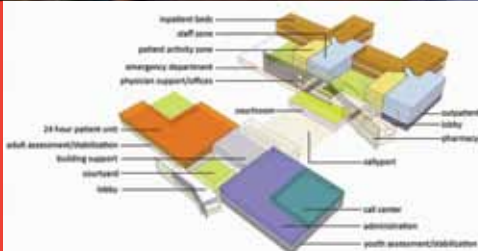


JFR12

JUSTICE FACILITIES REVIEW



AIA

JFR12

JUSTICE FACILITIES REVIEW

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



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Washington, DC 20006

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JURY MEMBERS



JURY CHAIR

Lorenzo Lopez, AIA, LEED AP
Nacht & Lewis Architects
Sacramento, CA

Lorenzo Lopez, AIA, is the senior planner for justice projects at his firm. His work has focused on justice projects, including courthouses, jails, and prison facilities, for 18 years, and he is well versed in fire/life safety, access compliance, functional/security requirements, and sustainability issues related to these facilities.

In 2011, Lopez co-chaired the I-3 Occupancy Task Force in California, where he authored new code language to be incorporated into the 2013 code cycle. The new language should clarify requirements and allow for more economical construction of detention facilities. He has invested many hours interpreting the ADA relative to justice facilities and presented on this topic at the AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice's 2011 national conference. Lopez also applies his passion for sustainability by serving as co-chair of an AAJ sustainability subcommittee focused on client education.

He is committed to both local and national components of the AAJ, working to facilitate best practices among his peers and clients for planning, design, constructability, and code conformance for justice facilities. In 2011 Lorenzo served as chair of the AAJ's national conference, and he has recently been elevated to the AAJ Advisory Group.



Jim Burack
Town of Milliken Police Department
Milliken, CO

Jim Burack is the town administrator and police chief in Milliken, Colorado. Jim has served as a U.S. Senate staffer, patrol officer with the Westminster (Colo.) Police Department, and counsel and director of operations with the

Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) in Washington, D.C.

A U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Colonel, Jim is the reserve Staff Judge Advocate at Marine Forces Pacific, Hawaii. Previous tours include assignments to FEMA and U.S. Northern Command, civil affairs officer in Iraq (2004–05) and Kosovo (1999), Department of Defense Inspector General, and military prosecutor and Special Assistant U.S. Attorney in Southern California.

Jim holds an MA from the Graduate School of Public Affairs at the University of Colorado-Denver and a JD from the University of Colorado. His undergraduate degree is from Dartmouth College. He is a graduate of the 230th Session of the FBI National Academy and the Senior Management Institute for Police (SMIP), and he is an adjunct faculty member in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Northern Colorado. He is member of the Colorado, California, and D.C. bars.



Pamela Q. Harris
Circuit Court for Montgomery County, MD
Rockville, MD

Pamela Harris has held the court administrator position for the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland, since 1989. Harris is committed to infusing evaluation-based practices into every aspect of court administration so that quality

initiatives achieve intended results while meeting the needs of the court's personnel and clientele.

She has completed the Court Executive Development Program of the National Center for State Courts' Institute for Court Management and is certified as a Fellow. She has taught national programs on ethics, leadership, and case management, and is certified as an Institute for Court Management faculty member for case-flow management. She also has worked extensively in the field of differentiated case management and court administration both nationally and internationally.

She currently serves as president-elect of the National Association for Court Management, an organization committed to improving the administration of justice while providing educational opportunities for court managers, globally. She currently serves as a member of the Maryland Conference of Circuit Court Judges; the Maryland Standing Committee on Rules and Practice and Procedure; the Maryland Technology Oversight Board; the Maryland Integrated Statewide Case Management Committee, and the Conference of Circuit Court Administrators.

She is active internationally with rule of law initiatives and serves on the following boards: Maryland International Coordinating Council; Maryland-Leningrad Russia Rule of Law; and the National Center for State Courts. She also serves on the Maryland Sister States Program Legal Affairs Committee.



Eric Vincent Peek, Assoc. AIA
Heery International, Inc.
Atlanta

A senior associate with Heery International, Eric Peek, Assoc. AIA, has continually proven his prowess in developing and executing the design of complex projects in a timely manner. He is well-respected for his ability to design judicial buildings

that meet client objectives and enhance their unique operational philosophy. He is currently one of the lead design architects for the new Broward County Courthouses in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, one of the largest county courthouses to house County Criminal, Juvenile Dependency and Delinquency, Magistrate, Probate, County Civil, and Circuit Civil courtrooms under one roof (712,000 square feet).

Peek has received awards for designs for Dare County Courthouse in Manteo, N.C.; Williamson County Courthouse in Franklin, Tenn.; and DeKalb County Sheriff Headquarters and Jail in Atlanta. Other successful projects include Dekalb County Courthouse addition and renovation, Sumter Youth Development Campus, U.S. Virgin Islands Public Authority capital improvement program, Palm Beach County Criminal Justice Complex, and West Valley Detention Center in San Bernardino, Calif. His work in historic preservation has been recognized by Dallas Parks and Recreation for refurbishing the historic Cotton Bowl venue in Fair Park, Tex. He received a BS in Architecture and a Master of Architecture degree from Georgia Institute of Technology.



Dean Roberts, AIA
McClaren, Wilson & Lawrie, Inc.
Wheaton, IL

Dean Roberts, AIA, is a principal at McClaren, Wilson & Lawrie, Inc. His career has been focused on public safety architecture for 25 of his 31 years in professional practice. He has led the design for more than 100 public safety projects across the

U.S. and Canada, ranging in size from a small police agency to a high-profile headquarters building for one of the 10 largest police departments in North America.

Mr. Roberts's approach to design leverages an in-depth understanding of police operations, functional goals, and a respect for the public safety profession he serves to create buildings that enable public safety agencies to become more effective and efficient in their facility-related duties.

JURY MEMBERS CONTINUED



Timothy Ryan
Miami-Dade Corrections
and Rehabilitation Department
Miami

After graduating from the University of California, Berkeley, Timothy Ryan became a deputy sheriff for the Alameda County Sheriff's Office, serving for 28 years in various capacities. In 1998 he became the

chief of correction for the Santa Clara County Department of Correction in San Jose, California, and in 2002 was appointed chief of the Orange County Corrections Department, the fourth largest jail in Florida and the eighteenth largest in the nation.

In 2006, he took the helm of the Miami-Dade Corrections and Rehabilitation Department, the eighth largest jail system in the United States, with 2,995 staff, a \$271 million operating budget, 5,100 inmates in daily custody, more than 800 in its pretrial release program, and more than 500 on supervised community control.

Ryan served as 2002–2003 president of the American Jail Association and as a commissioner on the American Correctional Association's Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. He is a graduate of the 175th FBI National Academy and the "Senior Executives Program" at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He became one of the first Certified Jail Managers in America.



Karen M. Sicner, AIA
KSGW Architects, LLC
Alpharetta, GA

Karen M. Sicner, AIA, managing partner at KSGW Architects, has spent the last 35 years of her career designing and managing a full range of criminal justice projects, including state and private correctional facilities, county jails, courthouses,

and juvenile facilities.

Sicner grew up in the Chicago area and received her undergraduate degree in architectural studies from the University of Illinois-Champaign in 1980. After moving to Georgia to work, she went back to school and obtained her Master of Architecture degree from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1986.

In 1986, she began working on justice projects as an employee of Rosser. She started her own planning and architecture practice in 1993, specializing in justice projects. Some of her more significant projects include the Forsyth County Detention Center in Winston-Salem, N.C., the Riverbend Correctional Facility in Milledgeville, Ga., the Cobb County Adult Detention Center in Marietta, Ga., and numerous juvenile facilities located in Georgia and Tennessee.

Sicner has two grown children, and currently resides in the Atlanta metropolitan area with her husband and two dogs. In addition to practicing architecture, she enjoys boating, fishing, photography, and outdoor activities.

JURY COMMENTS THE VIEW FROM THE CHAIR

It was an honor and a privilege to serve as the 2012 jury chair for the Academy of Architecture for Justice's annual publication, *Justice Facilities Review*. This year the jury selected 28 projects to be published; nine of those projects received Merit awards, and four others received Citation awards, the highest award designation.

We were charged with judging submissions first and foremost on how well they functioned as a justice facility, such as providing an efficient layout, creating a quality environment, and improving the job performance of staff. We also recognized projects for being innovative, introducing new design strategies, and designing for best practices. Finally, we could not ignore buildings that were aesthetically pleasing, but that alone was not enough to guarantee inclusion in the *JFR*. Projects that exceeded expectations in these three categories received citations. Merit recipients, in general, met our expectations for these categories, while other projects were published because some facet of the design was noteworthy.

Each year the jury is composed of a jury chair, three architects, and three professionals who represent the staff and users of these facilities. Each architect generally is selected to focus on one aspect of justice facility design: courts, corrections, or law enforcement. The National Association for Court Management provided the user's representative for courts; the National Association of Chiefs of Police provided the user's representative for law enforcement; and the AAJ's Advisory Group selected the user's representative for corrections. As jury chair, I have a general knowledge of all three project types and offered insight on which projects stood out and deserved recognition. I looked to the other architects for their in-depth experience and knowledge of these project types. In the end, I believe the architects relied heavily on our users' opinions of how these projects satisfied the specific needs of those facilities. I believe the jury was a very collaborative and engaged panel.

Each jury panel is unique, and each person brings his or her own expectations and priorities to the process. Because this dynamic changes every year, I would expect project recognition to vary by jury makeup. For example, this year the jury was very interested in projects that provided access to the public and, where appropriate, established these buildings as resources in the communities they served. Special attention was given to the location of the facility, how it engaged the surrounding neighborhood, and how accessible it was by vehicles and pedestrians alike. We were also interested in the quality the building offered its staff and visitors. We looked for opportunities for natural daylighting; warm, friendly, and durable finishes; and an interior environment that created a comfortable place to visit or work. The users from our partner organizations were especially interested not only in efficiency of operations and security but also in how economical the projects were to construct and staff. Finally, we were interested in sustainability, not only as it pertained to LEED® but also how the project promoted the use of sustainable practices and shared resources, co-location with associated functions, use of technology to gain efficiency, and reuse of existing buildings. No projects were published simply because they were beautiful to look at. In the end, however, aesthetics may have made the difference between being published and receiving a merit or citation award.

In closing, I would like to reiterate that participating on this jury has been a rewarding experience. I hope the 2012 *JFR* is a useful resource for architects and users alike. Its high-quality design solutions can serve as examples for the next generation of justice facilities.

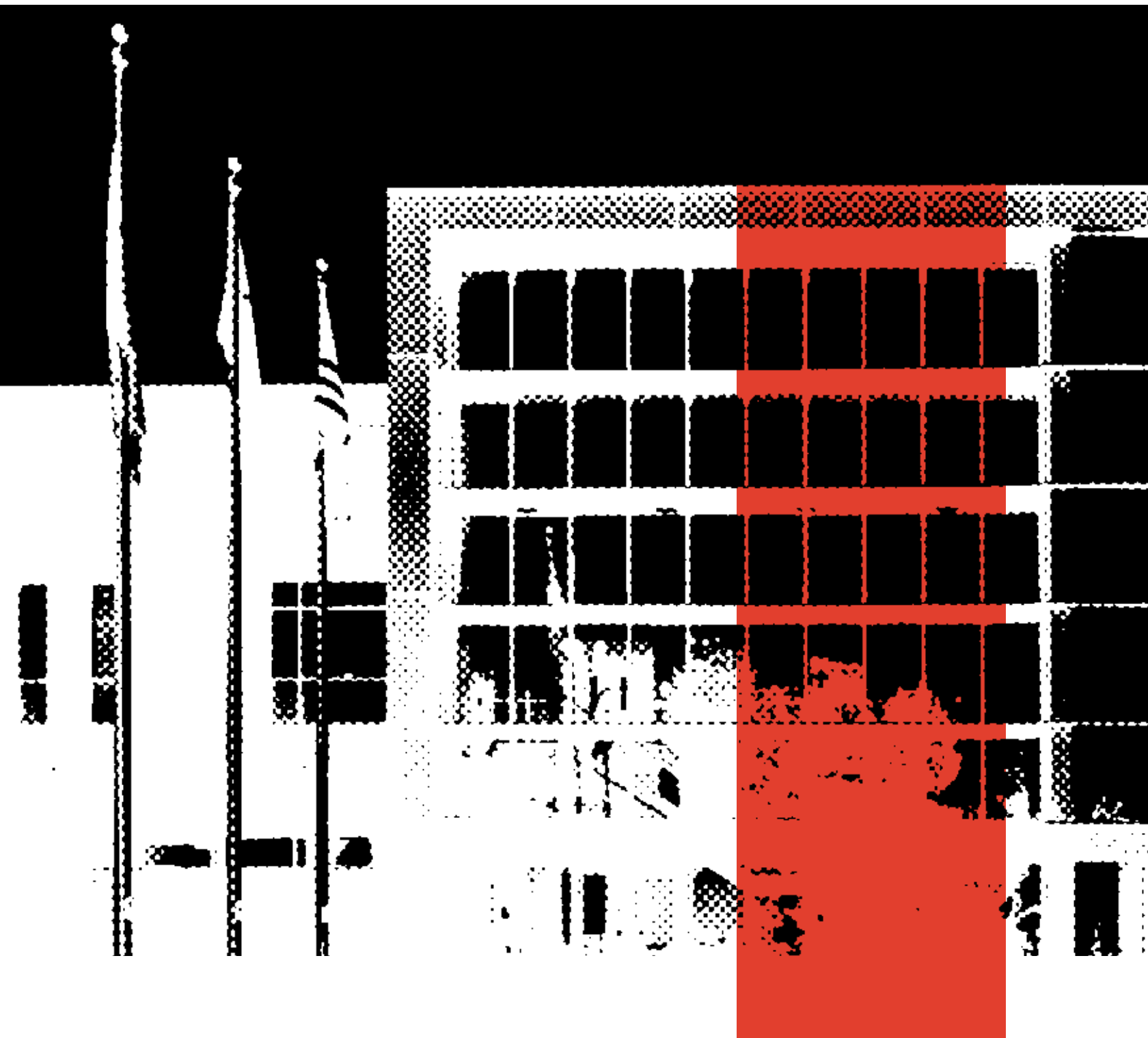
Lorenzo Lopez, AIA

2012 Justice Facilities Review Jury Chair





CITATIONS



FORT WORTH POLYTECHNIC HEIGHTS NEIGHBORHOOD POLICE CENTER

JURY'S STATEMENT

This building meets all of the requirements the jury found important. First and foremost, it provides an efficient, functional structure that meets all of the programmatic requirements for a police facility. The building and site are thoughtfully zoned into public and staff areas with separate access points and a means to provide secure separation. Second, as a community law enforcement facility, with its open glazed lobby, accessible community room, and location within the city, this project establishes itself as a symbol of neighborhood protection and pride. Finally, the building design is interesting and appropriate, and it incorporates an entry lobby recalling the former police facility, which helps reinforce ties to the community.

The design provides ample daylighting in most occupied spaces as well as sun-control devices on the south, east, and west façades. Other sustainable features of this LEED® Gold facility include a building automation system, local materials, and passive solar features.

The completed \$8.2M project accommodates 30,074 square feet of floor space at a cost of \$229/square foot, meets the needs of the community, and provides police staff a comfortable and attractive building. It embodies openness within a community setting, establishing itself as an accessible and welcoming public building.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The “Sam Browne” belt, worn by law enforcement officers to this day, supports a number of tools critical for their duties. This well-known belt became a metaphor for the shaping of this small icon by utilizing the forces acting upon it—the urban grid, separation and celebration of public and secure entries, protection from the sun. This 30,074-square-foot civic building houses a patrol division, public health offices, a reserves unit, the city’s entire traffic enforcement team, and community multipurpose facilities. The building is certified LEED Gold—the first sustainable project for the city of Fort Worth.

The building is conceived as a highly efficient box, with layered elements creating visual scale and character appropriate for a civic facility in a residential community. Expanses of glass create

a glowing lantern that serves as a beacon of safety at night. A material palette of brick, plaster, and corrugated metal reflects the surrounding residential and institutional context.

This facility replaced aging buildings on the same site and acts as a catalyst to encourage revitalization efforts. The small parcel is triangulated by a diagonal street fronting the property. Single-family homes border to the south and west, and a middle school sits across the diagonal to the northeast. The building is sited at the high point of the property and near the front to emphasize its civic scale and presence. Its orientation minimizes solar heat gain, and its placement allowed operations to continue during construction.

OWNER

City of Fort Worth, Texas

DATA**Type of Facility**

Law enforcement

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

435,600 SF

Acres

10

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
30,074/NA/30,074

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$1,396,500

Building costs: \$6,890,195

Total construction costs: \$8,286,695

Building cost/GSF: \$229

Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build

Funding

General funds

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Staff population: 292 (sworn, 281; non-sworn, 11)





CREDITS

Architect

Perkins+Will
Los Angeles/Dallas

Associate Architect

Roth + Sheppard Architects
Denver

Structural Engineer

R.L. Woods and Associates

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

Lopez Garcia Group

Civil Engineer

Charles Gojer & Associates, Inc.

