three distinct wall treatment/ colors, wall and ceiling treatments are varied, carpet where possible, furniture is similar to university or hospital typical furniture where appropriate.	Self-determined

ACOUSTICAL TILE

COMMUNITY SCALE

Issue	Goal	Metric	Targets
Reduction of air pollution	Increase efficient processing and reduce idling for commercial and privately owned vehicles. Increase landscaping to mitigate pollution.	Increase number of vehicles processed with less idling time. Increase on-site vegetation.	Increase number of POV lanes from 4 to 12 and commercial primary lanes from 4 to 8. Truck volume grew approximately 13% from 2009 to 2013. On-site vegetation increased more than 3x original port.

FACILITY SCALE

Issue	Goal	Metric	Targets
Welcoming Site	Use building as secure perimeter	10% of unbuilt site area that is unfenced and/or has pedestrian access. 0% of perimeter that has razor wire or similar features	100% access 0% razor wire

COMMUNITY SCALE

Issue	Goal	Metric	Targets
Right-sizing	Project is based on a needs assessment done with significant community input	Needs assessment includes alternative court hearing processes such as drug court or other collaborative courts.	Alternatives to court hearings reduce initial need projections by at least 20% of sq.ft.

GROUP 1

Land Port of Entry, Nogales, AZ
 Lindsey Flanigan Courthouse, Denver, CO
 Maricopa Co. Court Tower, Phoenix, AZ
 Las Colinas Det. & Reentry Facility, Santee, CA
 Public Safety Building, San Francisco, CA
 San Mateo Co. Jail, Redwood, CA
 Union Co. Juvenile Center, Linden, NJ
 Van-Cise Simonet Jail, Denver, CO

GROUP 2

Salt Lake City Public Safety Building,
 Salt Lake City, UT
 LA Police Dept. Rampart Station, Los Angeles, CA

SJ ADVOCACY

GREEN IN 2030

2013 AIA National Convention Public Architects Workshop

2013 International Corrections & Prisons Association

Greenbuild 2014

AIA Women in Architecture

American Correctional Association

National Association of Counties

National Partnership for Juvenile
Justice Services

National Association of Court Management

2015 Adult and Juvenile Female
Offenders Conference

7th Annual Conference of Criminology &
Criminal Justice in Hong Kong



RESTORATIVE JUSTICE VISIONING

"The Visioning was perfectly timed for a community-oriented discussion as skeptical voters were not convinced by the recent nebulous campaign resulting in a failed ballot measure; the proposal lacked specifics on site locations and did not detail public benefits. The restorative justice movement and flexible design concepts that make possible alternative uses of justice facilities are fresh ideas to introduce to the citizens. The next ballot measure needs to capture the public's imagination to win their support. We're grateful to the AIA for opening up new vistas to see the way forward."

*Terry Murphy, PhD, Senior Policy Advisor,
Office of Miami-Dade County
Commissioner Chairman Jean Monestime*



Dep. Chief Tim Doubt
@DCDoubt

We need to change the "C" in Criminal Justice to Community Justice. Good thought. #builtjustice



Kamalah Fletcher
@thelotusgarden

What are our community justice values? Forgiveness, parity, collective action, freedom, sustainability, hope. #builtjustice



Urban Impact Lab
@UrbanImpactLab

Piloting & prototyping is the way to arrive at long term solutions for urban probs, incl. restorative justice #builtjustice #aaj15





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Kurt Mitchell, RIM Architects

A Voice of Hawaiian Cultural Sustainability



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SUSTAINABLE JUSTICE GUIDELINES

Review of Sustainable Justice Guidelines

Beverly Prior, AECOM

Three tracks, four scales



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SUSTAINABLE JUSTICE GUIDELINES

Law Enforcement

1. Societal (9 strategies)
2. Community (7 strategies)
3. Facility (7 strategies)
4. Human (6 strategies)

Courts

1. Societal (9 strategies)
2. Community (8 strategies)
3. Facility (7 strategies)
4. Human (6 strategies)

Detention / Corrections

1. Societal (9 strategies)
2. Community (9 strategies)
3. Facility (11 strategies)
4. Human (7 strategies)

Justice Facilities Review winners



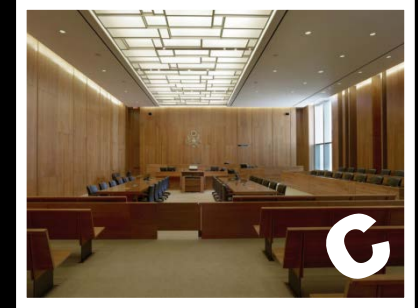
Dennis Maes Pueblo
Judicial Building
DLR Group



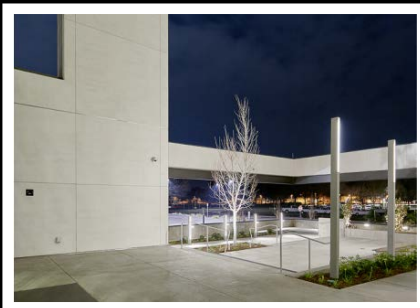
The New Madera
Courthouse
AC Martin



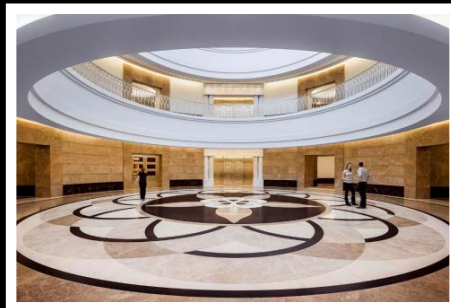
Miami-Dade
Children's
Courthouse
HOK Architects



United States
Courthouse,
Austin, TX
Mack Scogin Merrill Elam



The New Sutter County
Courthouse, Yuba City
RossDrulisCusenbury
Architecture, Inc.



Ralph L. Carr
Colorado Judicial
Center
Fentress Architects



Utah Courts – Ogden
Second District
Juvenile Courthouse
VCBO Architecture



United States Courthouse,
Cedar Rapids, IA
William Rawn Associates,
Architects, Inc.



AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice

Looking forward to Cincinnati!

Erica Loynd, DLR Group
Co-chair of Sustainable Justice Committee



AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice

Final thoughts & comments

Erica Loynd, DLR Group
Co-chair of Sustainable Justice Committee

JFR Presentations:

Erica Loynd, DLR Group
Co-chair of Sustainable Justice Committee

Dennis Maes Pueblo Judicial Building

Bill Valdez, DLR Group



Dennis Maes Pueblo Judicial Building

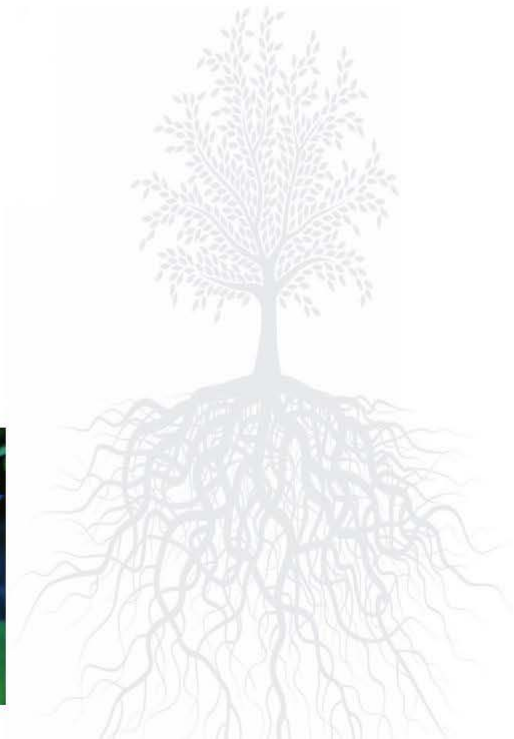
Bill Valdez, DLR Group
Concept Statement

Sustainability Concept Statement

Dennis Maes Pueblo Judicial Building

From the beginning of the project, the design team kept the goal of LEED Certification at the forefront of their minds and continually incorporated as many sustainable concepts and ideas into the facility as possibly feasible while keeping within the budget. The LEED Silver Dennis Maes Judicial Center Building was designed to incorporate 3 main sustainable objectives that directly influenced the project and quality of the building including: Natural Lighting, Energy Efficiency and Site Development.

The primary driver for the massing of the building was to allow a maximum amount of natural daylighting while still maintaining planning efficiency. The slender, bent-bar shape not only allows light to penetrate into clerk spaces, but also into the core of the courtrooms. The judge's chamber box was then peeled away from the bar to admit daylighting on all sides and provide views to the nearby mountains. Energy efficiency is controlled by both a double wall system and superior mechanical systems. On the court floors, the public and private circulation spaces create an insulatory space that wraps the building, therefore decreasing the amount of heating or cooling needed for the courtrooms. The overall impact on the environment and energy needs were reduced by eliminating harmful refrigerant chemicals and adding vertical shading devices. The site that was selected for the new judicial center was partially a polluted industrial zone on the second most prominent axis' through downtown. The brownfield cleanup of the site allowed the city to develop a density further to the west downtown area, a major objective of the city members



Dennis Maes Pueblo Judicial Building

Community Scale Transportation Access

Sustainable Justice Guidelines

Community Scale



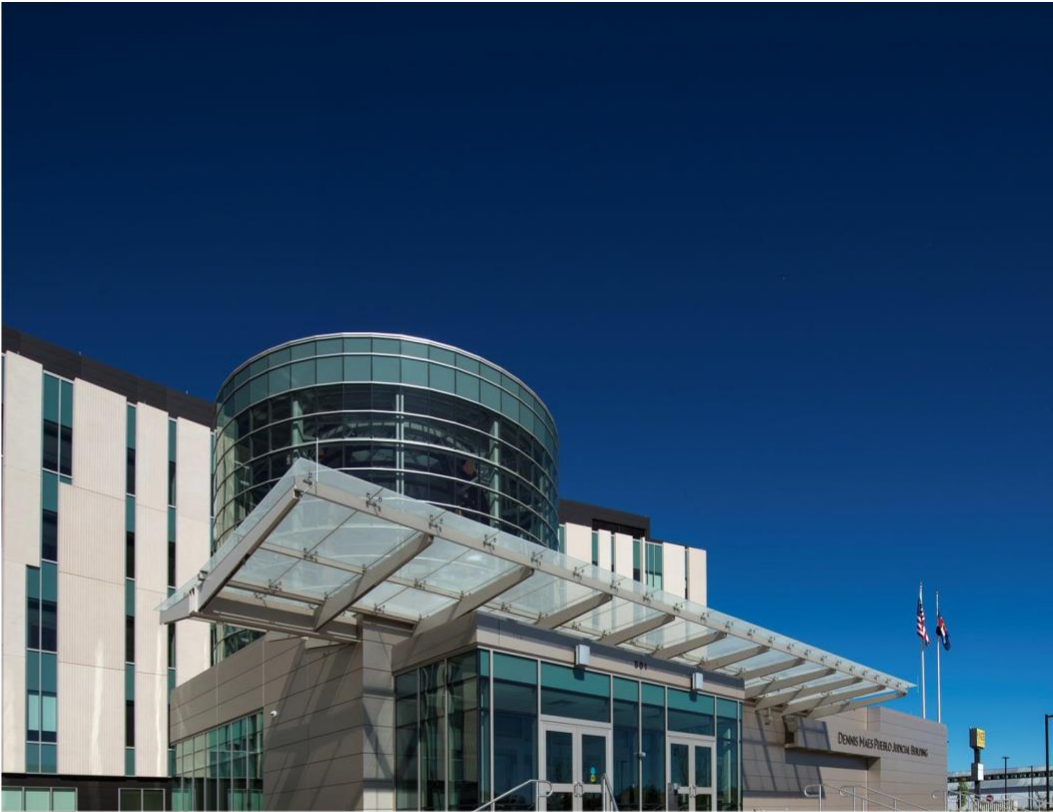
PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Transportation Access	Facilitate use of mass transit for public and staff accessibility	LEED credit Sustainable Sites 4.1: Alternative Transportation - Public Transportation Access	Site is within 1/2 mile of rail transit station or 1/4 mile of at least 2 bus stops (from different bus lines)	The Durham County Courthouse in Durham, NC, is located within 2 blocks of 2 bus lines [JFR 2014]	The site, even though it is located on the western fringes of the central business district, came with the benefits of alternative transportation options for staff and visitors by having a close proximity to multiple local existing bus lines. A three bus loading area is located at the northeast side of the site. Currently three bus lines travel adjacent to the site and all of the bus lines meet at a Main Transit Center that is about 1/4 mile away. Virtually all quadrants of Pueblo are accessed at or near the Justice Center site by current bus routes.

Dennis Maes Pueblo Judicial Building

Facility Scale
Family Friendly

Sustainable Justice Guidelines

Facility Scale



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Family Friendly	Building includes comfort facilities for the public, e.g. bathrooms, water, outdoor covered areas	a. Exterior covered areas b. % of indoor public areas that have access to bathrooms and drinking fountains	a. Outdoor cover for 100% of typical daily waiting line or at least 6 families b. 100% of indoor public spaces have bathrooms and drinking water	San Benito Courthouse, Hollister, CA [JFR 2014] John M. Roll U.S. Courthouse, Yuma, AS [JFR 2013]	In additional to 150 State employees on site, approximately 1,800 citizens visit the building each day, with annual projection of nearly 450,000 visitors per year. The entire building speaks to the unique history and culture of the community. It's a flagship building in every sense, from the rotunda, which amazes people when they enter, to the natural light in all of our workspaces. There is a new sense of pride when people come to work or come to use the services of this building. – Bobbi Griffin, Former Pueblo District Court Administrator All public spaces have access to restrooms and drinking fountains.

