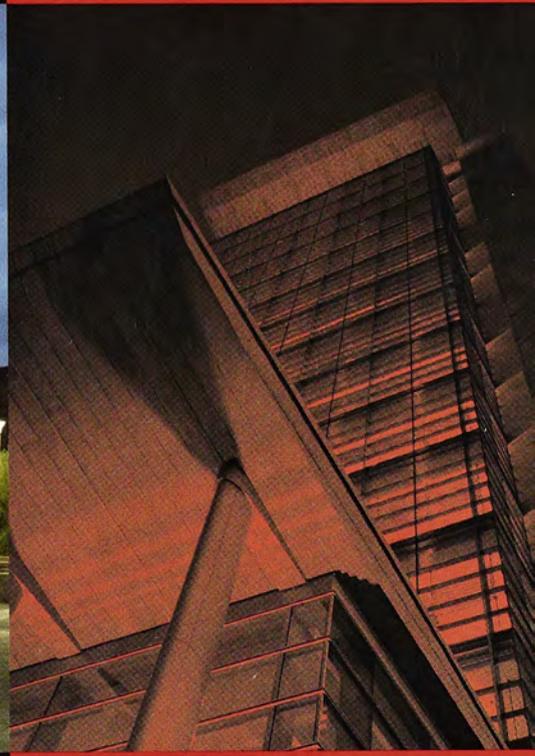


Justice Facilities Review

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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## CONTENTS

<b>Jury Members</b> .....	iv
---------------------------	----

<b>Jury Comments</b> .....	vi
----------------------------	----

### Citations

Pierre Elliott Trudeau Judicial Building, Ontario .....	2
San Carlos Juvenile and Adult Detention Center, Arizona .....	6
Santa Monica Public Safety Building, California .....	10
Tempe Police Main Building Security Entry, Arizona .....	14
U.S. Courthouse, Washington .....	18

### Correctional Facilities

Center for Forensic Psychiatry, Michigan .....	24
Clark County Detention Center Expansion and Renovation, Nevada .....	26
Collins Bay Institution Redevelopment, Ontario .....	28
Edmonton Institution for Women, Intensive Intervention Unit, Alberta .....	30
Johnson County Adult Residential Center, Housing Building No. 4, Kansas .....	32

### Court Facilities

52nd District Court, 3rd Division, and Oakland County Sheriff's Substation, Michigan .....	36
Alfonse M. D'Amato U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building, New York .....	38
Carl B. Stokes U.S. Courthouse, Ohio .....	40
Foley Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Nevada .....	42
Hialeah Branch Courthouse, Florida .....	44
Lehigh County Courthouse, Pennsylvania .....	46
Lorain County Justice Center, Ohio .....	48
Los Angeles Superior Court, Airport Branch, California .....	50
Maricopa County Juvenile Court, Durango Campus, Arizona .....	52
Nassau County Courthouse, Florida .....	54
Nelson County Justice Center, Kentucky .....	56
New Federal Courthouse, Virginia .....	58
Osceola County Government Center, Florida .....	60
Seminole County Criminal Justice Center, Florida .....	62
York County Judicial Center, Pennsylvania .....	64

### Detention Facilities

Franklin County Prison, Pennsylvania .....	68
Platte County Detention Facility, Nebraska .....	70

### Juvenile Facilities

Connecticut Juvenile Training School, Connecticut .....	74
District of Columbia Youth Services Center, Washington, D.C. ....	76
High Desert Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center, California .....	78
Iris Garrett Juvenile Justice Correctional Complex, California .....	80
Jackson County Juvenile Services Center, Oregon .....	82
Larry J. Rhodes/Kern County Crossroads Juvenile Treatment Center, California .....	84
Shenandoah Valley Juvenile Detention Center, Virginia .....	86
Ventura County Juvenile Justice Complex, California .....	88
Warren E. Thornton Youth Center, California .....	90
Washoe County Jan Evans Juvenile Detention Center, Nevada .....	92

### Law Enforcement Facilities

20th Area Police Station, California .....	96
51 Division, Toronto Police Service, Ontario .....	98
Auburn Justice Center, California .....	100
Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension Offices and Forensic Laboratory, Minnesota .....	102
Niles Police Station, Illinois .....	104
Osceola County Sheriff's Administration Office, Florida .....	106
Riverside Civic Government Plaza, Missouri .....	108
Village of Key Biscayne Police and Administration Building, Florida .....	110

### Multiple-Use Facilities

Kansas Statehouse Preservation and Restoration, Kansas .....	114
Loveland Police and Courts Building, Colorado .....	116

<b>Index of Architects</b> .....	124
----------------------------------	-----

## 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**

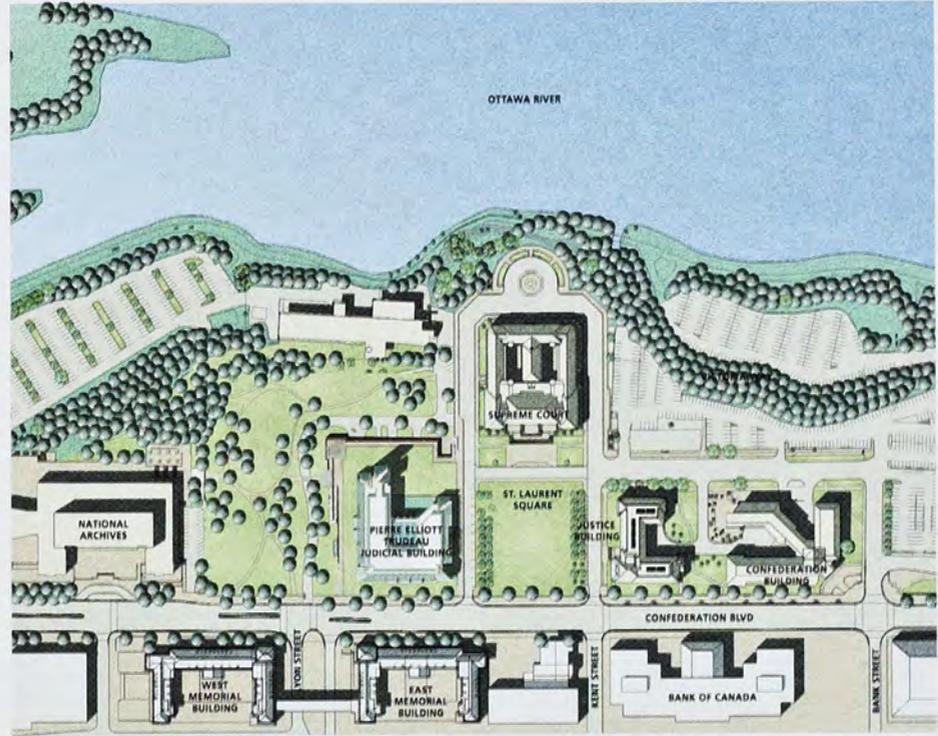
10 courts

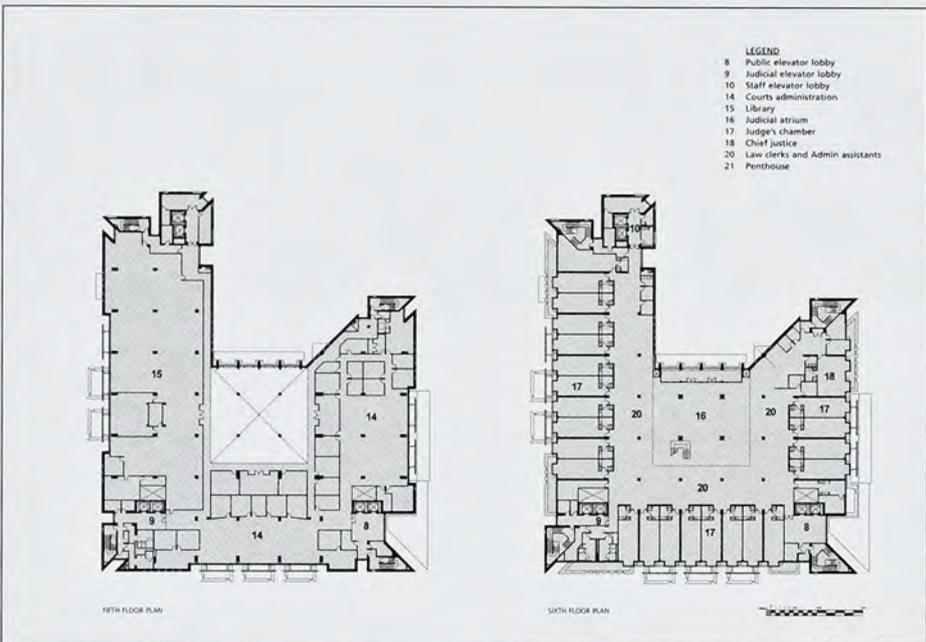
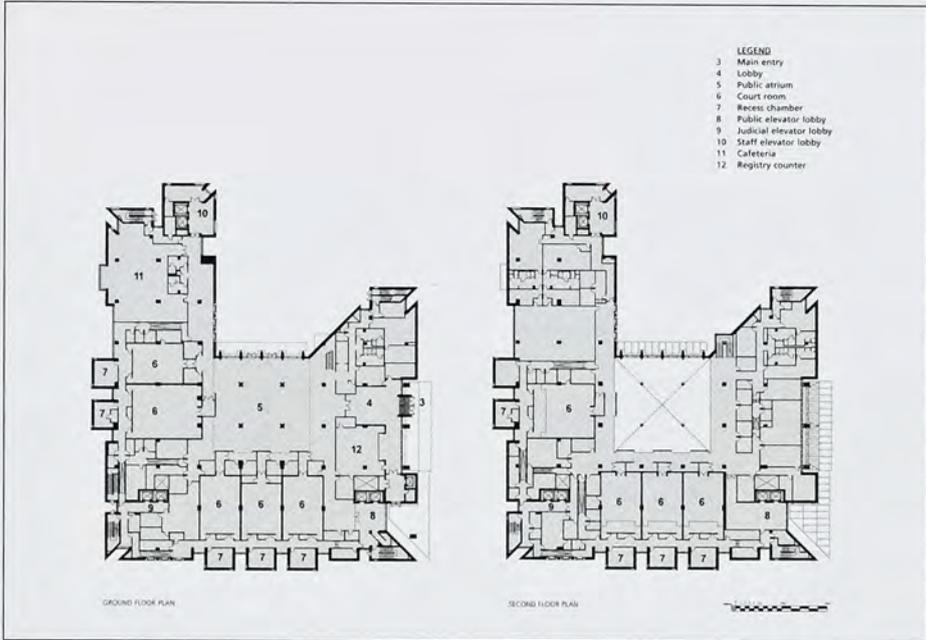
**Total cost of construction**