Landscape Architect

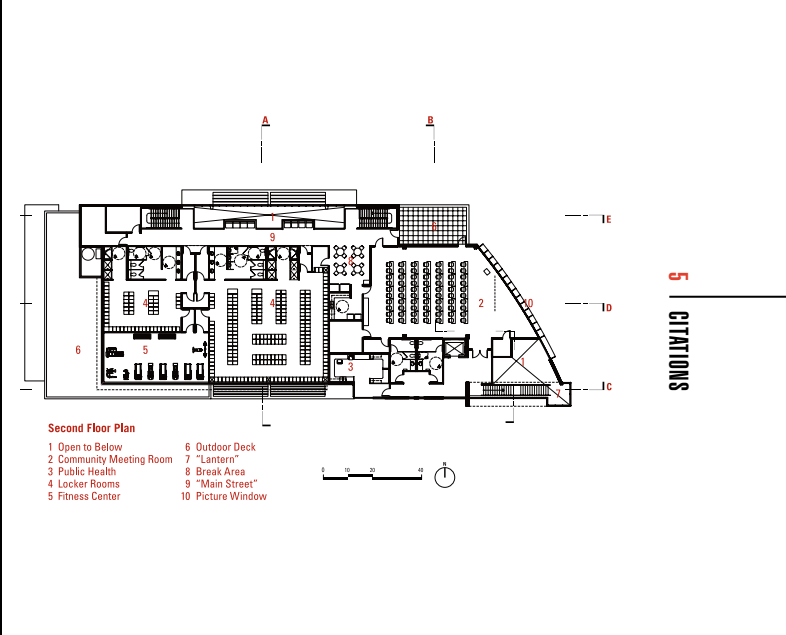
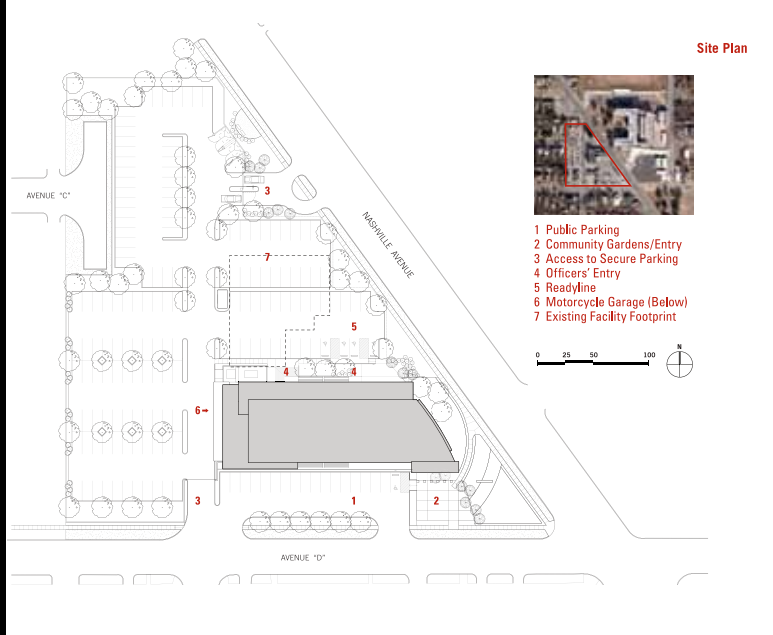
Studio Tincup

Contractor

Crossland Construction

Photographer

Chris Cooper Photographer



CITATIONS

“The building is conceived as a highly efficient box,
with layered elements creating visual scale
and character...”

JOHNSON COUNTY YOUTH & FAMILY SERVICES CENTER

JURY'S STATEMENT

This project is an excellent example of progressive design for youth facilities. A normative and therapeutic interior environment is created by the selection of finishes, openness of the floor plan, and daylighting strategies, all of which are more akin to a residential design than to a juvenile detention facility. On the exterior, thoughtful detailing and the use of stone, burnished block, wood, and glass create a warm, inviting appearance. The jury found the design appealing, regardless of the building use.

The building plan creates interior courtyards to break up the massing of the building, provide daylighting opportunities, and avoid the need for perimeter fencing. These design and planning strategies help create a civic presence appropriate for the building's residential surroundings. The lobby is warm, open, and inviting, incorporating work by nationally recognized artists. This

environment encourages family visits and provides an optimistic atmosphere; both are crucial components that focus on prevention rather than detention.

The \$14M project economically meets all of its program objectives. It provides a 33-bed early-intervention youth facility with education and family service programs. The interior environment is appropriately designed to be comfortable and durable but not institutional. At a cost of \$243 per square foot, it successfully integrates recycled materials and is certified LEED® Platinum.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

With the goal of providing the most appropriate, and diverse, combination of services to meet the needs of the community, the new Youth & Family Services Center (Y&FSC) provides Johnson County with space for a restorative, therapeutic approach to changing behavior by focusing on constructive personal development. As an alternative to punishment, the Y&FSC focuses on prevention through education and early-intervention family services. The new facility is planned around three primary components: (1) a family resource center focused on providing counseling and assistance for at-risk youth and their families, (2) a conference/training center, and (3) a 33-bed, therapy-based minimum-security detention facility for first-time and low-level juvenile offenders.

The primary focus of the design is to convey a welcoming, inviting, and nonthreatening image. Located adjacent to the county's medium/maximum security detention center, the building evokes a softer environment, utilizing warm materials that create a more normative setting. Abundant natural light and expansive outdoor spaces support therapy in an appropriately secure environment. The building's exterior comprises a combination of materials, including burnished concrete block, sustainable hardwoods, and glass. With no perimeter fencing, the design maintains a civic presence and creates a welcoming appearance that blends with the surrounding residential neighborhood.

The Y&FSC is the first juvenile detention facility to achieve LEED Platinum certification and is also the first LEED Platinum building in the greater Kansas City area. The facility is the first Johnson

County government building to incorporate a "1% for Art" program. The county commissioned a nationally renowned artist to design a cohesive installation spread throughout the facility, including secure dayroom areas. The project's art installation features the writings and sculptures of juveniles housed at the facility. Kids providing art, in a respectful and long-lasting way, is an example of how this facility will help youth now and well into the future.



OWNER

Johnson County, Kansas

DATA**Type of Facility**

Juvenile

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

198,231 SF

Acres

4.6

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

50,694/NA/50,694

New/Renovation/Total NAA

38,901/NA/38,901

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$1,693,357

Building costs: \$12,323,276

Total construction costs: \$14,016,633

Building cost/GSF: \$243

Project Delivery Type

Construction management

Funding

Public bond issue, Adequate financing

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Number of beds: 33

Type of beds: 2-bed/dorm

Number of cells: 18



“The primary focus of the design is to convey a welcoming, inviting, and nonthreatening image.”



CREDITS

Architect

Treanor Architects, P.A.
Topeka, Kansas

Design Architect

mark ryan studio | architects
Phoenix

Programming Consultant

Huskey & Associates

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

Smith & Boucher

Structural Engineer

Bob D. Campbell & Company

Civil Engineer

Landplan Engineering, PA

Security Engineer

Latta Technical Services

Acoustics/AV Design

Coffeen Fricke & Associates, Inc.

Photographers

Architectural Fotographics
Hodnett Photographics (interior courtyard)

NORTH BUTTE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

JURY'S STATEMENT

This courthouse design proves that a mid-sized courthouse can be dignified and attractive. The jury found this project interesting because it incorporated a variety of courthouse iconography in a very contemporary fashion. The end result is an architectural vocabulary that avoided using Greco-Roman detailing yet managed to provide modern colonnade, pediment, and rotunda elements. The jury also appreciated the way in which seating areas in the courtroom lobby were articulated on the exterior to break up the façade and avoid an uninterrupted expanse of glass.

The plan is straightforward and efficient. The building's placement on the site balances various requirements: providing the primary civic façade with courtroom lobbies overlooking the urban streetscape; providing a second façade on the staff side of the courthouse where terraced landscaping provides separation from judges' chambers and public parking; providing an entry portico at the end of the building; and directing the public to the entry from parking behind the building. The interior will be well appointed with courtroom finishes that complement a material palette introduced

in the public lobby. The building section clearly describes strategies for incorporating daylighting into the courtrooms from the north and south.

Although not yet completed, the building appears to be appropriate for its northern California community. With thoughtful incorporation of natural light, chilled beams, and radiant floors, this LEED® Silver design concept recognizes the importance of respecting judicial decorum while ensuring that justice is sustainable. This courthouse has an open, accessible plan that staff, the public, and even in-custody defendants will recognize as an appropriate response for this important public building.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The building is organized with four courtrooms on the second floor supported by judicial chambers, jury deliberation rooms, a law library, court administration, and public access amenities. The first floor houses the high-volume court, public counters, jury assembly, a self-help center, and family services. Public vertical circulation is prominently located behind security screening with clear wayfinding to public counters through the natural flow of circulation space along the southern edge of the building. The basement contains primary in-custody holding, sally port, building support spaces, and protected restricted parking. The courthouse has been planned for expansion, including the addition of three courtrooms stacked below those on the second floor and court operations and public counters to the north of the building mass. Repurposing of the jury assembly area permits connection to future development.

OWNER

Judicial Council of California,
Administrative Office of the Court

DATA**Type of Facility**

Court

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

196,000 SF

Acres

4.5

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
84,023/NA/84,023

New/Renovation/Total NAA
67,443/NA/67,443

Construction Costs

Estimated

Site development costs: \$3,828,903

Building costs: \$40,260,097

Total construction costs: \$44,089,000

Building cost/GSF: \$479

Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build

Funding

General funds, Adequate financing

Status of Project

Estimated completion 2014

Capacity

Number of courts: 5

Type of courts: criminal/high security, civil,
domestic, juvenile, hearings



“ This courthouse design proves that
a mid-sized courthouse can be dignified
and attractive. ”





CREDITS

Architect

Tate Snyder Kimsey
Los Angeles

Court Planner

Dan L. Wiley & Associates, Inc.
CTS Business Solutions, LLC

Structural Engineer

John A. Martin & Associates

Civil Engineer

NorthStar Engineering

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

IBE Consulting Engineers

Acoustics Engineer

Newson Brown Acoustics, LLC

Landscape Architect

SWA Group

Building Security/IT/Audiovisual

Guidepost Solutions

Cost Estimating

Parametrix, Inc

Signage

Redmond Schwartz Mark Design

Graphics

Tate Snyder Kimsey
SWA Group (site plan)

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA MEDICAL CENTER, BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PAVILION AND CRISIS RESPONSE CENTER

JURY'S STATEMENT

The University of Arizona's new mental health center is innovative through its concept of a correctional mental health facility. At the center of the design is an extremely efficient and thoughtfully planned facility based on best practices for security, sight lines, and required adjacencies. At the same time, the jury felt that the design was very appealing, with finishes reminiscent of a modern hospital, not a correctional facility. The building promotes healing and rehabilitation but respects the need to maintain a secure environment.

The facility also provides emergency medical, law enforcement, and court services, and a call center. These create a multidisciplinary

facility that takes advantage of the synergies of each building use. Courtyards and other exterior spaces are accessible to staff and patients and create opportunities for daylighting. The building is also thoughtfully oriented and incorporates a sunscreen on the south side.

This completed \$37.4M project fosters the evolving concept that medical and mental health issues are not separate issues. It encourages our society to recognize that facilities such as this one are necessary to diagnose patients accurately. The crisis unit is also an essential amenity, establishing this building as an innovative model, requiring collaboration among multiple stakeholders, and is well suited for today's world.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The University of Arizona's new one-of-a-kind mental health center is destined to change the practice of behavioral health care and provide critical support and relief for local law enforcement agencies. The center comprises a secure 96-bed psychiatric hospital with an integral county courtroom and a 24-hour Crisis Response Center. The facility is organized around a shared sally port, which provides a secure circulation zone for medical staff, law enforcement, courtroom personnel, and patient transfers. The solution features a parti of parallel "bars" of patient and support spaces with dedicated staff, patient, and visitor circulation systems all oriented along an east/west axis for optimal sun control. This clear organizing strategy provides a framework for the numerous activities that occur within each building, mitigating the potential for conflicting traffic flows of patients, staff, and visitors.

The medical center provides a full continuum of care, including acute and subacute inpatient and outpatient services, crisis assessment and stabilization, and specialized facilities for law enforcement and first responders. In addition, a courtroom serves patients who are hospitalized through the legal system. The Crisis Response Center provides a single response point to assess, stabilize, and treat patients who do not require emergency or acute psychiatric care, freeing up emergency departments and medical inpatient units as well as jails and juvenile detention facilities. The response center fills a current gap in coverage and provides a service for law enforcement agencies and community provider networks in caring for patients who do not require processing in the justice system. Each building is organized around accessible exterior spaces on multiple levels that connect patients and staff directly to nature. The facility's sustainable design strategies include landscaping, site utilization, energy-use reduction, and daylighting strategies.

OWNER

University of Arizona Health Network

DATA

Type of Facility

Court, law enforcement, multiuse, community mental health center

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

435,600 SF

Acres

10

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
208,000/NA/208,000

New/Renovation/Total NAA
148,570/NA/148,570

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$3,740,000

Building costs: \$33,660,000

Total construction costs: \$37,400,000

Building cost/GSF: \$180

Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build, construction management

Funding

Public bond issue

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Number of beds: 96

Type of beds: psychiatric

Number of courts: 1

Type of courts: hearings, criminal/high security, domestic, juvenile, forensic

Staff population: 2 (sworn, 2)

CREDITS

Architect

Cannon Design
Los Angeles

Associate Architect

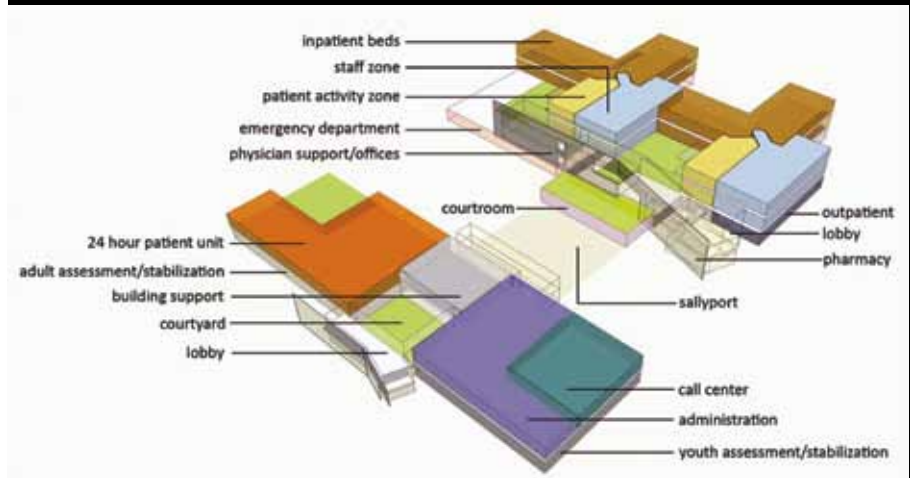
CDG Architects
Tucson

Contractor

DPR Construction

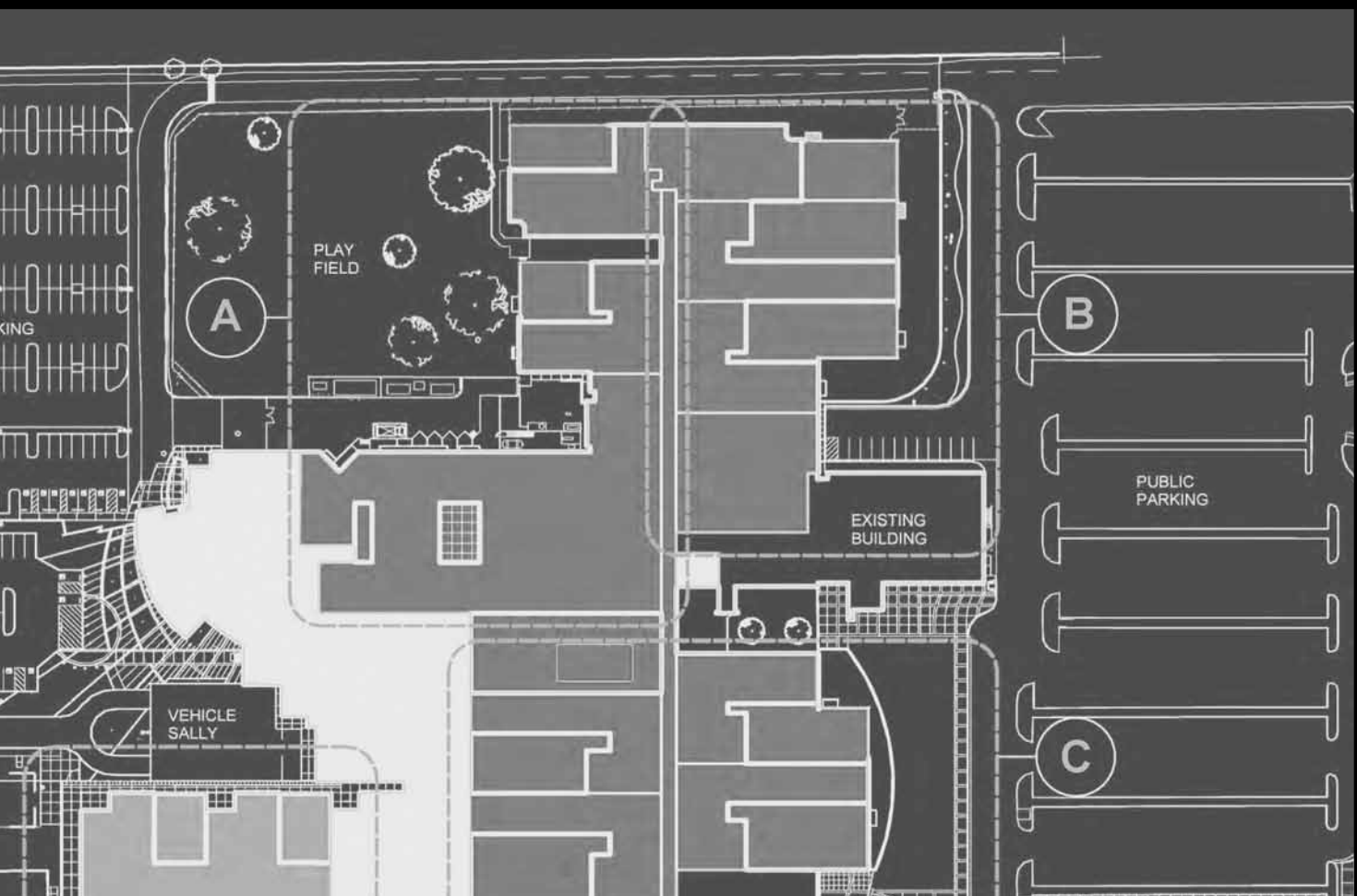
Photographers

Timothy Hursley Photography
Bill Timmerman (patient room)





**“The University of Arizona’s new
one-of-a-kind mental health center
is destined to change the practice
of behavioral health care...”**



CORRECTIONAL AND DETENTION FACILITIES



RICHMOND JUSTICE CENTER

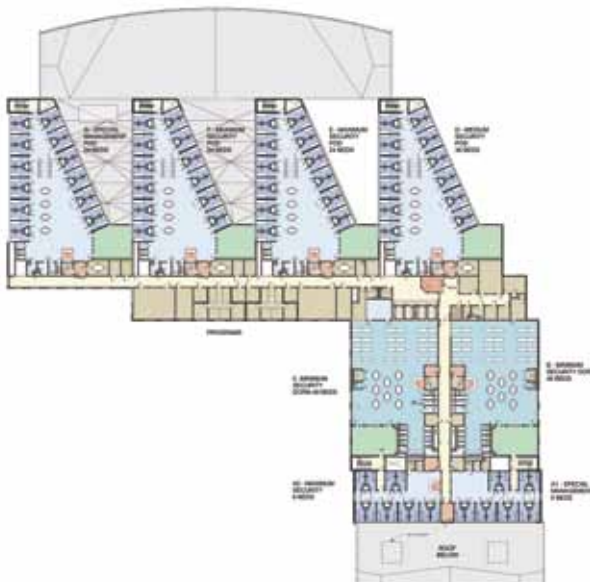
ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This humane and light-filled facility expresses its positive approach to detention. Consideration has been given to the visual integration of the new jail with its unusual topographic site and how the facility may affect its neighbors and the community it serves. Most of the inmate housing portion of the building nestles against the 80-foot-high bluff of the adjacent valley edge. This gesture not only enhances privacy for the inmates and the neighbors but also provides heavily vegetated views of nature from each cell. The precast structural design provides a comprehensive and economical solution by incorporating quad cell modules, tees, columns, and exterior load-bearing insulated sandwich panels. These panels will be shipped to the site with the three-color thin brick design cast into the panel.