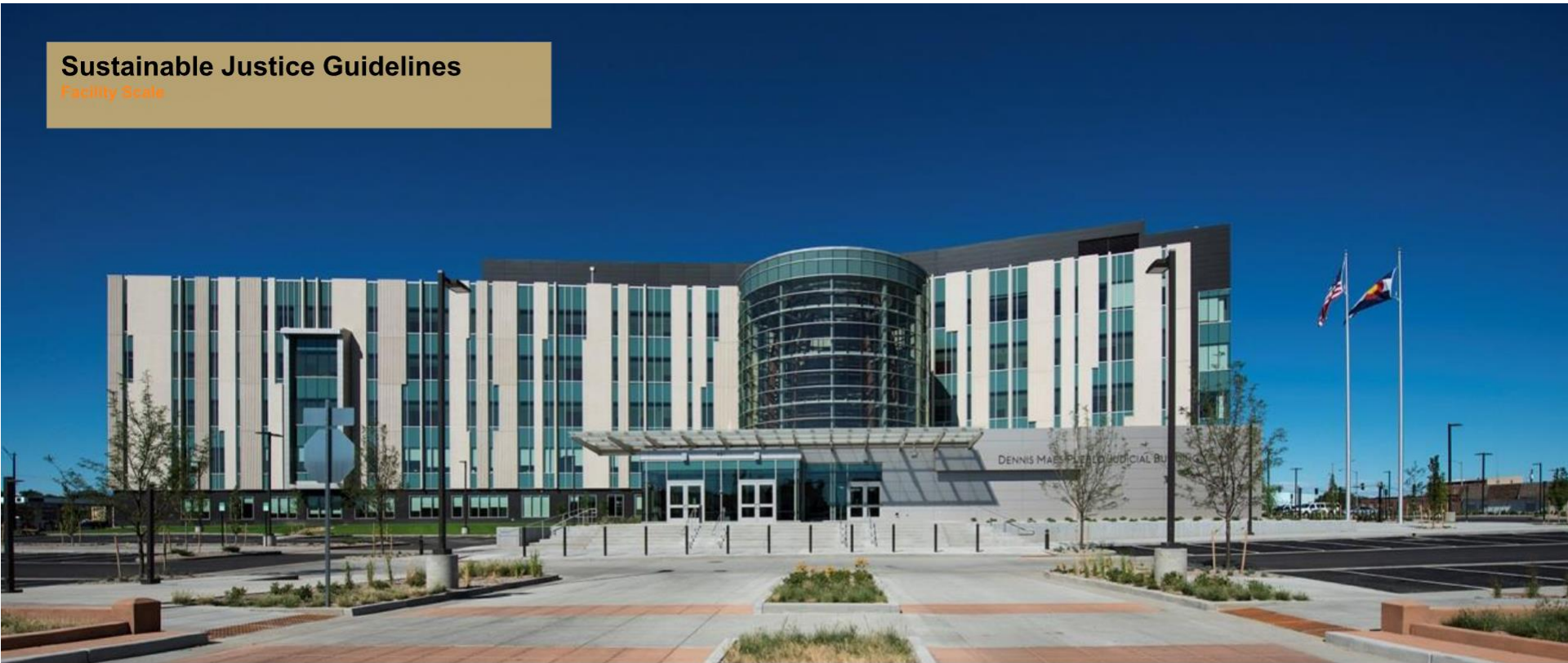
Dennis Maes Pueblo Judicial Building

Facility Scale

Green Building Certification

Sustainable Justice Guidelines

Facility Scale



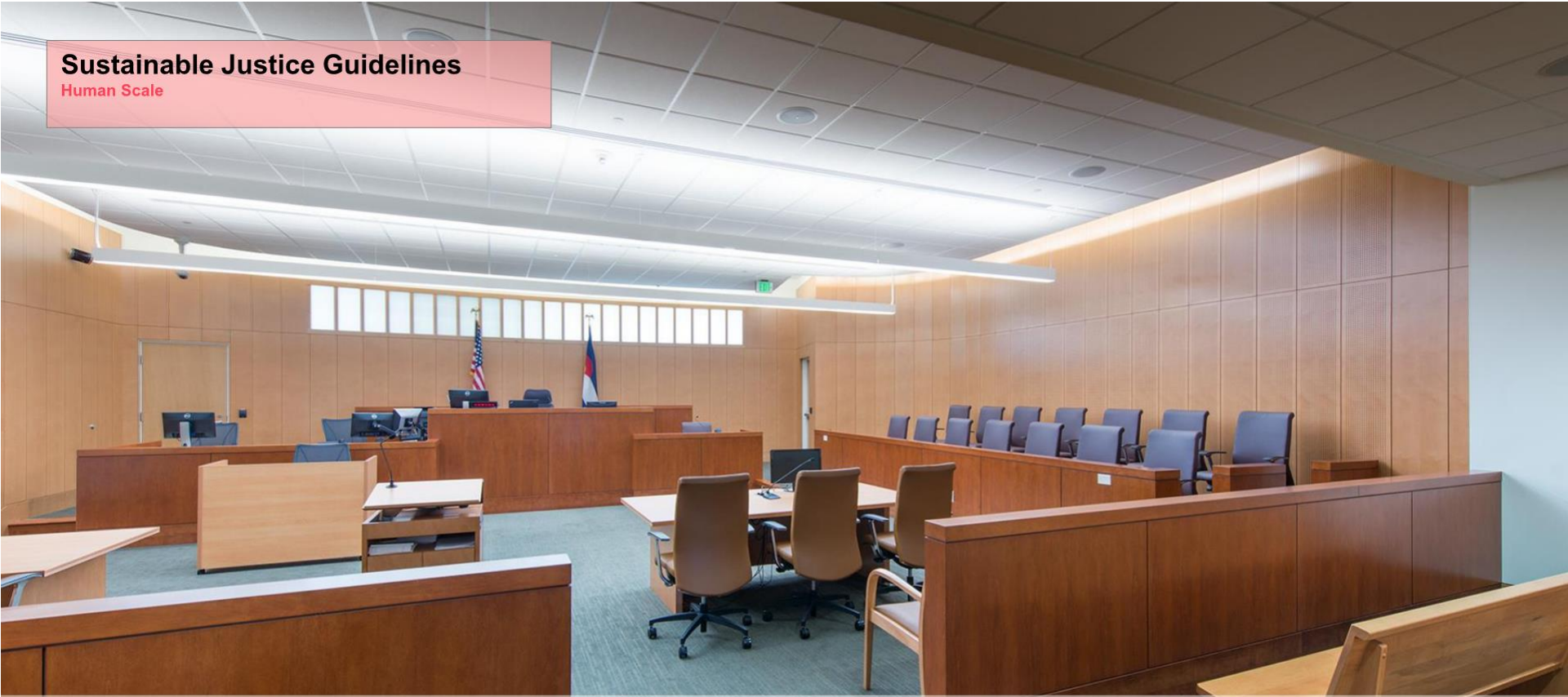
PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Green Building Certification	Improve efficiency while minimizing use of natural resources, enhance human health and natural habitats	LEED-NC (New Construction and Major Renovation) Certification	LEED Silver or better	Wayne N. Aspinall Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Grand Junction, CO historic renovation – LEED Platinum, Net Zero [AIA COTE Top Ten 2014, AIA Colorado & AIA Denver Award Winner	The LEED Silver building incorporated sustainable design strategies from the beginning of design. In the end, the project was able to achieve 17.8% in energy savings and 38.3% water reduction through the use of low flow fixtures. The project was also able to achieve a 53.5% reduction in potable water use through landscaping design strategies that included plant materials consisting of low-water requiring local plant species and minimal use of bluegrass sod. A strict construction waste management plan was incorporated from the onset to help eliminate the amount of waste going from the job site to the landfill. At the end of the entire construction process a total of 85.65% construction waste was diverted from the landfill.

Dennis Maes Pueblo Judicial Building

Human Scale
Acoustical Comfort

Sustainable Justice Guidelines

Human Scale



	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Acoustical Comfort	Sound levels do not create additional stress or obstruct communications	a. Acoustics expertise on project team b. GSA Facilities Standards (P100) for Public Buildings Service	a. An acoustics specialist is included on the project team b. Meet GSA P100 standards for noise, absorption, and isolation in table 3.6.3.4 (p. 96)	National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Acoustic Comfort"	Acoustics were critical to the design throughout the facility, especially in each of the courtrooms with the incorporation of perforated wood panels, acoustical ceiling panels, and carpet in addition to the flared shape of the space to help with sound quality. In addition, materiality in all spaces was carefully considered to reinforce the design intent of good acoustics. The rotunda with its conical shape and variety of materials including wood and glass help the acoustics in this very prominent public space in the building.

Dennis Maes Pueblo Judicial Building

Human Scale

Sense of Safety

Sustainable Justice Guidelines

Human Scale



	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Sense of Safety	All occupants' psychological, cultural, and accessibility needs are addressed. Special attention paid to design of spaces where public, jurors, judges, and detainees interface	See 9 Design Criteria in "A Holistic Analysis of Safety within the Court Facility" report, e.g. minimize interaction between accused and victim, reduce visually hidden areas, etc.	Incorporate as many criteria as applicable to building design	Wallace et al, "A Holistic Analysis of Safety within the Court Facility," AAJ summary"	The rotunda, acknowledging the kiva form of the Pueblo Indian culture, plays an important part in the building's exterior expression as well as its interior organization. Once visitors pass security screening they enter this multi-story space with ample room for gathering before accessing the upper levels of the courthouse. Electronic docket monitors in the rotunda direct visitors to the appropriate floor. The jury assembly room is accessed off of the rotunda and a monumental stair leads from the rotunda to the second floor. The upper floors of the courthouse use the rotunda as a referential space providing daylight and views to the city beyond.

[Return to List](#)

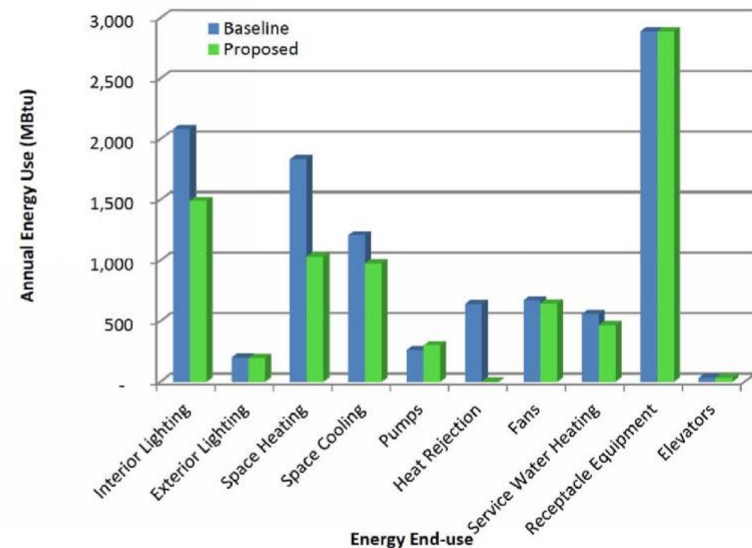
The New Madera Courthouse

Tammy Jow, AC Martin
Concept Statement



Sustainability Concept Statement

Energy analysis results for the New Madera Courthouse has rated the building at 16.7% better than the code baseline building in terms of energy cost. The proposed design benefits from energy efficient technologies pertaining to lighting and controls, as well as Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) and Active Chilled Beam (ACB) mechanical systems. An energy-use breakdown can be seen in the following figure:



Every effort was made by the design team to think about sustainability from the start of the project. The orientation of the building on the site was one of the first choices made that allowed for the use of natural daylight. Daylight is allowed to penetrate the building at desired times minimizing the overall thermal loads on the building.

Both the selection of locally sourced materials and the masterful use of those materials has given the building a warm and lavish interior without sacrificing the LEED principles. Selected materials were used in the grand atrium space and courtrooms to maximize design impact without placing a deficit on the environment.

The New Madera Courthouse

Facility Scale

Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior

PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior	Transparent structure that protects its users.	Carefully designed façade that allows for sensitive areas to be unexposed while allowing for great exposure to the neighboring park.	Attention to all sight lines were taken into account so that no sensitive areas were in jeopardy.		<p>The New Courthouse has been designed to demonstrate the transparency and dignity of democracy and provide a place to facilitate the workings of the American ideals of justice. It is a place of permanence and resolution. The transparency in the design of the north-facing elevation welcomes the public and provides a visual connectivity from the outside to the inside. There is a procession and hierarchy in the design of the public flow transitioning from the informal to the formal experience.</p> <p>Sensitive areas, like courtrooms, judge's chambers, sallyport and holding areas are placed in locations that have no critical exposure. Public spaces are allowed to take the advantage of the park-like setting and their views.</p>



The New Madera Courthouse

Facility Scale

Secure Yet Welcoming Interior

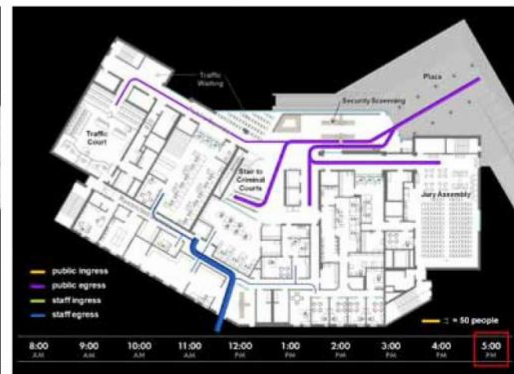
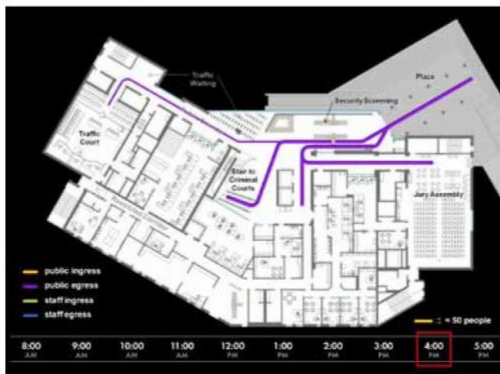
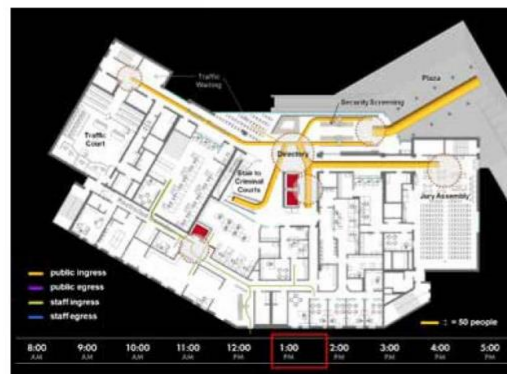
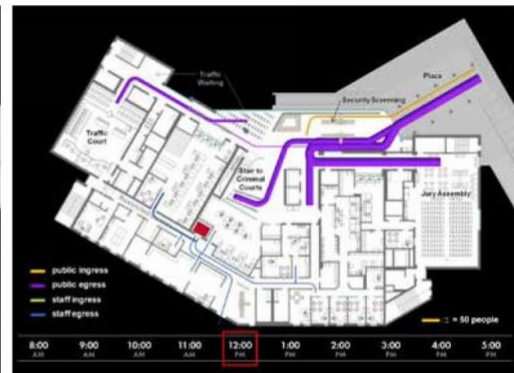
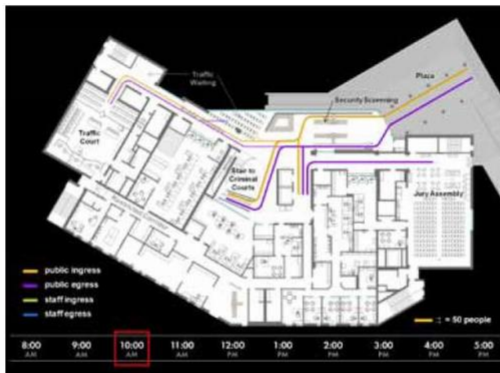
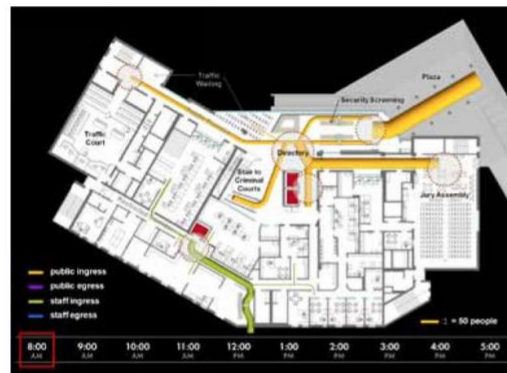
PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Secure yet Welcoming Interior	Security features are visually minimized to create and open yet protected transparent environment.	Secure points of entry and protective features, including a sallyport that is hidden from public view, all help maintain a secure facility.	Windows are used not only to open the space, but also to protect and serve the individuals within.		The design of the interiors embrace light reflecting the dignity of the justice system. Interior furniture is designed to create gathering spaces that balance security and comfort by disrupting sightlines. High-backed chairs and cubicles work to create moments of privacy for lawyers/clients and help individuals coming to court feel safe and secure.
				Minimally invasive security checkpoints allow for a welcoming environment.		