\$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

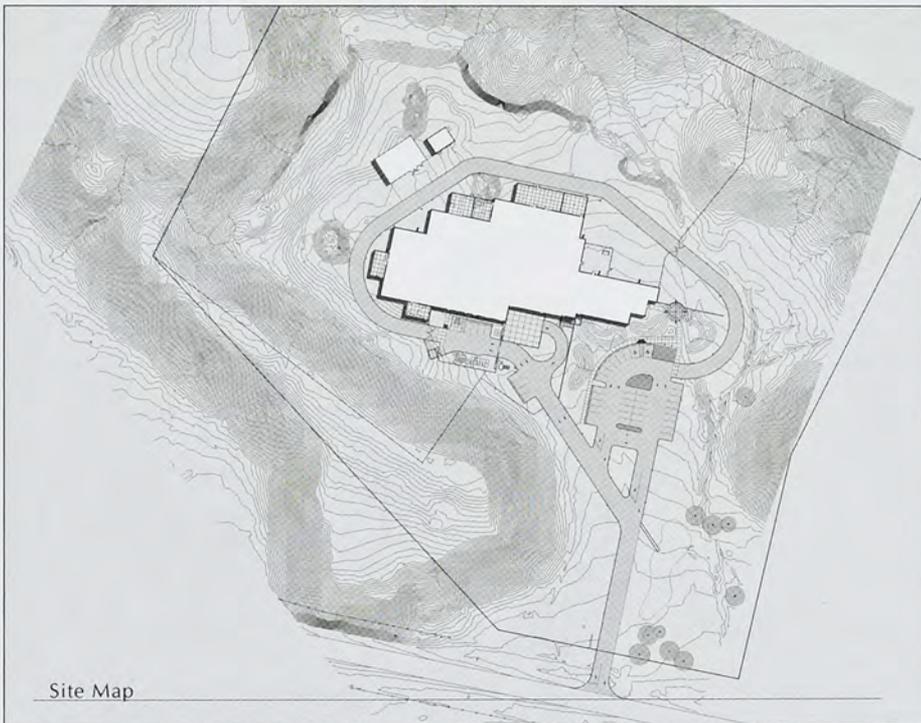
Design-Tec Food Facilities  
Phoenix

### Builder

Okland Construction Company Inc.  
Tempe, Arizona

### Photographer

Marc Boisclair  
Phoenix



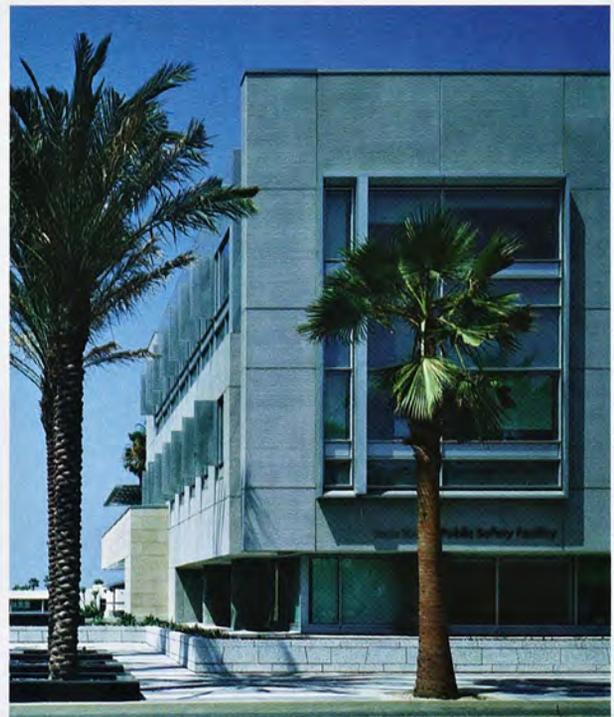
## Santa Monica Public Safety Building

Santa Monica, California



### JURY STATEMENT

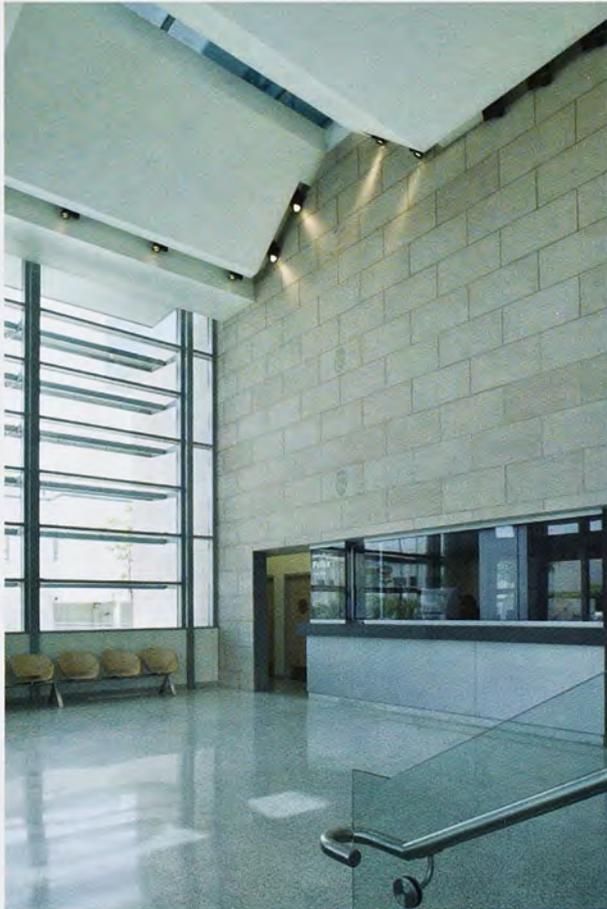
This new public safety facility exhibits a significant achievement in response to site context and program within the constraints of this civic center site. Bounded very closely on two sides by freeway and collector streets, the project redefines a site and landscape plan relationship to its civic center 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

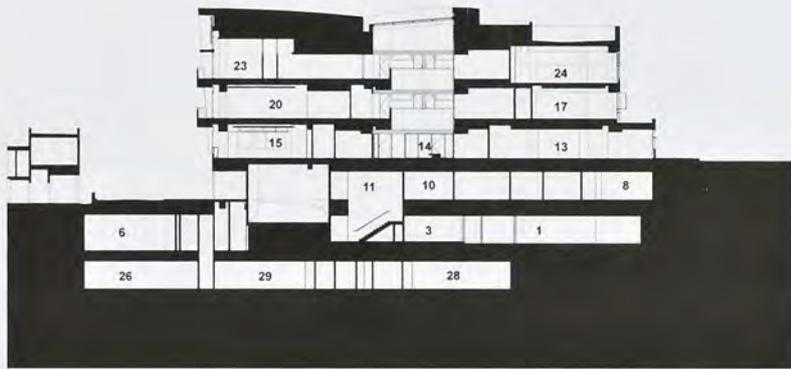
**Total cost of construction**

\$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**

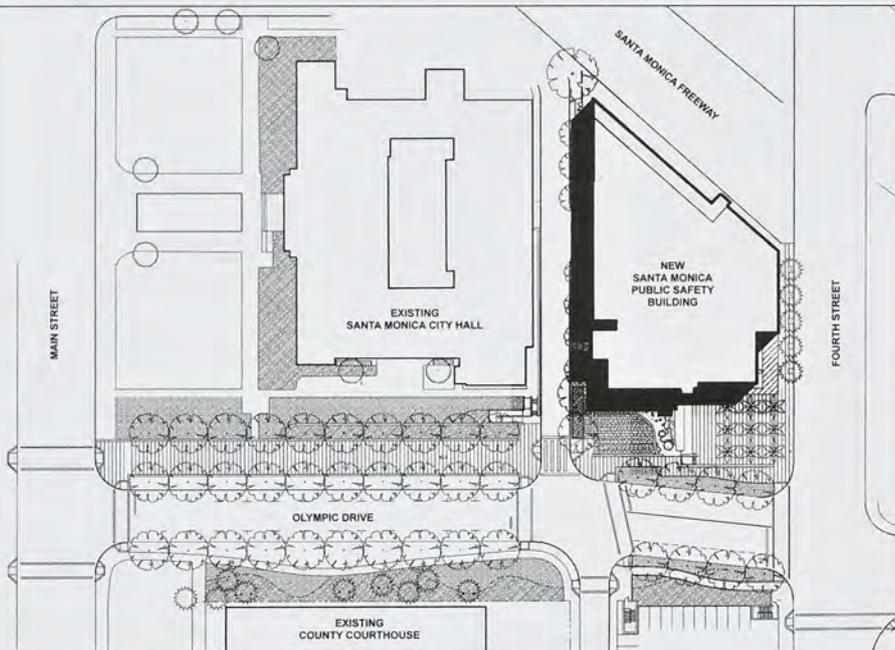
McClaren Wilson Lawrie Inc.  
Phoenix

**Builder**

J.A. Jones Construction  
Los Angeles

**Photographer**

Farshid Assassi  
Santa Barbara, California



**SITE PLAN**

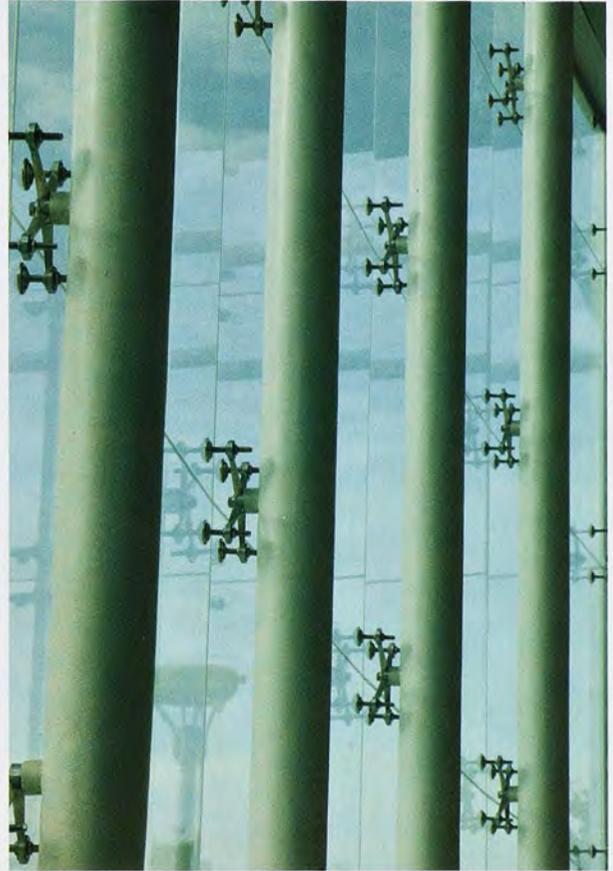
## Tempe Police Main Building Security Entry

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

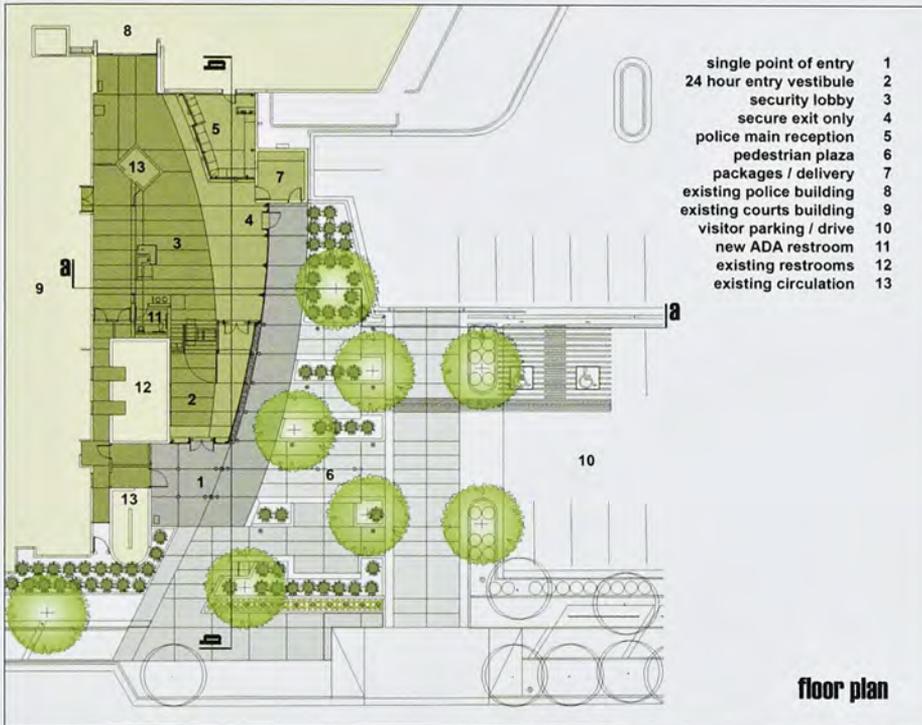
**Total cost of construction**

\$1,769,291

**Status of project**

Completed





- single point of entry 1
- 24 hour entry vestibule 2
- security lobby 3
- secure exit only 4
- police main reception 5
- pedestrian plaza 6
- packages / delivery 7
- existing police building 8
- existing courts building 9
- visitor parking / drive 10
- new ADA restroom 11
- existing restrooms 12
- existing circulation 13