The design allows natural light and views to nature in cells, dorms, circulation areas, and program spaces. Views from the inmates to

the public will be eclipsed. We believe that this considered approach toward connecting inmates to nature and the day-and-night cycle helps provide a healthy and normalized environment. This positive aspect of the facility is expressed visually in its façades, where relatively small security windows are grouped together through the use of a nearly black band of cast-in brick and contrasted with other brick colors in the panels. The building massing is stepped both vertically and horizontally, not only to efficiently enclose its function but also to express the complexity of the operation and the variety of housing classifications and support space. Our clients believe that the building's articulation and surface design will express the care being given to the community members who temporarily reside in the facility.





OWNER

City of Richmond, Virginia

DATA

Type of Facility

Detention

Type of Construction

New with limited renovation

Site Area

511,895 SF

Acres

11.75

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

424,726/14,329/439,055

New/Renovation/Total NAA

304,742/10,215/314,957

Construction Costs

Estimated

Site development costs: \$3,500,000

Building costs: \$110,000,000

Total construction costs: \$113,500,000

Building cost/GSF: \$267

Project Delivery Type

Construction management, design-build

Funding

Public bond issue

Status of Project

Under construction

Estimated completion 2014

Capacity

Number of beds: 1,032 (DOC rated)

Type of beds: detention

Number of cells: 708

CREDITS

Architect

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum, PC

Washington, D.C.

Interior Architecture

KEI

Program Management/ Construction Management

Ridley Group with Carter Goble Lee

Civil Engineer

VHB Inc.

Structural Engineer

ReStII Designers

Mechanical/Plumbing

Bell BCI (design-builder)

Wiley Wilson (engineer)

continued on page 75

SACRAMENTO COUNTY YOUTH DETENTION FACILITY EXPANSION AND MODIFICATION, CONSTRUCTION PACKAGES 3 & 4

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Sacramento County required a major expansion and renovation of its existing juvenile detention facility to relieve chronic overcrowding in the juvenile justice system and to provide for future population growth. The county wanted to use the direct supervision model and to create a normalized environment so that the youth, staff, and visiting public would feel more comfortable and secure in the facility. This facility, which provides housing, medical and mental health treatment, education, and food and laundry service, needed to remain fully functional during the expansion and renovation. Working with all of the user groups, including a court-appointed advisory group, the design team conducted multiple workshops to develop a prototypical housing unit and a concept for expanding all of the required services, especially the medical and mental

health services. The design removed accessibility barriers, maximized the amount of daylighting, and combined wood ceilings and durable flooring materials in an earth-toned color palette to create a calming environment for the youth.

In keeping with the county's desire to decentralize services to the youth, the design provided classrooms, screening rooms, and dining in each housing unit. Existing housing units were renovated and expanded with infill construction to provide spaces for these services. As part of the expansion, outdoor recreation yards were created at each housing unit. To meet the challenge of keeping the facility fully functional during construction, the project was developed in four construction packages, with the first two preparing the necessary infrastructure and swing housing space to allow the renovation and expansion.





OWNER

Sacramento County Probation Department

DATA

Type of Facility

Detention, juvenile

Type of Construction

Addition, renovation, temporary kitchen facility

Site Area

184,389 SF

Acres

4.23

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

58,805/94,571/153,377

New/Renovation/Total NAA

45,060/73,476/118,536

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$3,842,696

Building costs: \$45,291,914

Total construction costs: \$49,134,600

Building cost/SF: \$295.30

Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build

Funding

Public bond issue, General funds

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Number of beds: 375

Type of beds: max/med

Number of cells: 174

CREDITS

Architect

Lionakis

Sacramento, CA

Structural Engineer

Lionakis

Mechanical Engineer

Capital Engineering Consultants, Inc.

Electrical Engineer

Ken Rubitsky & Associates

Landscape Architect

MTW Group

Security Electronics

Latta Technical Services, Inc.

Contractor

Broward Builders, Inc.

Food Service Consultant

Allan King and Friends

Photographer

Chip Allen/Chip Allen Photography

MERIT ■ TORONTO SOUTH DETENTION CENTER

JURY'S STATEMENT

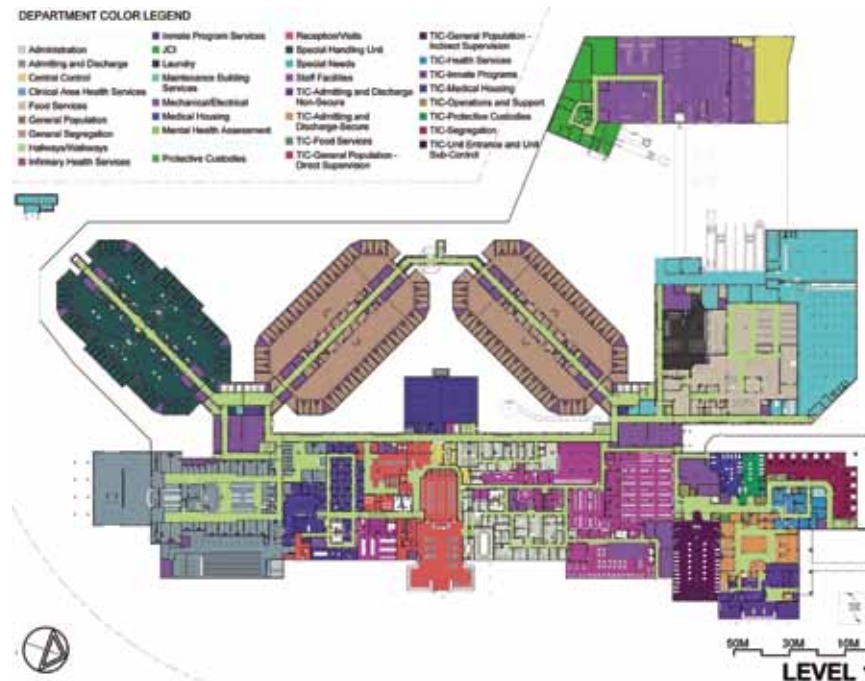
The jury was impressed not only by the massive scale of this detention project but also by the level of articulation on the housing pod towers and the grand entry gesture. This facility will house nearly 2,000 inmates, and although jail housing is generally utilitarian, the design offers thoughtfully placed reveals, different colors, and various finish textures that break up the façades of the housing pod towers. In plan, the housing units are functional and efficient. The public side of the facility is welcoming, transparent, and designed with a civic presence.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Toronto South Detention Center (TSDC) facilities were constructed to meet the need for a maximum security remand justice facility to serve the Greater Toronto area. Situated 15 minutes from the city core and designed to blend in with the urban fabric, this new center supports two separate agendas: the main TSDC building provides maximum security and accommodates 1,650 beds, while the Toronto Intermittent Center (TIC) accommodates an additional 320 inmates. The two operate separately, but the TIC was designed to be structurally contiguous with the main buildings to take advantage of shared support services.

The TSDC was built to replace the city's aging security facilities. Detention services and inmates had to be migrated as each phase of new construction was completed. In order to meet the exceptional demands placed on the construction timeline and maintain quality, we used precast concrete construction throughout the buildings. The TSDC will be the first such detention center built in Canada. The central location of the TSDC site to Toronto's urban core is atypical and posed a unique design challenge. It was essential to the client that the building be civic in character. However, as determined by the project program, the TSDC is immense. In our design, we struggled to create a building that is not oppressively monumental and will redefine the term "detention." At the pedestrian scale, sensitive massing and sightline control help to reduce its size, and the careful use of glazing and textured and colored precast further humanizes the buildings. We believe the public will perceive the TSDC as a positive contribution to the local streetscape. Visitors will encounter a receptive and accessible civic structure they can enter with ease.





OWNER

Province of Ontario

DATA

Type of Facility

Correctional, detention

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

131,327 sq yd

Acres

27.134

Area of Building

New/Total GSF

853,522

New/Total NAA

439,571

Construction Costs

Estimated

Total Construction costs: \$593,900,000

Project Delivery Type

DBFM

Funding

Private financing

Status of Project

Under construction

Estimated completion 2012

Capacity

Number of beds: 1,982

Number of cells: 916

CREDITS

Architect

Zeidler Partnership Architects

Toronto, Ontario

Preschematic Design/RFP/Security

Stantec International

Rosser International

Structural Engineer

Stephenson Engineering

Mechanical Engineer

Smith and Anderson

Electrical Engineer

Crossey Engineering Ltd.

Civil Engineer

Municipal Infrastructure Group

Landscape Architect

Strybos Barron King Ltd.

Contractor

EllisDon Corporation

continued on page 75

MERIT ■ VAN CISE-SIMONET DETENTION CENTER

JURY'S STATEMENT

The jury was very impressed by the exterior architecture and the use of textured Indiana limestone cladding, which allows this jail building to fit harmoniously among other prominent public buildings in downtown Denver's civic center. Dayrooms and exterior recreation yards along the exterior were carefully treated so that windows into these spaces were nondescript from the street. Ultimately, the design is successful because of its civic appearance; it does not look like a jail project typically driven by jail pod geometry and narrow slit windows.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Denver's new detention center and Justice Center plaza form a link between the emerging mixed-use neighborhood to the south and the central business district to the north. The exterior is intentionally designed to reflect the civic role of the justice system with optimism and seriousness of purpose. The massing preserves views from the steps of the state capitol to the Rockies. Façades reinforce the street walls established by the existing Civic Center buildings. The abstracted tripartite organization of base, middle, and top relates to the original

Civic Center buildings while transitioning to the more contemporary new courthouse across the new Justice Center plaza. The exterior materials are textured Indiana limestone, in concert with its neighbors. The outdoor recreation yards are inward-facing courts, enhancing privacy between the detainees and the public. These courts bring daylight to the interior while creating a uniform appearance, avoiding the iconic slit windows typically found in jails.

The building layout is driven by operational requirements, safety, security, and clarity of circulation. The design solution reflects Denver's commitment to provide a "normative" environment, one that maintains the humanity and dignity of detainees. The detention center hosts a range of direct-supervision housing types from open dormitories to eight-bed dorms to high-security single-celled units, each designed to meet the specific needs and characteristics of a short-term pretrial population. Housing units are located near respective support functions to minimize travel distances within the building. The result is a simple, concise plan. The detention center houses central booking for the city and county of Denver, two arraignment courtrooms, a medical suite, laundry, food services, and staff services.





OWNER

City and County of Denver,
Denver Sheriff Department

DATA

Type of Facility

Detention

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

137,650 SF

Acres

3.16

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
438,400/NA/438,400

New/Renovation/Total NAA
369,700/NA/369,700

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$1,993,790
Building costs: \$154,216,640
Total construction costs: \$157,451,000
Building cost/GSF: \$351

Project Delivery Type

CM at risk

Funding

Public bond issue

Status of Project

Completed 2010

Capacity

Number of beds: 1,472
Type of beds: multiple
Number of cells: 392

CREDITS

Architect of Record

OZ Architecture
Denver

Design Architect

Hartman-Cox
Washington, D.C.

Detention Architect

RicciGreene Associates

Civil Engineer

Harris Kocher Smith

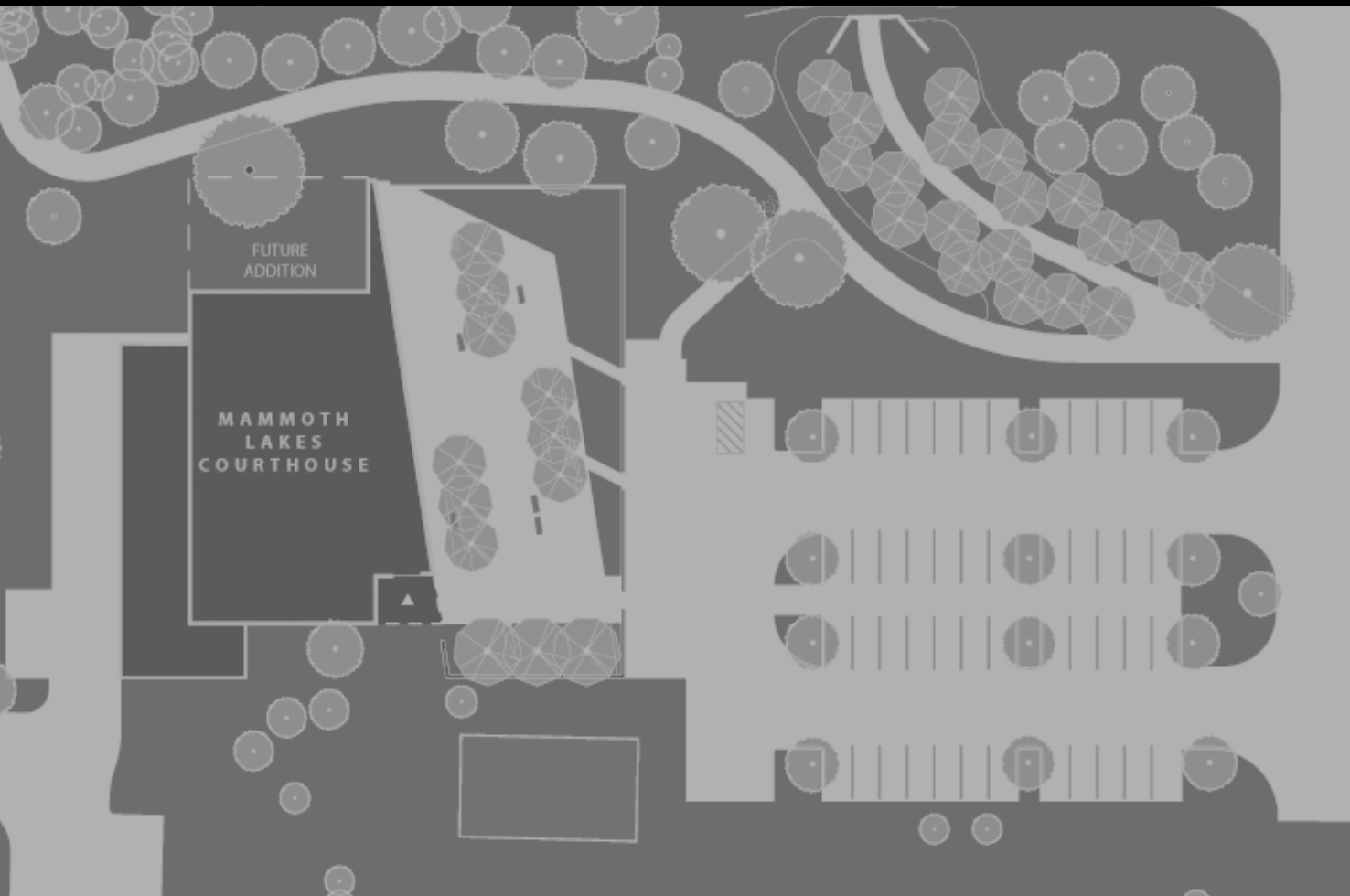
Structural Engineer

Martin/Martin Inc.

