

Justice Facilities Review 2004-2005



AIA



Justice Facilities Review 2004–2005

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

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

**2004 Committee on Architecture for Justice
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Randy Dhar, FRAIC, Assoc. AIA
Steven E. Loomis, AIA

AIA Professional Practice Staff

James Gaines, Managing Director
Carol Newell, Director
Douglas Paul, Project Manager
Bruce Bland, Administrative Assistant
Sybil Walker Barnes, Editor

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JURY MEMBERS

Beverly Prior, AIA (Chair)

Beverly Prior Architects
San Francisco

Beverly Prior, AIA, is president of Beverly Prior Architects, an award-winning, 20-person firm in San Francisco. The firm was named one of the Top 100 Woman-Owned Businesses in the San Francisco Bay Area, and Ms. Prior was honored as San Francisco's Small Business Owner of the Year in 2001. In her 24 years of professional practice, Ms. Prior has planned and designed law enforcement, adult and juvenile detention, prison, and courthouse facilities. She has achieved national prominence through her leadership in the AIA's Committee on Architecture for Justice, where she currently is an Advisory Group member and its future chair. As this year's Justice Facilities Review jury chair, she appreciates the opportunity to facilitate the evaluation of the latest issues and solutions affecting the design of justice facilities.

Jesse Cannon, AIA

U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals
New Orleans

Jesse Cannon, AIA, joined the federal court in 1987 to head a newly established design and construction pilot program for the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. The pilot program was an experiment to determine if space and facilities functions, normally administered centrally by staff in Washington, D.C., could operate under a delegation of authority to improve delivery of design and construction services to courts in the Fifth Circuit (Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi). Seventeen years later, most of the circuits in the United States have a permanent design professional on staff to manage their space and facilities program. For his groundbreaking efforts, he was selected in May 2001 to receive the Director's Award for Excellence in Court Operations. Mr. Cannon has been directly involved in the management and administration of more than 200 major federal court renovation projects and the design and construction of eight new federal courthouses and four build-to-suit lease construction projects.

Eric Fadness, AIA

Nacht & Lewis Architects
Sacramento, California

Eric Fadness, AIA, is an associate with Nacht & Lewis Architects, where for the last 12 years he has been a project architect and manager of the justice facilities design team. With more than 15 years of experience, his portfolio includes many different projects, from courthouse and correctional/detention to civic and health-care facilities. His recent focus has been on the technology and security planning aspects of these building types. Following six years as a project architect on the \$145 million U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building in Sacramento, he is currently leading the design team in the planning and design of an \$11 million, 60,000-gross-square-foot courthouse for Merced County and a courthouse renovation project for Calaveras County. Other recent projects include a new \$11.2 million 911 emergency dispatch facility in Sacramento. This state-of-the-art facility houses the city's back-up emergency operations center, in addition to a regional radio and dispatch training facility.

Frank J. Greene, AIA

Ricci Greene Associates
New York City

Frank J. Greene, AIA, is an architect whose practice is devoted to planning and designing public buildings. A principal of Ricci Greene Associates, he directs a nationally known practice that has produced outstanding work both as lead designer/prime architect and as collaborator with other architects. He is an expert in the issues critical to the success of both new courthouses and renovations and additions to historic courthouses, with a demonstrated record of outstanding design achievement in public building design. His work has been honored with awards, publications, and exhibitions. Active in many professional associations, including the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Greene serves as chair of the Institute's New York component of the Committee on Architecture for Justice. He is a noted speaker on courthouse design and design excellence in secure settings. He has organized exhibitions, juried awards programs, and served as a guest critic at schools of architecture.

Charles A. Gruber

South Barrington Police Department
South Barrington, Illinois

Charles A. Gruber was appointed chief of police in South Barrington, Illinois, in November 1999. Prior to this appointment, he served as chief of police in Elgin, Illinois, Shreveport, Louisiana, and Quincy, Illinois. His career in law enforcement spans more than 34 years, with 28 years as a chief of police. He is past president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. In addition to service in law enforcement, Chief Gruber is a consultant and expert witness for law enforcement issues at the local, regional, and national levels. He is currently retained by the U.S. Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division to investigate alleged pattern and practice abuses in six police departments. Chief Gruber is a decorated law enforcement executive and has received many distinguished service awards, including Law Enforcement of the Year by the U.S. Marshals Service and the International Association of Chiefs of Police Civil Rights Award.

Peter Perroncello, MS, CJM

Bristol County Sheriff's Office
North Dartmouth, Massachusetts

Peter Perroncello, MS, is a certified jail manager and current president of the American Jail Association. He has served 28 years in county corrections as superintendent of the Detention Division of the Bristol County (Massachusetts) Sheriff's Office. As superintendent, he manages three facilities, including all custody, transportation, and program services for an inmate population of 1,250. Mr. Perroncello is a frequent contributor to *American Jails* and often serves as a consultant trainer to numerous state and county sheriff's offices on direct supervision management and jail security issues. He is also a senior lecturer on law enforcement at Northeastern University in Boston. He also serves on the Board of the Directors of the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.

I. S. K. Reeves V, FAIA

Architects Design Group
Winter Park, Florida

I. S. K. Reeves V, FAIA, founded Architects Design Group (ADG) Inc. in 1971. Since then, he has developed ADG into one of the nation's architecture firms that specializes in the innovative design of public-sector architecture. As the firm's president and principal designer, Mr. Reeves has contributed his expertise in the areas of programming, master planning, operation, and design to more than 120 law enforcement, communications/dispatch, emergency operation center, and public safety facility projects. Mr. Reeves and ADG have received numerous AIA awards in recognition of their unique approach to design excellence. Most notably, the firm was selected by the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects as the 2002-2003 Firm of the Year. Mr. Reeves has also been a past individual recipient of the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects Award of Honor for Design.



Left to right, seated: Peter Perroncello, MS, CJM; I. S. K. Reeves V, FAIA; back row: Jesse Cannon, AIA; Frank J. Greene, AIA; Police Chief Charles A. Gruber; Beverly Prior, AIA; Eric Fadness

JURY COMMENTS

Is the Justice Facilities Review (JFR) a design awards program limited to only the best and brightest projects and on par with other national architectural awards programs? Or is it a survey of current projects—large and small, rural and urban—and representative of many geographic areas? These are questions every Justice Facilities Review jury must come to terms with when evaluating the year's submissions.

The 2004–2005 jury, made up of architects and practitioners from the justice, architecture, and government sectors, felt a deep obligation to JFR's history of being a meaningful tool to those who are researching, planning, and designing justice facilities. In that context, we chose projects for publication that would help illuminate trends in design, innovations, and responses to budgetary and programmatic requirements. Of the 59 projects submitted, we selected 43 for publication.

The jury was also committed to recognizing those projects that stood above the others for excellent architectural and design achievements. This year, we are recognizing five such projects as citation winners, which include three federal courthouse projects, a family law courthouse, and a communication and emergency coordination center.

The federal courthouse projects stood out among most other projects due to the full expression of design intent and quality that is afforded by a client who is committed to an enduring contribution to the built environment—and one who has the budget to implement it. The jury recognized there are significant budgetary advantages in federal courthouses compared to the leaner budgets of local- and state-funded projects. The other two projects, each designed by RossDrulisCusenbury, were striking both in their exquisite design expression and their commitment to addressing the human and social needs of the facilities' users. Specific jury comments for each of these projects are included with the presentation of the project in the JFR.

In many ways, the jury was encouraged by the submissions this year. In seeking projects with technical excellence as well as design excellence, we thought the overall standard was high. At a time when concerns about building security can lead owners and architects toward a “bunker response,” creating opaque and dense buildings, the jury was heartened to see so many projects with innovative and subtle security solutions. Many of the sites and buildings were open, light, and welcoming to the public.

Although a building's imagery can be driven by the client, the jury had negative feelings toward façadism and tacky historicism. We wondered what future generations will say about those values. Modern buildings can draw on the historical context but with modern construction techniques and budgets, we can rarely do a faithfully “historic” building. A rare exception to this is the U.S. Courthouse in Montgomery, Alabama, one of this year's recipients of a citation.

The challenges, opportunities, and design responses to law enforcement, juvenile and adult detention, corrections, and courthouse facilities are part of a discourse in which architects, owners, and operators will continue to engage. After reviewing individual projects, the jury also reflected on what we had seen in each project type.

In law enforcement projects, transparency of the process and the building are key issues. If the flow of police operations doesn't work, the building doesn't work. As public buildings, however, it is equally important that a connection to the community be expressed in law enforcement facilities' architecture. What is the message to the community at the front door, the lobby, and the community room? How is the legacy of the agency communicated? We need to avoid the appearance of law enforcement facilities being fortresses with small windows and a small, uninviting lobby.

In courthouse design, the jury recognized that courtroom corner benches for judges work functionally but architecturally are very difficult for providing lighting, prominence of the judge, and balance in the room. Security screening stations in courthouse and other justice facilities often appeared as an afterthought—tacked onto a facility, not integrated into the overall design, and with undersized queuing space. Given today's omnipresent need for security screening and the challenge to design it appropriately, perhaps this is an opportunity for a position paper and design guidelines authored by members of the AIA's Committee on Architecture for Justice (CAJ).

Many of the juvenile detention facilities looked adult-like. The jury had a real concern about the "lock-them-up" approach as very few of the facilities seemed to support treatment programs. We saw statewide juvenile prototype models that were stripped to the minimum. In addition to these prototype facilities lacking a therapeutic environment, the jury believed the architecture should be site-specific.

In general, the adult detention submissions were disappointing because they were lacking in innovation. Although the jury was pleased to see that most facilities appeared to have direct supervision in podular dayrooms, we observed a lot of backsliding on recent improvements. Many had no daylight in dayrooms and there was a sense of warehousing people rather than attempting rehabilitation.

In corrections projects, the jury was disheartened by the cookie-cutter federal prisons, the potentially dangerous layouts, and the operational need to move inmates too much. The mega-scale of some facilities seemed counter to the opportunity to do it right.

Regarding multiple-use justice facilities, the jury reflected on the question of what is communicated to the community with facilities that have a courthouse and a jail in the same justice center. Yes, there are operational advantages, such as reduced transportation requirements, but is the real communication one of "turnstile justice"?

The jury was intrigued by several specialty projects that were submitted, including large training facilities with a shooting range, mock border patrol stations, forensics facilities, Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities, and emergency operations centers. Although one of the citation winners is an emergency operations center, unfortunately, many of the other specialty projects did not meet the jury's standards for publication.

Participating in a jury like this is an enriching opportunity for the jurors. We see firsthand the projects being developed around the country, and we engage with each other about what makes a functional building and good, perhaps even great, architecture. Thank you so much to the jurors for their participation, to the architects who shared their projects in the JFR, to AIA CAJ Project Manager Douglas Paul for his attention to every detail, and to 2004 Advisory Group Chair Ronald Budzinski, AIA, for his guidance and encouragement. All of you helped make this year's JFR an honorable contribution in the ongoing dialogue about quality justice facility design.

Beverly J. Prior, AIA
JFR Jury Chair
April 2004

Correctional Facilities



Maximum Security Institution (Establecimiento de Reclusión de Máxima Seguridad)

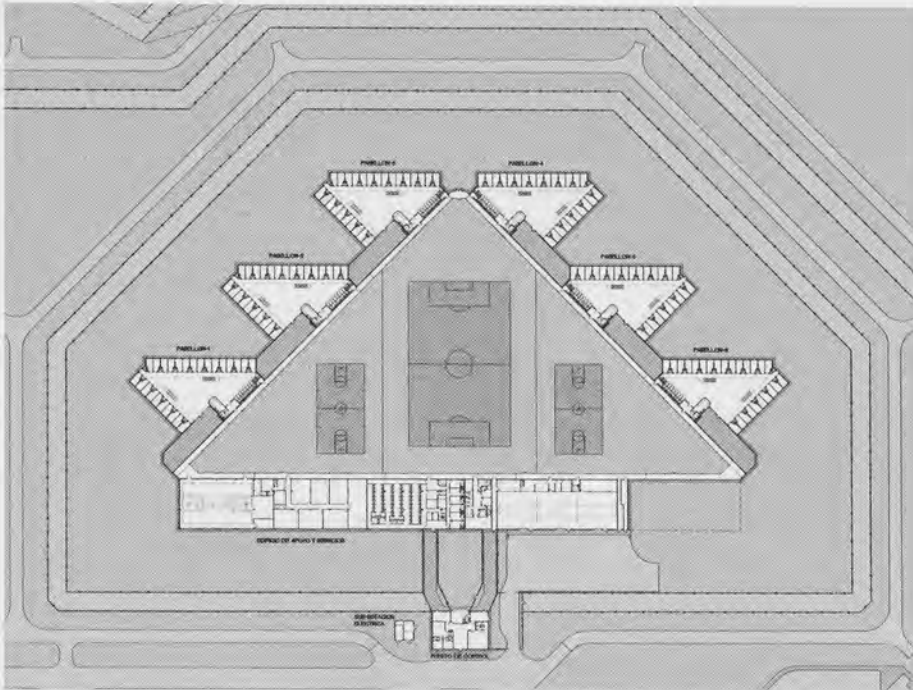
Libertad, San Jose, Uruguay

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Establecimiento de Reclusión de Máxima Seguridad is a 681-bed, high- and maximum-security prison in South America. Adjacent to an existing correctional facility, the new complex is designed to allow for expansion that will double the proposed capacity. The project consists of two 300-bed (single cells) semi-autonomous institutions, an 81-bed intake and processing facility, central shared support facilities (kitchen, laundry, and maintenance), and an administration/visitor processing building. The 300-bed modules each include six 50-bed single-cell housing

pavilions, administrative support, gymnasium, classrooms, and visiting and medical areas. The design and construction team was selected to design the project through a two-phase international design-build competition. As a complete turn-key project, the design team is responsible for specifying and furnishing not only the design and construction of the facility but also all of the equipment, furniture, communication systems, other material, and maintenance necessary for the operation of the facility.





OWNER

Ministerio del Interior,
Republica de Uruguay
San Jose, Uruguay

DATA

Type of facility

Correctional

Type of construction

New

Site area

24 acres

Area of building

287,948 SF

Capacity

681 beds

Total cost of construction

\$39,125,879

Status of project

Project awarded, notice
to proceed pending

CREDITS

Architect

Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida

Associate Architect

Estudio Guerra,
Arquitectos Asociados
Montevideo, Uruguay

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

CSI Consultoria y Servicios
de Ingenieria SRL
Montevideo, Uruguay

Security

Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida

Operations Consultant

Carter Goble Associates Inc.
Columbia, South Carolina

General Contractor

Spie Battignolles TP/Saceem
Montevideo, Uruguay

Merrimack County Jail and House of Corrections

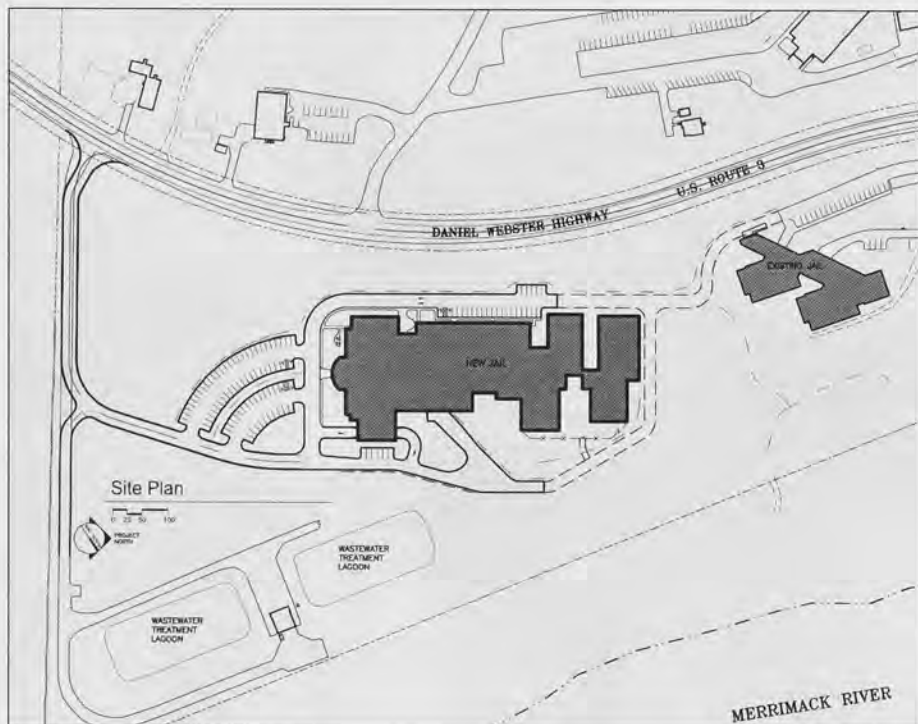
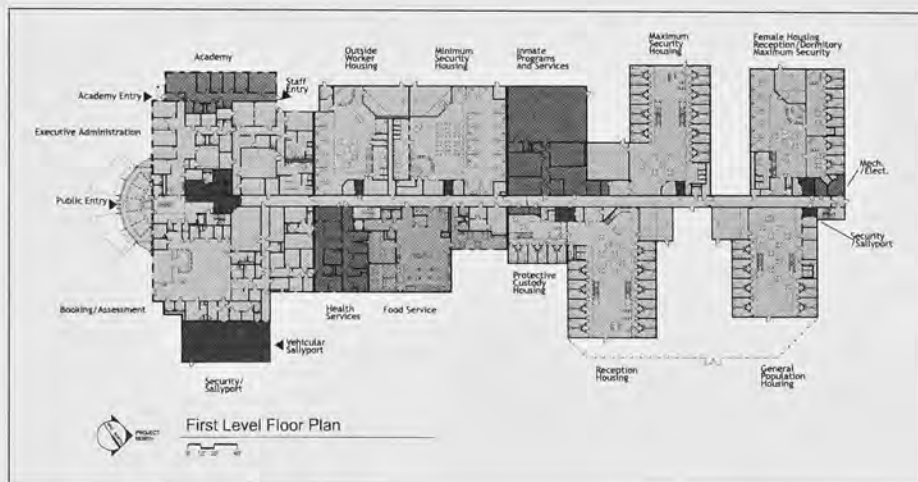
Boscawen, New Hampshire

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Twenty years after its completion, the Merrimack County (New Hampshire) correctional facility became so overcrowded that the safety and security of both staff and inmates were threatened. In 2002 the county conducted a national competition to seek a design-build team to renovate and expand the existing facility to more than double its inmate capacity. The new building, designed to house 240 inmates with future expansion capacity to 318, is organized along a central spine with two stacked corridors: the lower being the secure, inmate, and staff corridor, and the upper dedicated solely to visitor circulation. The

two corridors provide increased staff efficiency and security since visitors move unescorted through the building. Administration, Academy, Booking, and Assessment occur at the front public entrance of the spine. Organized along the length of the spine are medical services, selected inmate programs and services, food service, and all the housing units, separated by classification and gender. Inmates remain in their housing units for visitation, meals, and many programs, satisfying the owner's desire to limit inmate movement within the facility and to reinforce separation between inmates and visitors.





OWNER

Merrimack County Offices
Concord, New Hampshire

DATA

Type of facility

Correctional

Type of construction

New

Site area

32 acres

Area of building

114,670 GSF

Capacity

240 beds, with an expansion
capacity for 318

Total cost of construction

\$18,321,100

Status of project

Under construction; estimated
completion date: January 2005

CREDITS

Architect

SMRT Architecture
Engineering Planning
Portland, Maine

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

SMRT Architecture
Engineering Planning
Portland, Maine

Security

Latta Technical Services-
Security Design
Plano, Texas

Security Electronics

Professional Systems Engineering
Harleysville, Pennsylvania

General Contractor

Granger Northern Inc.
Portland, Maine

Photographer

Underwood Technical
Design Services
Farmington, Maine

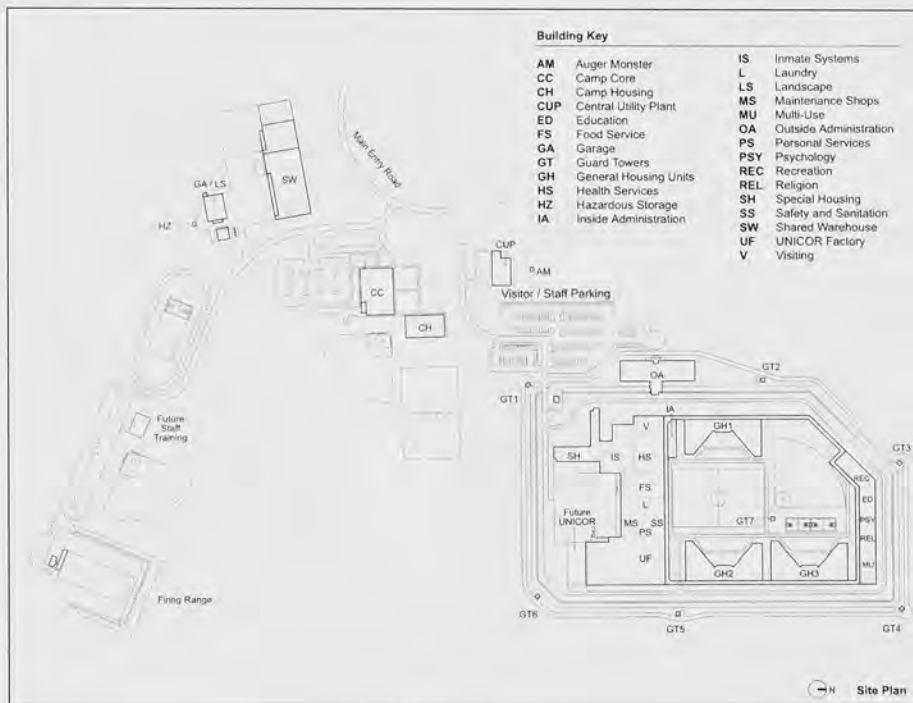
U.S. Penitentiary, Big Sandy

Inez, Kentucky

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

In the late 1990s, the government embarked on an aggressive design-build program to nearly double the prison system's capacity over the next decade. The prison at Inez in eastern Kentucky was one of the first design-build contracts awarded. The prison is a maximum-security institution with cell housing, support facilities, and special housing. This facility is a compound plan consisting of one- and two-story program buildings, a factory, and three four-story general housing buildings enclosed by a continuous secure corridor surrounding an interior compound. A minimum-security work camp with housing and support facilities is outside the secure compound along with a central warehouse, garage, and firing range. The mountainous site was extremely challenging. The site had been strip-mined and reclaimed with uncompacted overburden and had two levels of room and tunnel deep mining. Site remediation and earthwork, including mine grouting, was extensive.





OWNER

U.S. Department of Justice,
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D.C.

DATA

Type of facility

Correctional

Type of construction

New

Site area

345 acres

Area of building

657,289 GSF

Capacity

896 beds

Total cost of construction

\$146 million

Status of project

Completed 2002

CREDITS

In Joint Venture

KZF Design Inc.
Cincinnati
with
Woolpert LLP
Cincinnati

Structural Engineer

KZF Design Inc.
Cincinnati

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Heapy Engineering
Dayton, Ohio

Security Electronics

Buford Goff & Associates
Columbia, South Carolina

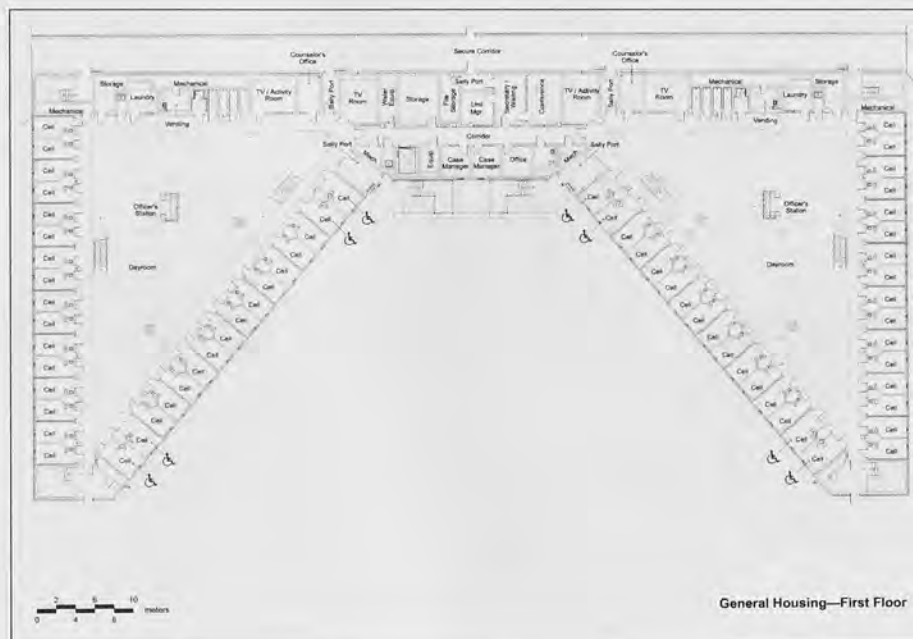
Security Hardware

Erbshloe Consulting Services
Hawk Point, Missouri

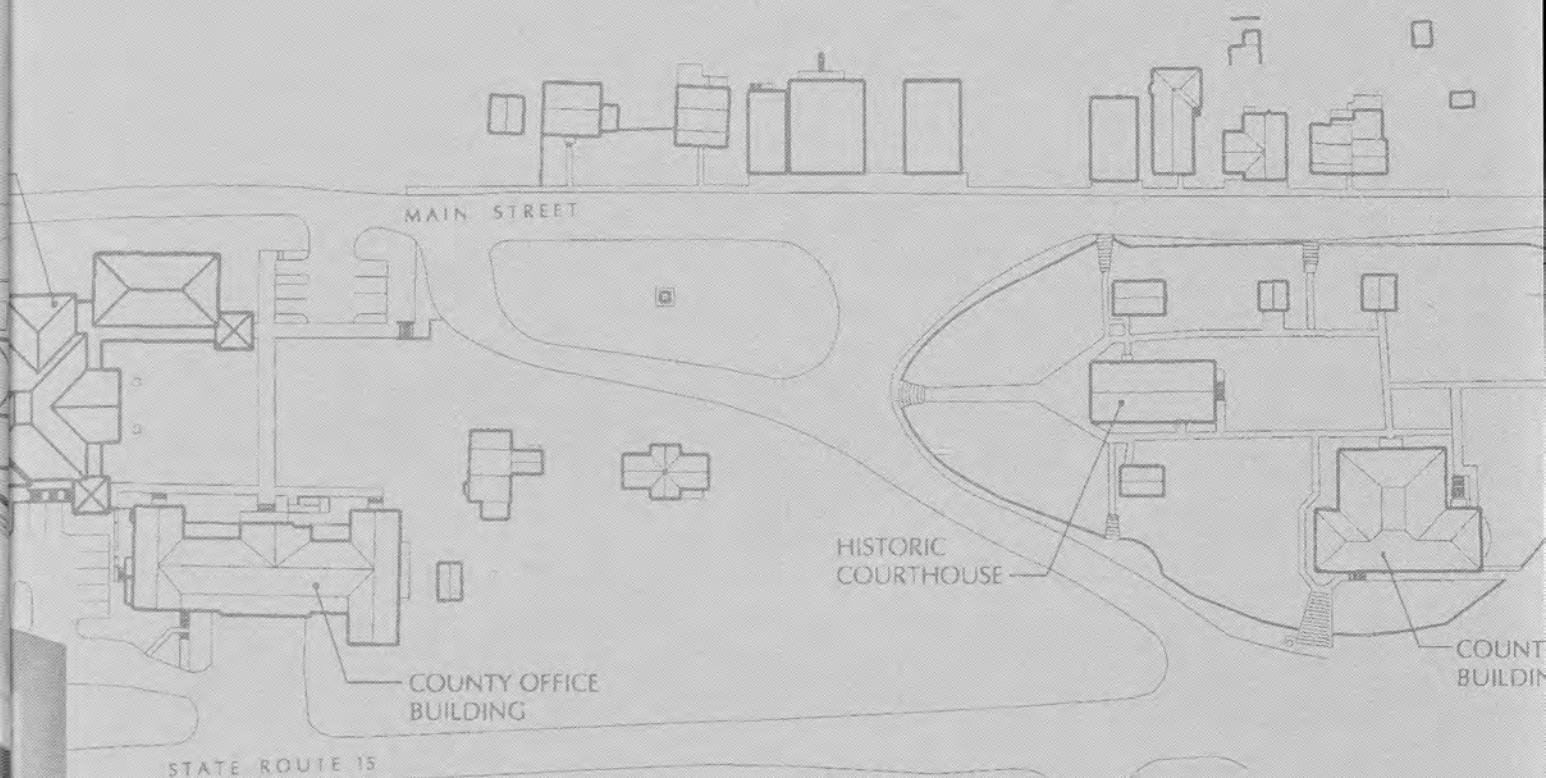
Food Service and Laundry

Faassen & Associates
Charlotte, North Carolina

(continued on page 109)



Court Facilities



Dan M. Russell Jr. U.S. Courthouse

Gulfport, Mississippi

■ CITATION



JURY STATEMENT

Rising above the low scale of its neighborhood, this new courthouse is a transparent beacon signaling a commitment of the federal government to build in downtown Gulfport. The design makes extensive use of natural light in the public spaces, courtrooms, and chambers. The public spaces are purposely oriented to spectacular views south to the Gulf of Mexico. The design incorporates local traditions, including a portico announcing entry and providing shelter from the elements, bay windows canted to east and west views, and pecan paneling in the courtrooms. The architectural expression is a successful balance between solidity and openness, and between public and private spaces. The courthouse maintained its legacy connection to the community by reconstructing the adjacent historic high school for court-support agencies.



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new U.S. courthouse is on a street with other civic buildings, on a transitional site, at the eastern edge of the central business district. It adjoins a district of early 20th century houses and is two blocks north of the Mississippi Sound. The eight-story tower accommodates eight courtrooms: four district, two magistrate, and two bankruptcy; related judges' chambers and court facilities; the District and Bankruptcy Clerk offices; the U.S. Senate office; and the U.S. Marshals office. The renovated two-story high school building houses the U.S. Probation and U.S. Attorney's offices. The new tower and the renovated

high school, together with their related landscapes, form a courthouse square that serves the community. Five-story bay windows light spaces for principal participants in the judicial process: the public, the judges, and the jury. Clerestory windows from the public waiting areas bring natural light into all the courtrooms. The topmost courtrooms also have skylights. The bay windows projecting from the precast concrete mass of the building give the courthouse its characteristic form. At night the bay windows and skylights make the courthouse an illuminated beacon visible from land and sea for miles around.



OWNER

General Services Administration
Atlanta

DATA**Type of facility**

Court

Type of construction

New and adaptive reuse

Site area

333,000 SF

Area of building

180,000 GSF new

37,000 GSF renovated

Total cost of construction

\$52 million

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS**In Joint Venture**

R. M. Kliment & Frances

Halsband Architects

New York City

with

Canizaro Cawthon Davis

Jackson, Mississippi

Structural Engineer

Spencer-Engineers Inc.

