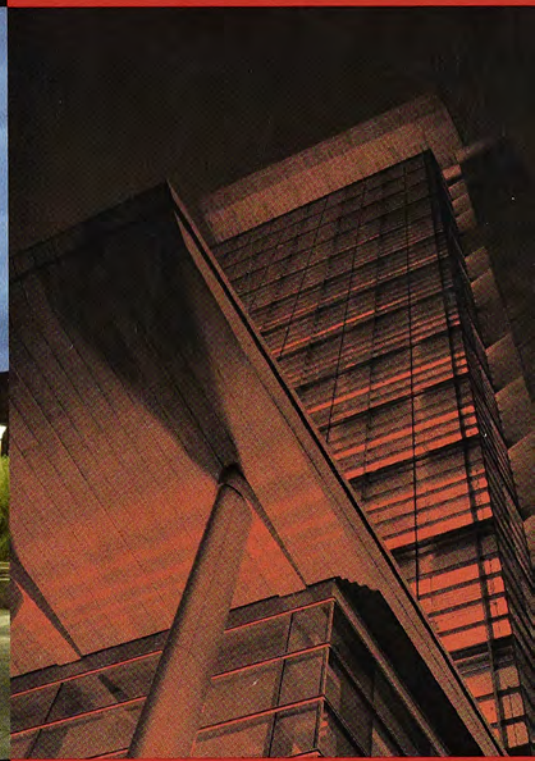


Justice Facilities Review

2005–2006



Justice Facilities Review

2005–2006



Academy of 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, DC 20006

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Sybil Walker Barnes, Editor

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JURY MEMBERS

Charles R. Drulis, AIA (Chair)

RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture Inc.
Sonoma, California

Charles R. Drulis, AIA, has more than 25 years experience in programming, design, and project management. He is involved in all aspects of RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture Inc., and has served as project director for more than three million square feet of judicial and public-sector projects over the past 10 years. Mr. Drulis has worked with federal, state, municipal, and county court districts throughout the United States. His experience includes the planning, programming, and design of small, medium, and large court facilities, family law centers, juvenile corrections facilities, flexible modular courtrooms, mega-courtrooms, security studies, ADA accessibility studies, and integration of automation and security systems in courthouses. Among his most recent projects are the San Francisco Civic Center Courthouse, which includes a 33,000-square-foot family law component, the Napa County Criminal Courthouse, the Contra Costa County Family Law Center, and the Mendocino County Criminal Justice Facility Master Plan.

James W. Billings Jr.

Pueblo Police Department
Pueblo, Colorado

Chief James W. Billings Jr. has been a Pueblo police officer for 30 years. He began his career in policing with the Pueblo Police Department and rose through the ranks to become chief of police in 1998. He has been a patrol commander, training academy director, communications supervisor, and internal affairs investigator during his time with the department. Chief Billings is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and is active in the Rocky Mountain Chapter of the FBI-NA Associates. He has two masters degrees, one in Public Administration and one in Criminal Justice. He currently serves on two committees for the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Committee. He is active in many civic associations and organizations and has served as president and assistant governor of Pueblo Rotary Club #43. He is currently a board member for the YMCA.

G. Kevin Carruth

California Youth and Adult Correctional Agency
Sacramento

G. Kevin Carruth has nearly 35 years of public-sector experience, 28 of which have been in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. Prior to his appointment by Governor Schwarzenegger in December 2003, he served in Santa Clara County, most recently as director of its General Services Agency. There, he was responsible for the design and construction of all new county facilities, including the 300+ bed replacement for Juvenile Hall. From 1987 to 1996, he was deputy director in charge for the California Department of Corrections, Planning, and Construction Division, responsible for the \$4.5-billion New Prison Construction Program. Prior to that, he held positions as deputy director for the Office of Criminal Justice Planning and consultant for the Board of Corrections. Mr. Carruth began his career with San Diego County as a correctional officer, working his way up the probation department ranks to assistant superintendent in the 1970s.

Gene Kinoshita, OAA, FRAIC, RCA

Moffat Kinoshita Architects Inc.
Toronto, Ontario

In 1960, Gene Kinoshita, OAA, FRAIC, RCA, won the coveted Pilkington Traveling Scholarship, which allowed him to travel and research for a year in Europe and the Middle East. After four years as a senior designer with a large architecture firm in Toronto, he founded his practice with Don Moffat. Mr. Kinoshita's work has received more than 55 international, national, and regional design awards, including Fenbrook Medium Security (federal) Institution in Gravenhurst, Ontario; Metro Toronto West Detention Centre; Provincial Courthouse in Toronto; and Whitby Mental Health Centre in Whitby, Ontario. The firm's work is concentrated not only in governmental projects but also in postsecondary education, health care, museums, libraries, recreation, and community projects. He has served on several design awards juries in the United States and Canada. He is a fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, past president of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, past president of the Greater Toronto Arts Foundation, and a 2004 recipient of the da Vinci Medal for lifetime contribution and achievement in architecture.

Todd S. Phillips, PhD, AIA

Todd S. Phillips + Associates
Middleburg, Virginia

Todd S. Phillips, PhD, AIA, is a courts planning, design, and research consultant whose work focuses on state, county, and federal Design Excellence facilities nationally. His publications include co-authorship of *Justice Facilities*, which features a discussion of all major facility types and their engineered systems, specialty systems, and security, and "Courthouse Design at a Crossroads," in *Celebrating the Courthouse*. From 1992 to 2000, he provided staff guidance to the AIA's courthouse design program and served as director of its Center for Advanced Technology Facilities Design. Prior to that, he practiced architecture in Washington, D.C.

Herbert B. Roth, AIA

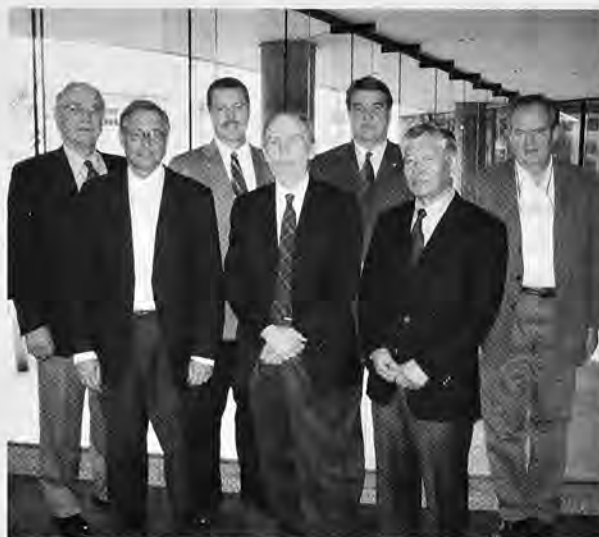
Roth and Sheppard Architects
Denver

With more than 30 years of experience and practice, Herbert Roth, AIA, has become one of the leading architects in master planning, programming, and design of law enforcement facilities. His work on these projects has gained national recognition and has resulted in projects throughout the United States. His experience and expertise have allowed him to lecture for the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) on planning and design of police facilities and to serve on an advisory board for the IACP's Police Facility Planning Guidelines. In October 2004, Mr. Roth chaired the Leading-Edge Trends and Issues in the Design of "Next Generation" Public Safety Facilities at the AIA's fifth International Conference on Justice Design. His approach to planning and design is to understand and document current and future operational philosophies specific to each agency's needs. The collaborative process stimulates exploration of the known and unknown to uncover opportunities. Through rigorous analysis, these opportunities provide the framework for transforming conventional problems into inventive solutions.

Markus B. Zimmer

U.S. District Court for the District of Utah
Salt Lake City

Markus B. Zimmer has been clerk of court of the U.S. District Court for the District of Utah since 1987. From 1978–1987, he served in senior-level positions at the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, D.C. Over the past 13 years, Mr. Zimmer has worked as an advisor to court systems and judiciaries in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Bahrain, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Jordan, Iraq, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Rwanda, and Slovakia. Mr. Zimmer has served on numerous national advisory and other committees for the judicial branch. He is a past member of the executive board of the Federal Court Clerks Association. In 1994, he received the Director's Award for Outstanding Leadership from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.



Left to right, front row: Herbert B. Roth, AIA; Todd S. Phillips, PhD, AIA; Gene Kinoshita, OAA, FRAIC, RCA; back row: Charles R. Drulis, AIA; James W. Billings Jr.; G. Kevin Carruth; Markus B. Zimmer

JURY COMMENTS

The 2005–2006 jury was composed of architects and practitioners with expertise in the design and operations of law enforcement, public safety, court, detention, correctional, and juvenile facilities. This year, 90 projects were submitted, 47 projects were selected for publication. The submissions included 25 court, 23 law enforcement and public safety, 15 juvenile, 11 multiple-use, 8 detention, and 7 correctional projects.

Given the high volume of submittals, the detailed review process was a challenge that was met by the jury. Each juror reviewed the projects individually and scored them numerically. At the end of the review session, projects whose scores were on the margin for publication were projected on a screen for group discussions. This was made possible for the first time by the required addition of electronic submittals.

The 2005–2006 jury opened with a discussion of the role of the Justice Facilities Review (JFR). Given the composition of the jury, part of the discussion focused on the unique perspectives of the design professionals and practitioners during the evaluation process. With a responsibility to select the best examples of current work, the jury was asked whether a “fatal flaw” in either design or operations could exclude an otherwise “good” project from publication. This issue was a point of discussion throughout the process. The jury’s final decisions took into consideration the complexity of public-sector justice projects and the identifiable “trade-offs” necessary for site, programmatic, budgetary, or other reasons.

The jury was impressed with the overall quality of the projects submitted. Five citations were awarded to projects that achieved the highest level of success. For the first time, these projects are published in color in the *Justice Facilities Review*. The first U.S. courthouse with universally sized district and magistrate courtrooms is among the citation award winners.

The jury emphasized the importance of a clear and understandable presentation. In general, the design quality of the projects was quite high, however, the quality of the submissions varied greatly. Jurors had to spend additional time attempting to understand projects that had key components missing. For example, missing floor plans, poor graphics, and submissions that relied primarily on photographs to represent the project raised many questions among the group. Others had good graphics but were missing key descriptive text. These projects were reviewed but were generally downgraded in the final scoring.

Site and building security and technology, important components in justice facilities, were skillfully incorporated into the architecture in many of the projects reviewed. The number of LEED-certified projects increased significantly this year, continuing a positive trend in the profession. The projection of an appropriate civic image was an important element in many of the public safety and court facility projects.

Current trends in law enforcement facility design continue to address the notion that police and sheriff facilities are becoming more interactive within their communities. The contradiction that these facilities continue to require security and secure and separate circulation patterns, while presenting an open, proactive “partnership” with their communities, offers challenging opportunities to law enforcement facility designers.

The projects submitted allowed for a creative interchange among the jurors on how well they responded to these current trends as well as to their context and the more traditional architectural criteria of form and function. Law enforcement projects selected for inclusion in the Review and for citations exhibited clear and efficient circulation patterns, community use functions, and a welcoming “transparency” of both the facility design and the services provided to the public.

In correctional, detention, and juvenile facilities, natural light continues to be incorporated as an important environmental factor. Juvenile facilities used natural light and a variety of colors to soften and normalize the environment. Many large-scale correctional facilities continue to use familiar “templates” for their site and floor plans.

In the courthouses, the challenge of providing separate public, restricted, and secure circulation and entry screening stations was resolved with varying degrees of success. Some projects had courtrooms with natural light, but they were the exception. While acknowledging that budgetary considerations, site availability, staffing efficiencies, or other operational considerations contribute to the co-location of courthouses with either police or detention facilities, the jury stated it is important that the courts maintain an identity as a separate branch of the justice system. This goal was not achieved in co-located facilities. Jurors also noted that court projects with literal historic architectural references were less successful than those with contemporary architectural expression.

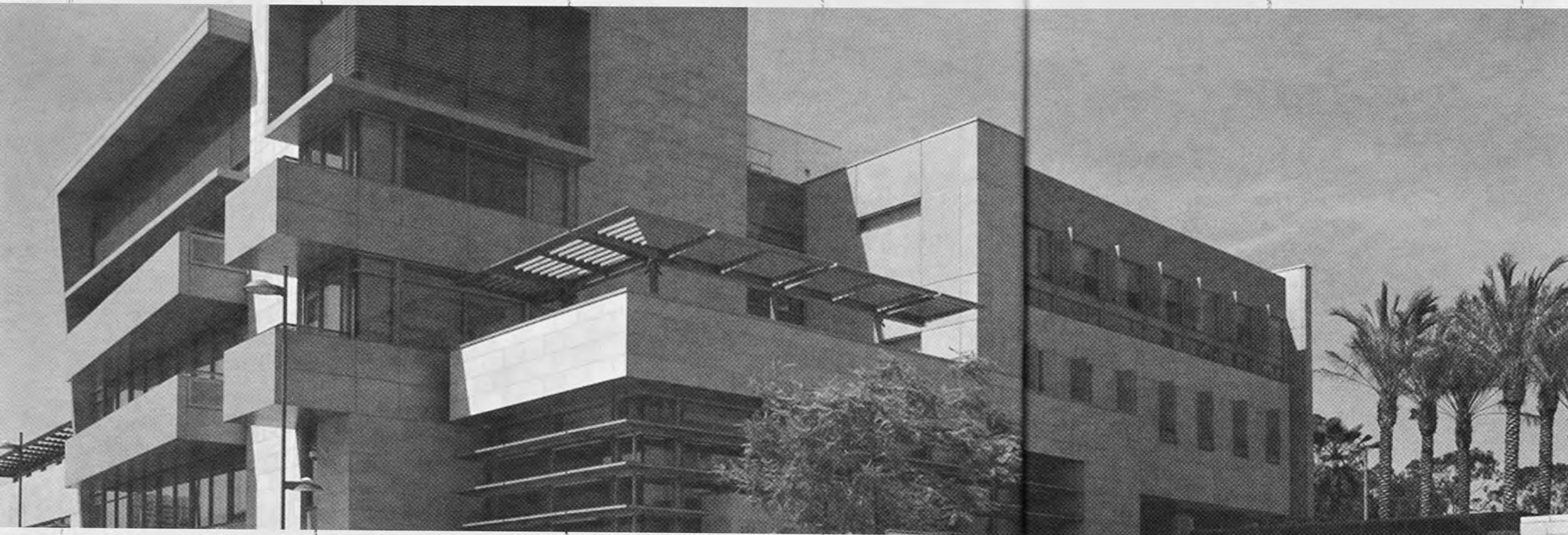
Regarding courthouse design, juror Markus Zimmer noted, “Court systems on the state and federal levels throughout the United States are in the midst of a fundamental transition in how they conduct their business—from paper-based to electronic case files. This transition has important implications for how administrative space is allocated and designed. As clients shift from delivering filings in person to transmitting them electronically from their offices, non-staff courthouse traffic levels are diminishing, frequently dramatically. As clients shift from physically reviewing paper files in public courthouse review areas to scrolling through electronic case files on their computer screens at home or work, those traffic levels are diminishing even more. This transition has major implications for the design and allocation of courthouse space. It also has staffing implications, both at entry points where court security officers screen the public and in clerks’ offices where staff provide services.

“More significantly, it has implications for the external design of courthouses. As familiarity with the interior of courthouses drops because significantly fewer people are entering the courthouses, their public function begins to shift from the inside to the outside. The old notion of presenting a user-friendly and justice-related impression as one enters the courthouse via spacious atria will diminish, and architects will have to wrestle with the more difficult task of presenting an outside image or illusion of justice for the majority whose exposure and concept will comprise a succession of images from driving or strolling past the building. Although institutional justice is a fundamental social, political, and anthropological value, the illusion of justice is equally, if not more, significant. To achieve and maintain a positive illusion of justice, we will have to rely more on the artistry, the imagination, and the technical expertise of the architecture profession.”

The two-day session was an enjoyable and productive experience for both the architects and practitioners on the jury. The jurors were enthusiastic about the opportunity to review in detail the latest facilities being designed and built in the justice sector and this was reflected in the spirited discussions. Even though the sessions started earlier and ended later than scheduled, several jurors remarked they would have welcomed additional time to discuss select projects in greater detail. This was indicative of the dedication of the group. Thank you very much to the jurors, to the firms that submitted projects, to AIA AAJ Project Manager Douglas Paul for his organizational skills and attention to detail, and to Randy Dhar, FRAIC, AAJ Advisory Group liaison, for his support and suggestions.

Charles R. Drulis, AIA
Justice Facilities Review Chair
April 2005

Citations

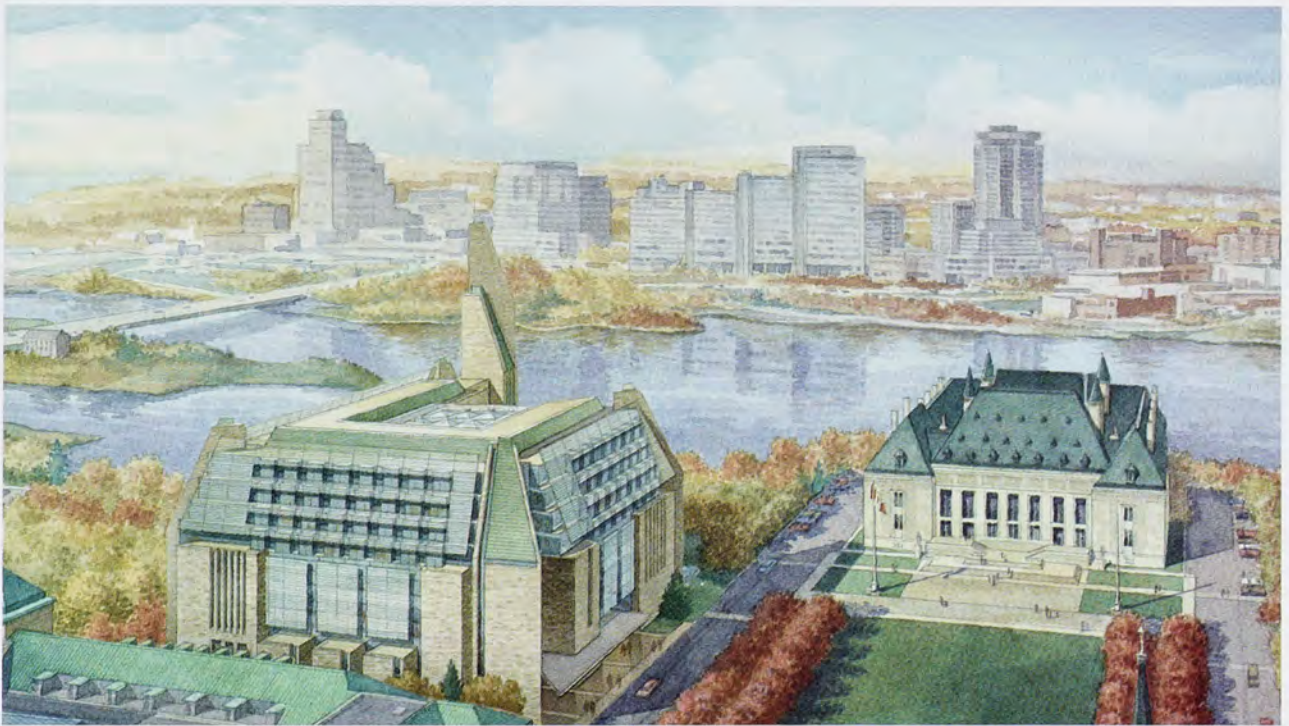


Pierre Elliott Trudeau Judicial Building

Ottawa, Ontario

JURY STATEMENT

This beautifully presented project is in a formal ensemble of large, vintage, civic buildings in historic St. Laurent Square. The new facility respects the scale, massing, materials, and degree of detail articulation exhibited by the older buildings nearby, while simultaneously expressing a modern look and feel. Rather than attempt to replicate the details of the older buildings, the project distinguishes between the old and the new while preserving contextual compatibility. In addition to its success as a well-conceived addition to an ensemble of buildings, the interior layout appears to be straightforward and to include the noteworthy feature of stacked atrium spaces for use by both the public and the judges. The building has a LEED silver rating goal.



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This administrative headquarters for the Federal Court, the Tax Court of Canada, the Federal Court of Appeal, and the Court Martial Appeal Court contains 10 courtrooms, the national registry, courts administration, library, 87 judges' chambers, and below-grade parking. The building completes St. Laurent Square as the final missing component of the judicial triad of buildings. It acknowledges the primacy of the Supreme Court of Canada through balance in height and massing with the Justice Building across the square. Major stone walls, copper roof, and tower elements

are composed in similar position, height, and scale but rendered in a contemporary manner. Internally the building is organized around two stacked atriums. The precise geometrically ordered cube of the public atrium speaks of a concept of justice that is abstract, pure, equal, and fair. The judges' atrium, on the other hand, is less formal, more of a communal space where they can consult with their peers. Both spaces open to the unique Canadian landscape of the Ottawa River.



OWNER

Public Works and Government
Services Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

DATA**Type of facility**

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

1.95 acres

Area of building

516,965 SF

Capacity

10 courts

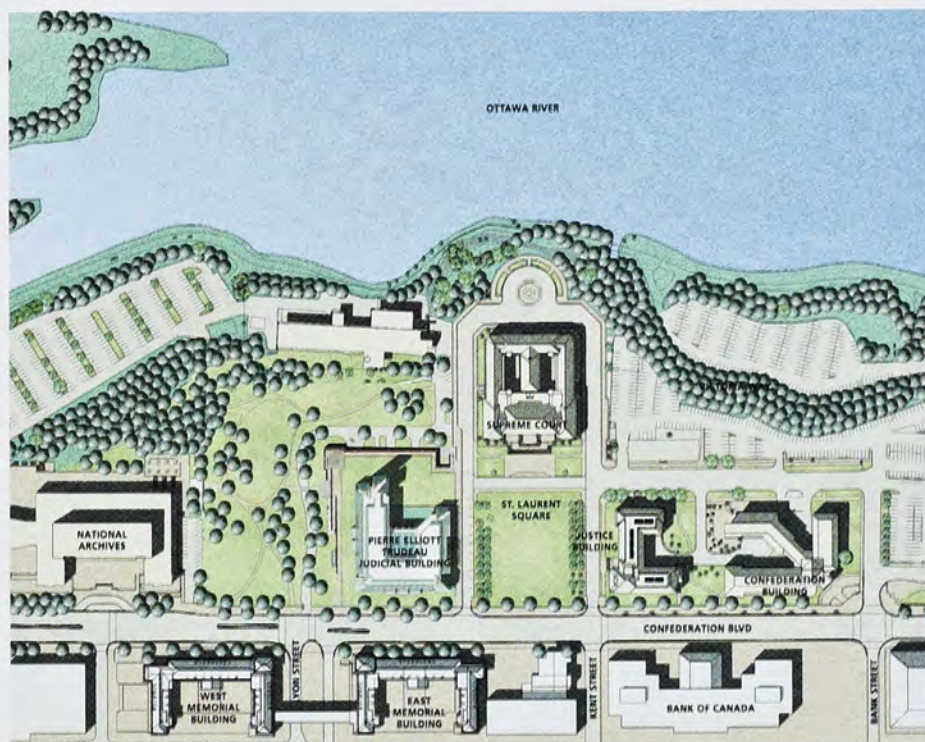
Total cost of construction

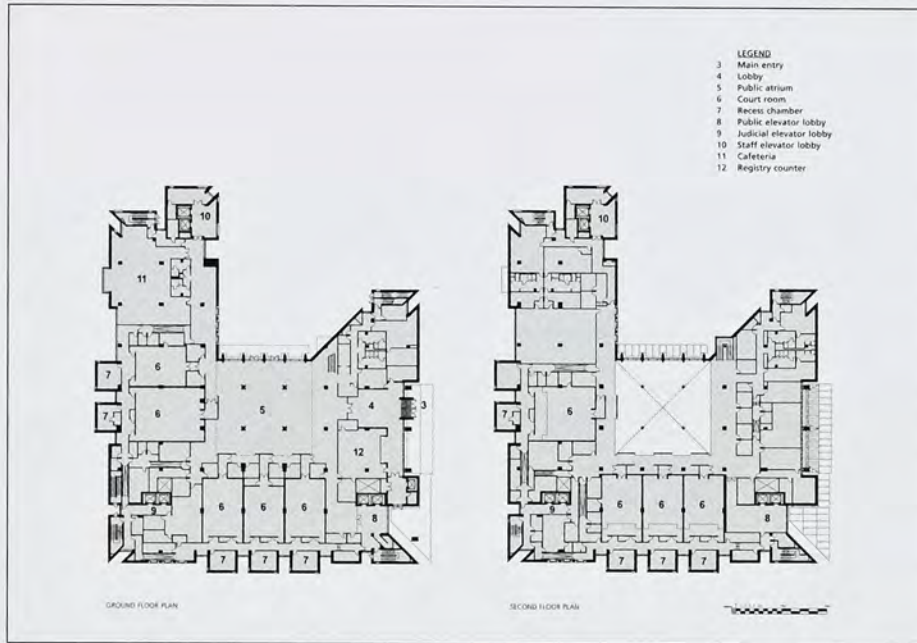
\$128.2 million

Status of project

Under construction

Estimated date of completion: 2008





CREDITS

Architect

NORR Limited, Architects
and Engineers
Toronto, Ontario

Design Architect

Carlos Ott
Toronto, Ontario

Associate Architect

Edmundson Matthews Architects
Nepean, Ontario

Structural and Electrical Engineers

NORR Limited, Architects
and Engineers
Toronto, Ontario

Mechanical Engineer

The ECE Group Limited
Toronto, Ontario

Landscape Architect

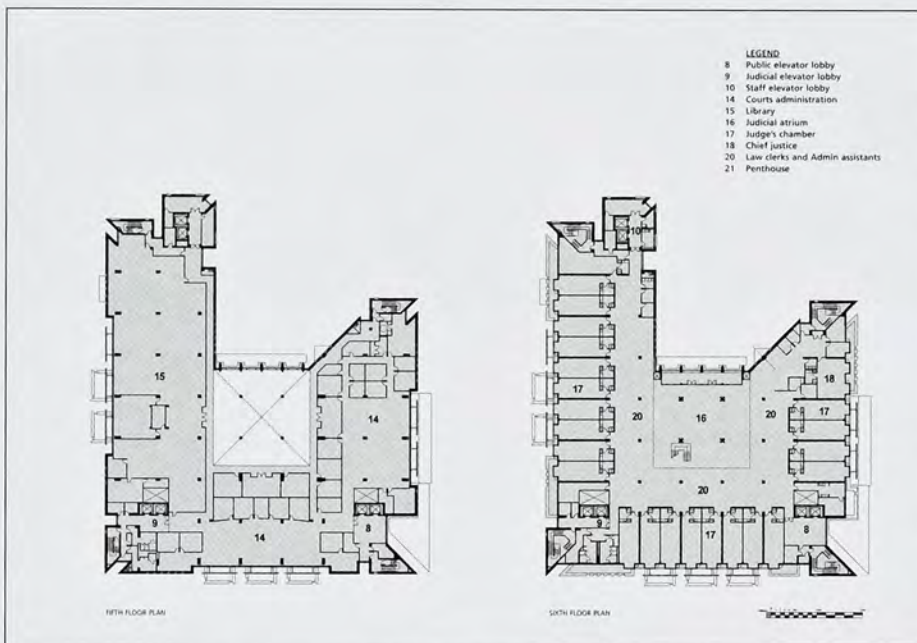
The Hugh Group
Toronto, Ontario

Civil Works

Trow Associates Inc.
Ottawa, Ontario

Costing and Scheduling Control

Hanscomb Consultants
Toronto, Ontario



San Carlos Juvenile and Adult Detention Center

San Carlos, Arizona



JURY STATEMENT

This new detention facility, in a rural area of Arizona, responds to its site and heritage context in an admirable way. Jurors responded well to the facility's handsome and appropriate use of native Apache customs and its motifs, particularly at the arrival area and the main public lobby/entrance area, giving the facility an appropriate image and identity. It was obvious that considerable input during the early design stage by the local native leaders and community on the customs, culture, motifs, and materials gave rise to a very commendable architectural solution. A sensitive and appropriate use of local natural materials, earthy colors and textures, as well as a scale appropriate to the site context of the desert, resulted in a facility that is humane and harmonious to its surroundings and, therefore, conducive to rehabilitation and normalcy for the detainees.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Budget and staffing limitations created the need to combine juvenile and adult populations within one structure while taking advantage of such shared services as visitation, food services, main control, and administration. The facility was designed to provide strict sight and sound separation between the adult and juvenile populations. Special emphasis was placed on designing a facility that could help integrate the offender back into the community by providing extensive programming and educational opportunities. Cultural and traditional values, important to the local Apache tribe, were incorporated. The public entrance was placed to honor the Apache custom of entering from the east. A rounded shade canopy, inspired by traditional Apache wikiup structures, was oriented to the four points of the compass. Earth-toned colors, natural materials, and cultural motifs were used to tie the building to the community and create a welcoming pedestrian entrance.



OWNER

San Carlos Apache Tribe
San Carlos, Arizona

DATA**Type of facility**

Detention

Type of construction

New

Site area

16.2 acres

Area of building

46,168 SF

Capacity

156 beds, 102 cells

Total cost of construction

\$8.8 million

Status of project

Completed





CREDITS

Architect

DLR Group
Phoenix

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

DLR Group
Phoenix

Security

R & N Systems Design LLC
Cordova, Tennessee

Water Facility Design

Stanley Consultants
Phoenix

Food

Design-Tec Food Facilities
Phoenix

Builder

Okland Construction Company Inc.
Tempe, Arizona

Photographer

Marc Boisclair
Phoenix



Santa Monica Public Safety Building

Santa Monica, California



JURY STATEMENT

This new public safety facility exhibits a significant achievement in response to site context and program within the constraints of this civic center site. Bounded very closely on two sides by freeway and collector streets, the project redefines a site and landscape plan relationship to its civic center neighbors. It presents its freeway and street elevations in a consistent vocabulary of appropriate massing. The public entry on the plaza side presents a subtle transparency of the interior lobby alongside an exterior public space bordered by the civic center paths and an inventive water feature. Lobby public spaces are treated with abundant daylight to provide a community aspect to the police services. The complex multifunction program is clearly organized around the two-story entrance lobby on the lower floors and a separate, secure two-story naturally lit atrium on floors 3 and 4. The project's massing and architectural execution display a timeless building concept and are an appropriate completion to the civic center. The facility has a LEED silver rating.