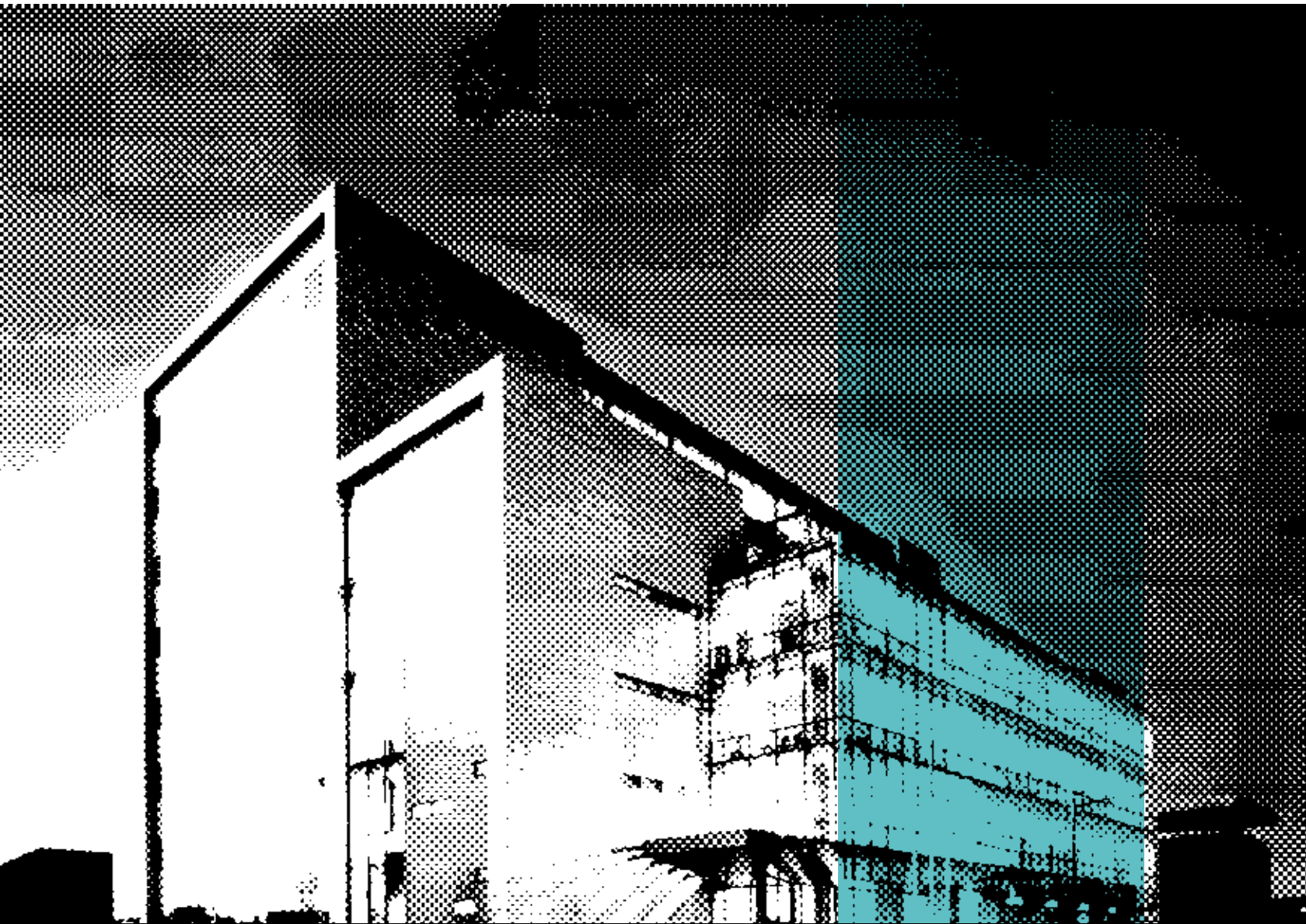
Mechanical/Plumbing Engineer

ME Engineers

continued on page 75



COURT FACILITIES



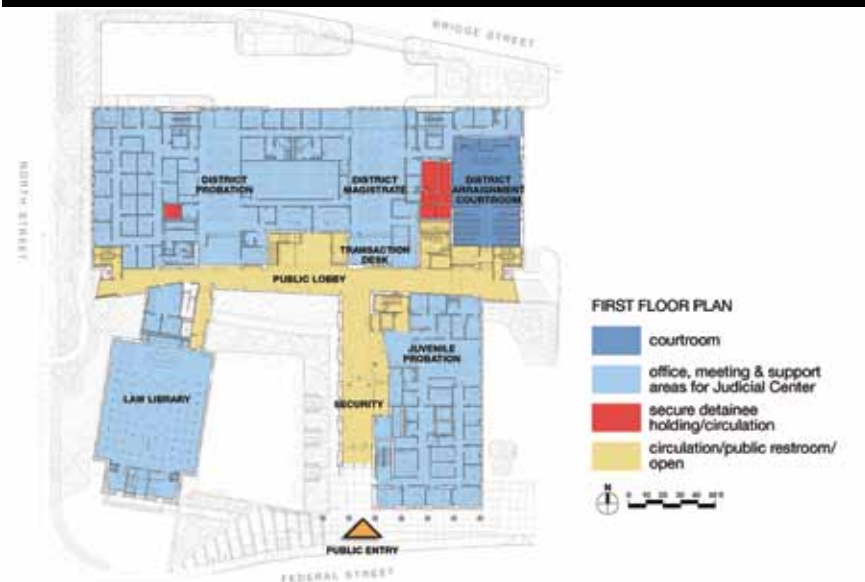
J. MICHAEL RUANE JUDICIAL CENTER

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This dignified modern courthouse building is sited on Federal Street adjacent to the historic Probate and Family Court building. The new facility, together with the neighboring historic courthouse, creates a court campus that provides a convenient one-stop location for users and opportunities for shared efficiencies for the trial court. As a distinctly 21st-century civic building, the new trial court mediates between a treasured historic district of 18th- and 19th-century residential buildings along Federal Street and to the south, and a major vehicular approach to the city to the north. The design response was to place a landscaped plaza between the smaller buildings—one containing the Juvenile Court and another, the Law Library (in the relocated and restored 1806 First Baptist Church building). The building has received LEED® Gold certification.

The design relates to the domestic scale of the historic residences and to the alternating rhythms of building and open space. The new juvenile wing portico, colonnade, and entrance are a modern version of the adjacent Probate Court's granite portico, reinforcing the court's civic presence on Federal Street. The balance of the courts—nine courtrooms, with transaction areas including probation, collegial judicial lobbies, jury deliberation rooms, and other support spaces—are ordered behind a multistory glass loggia that provides circulation and waiting areas (and spectacular views of the city) while visibly symbolizing the transparency of the modern judicial system. Seen from the north, the courtroom volumes mark an important gateway to the city at a monumental scale that reflects the civic importance of the new court campus. Through its carefully crafted response to the scale of both the historic city and the modern vehicular oriented city, it is a building that physically fits and takes a respected place among civic buildings from three centuries to form a secure yet welcoming court campus.





OWNER

Division of Capital Asset Management /
Massachusetts Court System—Administrative
Office of the Trial Court

DATA

Type of Facility

Court

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

92,299 SF

Acres

2.12

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
186,500/5,000/191,500

New/Renovation/Total NAA

90,026/5,000/95,026

Construction Costs

Estimated

Building costs: \$65,000,000

Total construction costs: \$82,000,000

Building cost/GSF: \$339

Project Delivery Type

Construction management

Funding

Adequate financing

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Number of courts: 11

Type of courts: criminal/high security, civil,
domestic, juvenile, hearings

CREDITS

Architect

Goody Clancy
Boston

Structural Engineer

Richmond So Engineers, Inc.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing/Fire

Protection Engineer

Cosentini Associates

Civil Engineer

Nitsch Engineering

Landscape Architect

Brown, Richardson & Rowe

General Contractor

Daniel O'Connell's Sons

LEHIGH COUNTY COURT EXPANSION

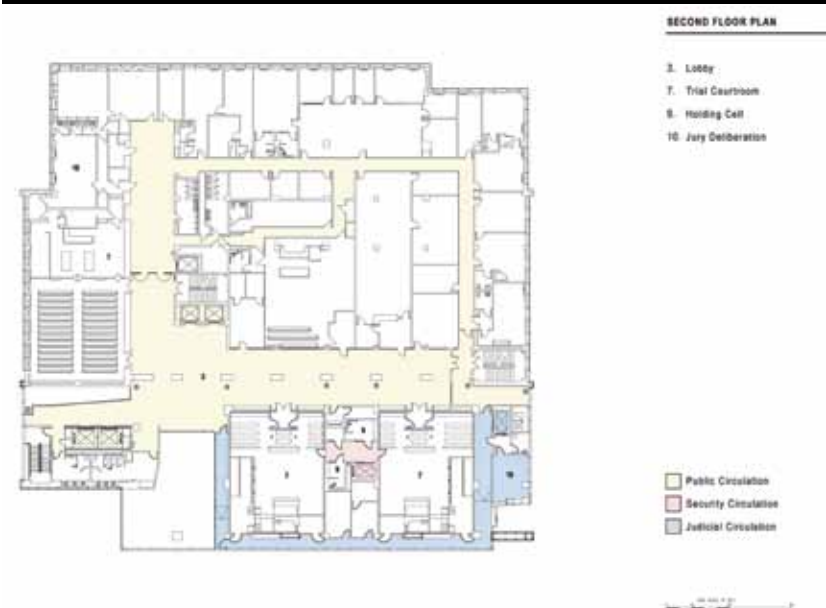
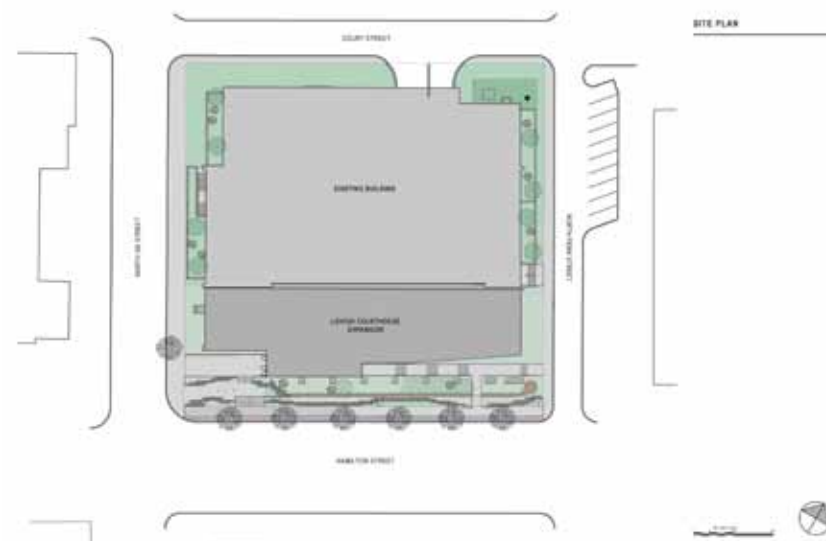
ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new Lehigh County courthouse is the result of a 12-year process with many interim stages of development. The existing courthouse, built in the late 1960s, had experienced water intrusion problems beginning almost immediately after construction. We developed a master plan for the county courts and its agencies in the eight-story, 170,000-square-foot building. The first phases of the master plan were to expand and upgrade court agencies and courtrooms within the existing structure, beginning with the Probation Services Division, and a year later, the Clerk's Department. After successfully completing that project, we were commissioned to design and implement a major six-story addition, adding courtrooms and chambers and creating a new public entrance lobby.

The renovated building is completely integrated with the new building, with upgraded fire protection, all new building systems, improved code compliance, and, most important, a modern, high-

performance curtain wall that encloses both the new and the old and replaces the leaking 50-year-old façade. The expansion of the existing courthouse required phased renovation of the occupied building. The project objectives included increased efficiency within and between the agencies, creating modern courts operation, and meeting best practices in security and code compliance. The firm's services range from planning and design to furniture specifications and construction administration. The expansion provides five new courtrooms with adjacent judicial chambers and support area. The expansion adds 80,000 square feet of space to the existing courthouse. The modernized and expanded County Courts building, with its 21st-century configuration, pedestrian-friendly plaza, and exuberant new entrance, confirms the county's long-term commitment to downtown Allentown.





OWNER

Lehigh County Government

DATA

Type of Facility

Court

Type of Construction

Addition, renovation

Site Area

1.5 acres

Acres

2

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
80,000/170,000/250,000

New/Renovation/Total NAA
50,000/120,000/170,000

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$2,000,000

Building costs: \$58,000,000

Total construction costs: \$60,000,000

Building cost/GSF: \$232

Project Delivery Type

Design-build, multiple prime contract,
construction management

Funding

General funds

Status of Project

Completed 2010

Capacity

Number of courts: 10

Type of courts: criminal/high security, civil,
domestic, hearings

Service population: 350,000

CREDITS

Architect

RicciGreene Associates
New York City

Associate Architect

The Architectural Studio

Civil/Structural/Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

Brinjac Engineering

Security Engineer

PSE

Geotechnical Engineer

Pennoni Associates

Landscape Architect

W Architecture & Landscape

Photographer

Mikiko Kikuyama

MERIT ■ LONG BEACH COURT BUILDING

JURY'S STATEMENT

The arrangement of this courthouse design around a secure courtyard accessed via the grand lobby space is truly innovative. The gracious interior plaza will offer a retreat for staff and visitors to enjoy the outdoors without having to exit the building and reenter through security. The performance-based infrastructure (PBI) delivery method (design-build-finance-operate-maintain) is the first for a U.S. court project, and we look forward to seeing the end result of this excellent design.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This project is the first of its kind to use an innovative delivery arrangement called performance-based infrastructure (PBI), in which a consortium is responsible for financing, designing, building, operating, and maintaining the new court building for a period of 35 years. The long-anticipated new 545,000-square-foot Long Beach Court Building is the result of a design competition. The new building will replace the existing outdated and dilapidated facility with an expanded, state-of-the-art facility that will meet high-performance standards over the long-term, catalyze the regeneration of its downtown setting, and express its higher civic

purpose. The building design is rooted in the idea that the civic experience is inseparable from the pedestrian experience. The court building's front porch and gateway consist of a cantilevered canopy that defines the main entrance as a significant point of interest and entrance to the Great Room, court, and courtyard beyond. The front porch is approached from multiple directions and provides clear direction to the main entrance with a strong physical and urban relationship to nearby civic buildings.

The new court building will be constructed on six acres northwest of the existing courthouse, bounded by West Broadway, Maine Avenue, West Third Street, and Magnolia Avenue in downtown Long Beach. The Third Street Paseo, a tree-lined public promenade, promotes social interaction, relaxation, and spontaneous encounters, reinforcing the idea that creating a positive pedestrian experience is critical to the revitalization of this site and urban district. The court building will house 31 courtrooms, with the court occupying roughly three-fourths of the overall space. Additional space will be used for offices of county justice agencies and for commercial office and retail space compatible with court uses. The project also includes renovation of the nearby existing parking structure to expand its capacity to more than 970 spaces.





OWNER

Judicial Council of California,
Administrative Office of the Courts

DATA

Type of Facility

Courthouse, detention, multiuse

Type of Construction

New, renovation

Site Area

252,648 SF

Acres

5.8

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
543,486/NA/543,486

New/Renovation/Total NAA
500,942/NA/500,942

Construction Costs

Actual
Building costs: \$340,000,000
Total construction costs: \$340,000,000
Building cost/GSF: \$623

Project Delivery Type

Design-build, P3

Funding

Private financing

Status of Project

Under construction
Estimated completion 2013

Capacity

Number of courts: 31
Type of courts: criminal/high security, civil,
domestic, juvenile, hearings, traffic, family
Service population: 4,500

CREDITS

P3 Consortium

Consortium Partner

Long Beach Judicial Partners, LLC

Design-Builder

Clark Design-Build of California, LC

Operating Service Provider

Johnson Controls, Inc.

Design Team

Architect

AECOM
Los Angeles

MAMMOTH LAKES COURTHOUSE

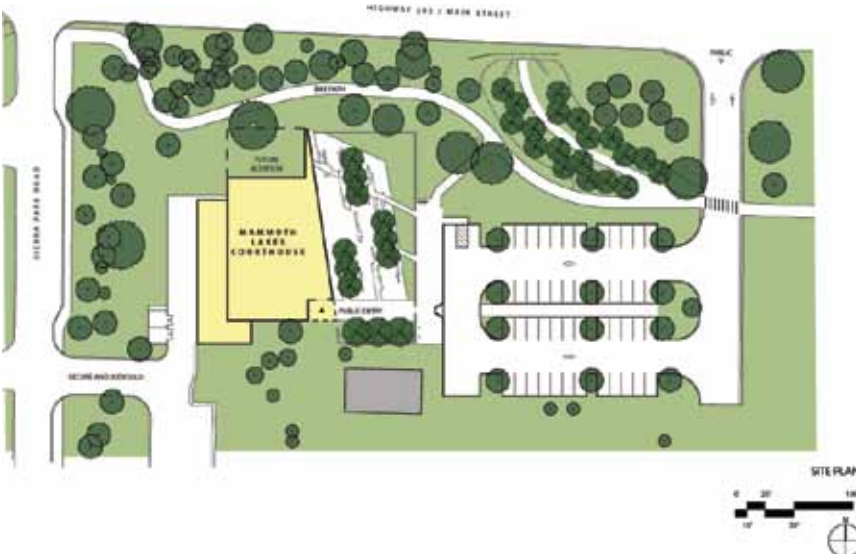
ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Mammoth Lakes Courthouse capitalizes on a unique opportunity to design a courthouse in an alpine setting. Located at the corner of Main Street and Sierra Park Road at the entrance to the town of Mammoth Lakes, the building is the first phase of a larger government center complex. The courthouse is carefully sited to enhance its spectacular forest setting and to provide public access from Main Street and separate secure access from Sierra Park Road. The forest provides a natural security setback from the surrounding streets. A new aspen grove, directly in front of the courthouse, provides a natural buffer and security setback between the building and the parking lot, and offers a pleasing outdoor space appropriate to the alpine setting. The trees also shade the eastern glass lobby in the summer while allowing sun and desirable heat gain during the winter.

To express the dignity of the court and distinguish it from the residential and commercial buildings in town, the courthouse is a simple but articulated form composed of three flat-roofed elements

clearly delineated by function: a two-story public circulation spine, a two-story main core, and a one-story support structure. The glass-clad circulation spine is wedge shaped and creates the eastern façade. The widest end of the wedge houses the prominent public entry on the first floor and frames spectacular views of the surrounding mountains on the second floor. The pointed north end of the spine provides a public presence along Main Street. The main core is a rectangular form that houses the public counters, staff offices, and a multipurpose room on the first floor and the chambers, courtrooms, and holding rooms on the second floor. This form stops short of the length of the wedge form, in anticipation of an additional courtroom as needs grow in the future. The L-shaped support structure that extends along the west façade houses mechanical equipment, judicial parking, and the sally port.