Jackson, Mississippi

**Mechanical, Plumbing, Energy
Conservation, and Life Safety**

Eldridge & Associates PA

Clinton, Mississippi

**Electrical Engineer, Energy
Conservation**

Watkins & O'Gwynn PA

Jackson, Mississippi

Security Consultant

Kroll Security Services Group

Bastrop, Texas

General Contractor

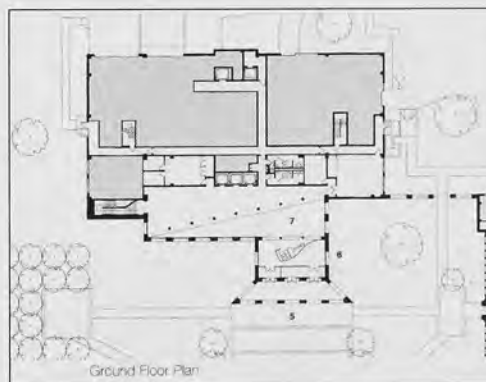
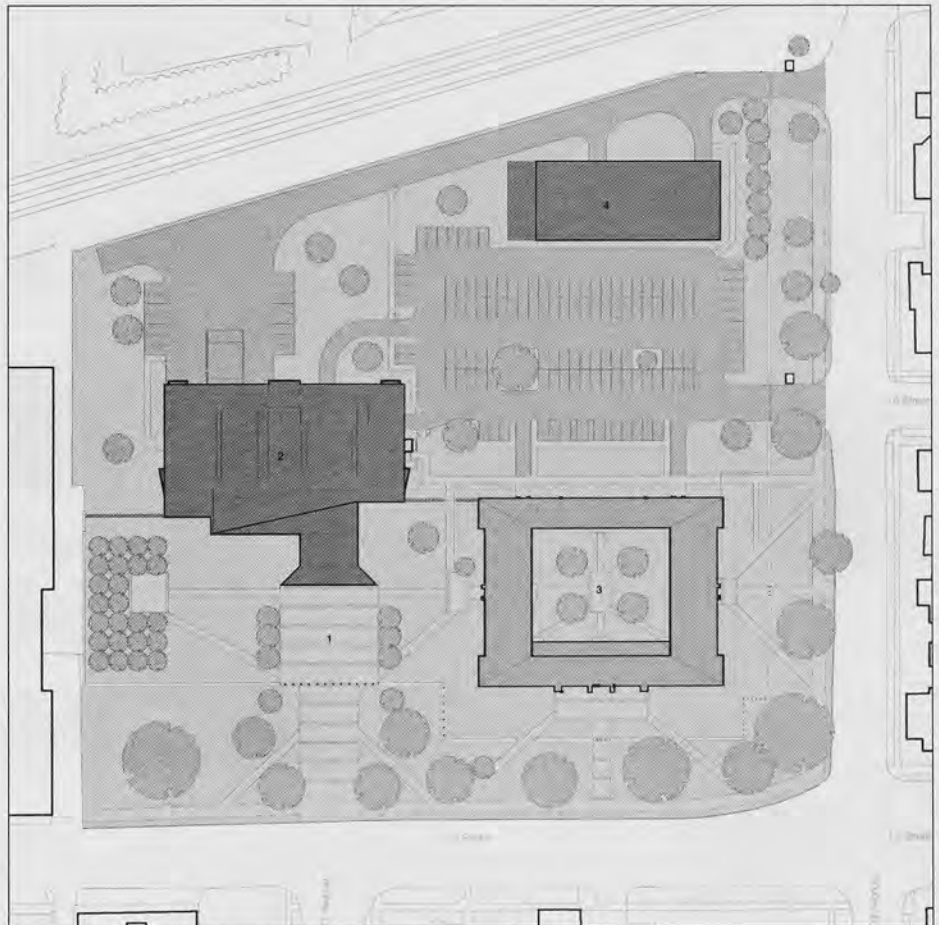
Roy Anderson Corp.

Gulfport, Mississippi

Photographer

Cervin Robinson

New York City





CREDITS, *continued*

Geotechnical Engineer

Ware Lind Furlow/
Aquaterra Engineering
Ridgeland, Mississippi

Civil Engineer

Brown & Mitchell Inc.
Biloxi, Mississippi

Hazardous Materials

Abatement Consultant

Environmental Management Plus Inc.
Jackson, Mississippi

Court Programming Consultant

Ricci Greene Associates
New York City

Blast Protection Consultant

Weidinger Associates
New York City

Lighting Design

Oxford Lighting Consultant
Oxford, Mississippi

Landscape Architect

Weatherford/McDade Ltd.
Jackson, Mississippi

Acoustical, Audiovisual, Telecommunications

Shen Milsom & Wilke
New York City

Signage and Wayfinding Consultant

Two Twelve Harakawa Inc.
New York City

Curtain Wall Consultant

R.A. Heintges Architects
New York City

Construction Manager

Jacobs Facilities Inc.
Golden, Colorado

Art-in-Architecture

Michele Oka Doner
New York City

Jose V. Toledo Post Office and Courthouse

San Juan, Puerto Rico

■ CITATION



JURY STATEMENT

The adaptive reuse of this landmark building in Old San Juan successfully upgrades the courthouse to current performance standards. The solution for separation of judges' circulation was achieved by bridging through the interior light well with a seamless insertion of new elements into the historic fabric. A thorough cleaning, restoration of decorative elements, and an upgrade of building systems have prepared this building for another 75 years of service to the courts and the citizens of San Juan. The remarkable façade of deep porches that shade the windows from the strong tropical sun has been reclaimed for public use and creates a memorable and dignified image for the court. The prominent location of the building atop a hill in Old San Juan makes for dramatic views of the harbor and the historic city seen from this porch. The restored historic courtroom is the source for the design motifs used in the new courtrooms added to the building, to great effect.



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Working with the General Services Administration and the Puerto Rican Historic Preservation Office, the firm renovated the U.S. courthouse and post office to accommodate both the U.S. Courts program and design guidelines, and to meet historic preservation standards. Two buildings exist in this complex: an original Beaux-Arts/Spanish Revival-style courthouse built in 1914 and an Art Deco high-rise addition completed in 1940. The program called for the complete restoration and modernization of the buildings to house

113,000 square feet for the U.S. Court of Appeals, District Court, Bankruptcy Court, post office, and the U.S. Marshals. Secure circulation from chambers in the 1940 building to courtrooms in the 1914 building is achieved with new bridges that span skylit-enclosed light wells. The historic ceremonial “en banc” courtroom was restored, and other courtrooms were adapted to current standards. The building was seismically reinforced with concrete shear walls and the exterior galleries and roof overhang were restored.



OWNER

General Services Administration
New York City

DATA**Type of facility**

Court

Type of construction

Renovation and
historic preservation

Site area

41,975 SF

Area of building

113,000 SF

Capacity

124

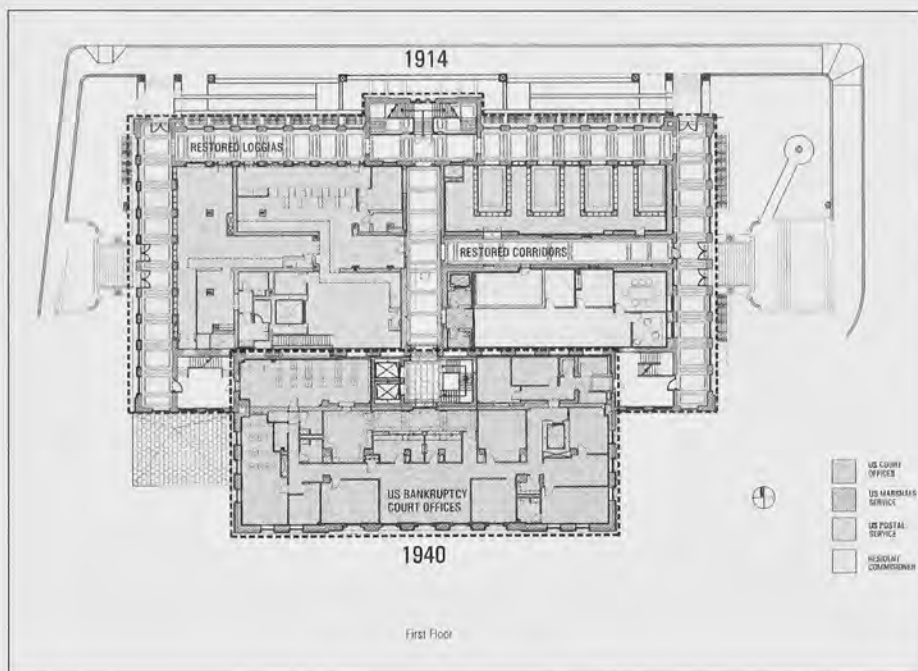
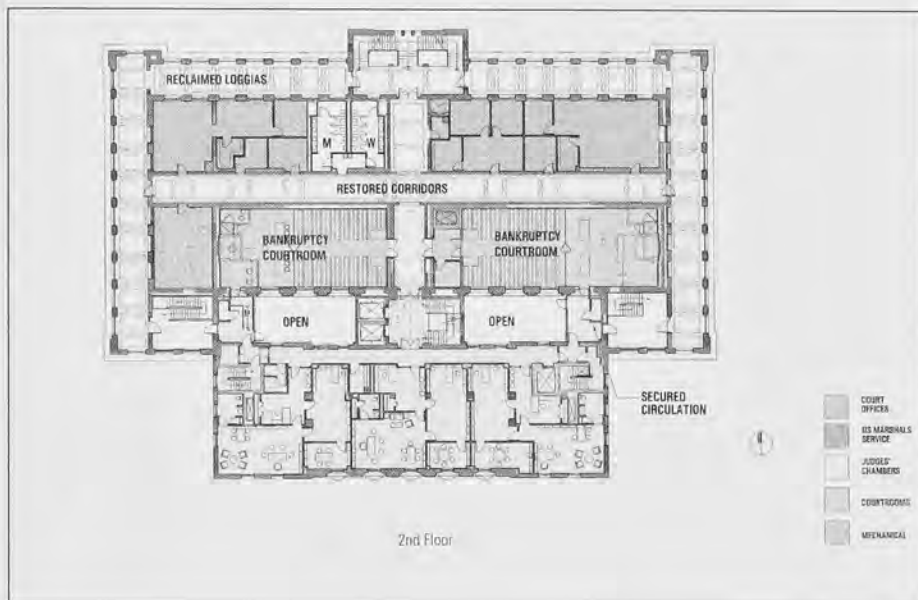
Total cost of construction

\$29 million

Status of project

Completed 2000





CREDITS

Architect

Finegold Alexander + Associates Inc.
Boston

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

Metcalf & Eddy Inc.
Wakefield, Massachusetts

Construction Manager

O'Brien-Kreitzberg & Associates Inc.
New York City

Photographer

Robert Benson Photography
Hartford, Connecticut

Geotechnical Engineer

Haley & Aldrich Inc.
Boston

Court Consultant

Walter Sobel, FAIA, & Associates
Willamette, Illinois

Historic Materials

Preservation Technology
Associates Inc.
Boston

Landscape Architect

Carol R. Johnson Associates Inc.
Boston

Cost Consultant

Hanscomb Faithful & Gould
Boston

Interiors Consultant

Lucas Stefura Interiors
Boston

Peter L. Spinetta Family Law Center

Martinez, California

■ CITATION



JURY STATEMENT

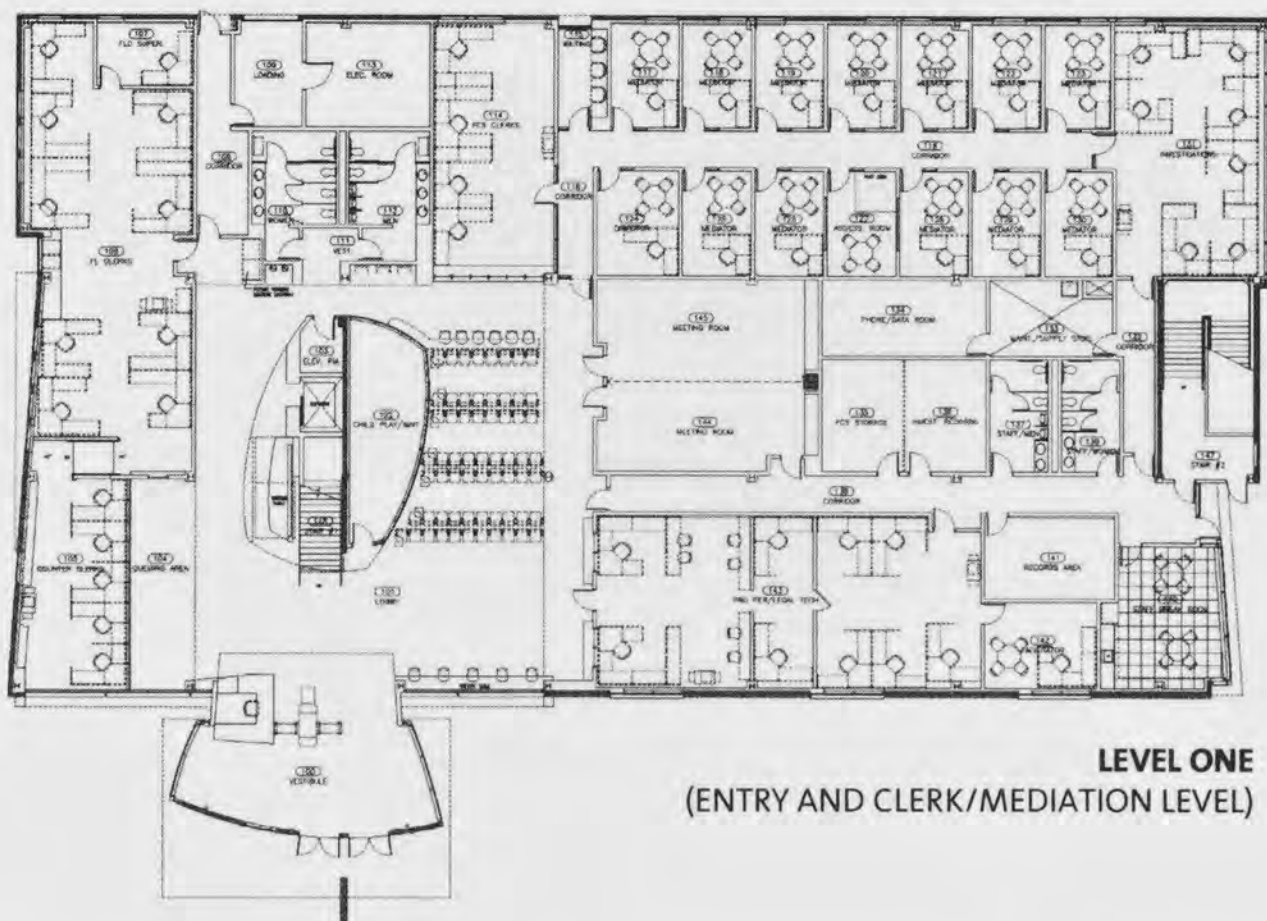
This inventive building represents a fresh approach to creating an environment appropriate to family court. The rethinking of the courthouse reflects a philosophy based on creating a calm environment for mediation rather than an adversarial approach found in many traditional courts. The unconventional use of materials, the care for daylight in the public spaces, and the clarity of its organization are exemplary. This project had the best graphic presentation of all submissions, with a thoughtful discussion of the philosophy and goals that drove the design solution.



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Peter L. Spinetta Family Law Center is a new 37,588-square-foot, two-story courthouse with five courtroom suites and associated family law services. The design of this courthouse evokes the unique and innovative aspects of family law by departing from traditional judicial imagery to develop a compositional vocabulary of “mediated differences.” The dynamic material and volumetric and contextual strategies in this project explore new opportunities in the language of civic judicial architecture.





LEVEL ONE
(ENTRY AND CLERK/MEDIATION LEVEL)

OWNER

Contra Costa County Superior Court
Martinez, California

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

35,790 SF

Area of building

37,588 GSF

Capacity

5 courtrooms

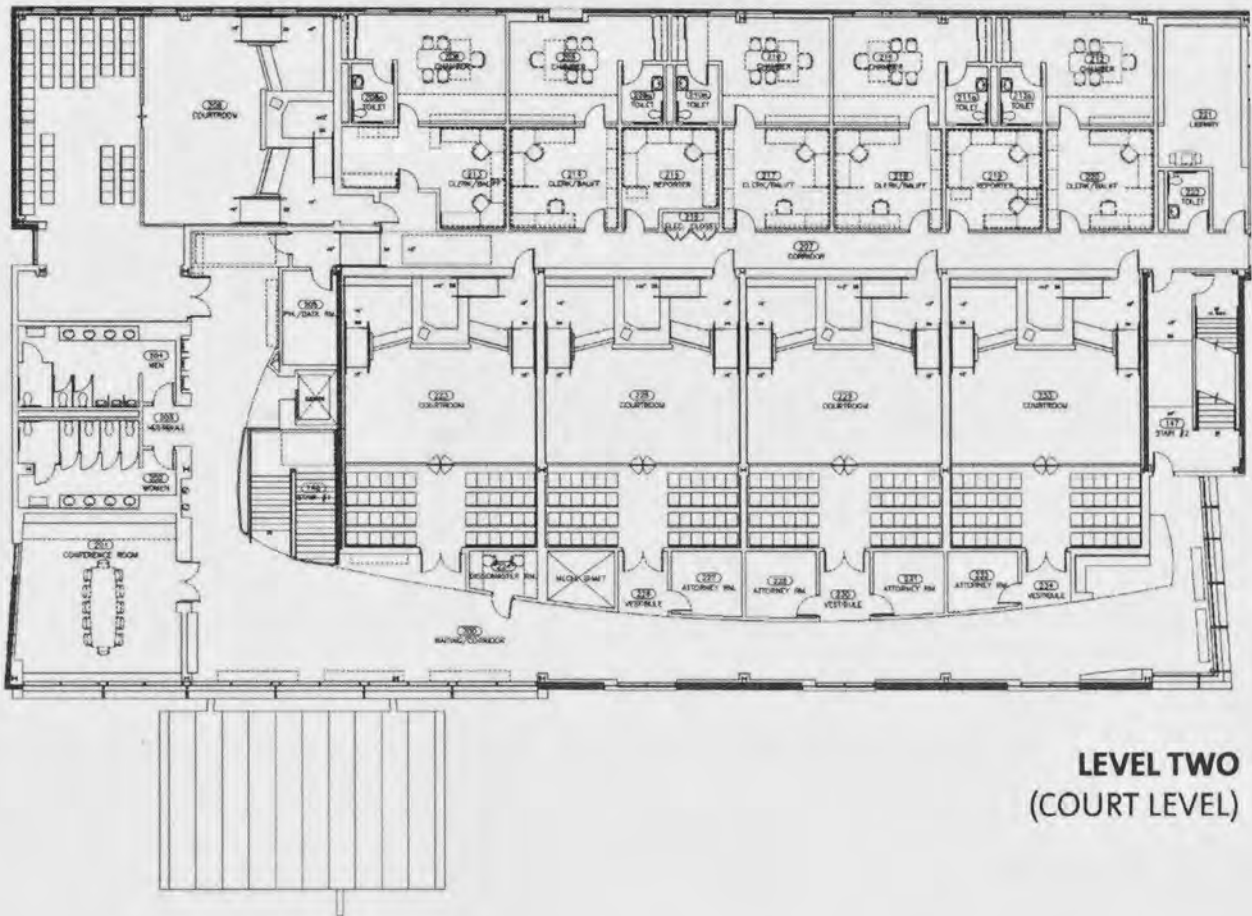
Total cost of construction

\$8,073,000

Status of project

Completed 2003





LEVEL TWO (COURT LEVEL)



CREDITS

Architect

RossDrulisCusenbery
Architecture Inc.
Sonoma, California

Structural Engineer

DASSE Design Inc.
San Francisco

Mechanical Engineer

Turley & Associates
Sacramento, California

Electrical Engineer

O'Mahony & Myer
San Rafael, California

General Contractor

Taber Construction
Martinez, California

Photographer

Richard Barnes
San Francisco

U.S. Courthouse

Montgomery, Alabama

■ CITATION



JURY STATEMENT

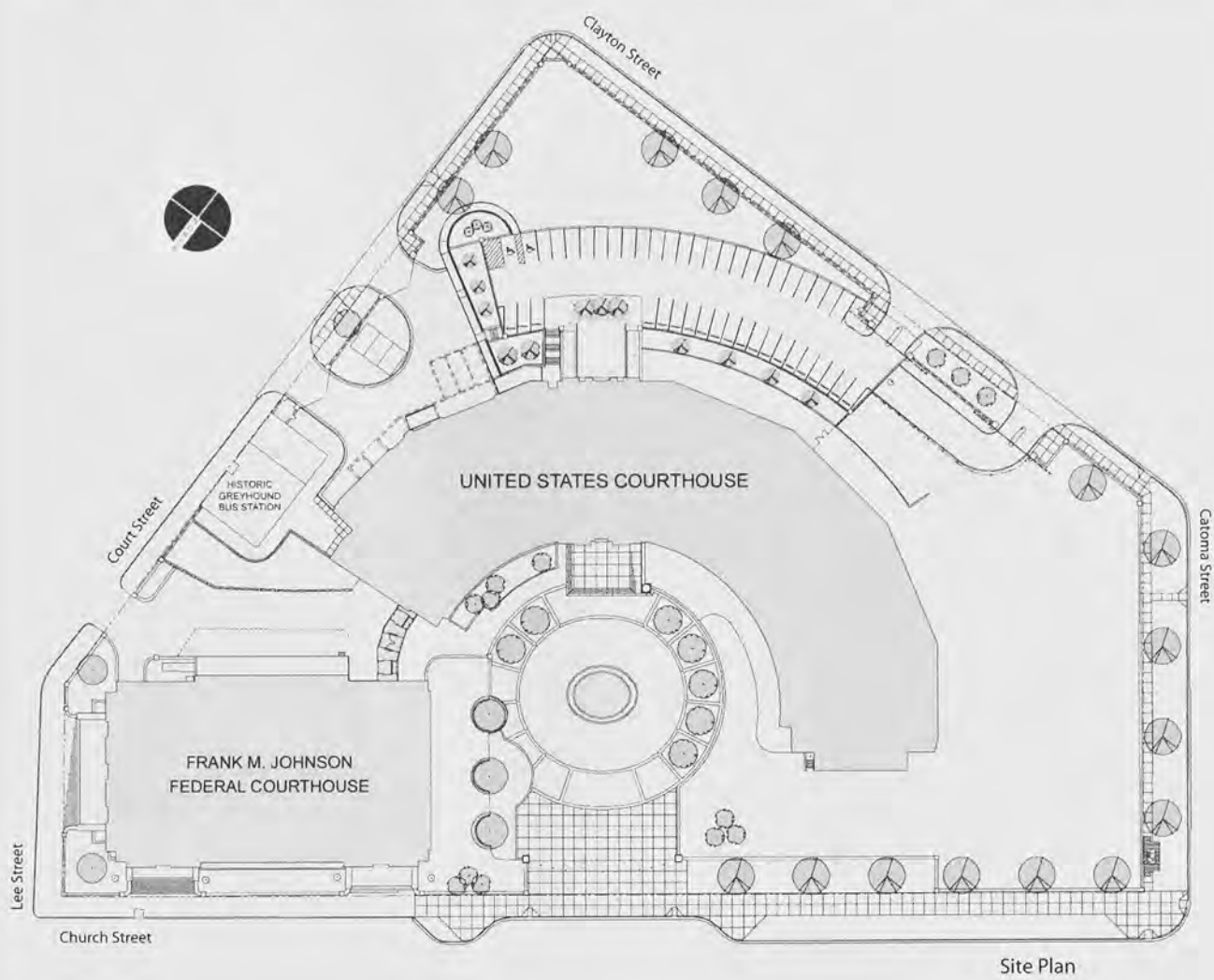
An impressive rendition of neoclassical architecture, this courthouse is a rare example of historicist architecture that measures up well to its historic predecessors. While the overall arching form is modern, the architectural vocabulary of the exterior, the interior public spaces, and the courtrooms is a remarkable example of high accomplishment in the Classical language. The integration of the decorative elements with the architecture is superb, with the stenciling in the lobby and the trompe l'oeil backdrop in the courtrooms particularly successful. This project is a standout partly because its success is in contrast to so many other failed attempts to use traditional architectural styles without sufficient budget or fluency with the language itself.



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The U.S. Courthouse includes six district, four magistrate, and four bankruptcy courtrooms, and offices of the U.S. Attorney, U.S. Marshals, and the District and Bankruptcy Clerks. The plan of the new courthouse is a great arc. This architectural strategy showcases, rather than upstages, the existing Beaux-Arts courthouse, while defining a distinctive civic space that marks a historic intersection in the city's layout. The building forges a union between the rich detail,

order, and proportions of Classicism and the clean lines and simplicity of Modernism with a genuine respect for the materiality and design strategies of the past through the use of limestone, granite, and marble. To achieve a high degree of efficiency and allow courtrooms with tall ceilings and windows, the district judges' chambers are in an interstitial level above the courtroom's lobby with direct access from chamber to courtroom through secured elevators and stairs.



OWNER

General Services Administration
Atlanta

DATA**Type of facility**

Court

Type of construction

New and addition

Site area

5.4 acres

Area of building

291,000 SF

Capacity

14 courtrooms

Total cost of construction

\$62,040,940

Status of project

Completed 2001

CREDITS**Architect**

Barganier Davis Sims
Architects Associated
Montgomery, Alabama

Associate Architect/Security

Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida

Structural Engineer

LBYD Inc.
Birmingham, Alabama

Mechanical Engineer

Edmonds Engineering Inc.
Birmingham, Alabama

Electrical Engineer

Henson Engineering Inc.
Pelham, Alabama

Civil Engineer

Sherlock, Smith & Adams
Montgomery, Alabama

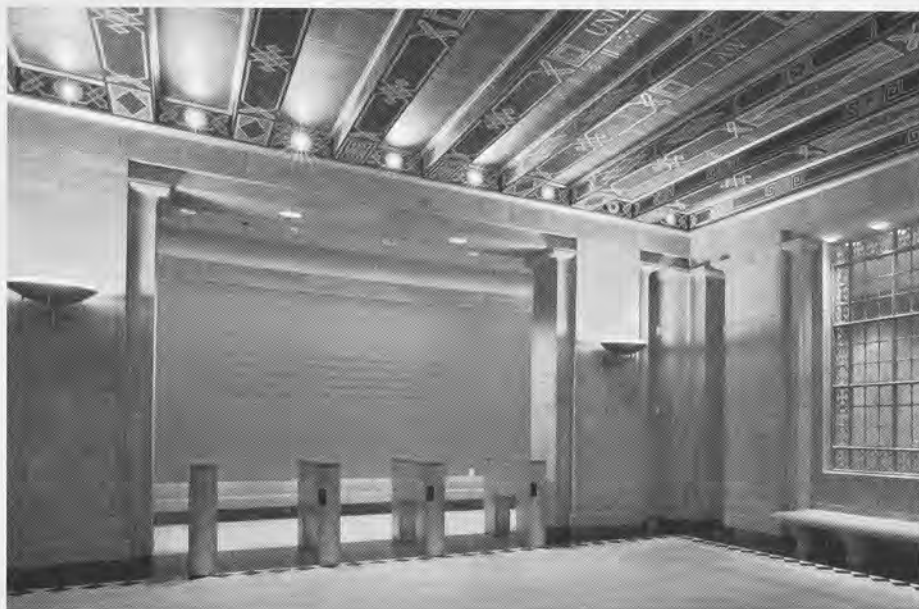
Security Electronics

Henson Engineering Inc.
Pelham, Alabama

General Contractor

The Clark Construction Group Inc.
Bethesda, Maryland





CREDITS, continued

Fire Protection and Life Safety

Rolf Jensen & Associates
Houston, Texas

Associate Designer

A-V Limited
Highlands, North Carolina

Court Consultant

Space Management Consultants
Medina, Washington

Lighting

Colorlume
Carrboro, North Carolina

Acoustics

Joiner Associates
Arlington, Texas

Geotechnical

Christian Testing Laboratories
Montgomery, Alabama

Construction Management

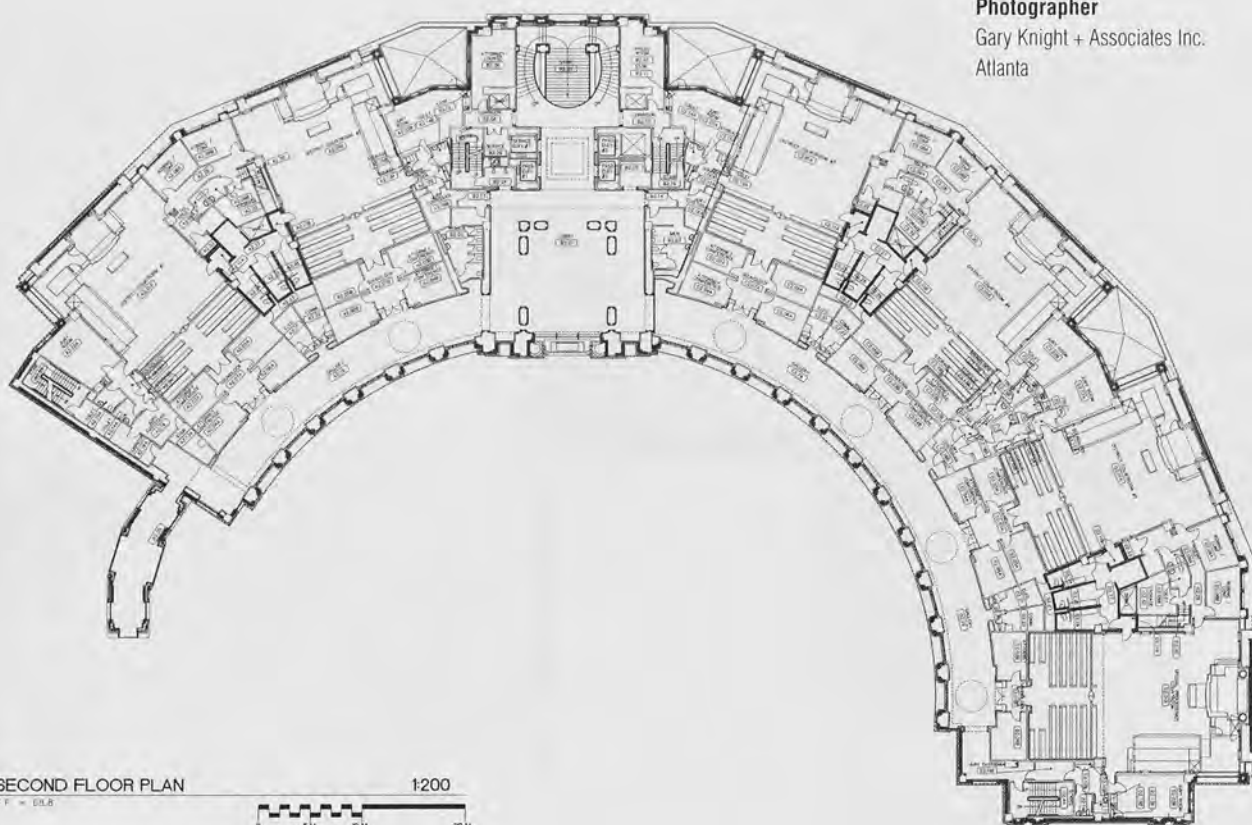
Heery International
Atlanta

Vertical Transportation

Braun Elevator Consultants
Winter Park, Florida

Photographer

Gary Knight + Associates Inc.
Atlanta



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

F.F. = E.L.B.