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This new 182,000-square-foot, four-story public safety building, located in the civic center, houses the police headquarters, the fire department's administrative offices, a multipurpose emergency operations center, and community room. The building also includes jail facilities, 911 communication system, a coordinated dispatch center combining police and fire functions, firing range, crime lab, and secure subterranean parking spaces for 100 official vehicles. Site restrictions, including height limit, irregular shape, and complex topography, dictated that two of the six levels be placed below grade. The high priority given to sustainability earned the building a LEED silver rating.

Computer-controlled lighting adjusts to the levels of natural light and user activity, and the strategic placement of windows and a skylit three-story atrium combine to bring an abundance of natural light into the building's interior. A raised-floor system delivers conditioned air to workers at low speed through individually controlled diffusers at each workstation. The complex is designed to integrate into a vibrant civic center in a way that reinforces pedestrian paths, creates outdoor places for employees and the public, defines the edges of the civic center, and upgrades the image of the city's public facilities.



OWNER

City of Santa Monica
Santa Monica, California

DATA**Type of facility**

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New

Site area

0.95 acres

Area of building

182,000 SF, including 37,000 SF
of underground parking

Capacity

323 sworn staff, 125 non-sworn
staff

Total cost of construction

\$47 million

Status of project

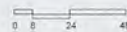
Completed





SECTION A

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Vehicle Sally Port | 16. Support |
| 2. Booking | 17. General Investigation |
| 3. Patrol Writing | 18. Briefing Room |
| 4. Jail | 19. Cadets / Assist. |
| 5. Simulator Room | 20. Special Enforcement |
| 6. Firing Range | 21. Audits and Inspection |
| 7. Briefing Classroom | 22. Administrative Services |
| 8. Records | 23. Executive Offices |
| 9. Conference | 24. Mechanical |
| 10. Traffic / Parking Enf. | 25. Roof |
| 11. Operations Admin. | 26. Lockers |
| 12. Control Room | 27. Vault / Storage |
| 13. Fire Administration | 28. Evidence |
| 14. Atrium | 29. Dorm |
| 15. Community Room | 30. Patrol Parking |



CREDITS

Architect

Cannon Design
Los Angeles

Associate Architect

Killefer Flammang Architects
Santa Monica, California

Structural Engineer

Nabih Youssef and Associates
Los Angeles

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Levine/Seegel and Associates
Santa Monica, California

Security Electronics

Buford Goff and Associates
Columbia, South Carolina

Security Hardware

Robert Glass Associates
Spokane, Washington

Acoustics/Audiovisual

Veneklassen Associates
Santa Monica, California

Program Development

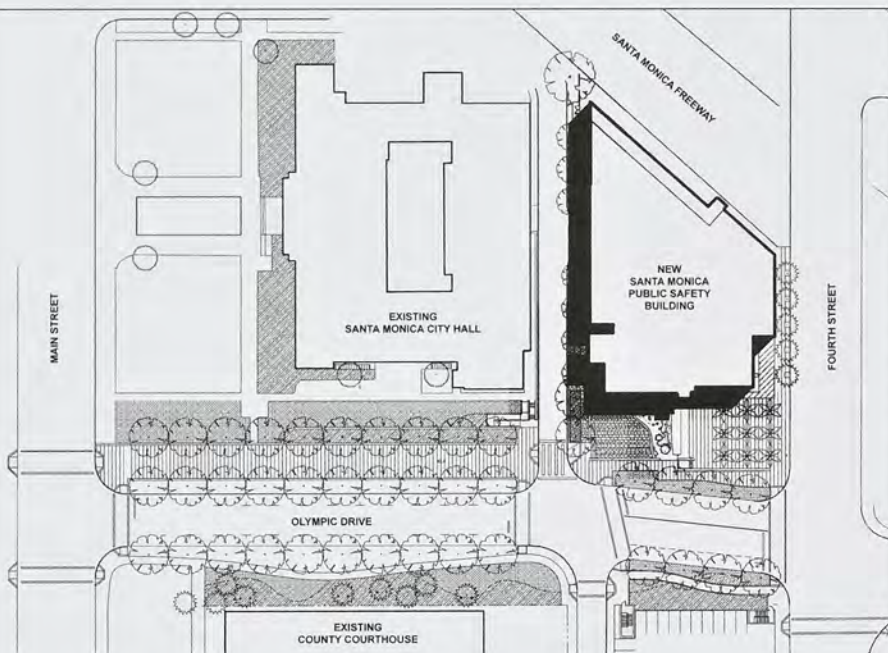
McClaren Wilson Lawrie Inc.
Phoenix

Builder

J.A. Jones Construction
Los Angeles

Photographer

Farshid Assassi
Santa Barbara, California



SITE PLAN

Tempe Police Main Building Security Entry

Tempe, Arizona

JURY STATEMENT

This small project was successful on several levels and sets a standard for security renovations in existing buildings. While accomplishing the goals of providing a single secure entry into the facility and enhancing overall security for the users, it achieved the more elusive goal of enhancing the civic presence of the building. The entry sequence, including the new plaza, establishes both appropriate scale and identity as the primary entry for the combined police/courts facility. In addition, the plaza provides a public gathering area and provides a security buffer from vehicular circulation. The transparency and openness of the façade is a symbol to the community in the best spirit of community policing and justice.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The single point of entry/lobby addition conveys a new “front door” image for the city’s main police and courts complex. The new skin, composed of a point-supported, bullet-resistant structural glazing system, provides maximum security while promoting the civic role of the complex in a transparent, user-friendly manner. Using the principles of crime prevention through environmental design, the design solution serves three purposes: reconnecting the three floors of the police and three floors of

the courts building interior to the new exterior pedestrian plaza (which also promotes passive surveillance of the site), providing a safe and secure single point of entry for users, and providing a multitiered security buffer for the building complex. Envisioned as a transparent beacon of light, the lobby addition achieves seemingly conflicting goals of providing security for the users and providing openness to the community, which lie at the heart of community policing.

OWNER

City of Tempe
Tempe, Arizona

DATA**Type of facility**

Law enforcement

Type of construction

Addition and renovation

Site area

3.89 acres

Area of building

3,800 SF

Capacity

326 sworn staff, 182 non-sworn staff

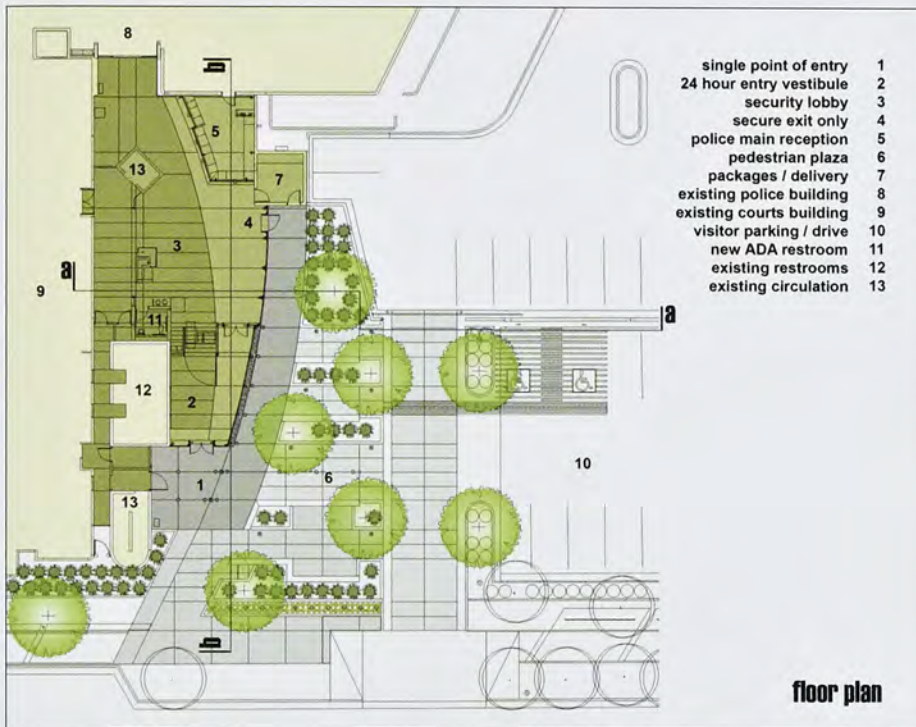
Total cost of construction

\$1,769,291

Status of project

Completed





CREDITS

Architect

Gould Evans Associates
 Phoenix

Structural Engineer

Rudow and Berry Inc.
 Scottsdale, Arizona

Mechanical Engineer

Kunka Engineering Inc.
 Phoenix

Electrical Engineer

Associated Engineering Inc.
 Phoenix

Civil Engineer

Aztec Engineering
 Phoenix

Landscape Architect

Logan Simpson Design
 Tempe, Arizona

Cost Management

Abacus Project Management
 Phoenix

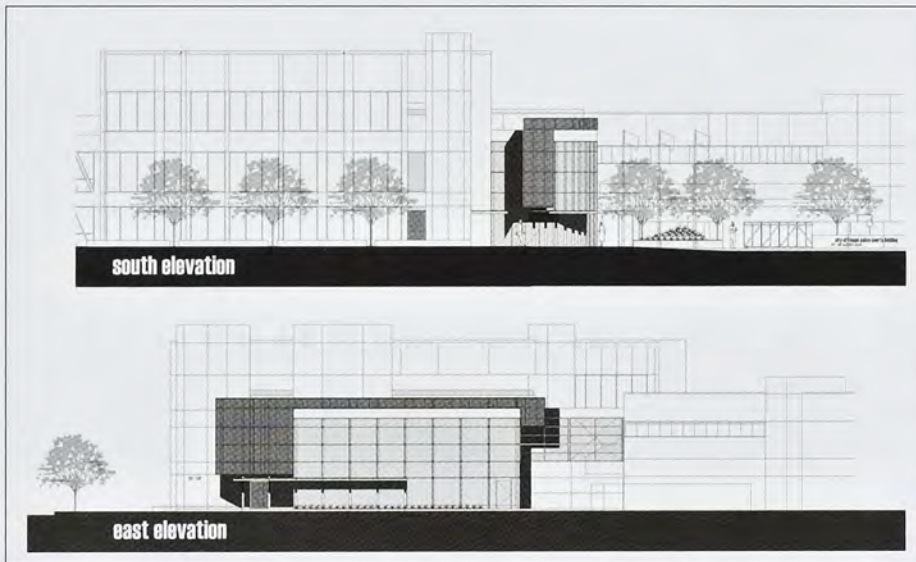
Builder

Kilashee Contracting Corp.
 Tempe, Arizona

Photographers

Matt Winquist
 Phoenix

Bill Timmerman
 Phoenix



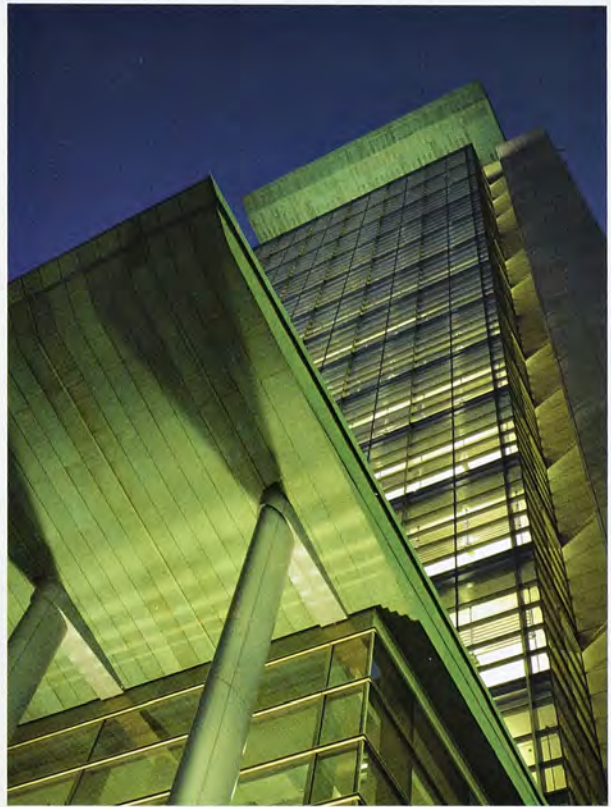
U.S. Courthouse
Seattle, Washington

JURY STATEMENT

The planning and massing of the project are noteworthy for the development of court floors on which there are two universally sized courtrooms with natural light and three chambers per floor in a high-rise tower. This is the first federal courthouse with universally sized district and magistrate courtrooms. Adjacent to the tower is a splayed,

mid-rise wing dedicated to administrative, work processing, and ancillary functions. The wing has a long, narrow configuration, thereby ensuring that court staff are provided with daylight and views. The ground plane is developed as an inviting plaza with subtly modulated level changes, and skillful patterning and landscaping with integrated signage.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Seattle's new U.S. courthouse has three primary components: courtroom tower, judicial chambers, and office courtroom tower. The courtroom tower design symbolizes the strength of the federal judicial process and creates a window through which the public can sense the courtrooms and justice at work. The integration of the ground plane of the building into the urban fabric embraces the city's movement and urbanity, yielding a successful and unexpected place of welcomed repose. This 23-story, 615,000-square-foot

facility is designed to endure as an icon of democracy and civic stability for at least 200 years. Encompassing a full block in the city's downtown office core, it will house the U.S. District Court, Western Division of Washington, including 13 district courtrooms; 5 bankruptcy courtrooms; 22 judicial chambers suites; and facilities for the district clerk, bankruptcy clerk, U.S. attorney, and various court-related agencies.

OWNER

U.S. General Services
Administration
Auburn, Washington

DATA**Type of facility**

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

2.07 acres

Area of building

567,380 SF

Capacity

18 courts

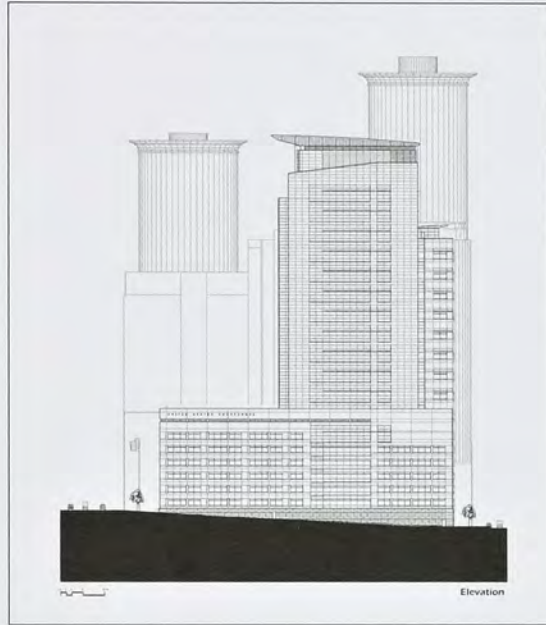
Total cost of construction

\$171 million

Status of project

Completed





CREDITS

Architect

NBBJ
Seattle

Civil and Survey Engineers

Magnusson Klemencic Associates
Seattle

Security

Latta Technical Services Inc.
Plano, Texas

Blast Consultant

Hinman Consulting Engineers
San Francisco

Curtain Wall

CDC Curtainwall Design
and Consulting
Dallas

Information Technology and Audiovisual

Sparling
Seattle

Lighting Design

NBBJ, Lighting Concepts
International, Studio Lux
Seattle

Landscape Architect

Peter Walker and Partners
Berkeley, California

Code Consultant

Rolf Jensen and Associates Inc.
San Francisco

Builder

Jones/Absher Construction
Company
Puyallup, Washington

Construction Manager

Art Anderson Associates
Seattle

Photographer

Frank Ooms
Denver



Correctional Facilities



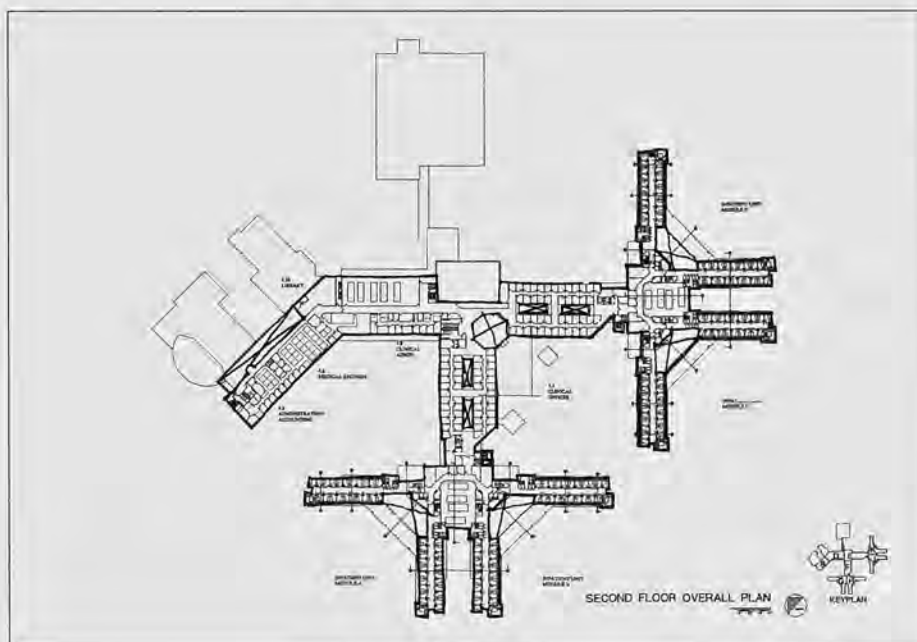
Center for Forensic Psychiatry

Ypsilanti, Michigan

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new Center for Forensic Psychiatry replaces a 100-year-old facility and will house the state's residents who have been found not guilty by reason of insanity or incompetent to stand trial. The high-security facility houses 272 inpatients, an evaluation center, and the state Bureau of Forensic Science and Conference Center. The residents are housed in eight units in single and double rooms. Each unit is organized around a nurse and security station, which observes patient corridors and dayrooms. Programs and services are provided at the unit, between two units, shared with four units, or centrally along a "program mall," depending on the individual's ability to move off the unit. Natural light; access to outdoor activities; separate service, staff, and patient circulation zones; and unobtrusive security elements reinforce the goal of a therapeutic environment that is supportive of patient and staff.





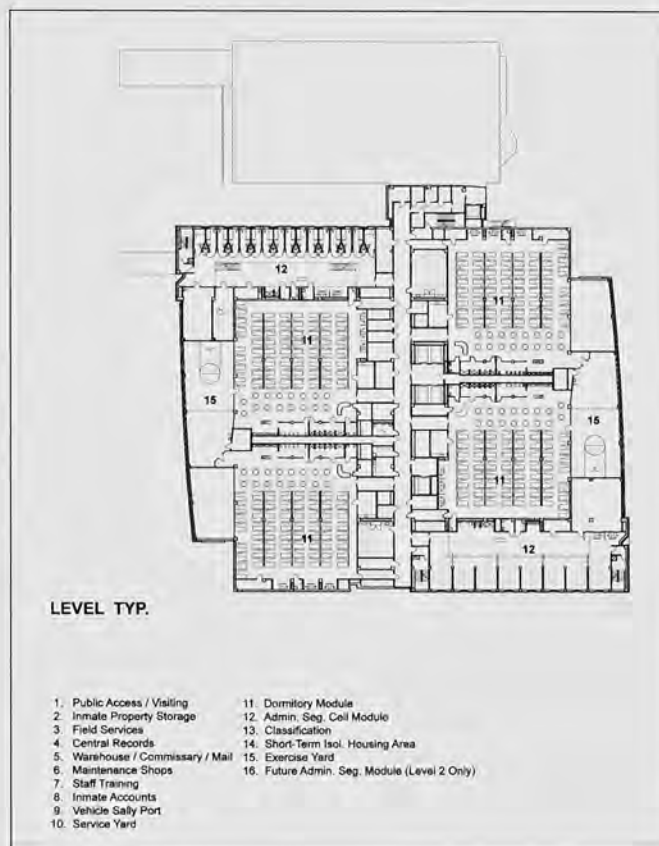
Clark County Detention Center Expansion and Renovation

Las Vegas, Nevada

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

As one of several recent additions to growing downtown Las Vegas, the newly completed county detention center addition is designed to occupy a dignified place within the city's revitalized civic center. With its entry plaza opening at the terminus point of Lewis Street, the new detention center anchors the west end of what is being developed as a justice mall. Responding to a fast growing population, the goal for the new 380,000-square-foot addition was to maximize the number of beds within a fixed budget. Embracing a direct-supervision model, the 1,372-bed tower consists primarily of 64-bed dormitories for general population inmates. It joins the existing 1,450 maximum-and medium-custody jail to function as a single detention center with a common support space. The building's interior program components, dormitory modules, administration, segregation modules, and exercise yards are reflected in the building's exterior through various massing articulations of changing colors and materials. The base of the complex is designed to create a pedestrian-friendly scale at the sidewalk.





OWNER

Clark County
Las Vegas

DATA

Type of facility

Correctional

Type of construction

New and renovation

Site area

1.8 acres

Area of building

380,000 GSF new
63,000 GSF renovation

Capacity

1,152 dorm beds, 220 cells

Total cost of construction

\$68 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Cannon Dworsky
Los Angeles

Associate Architect

Harry Campbell Associates
Las Vegas

Structural Engineer

Martin and Peltyn Inc.
Las Vegas

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Dunham Associates Inc.
Las Vegas

Security Electronic

Butford Goff and Associates
Columbia, South Carolina

Security Planning and Hardware

Robert Glass Associates
Spokane, Washington

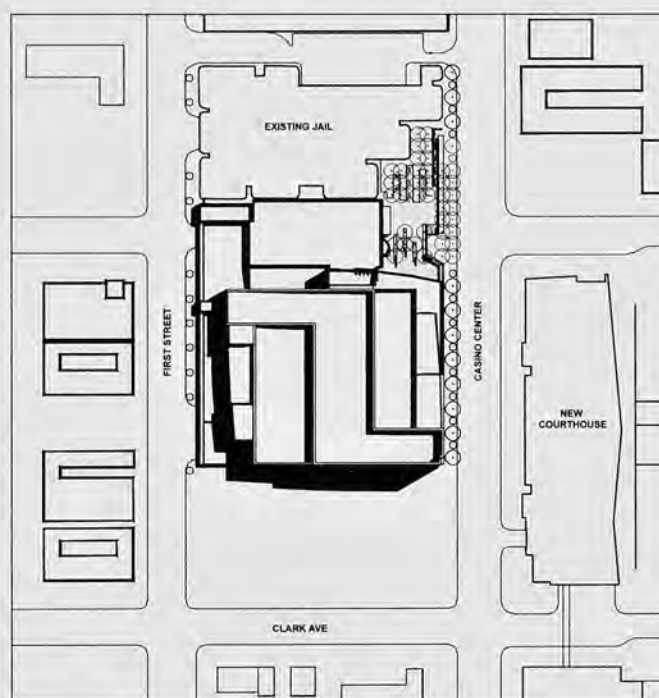
Acoustics and Audiovisual

Veneklassen Associates
Santa Monica, California

Programming

The McGough Group
Spokane, Washington

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Collins Bay Institution Redevelopment

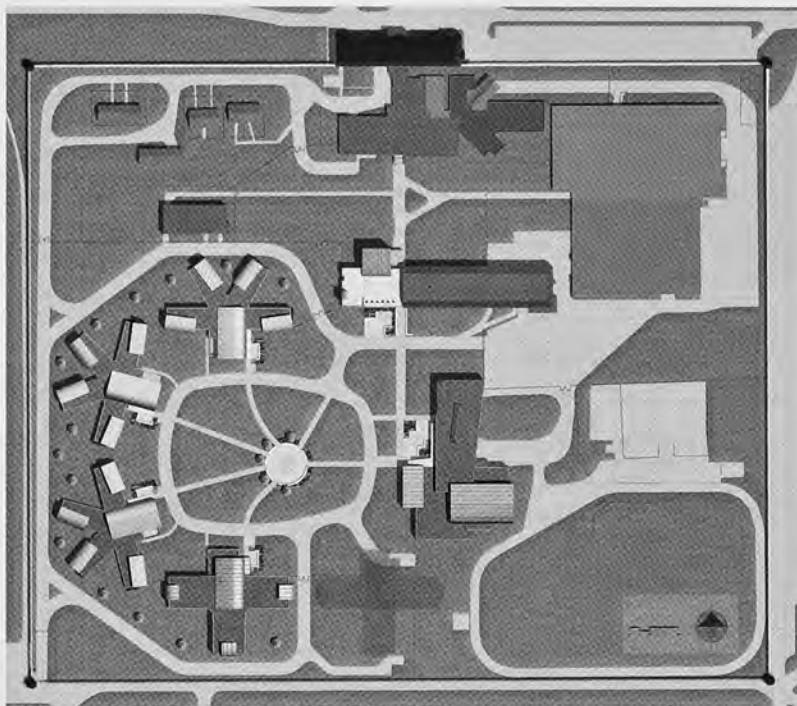
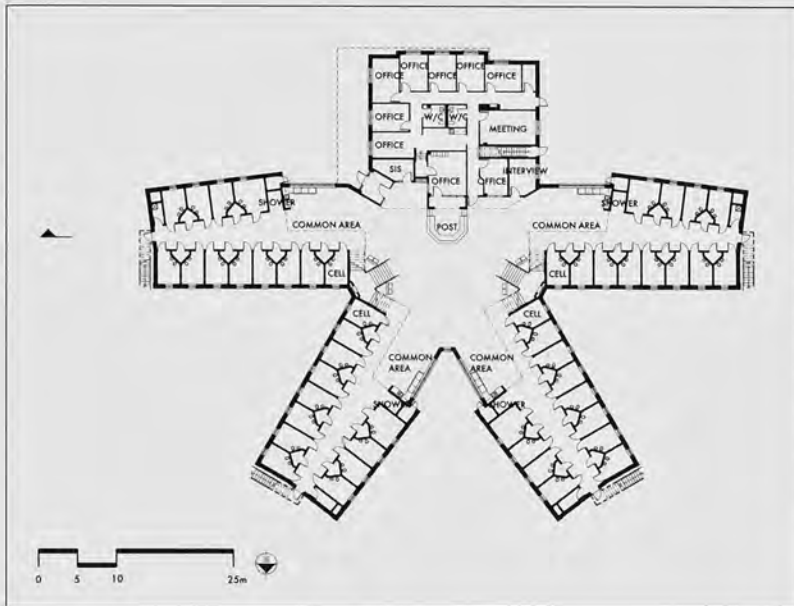
Kingston, Ontario



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Collins Bay Institution is a 384-bed medium-security facility for men, dating from the 1920s. In addition to modernizing the facilities, the institution's primary objectives include eliminating existing restrictive movement controls by creating a flexible and open environment. The master plan and building design reduce reliance on physical barriers and promote dynamic security through direct supervision. To improve inmate control while allowing increasing degrees of free movement within zones, the site has been reorganized into three temporal inmate zones: 24-hour living zone, 16-hour programs zone, and 8-hour controlled zone. The redevelopment will replace all existing housing units, as well as educational, recreational, and spiritual facilities. Two types of residential units will be used: three two-story cell units, each with 96 private cells, and one two-story transitional "apartment" unit with 12 self-contained, eight-bedroom apartments for inmates nearing the end of their sentences.