OWNER

Judicial Council of California,
Administrative Office of the Courts

DATA

Type of Facility
Court

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
79,000 SF

Acres
1.8

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
23,300/NA/23,300

New/Renovation/Total NAA
14,200/NA/14,200

Construction Costs

Actual
Site development costs: \$2,313,000
Building costs: \$12,547,000
Total construction costs: \$14,860,000
Building cost/GSF: \$538

Project Delivery Type

CM at risk

Funding

Court fees

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Number of courts: 2
Type of courts: criminal/high security, civil,
domestic, juvenile, hearings
Service population: 15,000

CREDITS

Architect

Mark Cavagnero Associates
San Francisco

Civil Engineer

Triad/Holmes Associates

Structural Engineer

Forell/Elsesser Engineers Inc

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

Gayner Engineers

Contractor

Sundt Construction

Landscape Architect

AECOM

continued on page 76

MERIT ■ MARYLAND DISTRICT COURT OF ROCKVILLE

JURY'S STATEMENT

The design of the Maryland District Court offered a prominent, dignified solution for a tight site with competing vehicular and pedestrian access requirements. The graceful, curved façade addresses one of Rockville's prestigious avenues and reinforces its civic presence with a thoughtfully articulated and scaled building entry. Finishes in courtrooms and lobbies are warm, welcoming, and durable. Curved ceiling elements in the courtrooms complete this elegant design.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Barry Miller of the Maryland Department of General Services stated the following vision for the new courthouse: "This will be a building of great civic importance. It must make the physical statement that the State of Maryland can develop prominent civic structures. It should be beautiful and efficient, and justify the largest expenditure the state has ever budgeted for a courthouse." The new Rockville

District Court maintains the importance of this site in the updated Town Center Plan by being the visual, if not physical, southern terminus of Maryland Avenue, one of the gateways to the center of Rockville. The design team developed a strong contemporary form with an identifiable, civic-scaled entry. The tradition and dignity of the courthouse are captured in a contemporary use of stone. The monolithic stone form embraces a multistory window, giving the first-time user an understanding of the building's public zone. The entry procession rises in stages above the pedestrian way and informs the user of the building's civic importance. The use of glass orients the approaching users and, from the interior, provides the visual connection back to the city.

The building is approximately 160,000 square feet, consisting of six levels and a mechanical penthouse. Programmatically, the facility provides space for the District Court, the Clerk of Courts, State's Attorney, Parole and Probation/Intake Unit, Office of the Public Defender, District Court Commissioners, Montgomery County Sheriff, and the Maryland Department of General Services.





OWNER

Maryland Department of General Services

DATA

Type of Facility

Court

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

79,584 SF

Acres

1.827

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
167,072/NA/167,072

New/Renovation/Total NAA
116,446/NA/116,446

Construction Costs

Estimated

Site development costs: \$4,000,000

Building costs: \$59,000,000

Total construction costs: \$63,000,000

Building cost/GSF: \$353

Project Delivery Type

Single prime contract

Funding

General funds

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Number of courts: 16

Type of courts: district/traffic

Service population: 976,203

CREDITS

Architect

AECOM

Arlington, Virginia

Structural Engineer

Hope Furrer Associates

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

RMF Engineering, Inc.

Landscape Architect

Mahan Rykiel Associates

Cost Estimating

DMS International, Inc.

Photographers

Patrick Ross Photography

AECOM (south curve)

MERIT ■ TAUNTON TRIAL COURT

JURY'S STATEMENT

This design was very successful in respecting the adjacent historic Richardsonian courthouse. The design is elegant yet appropriately restrained with exterior cladding that complements the historic courthouse, creating a harmonious ensemble of buildings on the town green. The transparent glass entry element clearly articulates the entry of the new court building but does not try to compete with the historic cupola. In addition, the building design itself is well planned and thoughtfully appointed and offers innovative strategies for providing daylighting in courtrooms.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The trial court needed to consolidate its scattered facilities for the District, Juvenile, Probate, and Housing courts. The site for the new building is an infill parcel in a highly constrained block at the center of the city. Three historic court structures exist adjacent to the new courthouse site, including a late-19th-century courthouse currently used for the Superior Court. Part of a tight urban ensemble, the new courthouse is a modern counterpoint to the historic Richardsonian courthouse facing the town green. The challenge was to insert a new structure many times larger than the historic building with its own strong identity while maintaining the Superior Court as the centerpiece of a courts complex.

The building is a long bar of eight courtrooms and administrative offices with its short end to the street to minimize its scale in the three- and four-story context, and to connect in the future to the historic courthouse. Public offices and two courtrooms are located on the ground floor, and additional court departments are on the second. The third floor is the main courtroom floor, and judges' chambers are located on the fourth floor. A public lobby and waiting area on each floor overlooks the forecourt, tower, and garden. The glass entry tower provides a symbolic element for the building while accommodating queuing space and a security checkpoint. Large windows line the long north and south faces of the building and bring generous natural daylight into public lobby, offices, and courtrooms. Large north-facing clerestory windows flood the top-floor courtrooms with daylight throughout most of the day. Through a combination of water conservation measures, systems controls, and wise choice of materials, the project is pursuing LEED® Gold status.





OWNER

Division of Capital Asset Management

DATA

Type of Facility

Court

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

89,632 SF

Acres

2.058

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

147,611/NA/147,611

New/Renovation/Total NAA

108,261/NA/108,261

Construction Costs

Estimated

Site development costs: \$3,469,000

Building costs: \$57,156,905

Total construction costs: \$60,625,905

Building cost/GSF: \$410.71

Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build, construction management

Funding

General funds

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Number of courts: 8

Type of courts: criminal/high security, civil, domestic, juvenile, hearings, housing

Service population: 133,107

CREDITS

Architect

Leers Weinzapfel Associates

Boston

Structural Engineer

Lim Consultants, Inc.

Civil Engineer

Green International Affiliates, Inc.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

Cosentini Associates

Landscape Architect

Stephen Stimpson Associates

Photographer

© Anton Grassl/Esto

U.S. COURTHOUSE, BILLINGS, MONTANA

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This federal courthouse is designed to make justice visible and to enhance the vitality of the downtown area through regional place-making, landscaped public green space, and sustainable, high performance building systems. Completed in July 2012, the project houses the U.S. District Court, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the U.S. Attorney's Office.

The courthouse design integrates Montana Yellowstone with classical federal architecture, capturing the warmth of the surrounding mountains and creating a symbol of the dignity, vigor, and stability of the federal justice system. A classically inspired yet contemporary colonnade and entry steps reflect the iconic symbolism of historic American courthouses. In addition, the colonnade faces west toward the center of Billings, revealing the rigor and dignity of the state's newest federal courthouse.

To make justice visible and expose the courtroom to the community, the design team created a "temple of justice on the hill" by setting the courtroom floors on top of the podium/rim. The walnut-clad courtroom walls are viewed from the street through the triple glazing of the two-story sky lobby. The rusticated precast concrete panels of the podium/rim are the key exterior face of a super-insulated building envelope that also provides necessary blast resistance. On track to achieve LEED® Gold certification, the project will outperform ASHRAE 90.1 by 40–45 percent. As a Design Excellence/Design-Build courthouse, design and delivery for the project took approximately 30 months to complete, 50 percent quicker than typical courthouse projects of similar size and scope.





OWNER

General Services Administration

DATA

Type of Facility

Court

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

81,000 SF

Acres

1.895

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

147,600/NA/147,600

New/Renovation/Total NAA

106,300/NA/106,300

Construction Costs

Estimated

Site development costs: \$3,000,000

Building costs: \$56,000,000

Total construction costs: \$59,000,000

Building cost/GSF: \$379

Project Delivery Type

Design-build

Funding

Adequate financing, ARRA

Status of Project

Completed 2012

Capacity

Number of courts: 3

Type of courts: district/magistrate

CREDITS

Architect

NBBJ

Seattle

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

IBE Consulting Engineers

Structural Engineer

Magnusson Klemencic Associates

Civil Engineer

Sanderson Stewart

Fire Protection Engineer

Rolf Jensen & Associates, Inc.

Blast Consulting Engineer

Weidlinger Associates, Inc.

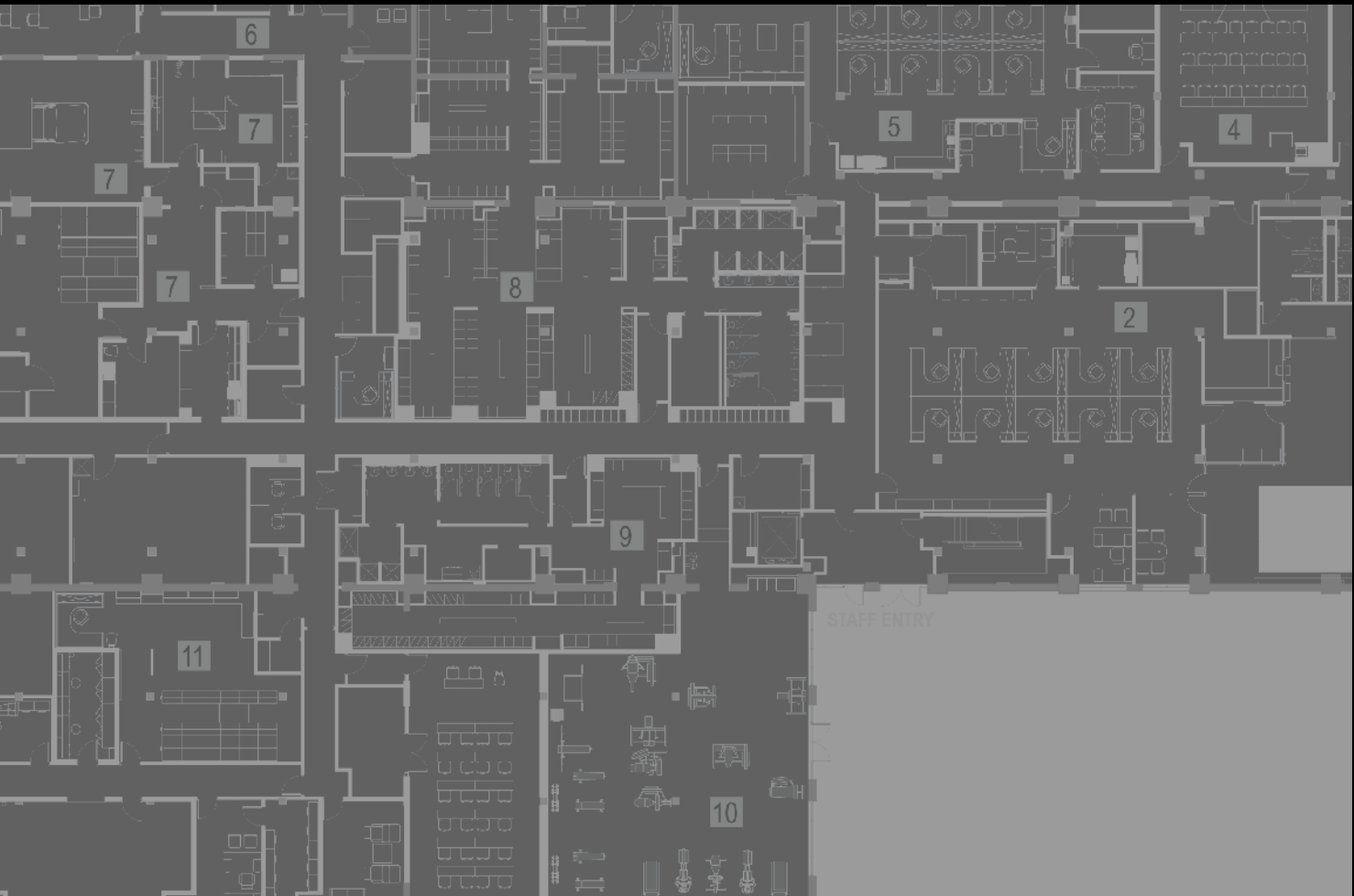
Landscape Architect

Richard Haag Associates, Inc.

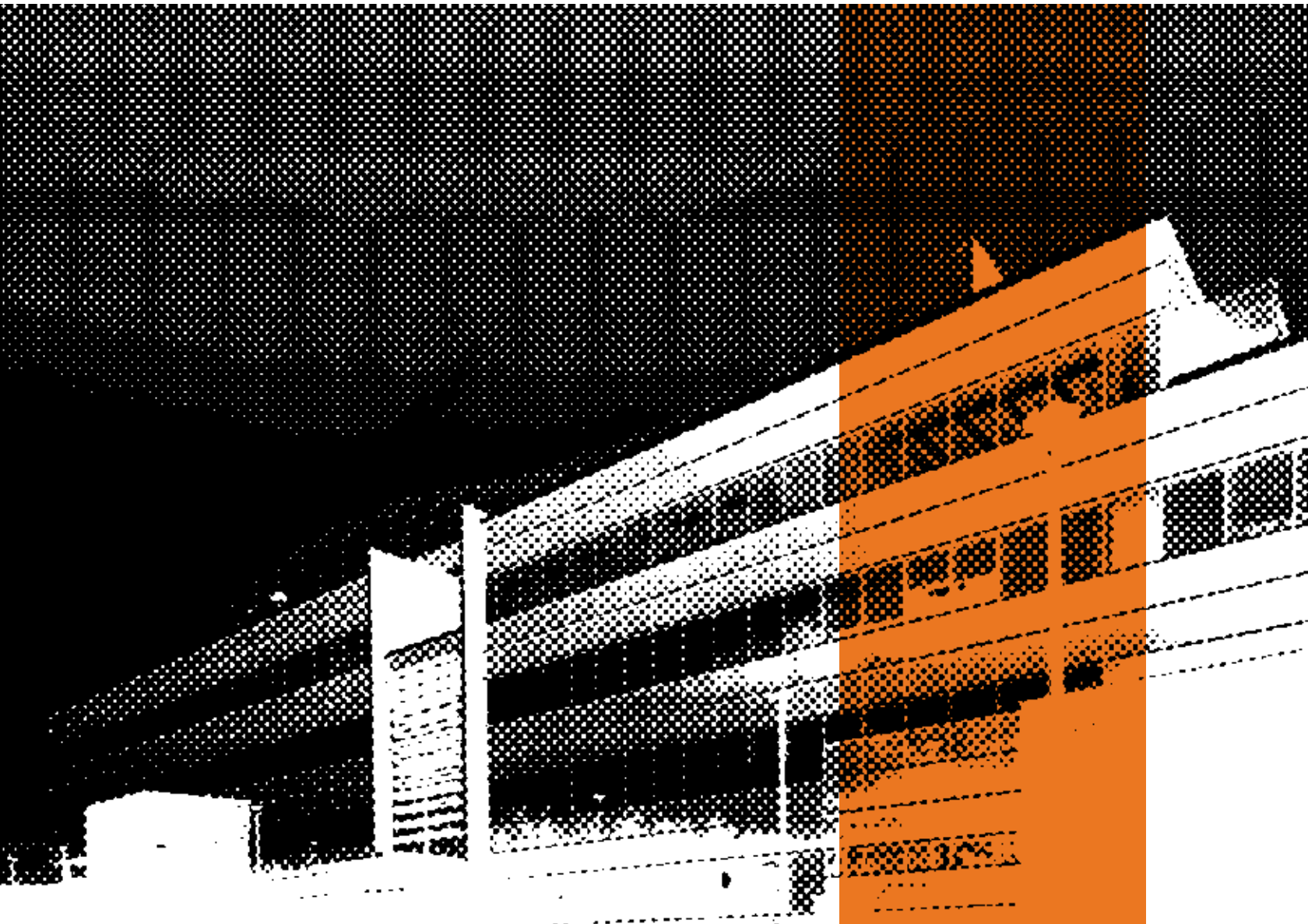
Curtain Wall Consultant

CDC, Inc.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES



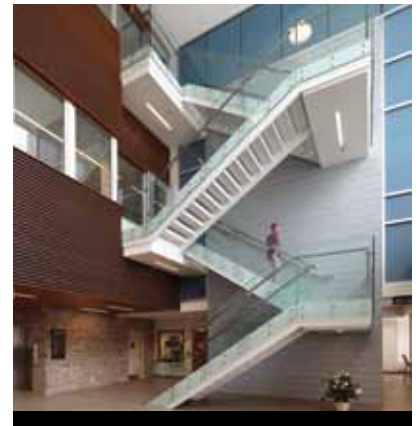
BLUE WATER BRIDGE CORPORATE CENTER

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Blue Water Bridge Corporate Center consolidates border crossing security and administrative offices, animal and commercial truck inspection facilities, and independent broker tenant spaces in a single distinctive building. These uses, typically housed separately in subsidiary structures, are combined here to facilitate phasing on the tight site, to update the facilities to present standards, to achieve internal synergies, and to create a more appropriate civic edge to the border crossing zone.

The building is a long, low stepping glass block that serves to shield the adjacent residential neighborhood from the commercial truck inspection area and features a curving rooftop silhouette that links it to the adjacent paired bridges of the border crossing. The division between the secure unprocessed side and the unsecure public side bisects the building internally. An atrium straddles this internal border, providing daylight, views, and orientation for visitors, particularly the drivers finding their way to the third-floor brokers' offices. Rooftop terraces, internal lounges, training and meeting

rooms, and workout facilities are designed to provide secure support and amenity areas for staff. The animal processing area is integrated into the facility in a manner to avoid disturbing other tenants and to keep the animals calm during inspection. The new commercial inspection line features custom-designed booths, canopies, and signage and inspection systems to facilitate observation and quick processing and flow.





OWNER

Blue Water Bridge Canada

DATA

Type of Facility

Border crossing

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

605,000 SF

Acres

13.9

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

121,140/NA/121,140

New/Renovation/Total NAA

71,000/NA/71,000

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$11,800,000

Building costs: \$43,750,000

Total construction costs: \$55,550,000

Building cost / GSF: \$361

Project Delivery Type

Single prime contract

Funding

General toll revenue

Status of Project

Completed 2011

CREDITS

Architect

NORR Limited Architects and Engineers

Toronto, Ontario

Mechanical/Electrical/Structural Engineer

NORR Limited Architects and Engineers

Civil Engineer

McCormick Rankin Corp.