**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

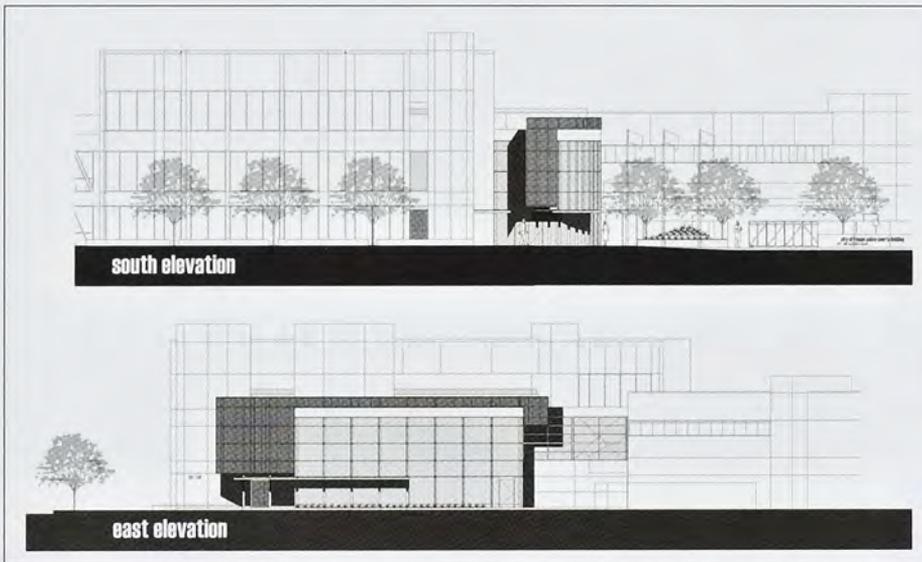
**Builder**

Kilashee Contracting Corp.  
Tempe, Arizona

**Photographers**

Matt Winquist  
Phoenix

Bill Timmerman  
Phoenix



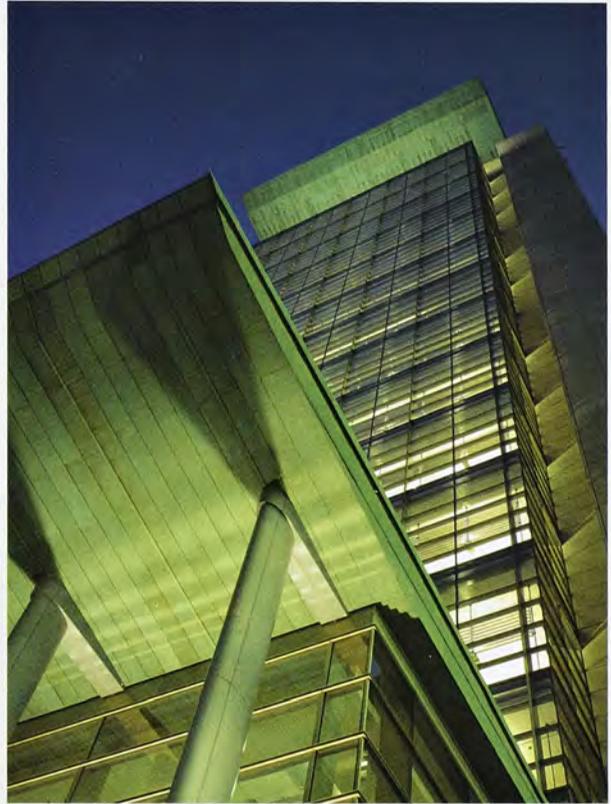
**U.S. Courthouse**  
Seattle, Washington

**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

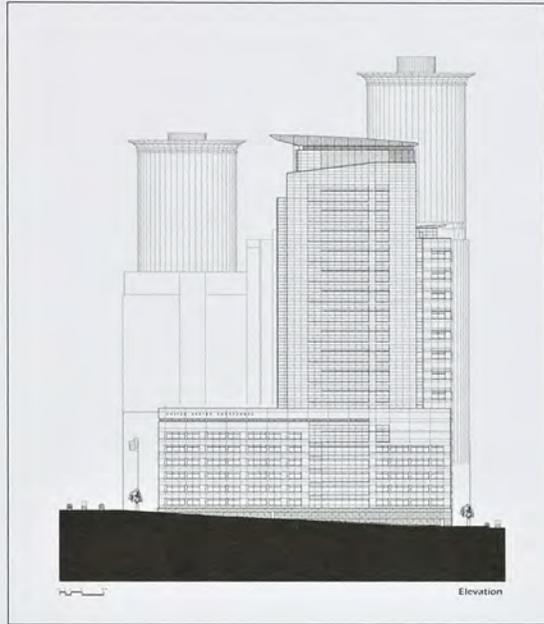
**Total cost of construction**

\$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



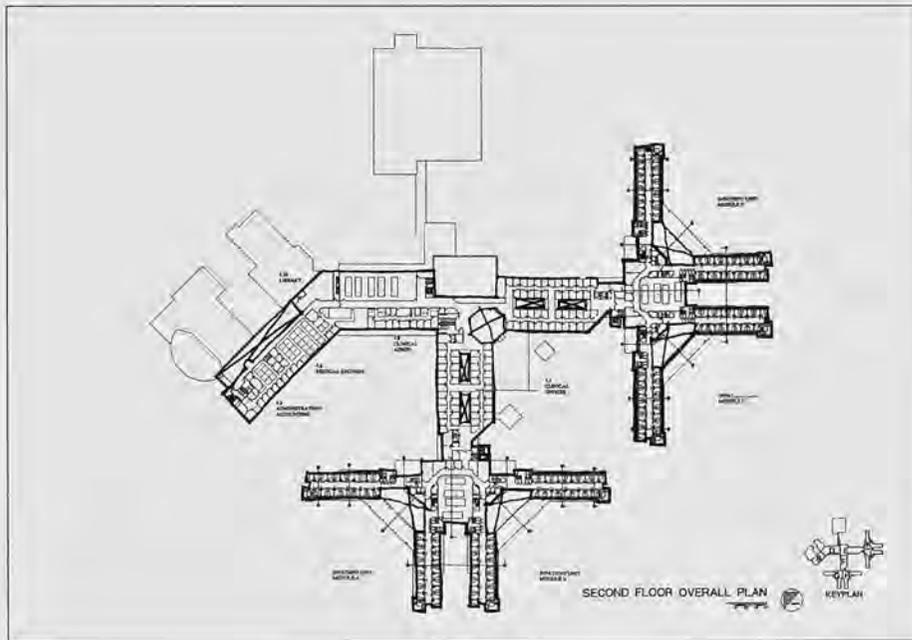
## Center for Forensic Psychiatry

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.





**OWNER**

State of Michigan  
Lansing, Michigan

**DATA**

**Type of facility**

Correctional

**Type of construction**

New

**Site area**

97 acres

**Area of building**

336,500 SF

**Capacity**

272 beds, 200 cells

**Total cost of construction**

\$95,060,000

**Status of project**

Completed

**CREDITS**

**Architect**

URS Corp.  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

**Associate Architect**

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

**Structural, Mechanical,  
and Electrical Engineers/  
Security Electronics**

PSA-Dewberry Inc.  
Peoria, Illinois

URS Corp.  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

**Civil Engineer, Landscape  
Architect, and Data  
Network Design**

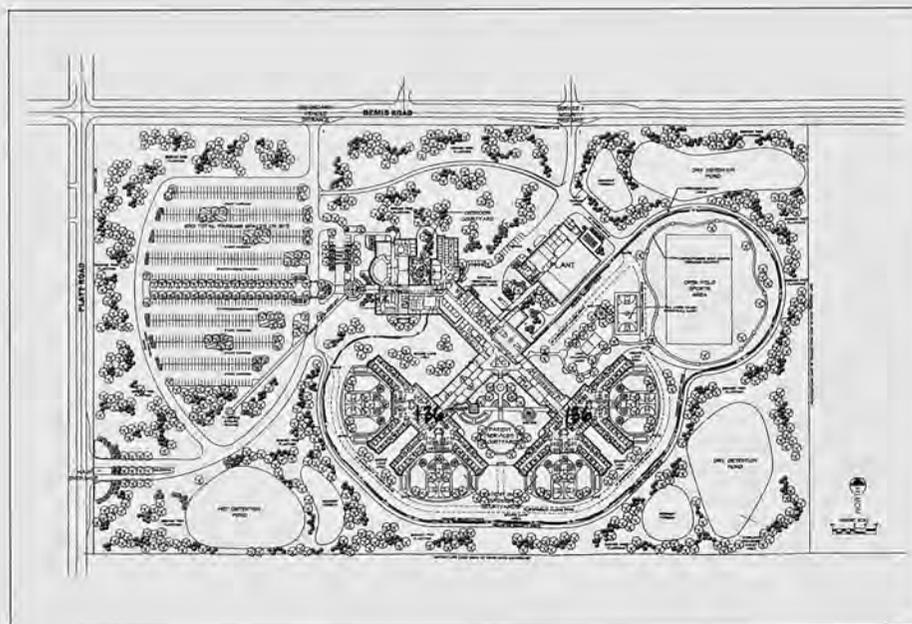
URS Corp.  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

**Builder**

Walbridge Aldinger Company  
Detroit

**Photographer**

URS Corp.  
Grand Rapids, Michigan



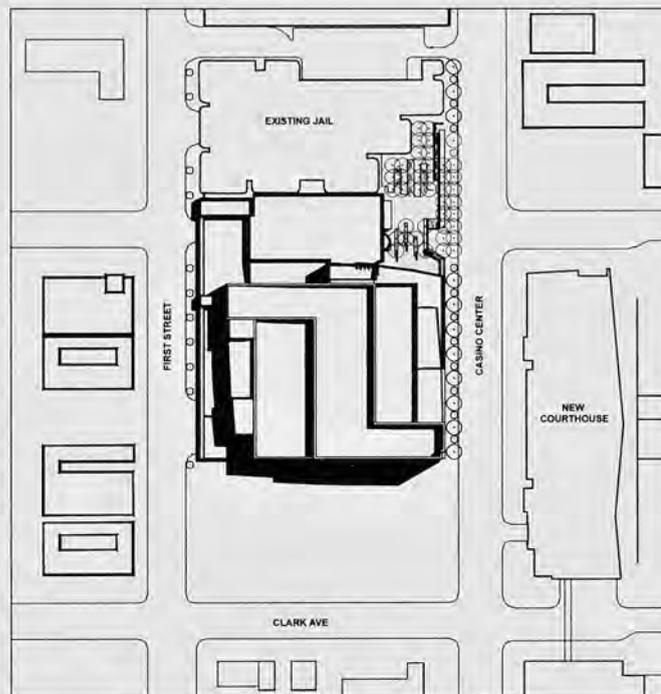
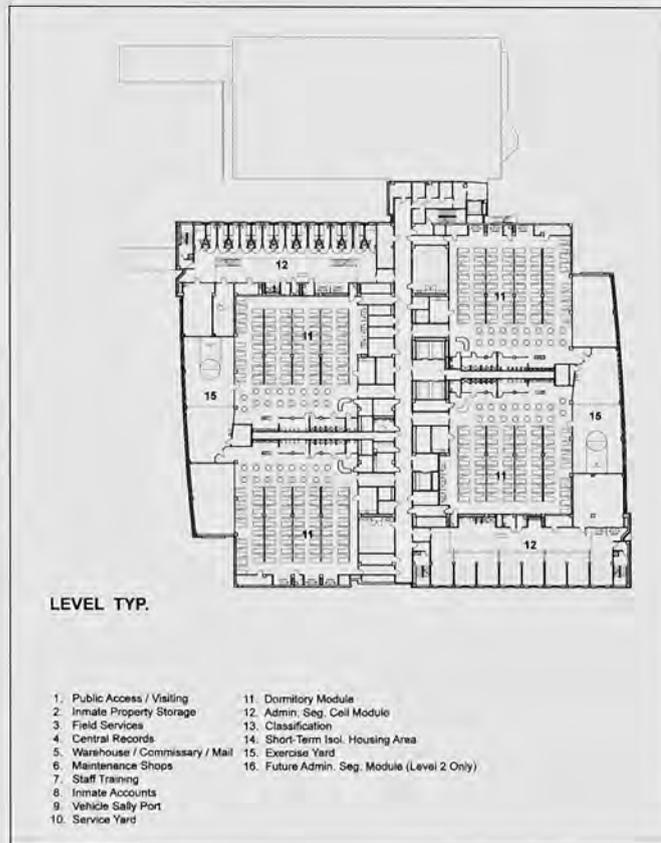
## Clark County Detention Center Expansion and Renovation