OWNER

Correctional Service Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

DATA

Type of facility

Correctional

Type of construction

New

Site area

15.7 acres

Area of building

181,550 SF

Capacity

384 beds, 384 cells

Total cost of construction

\$42,989,760

Status of project

Under construction

Estimated date of completion:

August 2007

CREDITS

Architect

NORR Limited, Architects
and Engineers
Toronto, Ontario

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Thompson Rosemount Group
Kingston, Ontario

Structural Engineer

NORR Limited, Architects
and Engineers
Toronto, Ontario

Security

Weaymouth and Associates
Portland, Ontario

Edmonton Institution for Women, Intensive Intervention Unit

Edmonton, Alberta

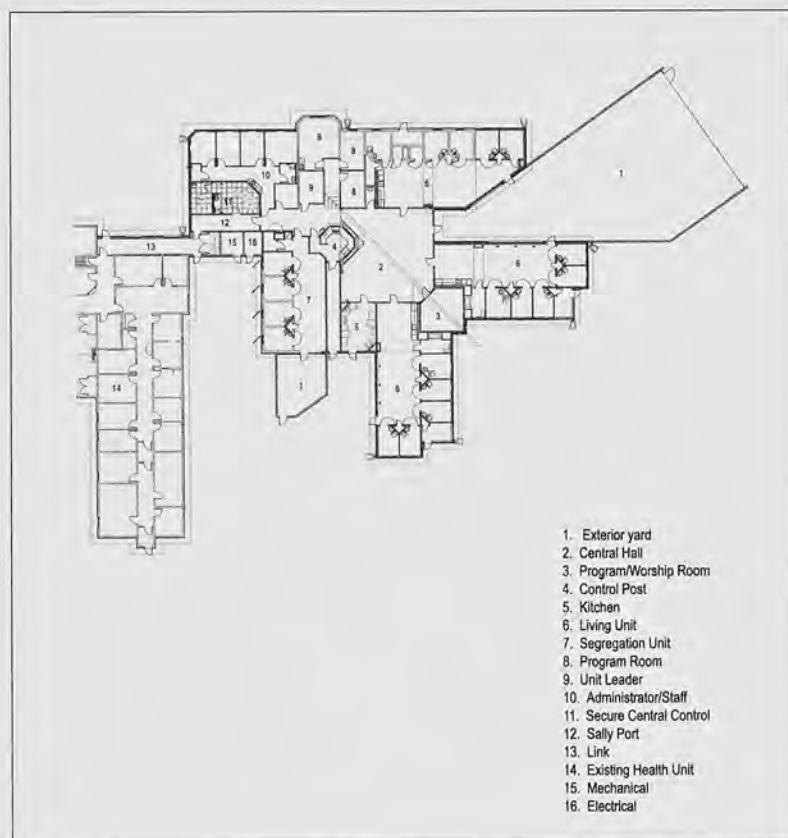
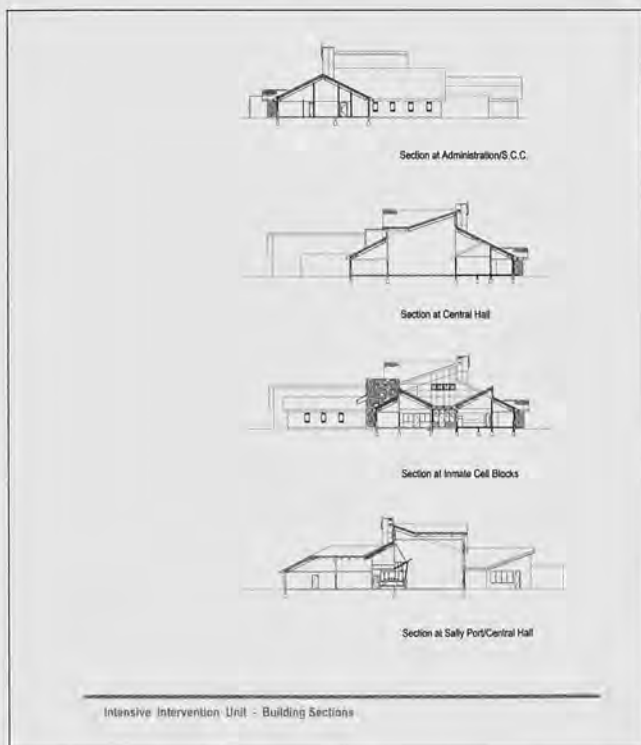
ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The building is part of the last phase of the federal government's initiative to decentralize the Prison for Women in Kingston to regional locations across Canada. The program is a communal home for 15 women, located on the grounds of the existing Edmonton Institution for Women but, as a maximum-security unit, it is programmatically and physically distinct from the existing facility. The architectural realization of the program is representative of the ideals of rehabilitation and restoration that are the defining principles Canadian society has agreed to in the treatment of its criminal populations. The design of the plan and massing of the elemental requirements maximizes the number, range, and quality of experiences of space and views from

the interior and enhances and differentiates the exterior spatial experiences, acknowledging the isolated and restricted movements of the residents. The new building is intricately woven into a restoration of the existing structures, producing and enveloping fragments, presenting a tectonic challenge that is amplified by the requirement to maintain a safe and secure environment for both the resident women and the institution's staff. Spiritual connectivity is recognized through a progression of volumetric scale, directional sourcing of natural light, interior materials, color, and form, promoting a communal familiarity and permitting a limited autonomy.



Intensive Intervention Unit



OWNER

Correctional Service Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

DATA

Type of facility

Correctional

Type of construction

Addition and renovation

Site area

10.7 acres

Area of building

11,640 SF

Capacity

15 beds, 15 cells

Total cost of construction

\$4,205,100

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Kleinfeldt Mychajlowycz
Architects Inc.
Toronto, Ontario

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

Stantec Consulting Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

Electronic and Security

Valcom Ltd.
Ottawa, Ontario

Builder

Pentagon Structures Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta

Photographer

KMA Inc.
Toronto, Ontario

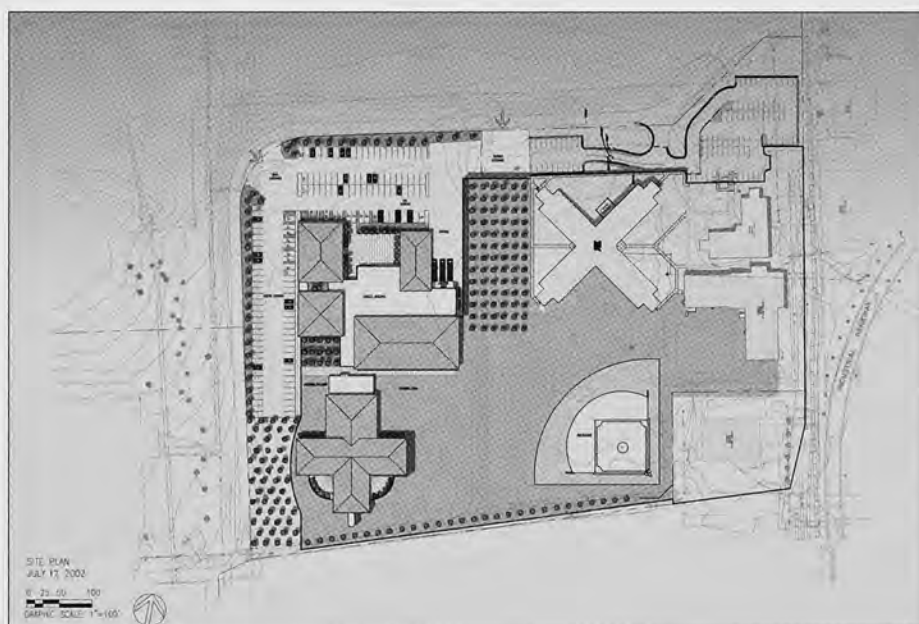
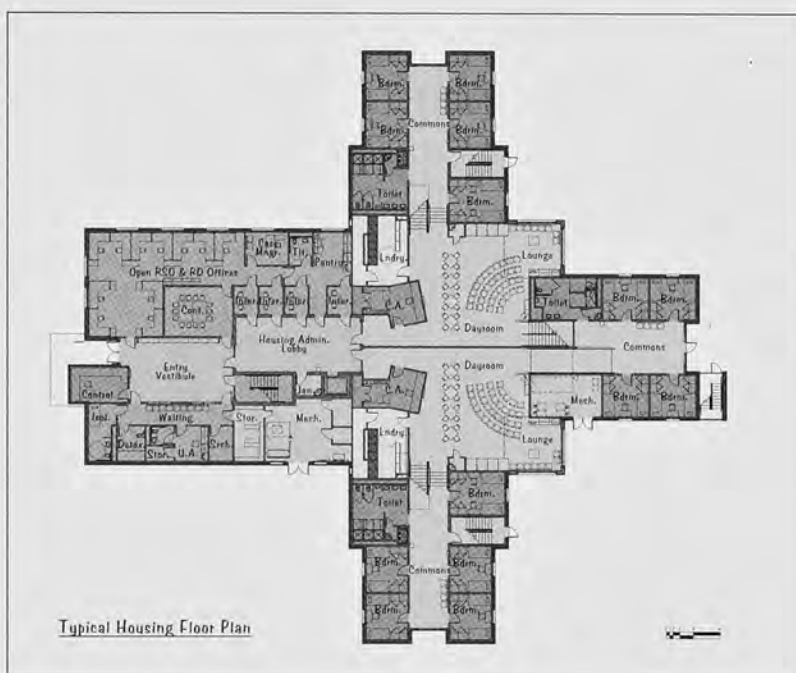
Johnson County Adult Residential Center, Housing Building No. 4

New Century, Kansas



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The adult residential center program began in 1985 as a result of the Department of Corrections' transition program for residents returning to their communities. The design creates a master plan that includes the new Housing Building No. 4 and facility-wide, centralized administration, programs, and services. The concept incorporates existing buildings into a comprehensive site plan that addresses the campus' need for four separate entrances into a secured perimeter for visitors, staff, residents, and house-arrest clients. The four-story element of the housing building is at the southwest end of the site to maintain the low-scale campus environment.



Court Facilities



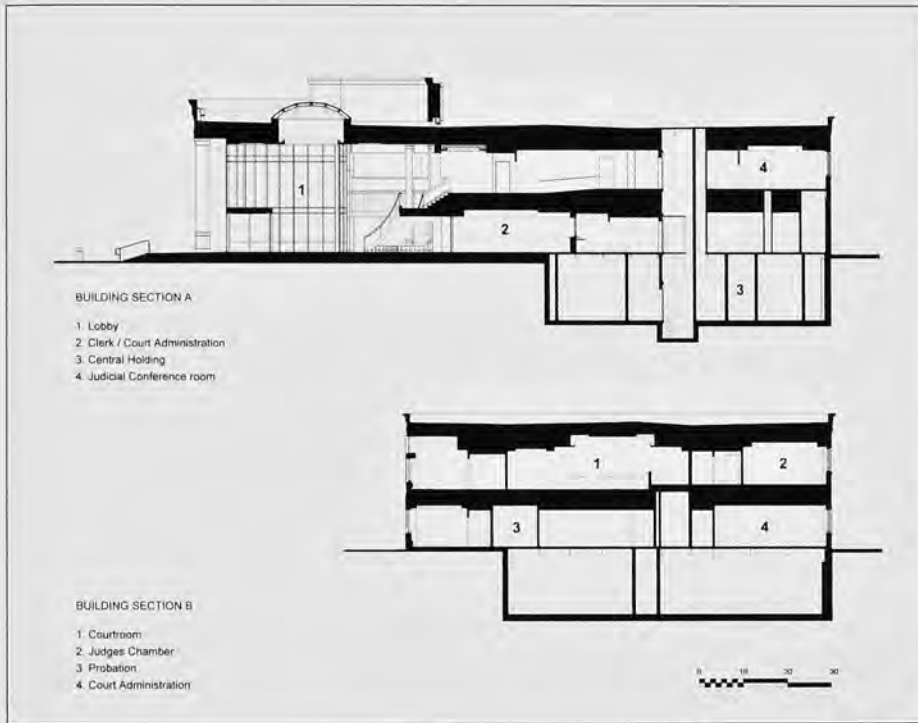
52nd District Court, 3rd Division, and Oakland County Sheriff's Substation
Rochester Hills, Michigan



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new district courthouse and sheriff substation provide a centralized justice center for the rapidly growing north-eastern half of a midwestern county. With a strip mall at the rear of the site, creating a strong civic presence while masking the mall's back-of-the-house operations was an important design challenge solved through building placement and massing. The new facility consolidating the courthouse and substation was developed as a strong traditional form with a separate, identifiable, civic-scaled entrance for each function. Although attached, the two justice agencies are only connected by a secure corridor for moving defendants in custody. The district courthouse houses five courtrooms, the clerk/court administration department, probation, and central holding. The 24/7 sheriff substation accommodates administrative, patrol, and investigative units. The court entry process occurs at a two-story skylighted atrium lobby, the orientation point for the public from the first and second levels. The structure carefully balances the traditional values of the courts and law enforcement with the emerging societal demands for a more transparent and user-friendly civic facility.





OWNER

Oakland County Department
of Facilities Management
Waterford, Michigan

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

2.18 acres

Area of building

67,763 SF

Capacity

5 courts

36 sworn staff, 12 non-sworn staff

Total cost of construction

\$15,887,082

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Design Architect

DMJM Design
Arlington, Virginia

Architect of Record

French Associates
Rochester, Michigan

Structural Engineer

Penhale and Yates
Southfield, Michigan

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

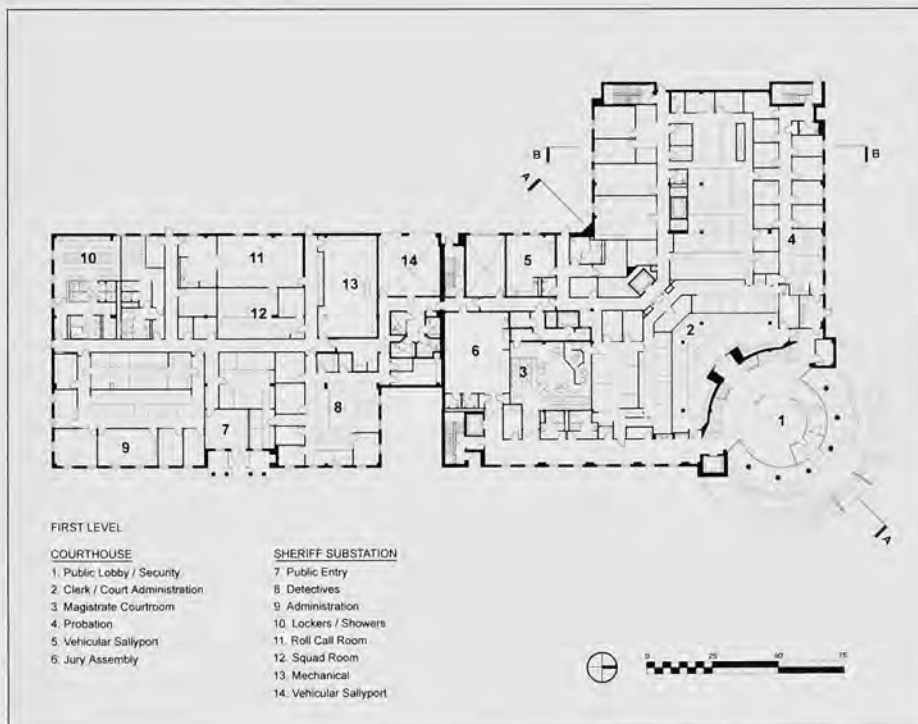
Peter Basso
Troy, Michigan

Builder

George W. Auch Company
Pontiac, Michigan

Photographer

Steve Maylone
Rochester, Michigan



Alfonse M. D'Amato U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building
Central Islip, New York

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Adjacent to existing county court facilities and bounded to the south by a service road to the Southern State Parkway in Central Islip, Long Island, the building is afforded panoramic views of the Great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean. The rectilinear courthouse rests on an architectural concrete podium surrounded by low walls and landscaping at its periphery. A conical drum encloses the entry rotunda and leads to an 11-story atrium, which serves as a point of orientation and reference to the courts, library, and office.

A gently flexed curtain wall, enlivened by brise-soleil and framed balconies, admits generous light to the public corridors and provides a refined, tensile backdrop for the sculptural drum. All the architectural elements work in harmony to articulate a civic spirit that is appropriate to the program of the building as the only federal courthouse on Long Island and one of the largest courthouses in the United States.





OWNER

U.S. General Services
Administration
New York City

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

29 acres

Area of building

733,291 SF

Capacity

23 courts

Total cost of construction

\$190 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Richard Meier and Partners
Architects LLP
New York City

Associate Architect

The Spector Group
North Hills, New York

Structural Engineer

Ysrael A. Seinuk PC
New York City

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Syska and Hennessey
New York City

Landscape Architect

Michel and Associates
Glen Cove, New York

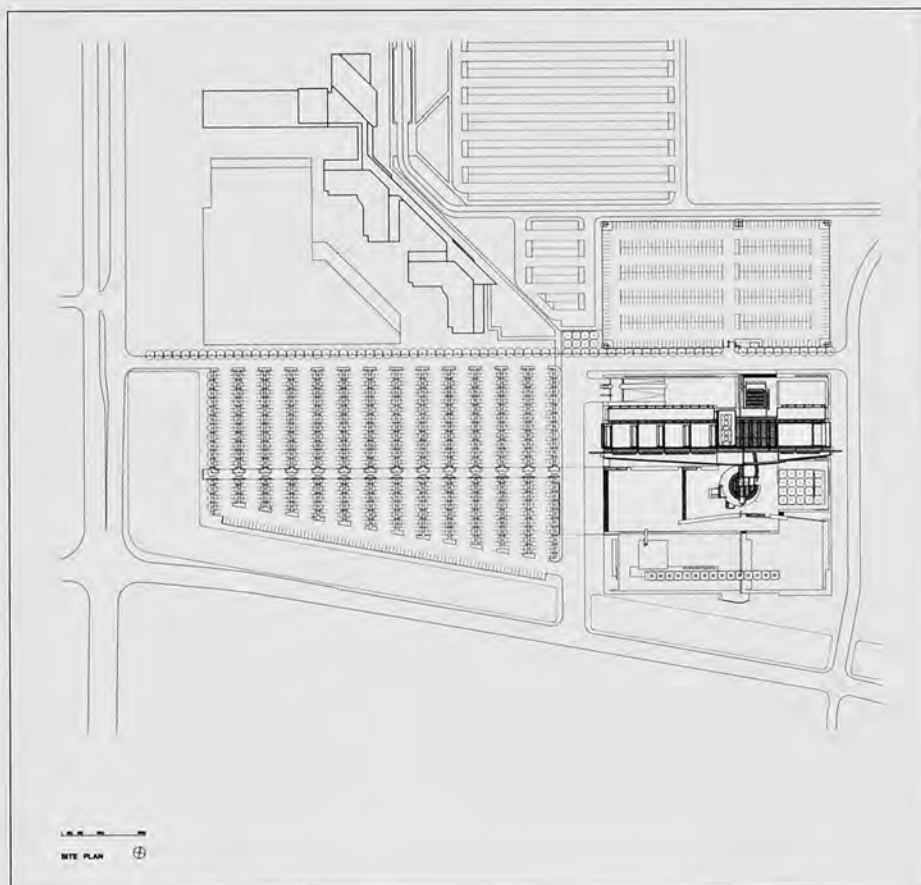
Curtain Wall

R.A. Heintges Architect
New York City

Lighting

Fisher Marantz Stone Partners
New York City

(continued on page 119)



Carl B. Stokes U.S. Courthouse

Cleveland, Ohio

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

"The exciting possibility was to make a tall building a civic building, which a courthouse must be. We see it as a great gatepost to [the city] that can be seen from afar, with a civic presence that is classical yet modern," noted one of the firm's founding principals. Built under U.S. General Service Administration's Design Excellence program and situated at the southwest corner of downtown overlooking the river, the new 22-story courthouse alludes to the city's tradition of grand civic architecture with its choice of materials and incorporation of public art. The courthouse accommodates 20 courtrooms and associated court spaces as well as offices for federal agencies. The curved façade looks toward the river over a landscaped "stairway," which connects the level of the city down to the level of the river.



Foley Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse

Las Vegas, Nevada

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Built when the value of architectural design as an expression and reinforcer of values was not widely recognized, the Foley Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse in Las Vegas presented an opportunity to enhance a public resource functionally, culturally, and aesthetically. To meet the design goals of the renovation of the Foley Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, a multifaceted design approach was used which brought together several interrelated elements, including finish materials that imply the permanence,

quality, and longevity appropriate to the building; an enhancement of the quality and clarity of the procession from the exterior to the courtroom; use of forms and spaces to create a sense of hierarchy on both the exterior and interior and to create visual organization and experiential structure; use of forms and variations to unify the experience of the entire building; and preservation of such fixed elements as stairs and elevators to concentrate resources on those areas that will make the strongest visual impact.





OWNER

U.S. General Services
Administration
San Francisco

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

Renovation

Site area

4.5 acres

Area of building

200,000 SF

Capacity

5 courts

Total cost of construction

\$21 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Design Architect

Gruen Associates
Los Angeles

Executive Architect

Tetra Design
Los Angeles

Structural Engineer

Martin and Huang International Inc.
Pasadena, California

Mechanical Engineer

Tsuchiyama Kaino Sun and Carter
Irvine, California

Electrical Engineer

FBA Engineering
Newport Beach, California

Audiovisual Architectural Acoustics

Acentech Inc.
Thousand Oaks, California

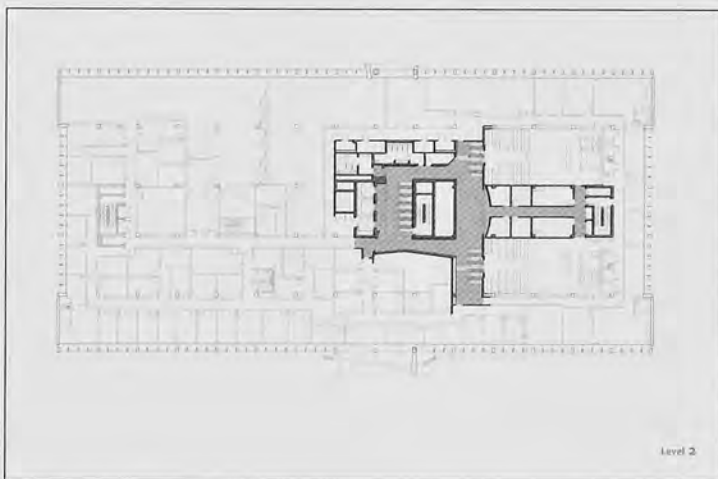
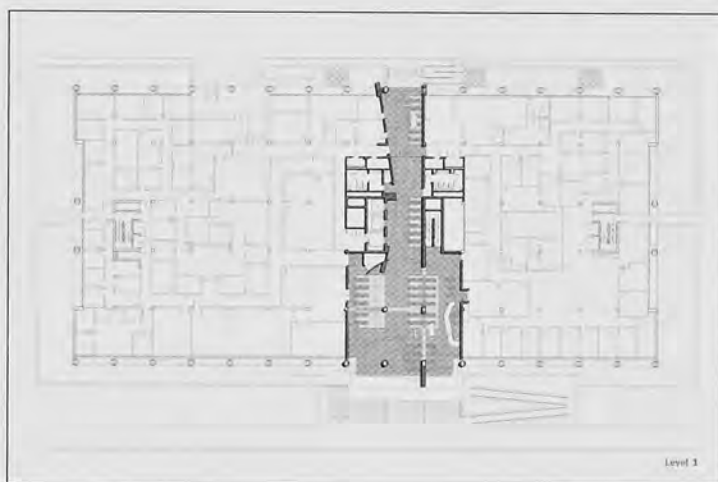
Lighting

Kaplan Gehring McCarroll
Architectural Lighting
Los Angeles

Blast

Hinman Consulting Engineers
San Francisco

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Hialeah Branch Courthouse

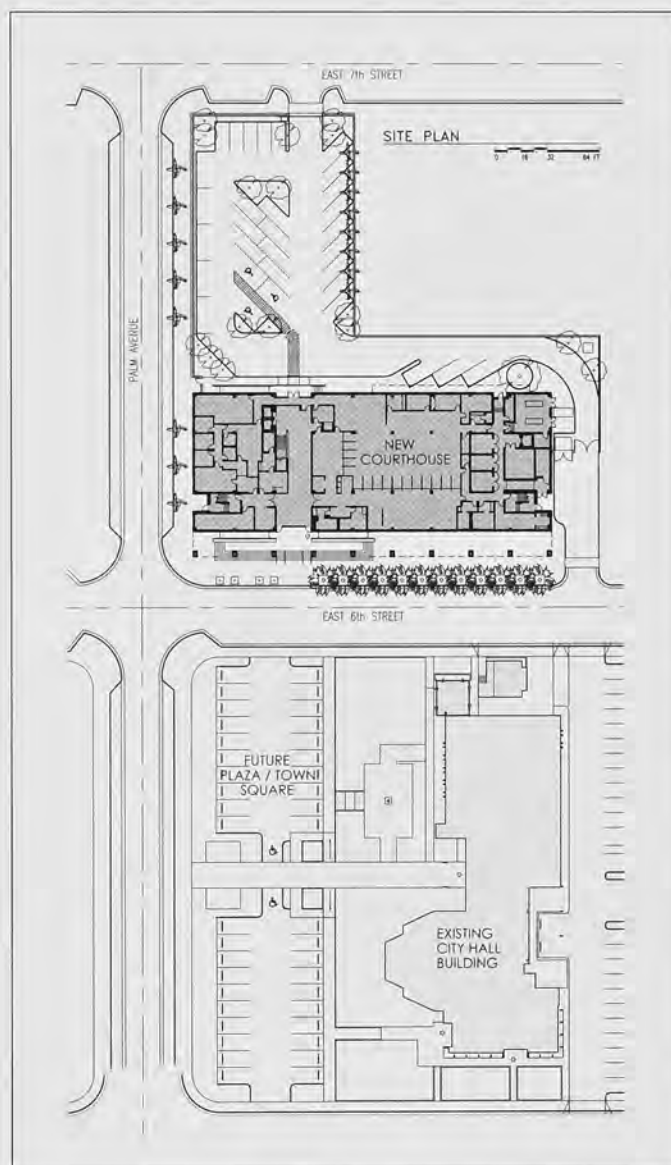
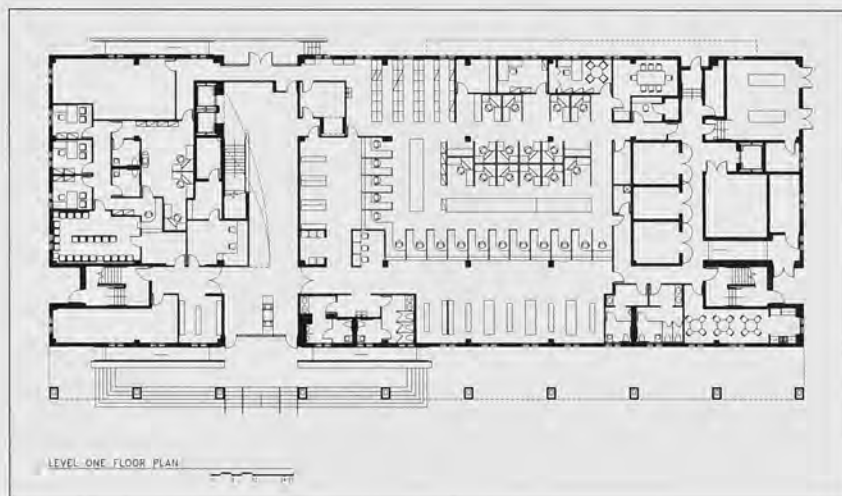
Hialeah, Florida



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Hialeah Branch Courthouse distinguishes itself as an important civic building in the heart of Hialeah. The classic, stoic form conveys the gravity and dignity of the functions within and signals its importance to the community. The monumental portico along the south façade creates a front porch, offering protection from sun and rain and a place to meet before entering. The courthouse is organized around an interior “breezeway” which contains the entry lobby and circulation to the second level. This entry hall feels like an extension of the southern portico with the high level of natural lighting and continuation of exterior floor, wall, and ceiling finishes. The entry foyer is intersected by the public circulation leading to all public functions. Materials were chosen to reflect an important civic building. They were found locally, and referenced the traditional materials used in historic public buildings in Florida and Havana since the 16th century.





OWNER

City of Hialeah
Hialeah, Florida

DATA

Type of facility
Court

Type of construction
New

Site area
47,250 SF

Area of building
36,446 SF

Capacity
2 courts

Total cost of construction
\$6,799,790

Status of project
Completed

CREDITS

Architect
Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum Inc.
Miami

Structural Engineer
Bliss and Nyitray Inc.
Miami

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers
HNCS
Miami

Civil Engineer
EAC Consulting Inc.
Miami

Cost Estimating
Hanscomb, Faithful and Gould
Orlando

Systems Engineer
TLC Engineering
for Architecture Inc.
Orlando

Landscape Architect
Curtis + Rogers Inc.
Coconut Grove, Florida

Program
Dan Wiley and Associates Inc.
North Palm Beach, Florida

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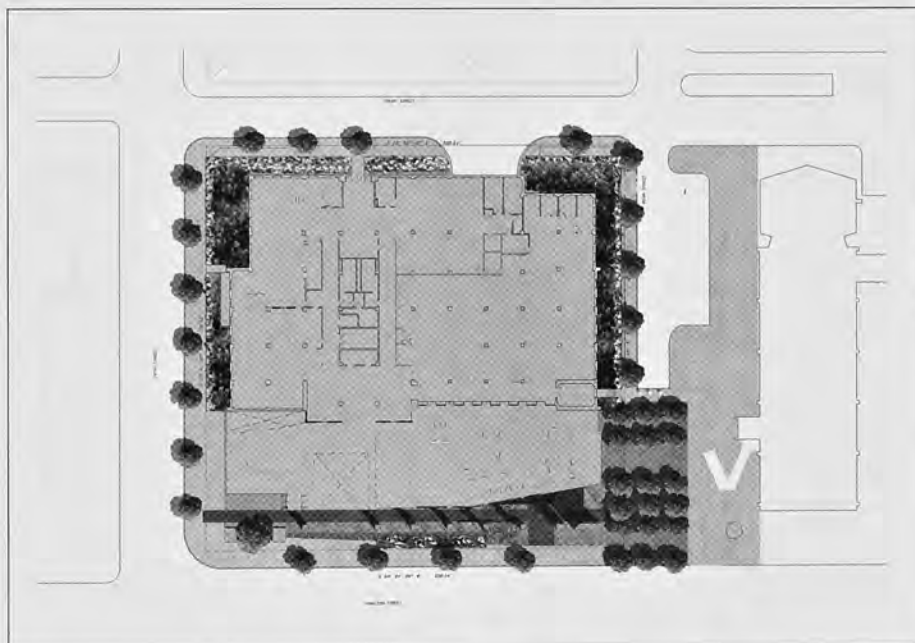
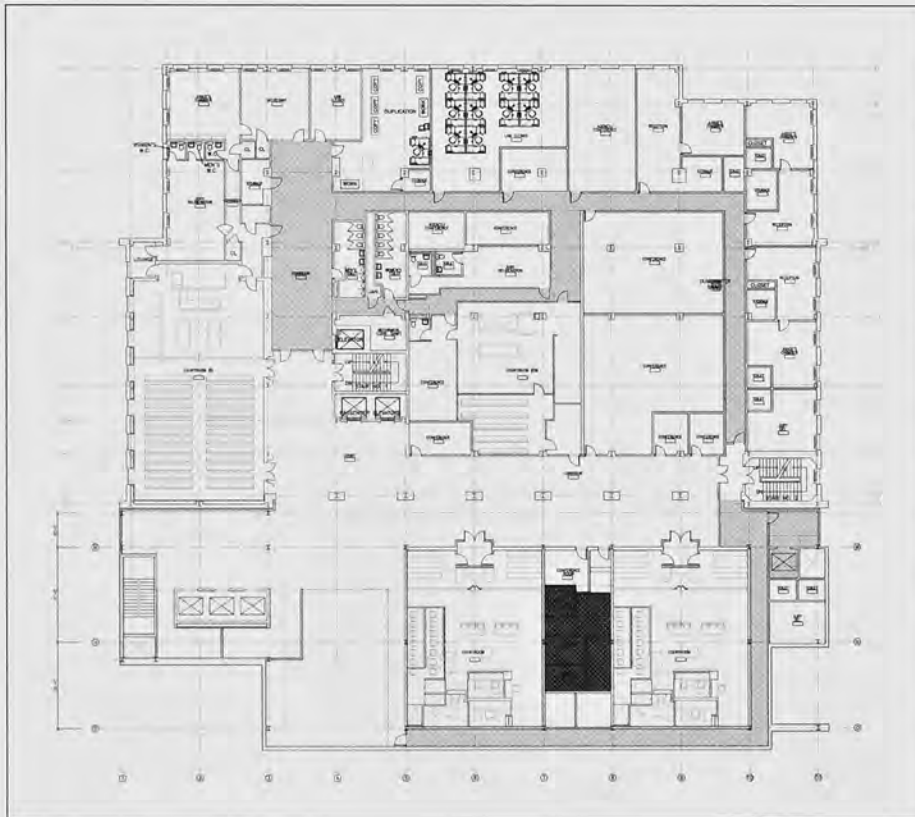
Lehigh County Courthouse

Allentown, Pennsylvania

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The challenge for the Lehigh County Courthouse was to double the floor space of the existing office building and courthouse, replace the 50-year-old curtain wall of granite and glass, and provide public space along the main street of the city. The challenges were met while the existing building remained occupied and operational. The old building was rewrapped with the new into one new package of terra cotta and channel glass. The old façade was removed from within on nights and weekends. The new entry canopy on Main Street salutes the old 19th-century courthouse. The street face beneath the new covered portico inflects toward city hall at the other end of the block.