Landscape Architect

Ecoplans Landscape

Photographer

Shai Gil

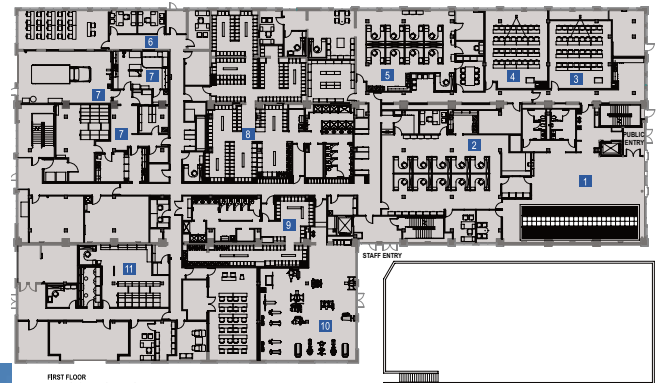
DALLAS AREA RAPID TRANSIT POLICE HEADQUARTERS AT ILLINOIS STATION

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

DART owned a nearly 100-year-old building on the National Historic Register. The Monroe Shops building had been a rail maintenance facility in the days of the Dallas Interurban Railway, an electric train system that operated in Dallas from 1908 to 1948. The city of Dallas and DART had long wanted to put this facility back into productive use. DART also wanted to build a dedicated facility for the DART Police Department, which had operated out of rented facilities. Placing that facility in this historic structure answered both desires.

Brinkley Sargent provided a needs assessment and program for the headquarters facility. The final design includes a public lobby with space to display a historic trolley car, public meeting space, police records, hiring and recruiting, police training, patrol, criminal investigations, internal affairs, police administration, evidence

processing, and storage. Also, staff support spaces include locker rooms with power inside the lockers and laundry and shower facilities, a large central break room, physical training space, and a large exercise room. Care was taken to have as little impact as possible on the historic structure, and to expose and highlight it at every opportunity. Also, DART wanted to pursue LEED® certification to the highest level possible; the project ultimately achieved Platinum.





OWNER

Dallas Area Rapid Transit

DATA

Type of Facility

Law enforcement

Type of Construction

Renovation

Site Area

190,680 SF

Acres

4.38

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

NA/74,535/74,535

New/Renovation/Total NAA

NA/57,470/57,470

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$909,800

Building costs: \$18,980,270

Total construction costs: \$19,890,070

Building cost/GSF: \$254.65

Project Delivery Type

Multiple prime contract

Status of Project

Completed 2011

CREDITS

Architect

Brinkley Sargent Architects

Dallas

Architect of Record/Historic Preservation

Aguirre Roden Architects

Dallas

Program Management

Lockwood, Andrews and Newnam/TRACK3

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

Aguirre Roden/TRACK3

Structural/Civil Engineer

APM and Associates/TRACK3

Technology Engineering

M-E Engineers

Landscape Architecture

Birkenbale Landscape Architects/TRACK3

Historic Preservation Specialist

URS

Audiovisual System Design

BAi

Photographer

Charles David Smith, AIA

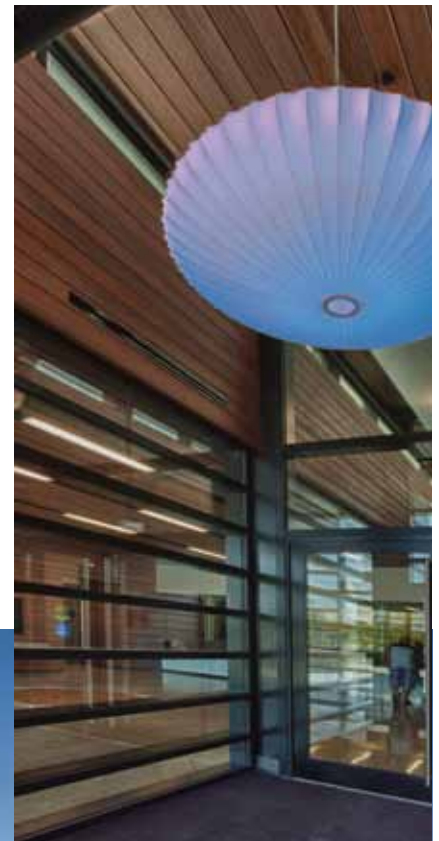
HOUSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT, SOUTH GESSNER DIVISION

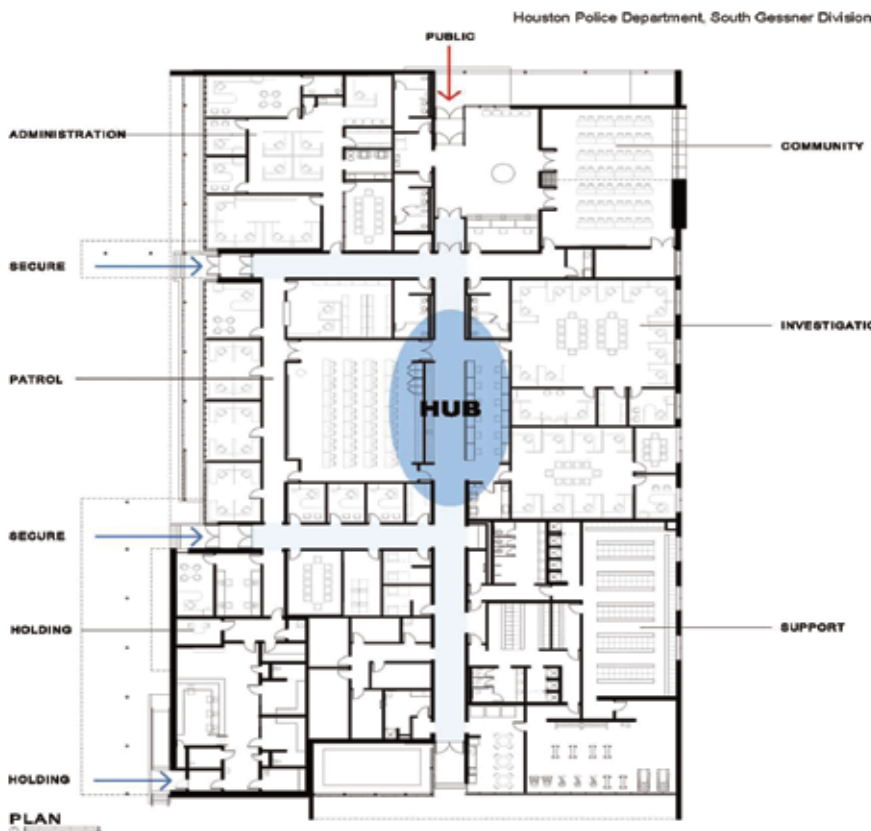
ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Located in the far corner of a run-down strip shopping center, the South Gessner Division for the Houston Police Department was in need of a more visible neighborhood location and significantly more space. The new facility had to fulfill three requirements: (1) it had to be flexible enough to be site adapted to other neighborhoods (a prototype), (2) it had to maximize space for the least first-cost, and (3) it had to be LEED® certified. With a limited budget of less than \$220 per square foot, and over \$15 per square foot required to deal with site infrastructure issues, the Police Department was initially interested in purchasing modular trailers to meet its growing needs. After analyzing alternative modular, pre-engineered and value-oriented construction solutions, we recommended a solution that would not only meet their budget needs but would also communicate their core philosophy—"order through law, justice with mercy"—through simple, rational geometries juxtaposed with inviting, visually rich materials. This solution would convey a sense of welcome to the community and staff and would provide an identity that could be easily prototyped for future divisions.

The design includes an interior street/hub plan that is easily expandable, a tilt-up concrete enclosure that speaks to the notion of economy of construction, and the inventive use of resin-based wood decking that is strategically placed to shade the interiors

from the intense sun while signaling the building entries and the major program components: community room, lobby, and the interior "police street." These respite zones recall HPD's mantra of "mercy," whereas the "order" is referenced in the rigor of the plan, the repetition of the tilt-up concrete panels, and the consistency of the façade subgrids.





OWNER

City of Houston, Texas

DATA

Type of Facility

Law enforcement

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

119,615 SF

Acres

2.75

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

29,018/NA/29,018

New/Renovation/Total NAA

25,045/NA/25,045

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$1,795,000

Building costs: \$4,846,000

Total construction costs: \$6,295,670

Building cost/GSF: \$217

Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build

Funding

Public bond issue

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Staff population: 218 (sworn, 210; non-sworn, 8)

CREDITS

Architect

Roth Sheppard Architects

Denver

Associate Architect/LEED

RdIR Architects, Inc.

Civil Engineer

Kuo and Associates, Inc.

Structural Engineer

Ingenium, Inc.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

Henderson Engineers, Inc.

Landscape

Asakura Robinson Company, LLC

Cost Estimating

Gilbane

Contractor

SpawGlass Construction Corporation

Photographer

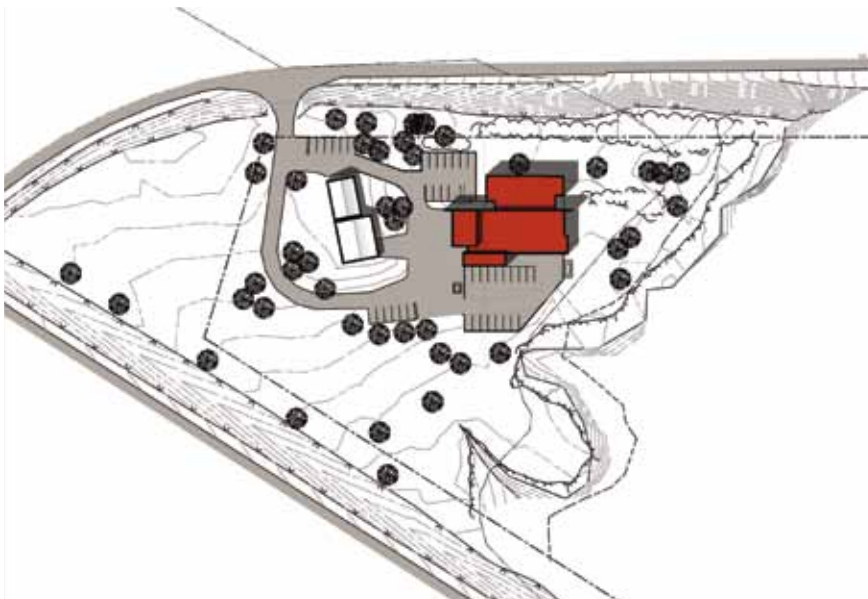
Gaynor Photography, Inc.

OPP TILLSONBURG FORENSIC IDENTIFICATION SERVICES

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This building is the prototype for a new generation of regional Forensic Identification Services. Architecturally, the design expresses the simple subdivision of the building into an administrative zone and a separate lab zone. The program includes a three-bay storage garage to accommodate evidence delivery and a drive-through garage for vehicular evidence. Forensic wet/dry containment labs are used for processing, examination, analysis, and storage of crime scene evidence. The lab must provide "legally defensible" evidence continuity and integrity, as well as handle large-scale evidence pieces while ensuring safety of laboratory staff. Administrative support and academic spaces, including a photo studio and a 20-seat boardroom/conference room, have been fully integrated to support police training and recruitment activities. The design for this facility consolidates the OPP's laboratory standards and provides a prototype layout in response to evolving OPP requirements.





OWNER

Infrastructure Ontario

DATA

Type of Facility

Law enforcement

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

526,311 SF

Acres

12.06

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

13,002/NA/13,002

New/Renovation/Total NAA

11,093/NA/11,093

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$766,180

Building costs: \$4,501,616

Total construction costs: \$4,501,616

Building cost/GSF: \$346

Project Delivery Type

Single prime contract

Funding

General funds

Status of Project

Completed 2008

CREDITS

Architect

NORR Limited Architects and Engineers

Toronto, Ontario

Mechanical/Electrical/Structural Engineer

NORR Limited Architects and Engineers

Civil Engineer

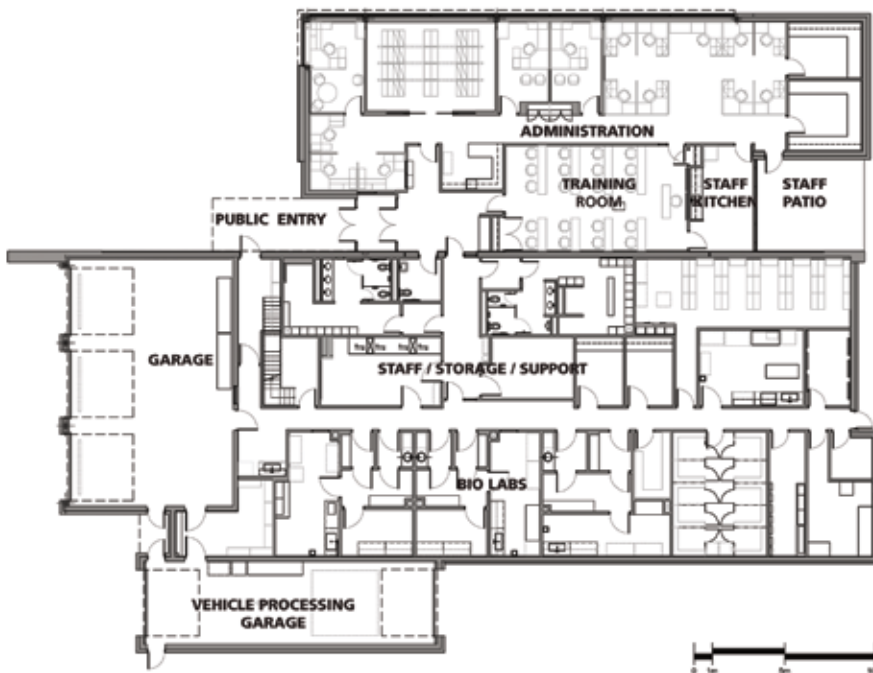
Giffels Associates Limited

Landscape Architect

Quinn Design Associates

Photographer

Shai Gil



MERIT ■ TORONTO POLICE SERVICES—DIVISION 11

JURY'S STATEMENT

The jury felt this design was a creative use of a portion of an existing school building, which was loved by the community. The Toronto Police facility design preserved the existing corner entry and placed the new police building behind it, respecting the existing building and preserving a bit of history that continues to be an important part of the neighborhood identity. The extensive use of glass on the exterior and within creates a transparent, friendly environment for staff and visitors.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Located on the site of the recently closed Carleton Village School, the 62,000-square-foot facility provides secure work space for a staff of 300. The program includes space for the primary response unit, community response unit, the criminal investigation bureau unit, crime management, and detention facilities, including 24 cells and secure interview rooms. Administration offices and support space such as locker rooms, fitness facilities, training rooms, and café space are also provided. The facility also includes a property storage room, investigative garage, and building services space.

Public space includes the main entry lobby and front counter and a community room.

Located in the midst of a low-rise residential neighborhood, the school, built in 1913, is an important part of the history of the community, particularly the original Edwardian building. Generations of residents have passed through its corridors. The concept retains the existing school and provides the majority of the secure program in a new addition placed behind the heritage building. The former library space in the existing building is now the community room, accessible from the public lobby, which is provided in the space between the new and existing buildings. Secure police functions, including the 24-cell detention area, are provided on the first floor of the new construction while administration and staff support space are provided on the second floor. The staff café opens onto a fully green roof. The landscape of the new facility screens the secure parking area and provides the community with a revitalized community park and a new civic plaza along the main street. The building is designed to achieve LEED® Silver.





OWNER

Toronto Police Services

DATA

Type of Facility

Law enforcement, multiuse

Type of Construction

New, addition, renovation

Site Area

137,024 SF

Acres

3.145

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

48,085/16,197/64,282

New/Renovation/Total NAA

43,126/12,627/55,753

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$5,000,000

Building costs: \$20,000,000

Total construction costs: \$25,000,000

Building cost/GSF: \$311.13

Project Delivery Type

Construction management

Funding

General funds

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Staff population: 330 (sworn, 300; non-sworn, 30)

CREDITS

Architect

Stantec Architecture Ltd.