1:200



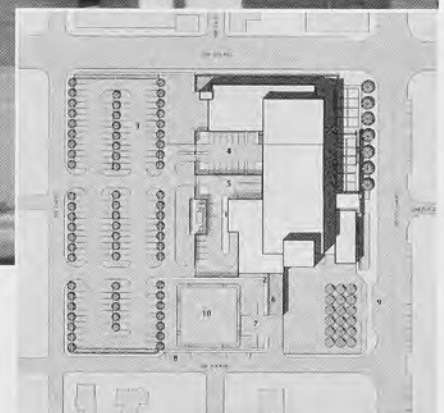
Alachua County Criminal Courthouse

Gainesville, Florida

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

In solving the county's operational issues of having two court buildings (civil and criminal), the new criminal courts facility includes the Clerk of the Court criminal operations, a portion of the court-reporting department, and staff from court administration. A new jury assembly space in the criminal courthouse supports both buildings, making up for inadequate assembly space in the existing courthouse. Architectural development created a building that reflects the dignity appropriate to a courthouse and also makes

a sympathetic civil addition to the downtown fabric. Building mass is composed of three separate volumes related to the building's functions. The largest is the main courts tower. The separation of the judicial chambers allowed for the creation of a low wing. The third component is a two-story entrance pavilion. The Z-shaped plan's relationship of tower to low wing and entry pavilion creates a powerful urban space and entry forecourt.



- Legend
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Public Entrance | 6. Loading Area |
| 2. Staff Entrance | 7. Service Yards |
| 3. Jury Parking | 8. Media Parking |
| 4. Judicial Parking | 9. Main Court Entry Hall |
| 5. Secure Parking | 10. Reception Plaza |

Site Plan

0 40'



OWNER

County of Alachua
Gainesville, Florida

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

6.2 acres

Area of building

118,567 SF

Capacity

220,000 service population

Total cost of construction

\$18,400,000

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

DLR Group
Orlando, Florida

Associate Architect

Rink Reynolds Diamond Fisher
Jacksonville, Florida

Structural Engineer

Blum Schumacher & Associates
Gainesville, Florida

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Tilden Lobnitz Cooper
Orlando, Florida

Security

DLR Group
Orlando, Florida

Security Electronics

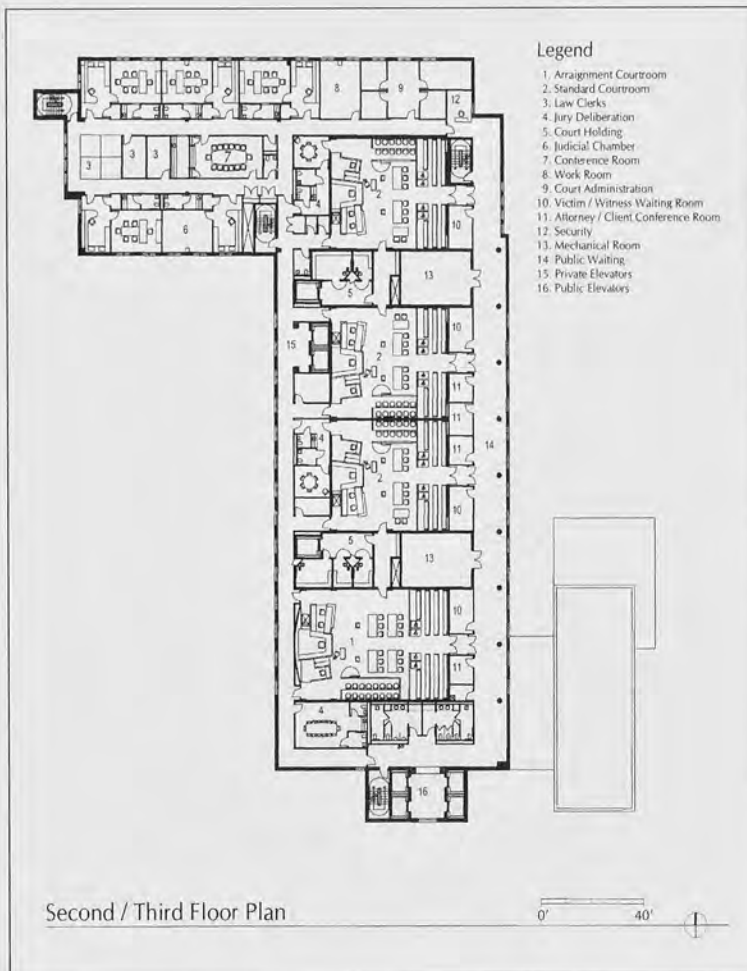
Miami Microtronix Corporation
Miami

General Contractor

Perry Parrish Inc.
Gainesville, Florida

Photographer

George Cott
Tampa



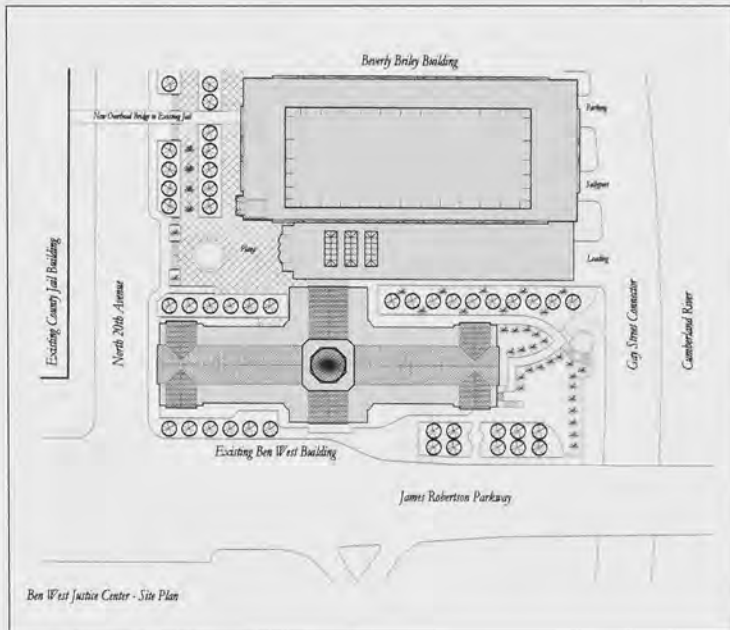
Beverly Briley Courthouse and Ben West Building

Nashville, Tennessee

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Beverly Briley Courthouse is centrally located in the county seat on a downtown site formerly occupied by a small parking garage. The site includes the two-story Ben West Building, a Georgian-style historic market that will be renovated to house support functions. The new six-story annex is carefully designed to integrate the Ben West Building and to relate architecturally to the historic 1937 Art Deco county courthouse. The courthouse houses the criminal court components of the county court system. The court components include 16 courtrooms and chambers, sheriff's central holding facilities, jury assembly, general sessions and Trial Court Clerk of Court offices, and other administrative and support space. All courtrooms have dedicated inmate access and many have access to windows and natural light. Generous public lobbies and waiting spaces provide comfortable access to the courtrooms and help to manage the extremely high volumes of traffic expected to be found in the courthouse.





OWNERS

Metropolitan Government of
Nashville and Davidson County
Nashville, Tennessee

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New and renovation

Site area

2.41 acres

Area of building

274,441 SF

Capacity

16 courtrooms

Total cost of construction

\$40,012,446

Status of project

Under construction

CREDITS

Architects

Gresham Smith & Partners
Nashville

Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida

Structural Engineer

Teasley Services Group
Nashville

Mechanical Engineer

Gresham Smith & Partners
Nashville

Electrical Engineer

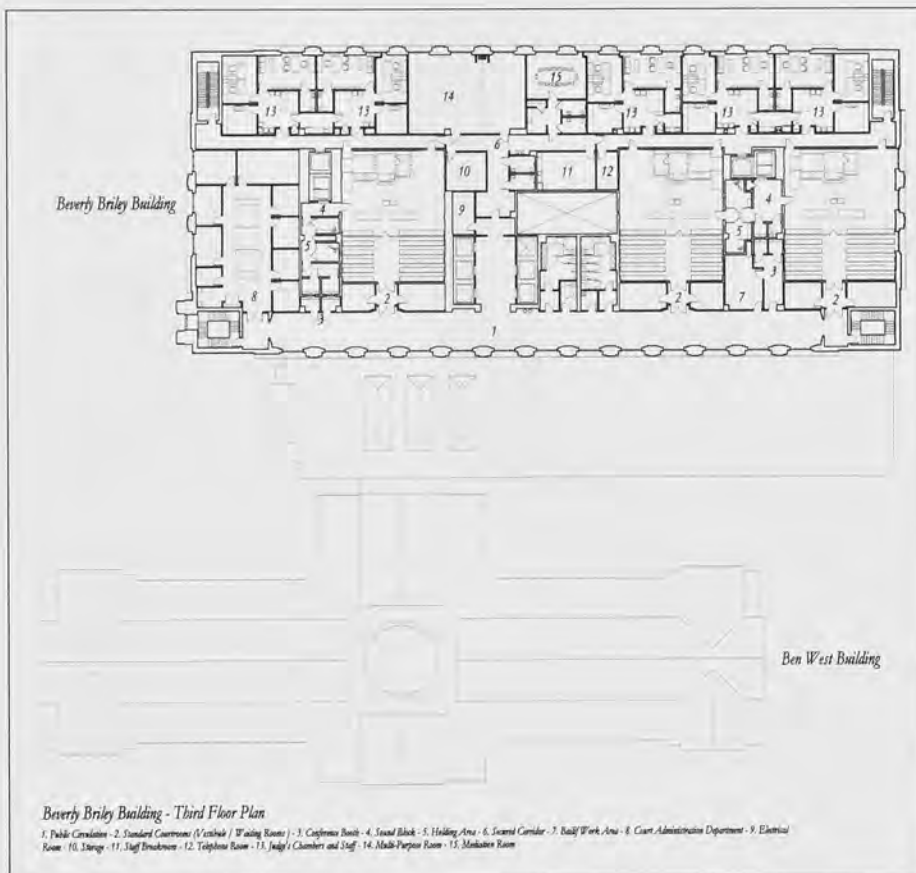
Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida

Security and Security Electronics

DMJM
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Courts Programming

Justice Planning Associates Inc.
Columbia, South Carolina

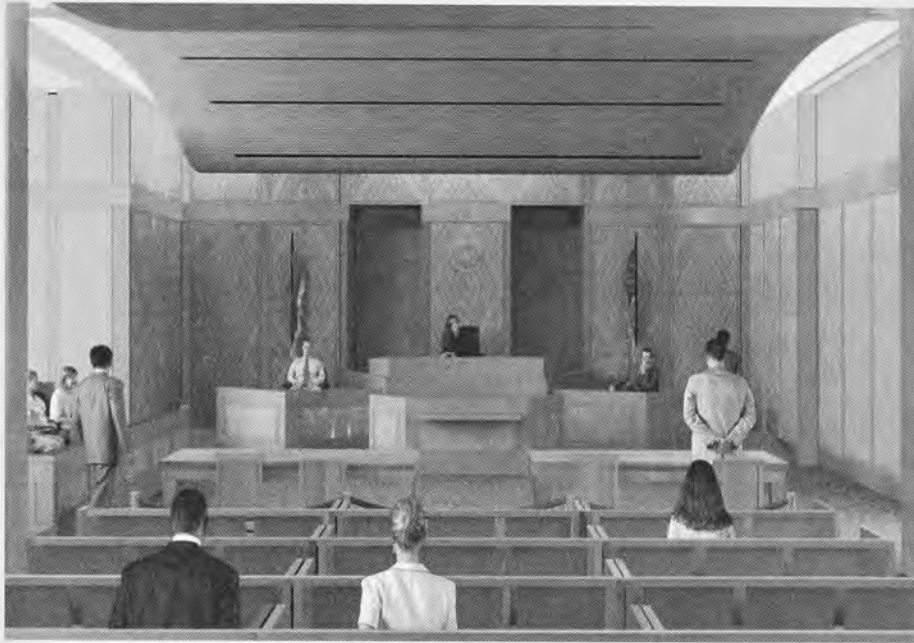


Davenport, Iowa

The mission of the Davenport U.S. Courthouse renovation project was to convert a multitenant building and courthouse (circa 1932) into an expanded courts-dedicated facility. Continued growth in criminal caseload and an aging infrastructure rendered the existing facility inadequate. Inmate transportation and security in the building were poor. Seven judges presided over criminal, civil, and bankruptcy cases within the building and the continually increasing caseload led to frequent scheduling conflicts and delays. The project included upgrading the

historic courtroom; adding two courtrooms, support space, and three judges' chambers; and expanding court-related offices, new inmate holding facilities, and new secure judges' parking. The design removed all previous renovations to expose original building features and introduced a textured glass wall, paralleling the original corridor beyond which two new courtrooms and support space were inserted. The courthouse renovation and addition responds to the need for separation of circulation between public, restricted, and secure movement.





OWNER

General Services Administration-
Heartland Region
Kansas City, Missouri

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New, addition, and renovation

Site area

29,044 SF (.6667 acres)

Area of building

2,230 SF new

75,320 SF renovated

Capacity

3 courtrooms

Total cost of construction

\$12,231,726

Status of project

Under construction

CREDITS

Architect-of-Record

Downing Architects PC
Bettendorf, Iowa

Design Architect

The Leonard Parker Associates
A part of The Durrant Group
Minneapolis

Managing Architect

The Durrant Group
Hartland, Wisconsin

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

The Durrant Group
Dubuque, Iowa

Security

The Durrant Group
Dubuque, Iowa

Security Electronics

U.S. Marshal Services
Washington, D.C.

General Contractor

Estes Company
Davenport, Iowa



CORRIDOR AS APPEARED IN 1932



CORRIDOR AFTER 1970'S RENOVATION

Fluvanna County Courts Building

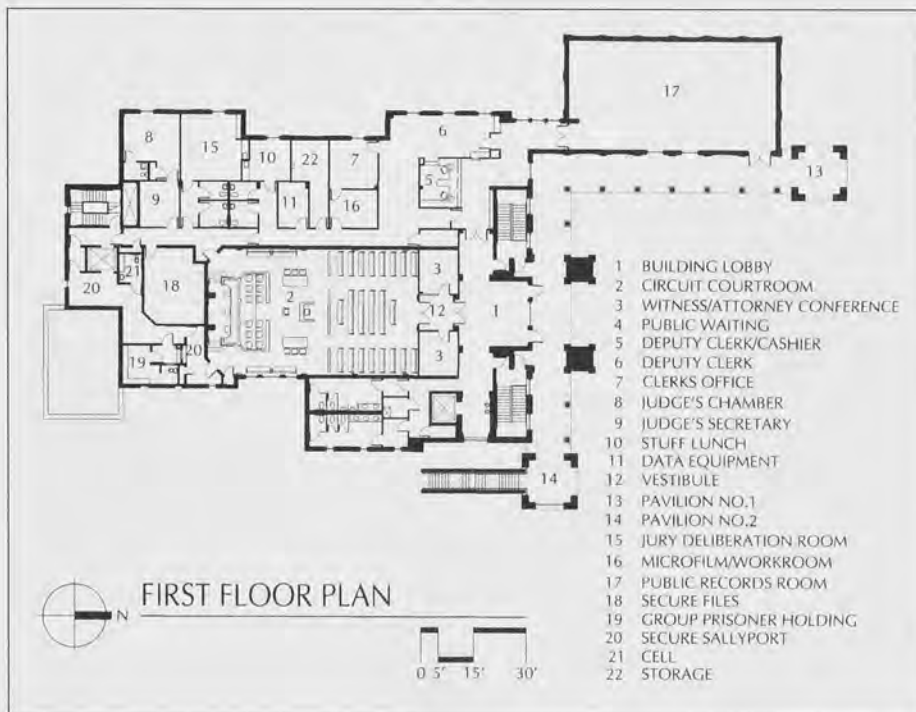
Palmyra, Virginia



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The last courthouse built in this rural but rapidly developing county was constructed in the 1830s. Beautiful and well preserved, it is nonetheless obsolete. Its successor provides modern, secure, efficient judicial facilities and enhances the historic and picturesque courthouse village with a new public green. Careful positioning and massing of the structure adjacent to an existing county office building forms the green where there was previously a parking lot. This new “outdoor room” provides a venue for public functions and ceremonies. The new building defines a southern edge to the village and, with the historic courthouse, establishes a strong civic axis. Pavilions at each end of a colonnade visually announce the entry path for visitors arriving in two separate parking areas. Parking was relocated behind the building to screen it from view, reinforcing the pedestrian scale and character of the village.





OWNER

Fluvanna County, Virginia

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

2.81 acres

Area of building

25,000 GSF

Total cost of construction

\$5,180,000

Status of project

Completed 2001

CREDITS

Architect

Moseley Architects
Richmond, Virginia

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

Hanover Engineers
Mechanicsville, Virginia

Civil Engineer

Draper Aden Associates
Richmond, Virginia

Landscape Architect

Higgins & Gerstenmaier
Richmond, Virginia

Security and Security Electronics

Moseley Architects
Richmond, Virginia

General Contractor

Haley Builders Inc.
Ashland, Virginia

Photographer

Lee Brauer Photography
Richmond, Virginia

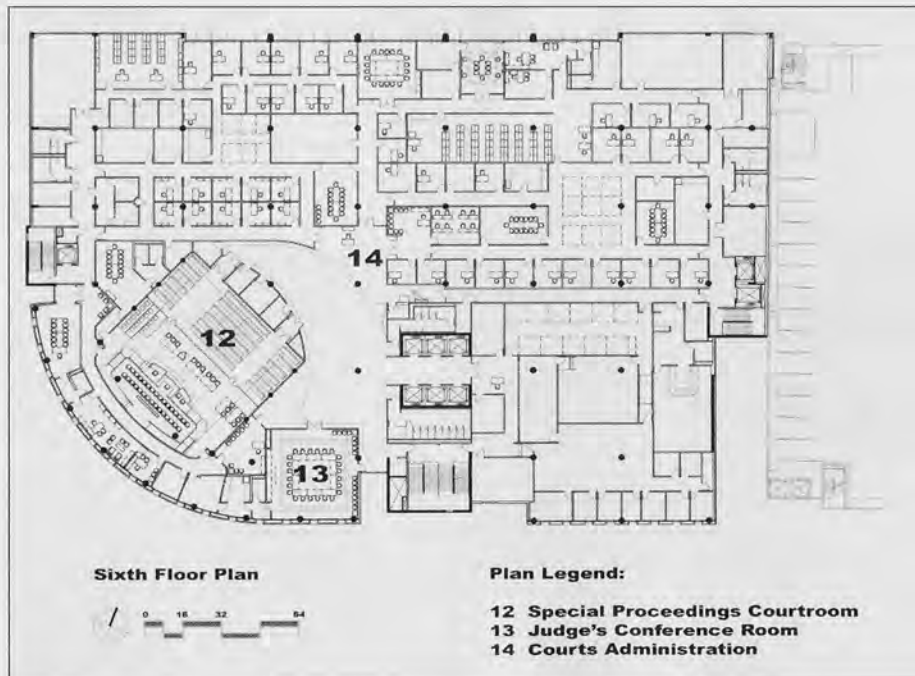
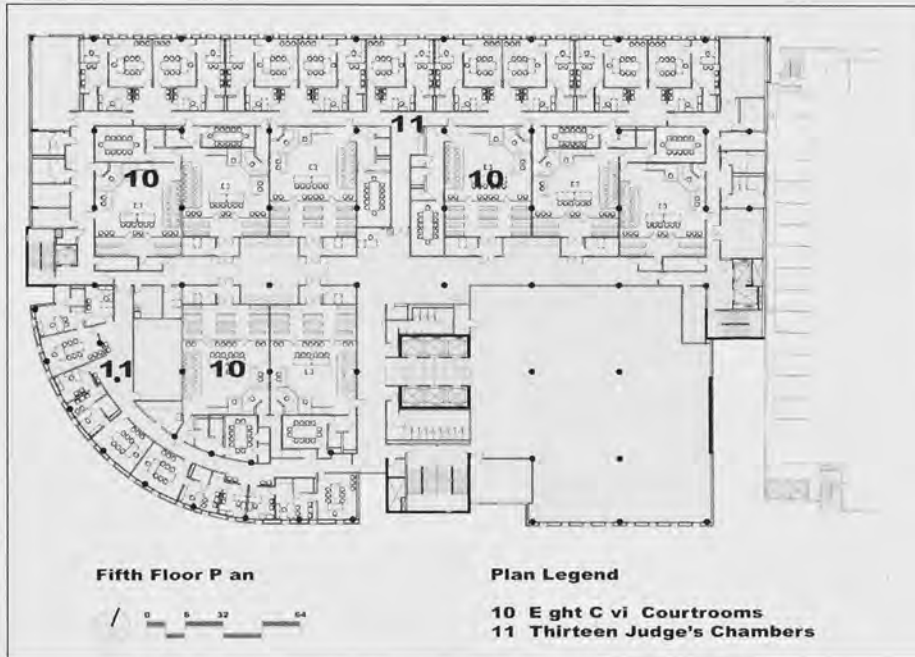
George E. Edgecomb Courthouse, 13th Judicial Circuit Court of Florida
Tampa, Florida



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The George E. Edgecomb Courthouse is the cornerstone of a multiyear, multiphase court facilities improvements project for Hillsborough County and the 13th Judicial Circuit Court of Florida. In addition to providing much needed space and a more efficient layout for public use, the Edgecomb Courthouse significantly improves security within the civil courts, increases public access to all court clerk services, and resolves a long-standing problem of inadequate facilities for prospective and waiting jury candidates. The new main courthouse is designed to become the primary community entrance for the courts complex. The distinctive curved façade gives the entrance a civil quality through the creation of a pedestrian sculpture plaza. This plaza, an accessible expression of "courthouse steps," unites the four encircling court-related buildings.





OWNER

Hillsborough County Board
of County Commissioners
Tampa

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

65,000 SF

Area of building

332,000 SF

Capacity

12 courtrooms

12 hearing rooms

1 special proceeding courtroom

Total cost of construction

\$42,900,000

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

Rañon & Partners Inc. Architects
Tampa

Structural Engineer

Master Consulting Engineers Inc.
Tampa

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

BGA Inc.
Tampa

Security and Security

Electronics

Newcomb & Boyd
Atlanta

Construction Manager

The Clark Construction Group Inc.
Tampa

Justice Planning

Michael Wong
Bellevue, Washington

Photographer

Chroma Inc.
Tampa

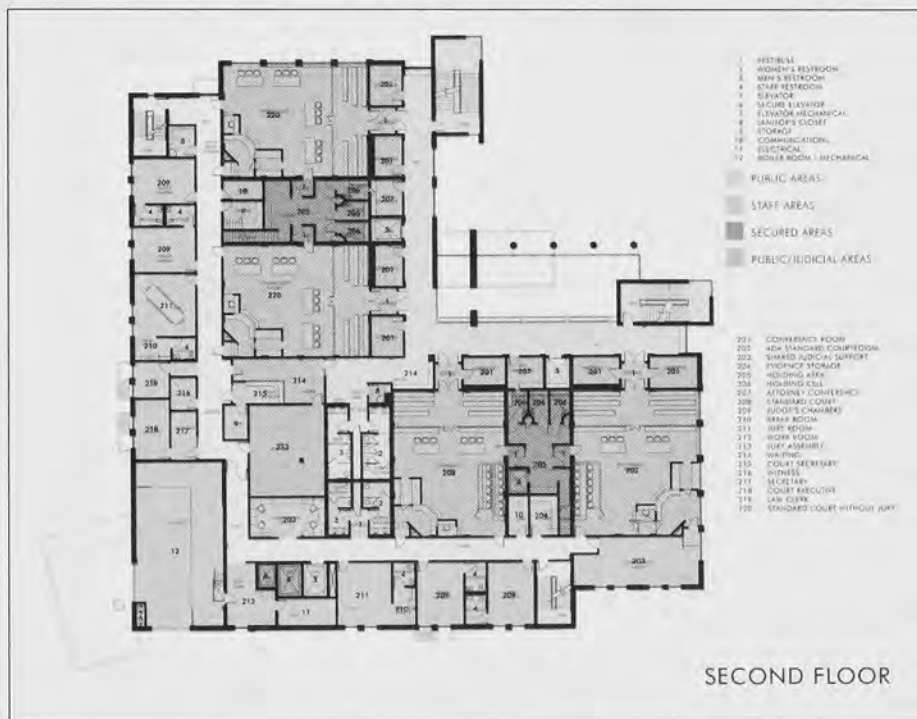
Logan First District Court

Logan, Utah

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new courthouse is the first new court facility in this area in more than 80 years. The 74,000-square-foot, three-story building contains eight courtrooms, administrative offices, probation offices, and many public spaces. The courtrooms are supported with judges' chambers, jury rooms, witness rooms, attorney-client conference areas, holding cells, and inmate transfer areas. The unique circulation system provides distinct and separate corridors and gathering spaces where the public is separated from staff and judicial representatives. Inmate circulation is on an interstitial level with courtrooms above and below to save space and reduce cost. This innovative form of movement between floors also adds to the heightened security. Inmates are transported from the initial sally port through a secure corridor to the holding cells. The inmates' cells are located between the two courtrooms, allowing the courtrooms to share holding spaces.





OWNER

State of Utah, Administrative
Office of the Courts
Salt Lake City

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

Masonry and steel

Site area

3.54 acres

Area of building

73,400 SF

Capacity

8 courtrooms

Total cost of construction

\$9,862,247

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

VCBO Architecture
Salt Lake City

Structural Engineer

Reaveley Engineers
Salt Lake City

Mechanical Engineer

Spectrum Engineers
Salt Lake City

Electrical Engineer

BNA Consulting Engineers
Salt Lake City

Security and Security Electronics

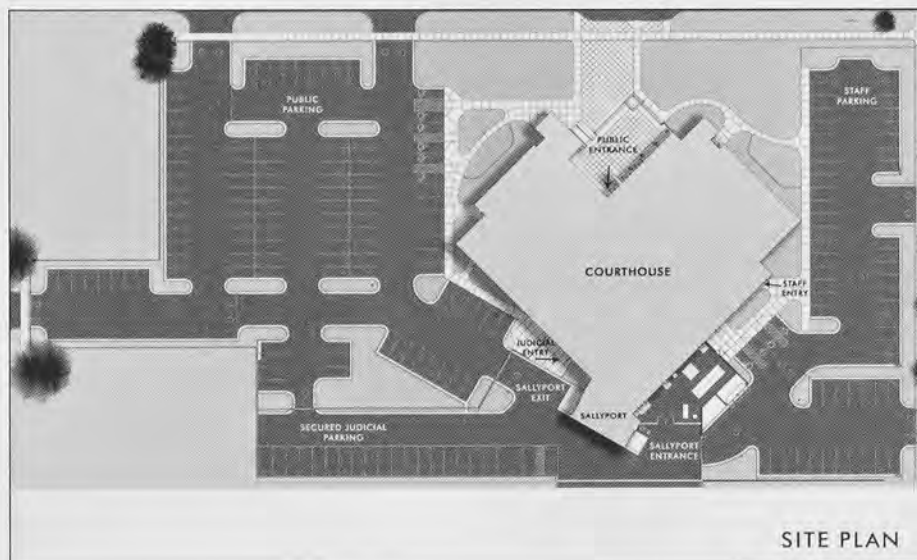
BNA Consulting Engineers
Salt Lake City

General Contractor

Okland Construction
Salt Lake City

Photographer

Paul Richer, Richer Images
Salt Lake City



Middlesex County Family Courts Building

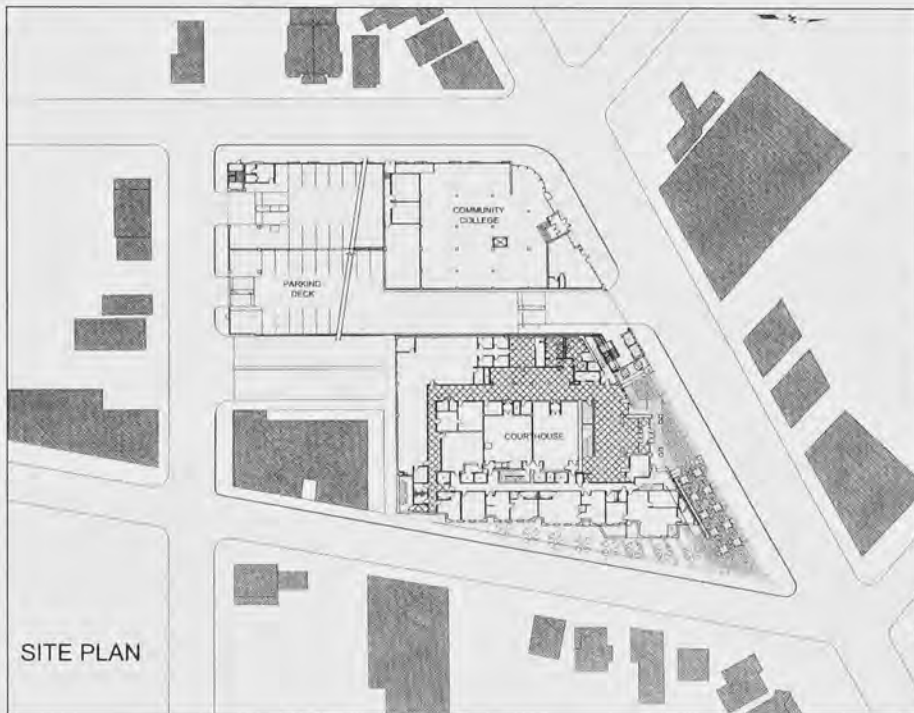
New Brunswick, New Jersey

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

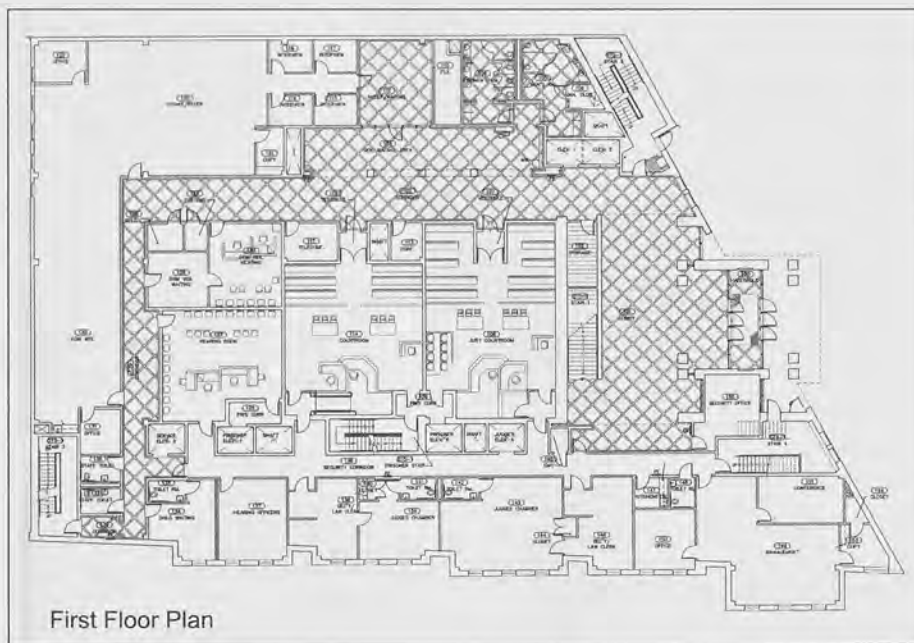
The new family court building, at the heart of the downtown area, is one component of a larger public-private redevelopment project. The building is designed to reinforce the existing urban grid and introduce greater building density. To create a welcoming structure that establishes a dialogue with neighboring buildings, a shallow public zone becomes a civic forecourt and smaller bays along the side street relate to the adjacent residential block. A colossal order of Solomonic columns defines the entry. Incorporated within

the program are two large and seven small courtrooms, four hearing rooms, support spaces, conference rooms, libraries, and waiting areas for children and victims of domestic violence. The dramatic entry and double-height lobby acknowledges the gravity of the judicial system, while intimate, comfortable spaces inside provide families with privacy and a calm environment in which to participate in the difficult business of family court.