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

*(continued on page 119)*

## Collins Bay Institution Redevelopment

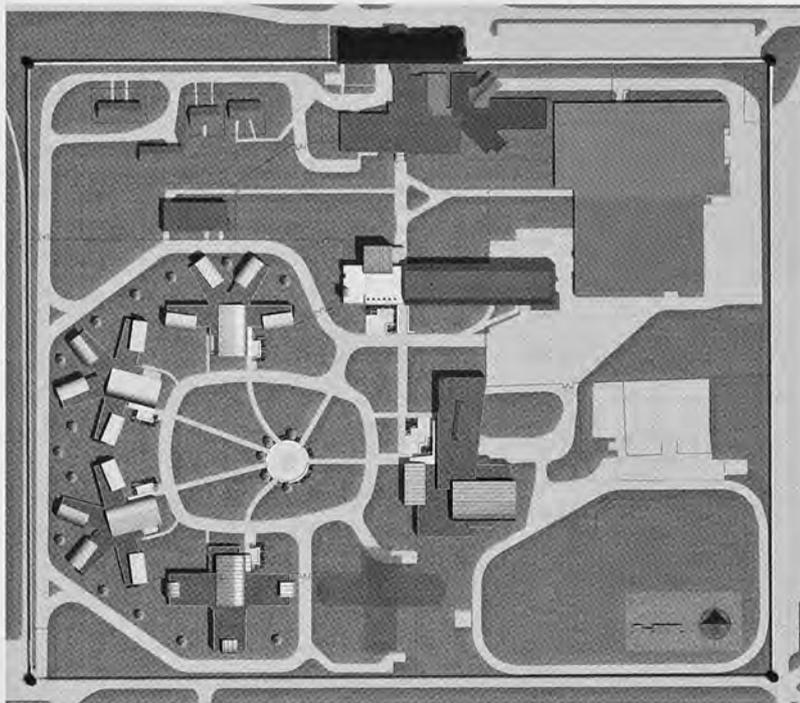
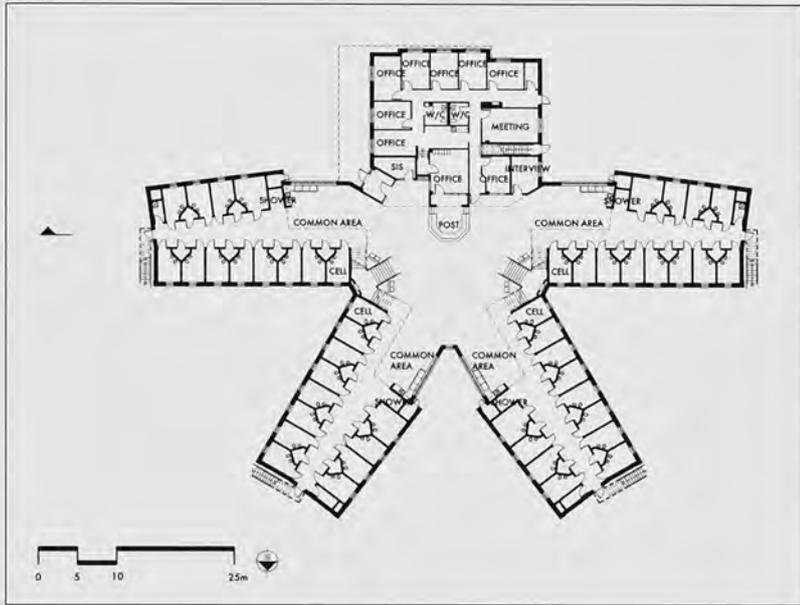
Kingston, Ontario



### 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

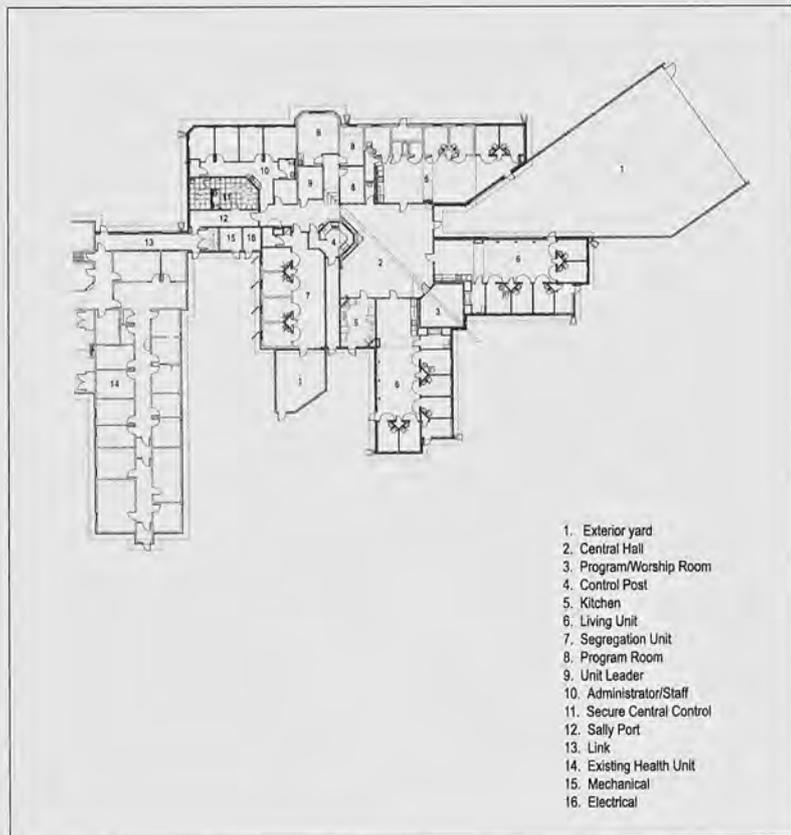
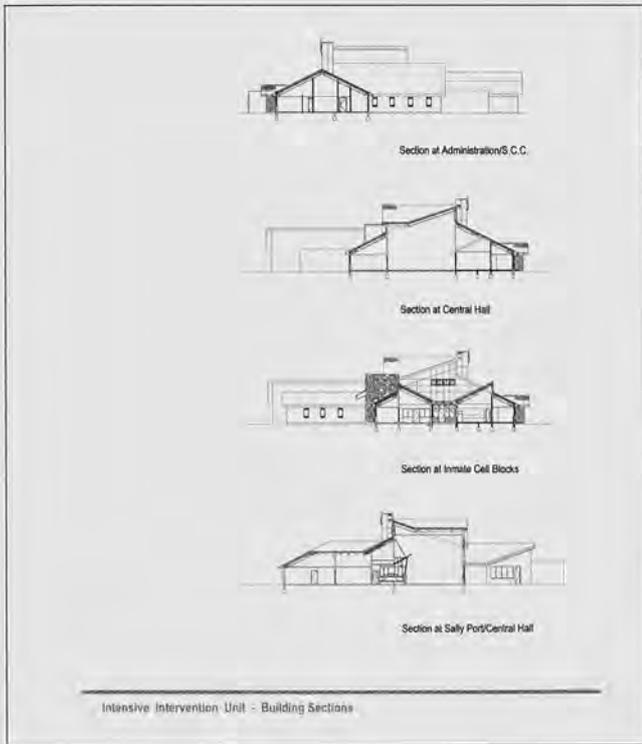
### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

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



1. Exterior yard
2. Central Hall
3. Program/Worship Room
4. Control Post
5. Kitchen
6. Living Unit
7. Segregation Unit
8. Program Room
9. Unit Leader
10. Administrator/Staff
11. Secure Central Control
12. Sally Port
13. Link
14. Existing Health Unit
15. Mechanical
16. Electrical

**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**

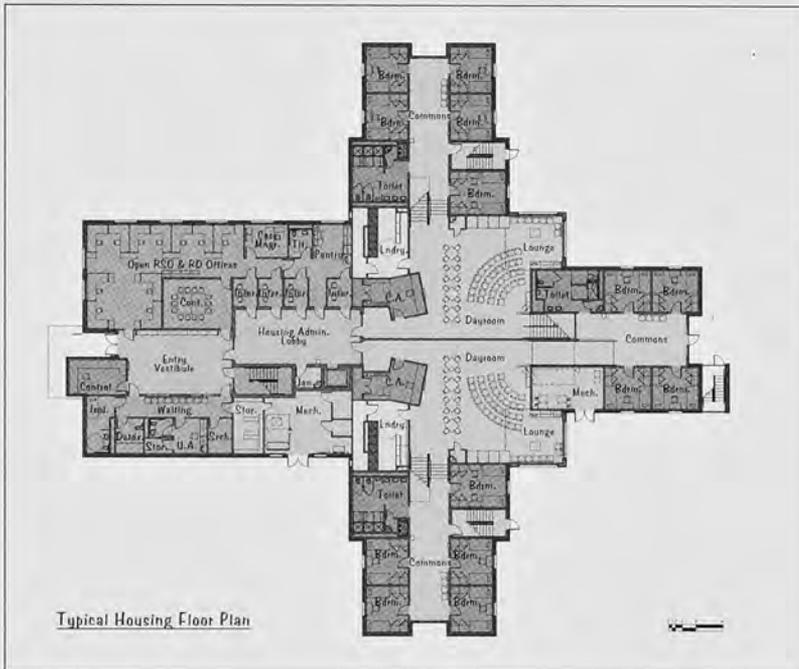
KMA Inc.  
Toronto, Ontario

**Johnson County Adult Residential Center, Housing Building No. 4**  
New Century, Kansas

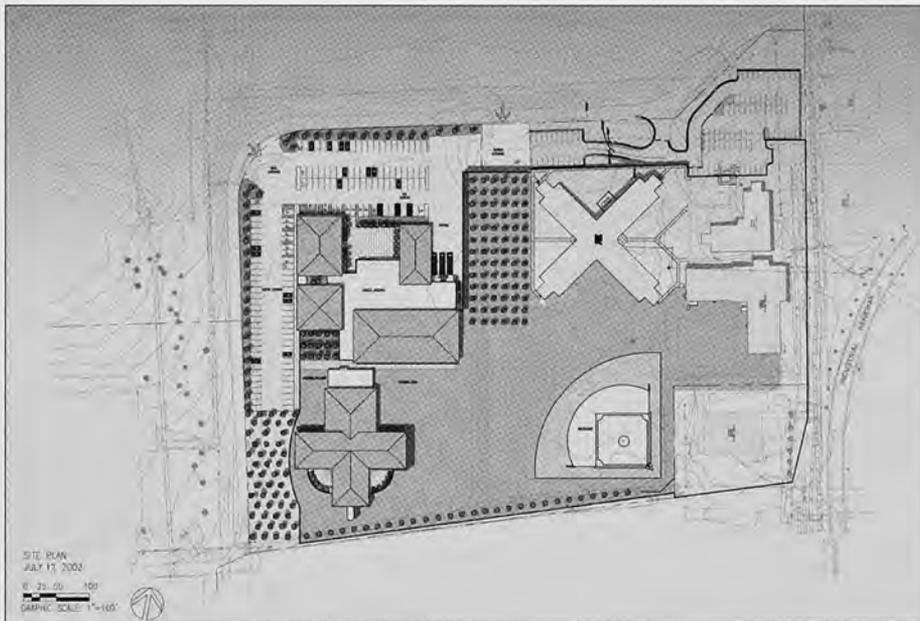


**ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT**

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.