The New Madera Courthouse

Community Scale Planning Process

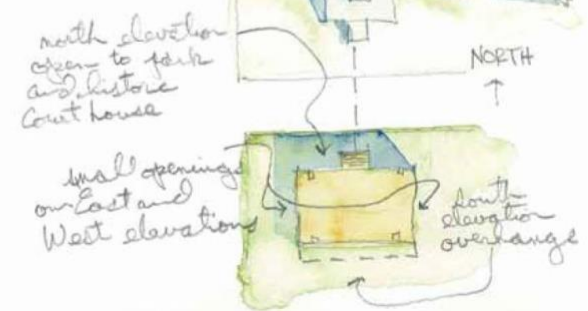
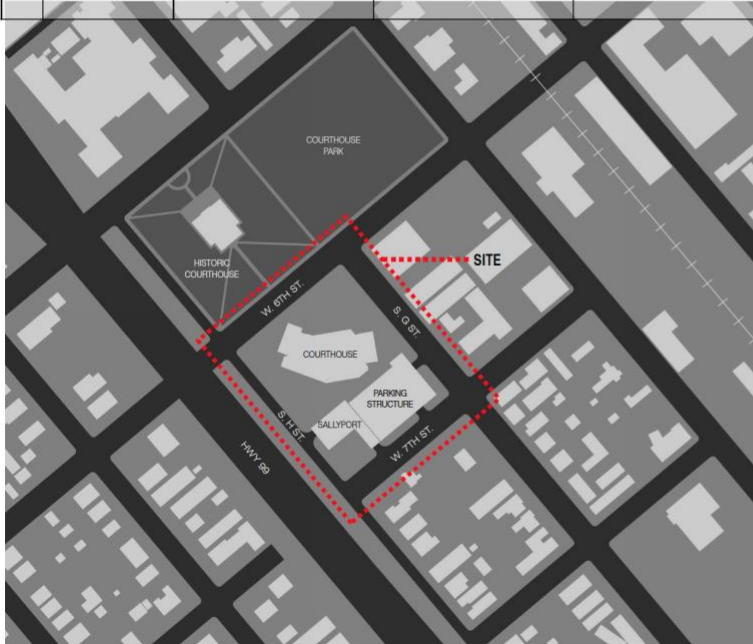
PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Planning Process	Create a well balanced programming plan that addresses all stakeholder needs and wants, creating a well planned facility that has optimal circulation and flow.	A regular series of meetings/interaction with relevant stakeholders.	Regular meetings with key stakeholder created a series of ideals that were used to map out the core design elements.		The facility was designed through a well coordinated effort of collaborative meetings with key stakeholders and the community at large. The design of the floor plates were influenced by the information gathered from these meetings and additional academic research.
						Through site visits to the existing courthouse and interviews with the Court Executive Officer, peak days and time periods were identified. Floors were laid out to provide clear circulation and easy way-finding.



The New Madera Courthouse

Community Scale Facility Siting

	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Facility Siting	Welcoming site and building features that take into account the beauty of the site and larger historical local context	Site orientation and placement into the overall courthouse park and historic adjacencies	Orienting the building so that it respects the neighboring Old Courthouse and allows for the structure to be as open and as transparent as possible.		The context: The site is dominated by the square (park) and the historic courthouse. Respecting the historic fabric and axis was a clear ideal identified early on.
						<p>The orientation: Large openings facing north are preferable to any other orientation. South opening have overhangs and East/West opening were minimalized.</p> <p>The site and the historic surroundings of Old Madera have been knitted together to create activated connections between old and new, built environment and open spaces.</p>

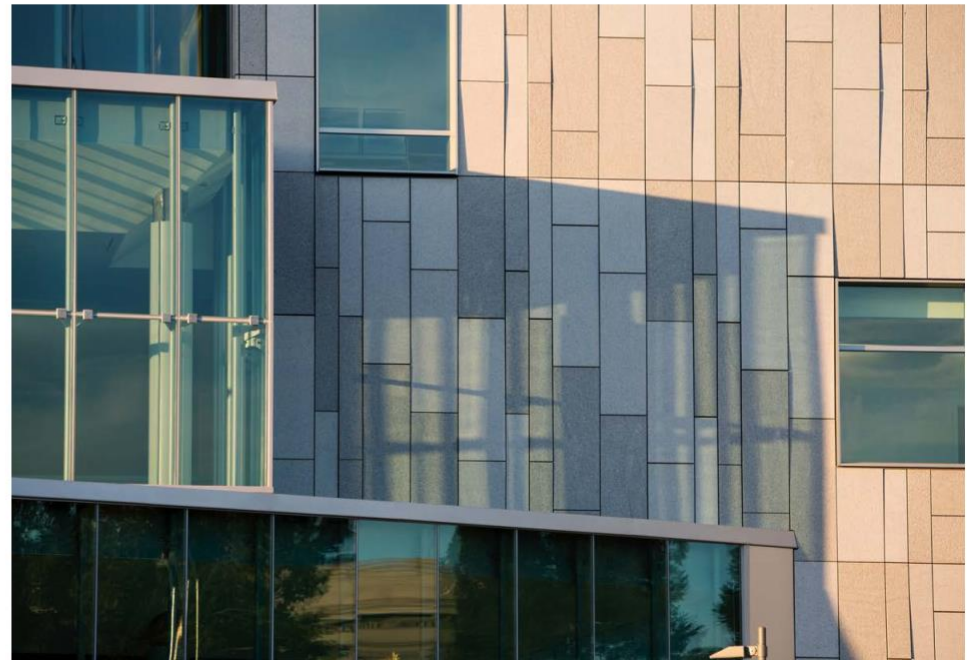


The New Madera Courthouse

Human Scale

Stress Reduction

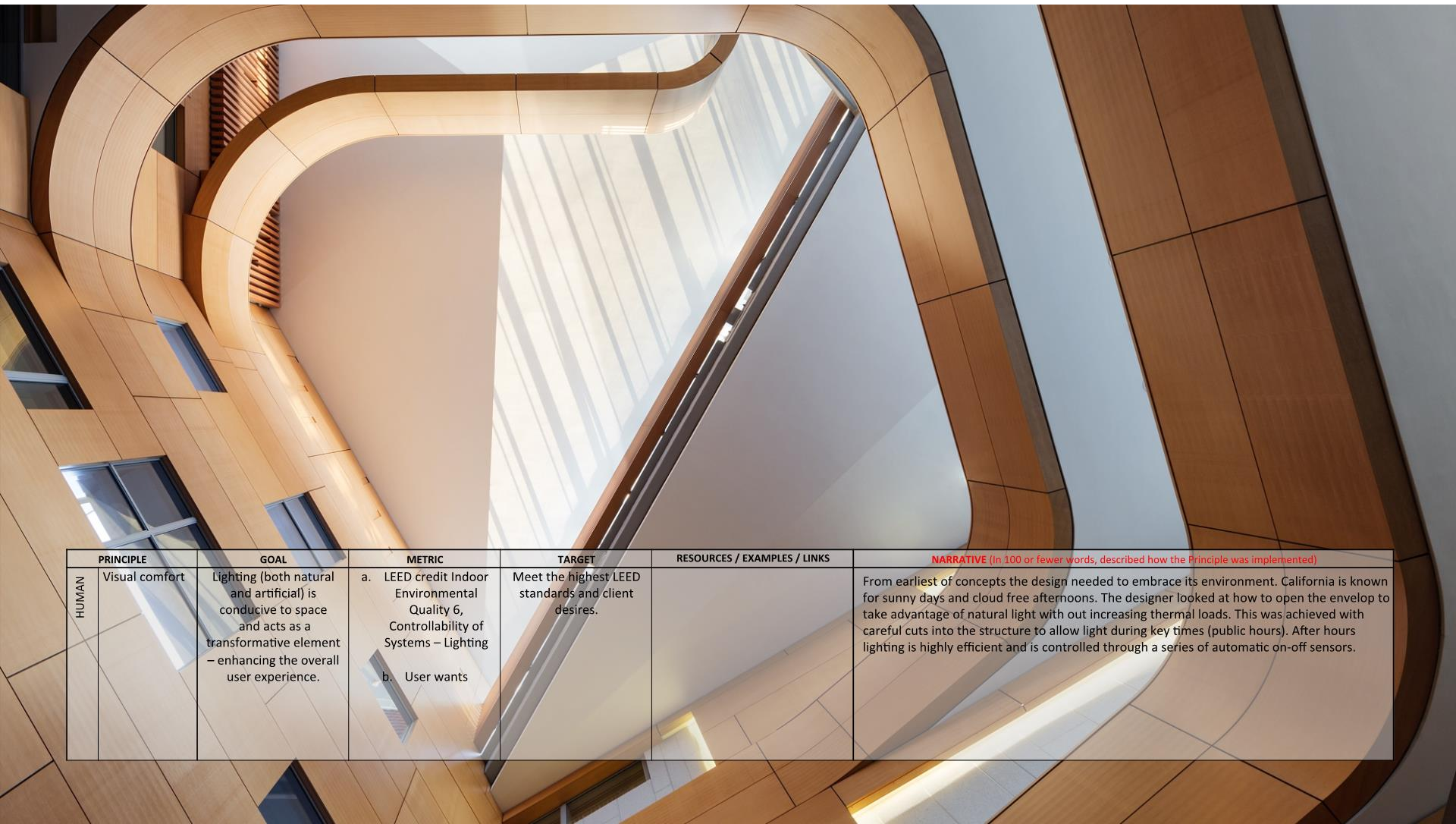
	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Stress Reduction	Sunlight, daylight & views that cue time of day, weather conditions, and psychological connection to nature are provided.	LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality IEQc8.2: Daylight and Views - Views	Per LEED, a view is available for 90% of all regularly occupied areas		The stress of attending court is mitigated by creating an environment that is open and welcoming. The New Courthouse uses design element that eliminate certain stress triggers. Natural light and access to the park views that surround the courthouse are one way of reducing these triggers. Clear way finding along with warm rich interior materials also help to create a friendly productive space.



The New Madera Courthouse

Human Scale

Visual Comfort



	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Visual comfort	Lighting (both natural and artificial) is conducive to space and acts as a transformative element – enhancing the overall user experience.	a. LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality 6, Controllability of Systems – Lighting b. User wants	Meet the highest LEED standards and client desires.		From earliest of concepts the design needed to embrace its environment. California is known for sunny days and cloud free afternoons. The designer looked at how to open the envelop to take advantage of natural light with out increasing thermal loads. This was achieved with careful cuts into the structure to allow light during key times (public hours). After hours lighting is highly efficient and is controlled through a series of automatic on-off sensors.

[Return to List](#)

Duncan Broyd, HOK Architects Corporation Concept Statement

The facility boasts an energy-saving building envelope, high-efficiency water systems, extensive use of natural light, a park-like public plaza, bike racks, showers, a green roof, and the use of recycled materials, among numerous other sustainable elements. The LEED strategy for this project is supportive of Miami-Dade County's commitment to increase sustainability. The brownfield site is undergoing contamination remediation. It is located adjacent to the Miami-Dade Metro Rail/Metro Mover Station and has bus stops on the property. Parking is shared with adjacent buildings. Stormwater management is being evaluated using a green roof, rainwater cisterns, recharge wells, and increasing landscape areas. Water efficiency is addressed with low-flow fixtures, drip irrigation and native plants. Energy and atmosphere points are being evaluated through extensive energy modeling; a high-performance building skin; and plans for enhanced commissioning, measurement, and verification. All of this is being done with intensive input from the design team and Miami-Dade County engineers.

Miami-Dade Children's Courthouse

Community Scale Planning Process

Sustainable Justice Principles Community Scale

	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Planning Process	Broad and inclusive stakeholder and community involvement in a comprehensive planning process for justice system needs	Series of community meetings/interaction. Stakeholders include all relevant justice system components and community groups	Community meetings are held to solicit input and changes are made based on feedback received: participation from courts, sheriff, detention/ corrections, parole/ probation, legal advocates, public health, social services, elected officials, community groups	SEED Evaluator: an on-line communication platform that can include multiple stakeholders and diverse community members in the planning process	<p>Due to its location as part of the Government Center DRI and overall size, the project had to go through a Major Use Special Permit (MUSP) for the City of Miami. A years' worth of design development, community and multi-agency consultation was successfully carried out with unanimous approval for the project.</p> <p>Seventeen agencies are housed in the building that serve the children and families of the juvenile justice system. Detailed planning workshops, reviews, and formal approvals were documented at every milestone from program verification to completed construction documents.</p>

Miami-Dade Children's Courthouse


Community Scale

Transportation Access

Sustainable Justice Principles

Community Scale



	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Transportation Access 	Facilitate use of mass transit for public and staff accessibility	LEED credit Sustainable Sites 4.1: Alternative Transportation - Public Transportation Access	Site is within 1/2 mile of rail transit station or 1/4 mile of at least 2 bus stops (from different bus lines)	The Durham County Courthouse in Durham, NC, is located within 2 blocks of 2 bus lines [JFR 2014]	The courthouse is adjacent to the Miami Dade Transit Government Center multi modal station. This station serves Metro Rail, Metro Mover and buses. The new All Aboard Florida rail station is also under construction on the neighboring property. People can travel to this station from all over the metro area, in contrast to the buildings previous location which only had access to limited bus service. Additional bus stops are also located on the west of the site. Pedestrian paths to the court entry are incorporated from all points of approach connecting with existing pathways accessing surrounding buildings.

Miami-Dade Children's Courthouse

Facility Scale

Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior

Sustainable Justice Principles Facility Scale

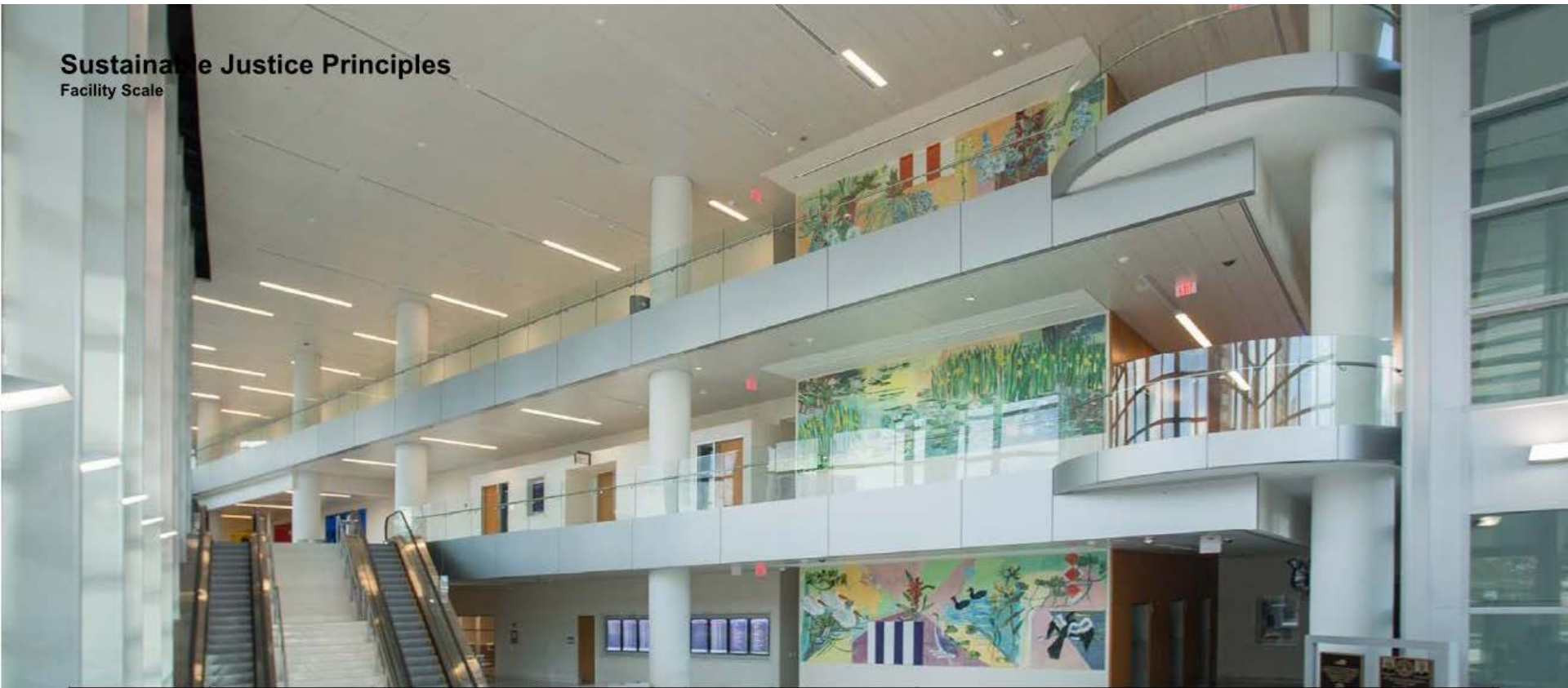


PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior	Welcoming site and building features; blast/impact and site security barriers are effective but not imposing; building entry areas are open and accessible; wayfinding to the building entries is clear with welcoming cues; public can view into building entry and public areas	a. Height of blast/impact barriers b. Size & quality of area in front of public entry doors c. Wayfinding and visibility to public areas d. Visibility to interior public spaces	a. Blast/impact barriers are no taller than 48" above sidewalk level and are designed as aesthetic site features b. Area in front of main entry doors is clear and usable for public gathering; at least 25' deep, preferably 50' deep c. 100% of interior public gathering areas (lobby, jury assembly, cafeteria, records reception, etc.) are clearly visible from the entry point	http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/document/s/pdf/aiaab104864.pdf	The building is located on the north side of a substantial city block leaving a shaded open public plaza providing clear views to the entrance from all approaches. The courthouse steps provide a vehicle barrier and access up to the entry plaza. Closely spaced concrete spheres provide vehicle barriers around the building. At the entry a raised defined platform allows congregation around the lobby with shade, seating and a substantial public art installation. Covered queuing leads to an entirely transparent entry lobby. Security staff have a clear view, visitors have a clear understanding of what comes next.