SITE PLAN



First Floor Plan

OWNERS

New Brunswick Development Corporation
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Keating Development Company
New Brunswick, New Jersey

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

61,100 SF

Area of building

99,560 SF

Capacity

9 courts
5 future courts
4 hearing rooms

Total cost of construction

\$15 million

Status of project

Completed 2000

CREDITS

Architect

Ford Farewell Mills & Gatsch Architects LLC
Princeton, New Jersey

Structural Engineer

Cagley, Harman & Associates
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Giovanetti Shulman Associates
Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania

Civil Engineering

Birdsall Engineering
Belmar, New Jersey

General Contractor

Keating Building Corp.
Philadelphia

Photographer

Taylor Photo
Princeton, New Jersey

Queens Family Court and City Agency Facility

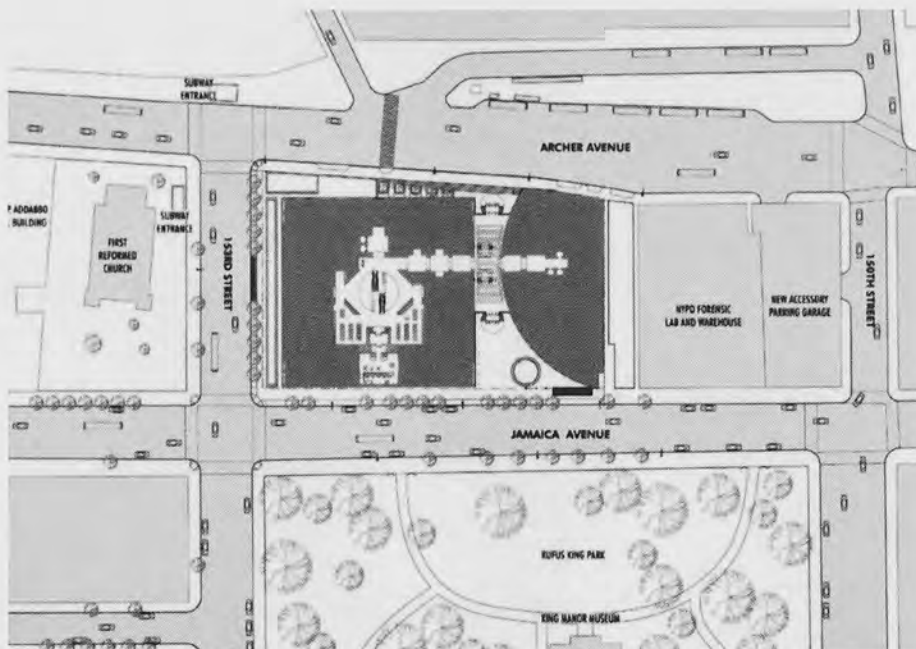
Jamaica, New York



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This family court and city agency facility is a brick and glass structure, four stories high, with a setback fifth floor. It completes a wall of residential and small institutional buildings that surround a historic downtown park. The two wings of the building, joined by a one-story entrance pavilion, shape an outdoor arrival plaza. A central atrium containing escalators and commissioned artwork organizes the vertical circulation, connecting to waiting areas on each floor that look out to the park and environs. This reversal of the introverted layout of the traditional courthouse connects the waiting public to the social and physical fabric of the city. The courtrooms are intimately scaled with large windows. The goal throughout is to provide a humane environment infused with a sense of stability and permanence.





OWNER

Dormitory Authority State of New York
New York City

DATA

Type of facility

Combined family court and family services agency

Type of construction

Steel frame, masonry walls

Site area

1.56 acres

Area of building

300,000 GSF

Capacity

3,000 service population

Total cost of construction

\$81,300,000

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architects

Pei Cobb Freed & Partners LLP/Gruzen
Samton LLP Associated Architects
New York City

Construction Manager

Bovis Lend Lease
New York City

General Contractors

LA Wenger Contracting
West Babylon, New York

Pavarini McGovern
New York City

Structural Engineer

Ysrael A. Seinuk PC
New York City

Mechanical, Electrical, and Lighting Engineers

Cosentini Associates
New York City

Civil and Mechanical Engineers

Munoz Engineering
New York City

(continued on page 109)

Salt Lake City Courts

Salt Lake City

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Salt Lake City sought to consolidate justice, small claims, and traffic offense litigation. It wanted to keep the location close to City Hall and acquired a 17,000-square-foot office building with a split-level entry. The existing facility sits just three feet beyond the public walkway. To provide a transitional area, the sidewalk was arched outward and the interstitial space provides elevation changes and includes planters, which soften the transition to the

entrance. The facility features five courtrooms, including one arraignment courtroom, security provision for holding detainees, and clerk and record support. Each of the courtrooms has been prepared for installation of current and future electronic court technologies. Low-profile access flooring accommodates future cabling technologies and enhanced flexibility. 'Light tube' skylights introduce natural light into the upstairs courtrooms.





OWNER

Salt Lake City Corporation
Salt Lake City

DATA

Type of facility
Court

Type of construction
Addition and renovation

Site area
14,337 SF (.33 acres)

Area of building
22,271

Capacity
5 courtrooms

Total cost of construction
\$3,095,496

Status of project
Completed 2002

CREDITS

Architect
JRCA Architects
Salt Lake City

Court Planning Consultant
Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern Inc.
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Structural Engineer
Reaveley Engineers & Associates
Salt Lake City

Mechanical Engineer
Dale R. Wilde Company
Murray, Utah

Electrical Engineer
Spectrum Professional Services Inc.
Salt Lake City

General Contractor
Bud Bailey Construction
Salt Lake City

Photographer
Kevin Perrenoud,
Perrenoud Productions
Heber, Utah



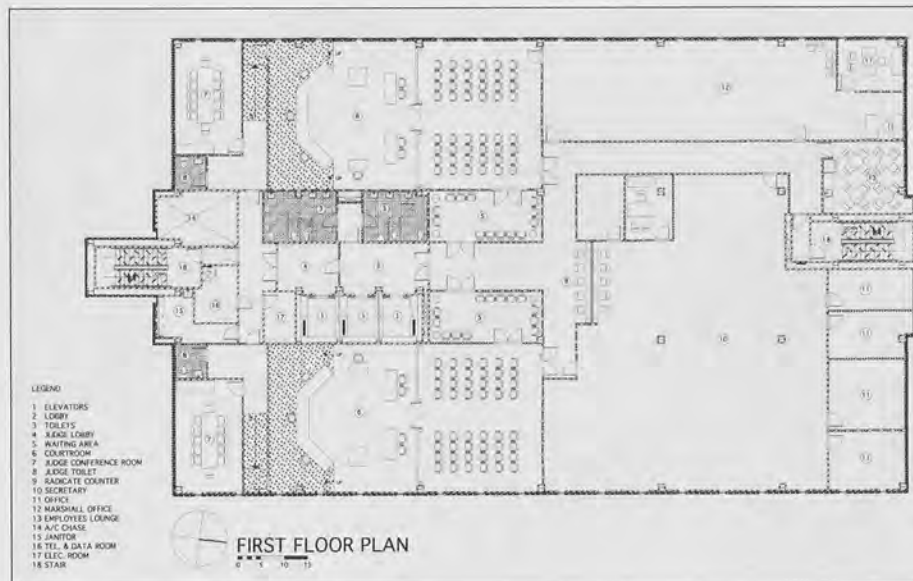
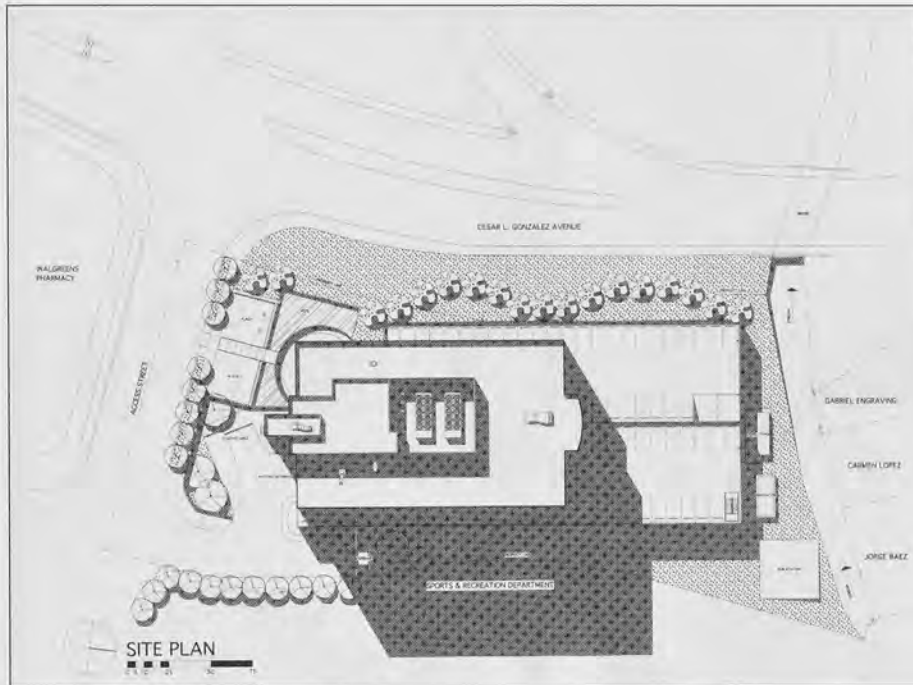
Tribunal de Apelaciones

San Juan, Puerto Rico

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Offices for 36 judges with two secretaries and two judicial clerks each, two hearing courtrooms, marshal's office, judicial public library, and administrative offices compose Tribunal de Apelaciones. All judges required windows to the outside. Their offices were designed on three floors, six on each side with common areas on center. A balcony was created on each judge's office floors to accommodate smokers and to take advantage of the pleasant view toward the city. While judges' offices are on the east and west façades facing the harsh sun, a prefabricated concrete brise-soleil protects the offices from the sun and reduces heat gain on the walls. To reduce construction cost, the brise-soleil was installed only on four floors. Satellite services not requiring many windows were designed on first and second floors. The multipurpose hall, prefunction area, meeting room, and gymnasium were designed on the upper level with a balcony all around to take advantage of the beautiful views of the city. The building has three elevators, full-power emergency generator, water cistern, full sprinkler system, and heavy duty smoke detectors and security system. All systems and cameras are computer controlled.





OWNER

Cecort Realty
San Juan, Puerto Rico

DATA

Type of facility
Court

Type of construction
New

Area of building
206,320 SF

Total cost of construction
\$20,983,282

Status of project
Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect
Antonio Suarez Garcia, AIA
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Structural Engineer
Jose Luis Mediavilla
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Mechanical Engineer
Torres & Velez
Baymon, Puerto Rico

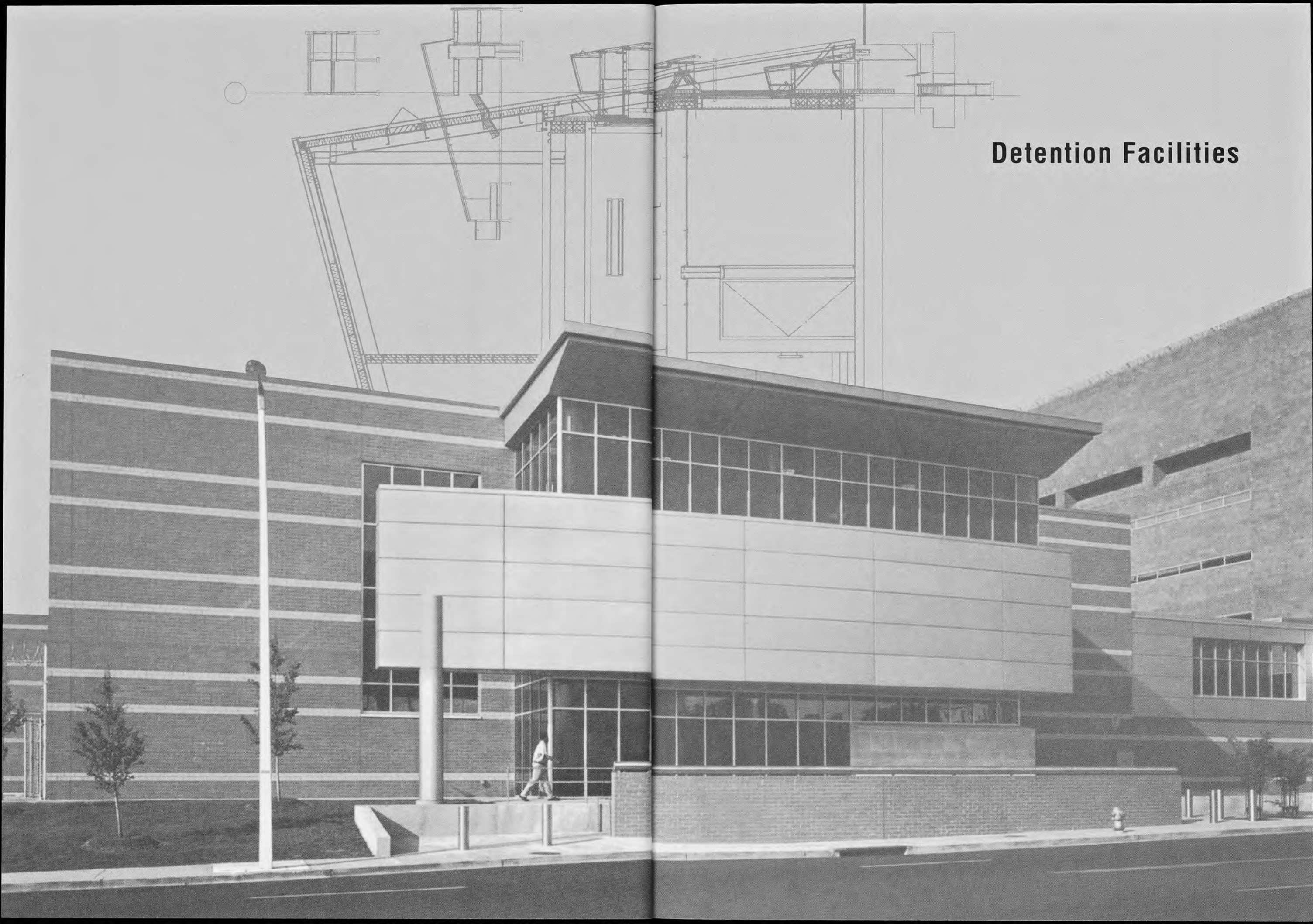
Electrical Engineer
Raymond Amaral & Associates
Baymon, Puerto Rico

Security
Alfred J. Longhitano PE
Chappaqua, New York

General Contractor
F&R Contractors Corp.
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

Photographer
Antonio Suarez Garcia, AIA
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Detention Facilities

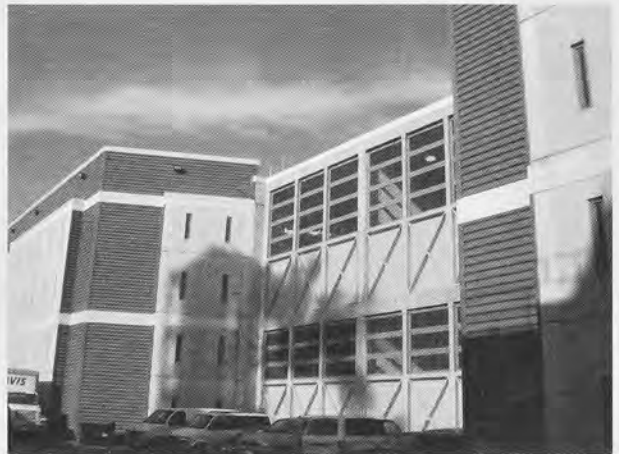


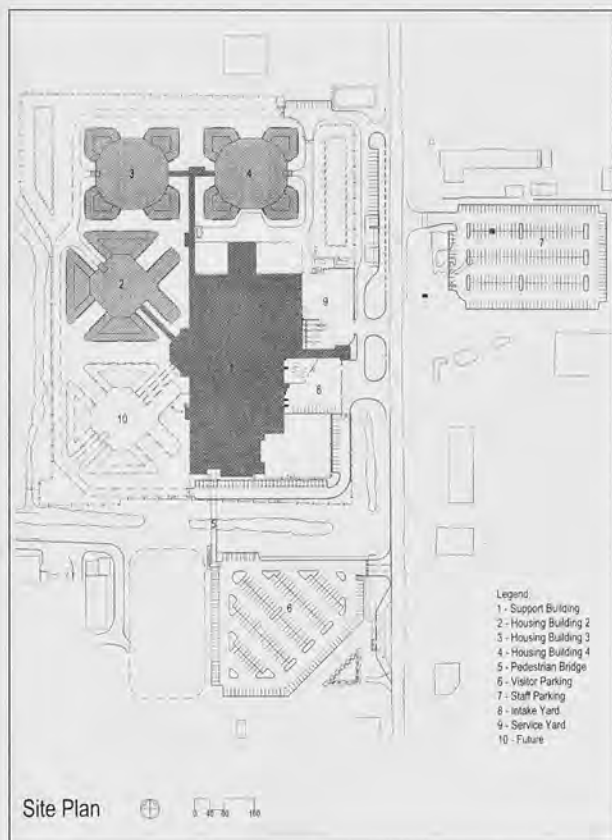
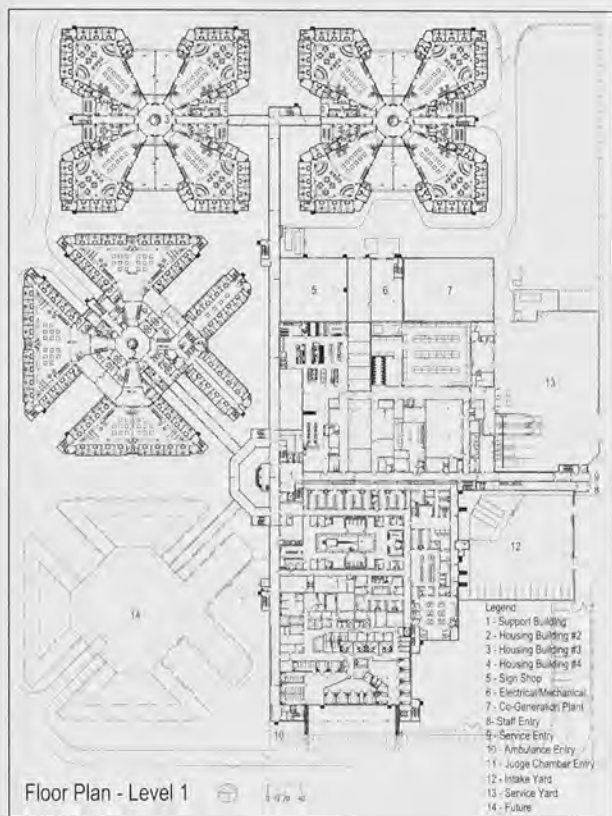
Essex County Correctional Facility

Newark, New Jersey

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Essex County Correctional Facility is on a former industrial site mitigated for residential use. The facility includes support offices and three housing buildings interconnected with four-level links. It is designed to accommodate 2,300 inmates in the first phase, with expansion of 560 beds in the future. The circulation is designed with vertical separation of inmates, staff/services, and visitors with a central control stack. The support building includes central booking for all jurisdictions in the county, intake and release, police, pre-indictment municipal court, video arraignment court, and prosecutor offices. Additional services include a health services clinic, an infirmary, an all-county food service facility, and laundry service. It also includes seven 49-bed dormitories with internal recreation courtyards. All housing pods are operated by direct supervision observing lower and mezzanine levels, outdoor recreation yard, and movement within the housing pod. Noncontact visitation is provided for each pod and is located at the mezzanine level.





OWNER

Essex County
Improvement Authority
Fairfield, New Jersey

DATA

Type of facility

Detention

Type of construction

New

Site area

34 acres

Area of building

865,422 GSF

Capacity

2,300 beds, with
expansion to 2,860

Total cost of construction

\$222,604,000

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

DMJM Architects & Engineers
New York City

Structural Engineer

Paulus, Sokolowski & Sartor Inc.
Warren, New Jersey

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

DMJM Architects & Engineers
Arlington, Virginia

DVL Consulting Engineers
Hackensack, New Jersey

Security

DMJM Architects & Engineers
New York City

Security Electronics

Professional System Engineering
Harleysville, Pennsylvania

Construction Manager

Gilbane
Lawrenceville, New Jersey

Photographer

DMJM Architects & Engineers
New York City

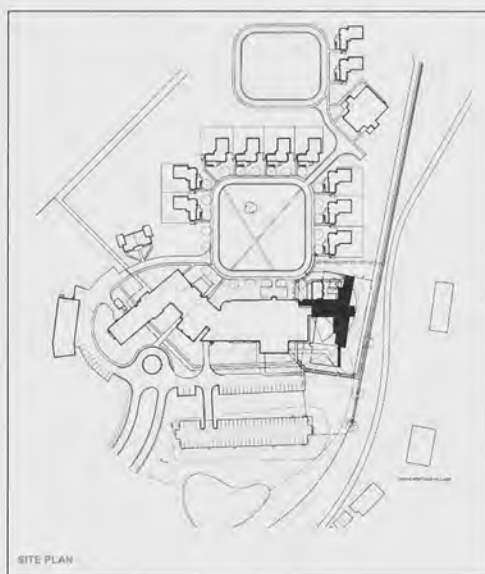
Grand Valley Intensive Intervention Unit

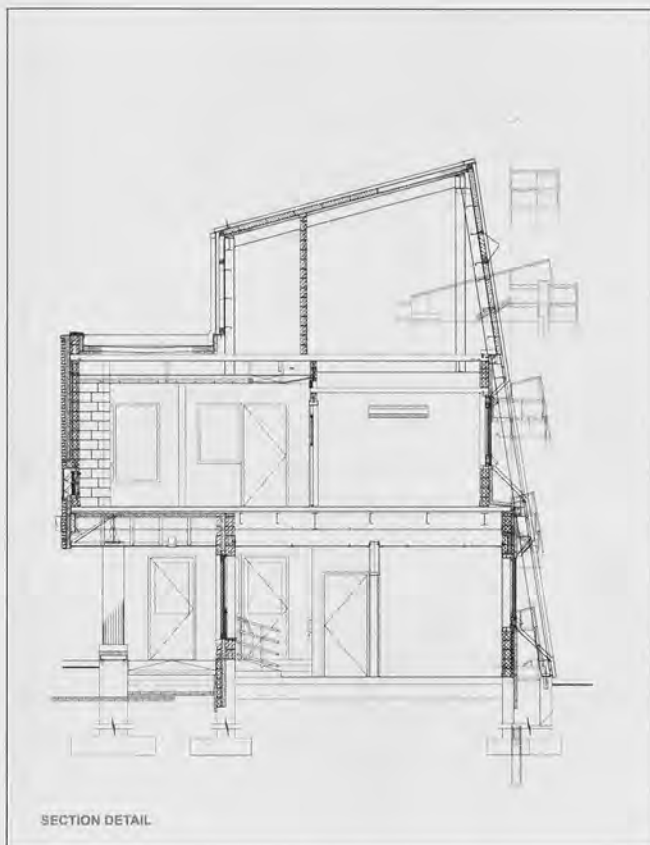
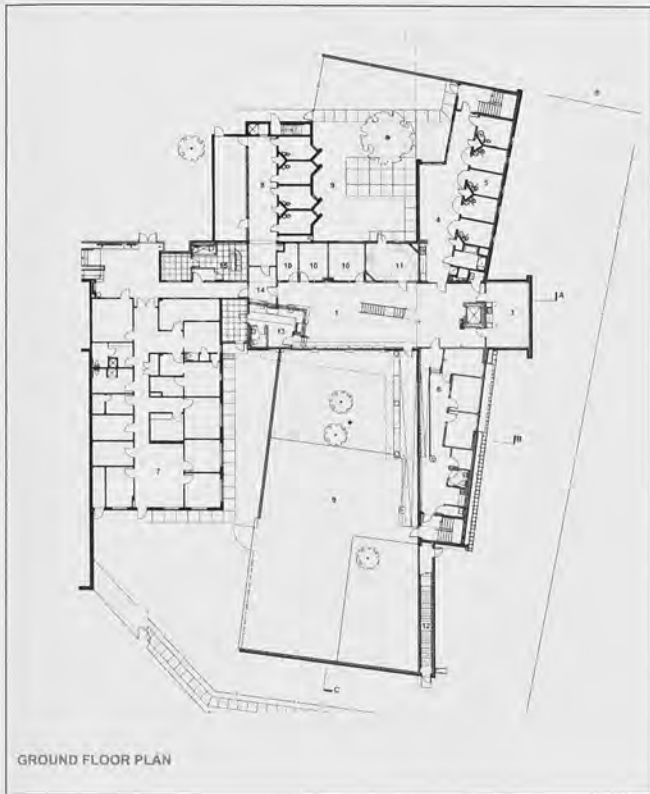
Kitchener, Ontario



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The building program is a maximum-secure, communal home for 15 women and represents the ideals of rehabilitation and restorative justice. The construction process was an opportunity for learning and participation by the women who reside in the existing correctional facility adjacent to the site. An expanded but recognizable public lexicon of materials from the surrounding area's agricultural past is intricately patterned in the public spaces and façades, and this gradually shifts to a residential reference in the shared housing areas and private bedrooms. The unique architectural and technical initiatives in this building, including the development of a new maximum-security window glazing and frame system, have influenced positive public support for programmatic change that will, we hope, continue to improve the architectural standards for assisting and housing all of our society's members.





OWNER

Correctional Service Canada
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

DATA

Type of facility

Correctional

Type of construction

Composite masonry, steel frame

Area of building

12,613 SF

Capacity

15, plus four-cell segregation unit

Total cost of construction

Canadian \$6,350,600

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

Kleinfeldt Mychajlowycz
Architects Inc.
Toronto, Ontario

Structural Engineer

Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Moon-Matz Ltd.
Mississauga, Ontario

Security

Kleinfeldt Mychajlowycz
Architects Inc.
Toronto, Ontario

Security Electronics

Valcom Ltd.
Ottawa, Ontario

General Contractor

D. Grant & Sons
London, Ontario

Photographer

Kleinfeldt Mychajlowycz
Architects Inc.
Toronto, Ontario

Shelby County Jail Annex

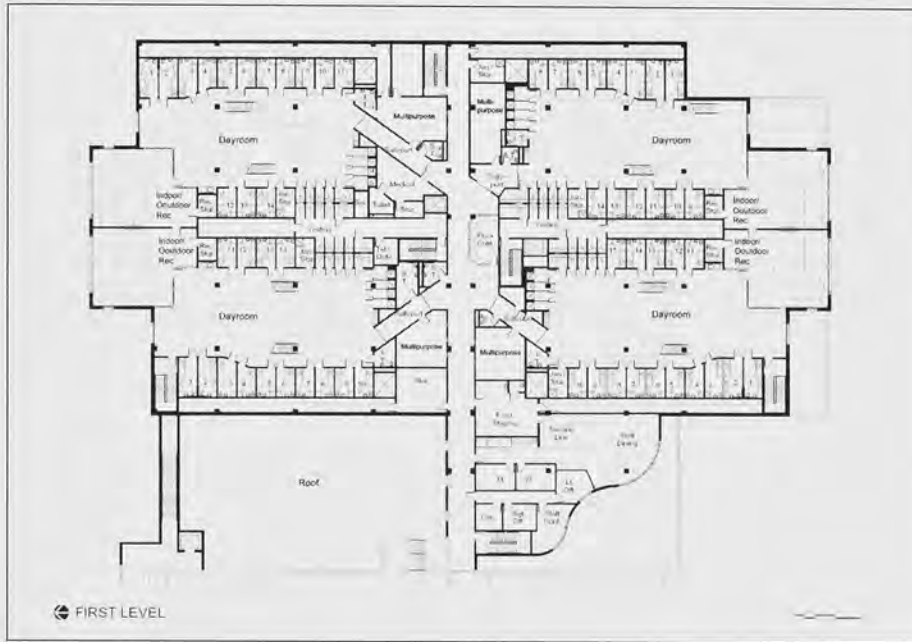
Memphis, Tennessee

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The addition provides a front door to the existing 2,000-bed justice complex, rectifies existing problems, and provides for future expansion. The sweeping aluminum wall and cornice identify the new public entrance. The building's exterior uses brick in context with the existing complex with glass and aluminum accents. Extensive glazing and skylights provide natural light for staff and inmates in the housing and office areas. To improve access, all public functions, including visitation processing, records, warrants, and clerk

services, occur off the new entrance. A high-volume intake center occupies the ground floor and includes all related agencies to reduce the time required to process arrests. New staff dining and other support areas bolster the staff environment. Four new 64-bed housing units, including dedicated program and exercise space, introduce direct supervision to this large detention system. The addition is planned to support future detention housing to the east.