Typical Housing Floor Plan



**OWNER**

Johnson County Public Building Commission  
Olathe, Kansas

**DATA**

**Type of facility**

Correctional

**Type of construction**

New

**Site area**

7.67 acres

**Area of building**

72,433 SF

**Capacity**

232 beds, 60 cells

**Total cost of construction**

\$8,728,031

**Status of project**

Under construction

Estimated date of completion:

May 2005

**CREDITS**

**Architect of Record**

HTK

Topeka, Kansas

**Associate Architect,  
Planning and Design**

Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz-Justice  
San Francisco

**Structural Engineer**

Walter P. Moore

Kansas City, Missouri

**Mechanical Engineer**

Larson Binkley Inc.

Leawood, Kansas

**Civil Engineer**

SK Design Group Inc.

Overland Park, Kansas

**Food Service**

Montgomery Hoffman Associates

Topeka, Kansas

**Security**

Buford Golf and Associates

Columbia, South Carolina

*(continued on page 119)*

## Court Facilities



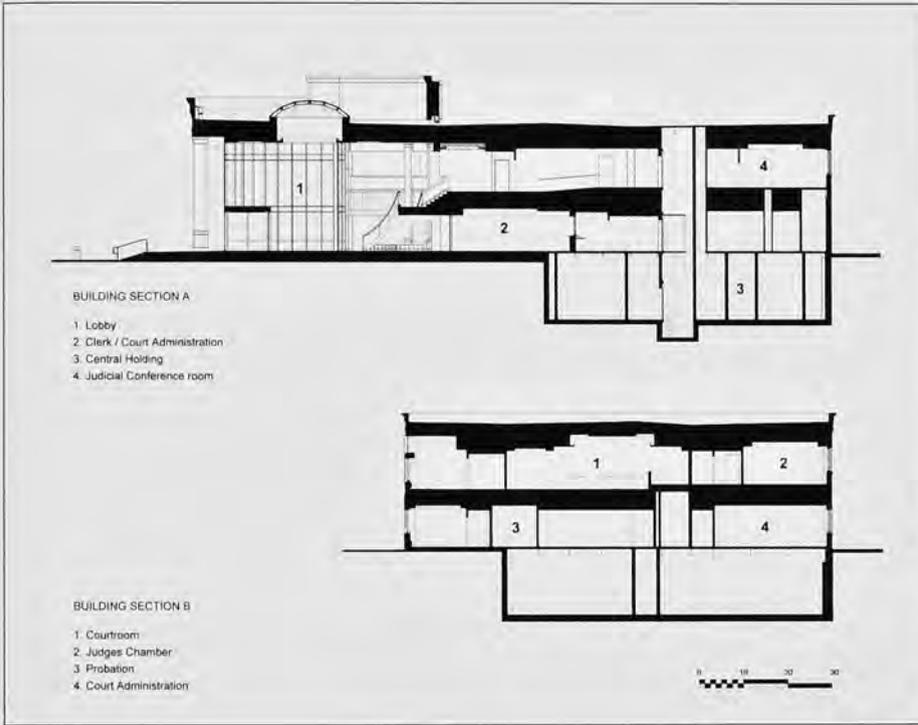
## 52<sup>nd</sup> District Court, 3<sup>rd</sup> Division, and Oakland County Sheriff's Substation Rochester Hills, Michigan



### 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

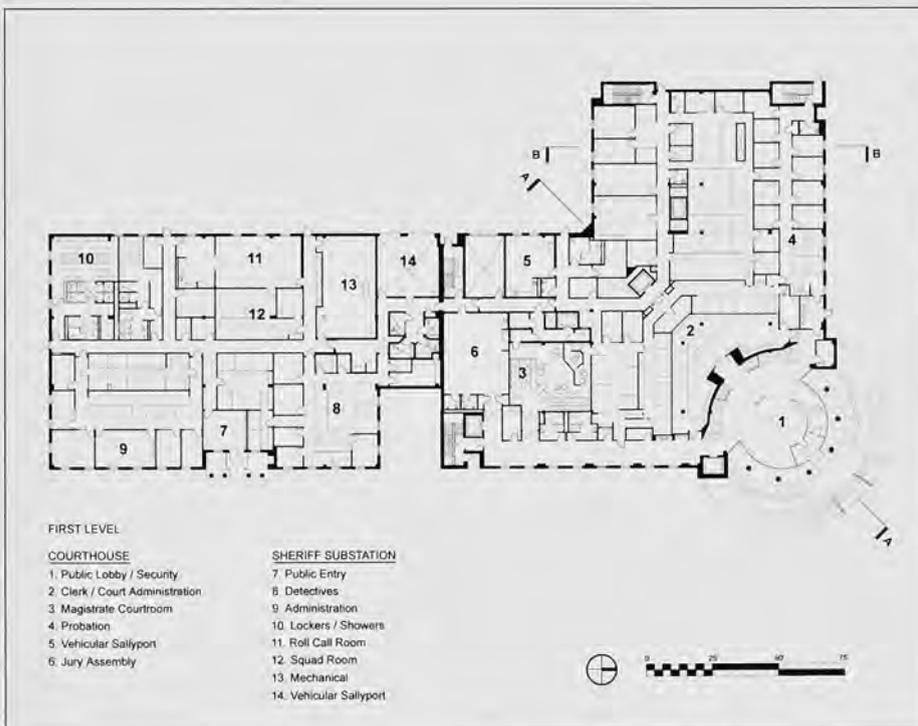
Peter Basso  
Troy, Michigan

### 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

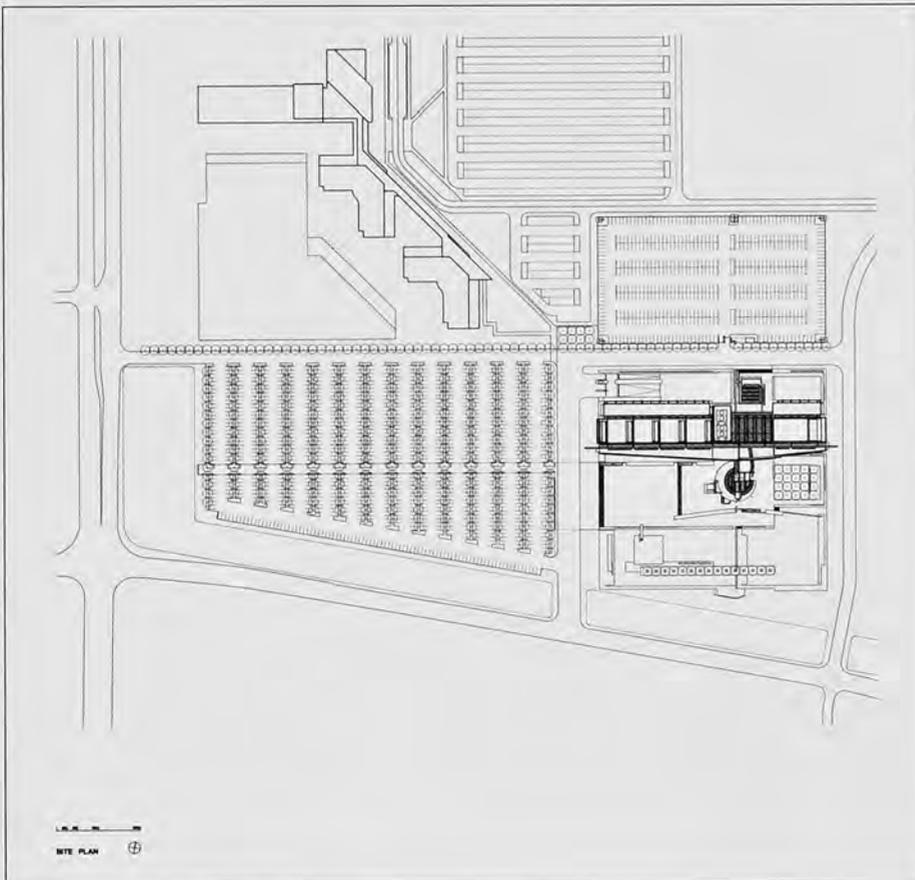
**Curtain Wall**

R.A. Heintges Architect  
New York City

**Lighting**

Fisher Marantz Stone Partners  
New York City

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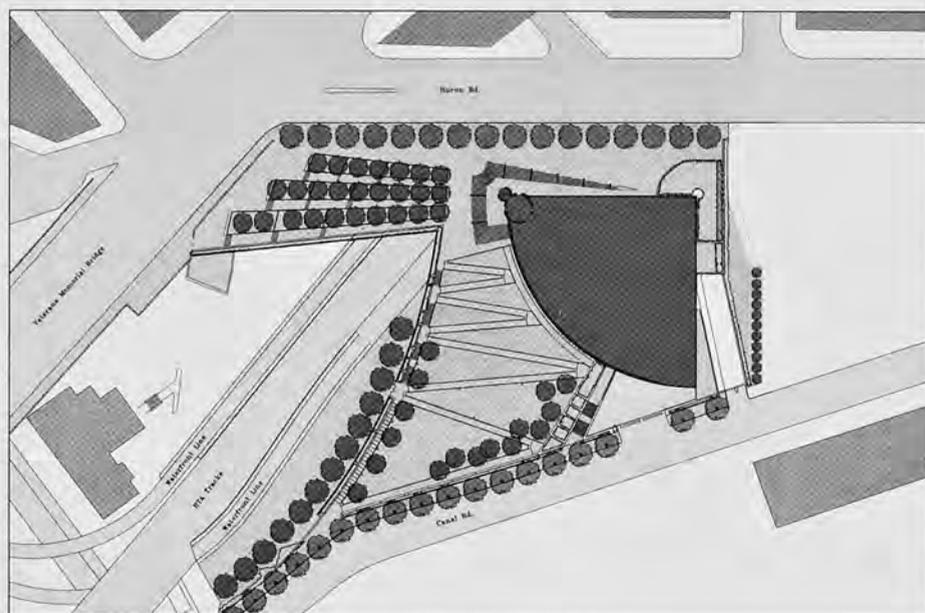
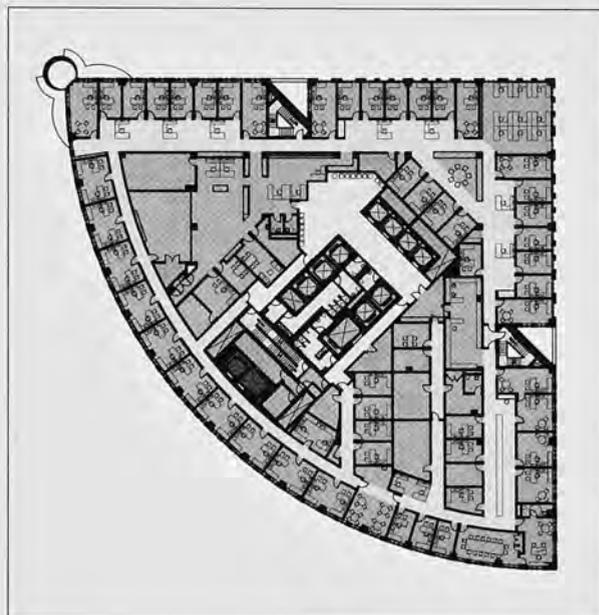