OWNER

County of Lehigh
Allentown, Pennsylvania

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New, addition, and renovation

Site area

0.69 acres

Area of building

215,000 SF

Capacity

11 courts

Total cost of construction

\$52 million

Status of project

Construction documents phase

CREDITS

Architect

Ricci Greene Associates
New York City

Associate Architect

The Architectural Studio
Allentown, Pennsylvania

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers/ Life Safety

Brinjac Engineering
Philadelphia

Curtain Wall Consultant

R.A. Heintges Architects
New York City

Geotechnical Engineer

Pennoni Associates
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Builder

Alvin H. Butz Inc.
Allentown, Pennsylvania

Lorain County Justice Center

Elyria, Ohio

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new courthouse consolidates county judicial and family service functions into one secure facility. The four court floors orient toward the historic Old Courthouse in the city's town square, completing the built edge around the square. With the county administration building, it frames the county's historic courthouse into a governmental plaza. The façade springs from the elevator tower, punctuating the corner of the square and scalloping away with more glazing in each succeeding segment. The courts sit atop a two-story

base, accentuating the south to decrease the building mass toward the nearby residential neighborhood. Fenestration, patterns of brick and local sandstone, emphasize court functions and provide abundant natural light. Flexibility is provided with full floor shell space within the building for future courts and planned horizontal expansion of the two-story base along Third Street. Considerations for security and the disabled seamlessly blend into the design providing an open accessible public structure.





OWNER

Lorain County Board of
Commissioners
Elyria, Ohio

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

1.77 acres

Area of building

225,905 SF

Capacity

10 courts

Total cost of construction

\$31,385,138

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Collins Gordon Bostwick Architects
Cleveland

Associate Architect

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum Inc.
St. Louis

Structural Engineer

Barber and Hoffman
Cleveland

Mechanical Engineer

Korda/Nemeth Engineering Inc.
Columbus, Ohio

Electrical Engineer

KS Associates Inc.
Elyria, Ohio

Court Technology

Electronic Interiors Inc.
St. Paul

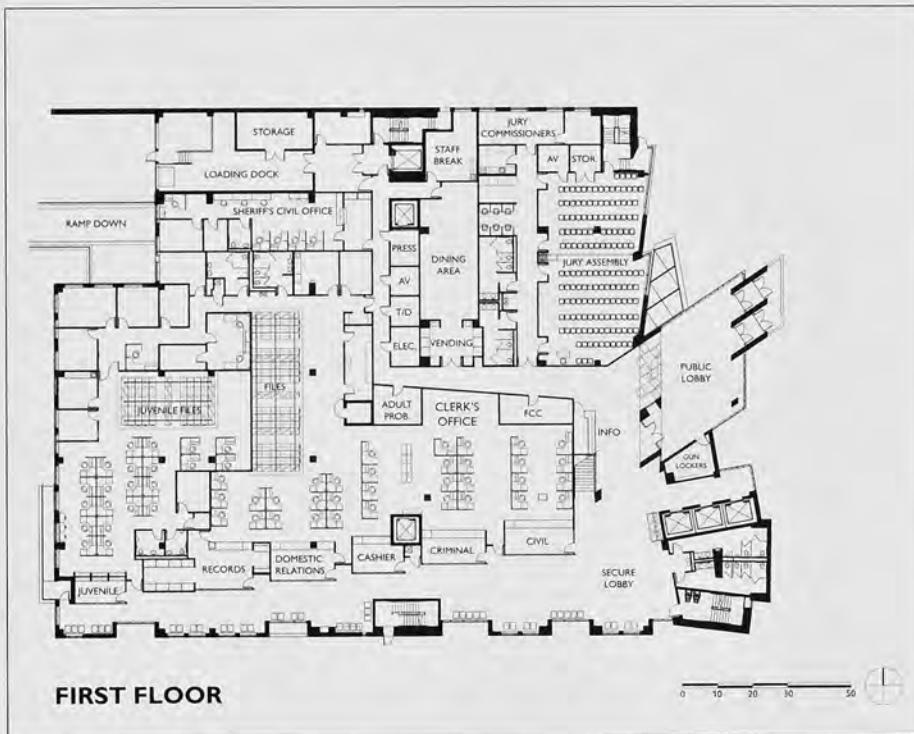
Security Electronics

Kroll Schiff and Associates
Chicago

Acoustics

Campanella Associates
Columbus, Ohio

(continued on page 119)



Los Angeles Superior Court, Airport Branch

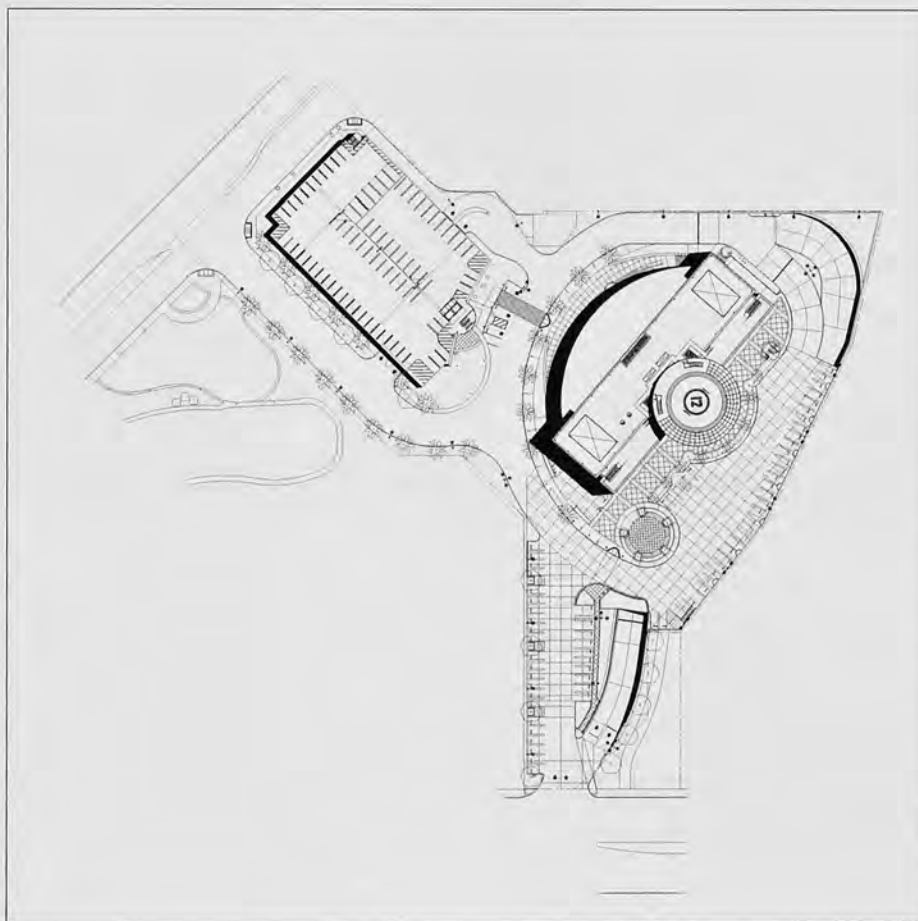
Los Angeles, California

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

With no courtroom construction in the area for more than 40 years, new courts were needed to meet the justice support requirements of a large urban area with an architectural design that reflects the look, the character, the fundamental strength of the institution, the environmental characteristics of the site, and the progressive local judicial body. A 295,000-square-foot, 10-story courthouse was conceived with a rooftop helipad on an irregular restricted site. The courthouse contains eight courtrooms with space for six future courtrooms and judicial support departments,

including city attorney, public defender, and district attorney. The court building was massed with a blend of design elements by using curved precast concrete panels that form the judicial court block opposed by a contemporary insulated glass curtain wall for the administrative and public areas. The main public entrance is enhanced by the two-story atrium. Although designed in the pre-9/11 environment, the building is secured through vehicle barriers provided by the stepped hardscape.





OWNER

Los Angeles Superior Court
Los Angeles

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

4.24 acres

Area of building

294,500 SF

Capacity

14 courts

Total cost of construction

\$66.7 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Mosakowski Lindsey Associates
Pasadena, California

Structural Engineer

Matti Prabhu Associates
Los Angeles

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Donald Dickerson Associates
Van Nuys, California

Landscape Architect

Calvin Abe Associates
Culver City, California

Acoustics/Sound Systems

Veneklassen Associates
Santa Monica, California

Builder

Hensel Phelps
Irvine, California

Photographers

RMA and Associates
Tustin, California

Fotoworks

Los Angeles

Maricopa County Juvenile Court, Durango Campus

Phoenix, Arizona



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The three-story juvenile courthouse is the new focal point of the county juvenile detention center. The 129,000-square-foot courts building consists of 12 hearing rooms with judges' chambers and office space for the court clerk, court administration, Department of Probation, court-appointed advocates, public defender, and county attorney. The L-shaped building defines a large public entry plaza. The office wing is a precisely articulated volume with a highly varied window pattern, while the courtroom wing, with its prominent glass and aluminum curtain wall framed in brick and its large projecting trellis at the top, creates

a strong civic presence. The entrance lobby projects from the intersection of the two wings. The building is designed to reinforce the Juvenile Probation Department's mission of rehabilitation. The building is not intimidating due to an abundance of natural light to all public and staff spaces, pleasant colors, and a simple, easily understood circulation system. Generous north-facing court waiting areas overlook the public plaza. The typical hearing room conveys an informal, but dignified, character with a corner bench, light wood paneling, and a combination of indirect and decorative lighting.



OWNER

Maricopa County
Phoenix

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New, renovation, steel frame

Site area

7.2 acres

Area of building

129,000 SF

Capacity

12 hearing rooms

Total cost of construction

\$19.3 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Cannon Design
Los Angeles

Associate Architect

Patrick Sullivan Associates
Claremont, California

Structural Engineer

Paul Koeler Consulting
Structural Engineers
Scottsdale, Arizona

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

TMAD
Phoenix

Security Electronics

Buford Goff and Associates
Columbia, South Carolina

Security Planning/Hardware

Robert Glass Associates
Spokane, Washington

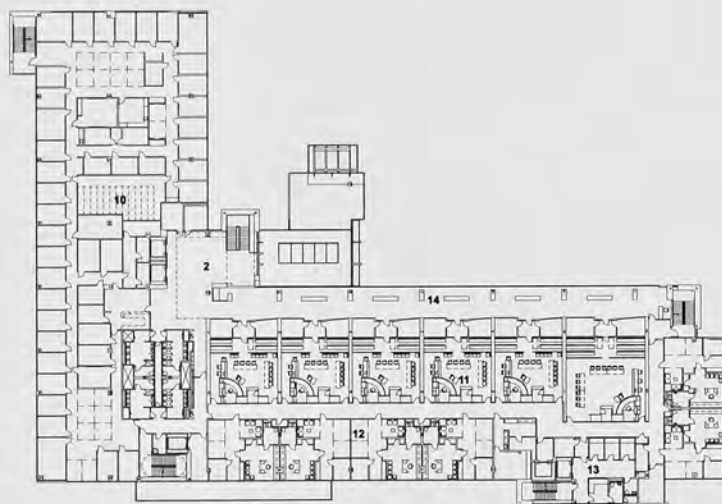
Acoustics/Audiovisual

Veneklassen Associates
Santa Monica, California

Landscape Architect

Logan Simpson Design
Tempe, Arizona

(continued on page 119)



LEVEL 2

1. Conference Center
2. Lobby
3. Screening
4. Mediation
5. Probation
6. Court Administration
7. County Clerk
8. Support
9. Detention
10. County Attorney
11. Hearing Rooms
12. Chambers
13. Holding
14. Public Waiting
15. Public Defender

0 8 24 48

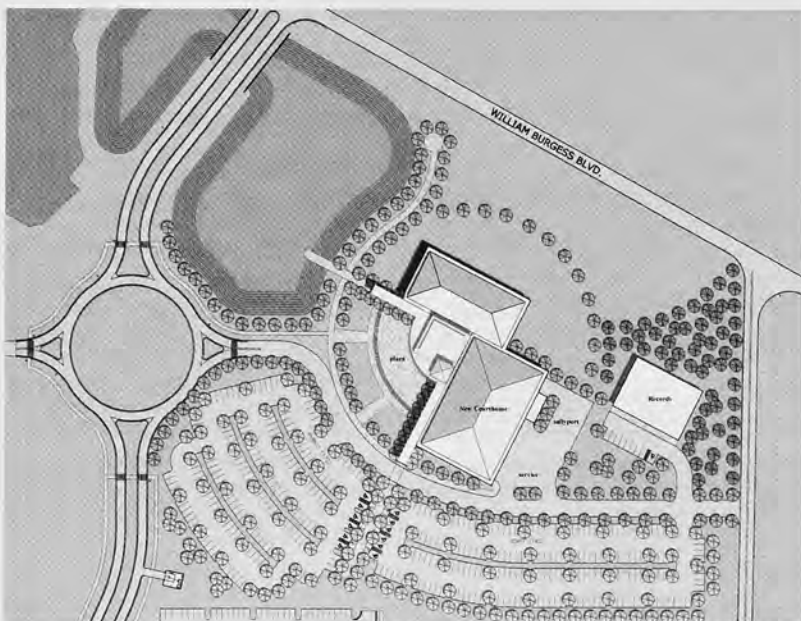
Nassau County Courthouse

Yulee, Florida

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The county courthouse consists of approximately 111,600 gross square feet of new construction on a new, almost rural 12.5-acre site. The courthouse contains a three-story wing with space for four courtrooms and chambers (two of which will be shelled for future use), the state attorney, court support functions, and parking/sally port at the ground floor. A two-story wing houses the court clerk and public defender offices. The two wings are organized around a three-story atrium lobby. A monumental public stair connects all three floors for ease of access. The two wings define a generous, multilevel landscaped civic plaza which is highlighted by a 130-foot-tall clock tower. The clock tower serves as a symbol of justice for the county while reflecting the historic courthouse and clock tower located downtown. The façades are clad in brick with precast trim embellishments for the entry pavilion, cornices, trim, and the two-story-tall Tuscan order classical colonnade.





OWNER

Nassau County Board of County Commissioners
Yulee, Florida

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

12.5 acres

Area of building

111,569 SF

Capacity

4 courts

Total cost of construction

\$18.6 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida

Associate Architect

Smith McCrary Architects Inc.
Jacksonville, Florida

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida

Programming

Dan L. Wiley and Associates
North Palm Beach, Florida

Security/Technology

Fitzgerald Technology Group
Orlando

Civil Engineer

McCranie and Associates Inc.
Amelia Island, Florida

Builder

The Haskell Company
Jacksonville, Florida

Photographer

Dennis O'Kain
Washington, Georgia

Nelson County Justice Center

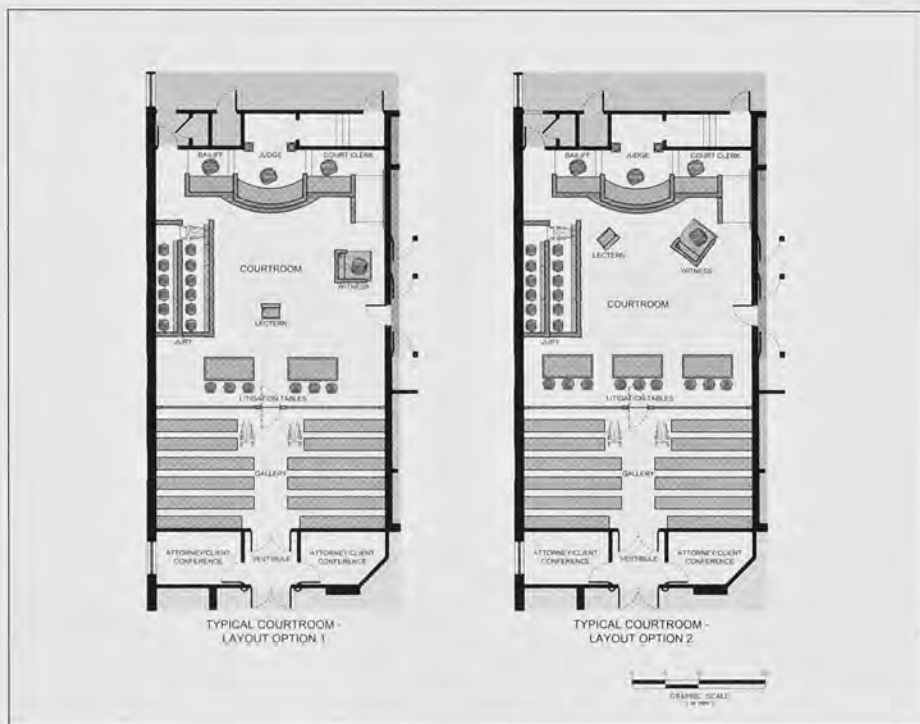
Bardstown, Kentucky



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Creating a new justice facility in one of the state's most historic counties and replacing an iconic 1891 courthouse just outside the downtown district challenged both the design team and the public. The new facility contains two district courtrooms, one circuit courtroom, family court, pre-trial, and circuit court clerk spaces. The physiological impact for those visiting the justice facility was crucial to the design of the building interior. Extensive use and ergonomic detailing of "touchable" materials, such as wood and granite, create a sense of warmth and home. Natural light floods the central rotunda, creating a clear point of reference. Public spaces are comforting and calming in order to reduce the stress of participating in court proceedings. The courthouse is designed to carefully conceal the modern technology necessary in today's courtrooms. Upon completion, city and county officials and, most important, the community have openly embraced this new iconic justice facility.





OWNER

Nelson County Fiscal Court
Bardstown, Kentucky

DATA

Type of facility
Court

Type of construction
New

Site area
6.3 acres

Area of building
47,200 SF

Total cost of construction
\$8,932,000

Status of project
Completed

CREDITS

Architect
JRA Architects
Louisville

Structural Engineer
Slessor Engineering
Louisville

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers
CMTA Engineering Consultants
Louisville

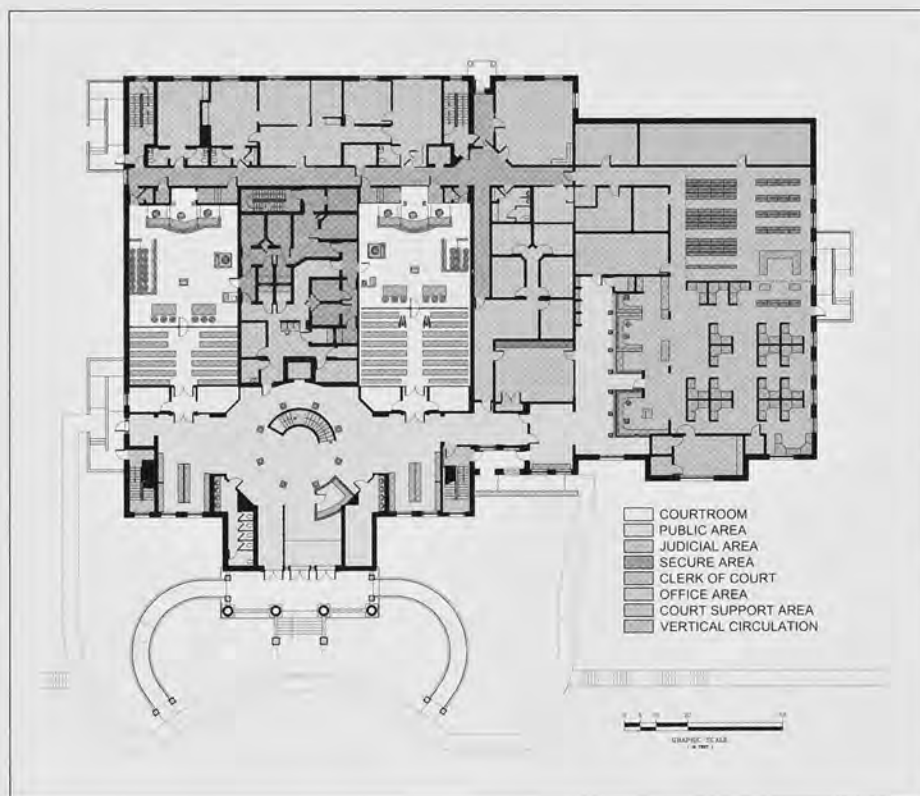
Interior Design
Resse Design Collaborative
Louisville

BTM Engineering
Louisville

Builder
F.W. Owens Company
Louisville

Photographers
Larry E. Wright
Louisville

Brian Moberly
Louisville



New Federal Courthouse

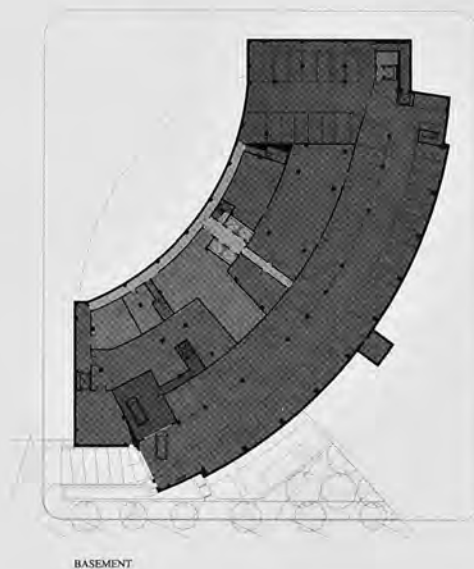
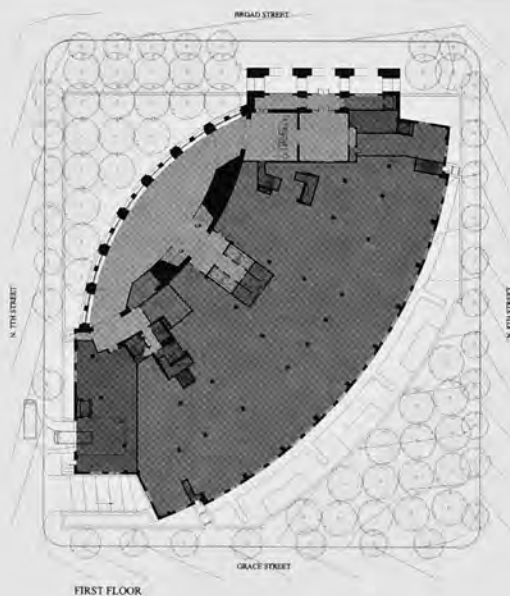
Richmond, Virginia



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Intended for a strategic site between the city's historic commercial core, now being reinvented as a performing arts district, to the northwest and the Capitol Square district to the southeast, the new federal courthouse will present a formal public entrance to Broad Street, taking its place among other important civic buildings, including city hall, the state assembly building, and the state library which front the city's main thoroughfare. The 337,000-square-foot building will provide nine courtrooms as well as offices. The building's signature footprint, in effect a bent or bowed slab, will function as a corner post to the Capital Square district, which its south-facing outer radius will overlook. On the north, cradled in the building's inner radius, a 100-foot-high atrium will turn a less formal face to the commercial district. Public galleries facing the atrium will lead visitors to administrative offices on the lower four floors and to courtrooms on the upper floors. At night, the illuminated atrium and landscaped areas will provide a dramatic backdrop for the developing performing arts district.





0 4 8 12 24 M

OWNER

U.S. General Services
Administration
Philadelphia

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

3.7 acres

Area of building

336,961 SF

Capacity

9 courts

Total cost of construction

\$72 million

Status of project

Under construction

Estimated date of completion:

May 2008

CREDITS

Design Architect

Robert A.M. Stern Architects
New York City

Architect of Record

HLM Design/Heery International
Washington, D.C.

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

HLM Design/Heery International
Washington, D.C.

Geotechnical Engineer

Virginia Geotechnical Services
Richmond, Virginia

Civil Engineer

Hankins and Anderson Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

Lighting

C.M. Kling and Associates
Alexandria, Virginia

Vertical Transportation

William Hunt and Associates
Silver Spring, Maryland

(continued on page 119)

Osceola County Government Center

Kissimmee, Florida

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The county needed to expand its existing courthouse and adjacent administration building. The site featured a historic courthouse that suffered from injudicious renovations and a series of unfortunate annexes. The campus master plan creates a strong government center that re-establishes the historic structure as the traditional "courthouse on the green," while introducing a contemporary new justice building that maintains a sensitive response to the historic courthouse and surrounding neighborhood. The design includes a new 247,000-square-foot courthouse, a renovated

140,000-square-foot administration building, and a restored 18,000-square-foot historic courthouse. The government center is a conscious response to this feature building. The new courthouse and administration building reflect the landmark's traditional architecture with careful attention to the pedestrian scale and entry porticos of each building. Complementary building materials, fenestration patterns, building massing, and details work together with the historic building to form a unified campus surrounding the civic green space.





OWNER

Osceola County Board of
Commissioners
Kissimmee, Florida

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New, renovation, and preservation

Site area

18.5 acres

Area of building

247,000 SF courthouse.
140,000 SF administration building
18,000 SF historic renovation

Capacity

12 courts

Total cost of construction

\$61,846,000

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

HLM Design
Orlando

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

HLM Design
Orlando

Programming

Omni Group Inc.
Los Angeles

Audiovisual

Newcomb and Boyd
Atlanta

Civil Engineer

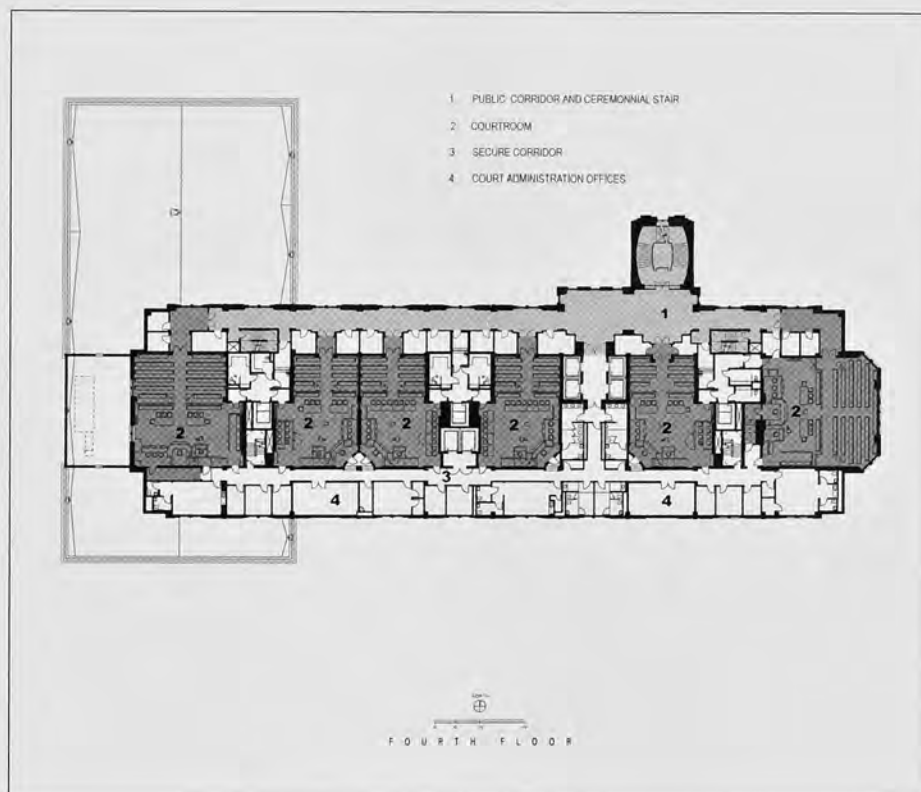
Johnston Engineers Inc.
Kissimmee, Florida

Builder

Centex Rooney/Grey Construction
Orlando

Photographer

Gary Knight and Associates Inc.
Cordele, Georgia



Seminole County Criminal Justice Center

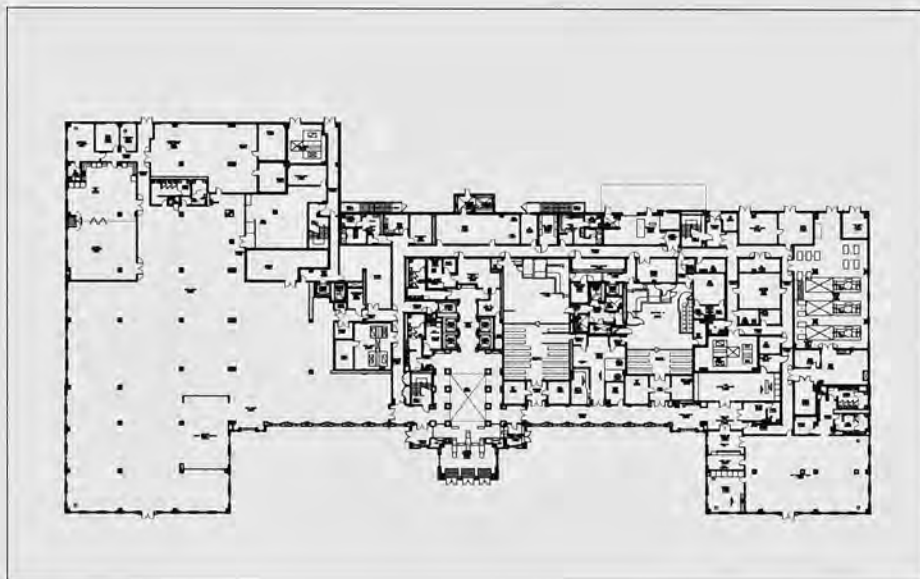
Sanford, Florida

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Our task was to develop a master plan to combine the existing county corrections facility, juvenile justice center, and public safety building with a new criminal justice center, future county administration building, coroners building, state attorney, public defender, and courts administration building with a unique and memorable landscape. The resulting master plan is both functional and powerful, using proven classic and formal planning principles found in Washington, D.C., Savannah, Ga., and classic European

cities. The project includes eight courtrooms with the ability to expand to 12. In addition to the courts, the facility includes state attorney, public defender, clerk, court administration, jury assembly, and prisoner holding areas. The building aesthetic is based on a classic Federal-style architecture expressed in two-color tones similar to limestone in an architectural precast concrete which represents the strength, stability, dignity, values, morals, and order upon which this nation was founded.