OWNER

Shelby County
Memphis

DATA

Type of facility

Detention expansion

Type of construction

Steel frame

Site area

1.3 acres

Area of building

143,266 SF

Capacity

256 beds

Total cost of construction

\$23,909,780

Status of project

Completed 2001

CREDITS

Design Architect

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum PC
St. Louis

Architect-of-Record

The Crump Firm
Memphis

Associate Architect

Self Tucker Architects
Memphis

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

Ellers, Oakley, Chester & Rike
Memphis

Programming

The Facilities Group
Smyrna, Georgia

Security Electronics

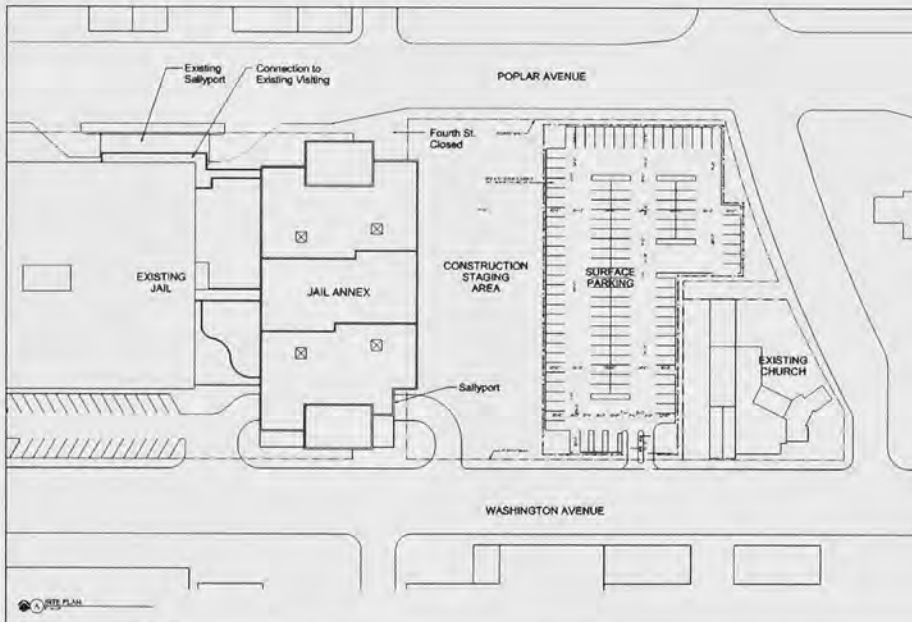
Tanner Consultants Inc.
Buford, Georgia

General Contractor

Webb Building Corporation
Memphis

Photographer

Timothy Hursley
Little Rock, Arkansas



Steele County Detention Center

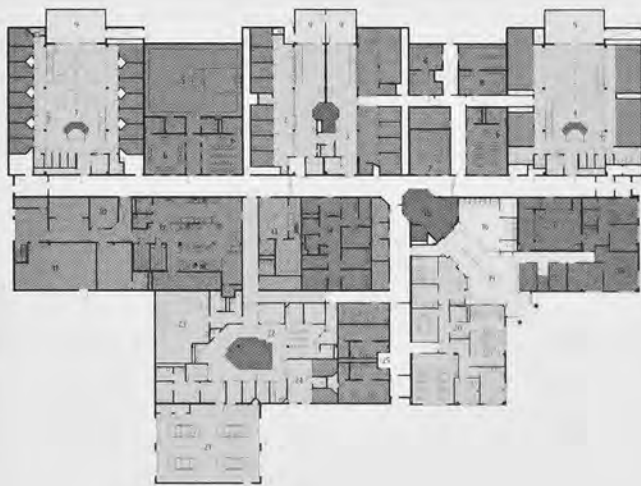
Owatonna, Minnesota

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Two major design goals for this jail were flexibility and sustainability. Flexibility allows for future expansion to serve as a five-county regional detention center and sustainability satisfies public concern for being fiscally responsive. Flexibility was achieved through simple organization and massing of the building's core along a "main street" and placement on the site to allow for expansion in all directions. The core will seamlessly support a variety of possible future additions. Sustainable design principles permeate the building. Geothermal heating and cooling, video

technology, potential for co-generation, natural materials, and extensive use of borrowed daylight enhance operational efficiency. Expansive use of video technology includes medical analysis, arraignment, and family visits. The building's composition and use of borrowed daylight reduced the overall footprint by 18 percent (versus conventional design with a window in every cell). Screened outdoor recreational areas outside each housing unit cleverly provide natural daylight into the dayrooms.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

0' 30' 60'
SCALE IN FEET

- ROOM LEGEND:
1. MALE GENERAL POPULATION HOUSING
 2. MALE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT HOUSING
 3. FEMALE (ALL CLASSIFICATIONS) HOUSING
 4. MALE MINIMUM/PROBATION HOUSING
 5. MULTIPURPOSE RECREATION
 6. MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOM
 7. LIBRARY
 8. HUBBARD INMATE/PROCESSING
 9. OUTDOOR KITCHEN/BORROWED LIGHT
 10. BUILDING MAINTENANCE & SUPPORT
 11. CENTRAL MECHANICAL
 12. FOOD SERVICE
 13. LAUNDRY
 14. HEALTH UNIT
 15. CENTRAL CORTEX
 16. VIDEO VIEWING
 17. COURTROOM
 18. OUT OF CUSTODY PROGRAM
 19. PUBLIC LOBBY
 20. JAIL ADMINISTRATION/RECORDS
 21. VEHICLE SALLYPORT
 22. WORKING
 23. PROPERTY STORAGE
 24. JUVENILE/MEDICAL HOUSING
 25. LOCKERS

Ground Level Plan

OWNER

Steele County
Owatonna, Minnesota

DATA

Type of facility

Detention

Type of construction

New

Site area

18.63 acres

Area of building

58,575 GSF

Capacity

154 beds

Total cost of construction

\$10,317,380

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

KKE Architects Inc.
Minneapolis

Structural Engineer

Erickson Roed & Associates
St. Paul

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Erickson Ellison & Associates
St. Paul

Security

Detention Solutions
San Antonio

Security Electronics

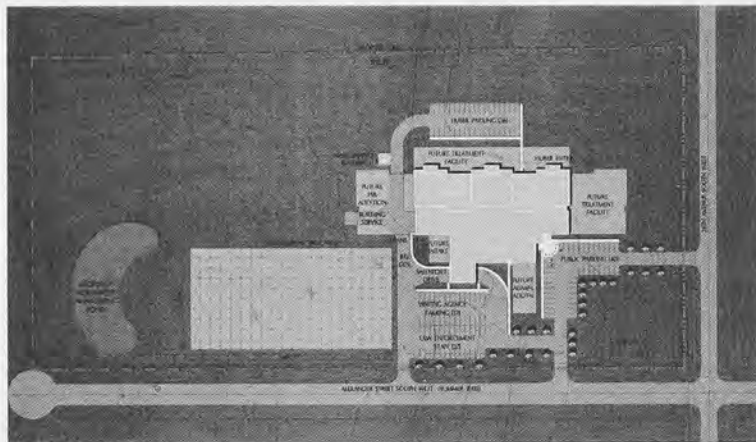
Latta Technical Services Consulting
Engineering Inc.
Independence, Missouri

General Contractor

A. J. Lysne
Owatonna, Minnesota

Photographer

Phil Prowse
Minneapolis



Site Plan



Juvenile Facilities

Erie County Youth Detention Facility

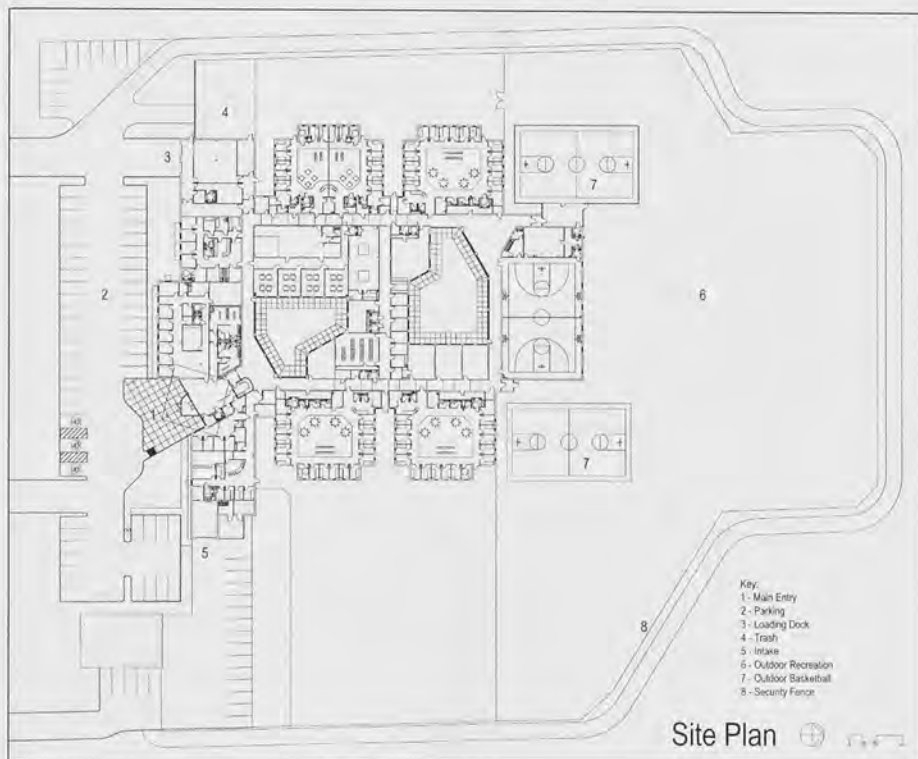
Buffalo, New York

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The 64-bed facility is on the site of the existing facility. The basic design concept is based on an internal circulation loop around a center core containing education and dining functions and outdoor courtyards that provide natural light to the circulation and other areas. Housing units are on the east and west, recreation on the north, and support functions and public entry on the south. The outside security perimeter extends around the site and encloses the outdoor

recreation area. High-impact drywall is used for the walls throughout the facility to give a "residential" appearance. The exterior materials of the south elevation are ground face block with a metal entrance canopy, metal panel accents, and sunshades in bold colors. The other elevations have banded split-face masonry with metal panels at the upper portions of the courtyards and on the clerestory sections of the housing units.





OWNER

Erie County
Buffalo, New York

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

8 acres

Area of building

63,375 GSF

Capacity

64 beds

Total cost of construction

\$12,834,618

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

DMJM Architects & Engineers
New York City

Structural Engineer

Urban Engineers
Buffalo, New York

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

DMJM Architects & Engineers
Arlington, Virginia

Security and Security Electronics

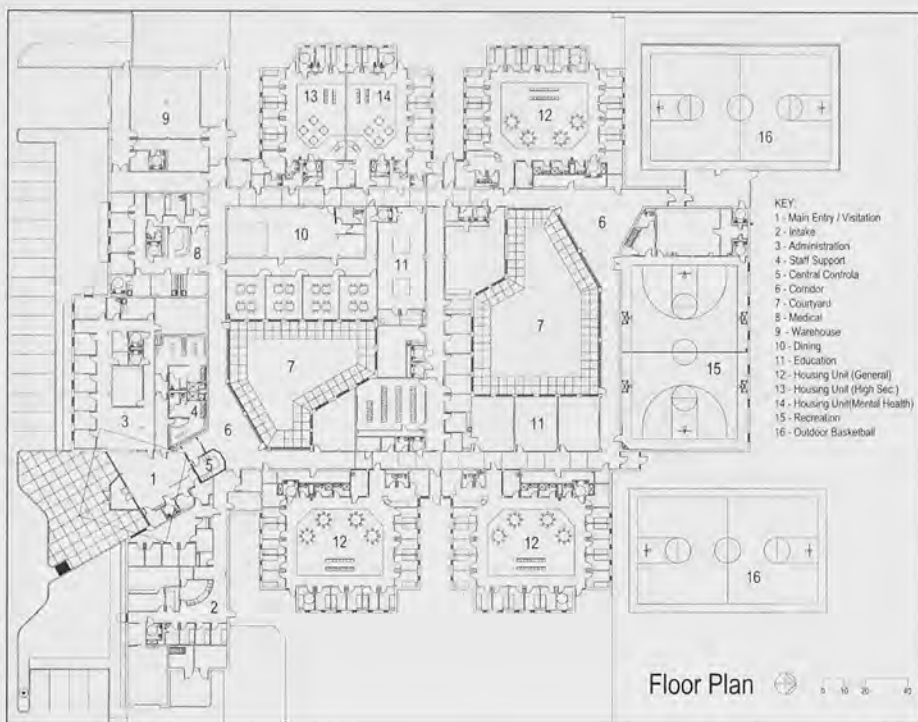
DMJM Architects & Engineers
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Construction Manager

Cimenelli-Cowper
Buffalo, New York

Photographer

James Cavanaugh
Tonawanda, New York



Kenai Youth Facility

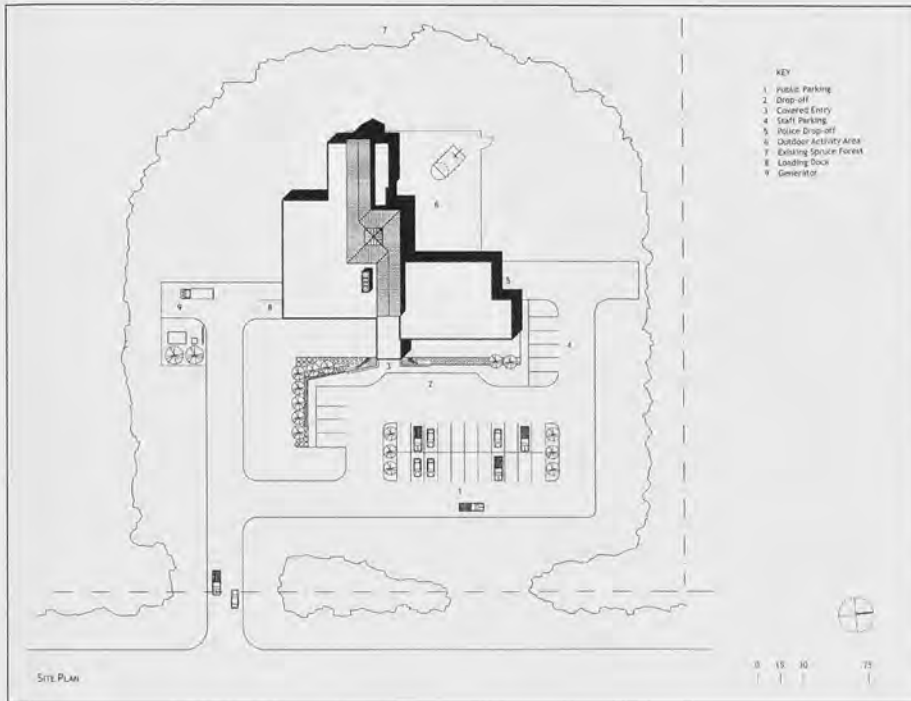
Kenai, Alaska



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This 11,560-square-foot youth facility combines juvenile detention, probation, continuing education, and mental health counseling under one roof. The building is set quietly back into a spruce forest. As demands upon the juvenile system grow, it will expand naturally and comfortably to the south and west. As both an institutional and public building, the facility expresses a sense of stability and longevity. Durable materials and systems are carefully juxtaposed in a formal exterior. In the same spirit, interior spaces evoke an atmosphere that is sensitive to the needs of people who occupy the building. Daylight is maximized through carefully placed windows and translucent skylight panels. At night the glazed panels give the building a gentle presence in the landscape.





OWNER

Alaska Department of Health
and Social Services, Division
of Juvenile Justice
Juneau, Alaska

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

10 acres

Area of building

11,560 SF

Capacity

10 beds

Total cost of construction

\$3,674,000

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

ECI/Hyer Inc.
Anchorage

Structural Engineer

BBFM Engineers Inc.
Anchorage

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

RSA Engineers
Anchorage

Civil Engineer

William J. Nelson & Associates
Kenai, Alaska

Cost Estimator

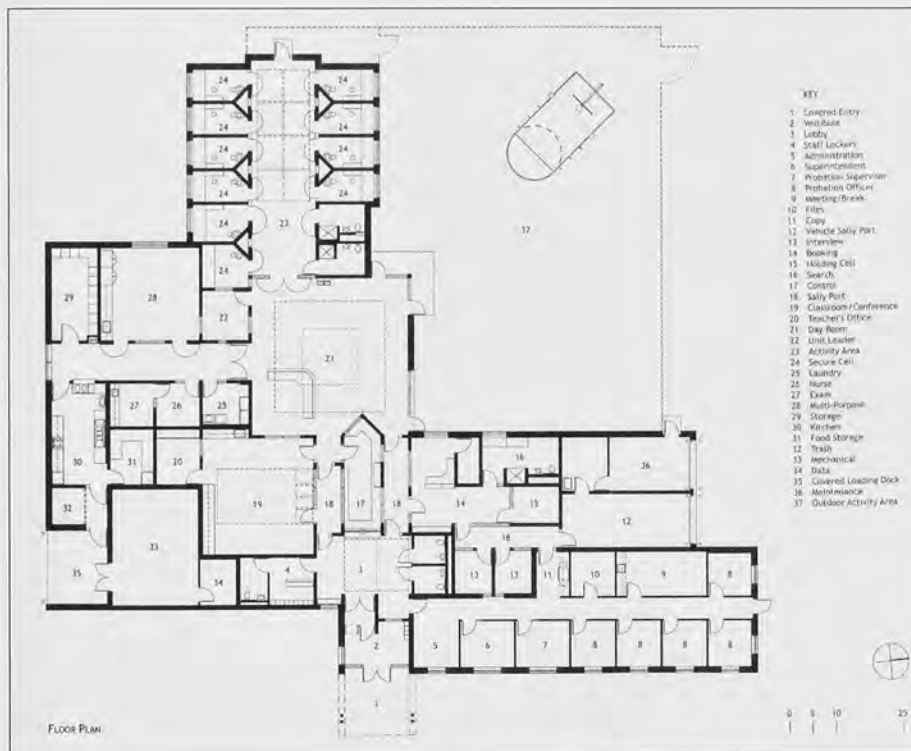
Estimations Inc.
Anchorage

General Contractor

G&S Construction
Soldotna, Alaska

Photographer

Chris Arend
Anchorage



Placer County Juvenile Detention Facility

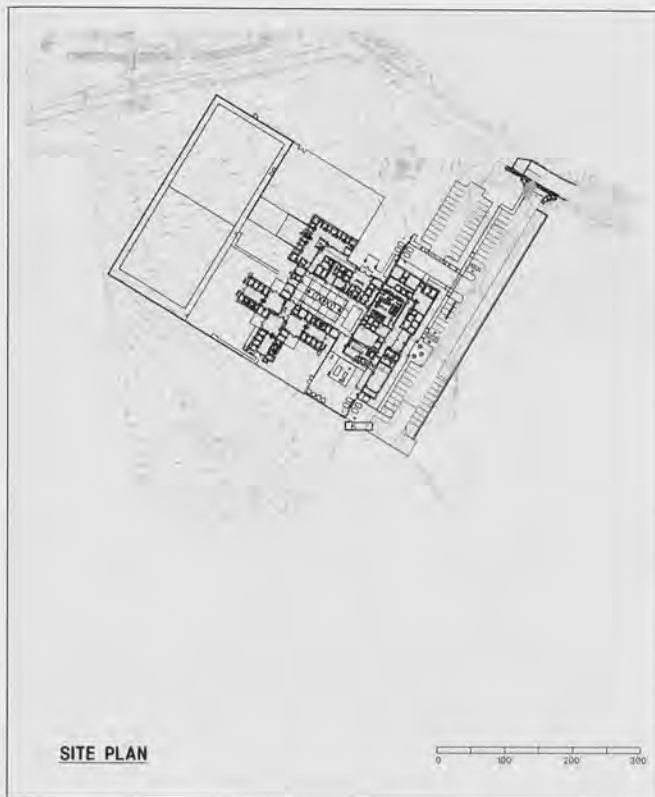
Auburn, California



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The facility will provide a range of different environments to encourage positive behaviors. The secure detention unit will house juveniles for one to three days in a durable, highly secure setting with few amenities. The main detention unit will provide a neutral, yet supportive, structured environment for stays from 1 to 90 days. The treatment unit will provide many features associated with a home environment and a family-based counseling program for six to nine months. The emphasis will be on direct contact between staff and residents throughout the facility. The treatment unit will use direct supervision during waking hours, supplemented by observation and simple electronic monitoring at night. In the detention unit, all but one group counselor will be in direct contact with residents during waking hours. The central services core will serve both the detention and treatment units. Passage between the core and the housing units will require use of keys to prevent unauthorized movement of residents. The perimeter of the detention unit will also be secure, both to keep residents of all programs in as well as to keep contraband out.





OWNER

Placer County
Auburn, California

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

95,540 SF

Area of building

40,400 GSF

Capacity

70 maximum/medium beds

Total cost of construction

\$7,890,000

Status of project

Completed 1999

CREDITS

In Joint Venture

Borges Architectural Group
Roseville, California
with

Patrick Sullivan Associates
Claremont, California

Structural Engineer

Buehler & Buehler Associates
Sacramento, California

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Sacramento Engineering Consultants
Sacramento, California

Security and Security Electronics

Sacramento Engineering Consultants
Sacramento, California

Civil Engineer

Omni-Means Engineers Planners
Roseville, California

Landscape

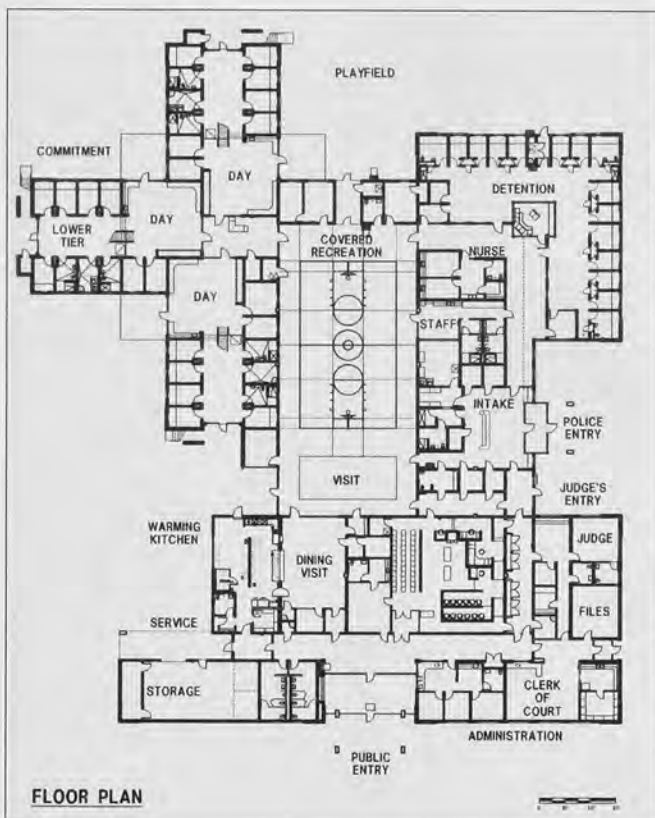
Marie Kitzmiller & Associates
Auburn, California

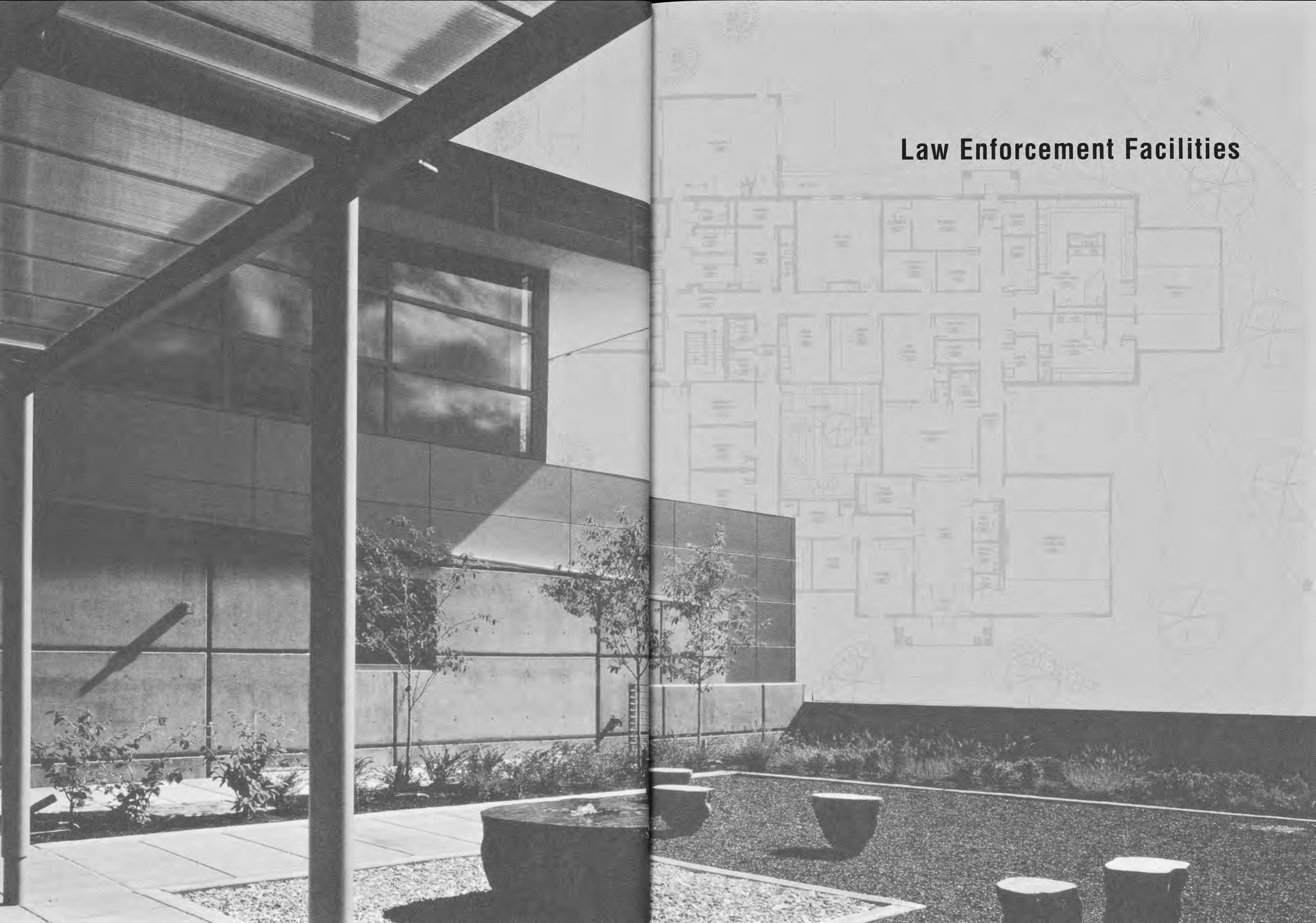
General Contractor

Allen L. Bender Inc.
West Sacramento, California

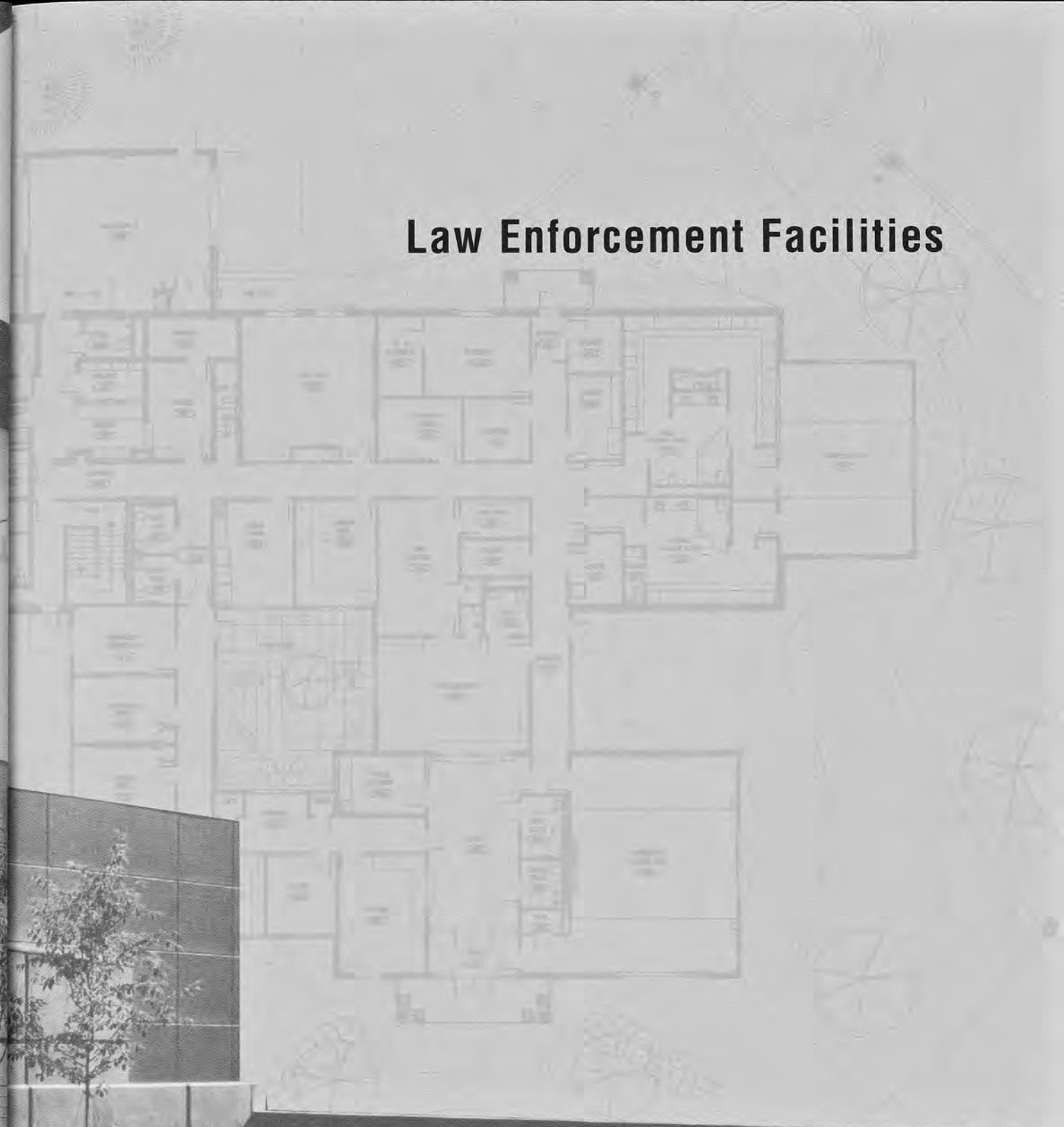
Photographer

Ed Asmus Photography
Sacramento, California





Law Enforcement Facilities



King County Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center

Renton, Washington

■ CITATION

JURY STATEMENT

This beautiful public building is an expression of an urban workspace full of daylight. Its forested setting balances the high stress of its mission as an emergency communication center. Its inventive use of materials, introduction of daylight from unexpected sources, and rich vocabulary of forms and details present a humane and textured environment for this important work. The courtyard is a serene oasis for reflection and an escape from the intensity of the workday crises. The site development symbolizes the sense of expectancy of the emergency response mission by placing the building at the edge of the site. The architecture is based on a series of metaphors about the piers and nautical forms common in its Pacific Northwest context, yet abstracted as a commentary on the edgy status of its business purpose. The dynamic nature of the function is revealed in the layered and “slipped” massing of the building.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This new 34,000-square-foot regional communications and emergency coordination center is the 911 dispatch and emergency operations center for King County, the largest county in Washington State. The center is a next-generation emergency response facility, providing high security and technical sophistication, while also addressing the psychological and emotional needs of users. This project synthesizes many complex demands, giving architectural voice to the dynamic and fluid character of disaster response and providing a site vision that respectfully amplifies the unique and sensitive qualities of its context.