Miami-Dade Children's Courthouse

Facility Scale

Secure Yet Welcoming Interior



Sustainable Justice Principles
Facility Scale

PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Secure yet Welcoming Interior	Security screening is appropriately planned but does not define the entry experience; members of the public are protected from intimidation by others	Amount of space given to cueing and screening; number of spaces for multiple groups (e.g. disputing parties and families) to gather separately	Cueing and screening take up no more than 50% of the entry lobby; at least 4 separate gathering spaces in lobby	Waterloo Region Courthouse, Ontario [JFR 2013]	The lobby security is in an environment of transparency and clarity. The visitor can see all points of interest on 3 floors from here. Four significant public art installations are all in clear view of people moving through the space. Public elevators, escalators and an open public stair give options for moving up through the building allowing travel without intimidation. The court galleries, while open for clear site lines, use the building columns and furniture to allow separation of parties. Witness waiting rooms are located outside every courtroom. The colored glazing creates an ever changing daylight environment.

Miami-Dade Children's Courthouse

Human Scale

Acoustical Comfort

Sustainable Justice Principles

Human Scale



	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Acoustical Comfort	Sound levels do not create additional stress or obstruct communications	a. Acoustics expertise on project team b. GSA Facilities Standards (P100) for Public Buildings Service	a. An acoustics specialist is included on the project team b. Meet GSA P100 standards for noise, absorption, and isolation in table 3.6.3.4 (p. 96)	National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Acoustic Comfort"	The acoustic performance of all spaces, both internally and externally, was developed using reference material developed by the design team and two acoustical consultants. These standards evolved from P100 suit the more active environment of a county children and family court provide detailing to address STC, NRC and NC. Material selection was critical to successful performance, a balance of hard and soft finishes tune the rooms for acoustic comfort. In particular, courtroom acoustics were tailored to create a quiet, supportive environment. Public spaces balanced the need for durability with sound control, highly absorptive ceilings are an effective solution.

Miami-Dade Children's Courthouse

Human Scale

Sense of Safety

Sustainable Justice Principles

Human Scale



	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Sense of Safety	All occupants' psychological, cultural, and accessibility needs are addressed. Special attention paid to design of spaces where public, jurors, judges, and detainees interface	See 9 Design Criteria in "A Holistic Analysis of Safety within the Court Facility" report, e.g. minimize interaction between accused and victim, reduce visually hidden areas, etc.	Incorporate as many criteria as applicable to building design	Wallace et al, "A Holistic Analysis of Safety within the Court Facility," AAJ summary"	Universal access was incorporated throughout the project to minimize stress on any visitor. Sloped sidewalks were used at the courthouse steps rather than ramps. Way finding is based on clear line of site first, reinforced then by an incrementally increasing graphic system. Clear path of travel is provided throughout the building. All courtrooms are fully accessible to staff and public. Assistive listening, translation services and remote child and witness testimony suites provide multiple options for participation by the varied community of users that are expected in this building.

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Sutter County Courthouse, Yuba City, CA

Mallory Scott Cusenbery, AIA, RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture, Inc.

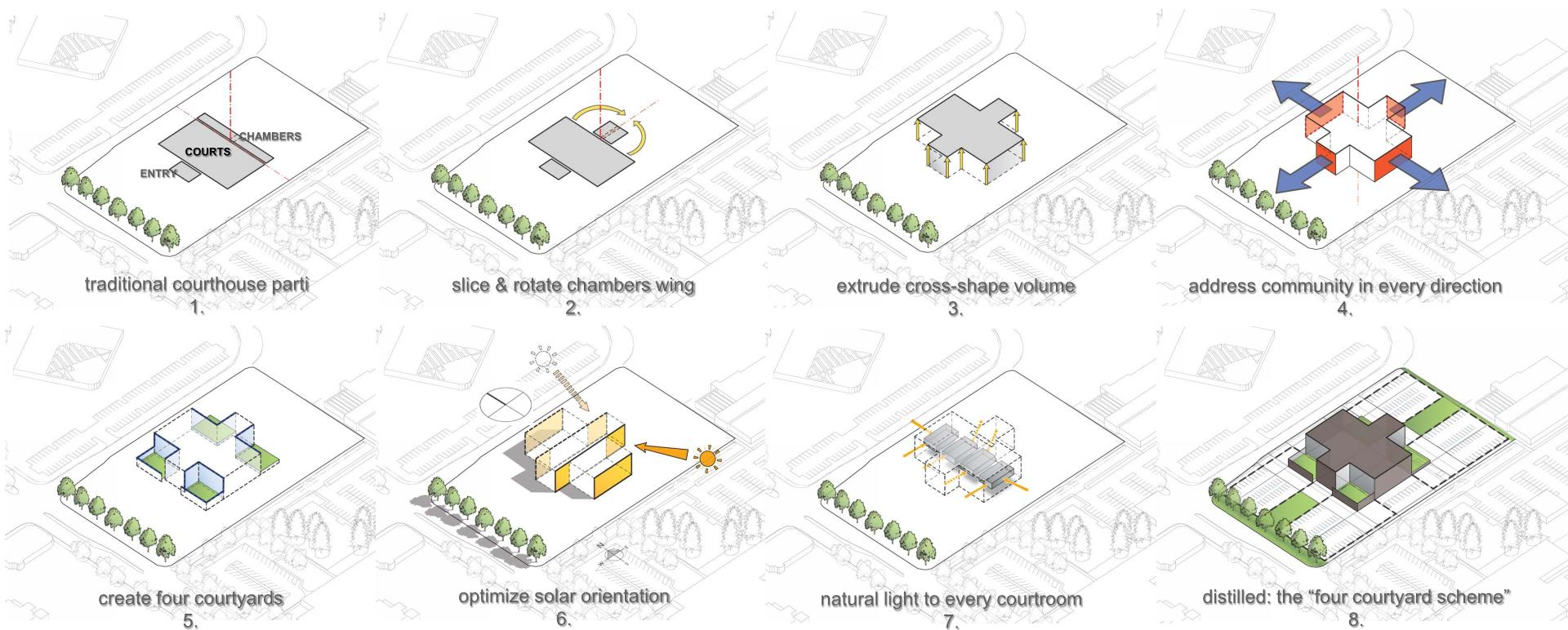
Concept Statement



Sutter County Courthouse, Yuba City, CA

Mallory Scott Cusenbery, AIA, RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture, Inc.

Concept Statement



This project updates the traditional courthouse typology to integrate sustainable practice priorities. The design achieves this using the tactical operations outlined in diagrams above. The result is sustainable solutions at the level of: 1) community identity; 2) user comfort; 3) solar orientation; 4) overall energy savings.

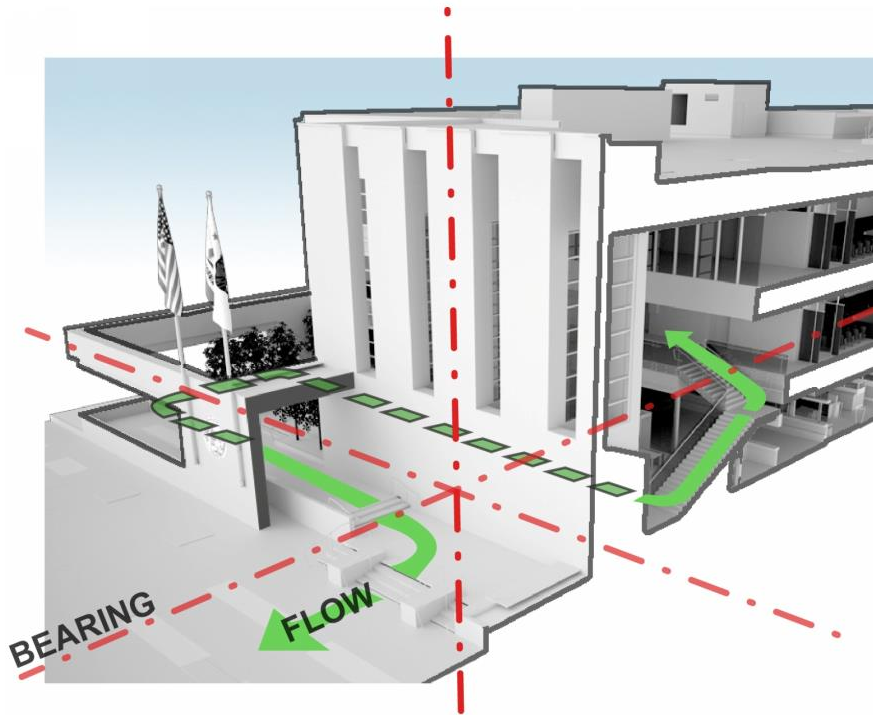
The philosophical basis of this approach is that sustainable design is not an extraneous action imposed *upon* a design, but one that emerges from within the design thinking itself.

The other key idea is that the traditional and fundamental imperatives that come along with designing a courthouse can not be forsaken. The best chance of having a truly sustainable approach to courthouse design is to have one that builds upon the traditions and expectations that accompany the courthouse as a building type.

Sutter County Courthouse, Yuba City, CA

Mallory Scott Cusenbery, AIA, RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture, Inc.

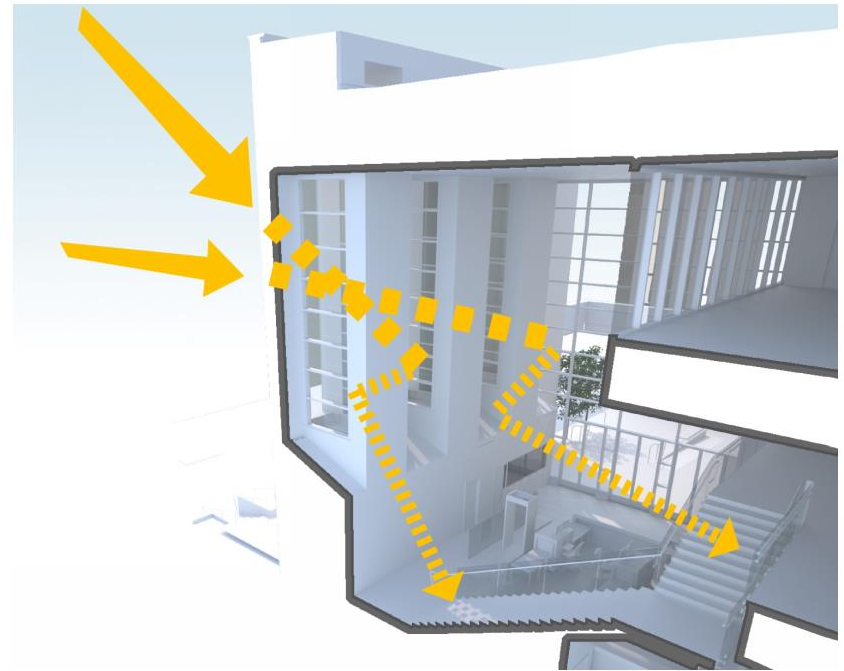
Concept Statement



1.

Sustainable design updates to the traditional courthouse typology inform project details (this page) as well as general planning approaches (previous page). Two detail examples are diagrammed above, and described to the right:

1) User comfort is optimized by differentiating user experience ("flow") from the building's formal presence ("bearing"). The building is strong and symmetrical. The visitor experience is intimate, informal, shaded and protected. The building is unwavering. The experience is accommodating, offering choice, calm and a sense of community connection.



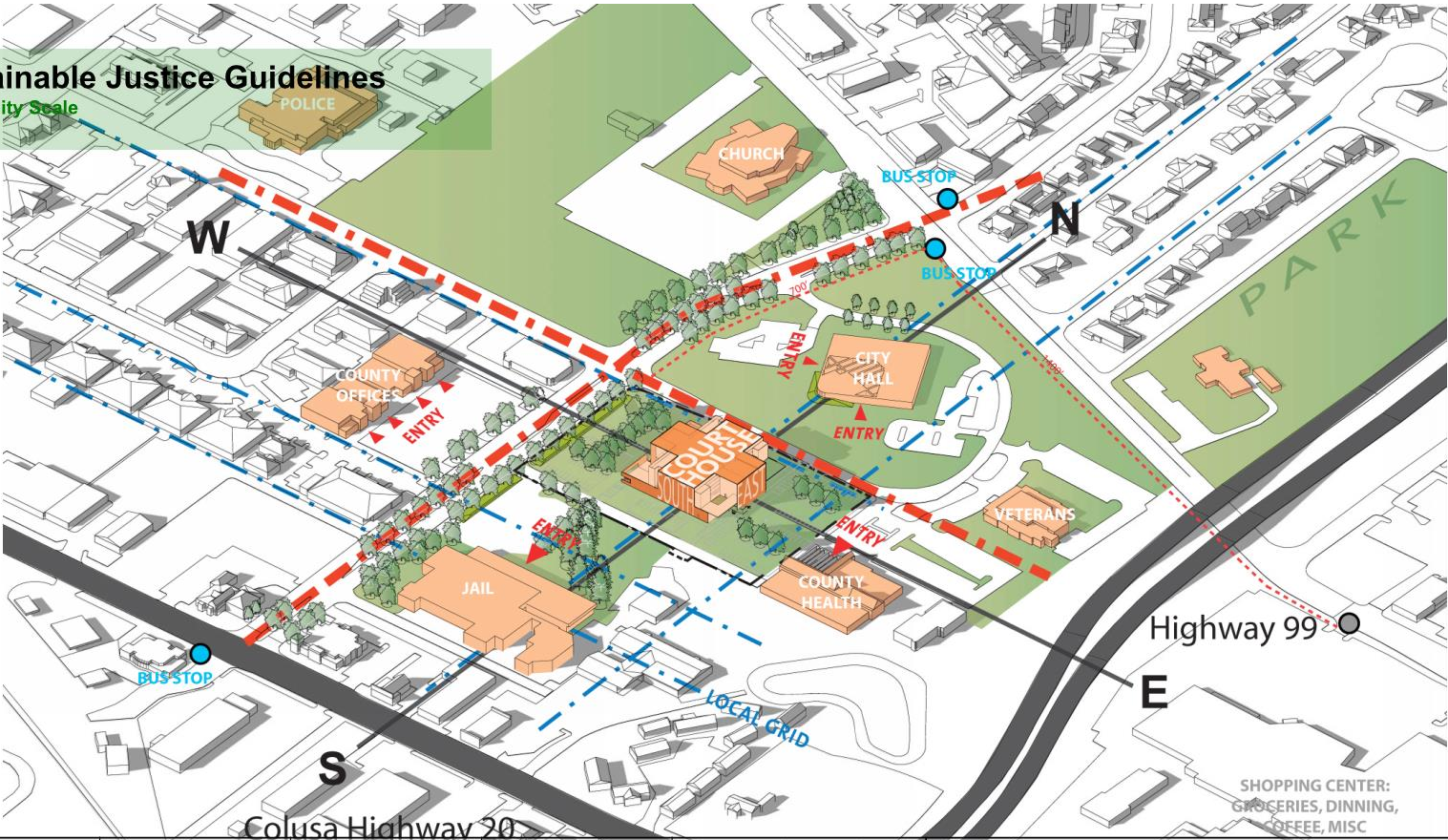
2.

2) The colonnade that traditionally graces the front of a courthouse is modified and updated. Here, columns are actually **vertical clerestory windows**. This innovative design tactic creates interior spaces with soft, low-contrast ambient light throughout all public spaces. On the outside, they retain their quality as traditional formal elements.