OWNER

Seminole County
Administrative Services
Sanford, Florida

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

14.8 acres

Area of building

223,804 SF

Capacity

8 courts

Total cost of construction

\$36,496,020

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

HKS Architects Inc.
Orlando

Design Architect

Associated Consulting
International Inc.
Winter Park, Florida

Structural Engineer

Walter P. Moore Associates
Orlando

Mechanical Engineer

Cosentini Associates Inc.
Orlando

Electrical Engineer

Tilden Lobnitz Cooper
Orlando

Courts Programming Consultant

Dan Wiley and Associates
North Palm Beach, Florida

Acoustical

Shen Milsom and Wilkie
New York City

Landscape Architect

Foster Conant and Associates
Orlando

(continued on page 119)



York County Judicial Center

York, Pennsylvania

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The design for this facility balances the civic requirements with the ceremonial needs of a courthouse. Located downtown in a historical district, the eight-story structure is contextual in material and scale but modern in detail. The new courthouse has a three-story arcaded base and upper floors that are set back to diminish their mass. Large windows on the brick façade are trimmed in precast concrete and metal. The facility features 12 courtrooms, seven smaller hearing rooms, and an unfinished shell floor that

will accommodate six future courtrooms. The courtrooms are grouped in three pairs around a central atrium, allowing natural light to enter every courtroom and public hallway and resulting in a bright, open, and accessible building. Advanced electronic equipment and systems will provide a better distribution of voice, data, and video signals throughout the building. A basement level accommodates secure parking and prisoner holding areas.





OWNER

York County Board of
Commissioners
York, Pennsylvania

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

1.35 acres

Area of building

329,238 SF

Capacity

12 courts

Total cost of construction

\$48 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

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

Structural Engineer

Weidinger Associates
New York City

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Syska and Hennessey
Fairfax, Virginia

Civil and Survey Engineers

First Capital Engineering
York, Pennsylvania

Security/Code

Rolf Jensen Associates Inc.
Fairfax, Virginia

Acoustical and Audiovisual Consultant

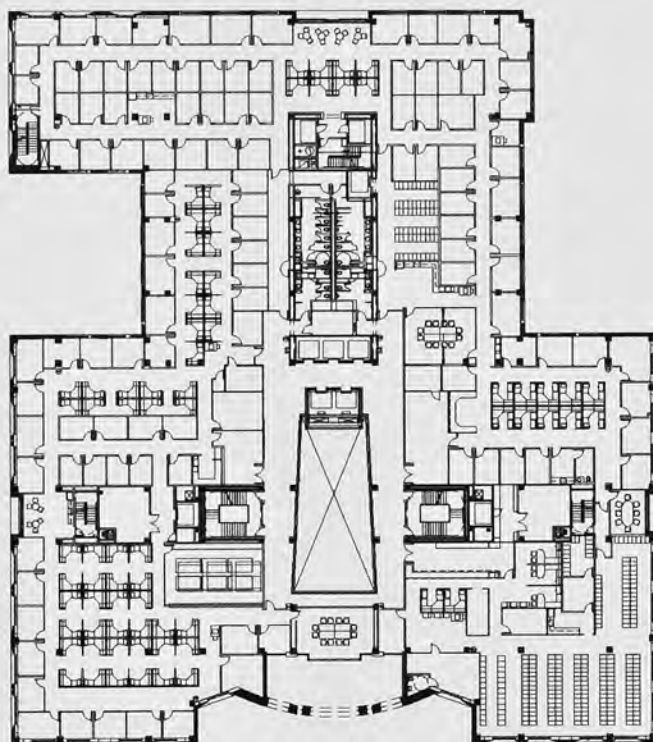
Shen, Milson, and Wilke Inc.
Arlington, Virginia

Builder

Kinsley Construction
York, Pennsylvania

Photographer

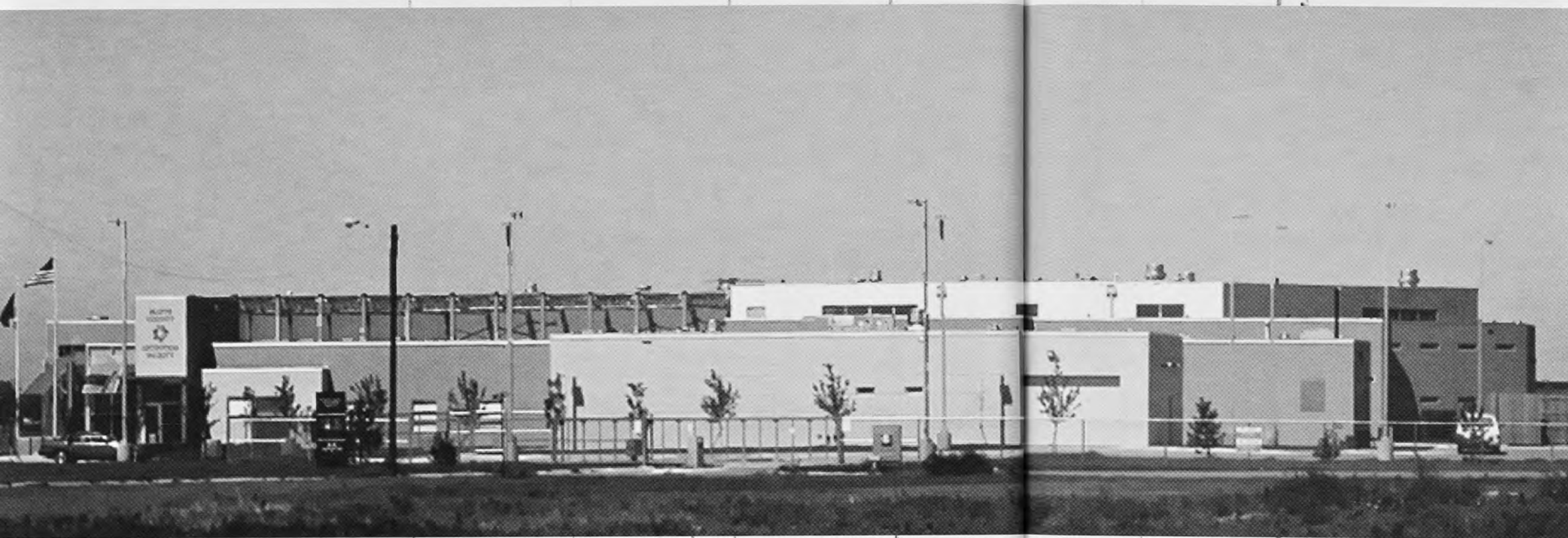
Alan Karchmer
Washington, D.C.



LEVEL 2 PLAN



Detention Facilities

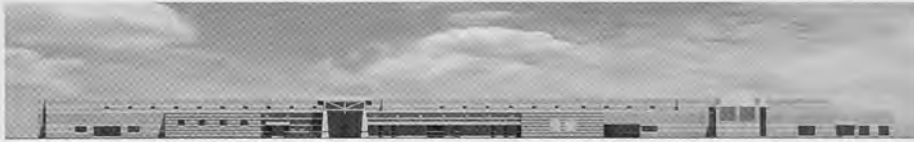


Franklin County Prison
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new prison will house up to 428 inmates in the planned construction with core facilities designed to support future expansion of up to 750 beds. All housing units are designed for delivery of services to each unit, thereby minimizing inmate movement and staffing. Visitation and attorney-client consultation will be on the mezzanine level of each unit. The exercise areas on each unit are covered with secure openings to the side to facilitate cross-ventilation of the space. Services requiring inmate movement include medical services, group education/counseling, and religious services. Although cells in the design do not have windows, natural daylight is provided via dayroom windows sized to meet standards. Fixtures are at the rear of each cell with a service corridor for maintenance. A magistrate hearing door is also provided to minimize inmate movement to the courts.



FRONT ELEVATION



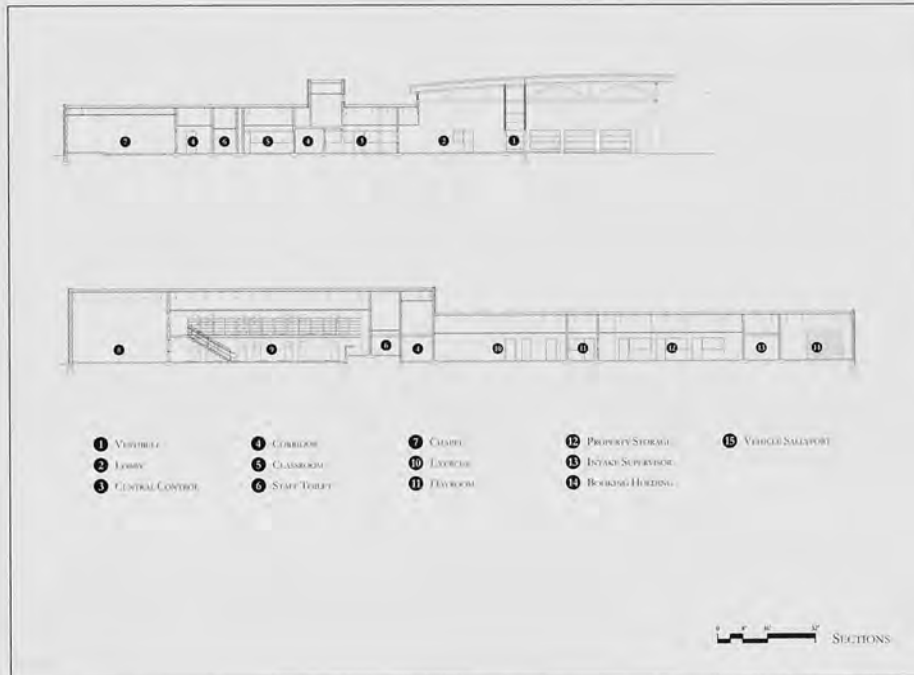
REAR ELEVATION



LEFT ELEVATION



RIGHT ELEVATION



OWNER

Franklin County Commissioners
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

DATA

Type of facility

Detention

Type of construction

New

Site area

26 acres

Area of building

135,975 SF

Capacity

428 beds, 160 cells

Total cost of construction

\$25,996,000

Status of project

Under construction

Estimated date of completion: 2007

CREDITS

Architect

L. Robert Kimball and Associates
Architects and Engineers Inc.
Ebensburg, Pennsylvania

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

L. Robert Kimball and Associates
Architects and Engineers Inc.
Ebensburg, Pennsylvania

Correctional Consultant and Project Manager

Carter Goble Lee
Columbia, South Carolina

Platte County Detention Facility

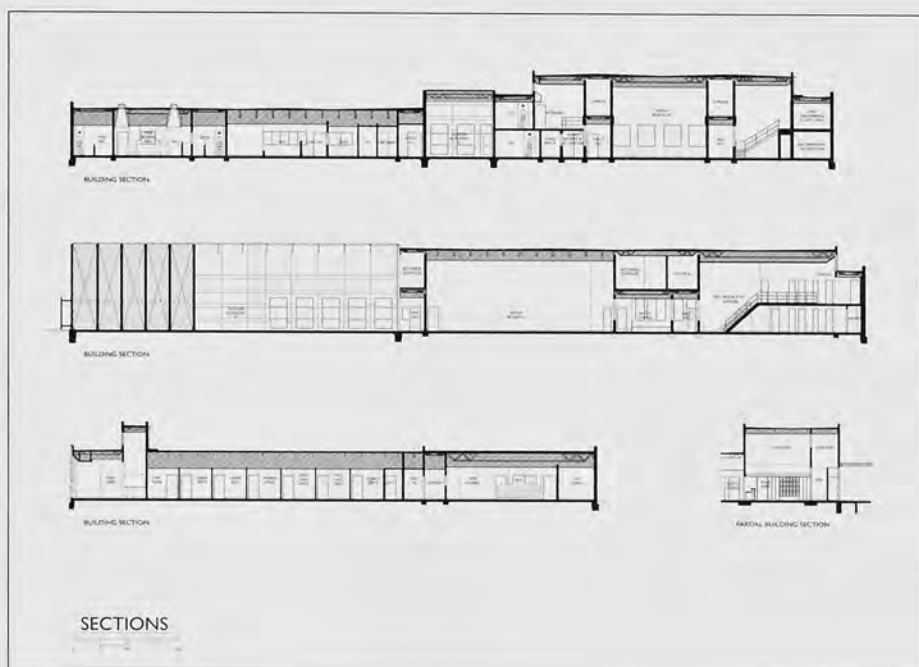
Columbus, Nebraska



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The owner desired a facility that provided a humane setting, a non-institutional image, and was energy efficient and incorporated sustainable design. The eight-acre site is in an industrial park on the edge of a rural community. An industrial aesthetic was used for budget and context reasons. A softer, non-jail image was provided at public spaces and inmate program and living areas. This was accomplished by bringing natural light deep into the facility, concealing security devices, carefully placing landscape elements, and using a pastel color palette. The major spaces were oriented south to maximize view and receive sunlight. Sustainable materials and finishes were selected for use throughout the facility. A geothermal system, which used ground wells as a heat transfer medium for water-source heat pumps, provides significant energy savings.





OWNER

Jon Zavadil, Platte County Sheriff
Columbus, Nebraska

DATA

Type of facility

Detention

Type of construction

New

Site area

8.2 acres

Area of building

46,207 SF

Capacity

135 beds, 52 cells

Total cost of construction

\$7,176,034

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Carlson West Povondra Architects
Omaha

Structural Engineer

Novotny Engineering Group
Omaha

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Alvine and Associates
Omaha

Food Service Consultant

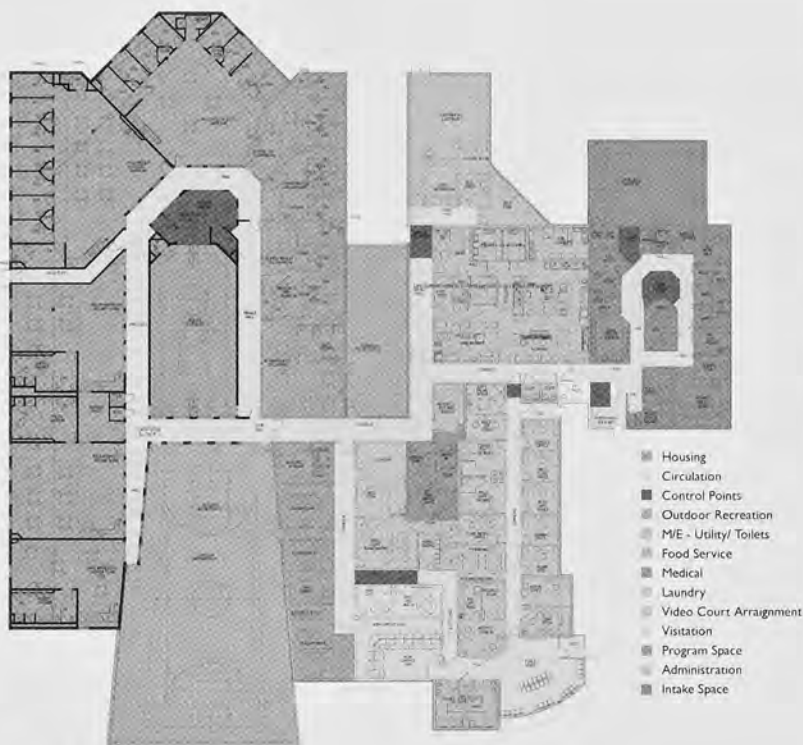
Roger Kruse Associates
Omaha

Builder

B-D Construction
Columbus, Nebraska

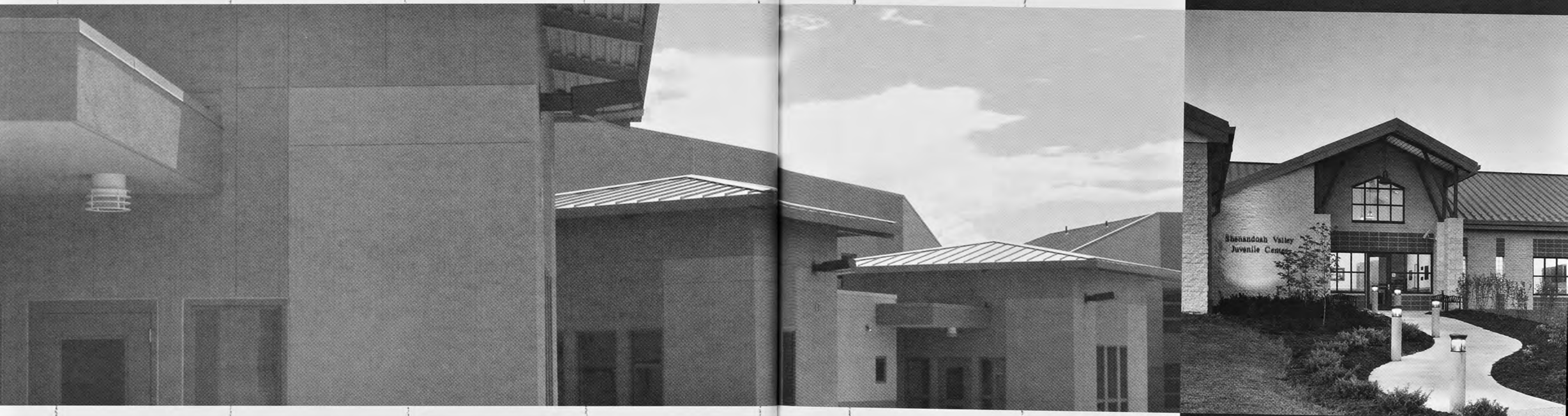
Photographer

Tom Kessler Photography
Omaha



FLOOR PLAN

Juvenile Facilities



Connecticut Juvenile Training School

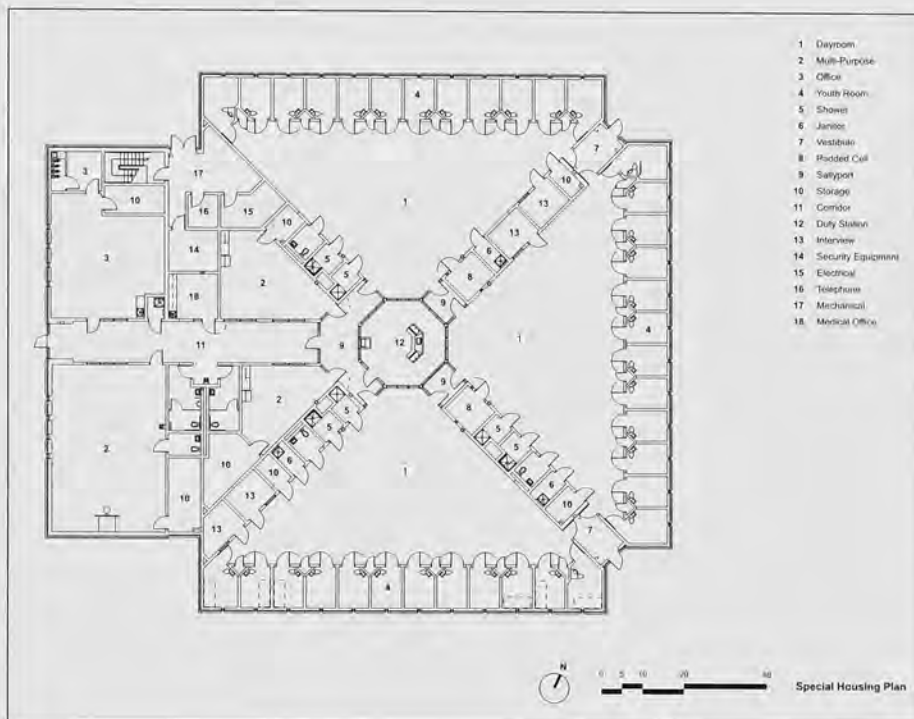
Middletown, Connecticut

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new \$44.7-million, 216,000-square-foot juvenile facility in Connecticut was designed as an emergency replacement for the antiquated Long Lane Training School dating from the early 1900s. The new facility is designed to house minimum-security males, 12 to 14 years old. Housing classifications include Special Needs (36 beds), General Population (168 beds), and Transition (36 beds). Electronic security systems and secure construction provide flexibility to operate the facility up to a maximum-security level. The major program focus for the training school is the Education and

Support Building. With its 18 classrooms, the school is designed for teaching special needs children. Educational programs include prevocational training and independent living labs. Other support functions, including food service, intake, medical, maintenance, and warehouse, are also included. The facility is modeled after a similar KZF-designed maximum-security facility in Ohio. The project combined fast track delivery with construction manager at-risk contracting.





OWNER

Connecticut Department
of Public Works
Hartford

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Area of building

216,000 SF

Capacity

240 beds, 240 cells

Total cost of construction

\$44.7 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

KZF Design Inc.
Cincinnati

Associate Architect

Kaestle Boos Associates Inc.
New Britain, Connecticut

Structural Engineer

KZF Design Inc.
Cincinnati

Security Electronics

Buford Goff and Associates
Columbia, South Carolina

Food Service

Faassen and Associates
Charlotte

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

KZF Design Inc.
Cincinnati

Van Zelm Heywood and Shadford
West Hartford, Connecticut

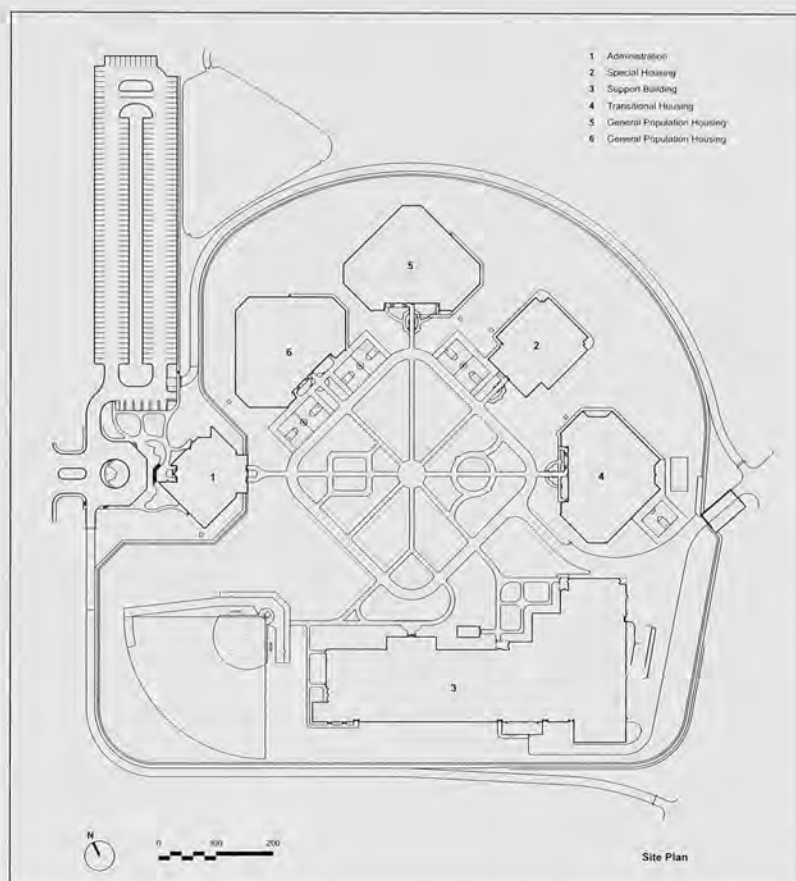
Civil Engineer

Purcell Associates
Glastonbury, Connecticut

Builder

Tomasso Brothers Inc.
New Britain, Connecticut

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District of Columbia Youth Services Center

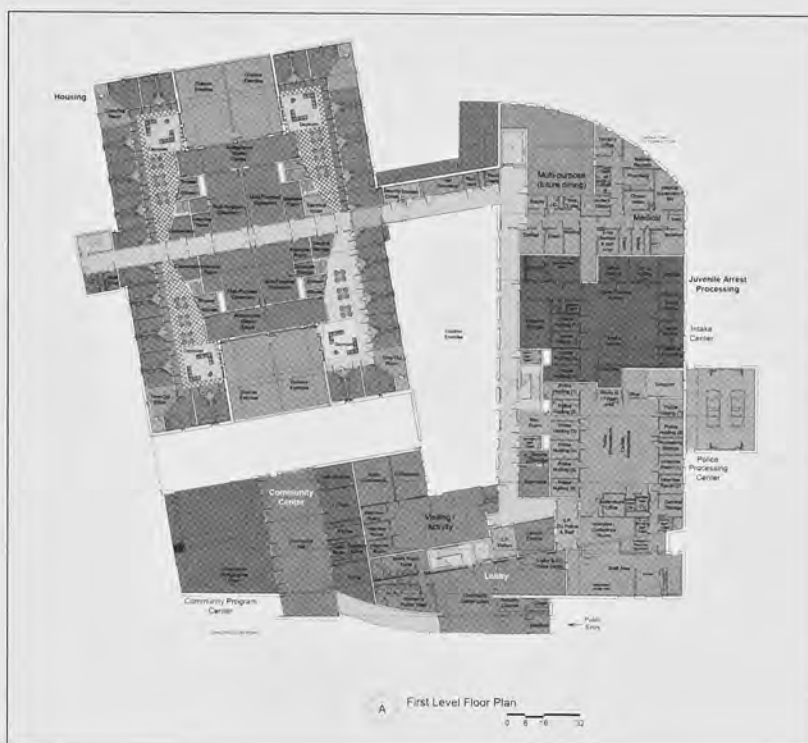
Washington, D.C.



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The design of the Youth Services Center is based on establishing an environment of security, safety, and operational efficiency so that other important qualitative areas—normalization of the detention environment, community identity, and a facility that embraces the philosophy of a holistic approach—can be addressed with confidence. The building is envisioned as an institution dedicated to the special needs of youthful offenders and, as such, aspires to become a community of openness and care. It is the intent of the design to subtly reinforce the enhancement of self-esteem through the positive use of space, architectural symbol, human scale, and the identification of the individual within a supportive community. Surrounded by internal circulation, the courtyard provides the central orientation element in the facility. It is dedicated to group activities focused on education, personal reflection, and living skills. The courtyard is also adjacent to the family visiting area and is used as a tranquil setting for personal communication. In form, function, color, and spirit, the facility embodies a positive and holistic approach that celebrates diversity and individual uniqueness. As a metaphor for the people, programs, and activities contained within its walls, it symbolically tells the tale of individual distinction merging into social harmony.





OWNER

District of Columbia
Washington, D.C.