**Carl B. Stokes U.S. Courthouse**  
Cleveland, Ohio

**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.





**OWNER**

U.S. General Services  
Administration  
Chicago

**DATA**

**Type of facility**

Court

**Type of construction**

New

**Site area**

5.8 acres

**Area of building**

736,132 SF

**Capacity**

20 courts

**Total cost of construction**

\$150 million

**Status of project**

Completed

**CREDITS**

**Architect**

Kallmann McKinnell and Wood  
Architects Inc.  
Boston

**Joint Venture Architect**

Karlsberger Architecture Inc.  
Columbus, Ohio

**Structural, Mechanical,  
and Electrical Engineers**

Korda/Nemeth Engineering Inc.  
Columbus, Ohio

**Civil and Survey Engineers**

Ralph C. Taylor  
Cleveland

**Court Consultants**

Walter H. Sobel, FAIA, and  
Associates  
Willmette, Illinois

**Estimator**

Construction Cost Systems Inc.  
Lombard, Illinois

**Security**

Chapman Ducibella Associates  
Bethany, Connecticut

*(continued on page 119)*

## 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

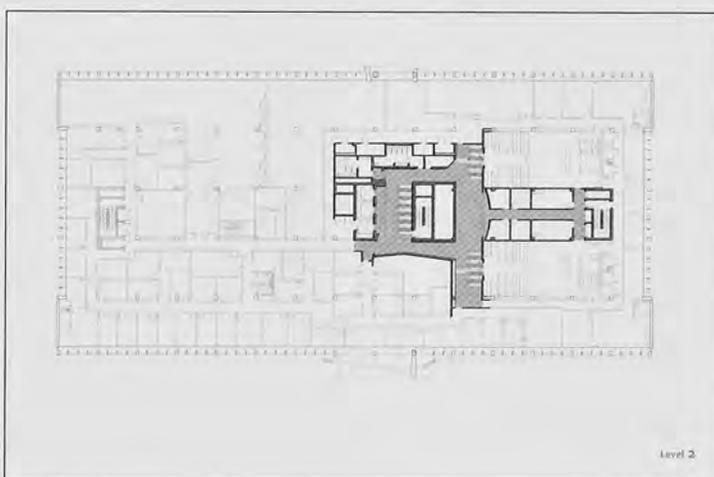
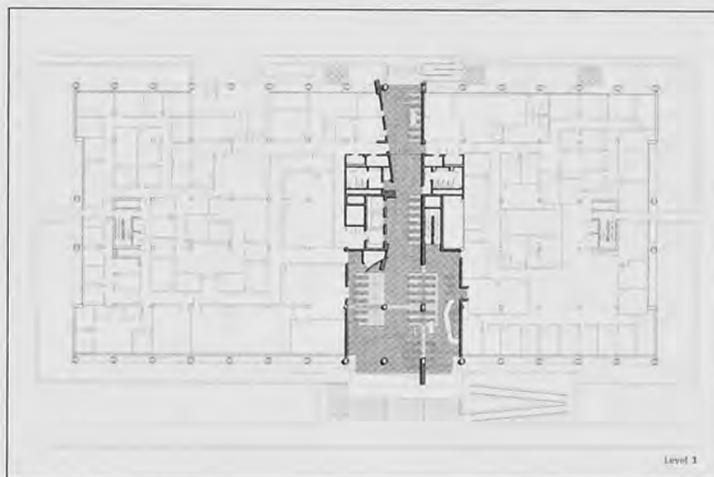
##### **Lighting**

Kaplan Gehring McCarroll  
Architectural Lighting  
Los Angeles

##### **Blast**

Hinman Consulting Engineers  
San Francisco

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## Hialeah Branch Courthouse

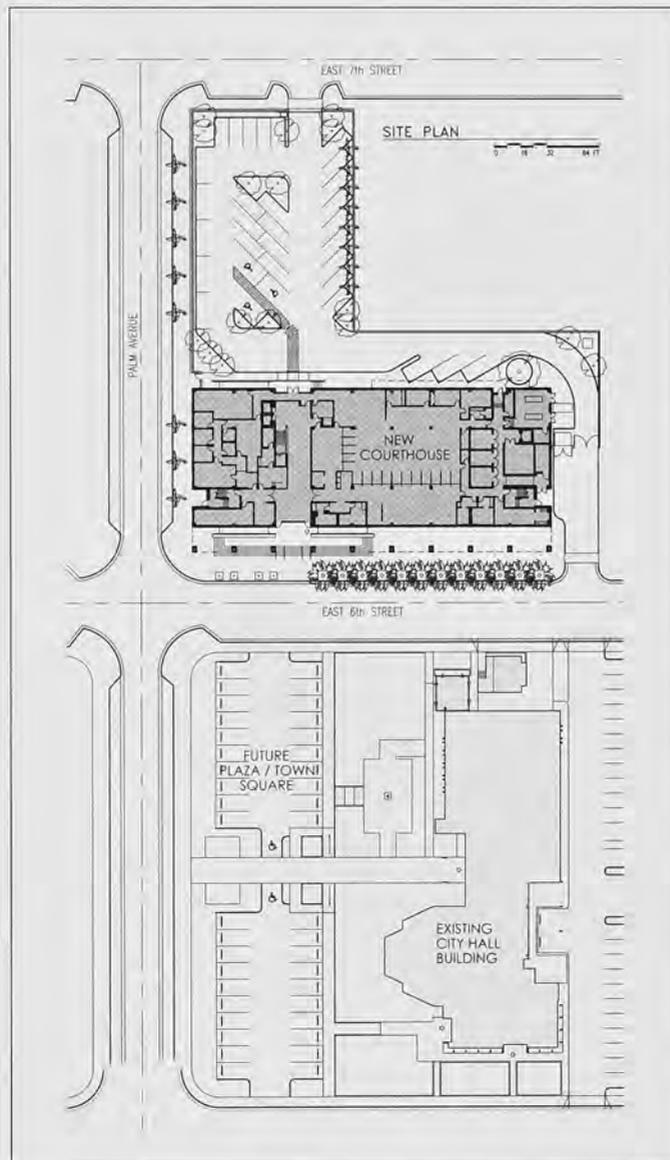
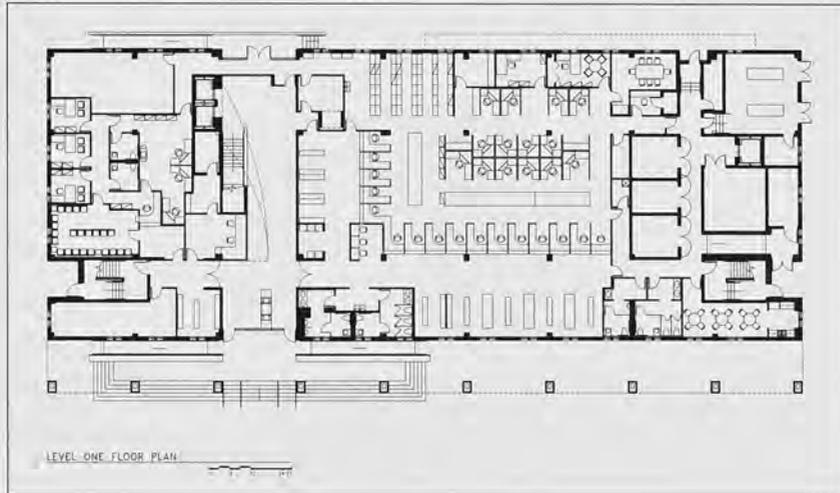
Hialeah, Florida



### 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 Nytray Inc.  
Miami

**Mechanical and Electrical Engineers**

HNGS  
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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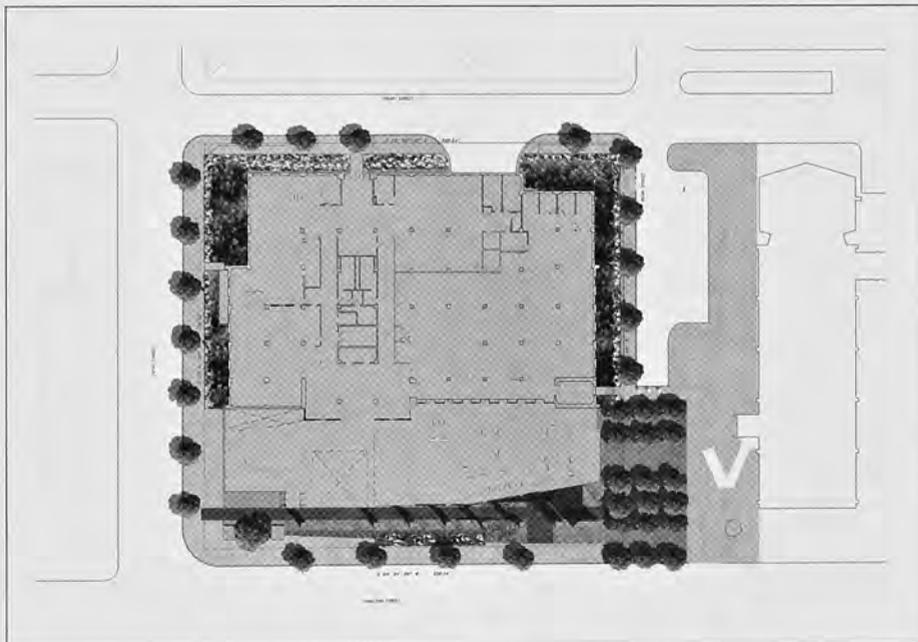
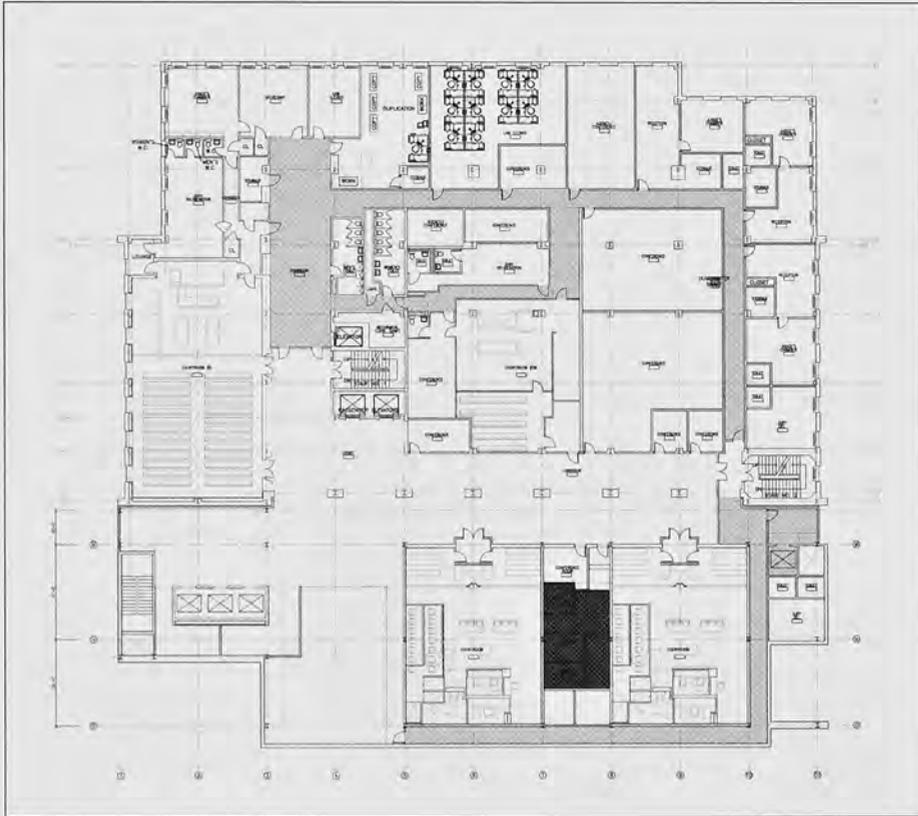
## Lehigh County Courthouse