Sutter County Courthouse, Yuba City, CA

Community Scale
Co-location

Sustainable Justice Guidelines
Community Scale



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Co-location	Co-locate with/near: jail, DA, public defender, victim services, probation, parole, public health, mental health, food service/restaurants, convenience shopping	% of listed services within walking distance	100%	Denver Justice Center - United Nations Courthouse (AIA Design Award Colorado award 2010) San Diego County Detention Center (JPR 2012)	The site for the new courthouse was based on providing a “center of gravity” for the loose-fitting existing campus of government buildings. All listed services are within walking distance of the courthouse.

Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior

Facility Scale

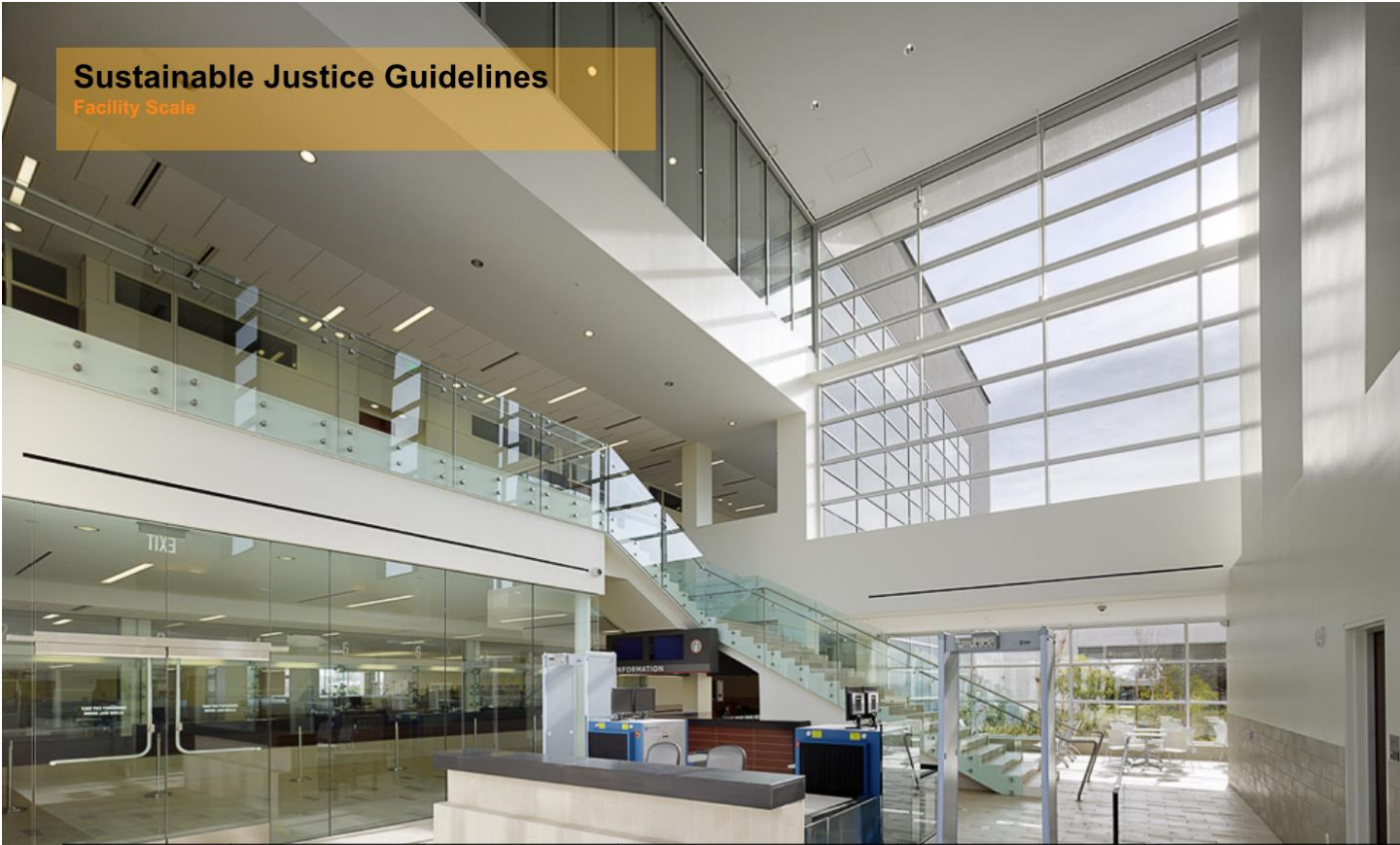
	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior	Welcoming site and building features; blast/impact and site security barriers are effective but not imposing; building entry areas are open and accessible; wayfinding to the building entries is clear with welcoming cues; public can view into building entry and public areas	a. Height of blast/impact barriers b. Size & quality of area in front of public entry doors c. Wayfinding and visibility to public areas d. Visibility to interior public spaces	a. Blast/impact barriers are no taller than 48" above sidewalk level and are designed as aesthetic site features b. Area in front of main entry doors is clear and usable for public gathering; at least 25' deep, preferably 50' deep c. 100% of interior public gathering areas (lobby, jury assembly, cafeteria, records reception, etc.) are clearly visible from the entry point	Bakersfield, CA U.S. Courthouse ; U.S. Courthouse, San Diego ; San Joaquin County, NC Courthouse ; San Joaquin County, California ; San Benito County, CA Courthouse ; Ontario Courthouse ; Wake County Courthouse Center [all JFR 2014] San Francisco Courthouse (Kings County, CA) has anti-blast/impact barriers [JFR 2013] How can Building Information Buildings Can Improve Security? Future Affect Perceived Security of a Building." AAI-summary	The courtyards provide for CPTED principals. The provide barriers for unwanted vehicular approach. Yet, they are open and able to be monitored visually (the security screening is just beyond the glass in this image). They provide a landscaped stress-mitigating amenity for the visiting public.

Sutter County Courthouse, Yuba City, CA

Facility Scale

Secure Yet Welcoming Interior

Sustainable Justice Guidelines
Facility Scale



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Secure yet Welcoming Interior	Security screening is appropriately planned but does not define the entry experience; members of the public are protected from intimidation by others	Amount of space given to cueing and screening; number of spaces for multiple groups (e.g. disputing parties and families) to gather separately	Cueing and screening take up no more than 50% of the entry lobby; at least 4 separate gathering spaces in lobby	Waterloo Region's courthouse, Ontario (IFB 2013) Colorado Judicial Center, CO (AIA Denver 2016 Colorado award 2016)	The interior security screening does not define the public experience of the entry lobby. Access control is provided by glass partitions that are not immediately obvious. The materials of the screening station are the same light porcelain tile of the floors and wainscots. The generous lobby volume is the most memorable aspect of the entry experience.

Sutter County Courthouse, Yuba City, CA

Community Scale

Shared Spaces



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Shared Spaces	Provide meeting rooms, fitness center, or other functions available for general public use	% of building area available for public uses	2% of building area	The Kane County, IL, Branch Court is co-located with a conference center and the courtroom can be used for public meetings. (AIA Northeast IL award winner)	This project includes numerous spaces available for public use. These include: 1) two of the four enclosed courtyards; 2) an interior public vending/eating area called "the living room; 3) extensive public waiting areas. The courtyards were not in the original program but were added specifically as a public amenity. The total non-program areas available for public use exceeds 12% of the building area.

Sutter County Courthouse, Yuba City, CA

Human Scale

Visual Comfort



Sustainable Justice Guidelines
Human Scale

Focused task
lighting by station

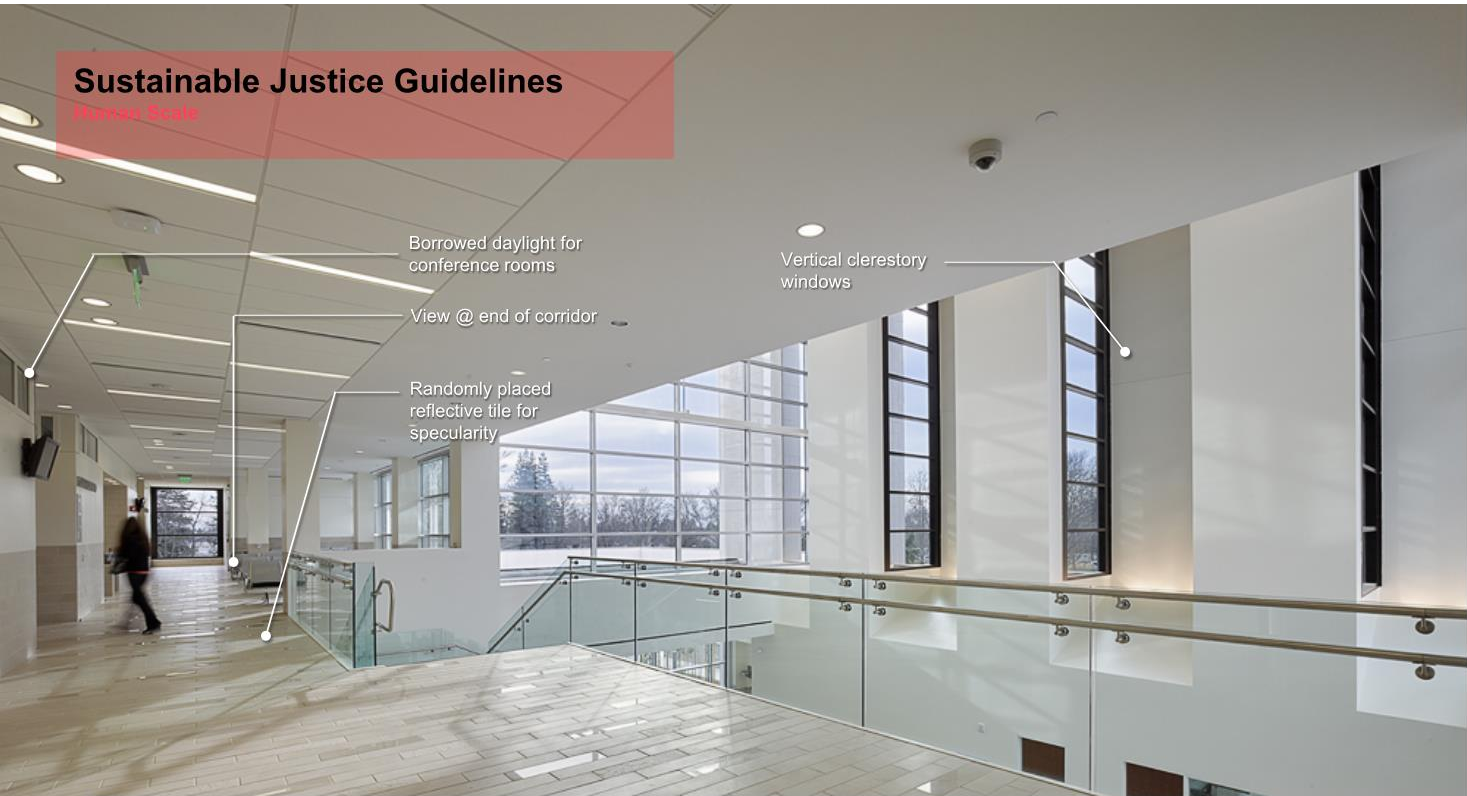
Glossy surface allow
for color mapping

Adjustable airfoil-shaped
louvers. Reflect/control
daylight

PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Visual comfort	Lighting is conducive to efficient working environments, particularly over the bench and jury box within the courtroom	a. GSA 2003 Facilities Standards (P100) for Public Buildings Service b. LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality 6, Controllability of Systems - Lighting	a. Meet GSA P100 standards for interior lighting quality and quantity in Table 6.1 b. at least 90% of occupants and 100% of shared spaces have lighting controls	National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Provide Comfortable Environment"	The courtroom windows have an easily operable, airfoil-shaped metal louver system. These bounce light to the ceiling, but also provide darkening if needed. The ambient courtroom light is very high—up to 80 fc in the well—but also provides focused task lighting at all key stations.

Sutter County Courthouse, Yuba City, CA

Human Scale
Stress Reduction



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Stress Reduction	Sunlight, daylight & views that cue time of day, weather conditions, and psychological connection to nature are provided for informal waiting/ meeting areas, family law spaces, staff work areas, public waiting and circulation areas	LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality IEQc8.2: Daylight and Views - Views	Per LEED, a view is available for 90% of all regularly occupied areas	National Institute of Building Sciences Whole Building Design Guide: "Promote Health and Well-Being"	Stress reduction was achieved by creating a bright, low-contrast, soft-ambient light in the public environment. Vertical clerestories filter and bounce the light, creating a shadowless light quality.
					Denver Justice Center - Lindsey Hanigan Courthouse (AIA Denver & AIA Colorado award 2010)	In addition, the design provides generous views to the project courtyards and to the community beyond. Windows at the end of corridors let views "escape." Expansive windows allow a continuous landscape horizon visible from anywhere within the courthouse. Borrowed light is provided through high windows into secure conference rooms and mid-building courtrooms.

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Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center

Curtis Fentress, Fentress Architects

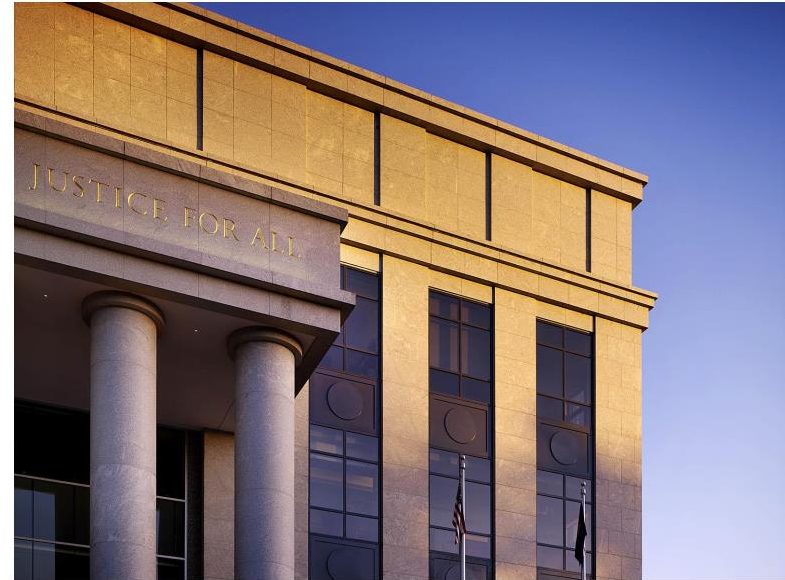
Concept Statement

Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center

The Ralph L. Carr Colorado Justice Center project features several noteworthy sustainability strategies. The site of the new building is also the former site of the previous home of the Colorado Appellate Courts, which presented an opportunity to harmonize old with new. The original building was clad with granite panels that were salvaged prior to building demolition. The majority of the salvaged granite panels, which were roughly 3 feet by 4 feet and 2 inches thick, were cut into 6-inch-wide slices and installed as pavers in the new building courtyard. Other full panels are used as benches at the building's main entrance.

The building also includes an extensive green roof, providing an "infinity edge" landscaped foreground to a dramatic view of the state capitol building from the building's atrium space. This green roof space also provides water quality through natural filtration for the building's roof areas, which is particularly valuable for this zero lot line development in downtown Denver. Additional water quality structures are located around the perimeter of the site in landscaped areas that also provide a security stand-off barrier from the street through an attractive use of stone walls with planted areas.

The Ralph L. Carr Colorado Justice Center is 30 percent more energy efficient over current standards and is LEED Gold certified, making it one of the few courthouses in the country to achieve this status. Other sustainable features include a photosensitive daylight harvesting illumination system, a state-of-the-art and highly efficient mechanical system, and locally sourced materials such as marble from Marble, Colorado. These features reduce the Ralph L. Carr Colorado Justice Center's effect on the environment as well as its cost to the people of Colorado.



Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center

Curtis Fentress, Fentress Architects
Concept Statement



LEED Certification Review Report

This report contains the results of the technical review of an application for LEED® certification submitted for the specified project. LEED certification is an official recognition that a project complies with the requirements prescribed within the LEED rating systems as created and maintained by the U.S. Green Building Council® (USGBC®). The LEED certification program is administered by the Green Building Certification Institute (GBCI®).