INTERIOR

1. Reception
2. Waiting area
3. Examination room
4. Treatment room
5. Office
6. Storage room
7. Restroom

PLAN

1. Reception
2. Waiting area
3. Examination room
4. Treatment room
5. Office
6. Storage room
7. Restroom

SECTION

1. Reception
2. Waiting area
3. Examination room
4. Treatment room
5. Office
6. Storage room
7. Restroom

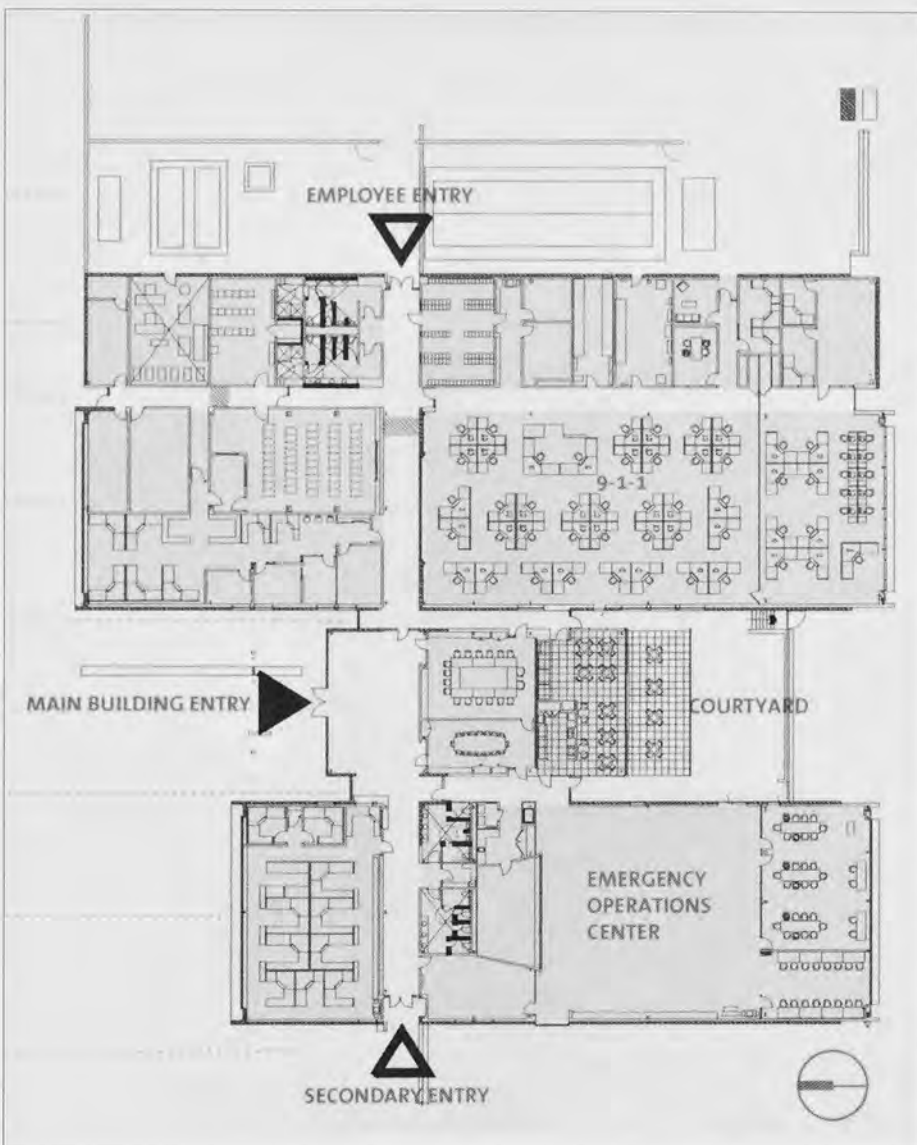
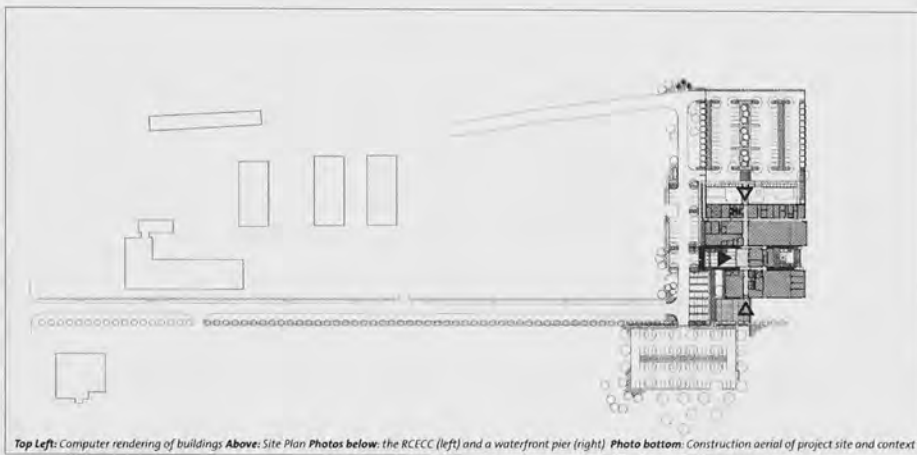
DETAIL

1. Reception
2. Waiting area
3. Examination room
4. Treatment room
5. Office
6. Storage room
7. Restroom

EXTERIOR

1. Reception
2. Waiting area
3. Examination room
4. Treatment room
5. Office
6. Storage room
7. Restroom





CREDITS

Architect

RossDrulisCusenbery
Architecture Inc.
Sonoma, California

Executive Architect

Hewitt Architects
Seattle

Structural Engineer

Magnusson Klemencic
Associates Inc.
Seattle

Mechanical Engineer

The Greenbusch Group
Seattle

Electrical Engineer

Sparling
Seattle

Civil Engineer

Penhallegon Associates Consulting
Engineers Inc.
Seattle

Landscape Architect

Hewitt Architects
Seattle

Audiovisual Consultants

Sparling
Seattle

Lighting Designer

Candela
Seattle

General Contractor

W.G. Clark Construction Company
Seattle

Photographer

William Wright Photography
Seattle

Brewster Police Headquarters

Brewster, Massachusetts

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This project began as a study of an existing combined public safety facility. Site and development constraints, however, necessitated the removal of at least one program component. Response-time studies illustrated the appropriateness of the current facility for the fire department; therefore, the police department was relocated to a new facility. The community is a summer tourist destination in Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The tourist trade and the historical architectural character were prime influences for the design solution. A design was developed based on a house in front and a barn behind to keep the building scale-appropriate. Materials and details were selected and developed to minimize maintenance and reflect Cape Cod character. The facility's interior design incorporates colors and finishes reminiscent of a beach environment to create a warm and inviting police facility.





OWNER

Brewster Police Headquarters
Brewster, Massachusetts

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New

Site area

5.85 acres

Area of building

19,334 SF

Capacity

12,676 net assignable area

Total cost of construction

\$3,583,000

Status of project

Completed 2001

CREDITS

Architect

Kaestle Boos Associates Inc.
New Britain, Connecticut

Structural Engineer

Kaestle Boos Associates Inc.
New Britain, Connecticut

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Garcia, Galuska, DeSousa
Dartmouth, Massachusetts

Security

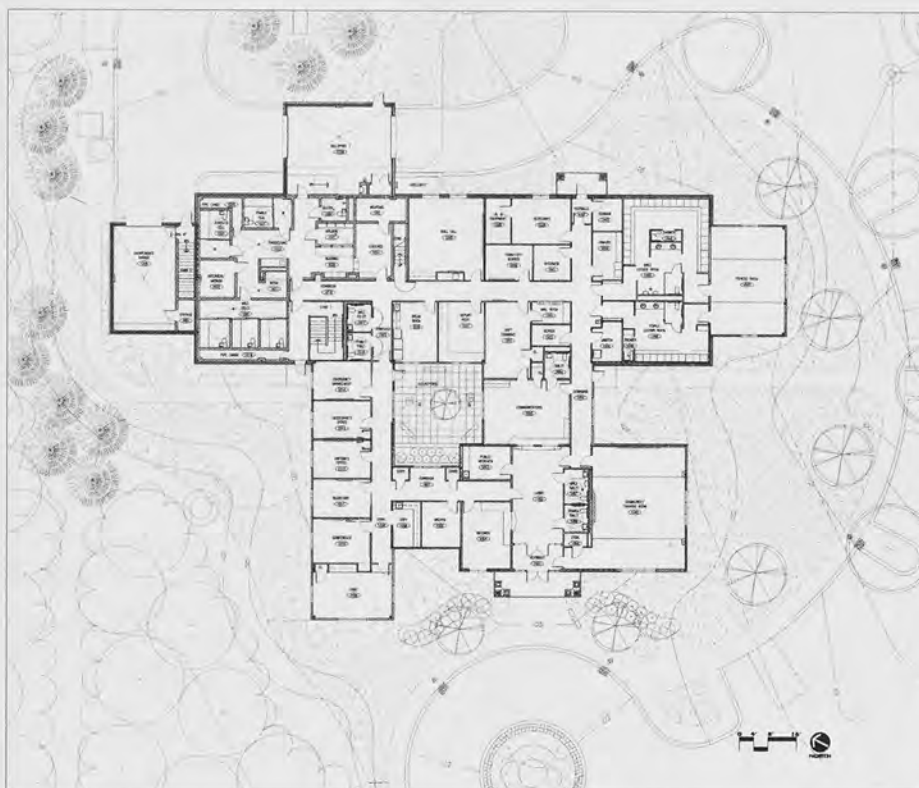
Garcia, Galuska, DeSousa
Dartmouth, Massachusetts

General Contractor

Travi Construction Corporation
Norwell, Massachusetts

Photographer

Benson Photography
Hartford, Connecticut



Chula Vista Police Department Headquarters

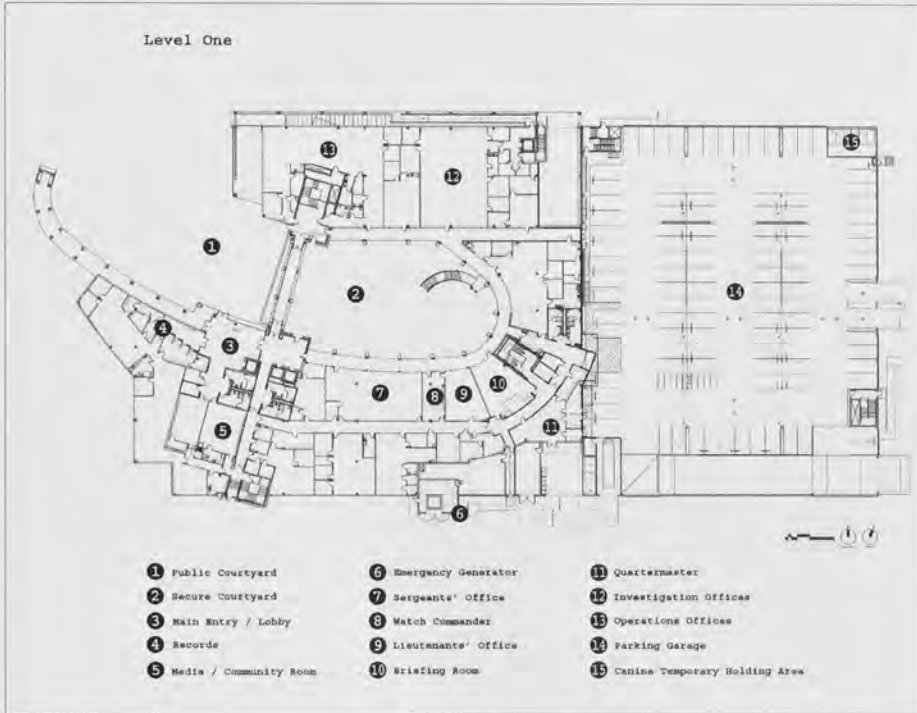
Chula Vista, California

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This multi-use police facility was designed to balance the concepts of public vs. private, secure vs. open. The building's design of outstretched horseshoe arms creates two main outdoor spaces: a grand pedestrian entry plaza that embraces the public and a terraced, private courtyard that enfolds the police staff and victims of crime in a comfortable, secure environment. Protected from public view by a wall of bullet-resistant glass, the private courtyard takes full advantage of the warm climate and acts as an outdoor

gathering space, exterior circulation path, and source of natural light and ventilation. The two wings of the horseshoe plan separate the building's use by function and operation: police investigation offices on one side and 24-hour services, including 911 emergency dispatch, on the other. Stepped massing and curvilinear forms minimize the impact of the three-story headquarters on the surrounding environment and project a welcoming yet commanding presence for the city's police force.





OWNER

Chula Vista Police Department,
City of Chula Vista
Chula Vista, California

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New

Site area

3.38 acres

Area of building

148,374 SF building

150,314 SF attached three-level
parking structure

Capacity

36 staff (310 sworn)

46-bed detention center

Total cost of construction

\$45,500,000

Status of project

Completed 2004

CREDITS

Architect

Carrier Johnson
San Diego

Law Enforcement Technical Consultant

McClaren Wilson & Lawrie Inc.
Phoenix

Structural Engineer

Martin & Martin
Los Angeles

Mechanical Engineer

GEM Engineering
San Diego

Electrical Engineer

ILA + Zammit Engineering Group
San Diego

Security

Bergelectric Corporation
Escondido, California

Security Electronics

Security Systems Techniques
San Diego

(continued on page 109)

Denver Police Department District Station House No. 1

Denver, Colorado

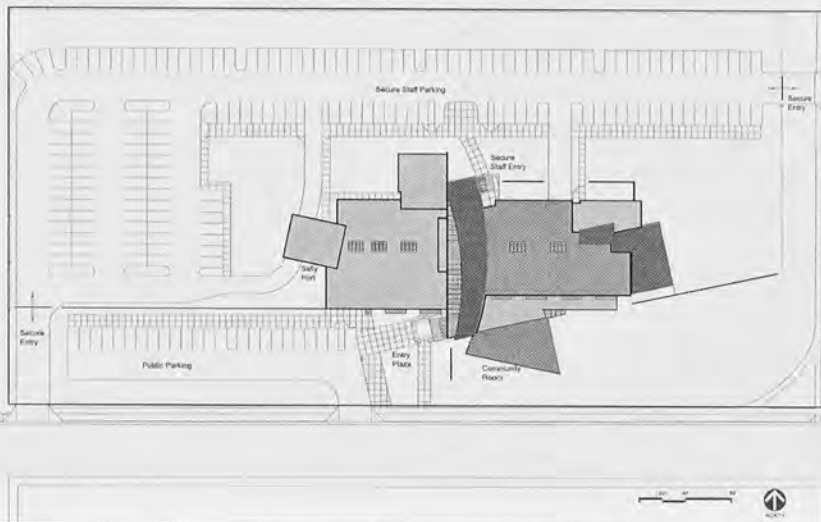
ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The project's design achieves the city's goal to provide decentralized community-based policing. The design produces a more open and welcoming community-oriented facility, while still dealing with the high security required in a post-September 11 public facility. An identifiable design vocabulary was established that combines the city's historic red brick buildings and its new high-tech buildings. The design reflects the historical context of the neighborhood and establishes a positive presence within the community it serves. The facility employs energy efficient and

sustainable design strategies, and achieves LEED certification. The floor plan is separated into four interrelated zones: community, police-community interaction, police interaction, and secure. The large mass of the building is divided into one-story and two-story elements relating to the scale of the surrounding neighborhood. The two elements are joined by a central atrium. The atrium is a clear articulation of the functions accessible to the community and emphasizes the strong community orientation.



District Police Station



This site plan separates public parking from security and service areas. The public entry is accomplished through an atrium which connects the two major elements of the building, as well as providing a circulation and orienting element.

Site Plan

OWNERS

City and County of Denver
Denver

DATA

Type of facility
Law enforcement

Type of construction
New

Site area
4.85 acres

Area of building
41,031 GSF

Capacity
Not Applicable

Total cost of construction
\$7,753,779

Status of project
Completed 2003

CREDITS

Prime Architect
Reseutek Design Group LLC
Denver

Associate Architect
Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

Structural Engineer
The Sheflin Group
Littleton, Colorado

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers
BCER Engineering
Arvada, Colorado

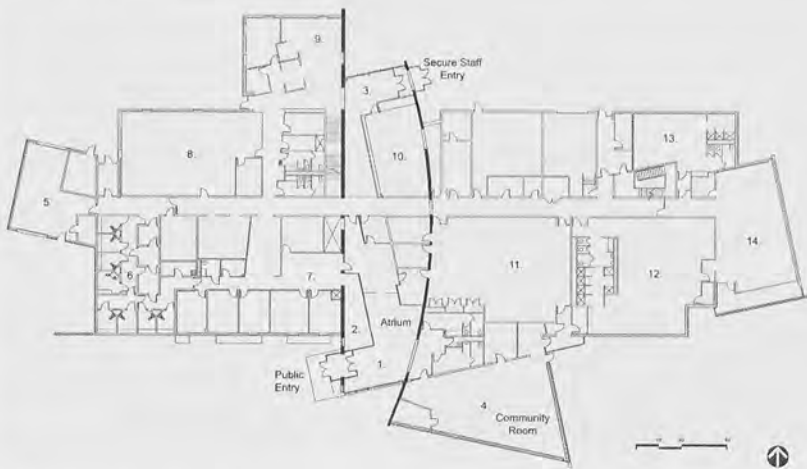
Security
Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

General Contractor
DSP Builders Inc.
Denver

Photographer
Thorney Lieberman
Boulder, Colorado

Energy Conservation Consultant
ENSAR Group
Boulder, Colorado

District Police Station



- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Public Lobby | 8. Patrol Sergeants |
| 2. Clerks Station | 9. Break Room |
| 3. Staff Lobby | 10. Roll Call |
| 4. Community Room | 11. Neighborhood Resources |
| 5. Sally Port | 12. Mens Locker Room |
| 6. Holding Cells | 13. Womens Locker Room |
| 7. Administration | 14. Exercise Room |

First Floor Plan

Jack Evans Police Headquarters

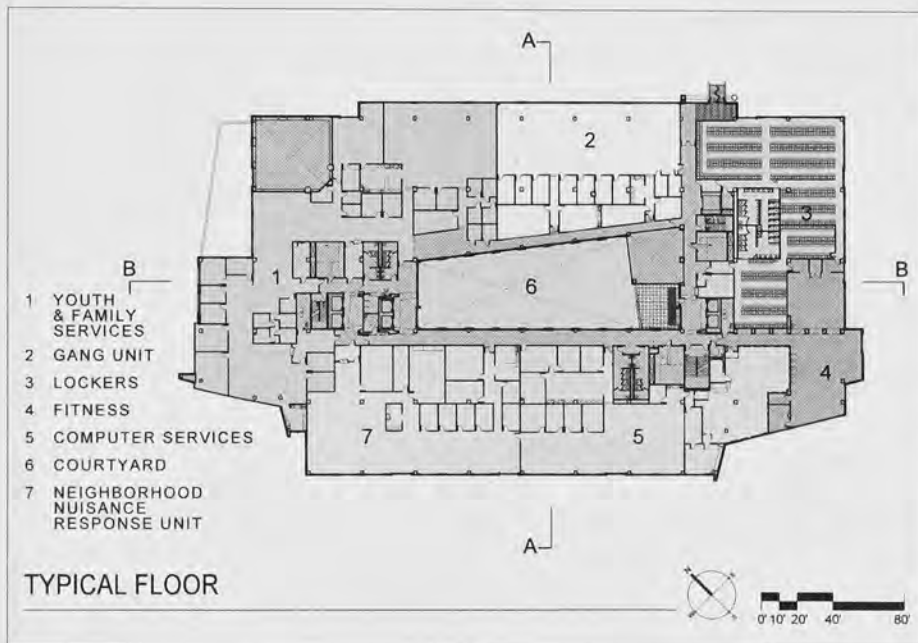
Dallas, Texas

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The city articulated several goals for its new police headquarters: replace the 1918 headquarters, bring all divisions together in one facility, provide a professional work environment, optimize functional adjacencies and efficiency, shape state-of-the-art security planning and technology, create an example of civic architecture within 352,000 square feet and a budget of \$140 per square foot, use the project as a catalyst to spur redevelopment, and offer a sustainable design by achieving LEED certification. To address these goals, the exterior is organized around a sweeping curve that

contrasts the monolithic masonry of the 1910 warehouse across the street. This aesthetic theme was followed in developing the other exterior façades. This form acts as a conceptual aesthetic bridge between the warehouse and the new headquarters. Internal space planning provides a function-driven, secure facility for the department's administration, investigation, and evidence processing divisions. Separate staff and public elevators segregate vertical movement and maintain security. An interior courtyard with secure, staff-only access provides natural light and fresh air.





OWNER

City of Dallas
Dallas, Texas

DATA

Type of facility
Law enforcement

Type of construction
New

Site area
3.2 acres

Area of building
352,000 SF

Capacity
1,030,000 service population

Total cost of construction
\$46 million

Status of project
Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect
Phillips Swager Associates
Dallas

Associate Architect
alb Architects & Associates
Dallas

Structural Engineer
Charles Gojer & Associates
Dallas

Mechanical Engineer
Blum Consulting Engineers Inc.
Dallas

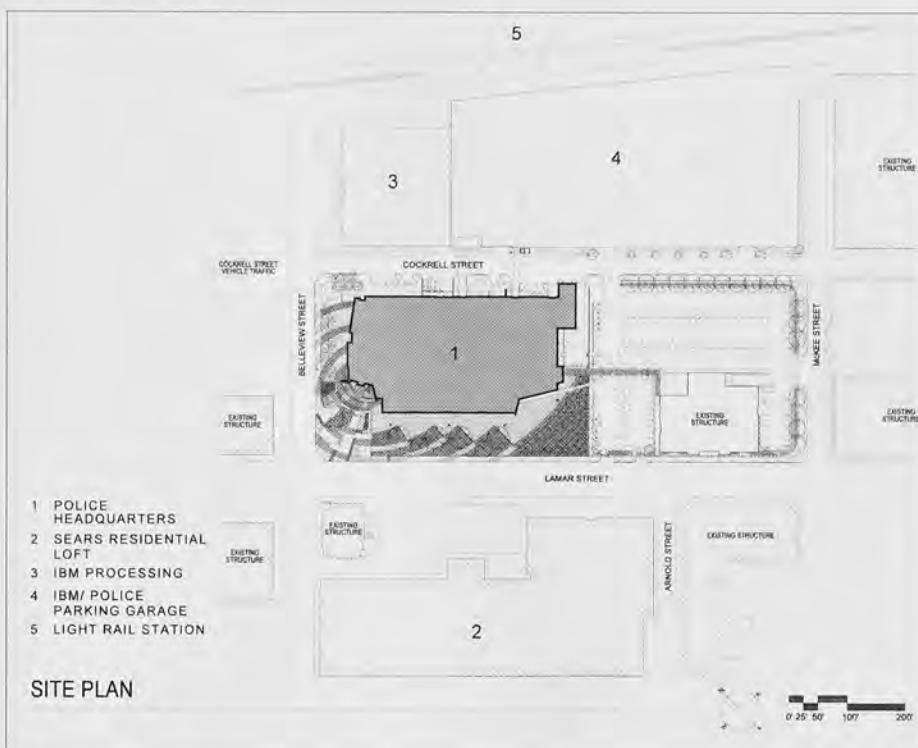
Electrical Engineer
Campos Engineering Inc.
Dallas

Security
Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

Security Electronics
Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

General Contractor
Centex-3D/I Joint Venture
Dallas

Photographer
Mark Trew Photography
Dallas



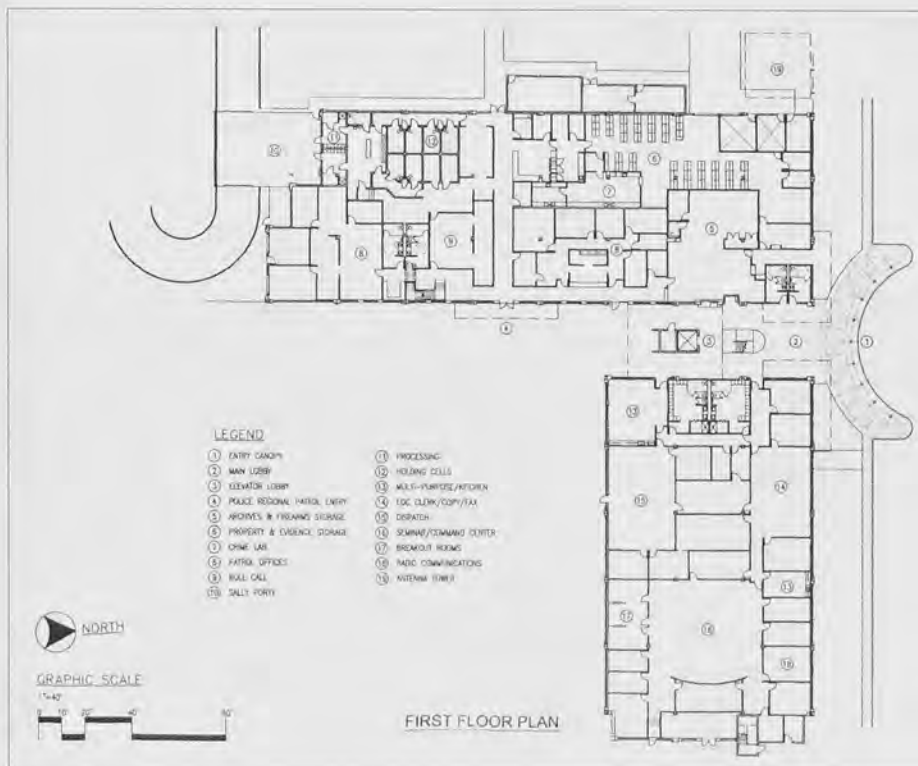
Kauai Main Police Facility/Emergency Operations Center/Office of the Prosecuting Attorney

Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The primary goal for this project was to amicably combine the many complex user needs into a project that was mutually beneficial, functional, and aesthetically and culturally fitting for the agencies and the constituents of this island community. The project is on the rural island of Kauai, which has experienced destruction from two major hurricanes in the last 20 years. The structure was designed to withstand natural disasters and to serve as the emergency and security center for the island. The site is surrounded by sugar cane fields, with a few small public buildings nearby. The building consists of an east and west wing, each two stories high and joined in the middle by an open two-story main lobby with a landscaped courtyard in the back. The facility reflects the dignity and importance of the public agencies it houses. Through incorporation of features from past history and the land, it is an integral part of the community.





OWNER

County of Kauai
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement
Emergency operations center
Office of the Prosecuting Attorney

Type of construction

New

Site area

350,000 SF

Area of building

70,000 GSF

Capacity

12 beds

Total cost of construction

\$17,744,800

Status of project

Completed 2002

CREDITS

Architect

Architects Hawaii Ltd.
Honolulu

Associate Architect/Justice Consultant

Integrus Architecture PS
Spokane, Washington

Structural Engineer

SSFM International Inc.
Honolulu

Mechanical Engineer

Lincolne Scott & Kohloss Inc.
Honolulu

Electrical Engineer

ECS Inc.
Honolulu

Security Electronics

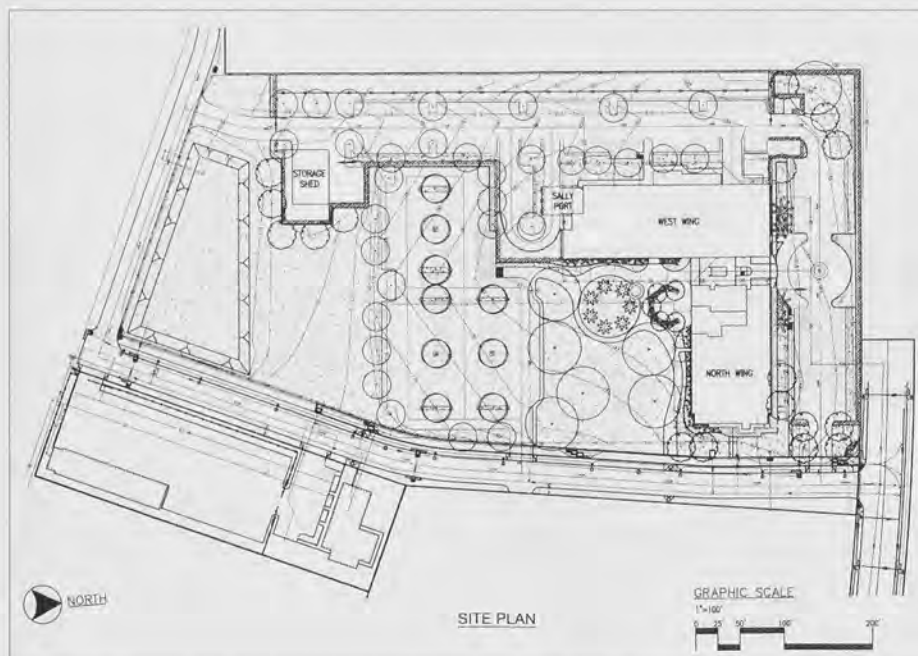
Justice Systems Corp.
Issaquah, Washington

General Contractor

Shioi Construction Inc.
Pearl City, Hawaii

Photographer

Hal Lum Photography
Honolulu



Mock Port of Entry/Border Patrol Station Training Facility

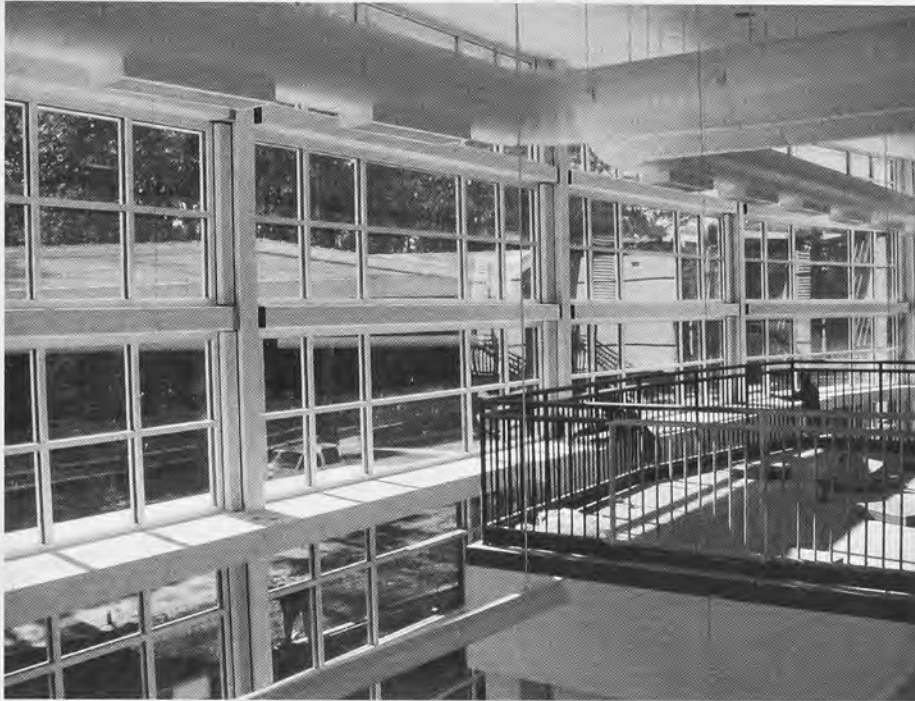
Glynco, Georgia

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new Mock Port of Entry, Bldg. 109, is one of only a handful of training facilities for the combined use of the U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and Federal Air Marshal Service. The two-story, 22,622-square-foot building is used to train agents for the three agencies, and contains primary and secondary inspection entry points for pedestrians and vehicular traffic. The building also has commercial and noncommercial inspection rooms, a sally port, holding rooms, interview rooms, computer rooms, and alien processing. The principal intent of

the design is to provide an open, light-filled flexible space that can easily simulate public service counters and inspection booths found at ports of entry. To accommodate training purposes, all the essential elements of a port of entry and border patrol station are included in the building's design. In addition, there is support space for instructors and role players, and observation space for instructors. The building's site facilitates vehicular circulation and primary and secondary vehicular inspection.