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

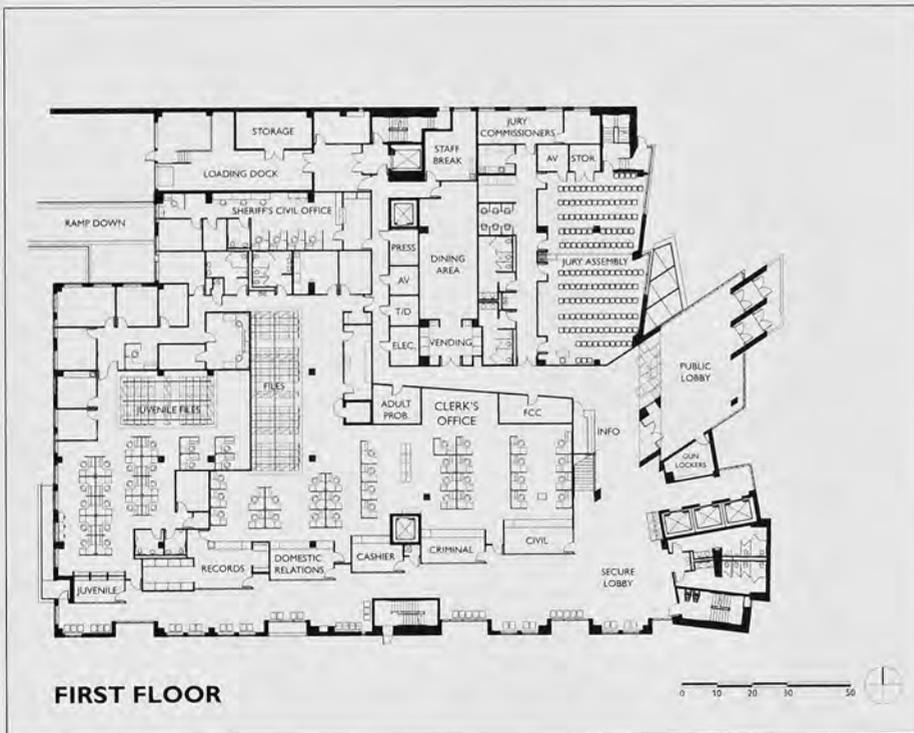
**Security Electronics**

Kroll Schiff and Associates  
Chicago

**Acoustics**

Campanella Associates  
Columbus, Ohio

*(continued on page 119)*



## Los Angeles Superior Court, Airport Branch

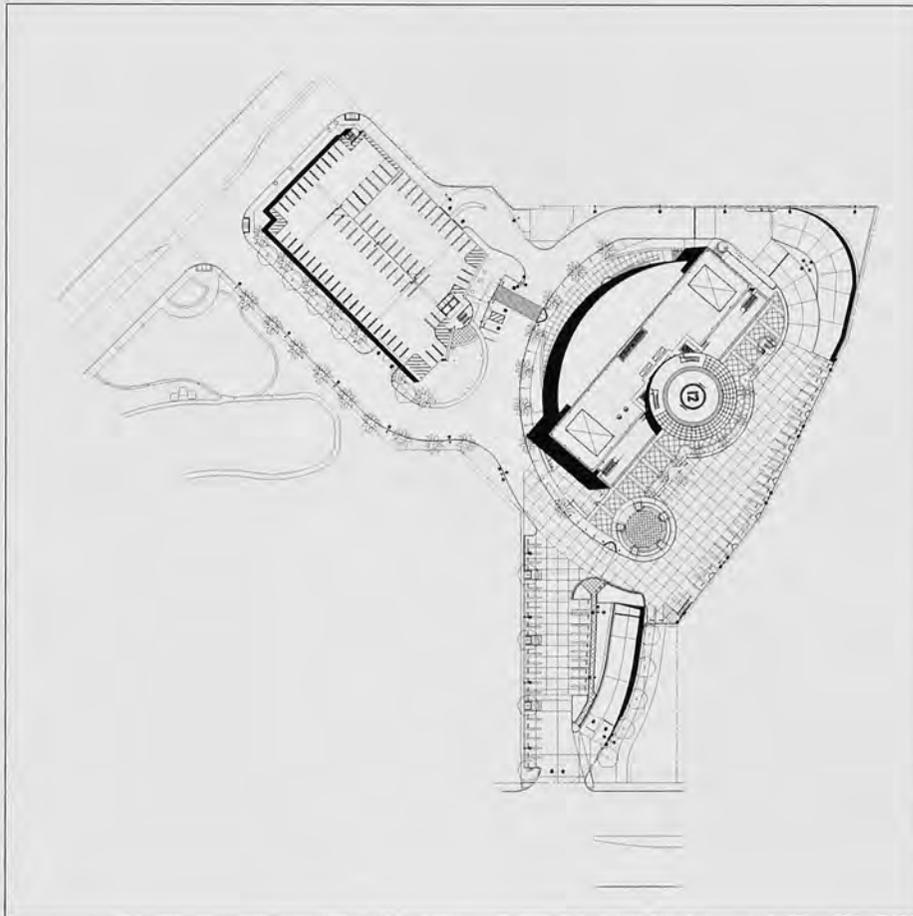
Los Angeles, California

### 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

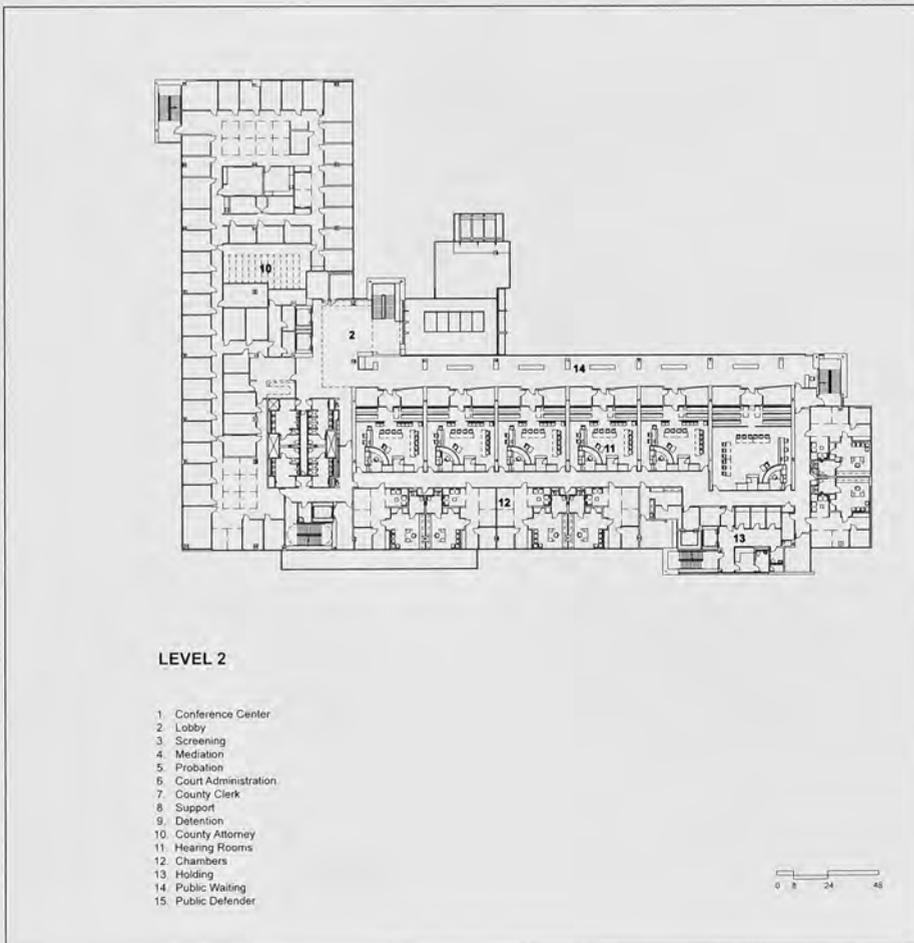
**Acoustics/Audiovisual**

Veneklassen Associates  
Santa Monica, California

**Landscape Architect**

Logan Simpson Design  
Tempe, Arizona

*(continued on page 119)*



## 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

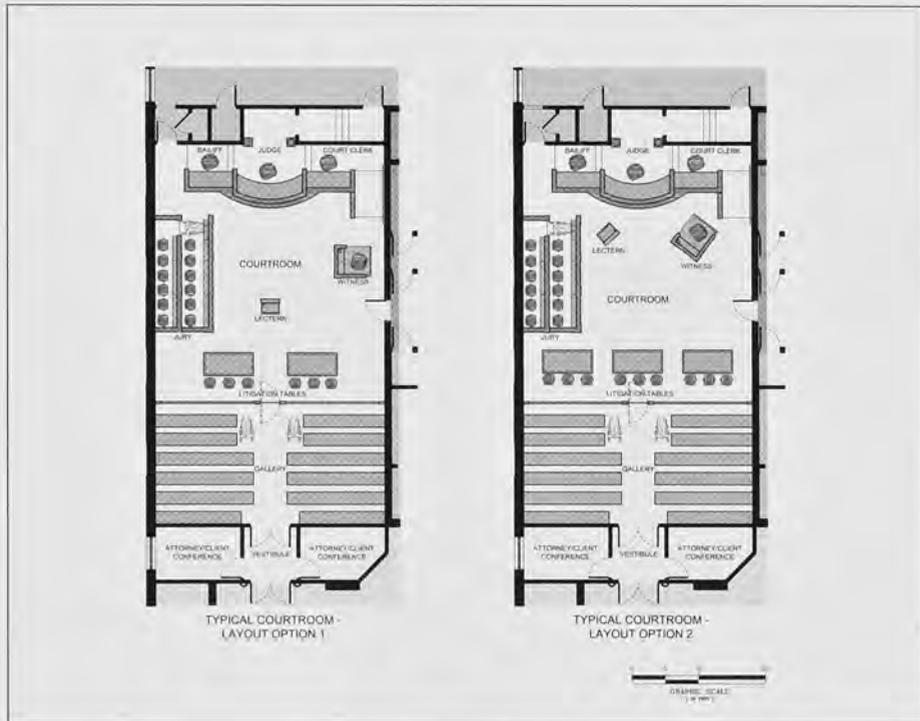
Bardstown, Kentucky



### 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

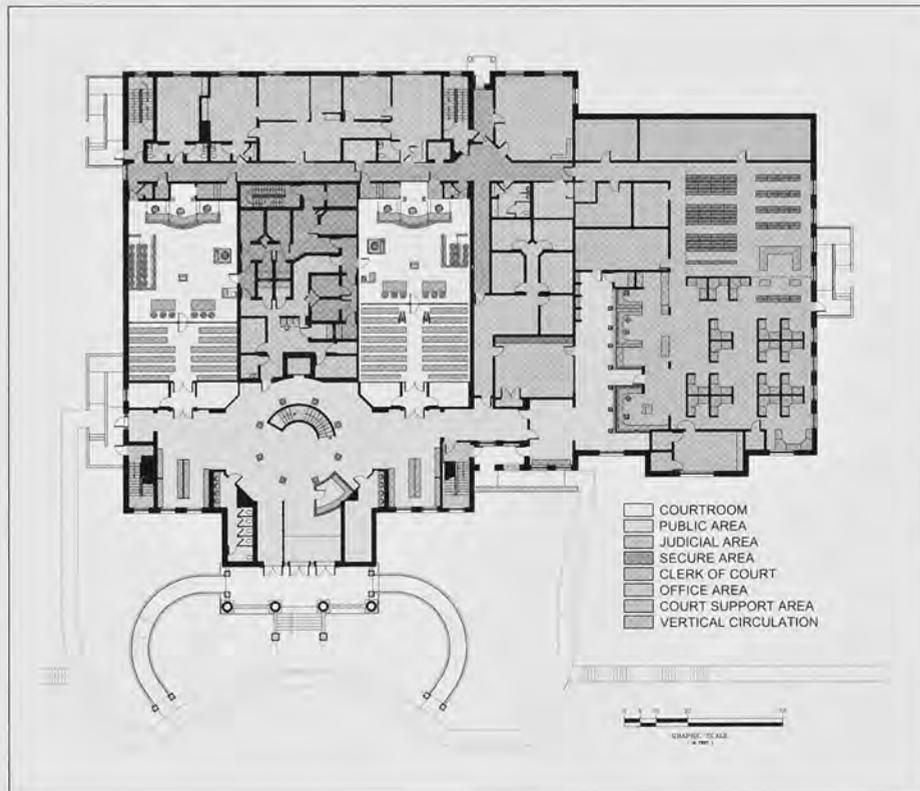
**Builder**

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.