Toronto, Ontario

Structural Engineer

Halcrow Yolles

Mechanical Engineer

Smith & Andersen

Electrical Engineer

Mulvey & Banani

Landscape

GH3 Landscape

Cost

Hanscomb

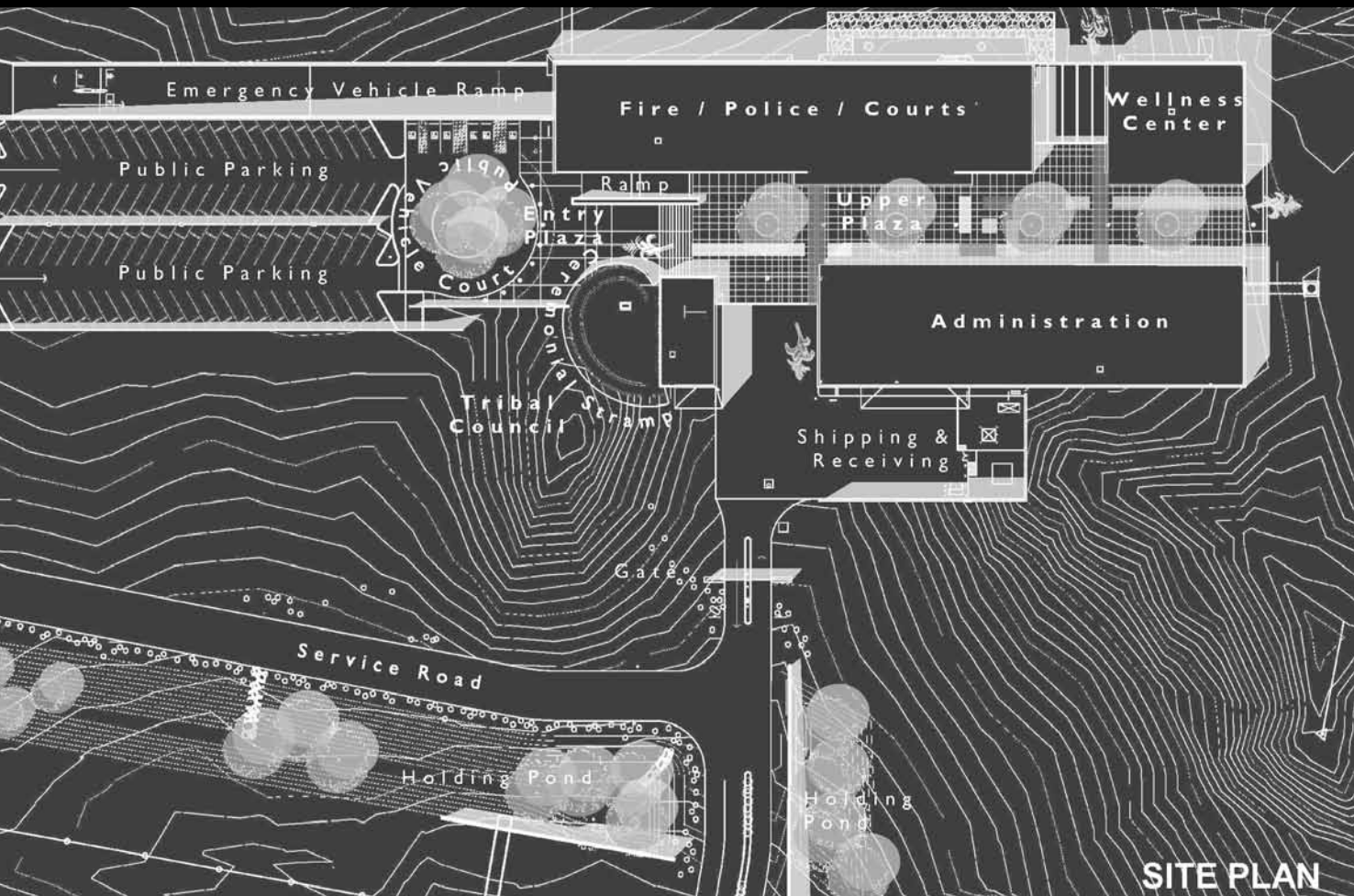
Code

Larden Muniak

Traffic

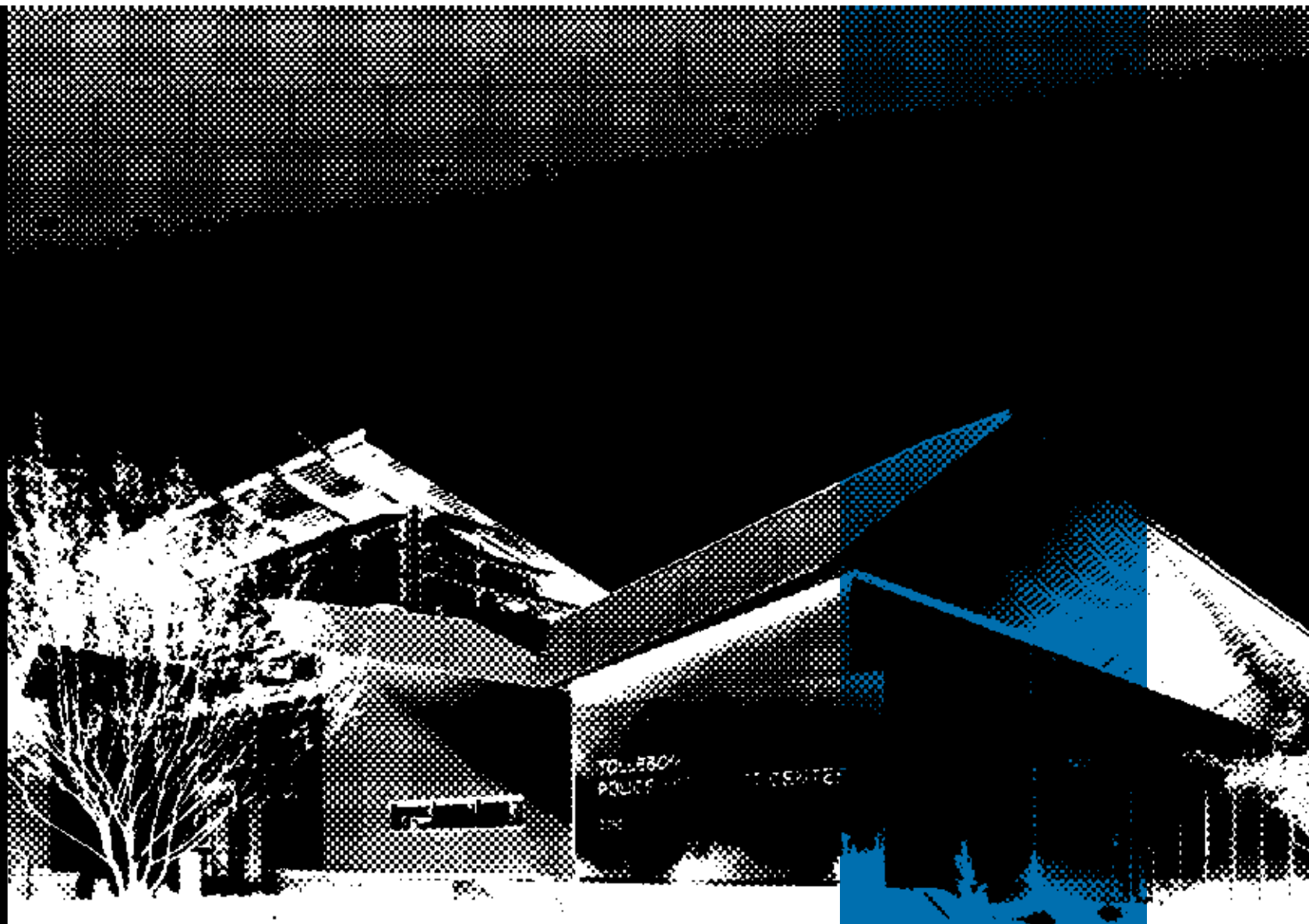
Stantec Consulting

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SITE PLAN

MULTIPLE-USE FACILITIES



ARTESIA PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This Public Safety Building, shared by city, county, and state agencies, is an example of government cooperation enhancing public services while saving tax dollars. Six agencies, each with multiple departments, work and share amenities in this facility. Building occupants include the city's police and fire departments, city jail, municipal court, county sheriff's satellite office, state police, and state probation and parole regional offices. Security requirements necessitated separation of staff parking/entry from public parking/entry. The splayed plan emphasizes both main entries while bringing natural light into the building core. In keeping with the owner's goal of a public-friendly building, the lobby allows unrestricted access to all agencies, uncommon in this era. The design allows this access to be controlled, if needed. Staff enter the building through a two-story space that includes the main

break room with seating areas. This space encourages interaction among staff from all agencies, emphasizing each is part of a team and facilitating the exchange of information. Fitness and training areas are centrally located and are also shared.

The municipal court has its own entry and lobby near the building's main entrance. This arrangement reduces public traffic through the law enforcement lobby and facilitates the large groups that need to access the court clerks and the courtroom. The site is on the city's edge, where buildings stop and the New Mexico desert begins. Exterior materials and colors reflect the region with stucco, copper, and locally quarried stone. Steel drilling piping from the locally important gas and oil industry is reflected in the steel columns at the building entry. Window locations maximize natural light and exterior vistas.





OWNER

City of Artesia, New Mexico

DATA

Type of Facility

Court, detention, law enforcement, multiuse, fire

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

1,308,548 SF

Acres

30.04

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

73,489/NA/73,489

New/Renovation/Total NAA

49,237/NA/49,237

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$2,356,000

Building costs: \$16,004,000

Total construction costs: 18,360,000

Building cost/GSF: \$250

Project Delivery Type

Single prime contract

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Number of beds: 16

Type of beds: holding

Number of cells: 7

Service population: 12,000

Number of courts: 1

Type of courts: municipal

Service population: 12,000

Staff population: sworn, 33

CREDITS

Design Architect

Wiginton Hooker Jeffry Architects

Plano, Tex.

Architect of Record

ASA Architects

Las Cruces, N.M.

Structural Engineer

Quiroga-Pfeiffer Engineering Corporation

Civil Engineer

Miller Engineering Consultants

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

CME, Inc.

Photographer

Patrick Coulie

CENTRAL PRISON REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER AND MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

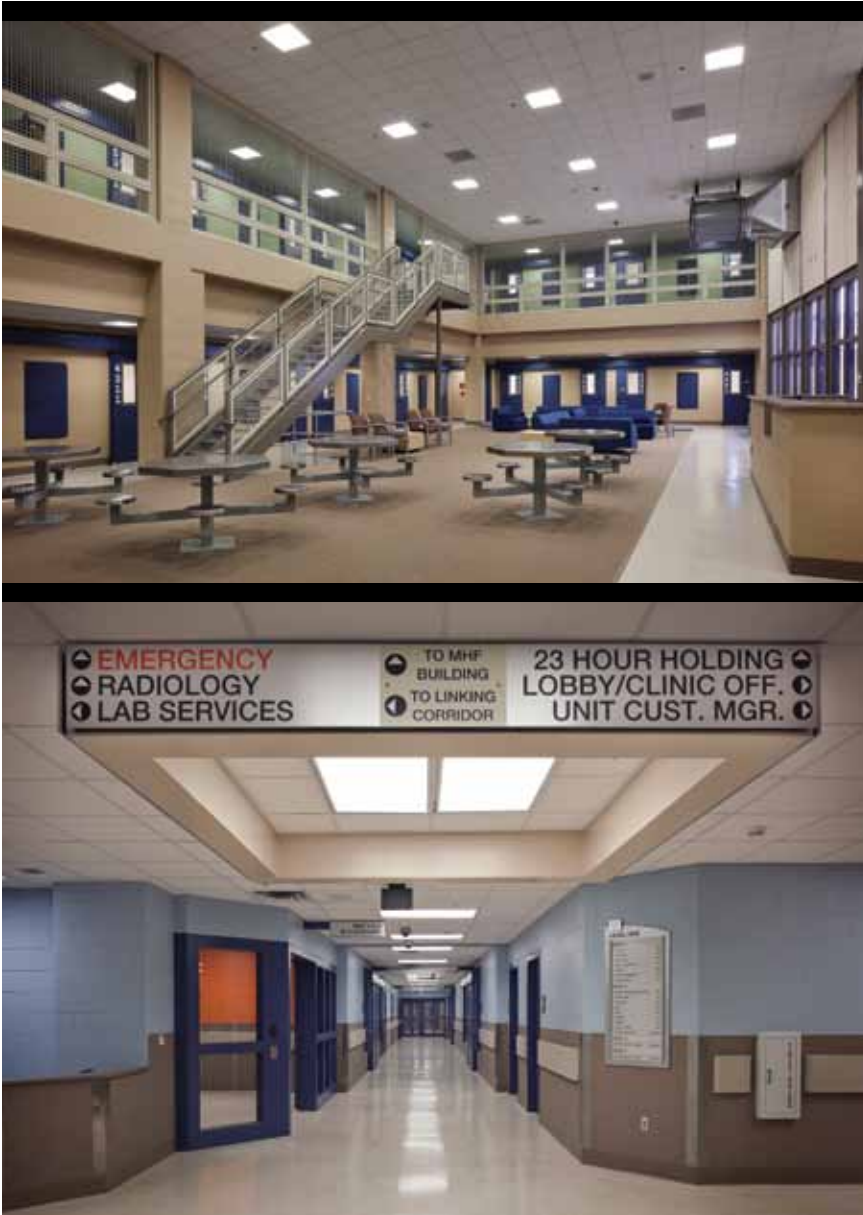
The justice project consisted of the design and construction of a new regional medical center, mental health facility, and central utility plant for Central Prison, a maximum security facility for the North Carolina Department of Public Safety—Division of Adult Correction. The complex program for the medical center combined two sometimes diametrically opposed functions: maximum security requirements and modern health care design. The facility has four 30-bed units on the upper two levels, a third floor dedicated to building systems, and two lower levels of diagnostic and treatment services, including diagnostic imaging, surgery/pre- and post-op, dialysis, oncology, dental, physical therapy, emergency, outpatient clinic, and a pharmacy distribution center. A significant feature of the design solution is the spatial organization of each diagnostic and treatment area located off of a central cross-axis corridor system. Inmate and services traffic is confined to these main corridors to optimize visual control. The medical staff areas, located at the perimeters of each department, not only offer natural

light but also provide a secure, auxiliary means to vacate the department in case of a lockdown event.

The 216-bed mental health facility consists of two 24-bed diagnostic (intensive) units, seven 24-bed tiered housing units, and associated treatment and unit management areas. A significant design feature of the facility is that direct supervision is employed in each unit to foster mental health care. Each unit contains nurses' stations, group therapy, and activity spaces. Other spaces include a large outdoor recreation program, various indoor recreation programs, and a library.

The central utility plant features centralized high-pressure steam, water-cooled centrifugal chilled water, 100% normal/emergency power generator back-up, and building automated controls systems that serve the new facilities; systems are designed with the capacity to service the entire campus in the event of a power outage for up to 96 hours to maintain a secure facility.





OWNER

North Carolina Department of Public Safety—
Division of Adult Correction

DATA

Type of Facility

Correctional, hospital, psychiatric facility

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

784,000 SF

Acres

18

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
347,000/NA/347,000

New/Renovation/Total NAA
199,184/NA/199,184

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$16,000,844

Building costs: \$129,139,000

Total construction costs: \$145,139,844

Building cost/GSF: \$372.15

Project Delivery Type

Construction management

Funding

Public bond issue

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Number of beds: 336

Type of beds: inpatient

Number of cells: 336

CREDITS

Architects

Schenkel & Shultz, Inc.
Raleigh, N.C.

Architect of Record

Schenkel & Shultz, Inc.

Civil Engineer

Pease Engineering & Architecture, PC

Structural Engineer

WK Dickson & Company Inc. (central utility plant
and regional medical center)

Stewart Engineering, Inc. (regional medical
center)

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing/Fire Protection Engineer

Newcomb & Boyd Consulting Engineer Group

HAYS COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new Hays County Government Center will provide approximately 230,406 square feet of efficient, functional, flexible space for the county. The multipurpose building will initially include 10 courtrooms, along with ample space for other county departments such as Tax Assessor, District Attorney, Treasurer, County Clerk, District Clerk, Elections, and Information Services. The new building is on a greenfield site, with little existing built context, so one challenge was to create a "sense of place" for the new county business center. The building's modern classical forms and aesthetic give it a strong civic presence. A formally landscaped entrance plaza, entry portico, and transparent lobby wall celebrate the main entrance to the building. The visitor enters a towering rotunda space linking the two-story government office bar to the three-story courthouse block. Because Hays County is a rapidly growing area, the design solution provides opportunities

to easily add court and departmental spaces to the facility without rearranging infrastructure. High-quality interior finishes include terrazzo floors in public spaces, limestone cladding in the rotunda, and wood millwork in the courtrooms. For low maintenance and long lifespan, carpet tile, brick, and cast stone are also used throughout.

Security features have been carefully incorporated into the design in a way that provides flexibility for future expansion. ATFP (anti-terrorism force protection) standards have been adhered to with regard to setbacks from the court areas of the building. A separate secured parking lot for judges is adjacent to secure judges' circulation on the north side of the building. This fenced lot has a card-access gate. Probation offices are located at ground level, easily accessible after hours, so that evening and weekend programs sponsored by these departments can be held in the facility.





MERIT ■ ISLETA TRIBAL SERVICES COMPLEX

JURY'S STATEMENT

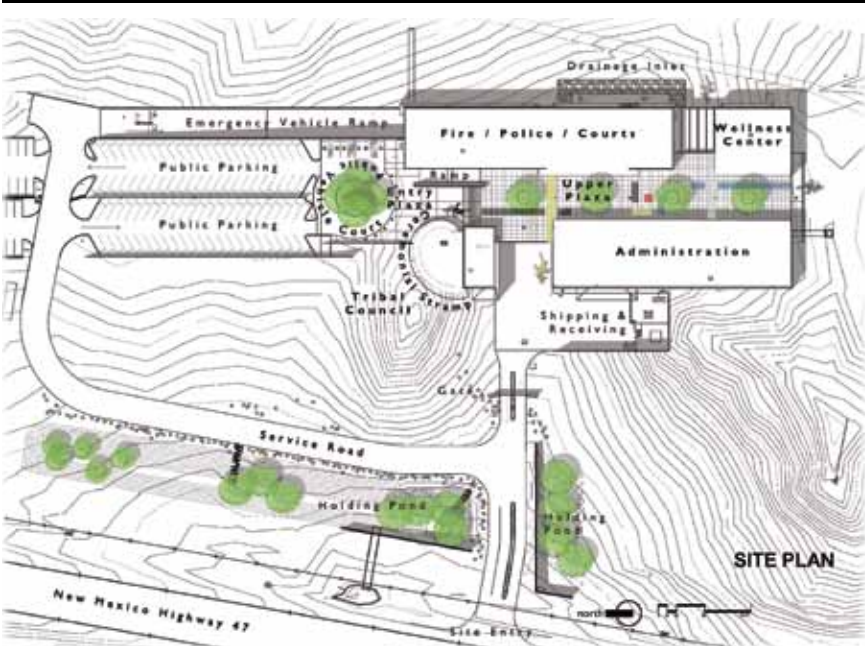
This building has stunning design elements, makes excellent use of the existing topography, and is very appropriate for a tribal facility. The building rests over a natural depression, which allows access to basement-level parking located under a grand, elevated plaza connecting two of the site's promontories. Buildings flank the edges of the plaza, reminiscent of an adobe village. The design is completed with the creative treatment of the tribal council building, which is adorned by a ceremonial "stramp" of stainless steel tubing wrapped around the two-story curved curtain wall glazing.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Originally established in the 13th century, Isleta Pueblo is home to people of the ancient Tanoan Native American tribe. Of all the aboriginal peoples that remain in North America, none is richer in folklore than the pueblo people of New Mexico. Each pueblo is, in a sense, a small republic, and perhaps the oldest republics in the world; Isleta is the southernmost of the pueblos and the chief city of the Tée-wahn tribe. Today, Isleta Pueblo maintains strong ties to traditional values but is also in stride with the new millennium.

The pueblo has invested in modern living and offers many recreational activities to visitors, including golf facilities, campgrounds, hiking trails, lakes for fishing, a casino, restaurants, and a new resort hotel. An "enterprise zone" has been set aside specifically for these activities, and this new multifunctional justice and government center, the Tribal Services Complex (TSC), is located on 14.5 acres of previously undeveloped tribal land immediately south of this zone. The centroid of the complex is strategically placed in a natural depression, flanked by two promontories that were sensitively preserved along with the native vegetation. The multilevel complex co-locates state-of-the-art facilities for the police department, E911 communications, tribal court, appellate court, tribal council, tribal administrative offices, fire department, wellness center, and tribal vehicle fleet. The lower levels are reserved for secure public safety operations, in-custody holding, facilities operations and support, and tribal leadership functions, while the upper plaza level/s serve all of the public interface needs.