Ralph L Carr Colorado Judicial Center

Project ID 1000004486
Rating system & version LEED-NC v2009
Project registration date 02/01/2010



Certified (Gold)

CERTIFIED: 40-49, SILVER: 50-59, GOLD: 60-79, PLATINUM: 80+

LEED FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION & MAJOR RENOVATIONS (V2009)

ATTEMPTED: 67, DENIED: 1, PENDING: 0, AWARDED: 67 OF 110 POINTS

SUSTAINABLE SITES		23 OF 26	MATERIALS AND RESOURCES		CONTINUED
SSp1	Construction Activity Pollution Prevention	Y	MRc5	Regional Materials	0/2
SSc1	Site Selection	1/1	MRc6	Rapidly Renewable Materials	0/1
SSc2	Development Density and Community Connectivity	5/5	MRc7	Certified Wood	0/1
SSc3	Brownfield Redevelopment	1/1			
SSc4.1	Alternative Transportation-Public Transportation Access	6/6			
SSc4.2	Alternative Transportation-Bicycle Storage and Changing Rooms	1/1			
SSc4.3	Alternative Transportation-Low-Emitting and Fuel-Efficient Vehicles	3/3			
SSc4.4	Alternative Transportation-Parking Capacity	2/2			
SSc5.1	Site Development-Protect or Restore Habitat	0/1			
SSc5.2	Site Development-Maximize Open Space	1/1			
SSc6.1	Stormwater Design-Quantity Control	0/1			
SSc6.2	Stormwater Design-Quality Control	1/1			
SSc7.1	Heat Island Effect, Non-Roof	1/1			
SSc7.2	Heat Island Effect, Roof	1/1			
SSc8	Light Pollution Reduction	0/1			
WATER EFFICIENCY		4 OF 10	INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		12 OF 15
WEp1	Water Use Reduction-20% Reduction	Y	IEQp1	Minimum IAQ Performance	Y
WEc1	Water Efficient Landscaping	2/4	IEQp2	Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control	Y
WEc2	Innovative Wastewater Technologies	0/2	IEQc1	Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring	1/1
WEc3	Water Use Reduction	2/4	IEQc2	Increased Ventilation	1/1
			IEQc3.1	Construction IAQ Mgmt Plan-During Construction	1/1
			IEQc3.2	Construction IAQ Mgmt Plan-Before Occupancy	1/1
			IEQc4.1	Low-Emitting Materials-Adhesives and Sealants	1/1
			IEQc4.2	Low-Emitting Materials-Paints and Coatings	1/1
			IEQc4.3	Low-Emitting Materials-Flooring Systems	1/1
			IEQc4.4	Low-Emitting Materials-Composite Wood and AgriFiber Products	1/1
			IEQc5	Indoor Chemical and Pollutant Source Control	1/1
			IEQc6.1	Controllability of Systems-Lighting	1/1
			IEQc6.2	Controllability of Systems-Thermal Comfort	0/1
			IEQc7.1	Thermal Comfort-Design	1/1
			IEQc7.2	Thermal Comfort-Verification	1/1
			IEQc8.1	Daylight and Views-Daylight	0/1
			IEQc8.2	Daylight and Views-Views	0/1
ENERGY AND ATMOSPHERE		17 OF 35	INNOVATION IN DESIGN		6 OF 6
EAp1	Fundamental Commissioning of the Building Energy Systems	Y	Idc1.1	Innovation in Design	0/1
EAp2	Minimum Energy Performance	Y	Idc1.1	Innovation in Design	1/1
EAp3	Fundamental Refrigerant Mgmt	Y	Idc1.2	Innovation in Design	1/1
EAc1	Optimize Energy Performance	10/19	Idc1.2	Innovation in Design	0/1
EAc2	On-Site Renewable Energy	0/7	Idc1.3	Innovation in Design	1/1
EAc3	Enhanced Commissioning	2/2	Idc1.3	Innovation in Design	0/1
EAc4	Enhanced Refrigerant Mgmt	2/2	Idc1.4	Innovation in Design	1/1
EAc5	Measurement and Verification	3/3	Idc1.4	Innovation in Design	0/1
EAc6	Green Power	0/2	Idc1.5	Innovation in Design	1/1
			Idc1.5	Innovation in Design	0/1
			Idc2	LEED® Accredited Professional	1/1
MATERIALS AND RESOURCES		3 OF 14	REGIONAL PRIORITY CREDITS		2 OF 4
MRp1	Storage and Collection of Recyclables	Y	SSc2	Development Density and Community Connectivity	1/1
MRc1.1	Building Reuse-Maintain Existing Walls, Floors and Roof	0/3	SSc6.1	Stormwater Design-Quantity Control	0/1
MRc1.2	Building Reuse, Maintain 50% of Interior	0/1	WEc1	Water Efficient Landscaping	1/1
MRc2	Construction Waste Mgmt	2/2	WEc3	Water Use Reduction	0/1
MRc3	Materials Reuse	0/2	EAc1	Optimize Energy Performance	0/1
MRc4	Recycled Content	1/2	EAc2	On-Site Renewable Energy	0/1

TOTAL 67 OF 110

Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center

Community Scale Facility Siting



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Facility Siting	Locate in a dense, walkable area of central importance	LEED credit SSc2: Development Density and Community Connectivity	Density of surrounding area is over 60,000 sf/acre or site is within 1/2 mile of 10 basic services, etc.	Satellite courthouses that serve rural communities may not be located in traditional "downtown" neighborhoods	The courts building is located in the heart of the Civic Center in downtown Denver. The Civic Center is a highly pedestrian area and the site is surrounded by public services including restaurants, retail, the Denver Public Library and other cultural activities. The site is served by numerous bus lines feeding the metropolitan area.

Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center

Community Scale

Co-location



	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Co-location	Co-locate with/near: jail, DA, public defender, victim services, probation, parole, public health, mental health, food service/restaurants, convenience shopping	% of listed services within walking distance	100%	Denver Justice Center - Lindsey-Flanigan Courthouse [AIA Denver & AIA Colorado award 2010]	The courts project is a combination of the courtrooms, judge's suites and appurtenant spaces associated with the Colorado Appellate Court, as well as an office building containing consolidated offices for the Public Defender, the Colorado State Attorney General, and the State Courts Administrator. This project intentionally brought together these offices from disparate parts of the city into one location to facilitate public interaction and internal communication.

Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior

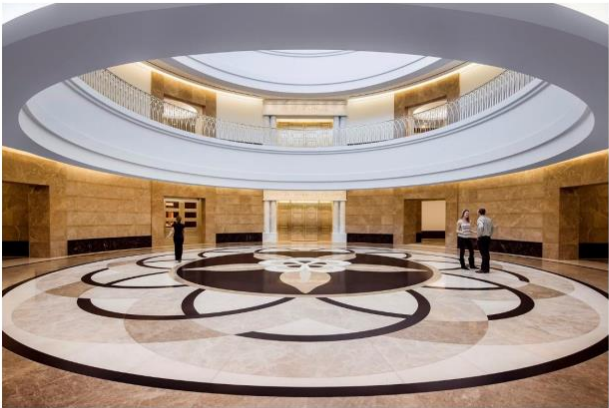
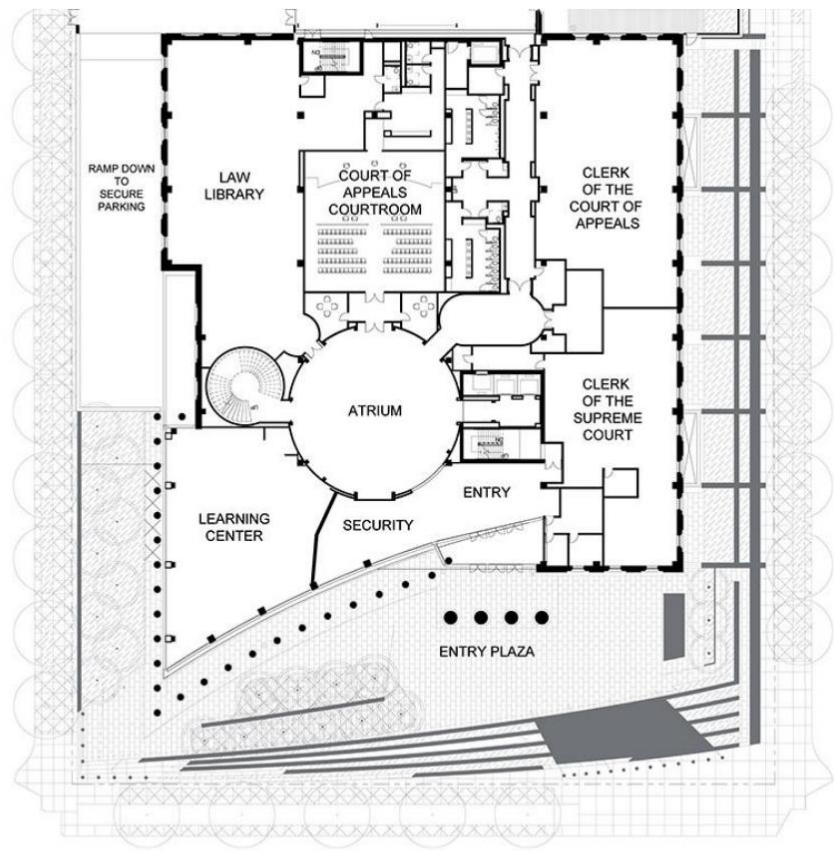


PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior	Welcoming site and building features; blast/impact and site security barriers are effective but not imposing; building entry areas are open and accessible; wayfinding to the building entries is clear with welcoming cues; public can view into building entry and public areas	a. Height of blast/impact barriers b. Size & quality of area in front of public entry doors c. Wayfinding and visibility to public areas d. Visibility to interior public spaces	a. Blast/impact barriers are no taller than 48" above sidewalk level and are designed as aesthetic site features b. Area in front of main entry doors is clear and usable for public gathering; at least 25' deep, preferably 50' deep c. 100% of interior public gathering areas (lobby, jury assembly, cafeteria, records reception, etc.) are clearly visible from the entry point	http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/document.s/pdf/aia104864.pdf	The building siting contains several well integrated security features. The courts building is set 50 feet from the public streets and features concrete and stone seat walls and landscaping as passive vehicle barriers. The entry is elevated from the street and features integrated bollards at the front steps, in addition to four solid granite columns at the front door. Behind the columns, a large glass entryway invites the visitor into a daylight and dramatic atrium lobby that conveys both openness and inspires awe.

Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center

Facility Scale

Secure Yet Welcoming Interior



FACILITY	Secure yet Welcoming Interior	Security screening is appropriately planned but does not define the entry experience; members of the public are protected from intimidation by others	Amount of space given to queuing and screening; number of spaces for multiple groups (e.g. disputing parties and families) to gather separately	Cueing and screening take up no more than 50% of the entry lobby; at least 4 separate gathering spaces in lobby	Waterloo Region Courthouse, Ontario [JFR 2013]	Once entering the building, the security screening is off to the side and provides a pleasant transition from the two story entry space into the four story atrium. Queuing space is abundant to accommodate large groups of people, such as school groups visiting the Learning Center. A similar experience is provided at the office building entry where security screening is separate from the main lobby so as not to clutter or intrude on the waiting area.
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Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center

Human Scale

Acoustical Comfort



	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Acoustical Comfort	Sound levels do not create additional stress or obstruct communications	a. Acoustics expertise on project team b. GSA Facilities Standards (P100) for Public Buildings Service	a. An acoustics specialist is included on the project team b. Meet GSA P100 standards for noise, absorption, and isolation in table 3.6.3.4 (p. 96)	National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Acoustic Comfort"	Acoustical engineers were employed to ensure that the courtrooms were appropriately designed for acoustics, in terms of reducing background noise, enhancing voice projection and minimizing interior ambient noise. Acoustical plaster and sound panels were seamlessly integrated in the room design and room shape was determined to optimize the acoustical performance of the spaces.

Ralph L. Carr Colorado Judicial Center

Human Scale

Visual Comfort



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Visual comfort	Lighting is conducive to efficient working environments, particularly over the bench within the courtroom	a. GSA 2003 Facilities Standards (P100) for Public Buildings Service b. LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality 6, Controllability of Systems - Lighting	a. Meet GSA P100 standards for interior lighting quality and quantity in Table 6.1 b. at least 90% of occupants and 100% of shared spaces have lighting controls	National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Provide Comfortable Environments"	The courts building is equipped with a myriad of lighting controls including multi-level lighting controls in the office spaces, occupancy sensors and highly controllable lighting in the courtrooms. In addition, the atrium utilizing daylight harvesting controls to allow the atrium lighting to respond to natural light entering the space through the large north facing window and skylight.

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Utah Courts – Ogden 2nd District Juvenile Cthse.

Nathan Leavitt, VCBO Architecture
Concept Statement

The Ogden Juvenile Courthouse is currently pursuing LEED Gold level certification. The following goals reflect the sustainable vision:

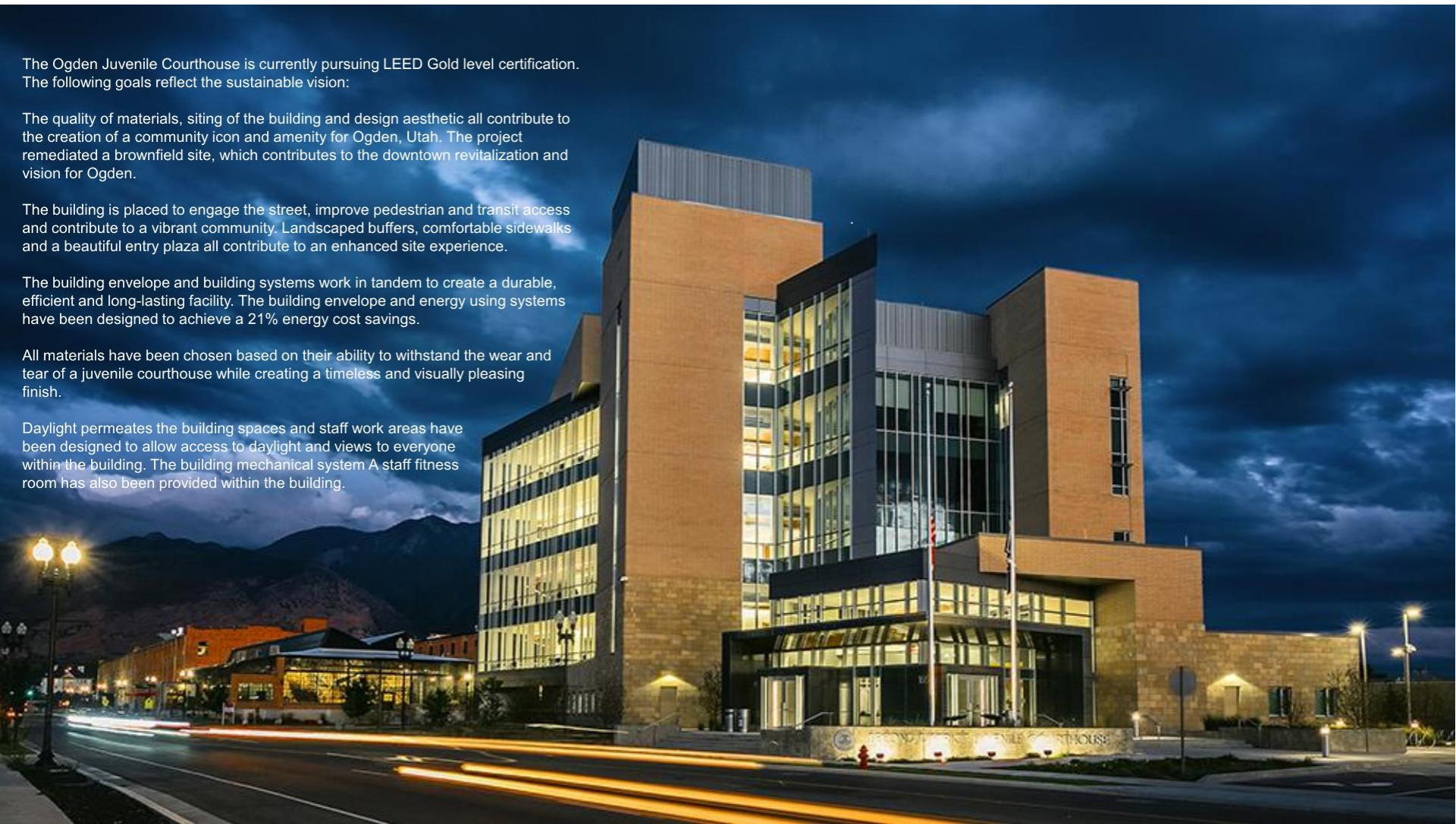
The quality of materials, siting of the building and design aesthetic all contribute to the creation of a community icon and amenity for Ogden, Utah. The project remediated a brownfield site, which contributes to the downtown revitalization and vision for Ogden.