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

3 acres

Area of building

107,959 SF

Capacity

80 beds, 80 resident rooms

Total cost of construction

\$31 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

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

Structural Engineer

Delon Hampton and Associates
Silver Spring, Maryland

Mechanical Engineer

PBM-Limbach Company
Lanham, Maryland

Electrical Engineer

M.C. Dean Inc.
Chantilly, Virginia

Civil Engineer

A. Morton Thomas and Associates
Rockville, Maryland

Fire Suppression

East Coast Fire Protection
Chantilly, Virginia

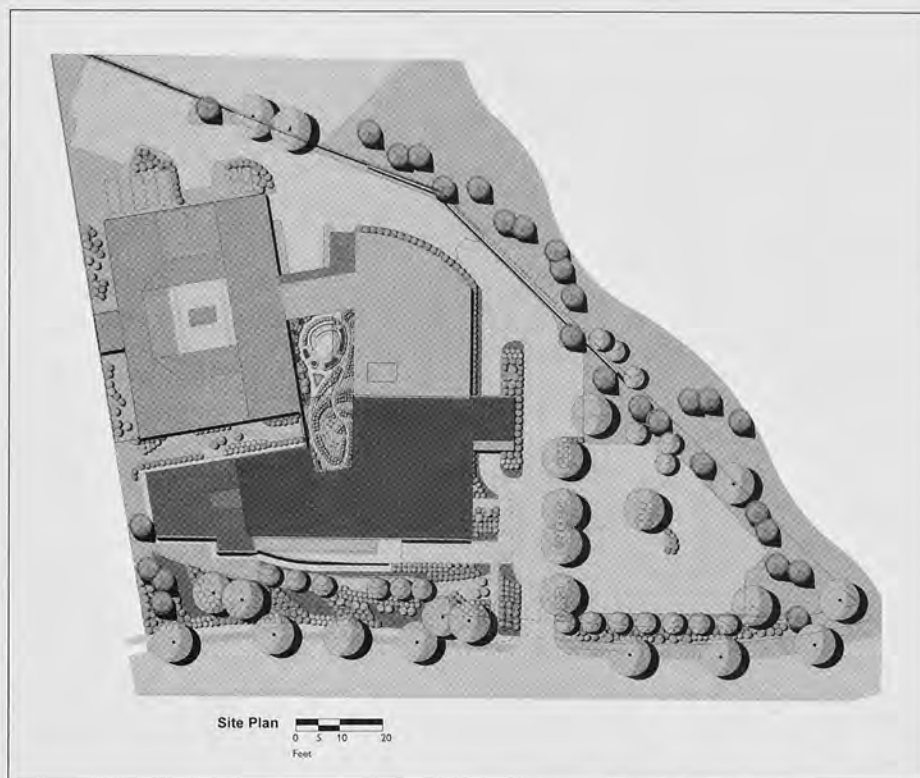
Geotechnical Engineer

ECS Ltd.
Chantilly, Virginia

Food Service

Foodesign Associates Inc.
Charlotte

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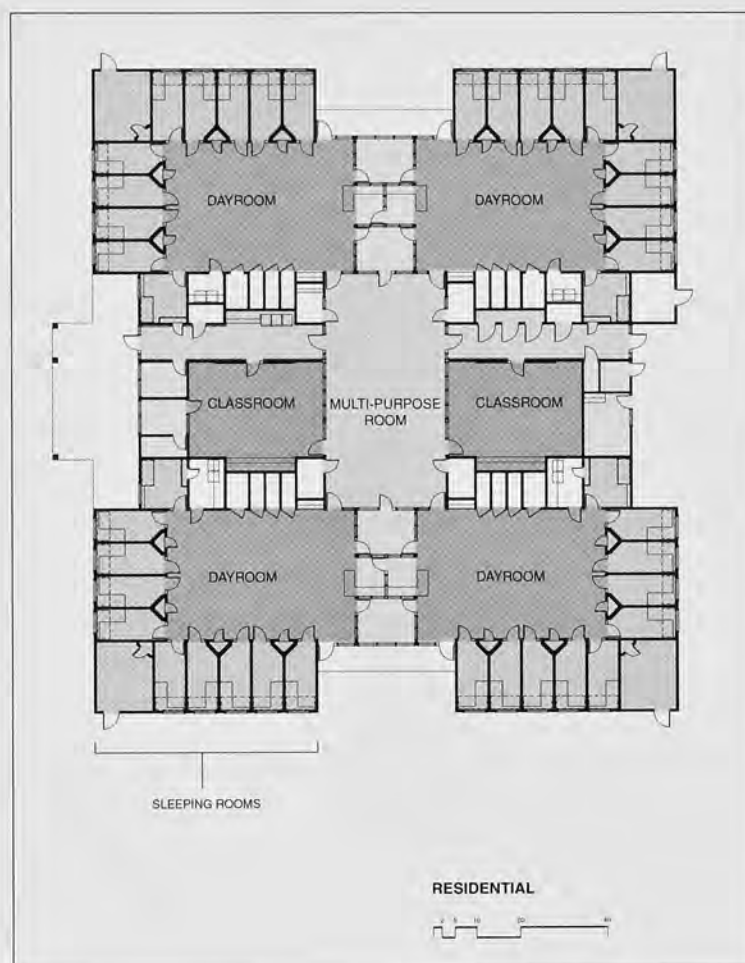
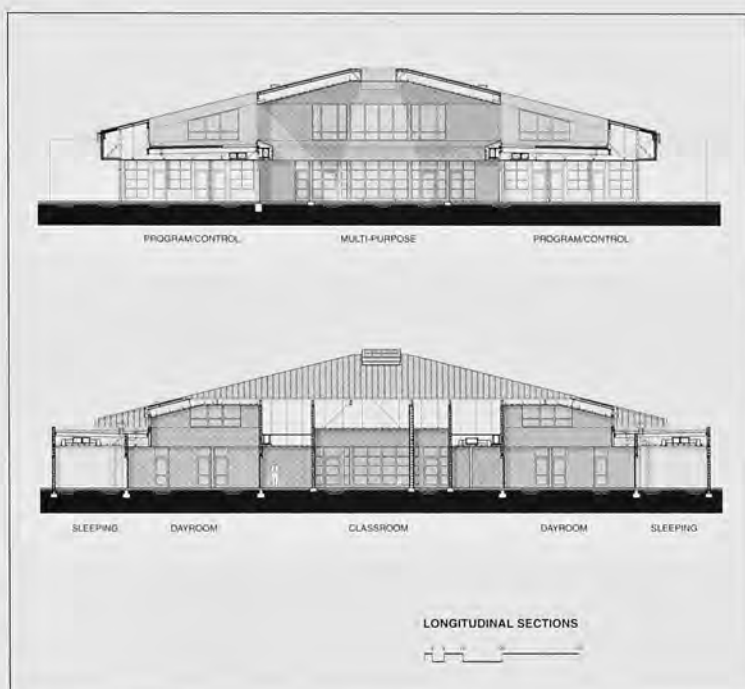
High Desert Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center

Apple Valley, California

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center is a new facility in an area of future county growth. The entire campus is designed for a population of 150 males and females. The mission of the new project includes detention and assessment services. Academic classrooms are either located at the unit (secure) or are across a play yard (medium secure). The single-level building is divided into 10 residential units. Each 10-room unit is designed for 15 youth. Staff stations and support and program areas are located between two pods with visual access to large multipurpose areas. Each living area has direct access to a courtyard (secure) or play field (medium secure). On-site interviews verify that staff and youth recognize and respond to the original design concepts: high, sloping ceiling, easy direct observation, secure staff backup stations, natural light, accent colors, and flexible support and program spaces.





OWNER

San Bernardino County
San Bernardino, California

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

14.7 acres

Area of building

78,856 SF

Capacity

150 beds, 100 resident rooms

Total cost of construction

\$22 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Patrick Sullivan Associates
Claremont, California

Structural Engineer

Johnson and Nielsen Associates
Riverside, California

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

TMD Engineers Inc.
Ontario, California

Civil Engineer

Merrell-Johnson Engineers Inc.
Victorville, California

Security Electronics Systems

AVS Engineers
Walnut, California

Landscape Architect

Environmental Design Systems Inc.
Altadena, California

Builder

Swinerton Builders
Newport Beach, California

Photographer

Nick Wheeler, Wheeler
Photographics Inc.
Carmel, California

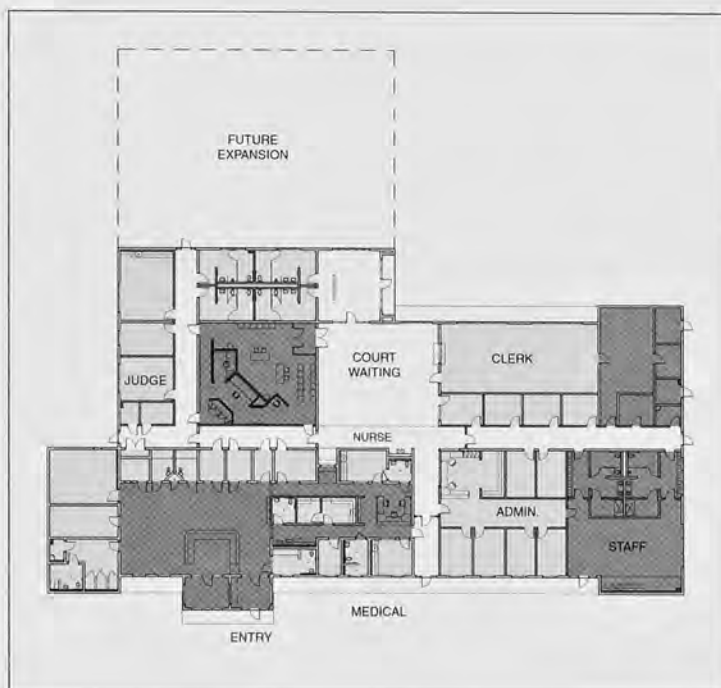
Iris Garrett Juvenile Justice Correctional Complex

El Nido, California



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The county's juvenile hall was constructed 60 years after the original "house parent" facility, which sheltered misdemeanants, incorrigibles, runaways, and truants. By comparison, 90 percent of the facility's current population has committed serious, violent offenses and requires extensive mental health services and rehabilitative behavior modification treatment. In response to the changing demographics, the new single-level facility will provide detention and assessment services for up to 120 youth. Initially, it will be possible to support 60 commitment beds, with 9- to 12-month stays, for treatment programs for local youth. Direct-supervision units are divided into two wings with 10 sleeping rooms. Each wing has five single rooms and five double rooms, a dayroom, immediate access to a classroom, toilet/shower areas, and a shared, covered recreation court. Play fields are convenient to separate units. The interior multipurpose room adds another program space to each building and provides immediate, visual access to each unit for staff support.



OWNER

Merced County
Merced, California

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

12 acres

Area of building

58,313 SF

Capacity

120 beds, 80 resident rooms

Total cost of construction

\$16,519,000

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Patrick Sullivan Associates
Claremont, California

Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

Mead and Hunt Inc.
Modesto, California

Civil Engineer

Fremming, Parson,
and Pecchenino Inc.
Merced, California

Security Electronics Systems

AVS Engineers Inc.
Walnut, California

Landscape Architect

Saito Associates
Fresno

Builder

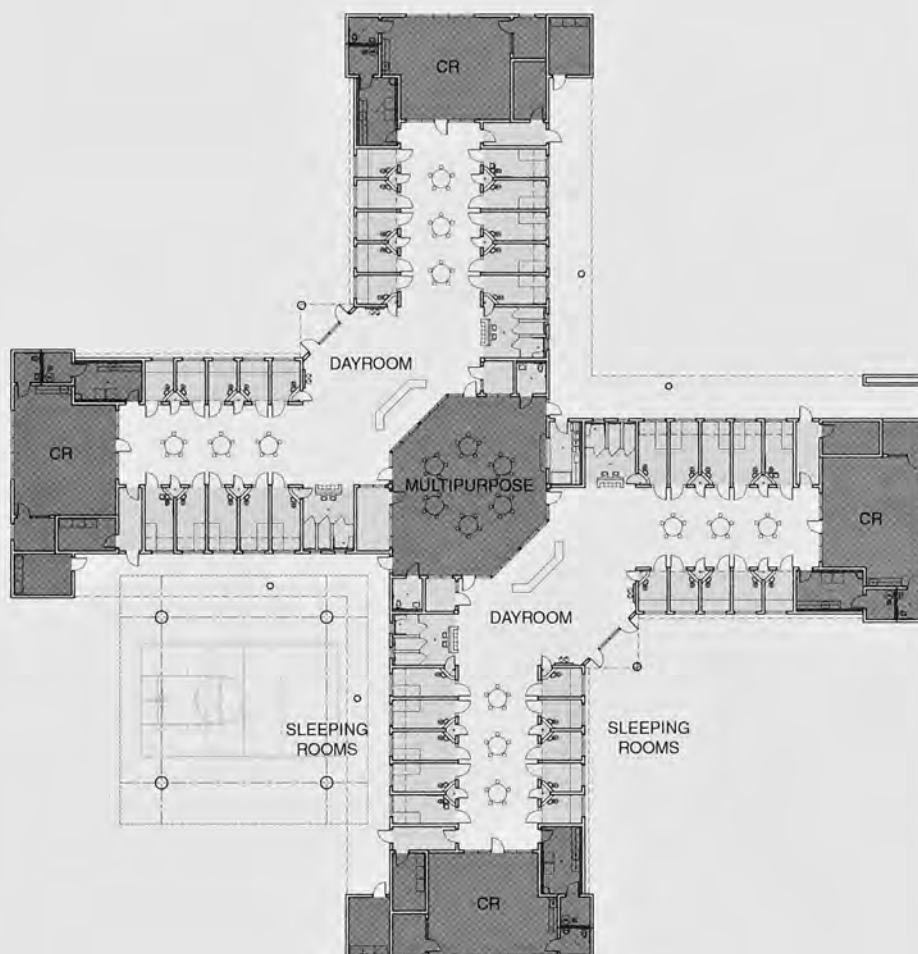
R. Pedersen and Sons Inc.
Fresno

Construction Manager

Kitchell
Fresno

Photographer

Nick Wheeler, Wheeler
Photographics Inc.
Carmel, California



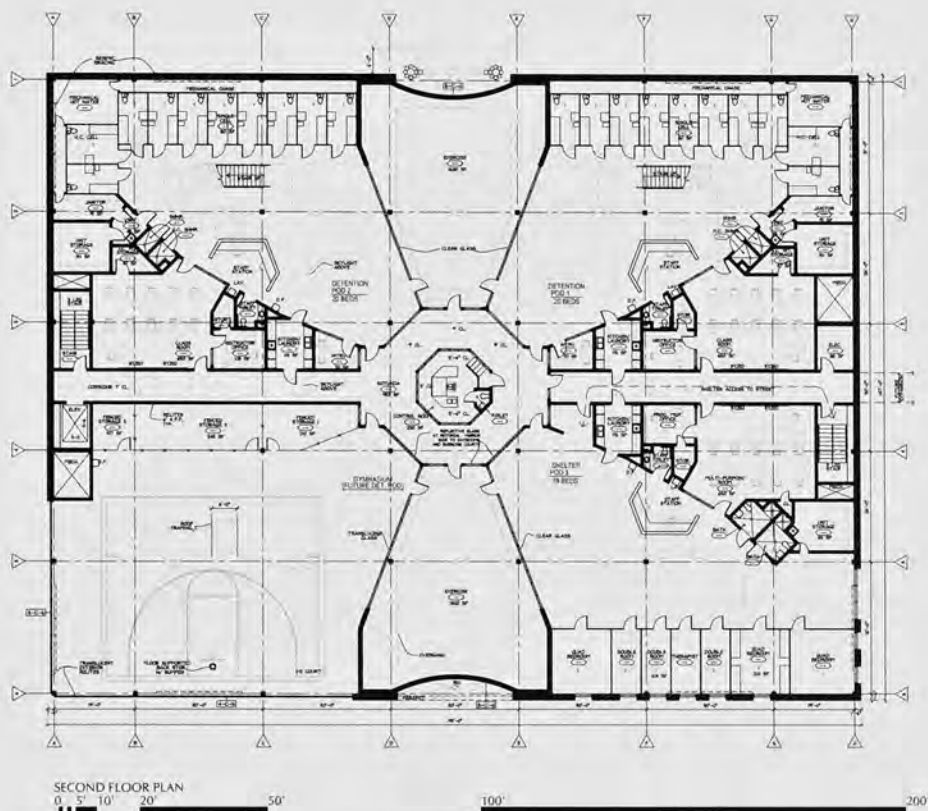
Jackson County Juvenile Services Center

Medford, Oregon

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new Juvenile Services Center is on the edge of Jackson County's urban campus and abuts older neighborhood housing now in transition. Site constraints and owner requirements predisposed building configurations and volumes that required special attention. The exterior elevations were designed for compatibility with the transition housing areas, the urban campus, and interior uses with programmed requirements for exterior access. Building functions include secure detention for 40, non-secure shelter for 16, and recreation on the second floor and intake, assessment/probation, courts, and court-remanded school on the ground level. Public accessible building functions are on the ground floor, which reduces vertical transportation requirements and unnecessary contact with detainees. Youth detention is provided in two pods, each with 20 single cells, central dayroom, classroom, and access to exterior and interior recreation. The detention floor plan is designed around a central control with direct vision to the pods, shelter, and gym. Future expansion plans relocate the shelter and gym and convert these spaces to two additional 20-cell detention pods monitored from the existing central control.





OWNER

Jackson County
Medford, Oregon

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

42,475 SF

Area of building

66,000 SF

Capacity

40 beds, 40 cells (secure)
16 shelter beds (non-secure)
Adaptable future space for an
additional 40 secure beds

Total cost of construction

\$13.2 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Skelton Straus Seibert
Architects and Planners LLP
Medford, Oregon

Associate Architect

DLR Group
Seattle

Structural Engineer

Marquess and Associates Inc.
Medford, Oregon

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and

Justice Facilities

DLR Group
Seattle

Cost Analysis

Rider Hunt Levitt
Portland, Oregon

Security and Low Voltage

Alta Consulting
Bellevue, Washington

Landscape Architect

Galbraith and Associates
Medford, Oregon

(continued on page 120)



Larry J. Rhodes/Kern County Crossroads Juvenile Treatment Center
Bakersfield, California

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new 72,000-square-foot juvenile treatment facility replaces the existing Crossroads Juvenile Hall. The 144-bed facility consists of six separate buildings and is configured in a "campus" style setting to incorporate a direct-supervision model, housing juveniles of various classifications in 12-bed, single and double, wet-room housing units. Each of the six buildings—administration, dining, education, and three detention housing units—consists of a unique and complementary architecture intended to support a community presence and the dynamic juvenile treatment program established for juveniles for up to a one-year stay.





OWNER

Kern County Probation Department
Bakersfield, California

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

14 acres

Area of building

71,626 SF

Capacity

144 beds, 96 cells

Total cost of construction

\$17.2 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz—Justice
San Francisco

Structural Engineer

The Crosby Group
Redwood City, California

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Ted Jacobs Engineering Group
Oakland

Security

On-Line Consulting
Oakland

Food Service

The Marshall Associates
Oakland

Civil Engineer

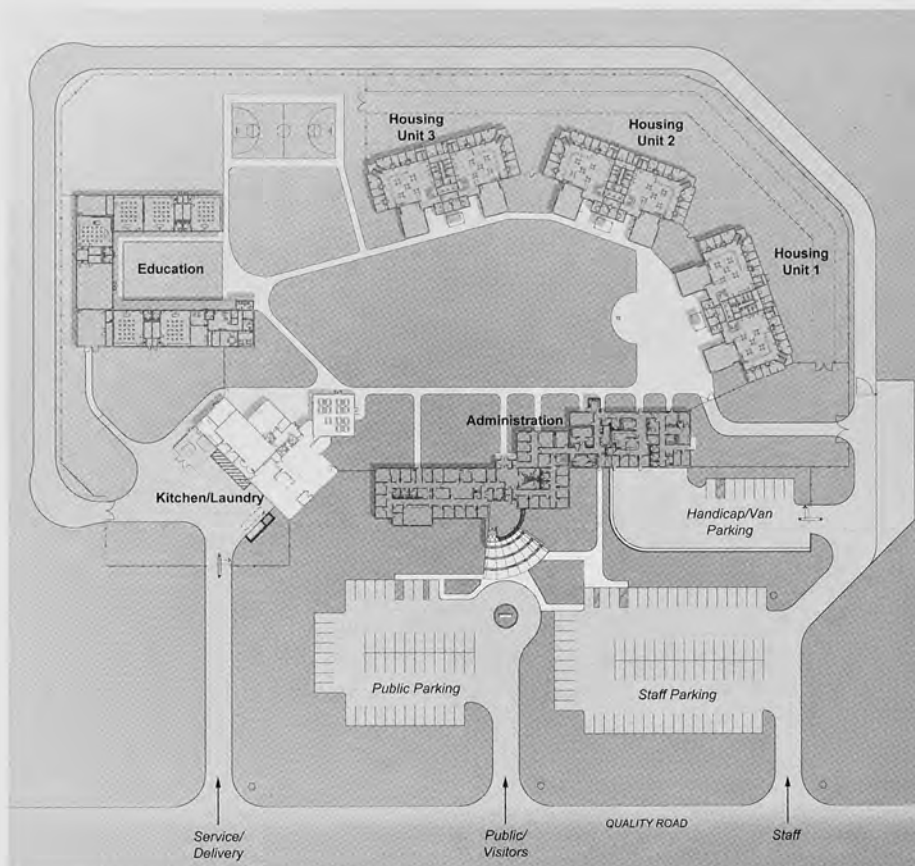
Quad Knopf Engineering
Bakersfield, California

Builder

S.C. Anderson
Bakersfield, California

Photographer

Mark Del' Aquila, Eagle Eye
Images Photography
Long Beach, California



Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Center

Staunton, Virginia



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Having outgrown the original detention home that served the Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Home Commission's needs for many years, the new direct-supervision, 50-bed secure facility was designed with the future in mind. Designed to add 30 future beds with minimal disruption, the center also incorporates sustainable design elements to reduce negative environmental impacts and lower operational costs throughout the center's life expectancy. The primary element is the geothermal ground source heat pump that required a well field under the parking area. Other elements include material selections such as

the extensive use of linoleum floorings, TPO (white) roofing, waterless urinals, occupancy light sensors, and natural daylighting. The natural daylighting from secure clerestory windows in dayrooms and the soft texture of the linoleum floorings contribute to a normalized living environment. Sited adjacent to a county government center, the aesthetic takes its cues from the agricultural heritage of the region by incorporating multiple standing seam metal roofs, using flared gable ends on the raised structure over the dayrooms and by creating a lofty entrance element.



OWNER

Shenandoah Valley Juvenile
Detention Home Commission
Staunton, Virginia

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

7.4 acres

Area of building

32,284 SF

Capacity

50 beds, 50 cells

Total cost of construction

\$8,559,611

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Moseley Architects
Richmond, Virginia

Electrical, Mechanical, and Structural Engineers

Hankins and Anderson Inc.
Glen Allen, Virginia

Civil Engineer

Timmons Group
Richmond, Virginia

Food Service

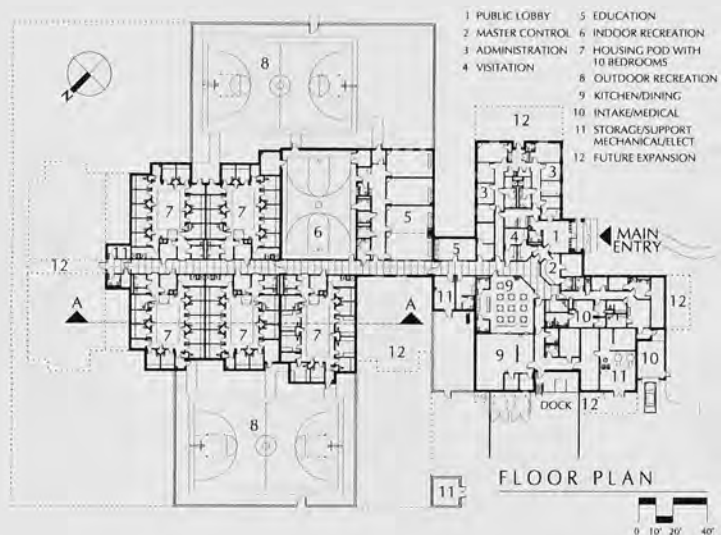
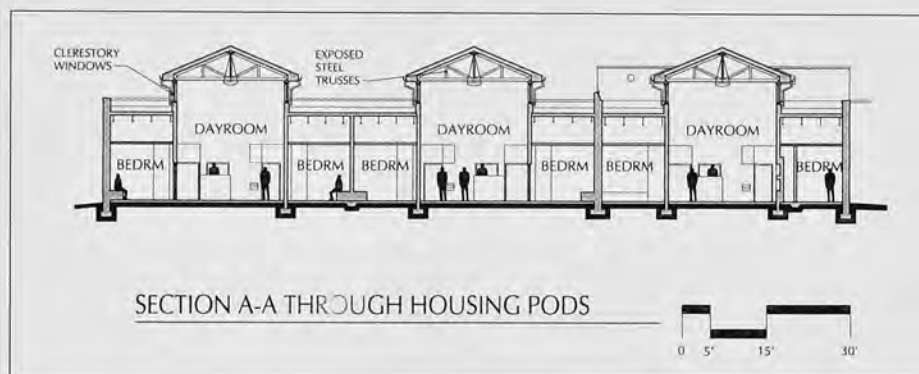
Foodesign
Charlotte

Builder

Nielsen Management Group
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Photographer

Hoachlander and Davis
Washington, D.C.



Ventura County Juvenile Justice Complex

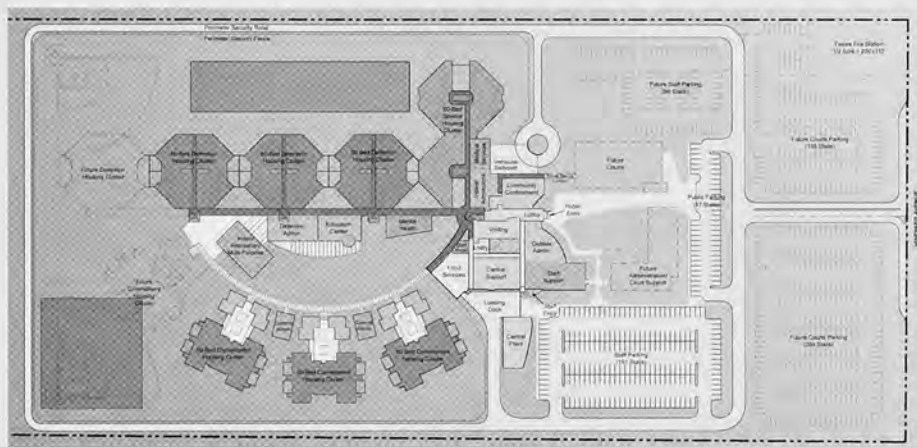
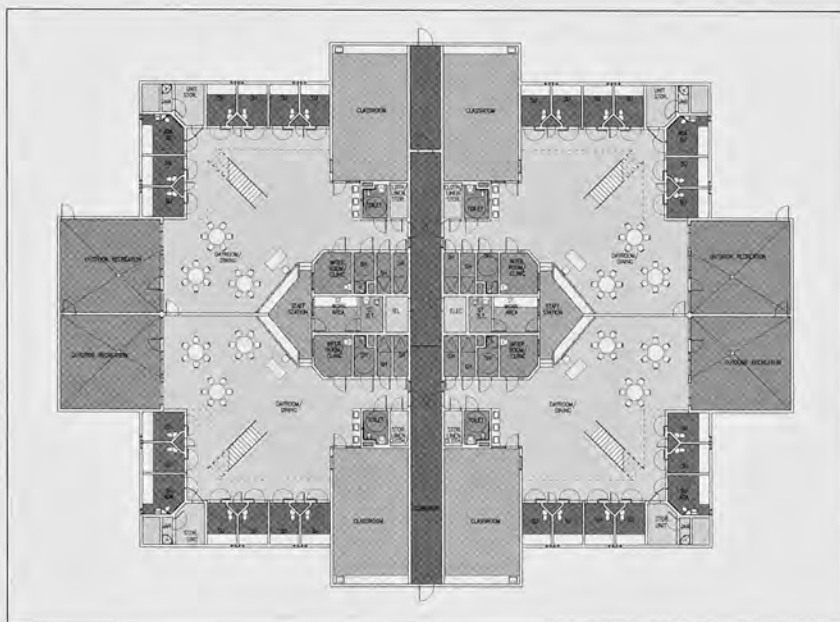
Ventura, California



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Ventura County Juvenile Justice Complex is a new 420-bed, 205,327-square-foot complex that includes 180 juvenile commitment beds and 240 detention beds. It is designed to accommodate an expansion of 120 additional beds. As a direct-supervision facility, the classrooms and program spaces are at the housing unit levels to minimize youth movement within the facility. A juvenile courts component, including six courtrooms, was planned and constructed as part of the overall justice complex.





OWNER

County of Ventura
Ventura, California

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

42 acres (approximate)

Area of building

210,061 SF

Capacity

420 beds, 420 cells

Total cost of construction

\$45 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz-Justice
San Francisco

Structural Engineer

The Crosby Group
Redwood City, California

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Ted Jacobs Group
Oakland

Food Service and Laundry

The Marshall Group
Oakland

Security and Low Voltage

On-Line Electric
Oakland

Civil Engineer

Jensen Design + Surveying
Ventura, California

Cost Estimating

Duane Sample Associates
Oxnard, California

Builder

S.J. Amoroso
Costa Mesa, California

(continued on page 120)

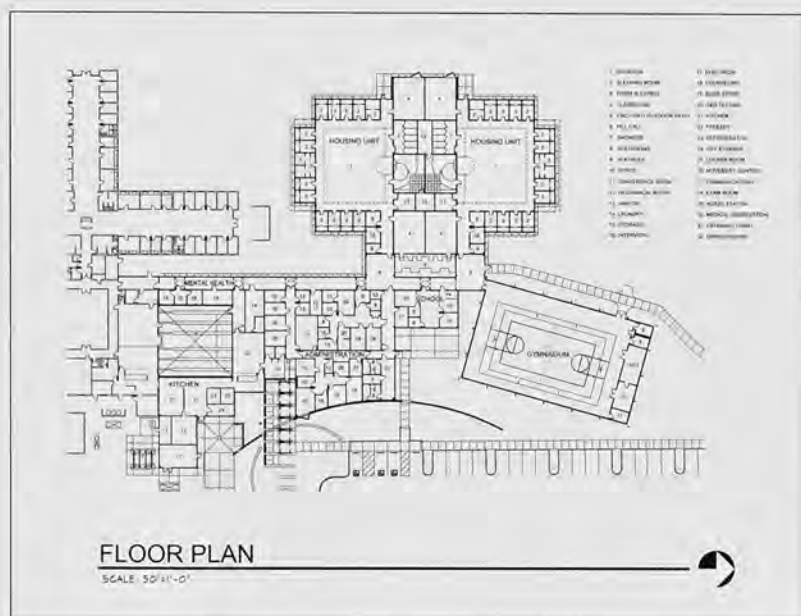
Warren E. Thornton Youth Center
Sacramento, California



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The design of this treatment facility expansion encourages interaction in a safe, secure, normalized environment with a campus-like feel. The operational program requirement of bringing services to residents was inspiration for the design of educational, administration, medical, mental health, and recreational areas, all located adjacent to the new housing unit. Arches incorporated throughout the design represent the transition residents experience within the treatment facility. Dayrooms are designed with high, deeply inset windows and sleeping rooms have translucent windows providing natural daylight and privacy. Soft materials and arched, perforated ceilings enhance acoustics. Gentle arches continue in the gymnasium with exposed ducts and mechanical equipment as design elements. The gym's exterior panels are set behind an exposed structural wall system resulting in a dynamic interplay of solid and void surfaces. Bronze sculptures depicting youth mentorship are at the entrance and in shared outdoor areas designated for family events, making these inviting spaces for staff, parents, and residents.