OWNER

The Pueblo of Isleta

DATA

Type of Facility

Multiuse

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

632,320 SF

Acres

14.5

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
112,000/NA/112,000

New/Renovation/Total NAA
34,791/NA/34,791

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$1,744,500

Building costs: \$17,505,500

Total construction costs: \$19,250,000

Building cost/GSF: \$171

Project Delivery Type

Multiple prime contract

Funding

Private financing, State funding for ROW

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Number of courts: 2

Type of courts: tribal/appellate

Service population: 3,000

Staff population: 40 (sworn, 33; non-sworn, 7)

CREDITS

Architects

RMKM Architecture

Albuquerque

Civil Engineer

Larry Read and Associates

Structural Engineer

JKK Group

Mechanical/Plumbing Engineer

NetZero Engineering

Electrical Engineer

Harvey Peel Consulting Engineer

Landscape Architect

Rick Borkovetz

Contractor

Jaynes Corporation

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MERIT ■ PINE COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER

JURY'S STATEMENT

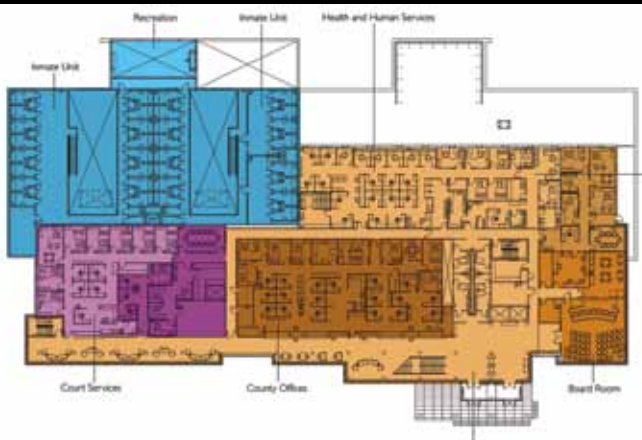
This building economically combines courts, local detention, law enforcement, and county administration under one roof. Exterior glazing systems creatively break up the floor plan, which is essentially an efficient rectangle. The courts, law enforcement, and detention areas are all well planned and appear to be very functional. Combining these government services is efficient and sustainable, especially when packaged into this thoughtful, contemporary building design.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The facility program called for a contemporary government center including courts, law enforcement center, jail, and county offices to meet staff and community expectations in a state-of-the-art operation. The design vision was to create a readily expandable facility for a rapidly growing community while minimizing operational costs for jail and court functions, responding to the physical constraints of a long, narrow site, and establishing an aesthetic reflective of the county's desired image of a transparent and professional government agency.

The site exists along the edge of Interstate I-35 amid characteristic wetlands and establishes a natural boundary to the mixed-use development arching northeast to southeast of the site. The final design embraces the challenges of a narrow site and long-term expandability through the development of a stacked program organized along a linear configuration. These "occupancy bars" are all configured to provide long-term independent expandability along the north/south axis; the stacked configuration takes advantage of the site's slope to allow for highly efficient, secure vertical connections between the jail and court components with a fully secured inmate travel from unit to courtroom of less than 100 feet. The primary linear organizational element is the public concourse that extends along the eastern edge of the building. The concourse establishes a strong physical connection along which all public access requirements are arranged as well as a visual connectivity to the wetlands, which extend along the axis north and south of the building.





OWNER

Pine County, Minnesota

DATA

Type of Facility

Correctional, court, detention, law enforcement, multiuse

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

871,200 SF

Acres

20

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
108,820/NA/108,820

New/Renovation/Total NAA
88,500/NA/88,500

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$2,300,000

Building costs: \$19,700,000

Total construction costs: \$22,000,000

Building cost/GSF: \$203

Project Delivery Type

Construction management

Funding

Public bond issue

Status of Project

Completed 2007

Capacity

Number of beds: 131

Type of beds: multiple

Number of cells: 67

Service population: 26,500

Number of courts: 3

Type of courts: criminal/high security, civil, domestic, hearings

Service population: 26,500

Staff population: 53 (sworn, 38; non-sworn, 15)

CREDITS

Architect

BKV Group
Minneapolis

Interior Design

BKV Group

Mechanical/Electrical/Structural Engineer

BKV Group

Civil Engineer

Stanley Consultants, Inc.

Landscape Architect

Damon Farber Associates

continued on page 76

RE-JUV

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

For the Colorado River Indian Tribes, this project represents the opportunity to properly address a significant need in their reservation community. This undertaking, part new construction and part existing facility renovation, allows the tribes to accommodate the needs of their at-risk and youth offender populations within the reservation for the first time. The project physically extends itself for every possible advantage on a crowded, constrained site. Integral to the larger tribal judicial and governmental campus, the overall facility and site layout are derived from optimizing observational sight lines, staff proximity, and, from a financial, historical, and sustainability standpoint, repurposing the existing structure, creating a dialog between old and new.

A simple, natural palette of materials is employed with the goal of decreasing operational and long-term maintenance costs—integral color “Integra” CMU, plain steel, galvanized metal,

sustainable forest wood, and a minimum of paint—while remaining dynamic and appropriate to the pragmatics of use. Natural light is pervasive throughout, providing views to the landscape and the sky. Shifting from traditional detention-grade furnishings, this project uses lightweight, easily movable varieties to facilitate frequent rearrangement of the spaces and a less institutional demeanor. Another shift eliminates all barbed wire or razor ribbon. The enclosure for outdoor recreation incorporates anti-climb mesh and is planted with a combination of thorny vines throughout the perimeter, allowing the landscape to double as the security perimeter. The goal is that this project, although modest in scale, will act, beyond the boundaries of this specific site and circumstance, as a catalyst for positive change and progressive thinking within the larger tribal community. RE-JUV alludes to the building’s dual roles as a regional juvenile facility and its goal of “rejuvenation” in the lives of the children it serves.





OWNER

Colorado River Indian Tribes

DATA

Type of Facility

Juvenile

Type of Construction

Addition, renovation

Site Area

10,752 SF

Acres

0.25

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

2,244/952/3,196

New/Renovation/Total NAA

1,982/681/2,663

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$145,797

Building costs: \$956,148

Total construction costs: \$1,101,945

Building cost/GSF: \$299.17

Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build

Funding

Federal grants

Status of Project

Completed 2012

Capacity

Number of beds: 13

Type of beds: detention

Number of cells: 6

CREDITS

Architect

mark ryan studio | architects

Phoenix

Structural Engineer

Rudow + Berry

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

Syska Hennessy Group

Civil Engineer

Lemme Engineering

Landscape Architect

Ten Eyck Landscape Architects

Security Electronics

Latta Technical Services

Estimating

Advanced Cost Solutions

Photographer

Bill Timmerman

MERIT ■ TOLLESON POLICE AND COURT CENTER

JURY'S STATEMENT

The jury appreciated the use of daylighting strategies and creative roof forms in this design. The lobby is transparent and welcoming, employing sun-shading devices to control solar gain; finishes and geometry have been influenced by regional architecture. Thoughtfully detailed ceilings add interest to each space and take advantage of clerestories that cast sunlight and shadows throughout the facility. Interior courtyards complete the building design, making this facility a pleasant environment for staff to work in and the public to visit.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Tolleson Police and Court Center is a 22,400-square-foot gateway project for this small community. The design of this LEED® Silver building fulfills the project's function and goal to bring the police department and municipal court together under two iconic roof forms while creating an inspiring new image for the community. There is efficiency in the design with the sharing of common lobby, restroom, and storage spaces between these two bodies of government.

The forms and massing of this facility take cues from a pair of outstretched wings that symbolize justice, protection, and speed,

creating an ideal metaphor for new justice architecture. The two wings manifest themselves as a pair of butterfly-roofed pavilions that house most of the departments. The space captured in the middle consists of many social and shared spaces, including the break area, fitness, locker rooms, and the much-used Community Room, which also doubles as a staff training room. The axial public and staff entry lobbies act as inviting, light-filled spaces on each end of this building.

The Police Department has evidence processing and storage, interview/interrogation rooms, male/female locker rooms, 911 dispatch room, conference room, break/workroom areas, detention area with three temporary holding cells, fully enclosed sally port for unloading detained suspects from police vehicles, secured covered parking area with solar photovoltaic panels, emergency power generator, and a communication monopole and antennae system, along with many other state-of-the-art components for a fully functioning new police facility. The symbolic Administrative Conference Room is transparent, flexible, and accessible to all staff; it can also serve an EOC setting. The court facility will have one courtroom; attorney, client, and prosecutor rooms; jury deliberation room, judges' chambers, and break and workrooms.





OWNER

City of Tolleson, Arizona

DATA

Type of Facility

Court, law enforcement, multiuse

Type of Construction

New

Site Area

130,680 SF

Acres

3

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

22,400/NA/22,400

New/Renovation/Total NAA

18,689/NA/18,689

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$1,179,282

Building costs: \$6,633,211

Total construction costs: \$7,812,493

Building cost/GSF: \$296

Project Delivery Type

Construction management

Funding

Public bond issue, Public safety sales tax

Status of Project

Completed 2011

Capacity

Number of courts: 1

Type of courts: criminal/high security, civil, juvenile

Service population: 20,000

Staff population: 40 (sworn, 29; non-sworn, 11)

CREDITS

Design Architect/Police Facility Planners

Dewberry

Elgin, Ill./Dallas

Architect of Record

HDA Architects

Civil Engineer

Hubbard Engineering

Structural Engineer

Paragon Structural Design

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer

Kraemer Engineering

Landscape Architect

McCloskey Peltz

LEED Consultant

Ecological Environments

Photographer

Bill Timmerman

WASHINGTON COUNTY 2025 CAMPUS IMPROVEMENTS: COURTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT CENTER ADDITION/RENOVATION

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The project began with a systemwide master plan. The conclusion of the master plan study was to decentralize county functions with two service centers and centralize court functions to maximize declining court-operating revenue. The result was a program for a 2025 campus plan. The campus plan provided a program of growth for all departments with a focus on the courts as an initial project. A major phase of Washington County Courthouse's expansion was consolidating court operations into a user-friendly, operationally effective facility that accommodates growth until 2025; maximizes reuse, durability, and sustainability; and provides appropriate security.

The compact five-story courthouse addition, strategically linked between the existing Law Enforcement Center and courthouse, is a modern interpretation of the existing Brutalist architecture of the 1960s to 1980s. Large masses of brick and stone veneer are separated by vast expanses of glazing, which reduces energy

usage and brings stress-reducing daylight to public spaces, offices, and courtrooms. The first floor was zoned into high-volume functions and a secure system of circulation, which was needed to control access and movement. The design carefully integrated three-zone security while reusing existing court features; a strong corollary objective was user-friendly wayfinding. The second, third, and fourth floors provide two sets of paired flexible courtrooms with a secure holding suite and elevators separated from a judicial staff elevator and robing rooms. The four courtrooms overlook the generous public waiting lobby with calming views of historic Stillwater and the scenic St. Croix in the distance. The second floor also boasts a link to the adjacent Law Enforcement Center addition, the in-custody courtroom, and the remodeled family/juvenile courtrooms in the remodeled existing courthouse. The fifth floor provides a collegial and secure atmosphere for all judges' chambers, conference room, resource library, and support staff space.





OWNER

Washington County, Minnesota

DATA

Type of Facility

Court, multiuse, ancillary office/911 dispatch

Type of Construction

Addition, renovation

Site Area

1,241,460 SF

Acres

28.5

Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF
206,521/111,688/318,209

New/Renovation/Total NAA

139,992/80,742/220,734

Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$500,000

Building costs: \$50,700,000

Total construction costs: \$51,200,000

Building cost/GSF: \$159

Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build

Funding

Public bond issue

Status of Project

Completed 2010

Capacity

Number of courts: 13

Type of courts: criminal/high security, civil, domestic, juvenile, hearings, arraignment

Service population: 237,000

CREDITS

Architect

Wold Architects & Engineers
St. Paul, Minn.

Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

Wold Architects & Engineers

Civil Engineer

Anderson-Johnson Associates

Landscape Architect

Anderson-Johnson Associates

Structural Engineer

BKBM Engineers

Electrical Engineer

Paulson & Clark Engineering

Cost Estimator

Constructive Ideas

continued on page 76

CREDITS *continued*

RICHMOND JUSTICE CENTER

continued from page 21

Electrical

Watson Electrical (design-builder)
Wiley Wilson (engineer)

Design-Builder

Tompkins|Ballard JV with T.K. Davis
Tompkins Builders
S. B. Ballard Construction Co.
T.K. Davis Construction Co.

Food Service and Laundry Consultant

Foodesign Associates

Code Consultant

Arup USA, Inc.

Detention Equipment Consultant

Cornerstone Detention Products, Inc.

Graphics

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum

TORONTO SOUTH DETENTION CENTER

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Code Consultant

Nadine International Inc.

LEED Consultant

Morrison Hershfield

Traffic Consultant

Itrans

Wayfinding

GAS

Security (Physical and Electronic)

AECOM

Acoustics

Valcoustics

Specifications

DGS Consulting

Kitchen Consultant

LTD Consulting Group Inc.

Waste Consultant

Trend Foodservice Design and Consulting

Elevator Consultant

Ayling Consulting Services Inc.

Geotechnical Consultant

Terraprobe

Photographer

Maria Nieto (EllisDon)

VAN CISE-SIMONET DETENTION CENTER

continued from page 27

Electrical Engineer

Sorcar Engineering

Landscape Architect

studioINSITE

Programming

Voorhis/Robertson Justice Services

LEED/Sustainability/Energy Modeling

Ambient Energy, Inc.

Security/Communications/AV

Technology Plus, Inc.

Security

Professional Systems Engineering

Food Service/Laundry

William Caruso and Associates

Vertical Transportation

Lerch Bates and Associates, Inc.

Code Consultant

Colorado Code Consulting, LLC.

Fire Alarm

Gonzales Consulting and Engineering

Acoustics

David L. Adam Associates, Inc.

Roofing

Rooftech Consultants, Inc.

Specifications

ASCS, Inc.

Graphics

Tacito Design, Inc.

Security Electronics Detention Equipment

Sierra Detention Systems

Construction Manager @ Risk

Hensel Phelps Construction Company

Photographers

Drake Busche Photography (west facade)
Hartman Cox (east facade)
Frank Ooms (housing unit)

J. MICHAEL RUANE JUDICIAL CENTER

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AV/Acoustics

Acentech, Inc.

Cost Estimating

Faithful+Gould

Code Consultant

Rolf Jensen & Associates, Inc.

Lighting Consultant

Collaborative Lighting, LLC

Specifications

Falk Associates, Inc.

Security

Shen Milsom Wilke

Telecommunications

Cosentini Associates

Elevators

Lerch Bates Inc.

Hardware

Ingersoll Rand Security Technologies
New England

Signage

Hecht Design

Photographer

© Anton Grassl/Esto

LONG BEACH COURT BUILDING

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Courts/Detention/Civil Engineering/ Sustainability/Parking Structure

AECOM Orange

Landscape Architecture

AECOM San Francisco

Security Electronics

AECOM Colorado Springs

Tenant Improvement, Fixtures, Furniture, Equipment

AECOM Phoenix

Structural Engineer

Nabih Youssef & Associates

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing/Fire Protection/Data Telecom Engineer

Syska Hennessey Group, Inc.

Fire/Life Safety Engineer

Rolf Jensen & Associates, Inc.

Acoustics/Audio-Video

McKay Conant Hoover, Inc.

Lighting Design

Horton Lees Brogden Lighting Design

Signage/Wayfinding

Dyal and Partners

Curtain Wall/Exterior Enclosure/ Waterproofing Consultant

CDC, Inc.

Vertical Transportation

Lerch Bates, Inc.

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Accessibility Consultant

AA Architecture Interior Planning & Design

Water Feature Consultant

CMS Collaborative, Inc.

Court Operations Peer Review

CTS Business Solutions, LLC

Graphics

AECOM

MAMMOTH LAKES COURTHOUSE*continued from page 37***Lighting Designer**

Auerbach Glasow French

**Telecommunications/AV/Security/
Threat Assessment**

TEECOM Design Group

Acoustical Consultant

Charles M. Salter Associates

Court Programmer

Carter Goble Lee

Cost Estimator

Davis Langdon

Specifications

Stansen Specifications

Geotechnical Engineer

Sierra Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Title 24 Energy

Energy Soft

Photographer

Tim Griffith

U.S. COURTHOUSE, BILLINGS, MONTANA*continued from page 45***Elevator and Acoustical Consultant**

The Greenbusch Group, Inc.

Technology Consultant

Waveguide Consulting, Inc.

Precast Concrete Construction

Gage Brothers

Curtain Wall Construction

T.C. Glass

Contractor

Mortenson Construction

Photographer

Sean Airhart/NBBJ

TORONTO POLICE SERVICES—DIVISION 11*continued from page 55***Heritage**

ERA Architects

Environmental

RWDI

LEED

Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Ergonomics

Stantec Architecture

Photographer

Richardjohnson.ca

**CENTRAL PRISON REGIONAL MEDICAL
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Buford Goff & Associates, Inc.

Medical Program Consultant

Odell Associates, Inc.

Medical Equipment Consultant

HW Resources, LLC

Cost Estimate Consultant

MBP Consulting Engineers

Interior Finishes

Foley & Foley Architects

Detention Consultant

Detention Solutions

Photographer

Jay Mangum Photography

ISLETA TRIBAL SERVICES COMPLEX*continued from page 65***Steel Fabricator/Erector**

Pace Iron Works

Photographer

RMKM Architecture, PC

PINE COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER*continued from page 67***Construction Manager**

Parsons/3DI

Photographer

Steven Bergerson Photography

**WASHINGTON COUNTY 2025 CAMPUS
IMPROVEMENTS***continued from page 73***Security Consultant**

Latta Technology Services

Acoustical Consultant

Kvernstoen, Ronnholm & Associates

Fire Protection Consultant

Sentry Fire Protection, Inc.

Surveyor

Sunde Land Surveying

Construction Manager

Kraus Anderson Construction

Photographer

George Heinrich

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