OWNER

Federal Law Enforcement Training
Center
Glynco, Georgia

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New

Site area

3.7 acres

Area of building

22,600

Capacity

Up to 200 during training

Total cost of construction

\$4.5 million

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

HDR Architecture Inc.
Alexandria, Virginia

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

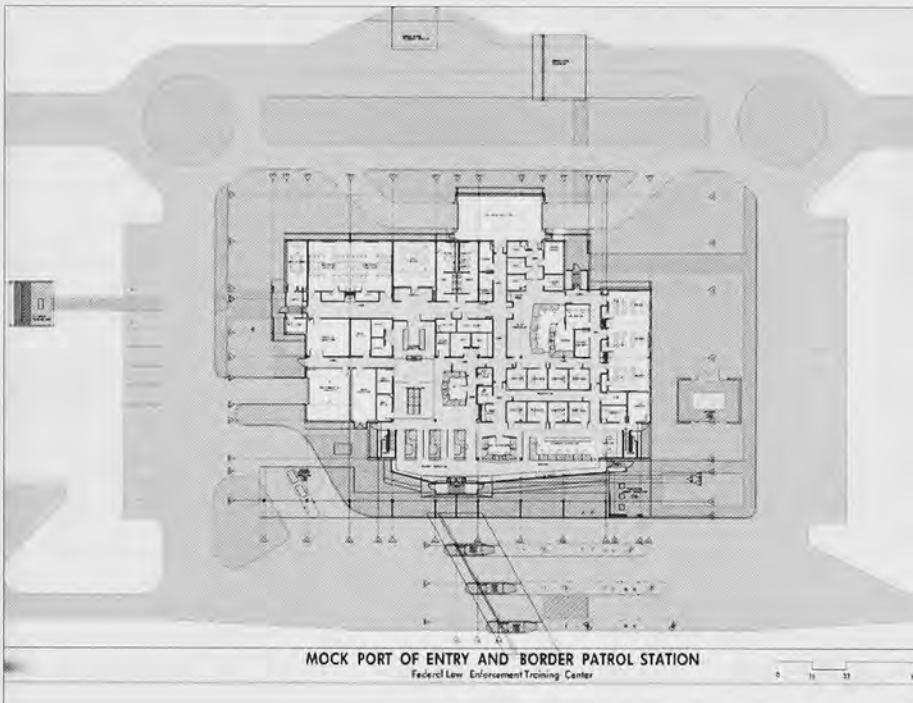
HDR Architecture Inc.
Alexandria, Virginia

Security and Security Electronics

HDR Security Operations
Orlando, Florida

General Contractor

Beers Skanska
Danville, Virginia

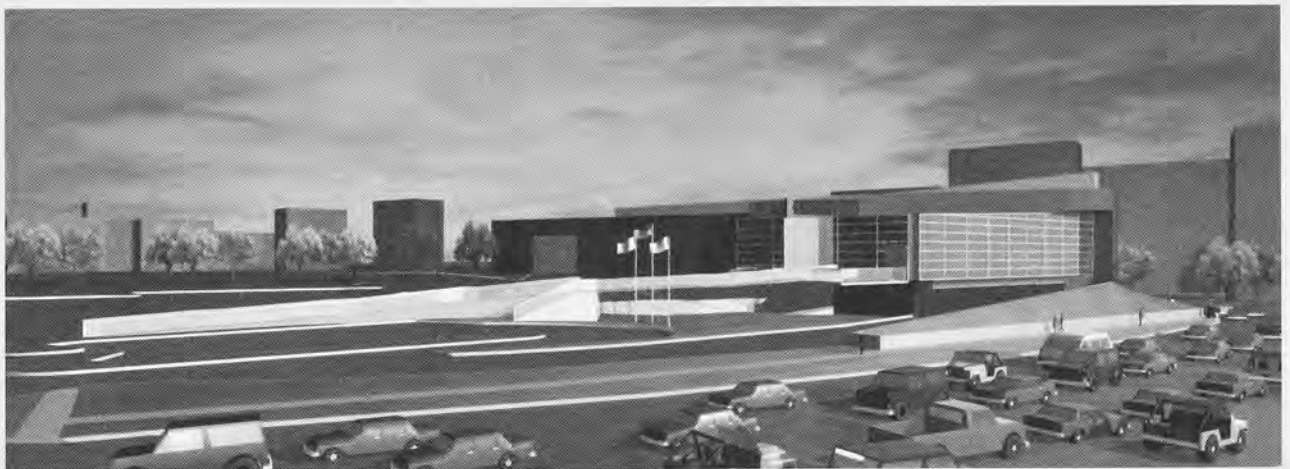


Niles Police Station

Niles, Illinois

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The police facility sits at a high-profile intersection of two arterial streets. The position of the building on the site is partly dictated by the location of the former police facility, emphasizing public safety presence in daily life and raising awareness of the village it serves within the major metropolitan area. The mostly glass lobby signifies public service areas, and continues into the public meeting area at the corner of the brick building. One major façade is delineated with smaller random openings. Small stainless steel stand-offs were added in a grid across the brick face that reflects light and brings an order to the seemingly chaotic façade. Bringing order to a place of chaos was a philosophical discussion that was repeated in many forms during the discovery process. A slate wall curves from the community room to the entrance. This element pierces the building, becoming a tie between the exterior experience and the interior space.





OWNER

Village of Niles
Niles, Illinois

DATA

Type of facility
Law enforcement

Type of construction
New

Site area
2.9 acres

Area of building
54,353 SF

Capacity
30,000 service population

Total cost of construction
\$9,020,000

Status of project
Under construction; estimated
date of completion: July 2004

CREDITS

Architect

Phillips Swager Associates
Naperville, Illinois

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

Phillips Swager Associates
Naperville, Illinois

Security and Security Electronics

Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

General Contractor

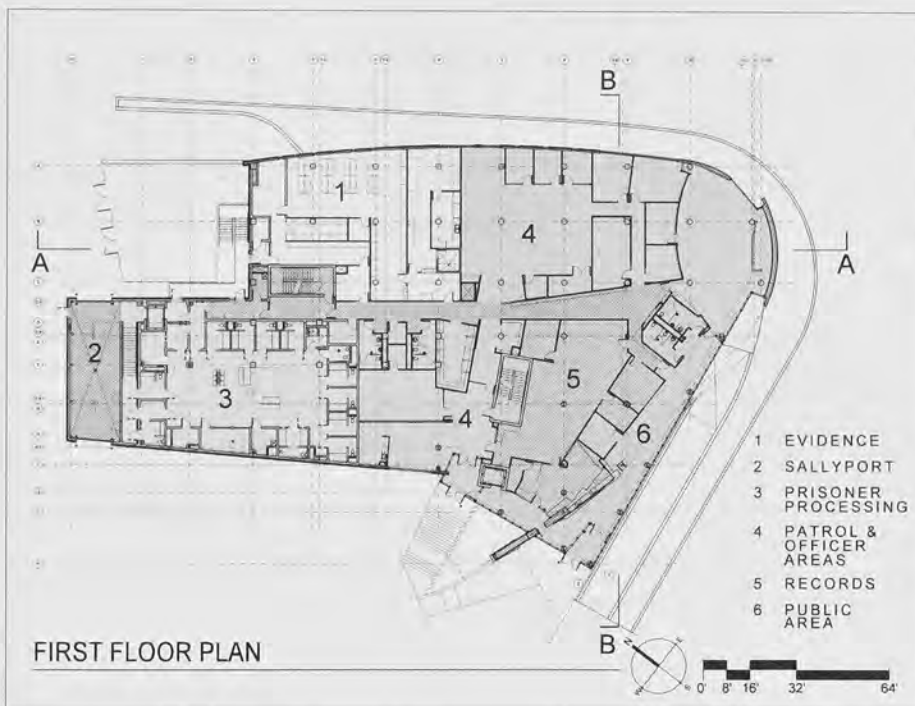
Ragnar Benson Inc.
Park Ridge, Illinois

Project Manager/Owner's Representative

Project & Construction Services Inc.
Gurnee, Illinois

Photographer

Mark Steinkamp, Ballogg
Photography
Chicago



Pinellas County Medical Examiners and Forensic Center

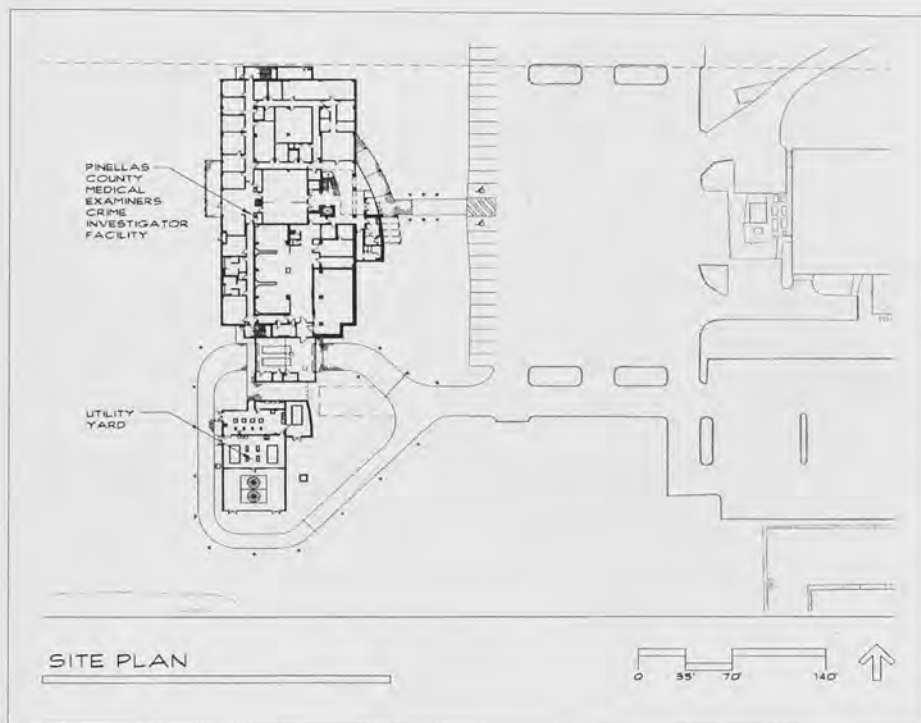
Largo, Florida



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new facility boasts the most up-to-date forensics and medical examiner spaces. The 45,000-square-foot project replaces the county's 25-year-old facility. The medical examiner portion of the facility includes an administrative area for the medical examiner, an investigation unit, an autopsy/morgue complex, and toxicology laboratory. The Forensic Science Center includes lab administration, evidence control unit, forensic chemistry unit, arson, and latent prints. Special attention was given to health and safety by incorporating wall membranes for air control and considering the necessary features to use the facility around the clock, even during a hurricane. The new Forensic Science Center is built next to the county's Sheriff's Operation Facility. The master-planned campus is functionally designed to interrelate the medical examiner and criminal laboratory spaces. The building, based on caseloads and population studies, is projected to host 20 years of future growth and expansion.





OWNER

Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners
Clearwater, Florida

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement
Medical examiner crime investigation

Type of construction

New

Site area

5 acres

Area of building

45,000 GSF

Total cost of construction

\$10 million

Status of project

Under construction; estimated date of completion: September 2004

CREDITS

Architect

HKS Architects Inc.
Orlando

Consulting Architect

McClaren Wilson & Lawrie
Architect
Orlando

Structural Engineer

Walter P. Moore
Orlando

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

GRG Engineers
Maitland, Florida

Security

Borrell Electric Company
Tampa

Security Electronics

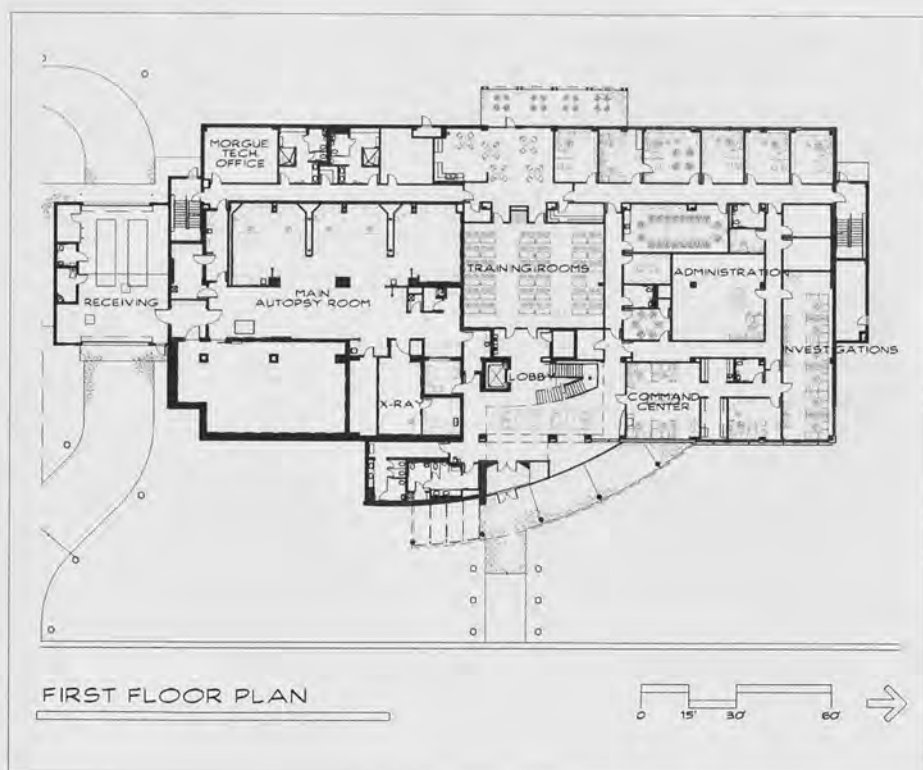
Advanced Engineered Systems
Tampa

General Contractor

Skanska USA
Tampa

Photographer

Ed LaCasse, LaCasse Photography
Denver



Police Department/Fire Administration Addition and Renovation

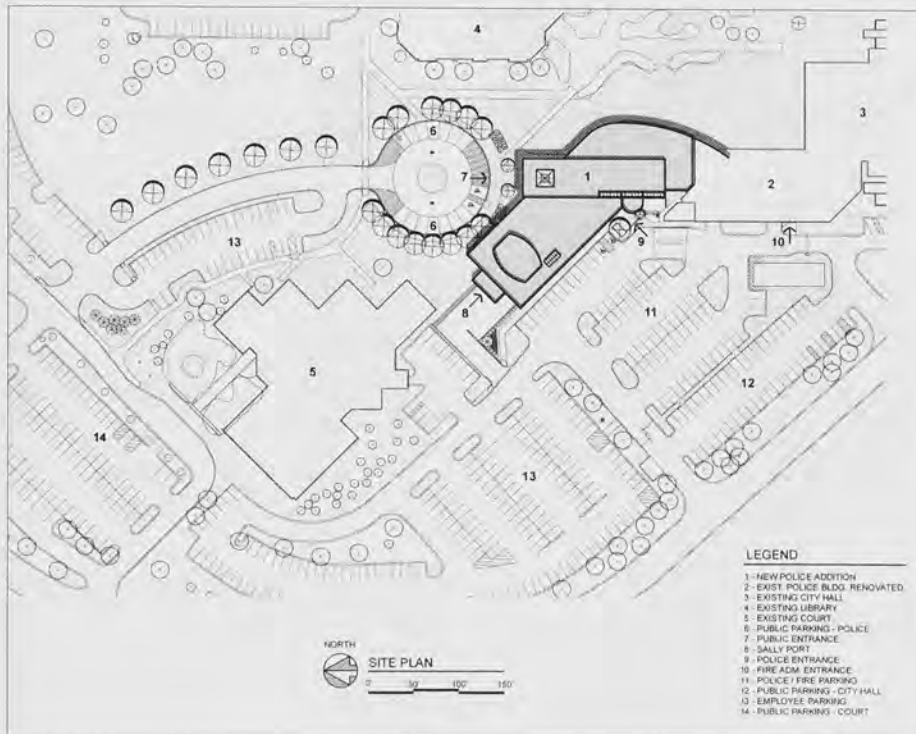
Troy, Michigan

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The phased project included a 50,000-square-foot addition and renovation of the existing 23,000-square-foot police building, built in the late 1970s. The facility, part of the existing civic center, houses the police department and 6,800 square feet of fire administration offices. The addition's design allowed the police department to be fully operational during construction. The renovation phase was initiated after the new addition was completed and the new lockup and communication areas were fully operational. Particular

attention was dedicated to resolving internal workflows and to introducing new materials and features, such as metal panels and skylights. The result was the creation of inviting public areas and quality staff spaces that enhance the department's working environment. The final design successfully achieved the goal of different departments interfacing and sharing information through the use of informal meeting and gathering spaces.





OWNER

City of Troy
Troy, Michigan

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

Addition and renovation

Site area

2.45 acres

Area of building

73,570 GSF

Total cost of construction

\$10,710,500

Status of project

Phase I addition, completed 2003
Phase II and III renovations, completed 2004

CREDITS

Architect

Redstone Architects Inc.
Southfield, Michigan

Structural Engineer

Desai/Nasr Consulting
Engineers Inc.
West Bloomfield, Michigan

Mechanical Engineer

Sellinger Associates Inc.
Livonia, Michigan

Electrical Engineer

Berbiglia Associates Inc.
Farmington Hills, Michigan

Civil Engineer

Professional Engineering
Associates Inc.
Troy, Michigan

Landscape Architect

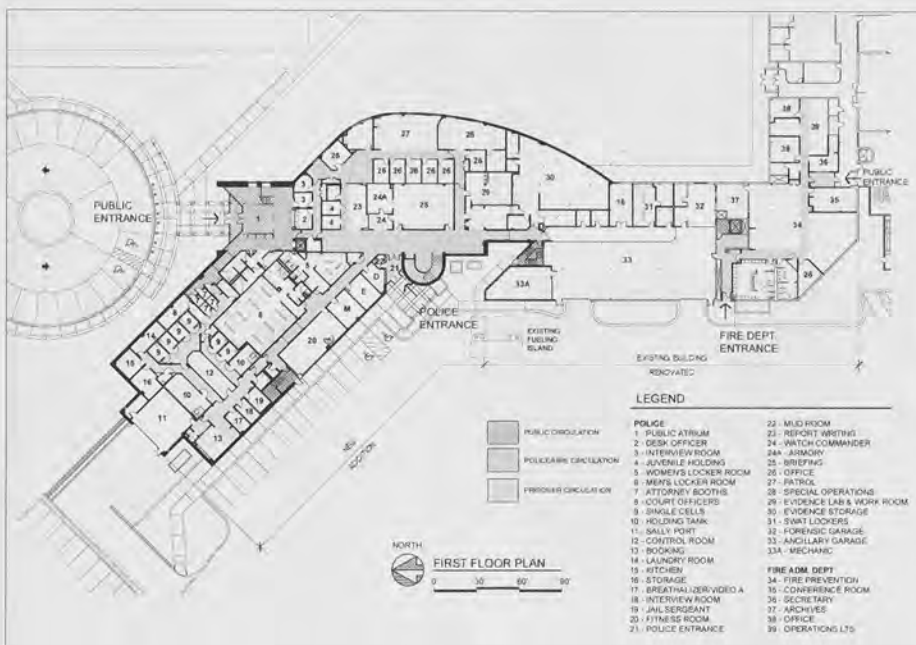
Beckett & Raeder Inc.
Ann Arbor, Michigan

General Contractor

J.M. Olson Corporation
St. Claire Shores, Michigan

Photographer

Michael Raffin, MIA Photography
Utica, Michigan



St. Charles Police and Municipal Court

St. Charles, Missouri

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Careful consideration had to be given to separating visitor and staff access, secure and nonsecure circulation, after-hours functions, and site navigation. The resulting design consists of two main levels, a partial basement, and a detached vehicle maintenance building. Exterior design of the facility was derived in unison with the interior organization, therefore maximizing spatial and three-dimensional

design opportunities. The approach taken was one that is reminiscent of the historic context within the community, but also introduced a progressive form and aesthetic to fit the suburban context. Interior spaces were given special attention to promote community warmth and welcoming. This was done through the use of volume, geometry, color, and texture, accented by natural lighting.





OWNER

St. Charles Police Department
St. Charles, Missouri

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement
Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

6.67 acres

Area of building

63,500 SF

Capacity

58,000 service population

Total cost of construction

\$11,200,000

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

Associate Architect

Kuhlmann Design Group
St. Louis

Structural Engineer

Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Kuhlmann Design Group
St. Louis

Security and Security Electronics

Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

General Contractor

Paric Corporation
O'Fallon, Missouri

Photographer

Debbie Franke Photography Inc.
St. Louis



Town of Davie Police/Fire/EMS Facility

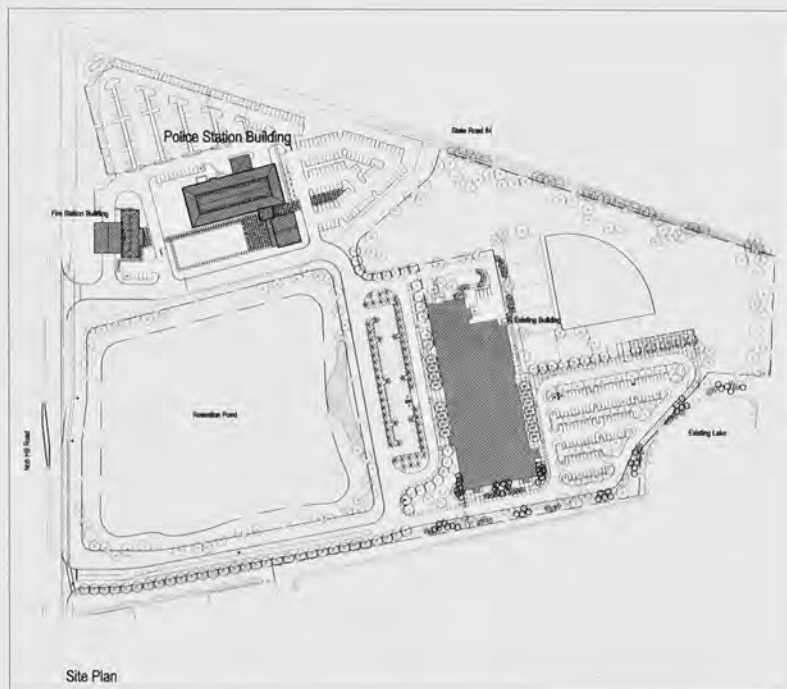
Davie, Florida

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The police, fire, and emergency medical service (EMS) facility was designed using a Mediterranean-style campus concept to create a two-building complex carefully sited around a scenic lake. A fire/EMS building anchors the western edge of the complex. The adjacent police facility includes a separate community/training room linked to the main building by a connecting multistory lobby. The community room includes a landscaped plaza overlooking the lake. The plaza is available for community events. The police facility

houses a communications and dispatch center, evidence and records storage, investigations department, forensics department, administrative support, staff fitness and locker rooms, and a booking and holding area. Two main lobbies are provided; one for the public and a second double-height lobby at the rear of the building for the staff. All major activities necessary for the road patrol and other officers are efficiently grouped around the staff lobby to foster interaction and communication between the staff.





OWNER

Town of Davie
Davie, Florida

DATA

Type of facility
Law enforcement

Type of construction
New

Site area
8 acres

Area of building
59,992 SF

Total cost of construction
\$8,153,804

Status of project
Completed 1998

CREDITS

Architect

Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida

General Contractor

James A. Cummings Inc.
Fort Lauderdale

Photographer

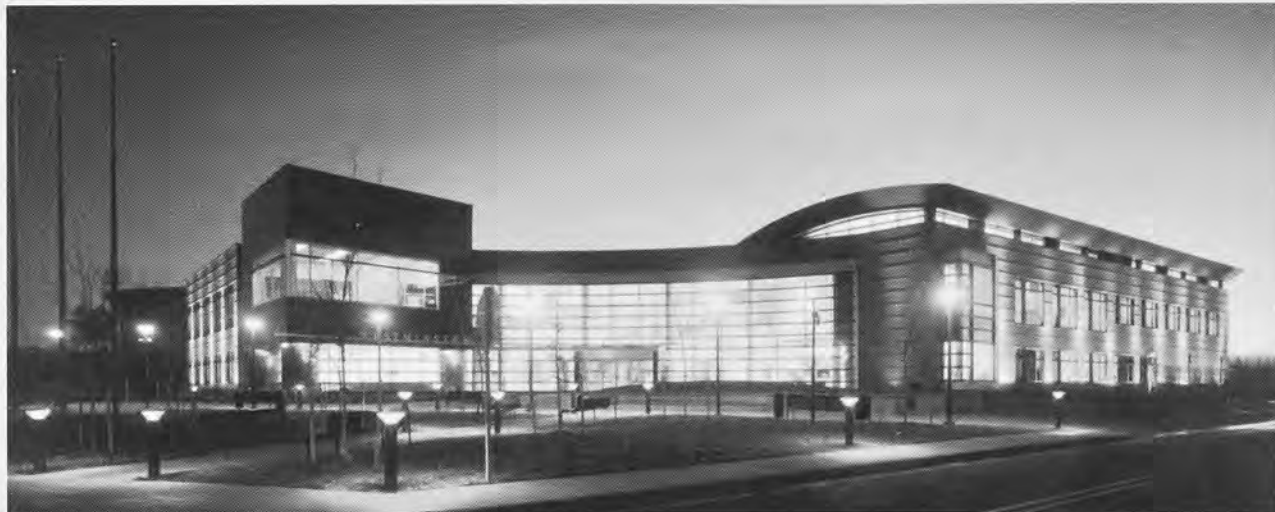
Efraim Oliver
Miami



First Floor Plan

Westminster Public Safety Center

Westminster, Colorado



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new Public Safety Center enhances the notion that municipal government, specifically law enforcement, is easily accessible and secure at all scales. It also conveys architectural lessons in the creation of a civic building. The 75,000-square-foot facility was designed to complement and extend the existing civic campus in this suburban community. The two-story building sits on a shallow hillside and has a civic entrance on the lower side. Secure functions located on the upper level are accessed from the opposite side. The civic entry to the building is through a glazed two-story lobby, with the chief's office overlooking the lobby. A newly created public courtyard ties the Public Safety Center to the existing City Hall. The interior of the building revolves around a central skylit atrium. The atrium, coined "patrol plaza," is a place of social and professional interaction for all staff. The atrium introduces natural lighting into nearly all areas of the building. The architecture seeks to provide a quiet, humane environment to an often stress-filled mission.





OWNER

City of Westminster
Westminster, Colorado

DATA

Type of facility

Combined police and fire administration facility

Type of construction

New

Site area

8 acres

Area of building

74,128 SF

Capacity

Not applicable

Total cost of construction

\$14 million

Status of project

Completed 2002

CREDITS

Architect

Humphries Poli Architects PC
Denver

Associate Architect

Roth + Sheppard Architects
Denver

Structural and Civil Engineers

Martin/Martin Inc.
Lakewood, Colorado

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

M-E Engineers Inc.
Wheat Ridge, Colorado

Landscape Architect

Kimley Horn & Associates
Denver

Security and Security Electronics

Jim Gray
Canon City, Colorado

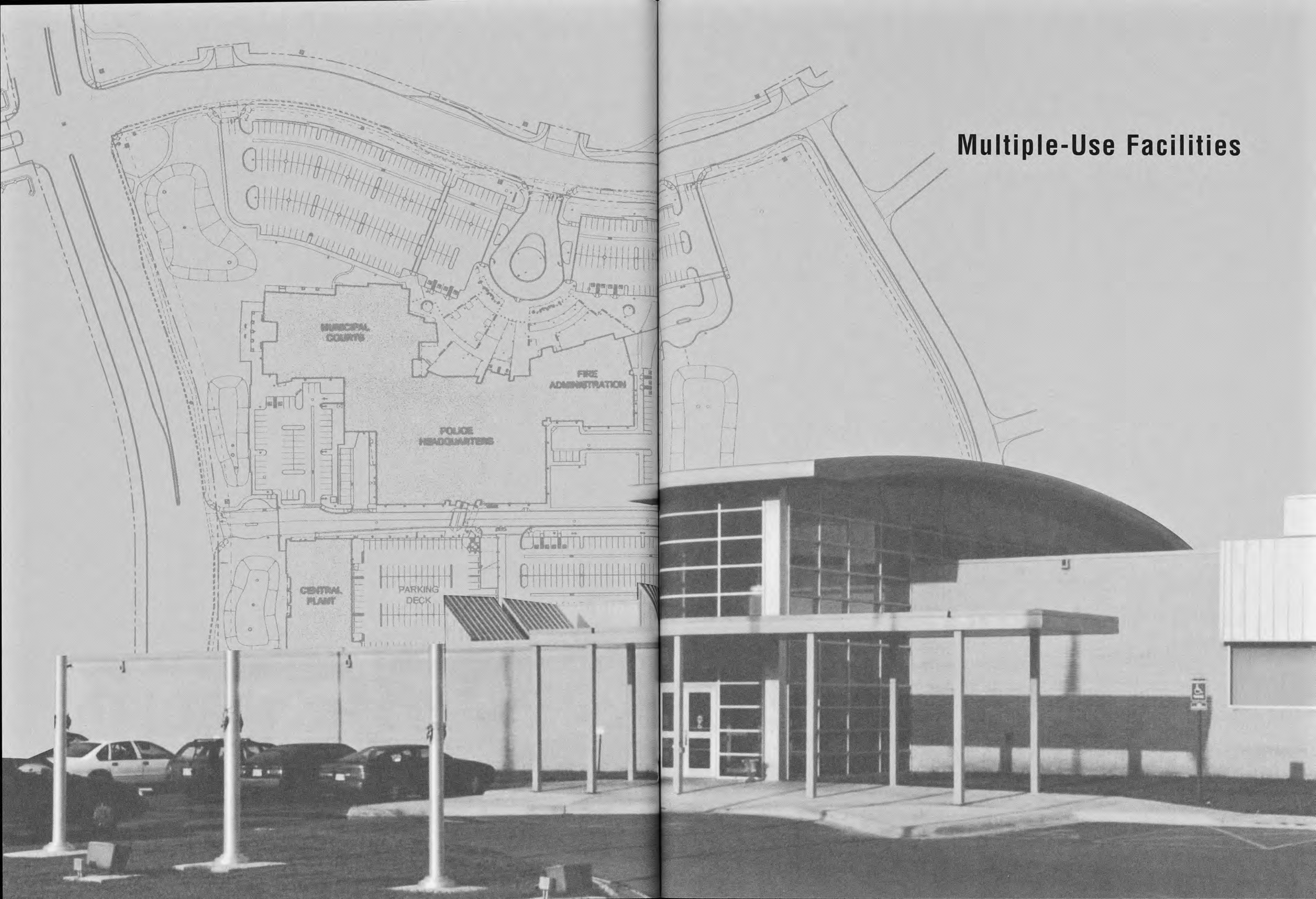
General Contractor

Saunders Construction
Englewood, Colorado

Photographer

LaCasse Photography
Denver

Multiple-Use Facilities



Department of Homeland Security District Office Chicago

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Our federal client is moving from a terribly inadequate space into a new, modern space that is being transformed within a historic 1911 building in Chicago's South Loop. The new facility will house the agency's immigration functions, including detention, removal, and investigations on the enforcement side, and adjudications, citizenship, and immigrant services on the citizenship side. The conversion includes renovation of a 10-story light court into

an enclosed atrium, a covered gathering area for immigrants arriving at the facility, a new façade, a new secure vehicle courtyard, a day detention facility, and a large ceremonial conference room designed for citizenship ceremonies. The building is also being designed with passive and active counterterrorism measures, including replacing the windows with blast-resistant frames and glazing.





OWNER

General Services Administration
Chicago

DATA

Type of facility

Multiple-use

Type of construction

Addition

Area of building

10,000 SF new
230,000 SF renovated

Capacity

300 staff
3,000 per day service population

Total cost of construction

\$56 million

Status of project

Under construction; estimated
completion date: January 2006

CREDITS

In Joint Venture

HDR Architecture Inc.
Chicago

with

Neumann Smith Associates
Southfield, Michigan

Syska Hennessy and Associates
Fairfax, Virginia

Structural Engineer

HDR Architecture Inc.
Alexandria, Virginia

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

HDR Architecture Inc.
Chicago

Security

HDR Architecture Inc.
Chicago

Security Electronics

HDR Security Operations
Orlando

General Contractor

Gilbane
Chicago

Gilbert Public Safety Building

Gilbert, Arizona

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The facility's design responds to the primary design issues of program, climate, and image (civic presence). The program combines dissimilar civic functions of law enforcement, fire protection, and courts. The design gives the impression of three separate buildings by establishing separate entrances and identities. The internal planning allows the three buildings to remain functionally autonomous and yet allows internal staff linkages where needed. Future expansion is planned to accommodate the pattern

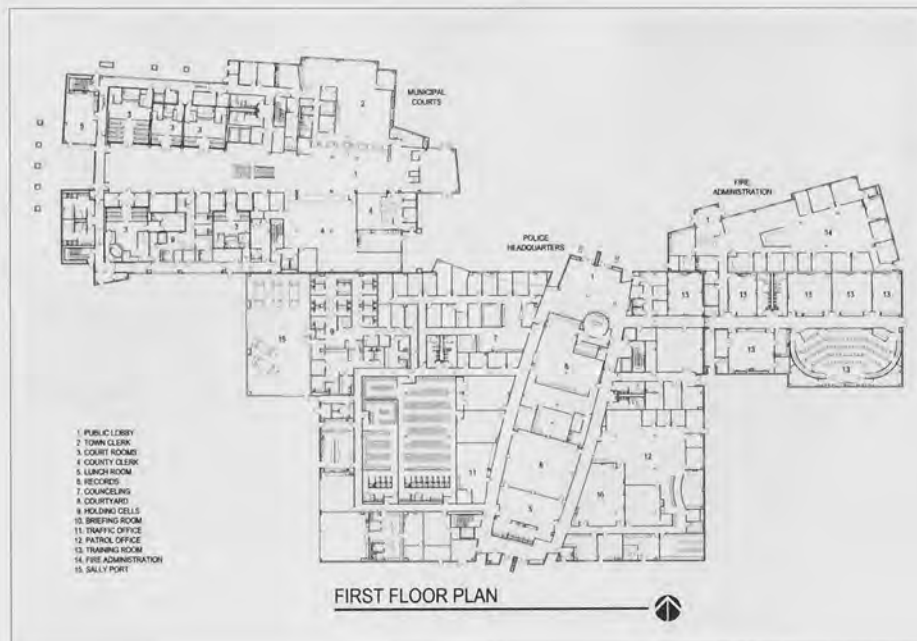
of continued rapid growth. The building's orientation is in response to the harsh climate, with principal public spaces facing north. This allows for increased glazing on the north side of the structure overlooking the public plaza. The east and west façades have minimal fenestration to minimize solar heat gain. Extensive use of masonry, broad sunshades, and simple fenestration patterns reinforce a statement of civic architecture that is grounded in the tradition of the Southwest.