OWNER

Sacramento County Probation
Department
Sacramento

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New, addition, and renovation

Site area

5.06 acres

Area of building

57,530 SF

Capacity

60 beds, 28 cells

Total cost of construction

\$9,010,000

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Lionakis Beaumont
Design Group Inc.
Sacramento

Associate Architect

The Design Partnership,
Architects and Planners
San Francisco

Structural Engineer

Lionakis Beaumont
Design Group Inc.
Sacramento

Mechanical Engineer

Turley and Associates
Sacramento

Electrical Engineer

Ken Rubitsky and Associates
Sacramento

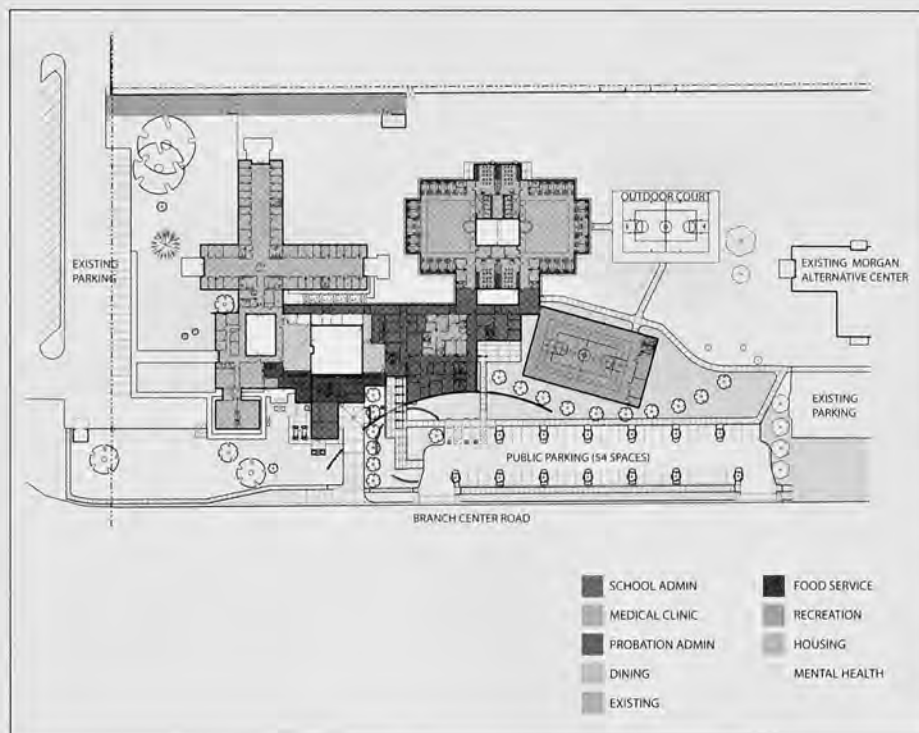
Civil Engineer

Warren Consulting Engineering
Sacramento

Security Engineer

Justice Facility Inc.
Folsom, California

(continued on page 120)



Washoe County Jan Evans Juvenile Detention Center
Reno, Nevada



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new 83,860-square-foot juvenile detention facility replaces the existing facility. The 108-bed facility is expandable to 144 beds and configured to incorporate a direct-supervision model, housing juveniles of various classifications in 12-bed, single, wet-room housing units. Support services are shared among the housing unit clusters and include admissions, education, recreation, dining, and medical functions. Additional components include new county Probation Department headquarters, community services, central administration offices, juvenile-family court, and support court functions.





SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



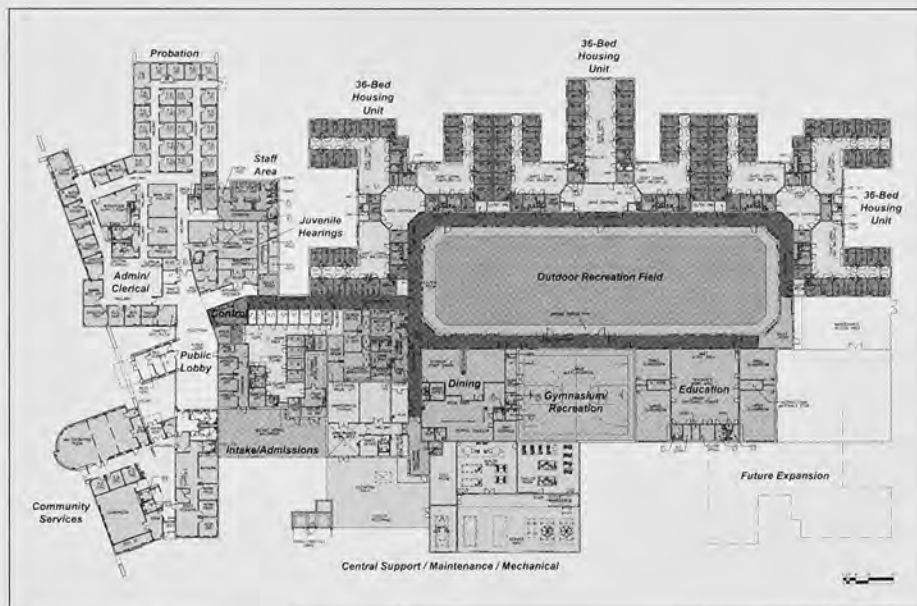
EAST ELEVATION



NORTH RECREATION YARD ELEVATION



SOUTH RECREATION YARD ELEVATION



OWNER

Washoe County Probation
Department, Detention Services,
Washoe Public Works
Reno

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

12.14 acres

Area of building

83,860 SF

Capacity

108 beds, 108 cells

Total cost of construction

\$18,968,300

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz—Justice
San Francisco

Structural Engineer

The Crosby Group
Redwood City, California

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Ted Jacobs Engineering Group
Oakland

Security

On-Line Consulting
Oakland

Food Service

The Marshall Associates
Oakland

Civil Engineer and Landscape Architect

CFA Inc.
Reno

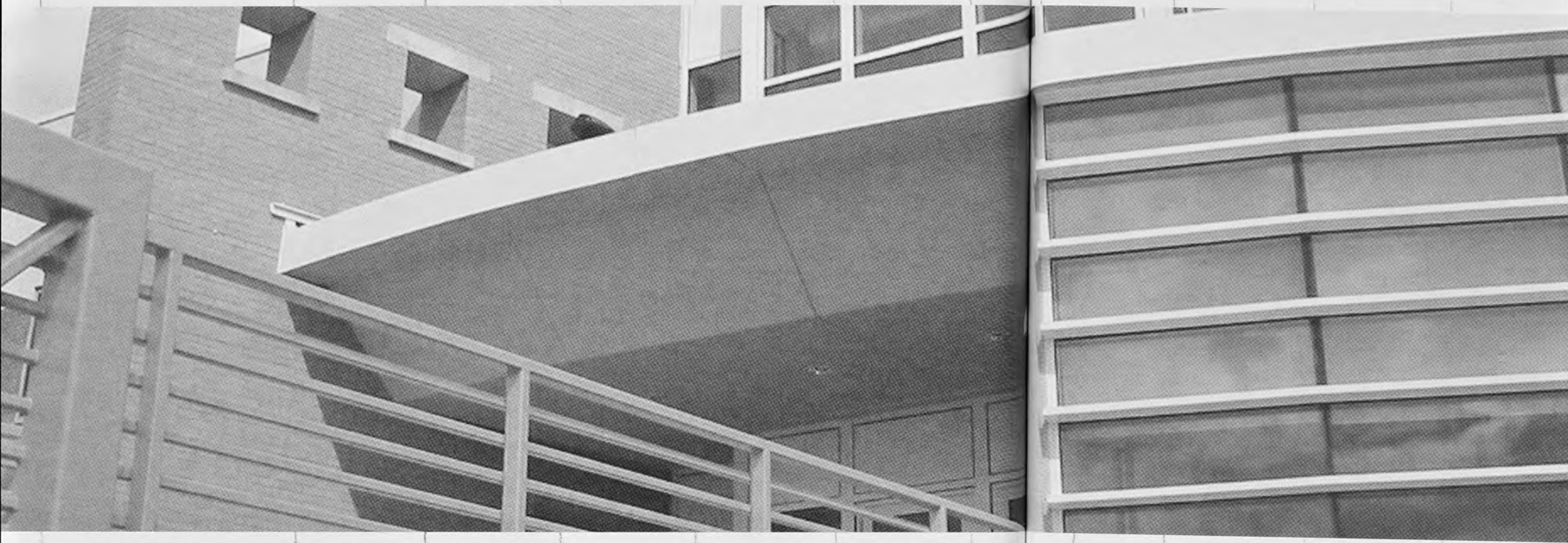
Builder

Clark and Sullivan Constructors
Reno

Photographer

Michael O'Callahan
San Anselmo, California

Law Enforcement Facilities



20th Area Police Station

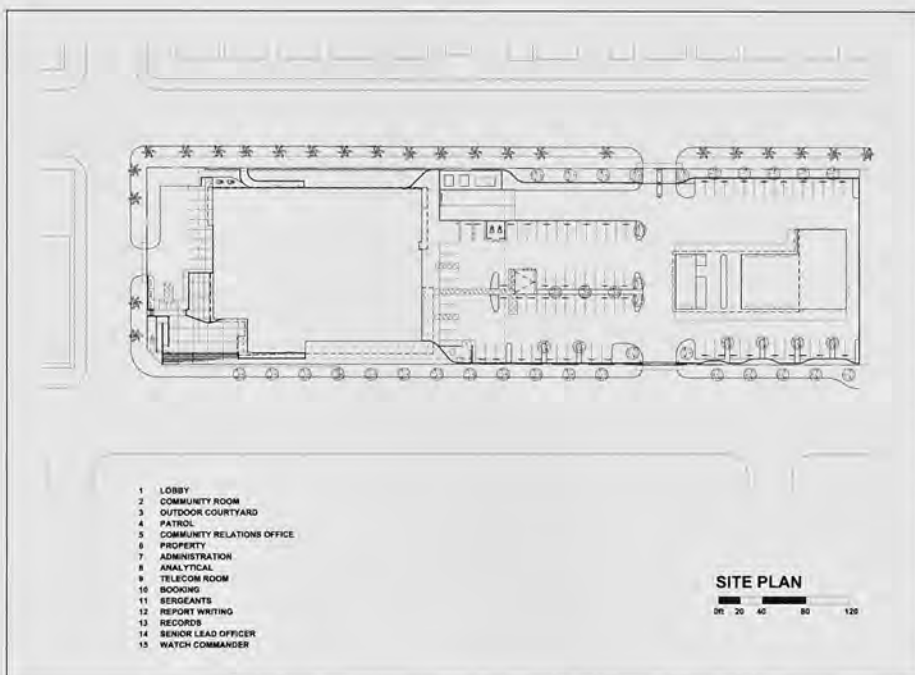
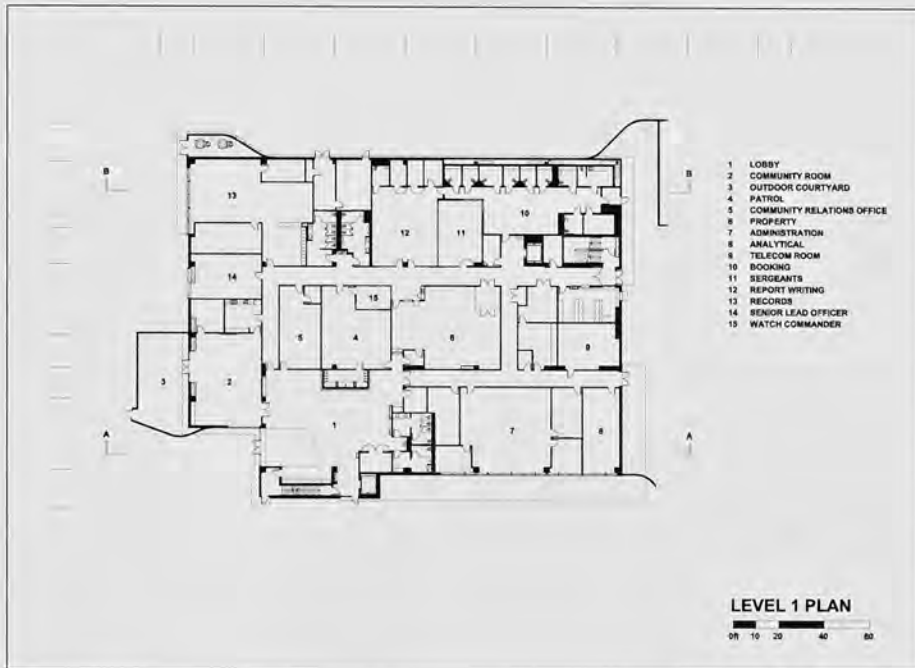
Los Angeles, California

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The design of the 20th Area Police Station explores the concept of the officer's "shield" as a programmatic membrane. The "shield" becomes a habitable topology addressing notions of protection, strength, and clarity. This element organizes the demanding functional adjacencies, levels of access, and security within the station. A protective environment is implied through the articulation of the membrane wrapping around the exterior and interior surfaces. Public access is achieved with a transparent wall of glass coupled with a plaza flowing onto the sidewalk and adjacent public parking area. The plaza functions as an urban connective tissue, engaging the intersection of Vermont and 11th

Street with the public entrance. Public spaces within the building are located next to the plaza and provide further use of outdoor space for community events. A response to Vermont Avenue resonates in the building through a cantilevered volume that hovers toward the street. Exterior metal panel cladding emphasizes the adjacent street activity with implied velocity and direction. A perimeter site wall defining the compound peels off the main building to define secured exterior space. The site wall functions as an extension of the building into the neighborhood, re-emphasizing the mission of the Los Angeles Police Department, "to protect and to serve."





OWNER

Bureau of Engineering,
Department of Public Works
Los Angeles

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New

Site area

2.7 acres

Area of building

54,000 SF police station

8,800 SF vehicle
maintenance facility

91,000 SF underground parking
structure

Capacity

6 holding cells

Total cost of construction

\$33 million

Status of project

Under construction

Estimated date of completion:

July 2007

CREDITS

Architect

Gruen Associates
Los Angeles

Structural Engineer

Englekirk and Sabol
Los Angeles

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

TMAD Engineers
Pasadena, California

Civil Engineer

KPFF Consulting Engineers
Los Angeles

Landscape Architect

Melendrez Design Partners
Los Angeles

Sustainable Design

CTG Energetics Inc.
Irvine, California

Photographer

Gruen Associates
Los Angeles

51 Division, Toronto Police Service

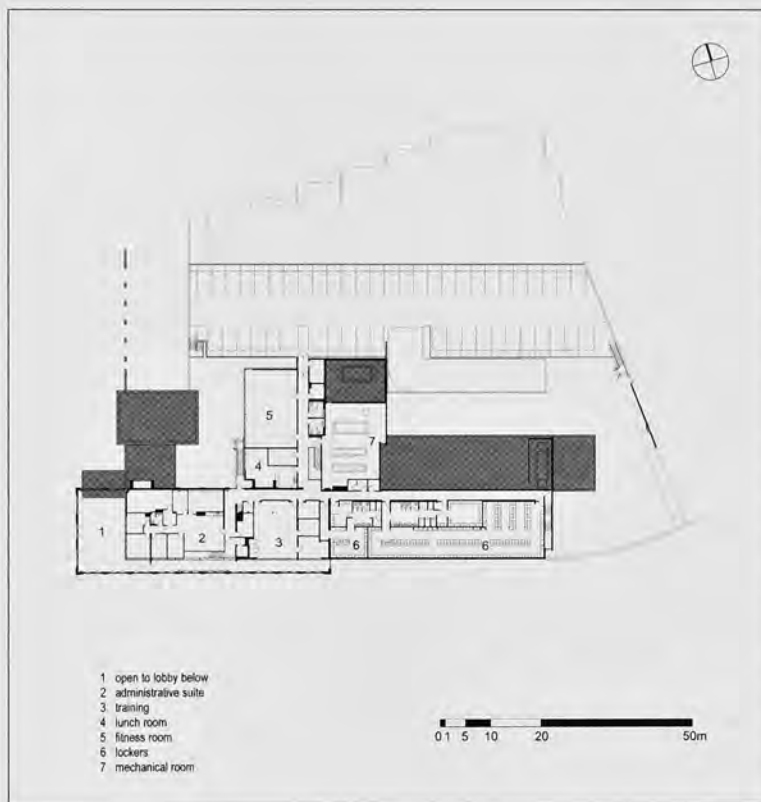
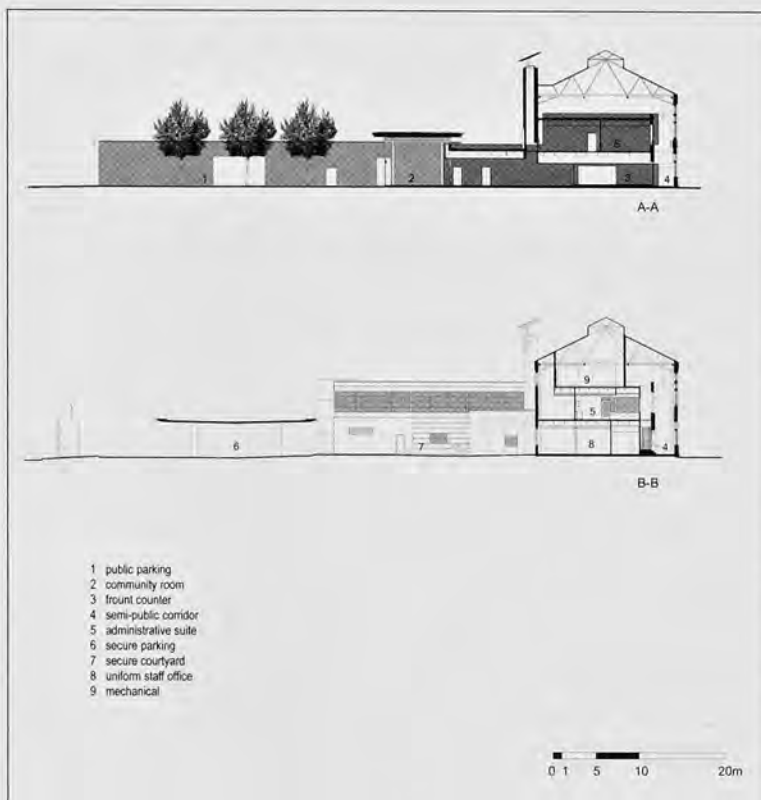
Toronto, Ontario



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Toronto's new 51 Division represents a significant shift from traditional police facility design. The design solution combines key principles of community policing (accessibility, visibility, and neighborhood pride) with the requirement for secure police functions. Located in downtown Toronto, the site is a brownfield property with a historically designated masonry building. The challenge was to create a state-of-the-art police facility on the site in a way that respects the historic building and contributes to the urban fabric. The design retains the building's impressive masonry walls and interior volume as an archaeological artifact. The original double-height space forms the public lobby, complete with exhibits on the history of the neighborhood. Secure offices and work areas are set back from the historic walls and are contained within a new contemporary enclosure. This "building-within-a-building" approach minimizes temperature and moisture stresses within the historic walls and allows the public to experience the relationship between community history and contemporary architecture.





OWNER

Toronto Police Service
Toronto, Ontario

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New, historical preservation

Site area

2.26 acres

Area of building

48,000 SF

Capacity

225 sworn staff, 15 non-sworn staff

Total cost of construction

\$19.2 million (Canadian)

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Stantec Architecture Ltd. (formerly
Dunlop Architects Inc.)
Toronto, Ontario

Structural Engineer

Carruthers and Wallace Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

Mechanical Engineer

Smith and Andersen
Consulting Engineers
Toronto, Ontario

Electrical Engineer

Mulvey and Banani
International Inc.
Toronto, Ontario

Heritage Architecture

ERA Architects
Toronto, Ontario

Landscape Architect

Diana Gerrard
Landscape Architecture
Hawkestone, Ontario

Environmental

Jacques Whitford
Environmental Ltd.
Markham, Ontario

(continued on page 120)

Auburn Justice Center

Auburn, California



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new Auburn Justice Center, a two-story law enforcement facility for Placer County's sheriff's department, combines a department that has been dispersed into 10 separate buildings. The building will also house probation, the district attorney, 911 dispatch unit, and an eight-lane indoor firing range. The facility needed to be approachable and provide a welcoming environment to support the department's community policing philosophy. The design includes outer and inner lobbies, making the various departments accessible to the public while maintaining security. Punched openings, the round portico entry, angular and curved building forms, and warm building materials like brick help create a design with a civic image appropriate to the overall county campus. A key challenge was addressing site grades and geotechnical factors while placing building and site improvements within the context of the government campus' main jail, juvenile detention center, and finance administration building.



OWNER

County of Placer
Auburn, California

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New

Site area

8.2 acres

Area of building

97,896 SF

Capacity

160 sworn staff, 85 non-sworn staff

Total cost of construction

\$27,308,294

Status of project

Under construction

Estimated date of completion:

June 2006

CREDITS

Architect

Beverly Prior Architects
San Francisco

Structural Engineer

MFT Consulting Engineers
Pinole, California

Mechanical Engineer

Capital Engineering Consultants
Sacramento

Electrical Engineer

Gayner Engineers
San Francisco

Civil Engineer

AR Associates
Auburn, California

Landscape Architect

HLA Group
Sacramento

Security Consultants

On-Line Associates
Oakland

Builder

Allen L. Bender Inc.
West Sacramento, California

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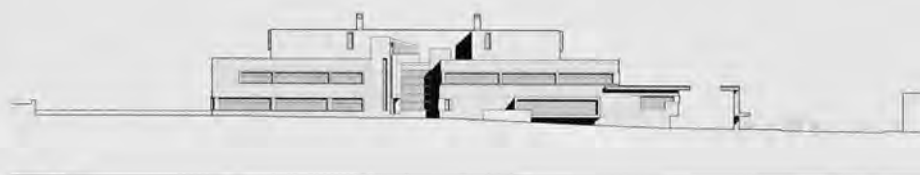
Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension Offices and Forensic Laboratory
St. Paul, Minnesota



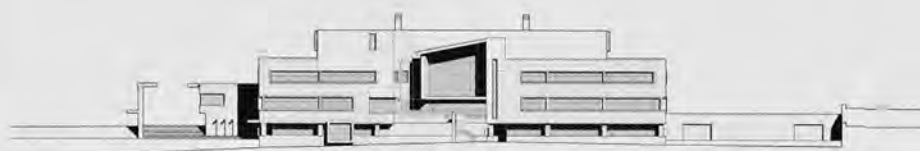
ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The design of this building addresses two distinct communities—the 365 scientists, investigators, and administrators, and the community at-large. The facility is an inviting public building with tree-lined courtyards, generous lighting, and a welcoming public entry that reinforces a sense of community and the stated democratic ideals of the owner. The program called for a highly secure building that ensures the integrity of sensitive crime scene evidence, restricts public access to secured areas for staff protection, and still provides a healthy and visually open work environment. The building is composed of four basic components, both public and secure, joined by the central daylit interaction hall which serves as the building's internal organizing space and encourages the informal contact and gathering of the staff. With its large skylight, the space delivers natural light deep into the center of the building and visually opens the space to the wetland views to the south. Parker Durrant's goal was to design a sustainable building for the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) in balance with the environment. The team evaluated and selected appropriate materials and construction techniques, making this building as durable as possible during its operation and one that can be remodeled with minimal deleterious effect. The resulting design qualified for a \$145,000 energy rebate, economically and effectively allowing the BCA to fully meet the requirements of its legislative mandate.

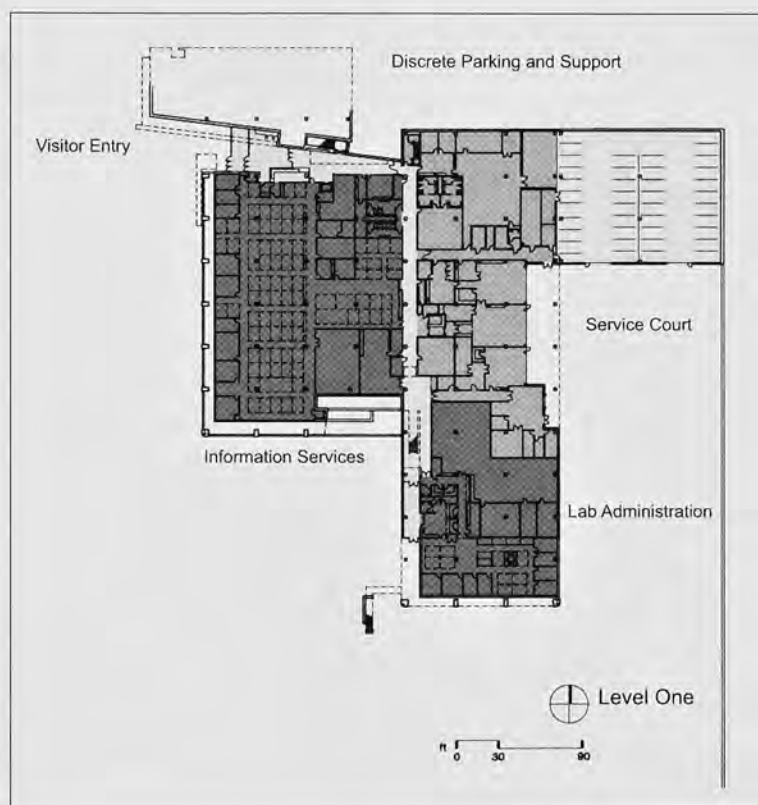




north



south



OWNER

Minnesota Department
of Administration, State
Architect's Office
St. Paul

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New

Site area

6 acres

Area of building

225,000 SF

Capacity

375 staff

Total cost of construction

\$46.3 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Parker Durrant (formerly The
Leonard Parker Associates)
Minneapolis

Structural Engineer

Bakke Kopp Ballou and McFarlin
Minneapolis

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

Michaud Cooley Erickson
Minneapolis

Forensic Lab Specialist

SHG/SW Inc.
Phoenix

Civil Engineer

Sunde Engineering
Bloomington, Minnesota

Landscape Architect

Stefan Associates
Bozeman, Montana

Cost Control

CPMI
Bloomington, Minnesota

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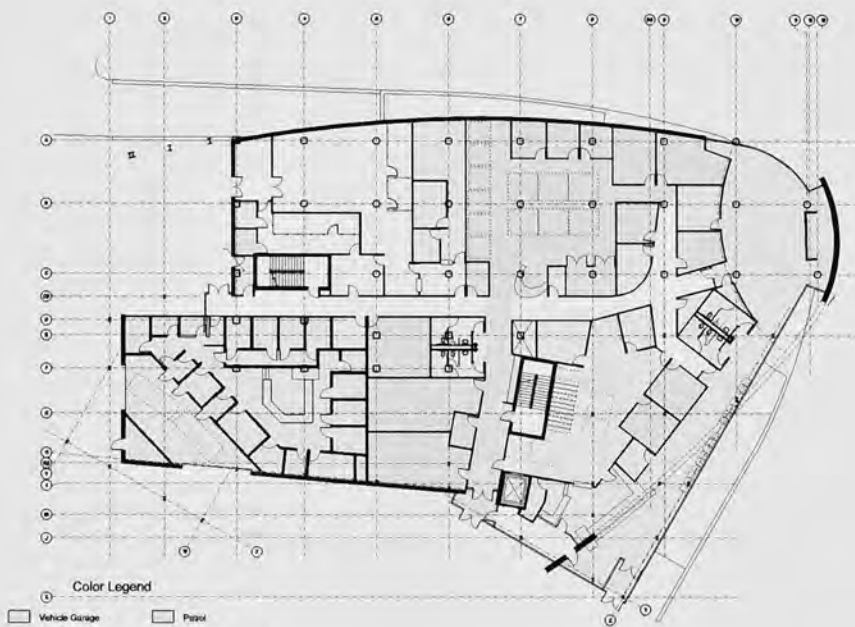
Niles Police Station

Niles, Illinois

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The police facility is at a high-profile intersection of two arterial streets. The position of the building on the site is dictated by the location of the former police facility, which continued in operation during construction. The prominence of the building emphasizes the public safety's presence in daily life and distinguishes the community it serves within the metropolitan area. The mostly glass lobby contains public service areas and extends into the public meeting room at the leading corner of the building. The second major façade, designed with smaller random openings, has small stainless steel standoffs in a grid across the brick face, reflecting light and bringing order to the seemingly chaotic façade. Bringing order in the midst of chaos was a theme often discussed during the discovery and design process. A slate-clad wall curves from the community room to the public entrance and acts as a tie between the exterior experience and the interior space.