The building is placed to engage the street, improve pedestrian and transit access and contribute to a vibrant community. Landscaped buffers, comfortable sidewalks and a beautiful entry plaza all contribute to an enhanced site experience.

The building envelope and building systems work in tandem to create a durable, efficient and long-lasting facility. The building envelope and energy using systems have been designed to achieve a 21% energy cost savings.

All materials have been chosen based on their ability to withstand the wear and tear of a juvenile courthouse while creating a timeless and visually pleasing finish.

Daylight permeates the building spaces and staff work areas have been designed to allow access to daylight and views to everyone within the building. The building mechanical system A staff fitness room has also been provided within the building.



Utah Courts – Ogden 2nd District Juvenile Cthse.

Nathan Leavitt, VCBO Architecture

Concept Statement



Utah Courts – Ogden 2nd District Juvenile Cthse.

Community Scale Facility Siting



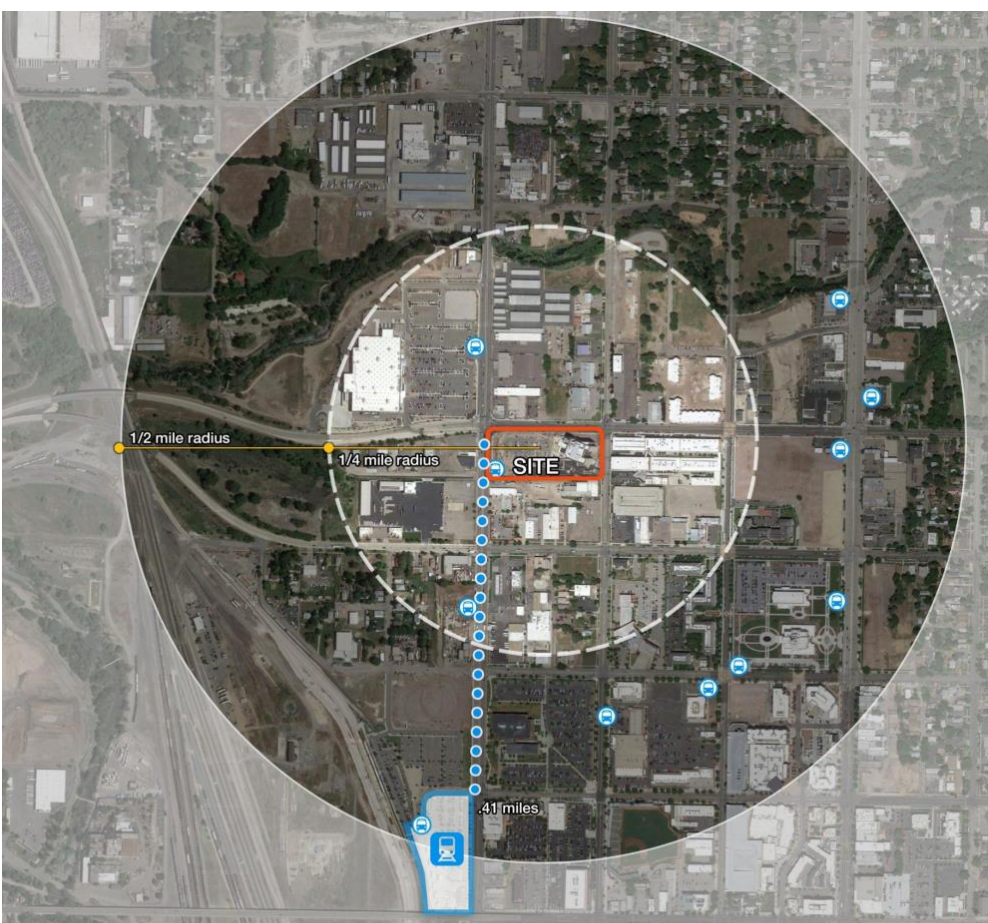
Community Services

- 1 Walmart Supercenter—Grocery and Department Store
- 2 Kneaders Bakery and Cafe—Bakery
- 3 Paul Mitchell The School—School
- 4 U.S. Bank—Bank
- 5 Hoffman Cleaners—Dry Cleaners
- 6 Smartstyle Family Hair Salon
- 7 Tabernacle Park—Park
- 8 Slackwater—Restaurant
- 9 CrossFit Ogden—Fitness Center
- 10 Treehouse Museum—Museum

PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Facility Siting	Locate in a dense, walkable area of central importance	LEED credit SSC2: Development Density and Community Connectivity	Density of surrounding area is over 60,000 sf/acre or site is within 1/2 mile of 10 basic services, etc.	Satellite courthouses that serve rural communities may not be located in traditional "downtown" neighborhoods	Ogden Juvenile Courthouse is located north of downtown Ogden, in an area that is prime for redevelopment. The project has remediated a contaminated site that was once home to a coal-gasification plant and service station. The remediation and redevelopment has triggered revitalization of surrounding sites, contributing to a greater vitality for the community. The site is surrounded by existing services and within walking distance of more than ten services ranging from restaurants, a community park, fitness center, salon, dry cleaner and retail stores. There is also a school across the street.

Utah Courts – Ogden 2nd District Juvenile Cthse.

Community Scale Transportation Access



Ogden transit station
.41 miles walk from site
—Bus lines
455, 470, 472, 473, 603, 604, 612, 613,
616, 630, 632, 685
—Front Runner Regional Train System

Bus Stop at Wall Avenue
—Bus lines
456, 470, 616, 630



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Transportation Access	Facilitate use of mass transit for public and staff accessibility	LEED credit Sustainable Sites 4.1: Alternative Transportation - Public Transportation Access	Site is within 1/2 mile of rail transit station or 1/4 mile of at least 2 bus stops (from different bus lines)	The Durham County Courthouse in Durham, NC, is located within 2 blocks of 2 bus lines [JFR 2014]	The project site is located within 1/4 mile walk of three bus stops that service 4 bus routes. There is also a regional transit center that offers a commuter rail and dozens of local and regional buses within a half mile of the project site. Exemplary performance for LEED SSc4.1 Enhanced Transit Access has been pursued.

Utah Courts – Ogden 2nd District Juvenile Cthse.

Facility Scale

Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior

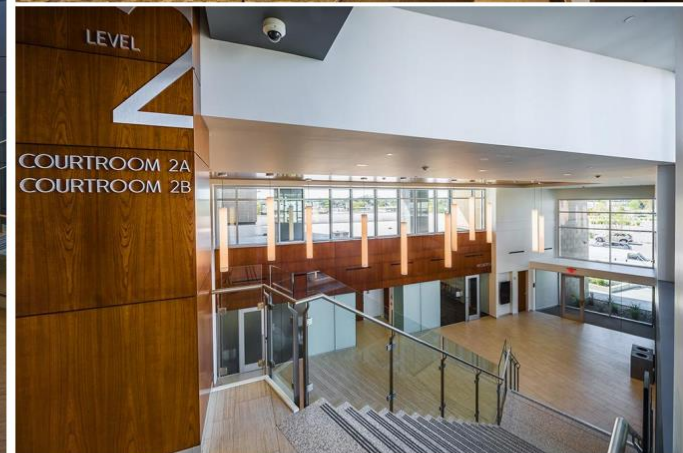
PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior	Welcoming site and building features; blast/impact and site security barriers are effective but not imposing; building entry areas are open and accessible; wayfinding to the building entries is clear with welcoming cues; public can view into building entry and public areas	a. Height of blast/impact barriers b. Size & quality of area in front of public entry doors c. Wayfinding and visibility to public areas d. Visibility to interior public spaces	a. Blast/impact barriers are no taller than 48" above sidewalk level and are designed as aesthetic site features b. Area in front of main entry doors is clear and usable for public gathering; at least 25' deep, preferably 50' deep c. 100% of interior public gathering areas (lobby, jury assembly, cafeteria, records reception, etc.) are clearly visible from the entry point	http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiaab104864.pdf	The building was positioned such that the public entry fronts the city's sidewalk yet also addresses the public parking lot which, due to the narrowness of the site, was placed to one side of the facility. The entry plaza surrounding the doors is slightly raised. Surrounded by landscaping planters, this plaza contains benches and bike racks for public use. The two story lobby is visible from both the street and parking lot through large expanses of curtainwall. The state court does not require and does not wish to have impact barriers at the entry of their facilities.



Utah Courts – Ogden 2nd District Juvenile Cthse.

Facility Scale

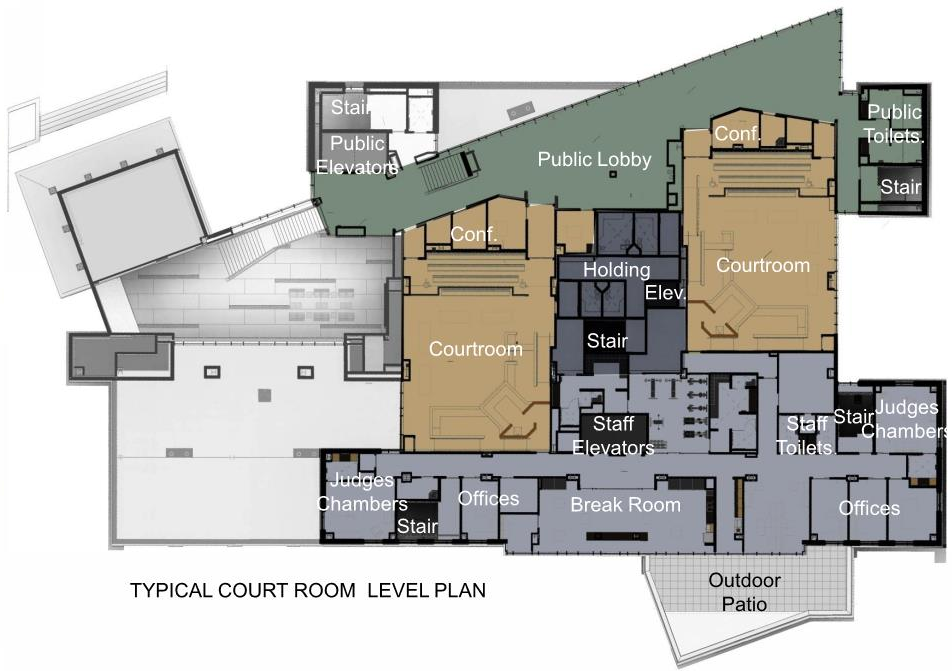
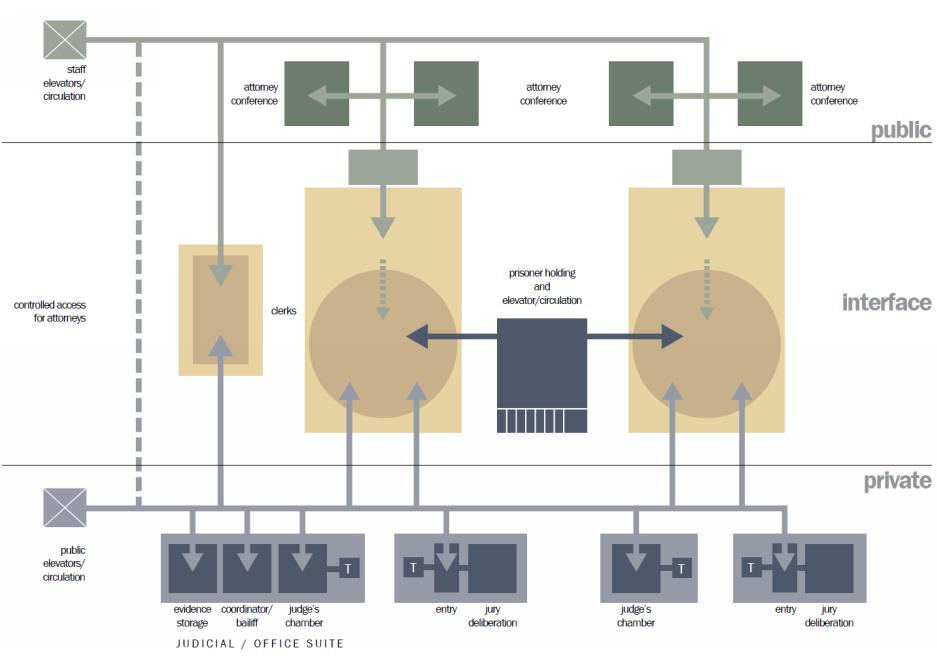
Secure Yet Welcoming Interior



	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Secure yet Welcoming Interior	Security screening is appropriately planned but does not define the entry experience; members of the public are protected from intimidation by others	Amount of space given to cueing and screening; number of spaces for multiple groups (e.g. disputing parties and families) to gather separately	Cueing and screening take up no more than 50% of the entry lobby; at least 4 separate gathering spaces in lobby	Waterloo Region Courthouse, Ontario [JFR 2013]	The security cueing and screening area takes up less than a quarter of the main lobby. The screening devices are contained within custom cabinetry which helps to minimize their visual impact. Once a visitor passes through this screening space they enter a daylight filled two story lobby which affords views of all major court functions. From here one can access the clerks counter, probation offices, the mediation suite and find elevators, stairs, restrooms and court docket displays. On upper floors, the courtroom lobbies offer spectacular views of the surrounding mountains and provide several discrete areas for separation of disputing parties.

Utah Courts – Ogden 2nd District Juvenile Cthse.

Human Scale
Sense of Safety



	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Sense of Safety	All occupants' psychological, cultural, and accessibility needs are addressed. Special attention paid to design of spaces where public, jurors, judges, and detainees interface	See 9 Design Criteria in "A Holistic Analysis of Safety within the Court Facility" report, e.g. minimize interaction between accused and victim, reduce visually hidden areas, etc.	Incorporate as many criteria as applicable to building design	Wallace et al, "A Holistic Analysis of Safety within the Court Facility," AAJ summary"	The Juvenile Courthouse has been designed to provide a safe, secure environment for all users. The public entry is visible and accessible. The public areas are conveniently accessed from the main entry, with access limited to lobby, certain conference rooms and courtrooms. Access control using secure card-access limits access to staff areas. The staff have separate entry and vertical circulation from the public. The prisoners have a third point of entry and separate circulation path through the building. The courtroom is the only interface area between the in-custody, staff and public areas. Visual security and duress alarms also enhance safety.

Utah Courts – Ogden 2nd District Juvenile Cthse.

Human Scale

Visual Comfort



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Visual comfort	Lighting is conducive to efficient working environments, particularly over the bench and jury box within the courtroom	a. GSA 2003 Facilities Standards (P100) for Public Buildings Service b. LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality 6, Controllability of Systems - Lighting	a. Meet GSA P100 standards for interior lighting quality and quantity in Table 6.1 b. at least 90% of occupants and 100% of shared spaces have lighting controls	National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Provide Comfortable Environments"	All interior work spaces have been designed with lighting controls. Task lighting is located at all workstations, and all conference rooms and assembly areas have multiple levels of lighting to accommodate presentations as well as discussions. Courtrooms have been designed with six settings to allow optimal lighting for a variety of courtroom functions. Preset controls at the public entry supplement enhanced controls at the bench and clerk station to enable lighting adjustments as needed for court proceedings. The lighting control system uses a combination of photocell and vacancy sensors to ensure lights are only on as needed, reducing energy utilization.