OVERALL SITE PLAN

WTS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- 1. PUBLIC LIBRARY
- 2. TOWN CLERK
- 3. COURT ROOM
- 4. COUNTY CLERK
- 5. LUNCH ROOM
- 6. RECORDS
- 7. COUNSELING
- 8. HOLDING CELLS
- 9. BRIEFING ROOM
- 10. TRAFFIC OFFICE
- 11. PATROL OFFICE
- 12. TRAINING ROOM
- 13. FIRE ADMINISTRATION
- 14. SALLY PORT

OWNER

Town of Gilbert
Gilbert, Arizona

DATA

Type of facility

Multiple-use

Type of construction

New

Site area

25.39 acres

Area of building

194,344 SF

Capacity

19 cells (holding only)
9 courtrooms

Total cost of construction

\$31,285,477

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

HDA Architects LLC
Gilbert, Arizona

Architectural Consultants

Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

Structural Engineer

Paragon Structural Design Inc.
Phoenix

Mechanical Engineer

Bridgers & Paxton Consulting
Engineers
Phoenix

Electrical Engineer

Bridgers & Paxton Consulting
Engineers
Phoenix

Security

Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

Security Electronics

Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

General Contractor

D. L. Withers Construction Inc.
Phoenix

(continued on page 109)

Mecklenburg County Jail Central—Phase II

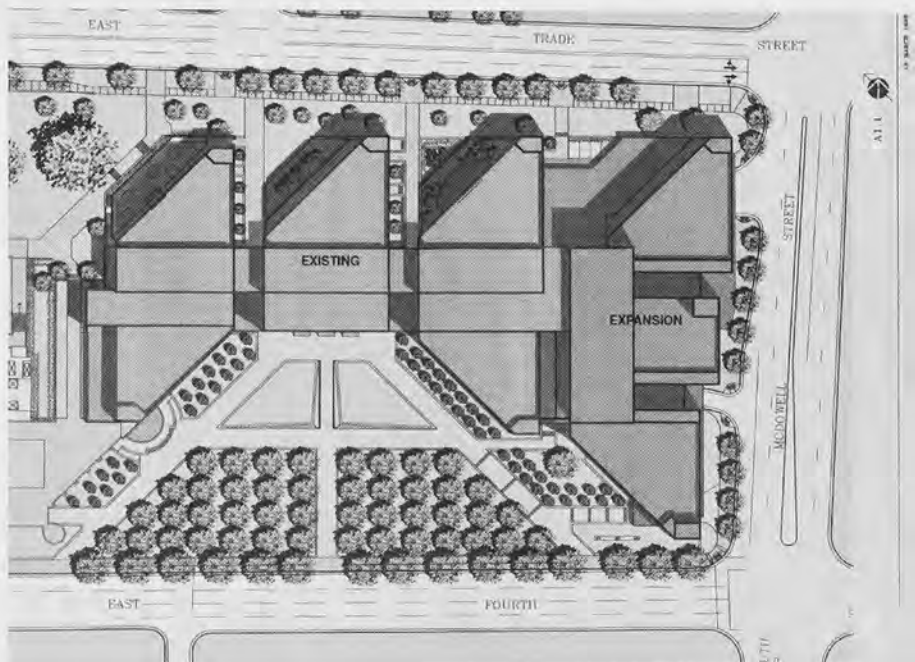
Charlotte, North Carolina

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new 900-bed expansion to the county's existing central jail completes the master plan for one of the nation's premier direct supervision, urban detention facilities. Of the 900 beds, 790 new beds are in single-bunked, wet, dry, and segregation pods. The mix of cell types gives staff flexibility to provide incentives for good behavior and limit privileges for uncooperative inmates. Multipurpose classrooms connected to the pods facilitate the sheriff's program to reduce recidivism. The remaining 110 beds are part of a three-dormitory "weekend unit," with its own street-level,

self-report, intake component. The building's distinctive architectural identity is enhanced by a further exploration of stepped triangular forms. The limestone-colored precast concrete façade derives from the existing jail and, in turn, relates to the adjacent historic courthouse. Upper-level cell windows are connected by spandrel glass that forms ribbons of glazing reminiscent of contemporary modern office buildings nearby. Expanded administrative offices and the new sheriff's conference center are placed at-grade where large areas of glass are featured.





OWNER

Mecklenburg County
Charlotte, North Carolina

DATA

Type of facility

Multiple-use detention center

Type of construction

Addition and renovation

Area of building

285,245 GSF

Capacity

900 beds

Total cost of construction

\$53,750,000

Status of project

Completed 2002

CREDITS

In Joint Venture

Little Diversified Architectural
Consulting
Charlotte, North Carolina
with
Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum PC
Washington, D.C.

Structural Engineer

Little Diversified Architectural
Consulting
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

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

Security

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

Security Electronics

Latta Technical Services Inc.
Richardson, Texas

General Contractor

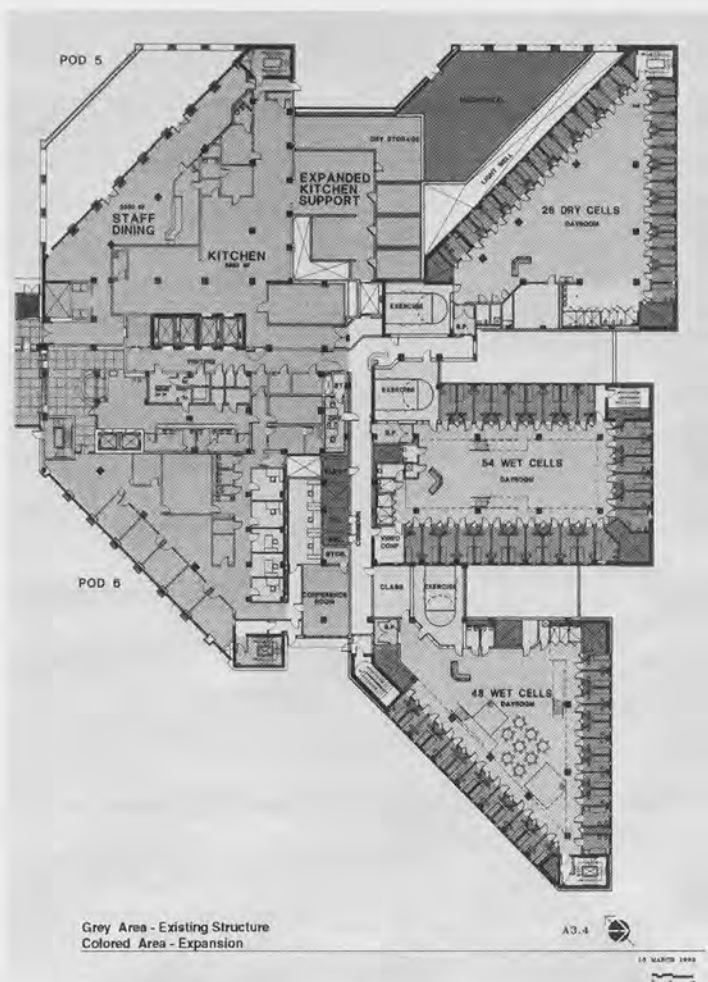
F. N. Thompson-Turner
Charlotte, North Carolina

Photographers

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

TBF Company

Charlotte, North Carolina



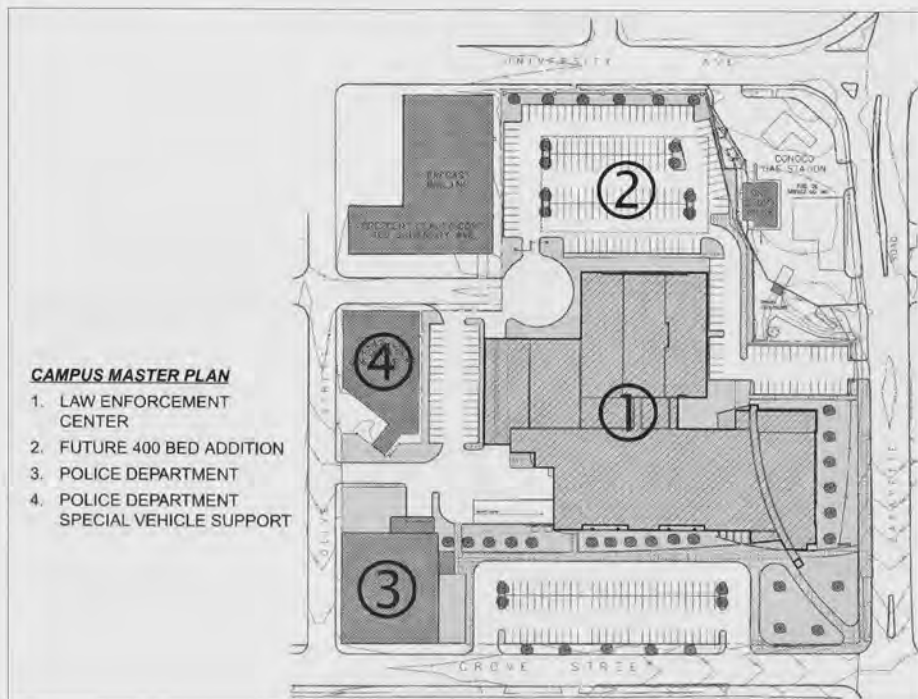
Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center

St. Paul, Minnesota

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The criminal justice campus organizes public functions toward a public parking plaza and includes a new comprehensive 414-bed detention facility, training facility, and a renovated industrial building for the city police. The campus master plan features the sheriff's administration office and enclosed parking, an arraignment courts complex, a vehicle sally port, direct and indirect supervision housing for 414 inmates, a training center and firearms range, city police headquarters (with a skyway connection), and controlled secure parking. Architectural forms articulate three distinct components: sheriff's administration, whose curve echoes the local street pattern and identifies the public entry; a six-story housing tower, which is set back from public functions; and a low colonnade and unique brick patterns, which articulate the courts' separate function.





OWNER

Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center
St. Paul

DATA

Type of facility

Multiple-use

Type of construction

New

Site area

6.9795 acres

Area of building

304,025 SF

Capacity

414 beds

Total cost of construction

\$47,600,000

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

WOLD Architects & Engineers
St. Paul

Structural Engineer

Bakke Kopp Ballou & McFarlin
Engineers Inc.
Minneapolis

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

WOLD Architects & Engineers
St. Paul

Civil Engineer

Short Elliot Hendrickson
Minneapolis

Food Service

Robert Rippe & Associates
Minneapolis

Criminal Justice Consultant

Carter Goble Lee
Columbia, South Carolina

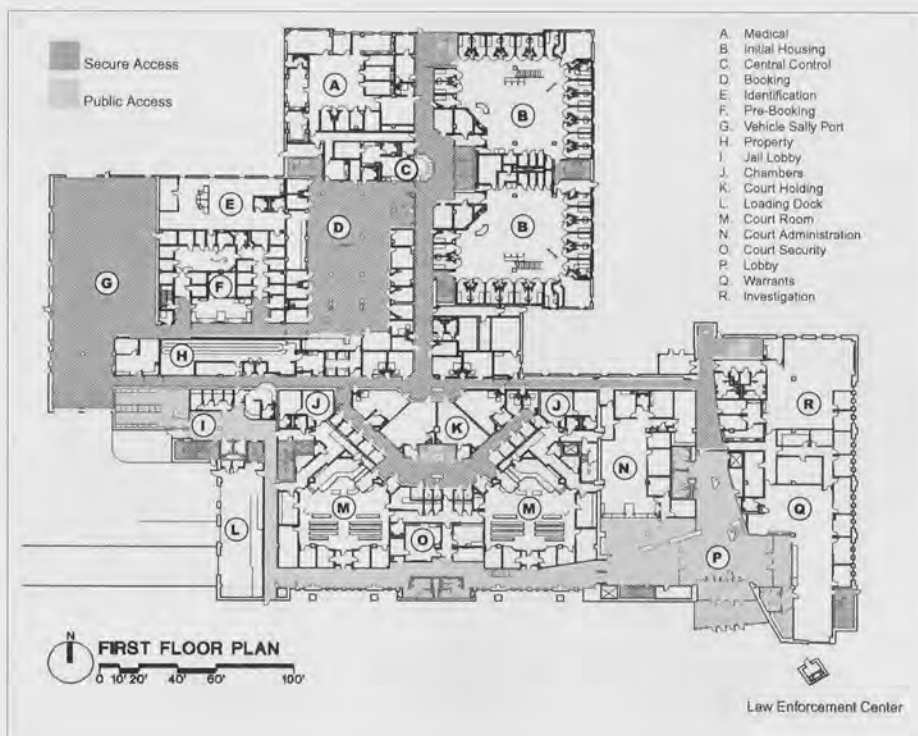
Cost Management

Constructive Ideas
St. Paul

Security Systems

Latta Technical Services
Indianapolis, Minnesota

(continued on page 109)



Riley County Law Enforcement Center

Manhattan, Kansas

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Law Enforcement Center combines police and detention functions. Its compact, two-story form takes advantage of the level change created from removing waste material from the site. This maximizes building efficiency, reduces site coverage, preserves native vegetation for buffer zones, provides future expansion area, and facilitates separate access points for the public, police, service, and prisoner drop-off. The glazed lobby with its soaring metal roof is a beacon to the public, identifying the building while

providing one location for all public functions. Police functions are on one side of the lobby, including administrative and investigative offices and a communications center. This side of the building is clad in brick, glass, and metal. Detention housing is on the opposite side, with a visitation area directly off the lobby. The housing is clad in concrete masonry similar in color to the brick. Natural light is introduced into the housing areas through a combination of light monitors and security windows.





OWNER

Riley County Board
of Commissioners
Manhattan, Kansas

DATA

Type of facility

Multiple-use

Type of construction

Steel frame

Site area

4.62 acres

Area of building

66,321 SF

Capacity

127 beds

Total cost of construction

\$7,408,565

Status of project

Completed 2000

CREDITS

Design Architect

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum PC
St. Louis

Architect-of-Record, Structural and Civil Engineers

BG Consultants Inc.
Manhattan, Kansas

Associate Architect

Treanor Architects PA
Topeka, Kansas

Program Manager

Voorhis/Robertson Justice
Services Inc.
Boulder, Colorado

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Orazen & Scalora Engineering PA
Manhattan, Kansas

Security Electronics

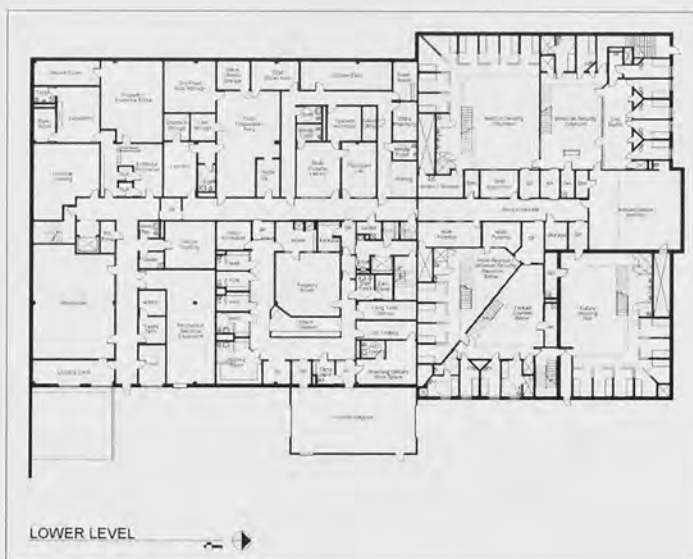
Latta Technical Services
Independence, Missouri

General Contractor

Cheney Construction Inc.
Manhattan, Kansas

Photographer

Architectural Foto Graphics
Kansas City, Missouri



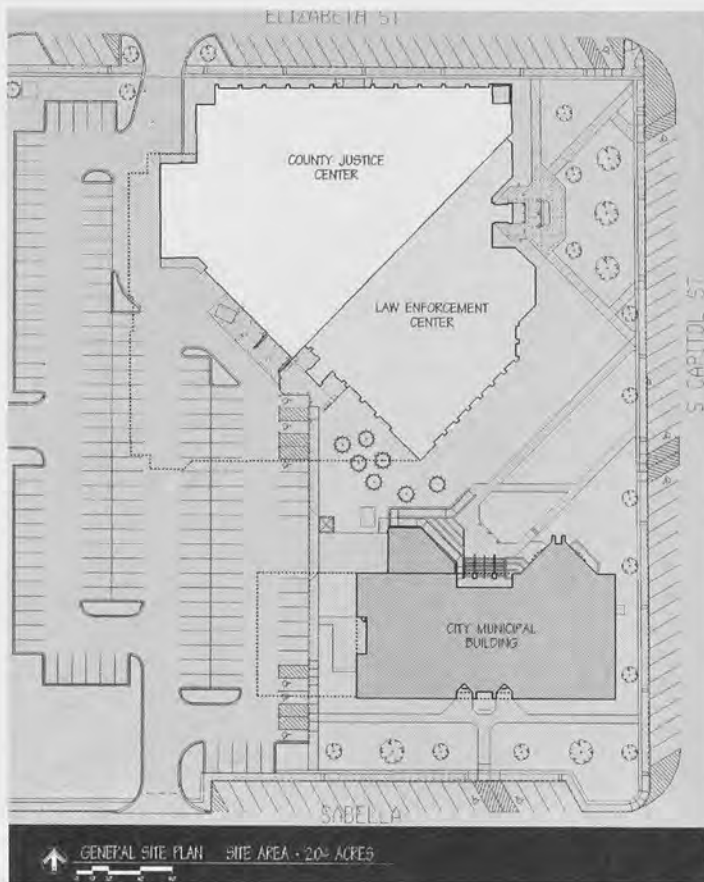
Tazewell County Public Safety Complex

Pekin, Illinois

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The joint city/county public safety complex was originally envisioned as one project. After a failed referendum attempt, the city decided to proceed with a new municipal/police facility on one-half of the original site. In 2000, the county passed its referendum to design and build the justice center project on the adjacent half of the site with the same architect. The architect created a public green, with the city and county buildings used to define the civic center complex. Each building was delivered with a separate budget, schedule, and delivery method. The buildings' colors, materials, and elements reinforce and complement the vision of providing the public with strong, welcoming, yet functional, cost-effective government buildings. In addition to the public entrances, each facility's major meeting room, which is equipped with state-of-the-art audiovisual and communications equipment, overlooks the public green. Both buildings are planned for future growth.





OWNERS

City of Pekin and Tazewell County
Pekin, Illinois

DATA

Type of facility

Multiple-use

Type of construction

New

Site area

2 acres

Area of building

124,705 GSF

Capacity

216 inmates (justice center)

Total cost of construction

\$19,395,607

Status of project

Completed 2003

CREDITS

Architect

Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

Demographics Analysis/Needs Assessment

Carter Goble Associates
Columbia, South Carolina

Structural Engineer

Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Clark Engineers
Peoria, Illinois

Civil Engineer

Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

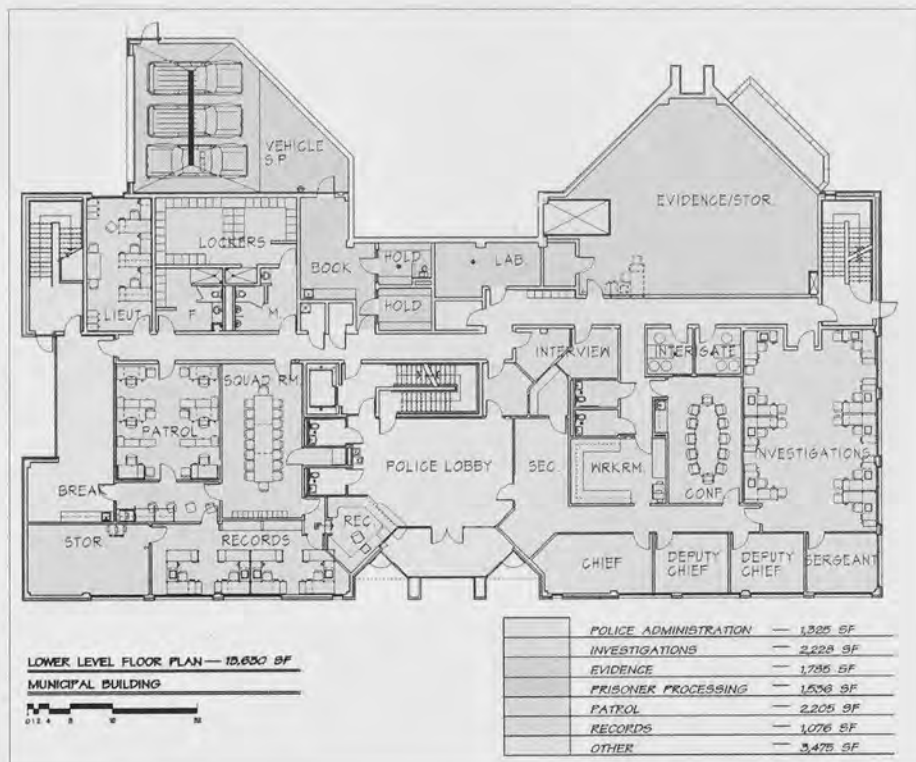
Food Service Consultant

Vorndran & Associates
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Security and Security Electronics

Phillips Swager Associates
Peoria, Illinois

(continued on page 109)



Credits

(Continued)

U.S. Penitentiary, Big Sandy

Inez, Kentucky

(continued from page 7)

Fire Protection and Life Safety

FP&C Consultants

Indianapolis

Medical Equipment

Barbara Nadel

Forest Hills, New York

General Contractor

P. J. Dick Inc.

West Mifflin, Pennsylvania

Photographer

Darrin Hunter, KZF Design

Cincinnati

Queens Family Court and City Agency Facility

Jamaica, New York

(continued from page 41)

Geotechnical and Foundations

Mueser Rutledge Consulting

Engineers

New York City

Environmental Engineers

Edwards & Kelcey Engineers Inc.

New York City

Acoustics and Audiovisual

Cerami Associates Inc.

New York City

Security

Gage-Babcock Associates

Chantilly, Virginia

Landscape Design

Mathews Nielsen PC

New York City

Vertical Transportation

John A. Van Deusen Associates

Livingston, New Jersey

Life Safety and Codes

Rolf Jensen & Associates Inc.

New York City

Expeditor

Berzak-Schoen Consultants Ltd.

New York City

Hardware

Glezen Associates

Elmsford, New York

Cost Control

Amis Inc.

New York City

Signage

The Williams Group Inc.

New York City

Artist

Ursula Von Rydingsvard

New York City

Photographers

Jeff Goldberg, Esto Photographics Inc.

Mamaroneck, New York

James Balga, Pei Cobb Freed &

Partners Architects LLP

New York City

Thomas Czarnowski, Gruzen

Samton LLP

New York City

Chula Vista Police Department Headquarters

Chula Vista, California

(continued from page 73)

General Contractor/Design Builder

Highland Partnership Inc.

Chula Vista, California

Photographer

Carrier Johnson

San Diego

Gilbert Public Safety Building

Gilbert, Arizona

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Photographer

Richard Abrams Photographer

Scottsdale, Arizona

Ramsey County Law Enforcement Center

St. Paul, Minnesota

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Builder

McGough Construction Company

St. Paul

Photographers

Gallop Studio

Minneapolis

WOLD Architects & Engineers

St. Paul

Tazewell County Public Safety Complex

Pekin, Illinois

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Construction Manager (Pekin Municipal Building)

CPMI

Peoria, Illinois

General Contractor (Tazewell County Justice Center)

River City Construction

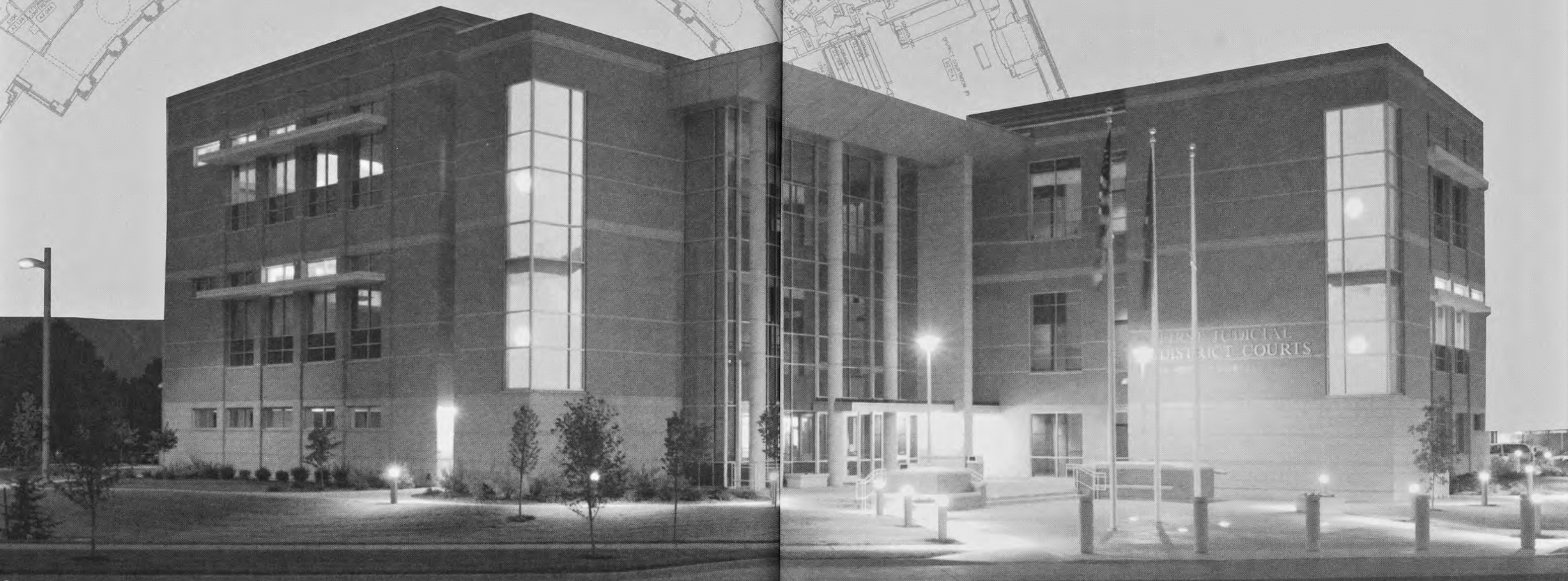
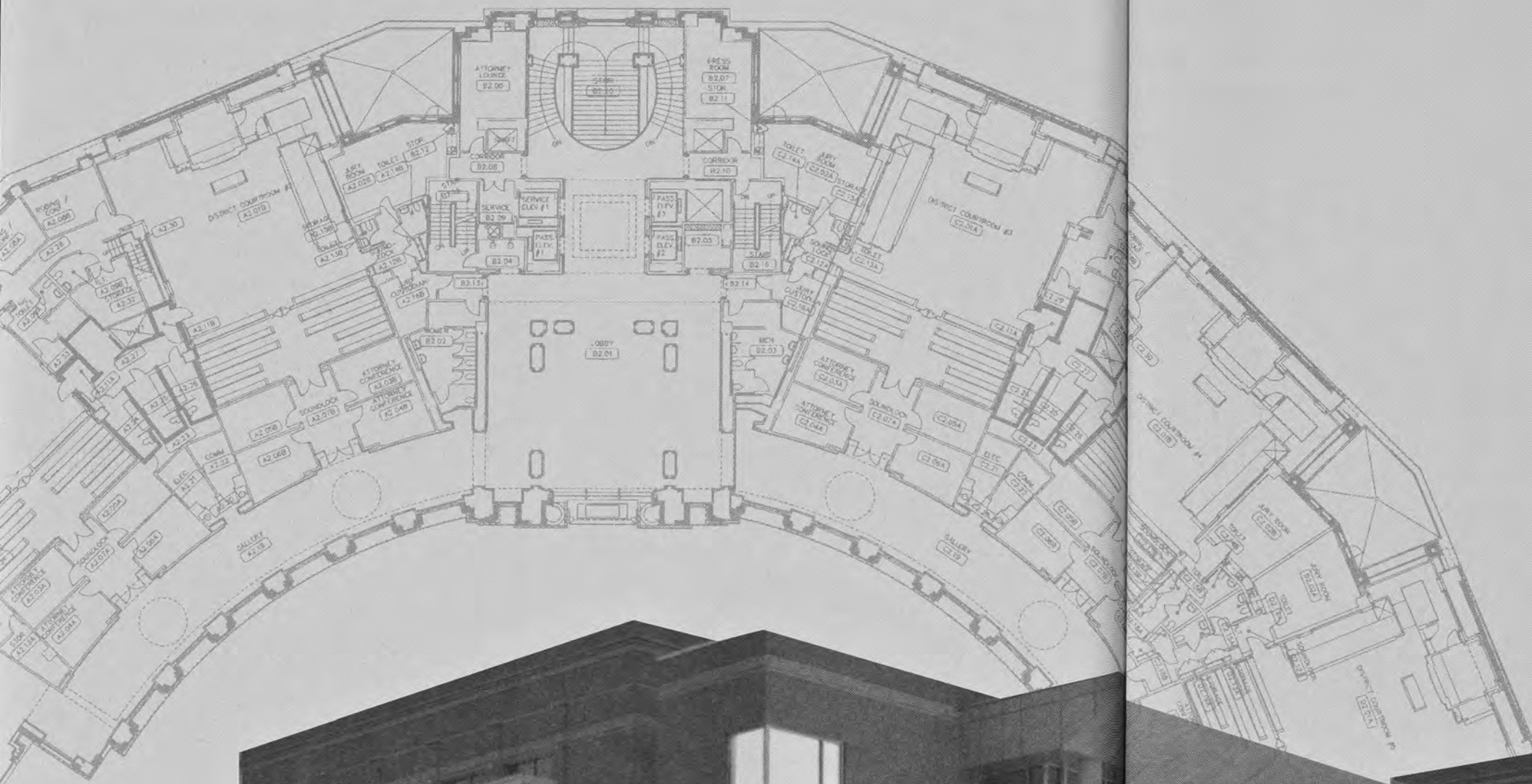
East Peoria, Illinois

Photographer

Paul Kluber @ Chroma Studio

Peoria Heights, Illinois

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