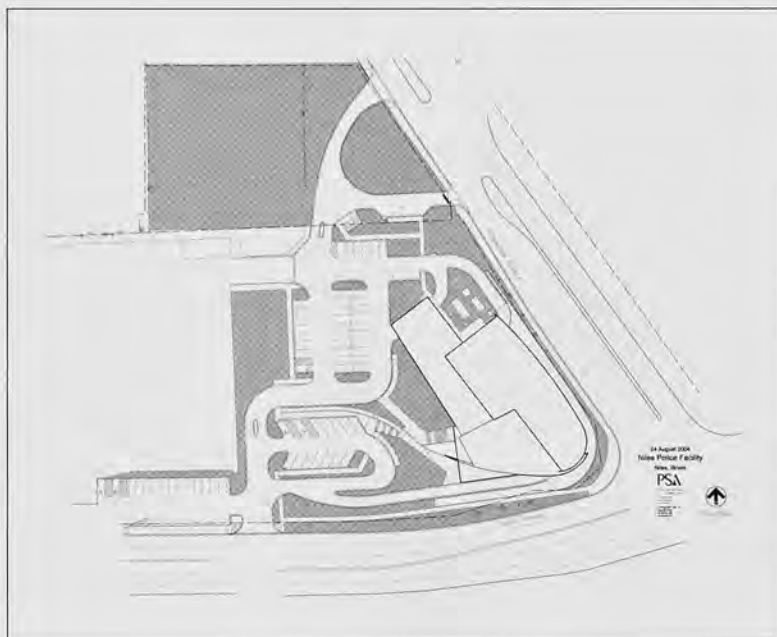


Color Legend

Vehicle Garage	Prison
Firearms Training	Evidence Processing
911/Communications	Records
Property and Supplies	Investigations
Building Support	Prisoner Processing
Public Area	Police Administration

First Floor Plan

3/32" = 1'-0"



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

45 sworn staff, 13 non-sworn staff

Total cost of construction

\$9,020,000

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

PSA-Dewberry Inc. (formerly
Phillips Swager Associates)
Peoria, Illinois

Structural, Mechanical, Electrical, and Civil Engineers; Landscape Architect; Security Electronics; and Voice-Data Network Design

PSA-Dewberry Inc.
Naperville, Illinois

Builder

Ragnar Benson Inc.
Park Ridge, Illinois

Owner's Project Manager

Project and Construction Services
Gurnee, Illinois

Photographer

Mark Steinkamp, Ballogg
Photography
Chicago

Osceola County Sheriff's Administration Office
Kissimmee, Florida

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Conceptually, the building presents itself as an anchoring element within a field. Its mass, consisting of brick-faced tilt-up concrete panels, makes a definitive statement about the permanence and stability of the sheriff's department. The entry is created by a group of interlocking elements and volumes. A strong brick plane intersects the façade and reveals the glass curtain wall designed to create a public identity. The intersection between the mass of the building and the imposing edge creates the background and anchor for the emerging lightness of these public volumes, representing the interaction of law enforcement and the growing

community. The glass curtain wall is a gesture of welcome transparency to the community, delineating different volumes of public interaction. The edges of the public volumes also delineate one of several layers of secure barriers incorporated into the design of this project. Major challenges to this project, security of the staff and visitors, preservation of the integrity of evidence, and security of the facility as an emergency management center, were achieved through layers of active security technology and passive design within the building and on the site.





OWNER

Osceola County Board
of Commissioners
Kissimmee, Florida

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New

Site area

31.2 acres

Area of building

69,400 SF

Capacity

105 sworn staff, 47 non-sworn staff

Total cost of construction

\$11.9 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

HLM Design
Orlando

Civil, Structural, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers

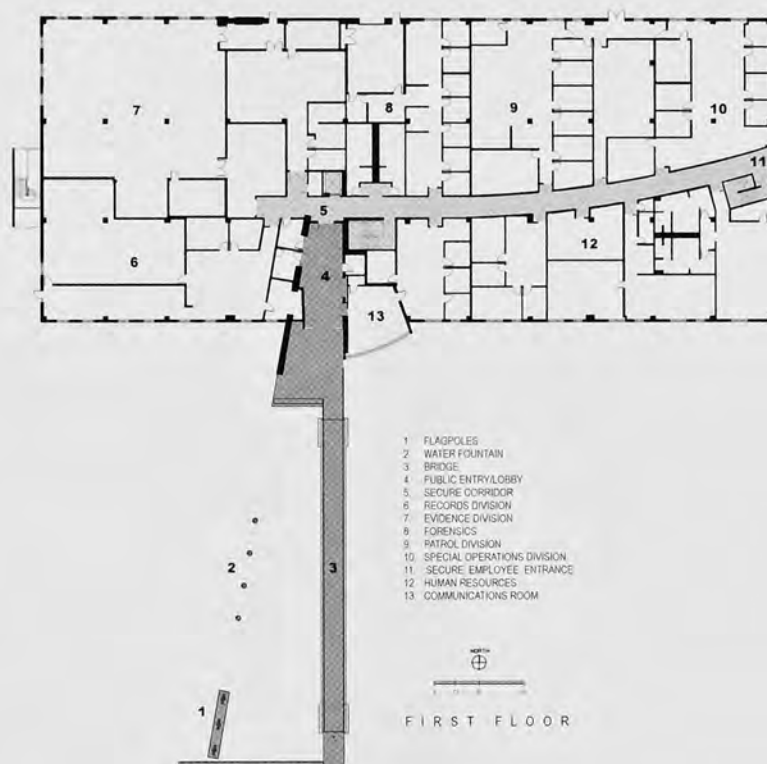
HLM Design
Orlando

Builder

Centex Rooney
Construction Company
Orlando

Photographer

Phil Eschbach
Winter Park, Florida



Riverside Civic Government Plaza

Riverside, Missouri



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Located in the heart of Riverside, the city desired a historic brick character befitting its values. Contemporary architecture and historical elements were combined to maintain integrity and imagery while blending the buildings and defining a unifying theme throughout the campus. The city hall identifies distinct components—counsel chambers, administrative offices, and courts. The chamber is portrayed as a strong rotunda element. The administration wing provides an image of public accessibility, befitting its openness

to the public. The courts component serves as the judicial wing of the campus. The public safety facility accommodates police and fire departments with areas for holding and detention, administration, detectives, records, communications, fire administration, sworn offices, a vehicle apparatus bay, and sally port. The formal symmetrical scheme of the buildings creates a separate identity for each facility, while blending the overall campus to create a strong civic presence.





OWNER

City of Riverside
Riverside, Missouri

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New

Site area

3.82 acres

Area of building

43,114 SF

Capacity

24 sworn staff, 6 non-sworn staff

Total cost of construction

\$9.4 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Hoeler Wysocki Architects LLC
Kansas City, Missouri

Structural Engineer (City Hall and Public Safety Facility)

Leigh and O'Kane
Kansas City, Missouri

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers (City Hall and Public Safety Facility)

Henderson Engineers Inc.
Lenexa, Kansas

Civil Engineer (City Hall)

Olsson Associates
Kansas City, Missouri

Civil Engineer (Public Safety Facility)

Larkin Group
Kansas City, Missouri

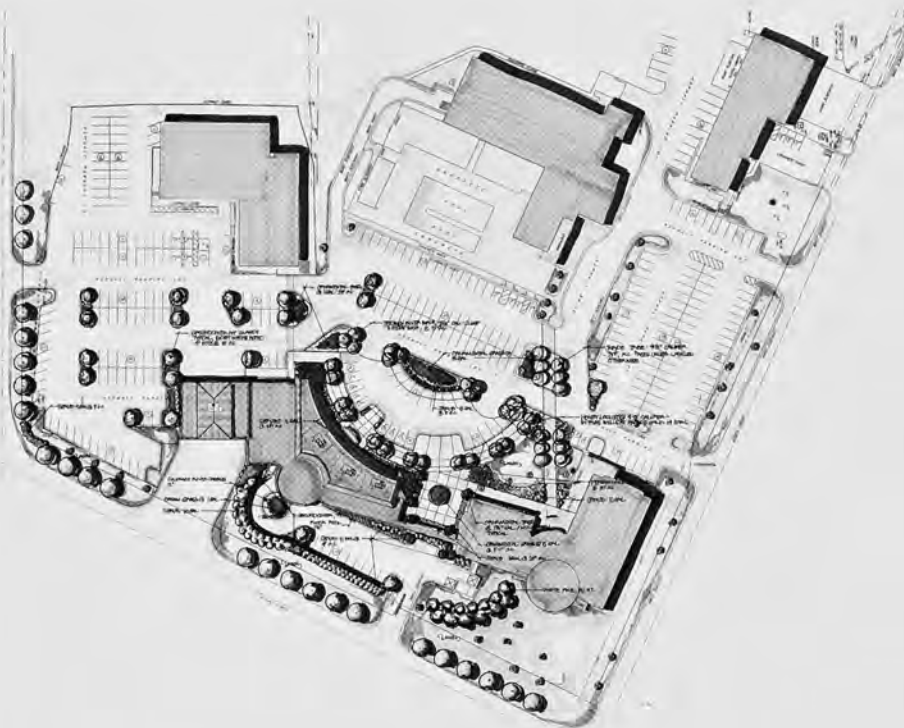
Landscape Architect (City Hall)

Ochsner, Hare, and Hare
Kansas City, Missouri

Landscape Architect (Public Safety Facility)

Patti Banks Associates
Kansas City, Missouri

(continued on page 120)



Village of Key Biscayne Police and Administration Building

Key Biscayne, Florida

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Village Government Center includes the new city hall and police headquarters. The project was master planned as a low-scale campus, open and accessible to all citizens. The center is adjacent to the village's main public park and was designed to complement the other major civic components (fire station and community center) of the new campus. Designed around a central courtyard, the building takes advantage of its semitropical island location through the extensive use of exterior covered circulation. The courtyard also provides windows and natural light to the majority of the spaces in the building. The police facilities are on the ground floor, which is raised slightly to meet flood criteria. The municipal administrative functions are on the second floor. A generous entry loggia of arched steel columns creates a welcoming image for the department. The east wing contains the sally port, holding cells, communications, investigations department, and interview rooms. The west wing contains locker rooms, fitness areas, emergency operations center/training room, and police administrative offices.





OWNER

Village of Key Biscayne
Key Biscayne, Florida

DATA

Type of facility

Law enforcement

Type of construction

New

Site area

1.51 acres

Area of building

39,250 SF

Capacity

30 sworn staff, 13 non-sworn staff

Total cost of construction

\$6,827,550

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida

Structural, Mechanical, Electrical, and Civil Engineers

Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida

Landscape Architect

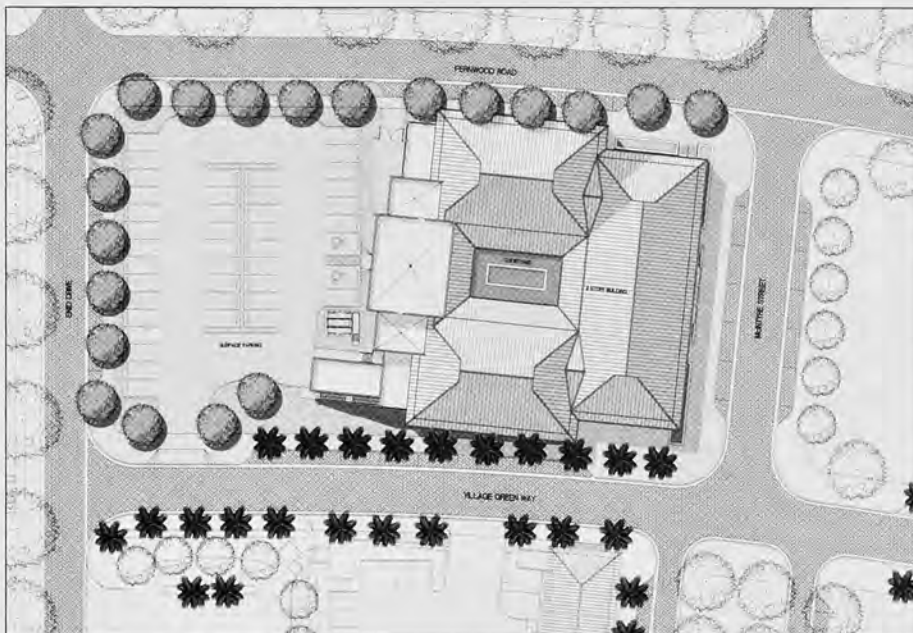
O'Leary Design Group
Miami

Builder

James A. Cummings Inc.
Fort Lauderdale

Photographers

Efraim Oliver and
Peter Menendez,
Spillis Candela DMJM
Coral Gables, Florida



Multiple-Use Facilities



Kansas Statehouse Preservation and Restoration

Topeka, Kansas

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This unique project addresses issues of security, as well as separation of public and private circulation in a government office complex. The programmatic need for more than 100,000 square feet of additional office space and the desire to limit the exterior intrusion on this historic 140-year-old building creates a great challenge. The response was a creative solution that uses basement mechanical space by lowering the entire floor approximately 24 inches and relocating the mechanical components into newly cre-

ated underground mechanical vault space. A new visitor's center allows ground-level control for public circulation and enhanced security. This historic building and the new visitor center are patterned after the U.S. Capitol and are similar in concept. The project also includes the restoration of the historic state Supreme Courtroom as well as legislative chambers and committee rooms. A unique, low-visual-impact, 550-car parking garage allows for secure legislative and visitor parking.





OWNER

State of Kansas
Topeka, Kansas

DATA

Type of facility

Multiple-use

Type of construction

Addition and renovation

Site area

20 acres

Area of building

425,000 SF

Total cost of construction

\$119 million

Status of project

Under construction
Completed Phase I, parking garage,
August 2004

CREDITS

Architect

Treanor Architects PA
Topeka, Kansas

Structural Engineer

Bob D. Campbell and Company
Kansas City, Missouri

Structural-Schematic Design

Finney and Turnipseed PA
Topeka, Kansas

Architectural Conservator

The Collaborative Inc.
Boulder, Colorado

Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing Engineers of Record/Architectural Design Consultant

Schooley Caldwell and Associates
Columbus, Ohio

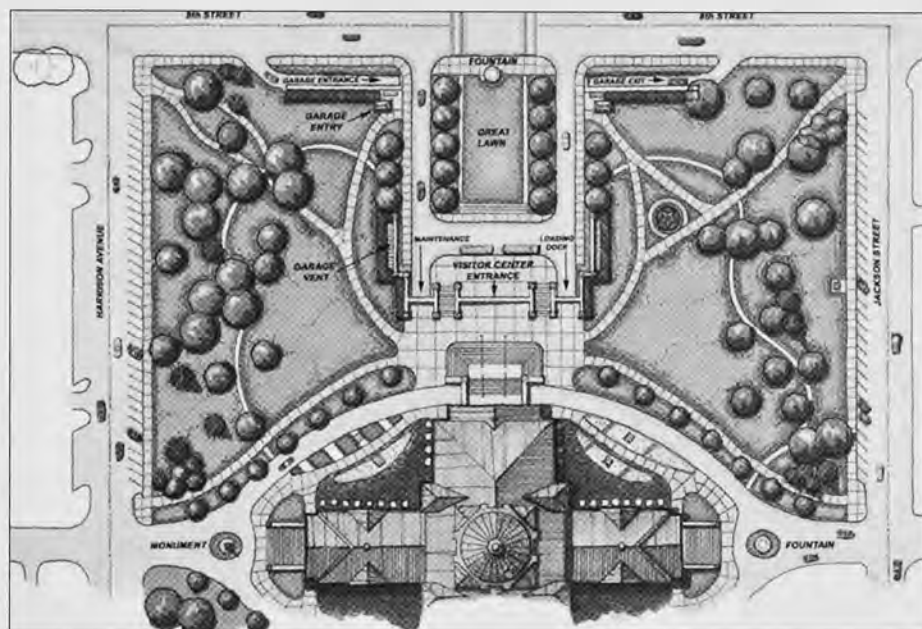
Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing Engineers-Local

Latimer, Sommers and Associates
Topeka, Kansas

Elevator

Lerch, Bates and Associates
Littleton, Colorado

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Loveland Police and Courts Building

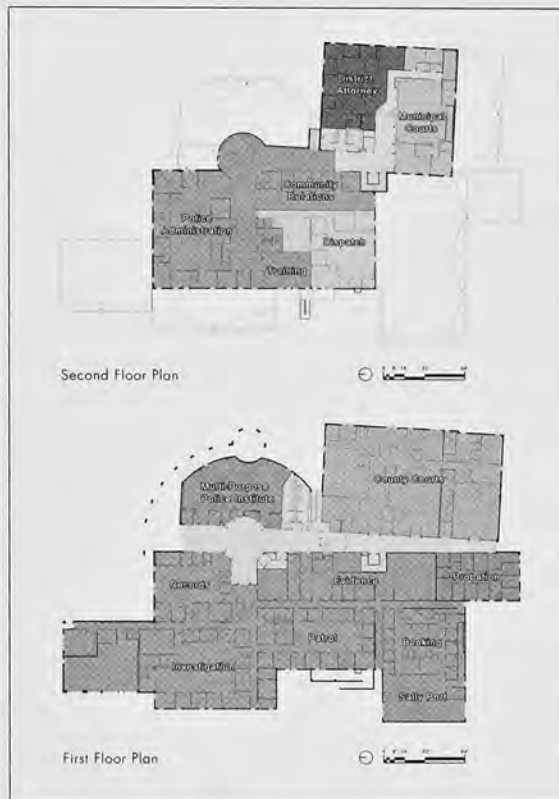
Loveland, Colorado



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

For economic reasons, the municipal and county entities decided to share the new \$15-million Police and Courts Building. The 95,865-square-foot facility consolidated six city and county agencies, which enables both entities to operate more efficiently and provides citizens with convenient and improved judicial services. The entire west side of the structure is devoted to the city's police department while the county's offices and courts are in the southeast wing. Three courtrooms are housed within the facility, two county courts and one municipal court. Three distinct circulation paths, public, judicial, and secure in-custody, were designed to ensure complete separation until entering a courtroom. The building's entrance ushers visitors into a multiple-use atrium that is flooded with daylight and marked by a local artist's mosaic maze on the floor. The building's hallmark is a large entry rotunda capped by a pyramidal skylight, which sits at the juncture of the building's two wings.





OWNER

Loveland Larimer Building Authority
Loveland, Colorado

DATA

Type of facility

Multiple-use

Type of construction

New

Site area

30.86 acres

Area of building

95,865 GSF

Capacity

3 courts, 125 staff

Total cost of construction

\$15 million

Status of project

Completed

CREDITS

Architect

Fentress Bradburn Architects
Denver

Structural Engineer

Krawinkler, Luth and Associates
Golden, Colorado

Mechanical Engineer

AE Associates
Greeley, Colorado

Electrical Engineer

RJ McNutt Associates
Greeley, Colorado

Civil Engineer

Nolte
Ft. Collins, Colorado

Security/Electronics

Latta Technical Services Inc.
Plano, Texas

Landscape Architect

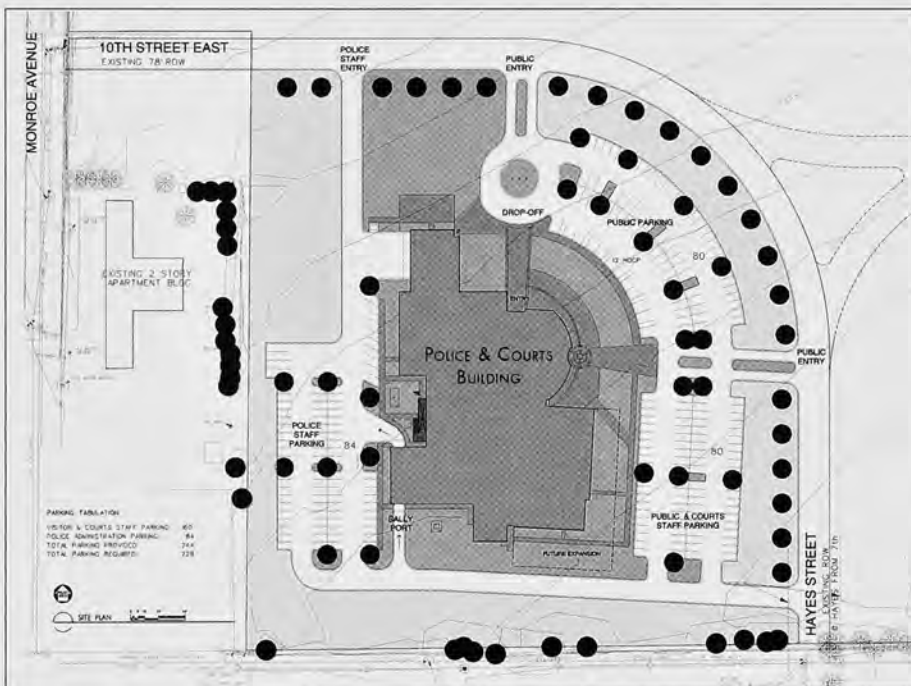
Vignette Studios LLC
Ft. Collins, Colorado

Builder

Hensel Phelps
Construction Company
Greeley, Colorado

Photographer

Chip Raches
West Hollywood, California



Credits

(Continued)

Clark County Detention Center Expansion and Renovation

Las Vegas, Nevada
(continued from page 27)

Builder

AF Construction
Las Vegas

Photographer

John Linden
Woodland Hills, California

Johnson County Adult Residential Center, Housing Building No.4

New Century, Kansas
(continued from page 33)

Landscape Architect

Blue Hills Landscape Consulting
Overland Park, Kansas

Builder

Building Construction Enterprises
Kansas City, Missouri

Alfonse M. D'Amato U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building

Central Islip, New York
(continued from page 39)

Builder

Turner Construction Company
New York City

Photographer

Scott Frances, Esto Photographic
Mamaroneck, New York

Carl B. Stokes U.S. Courthouse

Cleveland, Ohio
(continued from page 41)

Elevators

Jenkins and Huntington Inc.
Avon, Connecticut

Lighting

Berg/Howland Associates
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Acoustical

Cerami and Associates Inc.
New York City

Audiovisual

Shen Milsom and Wilke Inc.
New York City

Signage

Shepard Quraeshi Associates Inc.
Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts

Code

Rolf Jensen and Associates Inc.
Deerfield, Illinois

Sculptor

Jim Dine, Walla Walla Foundry
Walla Walla, Washington

Photographer

Robert Benson Photography
Hartford

Foley Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse

Las Vegas, Nevada
(continued from page 43)

Builder

Martin Harris Construction
Las Vegas

Photographer

Eric Koyama
Santa Monica, California

Hialeah Branch Courthouse

Hialeah, Florida
(continued from page 45)

General Contractor

City of Hialeah
Hialeah, Florida

Photographers

Dan Forer, Forer Inc. (Interior)
Miami

George Cott, Chroma Inc. (Exterior)
Tampa

Duncan Broyd, RIBA, Hellmuth,
Obata + Kassabaum Inc. (Exterior)
Tampa

Lorain County Justice Center

Elyria, Ohio
(continued from page 49)

Builder

R.P. Carbone Company
Cleveland

Photographer

David Joseph Photography
New York City

Maricopa County Juvenile Court, Durango Campus

Phoenix, Arizona
(continued from page 53)

Builder

Smith Woods Contracting
Scottsdale, Arizona

Photographer

Bill Timmerman Photography Inc.
Phoenix

New Federal Courthouse

Richmond, Virginia
(continued from page 59)

Curtain Wall

CDC Curtainwall Design
and Consulting
Montreal, Quebec

Landscape Architect

Snead Associates
Richmond, Virginia

Audiovisual, Acoustics, and Voice Data

Newcomb and Boyd
Atlanta

Cost

Federman Design and
Construction Consultants
New York City

Builder

Tompkins Builders
Washington, D.C.

Renderer

Schaller Architectural
Design + Presentation
Palm Springs, California

Seminole County Criminal Justice Center

Sanford, Florida
(continued from page 63)

Builder

The Haskell Company
Jacksonville, Florida

Construction Manager

Turner Construction
Maitland, Florida

Photographer

Blake Marvin, HKS Inc.
Dallas

Credits

(Continued)

Connecticut Juvenile Training School

Middletown, Connecticut

(continued from page 75)

Photographer

Benson Photography
Hartford

District of Columbia Youth Services Center

Washington, D.C.

(continued from page 77)

Security

Southern Steel Company
San Antonio

Builder

Hensel Phelps
Construction Company
Chantilly, Virginia

Construction Manager

Jair Lynch Consulting LLC
Washington, D.C.

Programming

Ricci Greene Associates
New York City

Photographer

Lee B. Ewing
Washington, D.C.

Jackson County Juvenile Services Center

Medford, Oregon

(continued from page 83)

Interiors

Grape Street Design
Medford, Oregon

Costing

Rider Hunt Levitt
Portland, Oregon

Builder

T. Gerding Construction Inc.
Corvallis, Oregon

Photographer

SOL Visual Development
Ashland, Oregon

Ventura County Juvenile Justice Complex

Ventura, California

(continued from page 89)

Construction Manager

Jacobs Facilities Inc.
Sacramento

Photographer

Mark Del'Aquila, Eagle Eye Images
Photography
Long Beach, California

Warren E. Thornton Youth Center

Sacramento, California

(continued from page 91)

Food Service Consultant

Cini Little International
San Francisco

Builder

Allen L. Bender Inc.
West Sacramento, California

Photographer

John Swain Photography
Sacramento

51 Division, Toronto Police Service

Toronto, Ontario

(continued from page 99)

Interior Design

Stantec Architecture Ltd. (formerly
Interior Design Collaborative Inc.)
Toronto, Ontario

Cost

Helyar and Associates
Toronto, Ontario

Security

Johnsons Controls
London, Ontario

Builder

Eastern Construction Company Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

Photographer

Interior Images
Toronto, Ontario

Auburn Justice Center

Auburn, California

(continued from page 101)

Photographer

Robert Frank Associates
San Francisco

Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension Offices and Forensic Laboratory

St. Paul, Minnesota

(continued from page 103)

Cost Control

CPMI
Bloomington, Minnesota

Professional Project Management
St. Paul

Security Consultant

Kroll Schiff and Associates
Bastrop, Texas

Communications Consultant

Ellert Associates
Stillwater, Minnesota

Energy Consultant

The Weidt Group
Minnetonka, Minnesota

Code Consultant

The MountainStar Group
Bloomington, Minnesota

Elevator Consultant

Elevator Consulting Services
Lakeville, Minnesota

Acoustic Consultant

Kvernstoen, Kehl
and Associates Inc.
Minneapolis

Builder

Bor-Son Construction Inc.
Bloomington, Minnesota

Photographers

Don Wong
Bloomington, Minnesota

Peter Kerze

Eveleth, Minnesota

Riverside Civic Government Plaza

Riverside, Missouri

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Builder (City Hall)

Universal Construction
Kansas City, Missouri

Builder (Public Safety Facility)

McCownGordon Construction
Kansas City, Missouri

Photographer (City Hall)

Mathew McFarland
Kansas City, Missouri

Photographer (Public Safety Facility)

Matt Nichols
Kansas City, Missouri

Credits

(Continued)

Kansas Statehouse Preservation and Restoration

Topeka, Kansas

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Lighting Consultants

Gary Steffy Lighting Design Inc

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Fire Protection

Schirmer Engineering Corporation

Richardson, Texas

Local Historian

Bob Richmond

Topeka, Kansas

Hazardous Material Consultant

PSI Inc.

Overland Park, Kansas

Security Consultant

Kroll Schiff and Associates

Bastrop, Texas

Historic Interior Design Consultant

William Seale

Jasper, Texas

Civil Engineer of Record

Bartlett and West Engineers Inc.

Topeka, Kansas

Geotechnical Engineer

Kleinfelder

Topeka, Kansas

Acoustic and Audio Consultant

Coffeen Fricke and Associates Inc.

Lenexa, Kansas

Parking Garage Consultant

Walker Parking Consultants

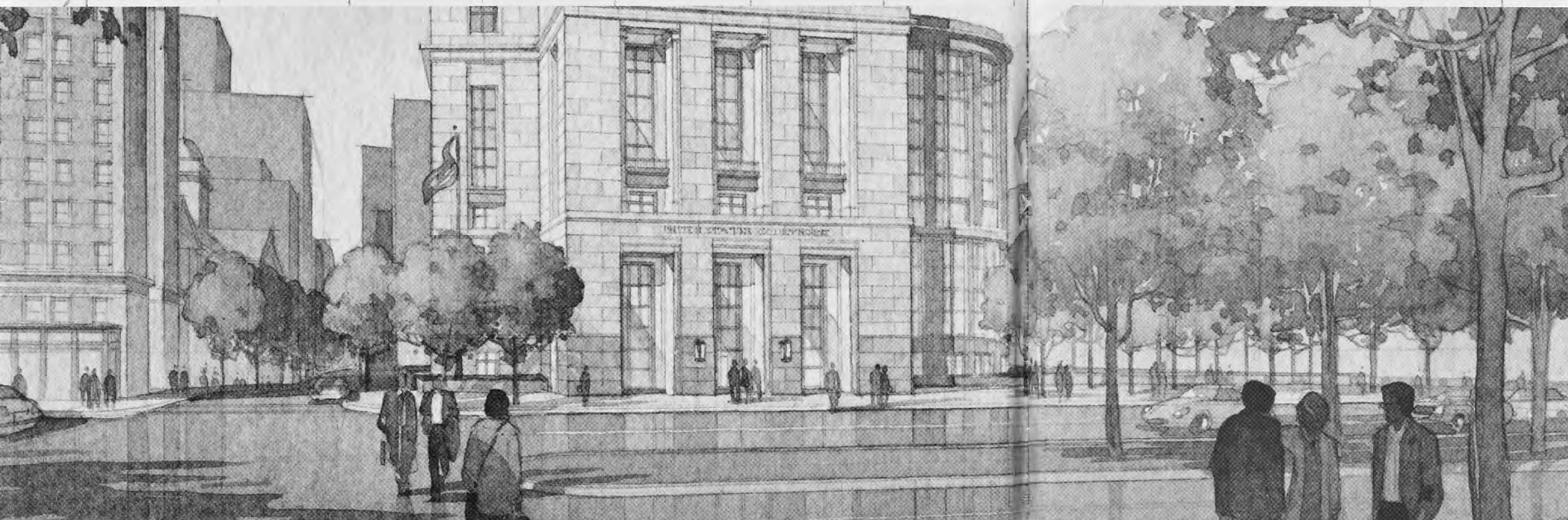
Elgin, Illinois

Builder

J.E. Dunn Construction Company

Kansas City, Missouri

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