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United States Courthouse – Austin, TX

Merrill Elam, Mack Scogin Merrill Elam
Concept Statement

The United States Courthouse in Austin, Texas
embraced sustainability from its inception.

The project team pursued LEED certification, earning LEED for New Construction v2.1 Silver Certification in June 2015.

The project's sustainability goals are consistent with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act's High Performance Green Building Initiative.

As a basis to guide design decisions, sustainable design introduced a comprehensive approach recognizing the interrelationships between building systems, methods and materials, and the health of building occupants and the environment.

In this sense, the more conventional metrics for assessing building performance—cost and schedule—were augmented with a spectrum of sustainability strategies, with a focus on indoor air quality, daylighting, non-toxic...

... low-emitting materials, native plant water conserving landscape, resource-conserving water and energy fixtures and systems, and construction waste recycling.

With an early commitment to pursue these integrated initiatives, the United States Courthouse in Austin, Texas has emerged as an example of the multiple bottom line measurable benefits—environmental, economic, and health—that federal projects can achieve.

United States Courthouse – Austin, TX

Community Scale
Facility Siting



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Facility Siting	Locate in a dense, walkable area of central importance	LEED credit SS2: Development Density and Community Connectivity	Density of surrounding area is over 60,000 sf/acre or site is within 1/2 mile of 10 basic services, etc.	Satellite courthouses that serve rural communities may not be located in traditional "downtown" neighborhoods	The Courthouse site, selected in large part for its central downtown Austin location, is within comfortable walking distance from the entire downtown, including the Texas State Capitol. Adjacent to Republic Square Park, the courthouse and San Antonio Plaza bring together federal, state and local entities. Co-joined, the three entities work together for public events of various types and sizes. The courthouse takes advantage of the lively urban scene in downtown Austin. Restaurants, shopping, professional services, health care, libraries, United States Post Office, Austin City Hall, and venues of all sorts are within walking distance in downtown Austin.

United States Courthouse – Austin, TX

Community Scale Transportation Access



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
COMMUNITY	Transportation Access	Facilitate use of mass transit for public and staff accessibility	LEED credit Sustainable Sites 4.1: Alternative Transportation - Public Transportation Access	Site is within 1/2 mile of rail transit station or 1/4 mile of at least 2 bus stops (from different bus lines)	The Durham County Courthouse in Durham, NC, is located within 2 blocks of 2 bus lines [JFR 2014]	Bus and bicycle routes flank the site. Sixty-five secure parking spaces are provided below the building podium for the exclusive use of the courts substantially reducing the heat island effect associated with surface parking. A future light rail is planned along 4 th Street on the south side of the courthouse. The courthouse is a 25 minute drive to the Austin-Bergstrom International airport and two blocks away from boating on Lady Bird Lake.

United States Courthouse – Austin, TX

Facility Scale

Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior

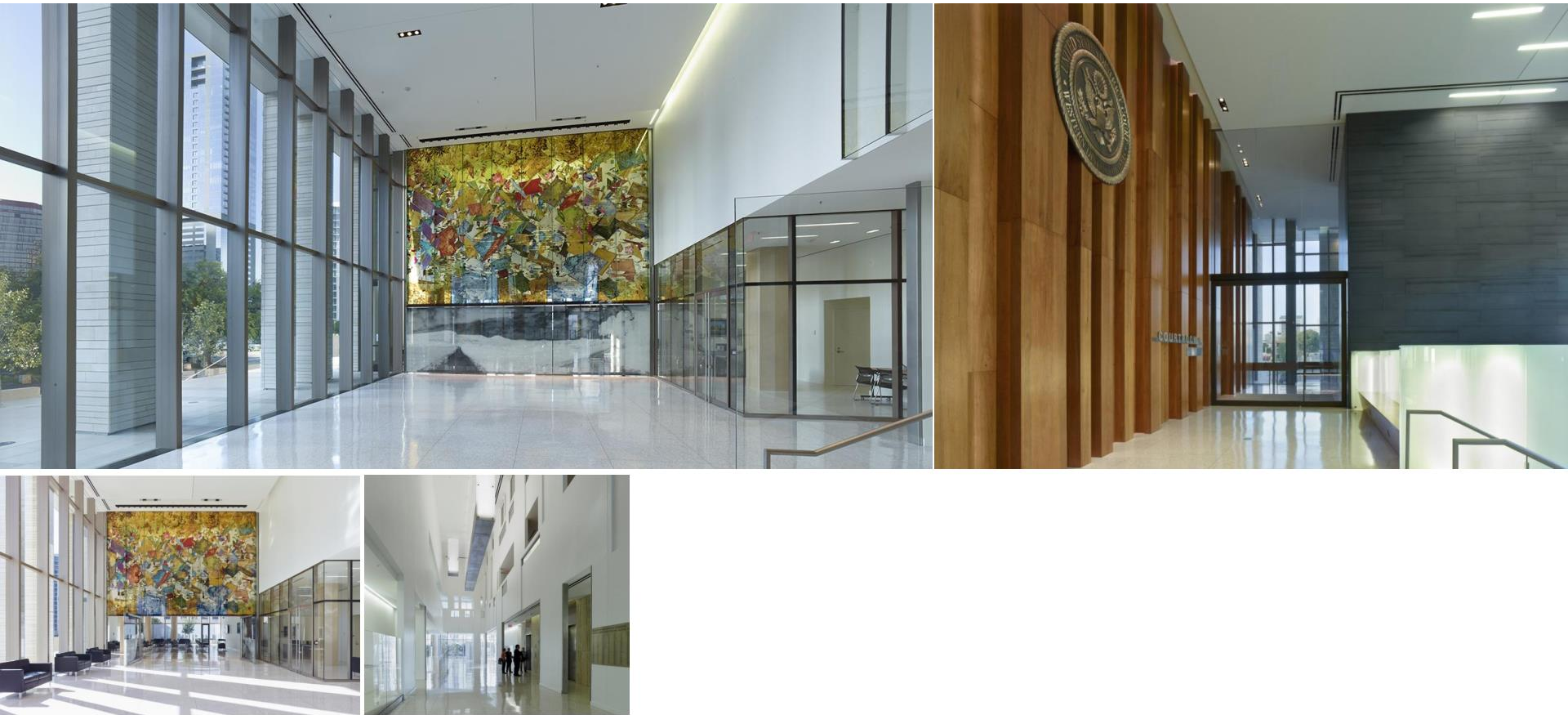


PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Secure Yet Welcoming Exterior	Welcoming site and building features; blast/impact and site security barriers are effective but not imposing; building entry areas are open and accessible; wayfinding to the building entries is clear with welcoming cues; public can view into building entry and public areas	a. Height of blast/impact barriers b. Size & quality of area in front of public entry doors c. Wayfinding and visibility to public areas d. Visibility to interior public spaces	a. Blast/impact barriers are no taller than 48" above sidewalk level and are designed as aesthetic site features b. Area in front of main entry doors is clear and usable for public gathering; at least 25' deep, preferably 50' deep c. 100% of interior public gathering areas (lobby, jury assembly, cafeteria, records reception, etc.) are clearly visible from the entry point	http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aia104864.pdf	The public entry and front façade of the Austin Courthouse merges with the public space of San Antonio Plaza and continues into Republic Square Park. Grand and amphitheatre stairs marry the courthouse plinth and entry with San Antonio Plaza and are part of any special event in the park or plaza. Simple impact security bollards secure San Antonio Plaza and allow easy flow of pedestrians and bicycles. A fifty foot set back is recognized on all sides of the building with impact security integral to the plinth walls. The Austin Great Streets treatments soften and enhance the sidewalk experience as does the west garden area and the various steps and ramps punctuating the plinth wall. Glazing at the plinth level gives visual access into and out of the courthouse lobby and jury assembly space, where the "Austin Wall," an extraordinary glass painting wall by artist Clifford Ross, can be seen.

United States Courthouse – Austin, TX

Facility Scale

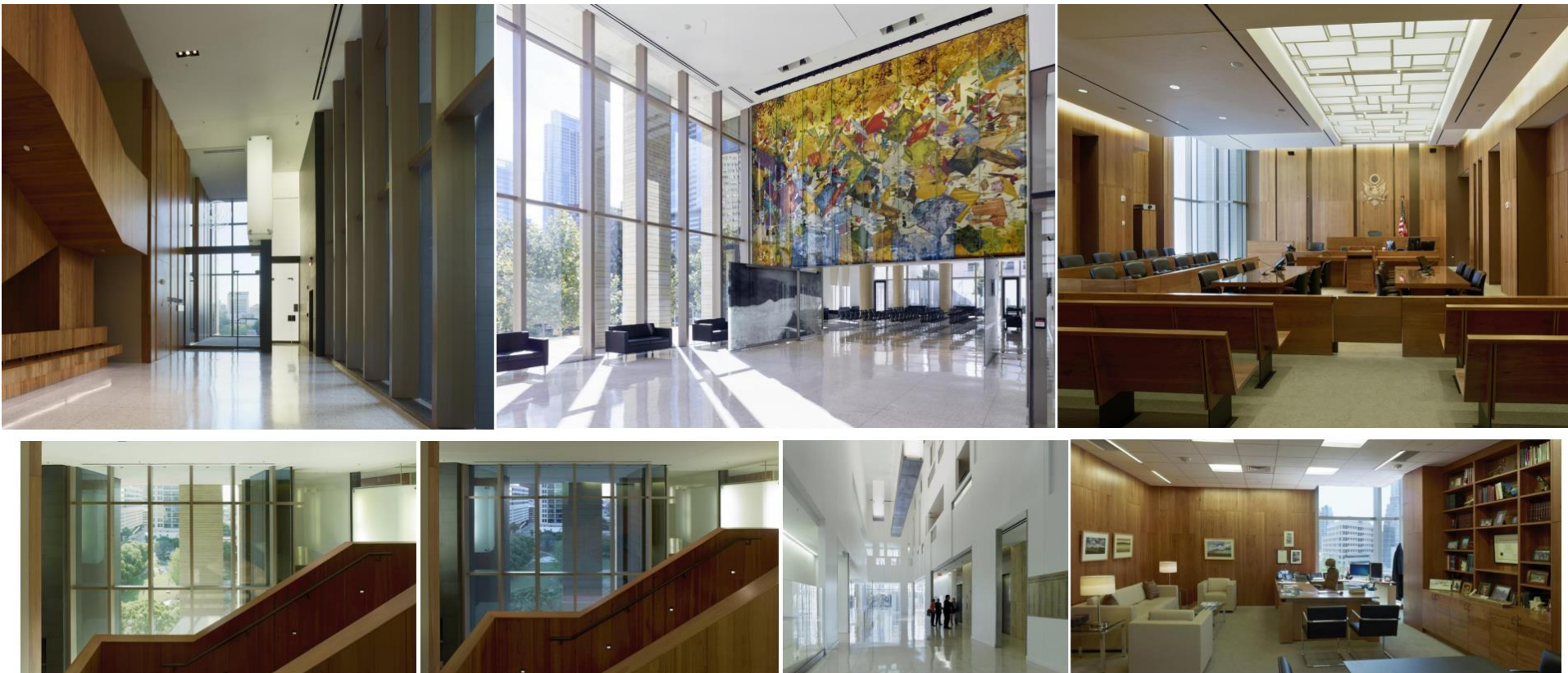
Secure Yet Welcoming Interior



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
FACILITY	Secure yet Welcoming Interior	Security screening is appropriately planned but does not define the entry experience; members of the public are protected from intimidation by others	Amount of space given to cueing and screening; number of spaces for multiple groups (e.g. disputing parties and families) to gather separately	Cueing and screening take up no more than 50% of the entry lobby; at least 4 separate gathering spaces in lobby	Waterloo Region Courthouse, Ontario [JFR 2013]	Security screening at the main entry to the courthouse is discrete. A view to the Austin wall beyond assures visitors that humaneness abides.

United States Courthouse – Austin, TX

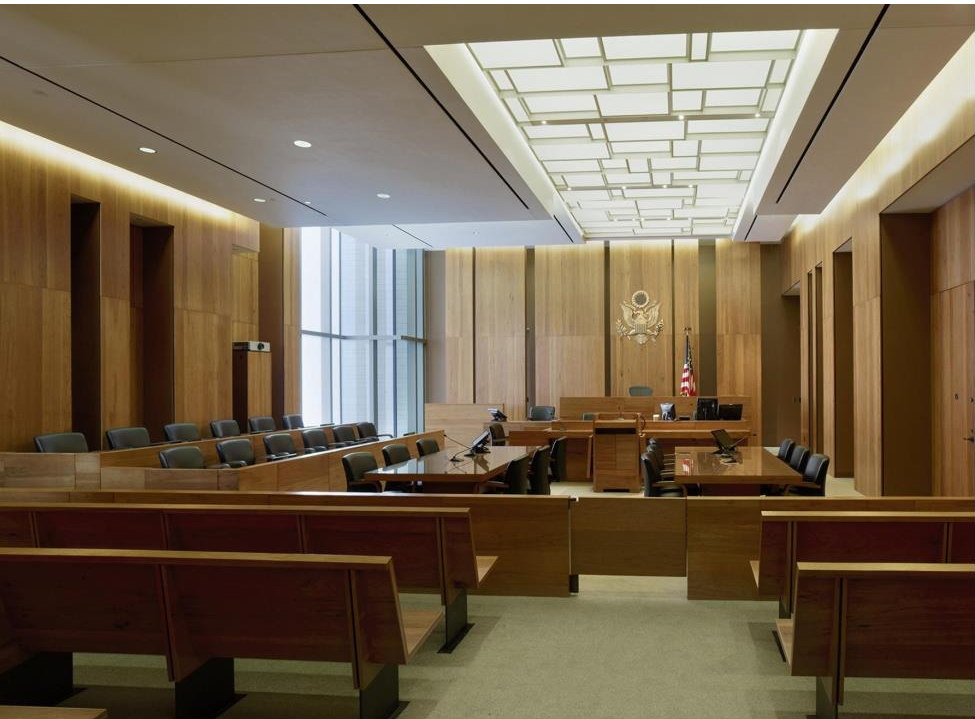
Human Scale Stress Reduction



	PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (In 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Stress Reduction	Sunlight, daylight & views that cue time of day, weather conditions, and psychological connection to nature are provided for informal waiting/ meeting areas, family law spaces, staff work areas, public waiting and circulation areas	LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality IEQc8.2: Daylight and Views - Views	Per LEED, a view is available for 90% of all regularly occupied areas	National Institute of Building Sciences Whole Building Design Guide: "Promote Health and Well-Being"	Every public space as well as every work space in the Austin Courthouse has windows with daylight and views to the exterior. Glazing in all spaces address both creature comfort and stress reduction but also address literally, transparency in the United States justice system. At the jury assembly space a secure garden is accessible. Facing south, it is sun filled, a place of respite while awaiting jury selection. On courtroom levels, public lobbies let onto fresh air balconies overlooking Lady Bird Lake and the state capitol.

United States Courthouse – Austin, TX

Human Scale
Sense of Safety



PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	NARRATIVE (in 100 or fewer words, described how the Principle was implemented)
HUMAN	Sense of Safety	All occupants' psychological, cultural, and accessibility needs are addressed. Special attention paid to design of spaces where public, jurors, judges, and detainees interface	See 9 Design Criteria in "A Holistic Analysis of Safety within the Court Facility" report, e.g. minimize interaction between accused and victim, reduce visually hidden areas, etc.	Incorporate as many criteria as applicable to building design	Wallace et al, "A Holistic Analysis of Safety within the Court Facility," AAJ summary"	At the courtrooms, the public, judges and detainees enter from discrete routes, each designed according to the PBS 400 guide lines. Outside of the courtrooms, light filled public lobbies and balconies, extended above the cityscape, lend a sense of security while being quite transparent and open. Client attorney conference rooms are accessible off the lobbies. They are acoustically private while being visually accessible. Blast resistant glazing at the special proceedings courthouse and a structural system designed for progressive collapse give literal security to the courthouse population.

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