#### 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**

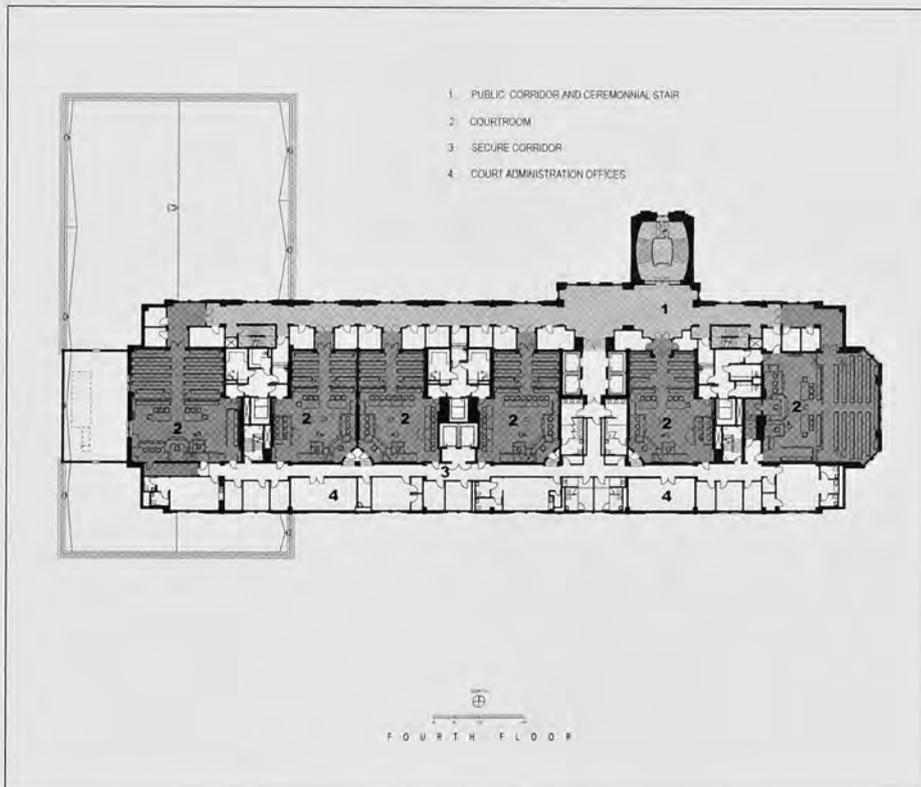
Johnston Engineers Inc.  
Kissimmee, Florida

**Builder**

Centex Rooney/Grey Construction  
Orlando

**Photographer**

Gary Knight and Associates Inc.  
Cordele, Georgia



## Seminole County Criminal Justice Center

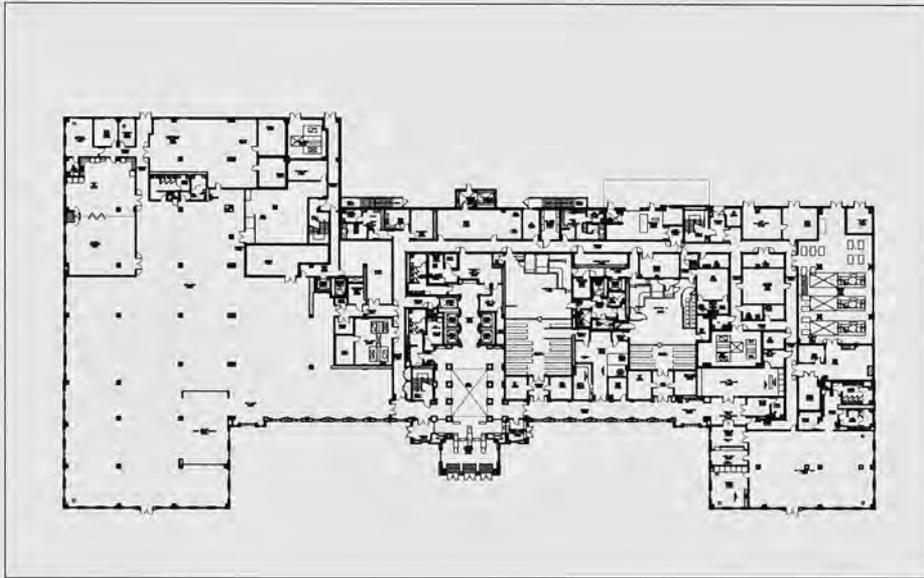
Sanford, Florida

### 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**

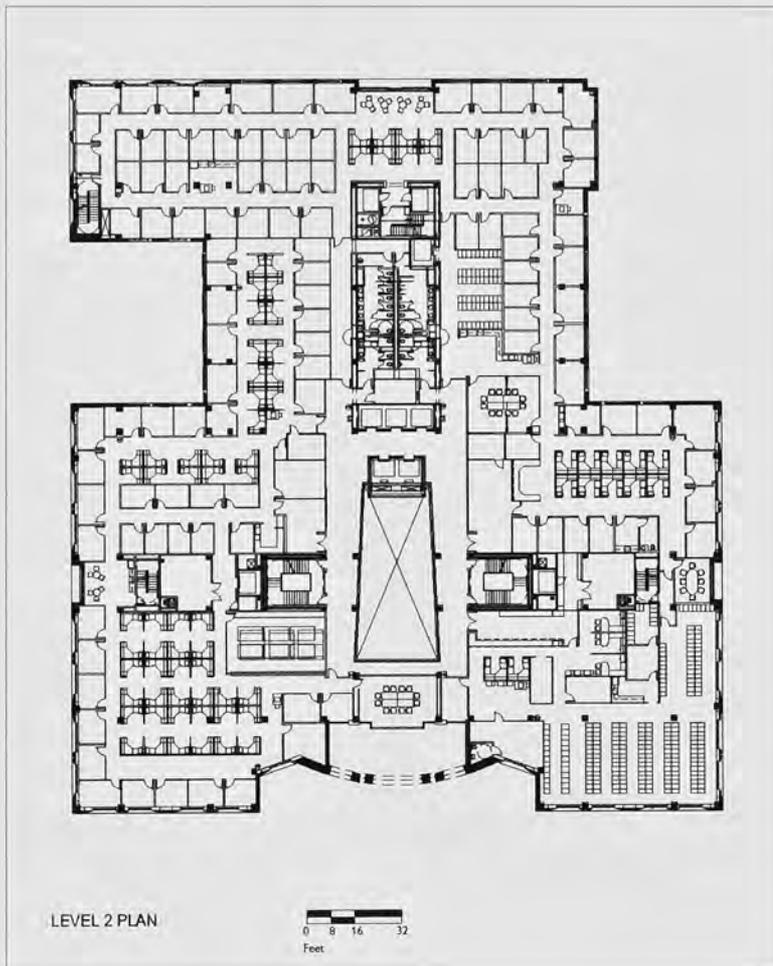
Shen, Milson, and Wilke Inc.  
Arlington, Virginia

**Builder**

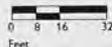
Kinsley Construction  
York, Pennsylvania

**Photographer**

Alan Karchmer  
Washington, D.C.



LEVEL 2 PLAN



# Detention Facilities



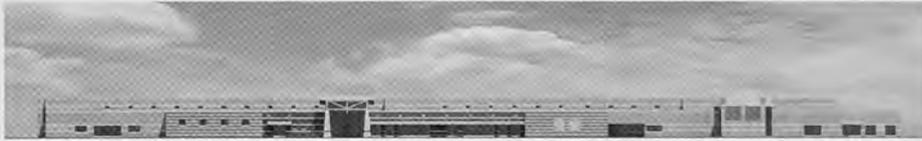
## Franklin County Prison

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



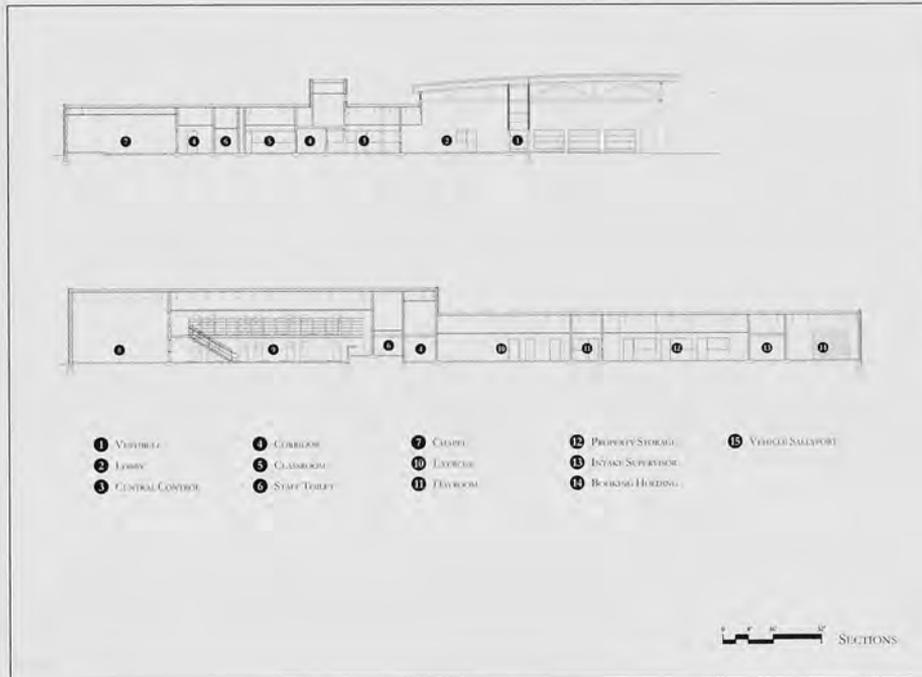
REAR ELEVATION



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

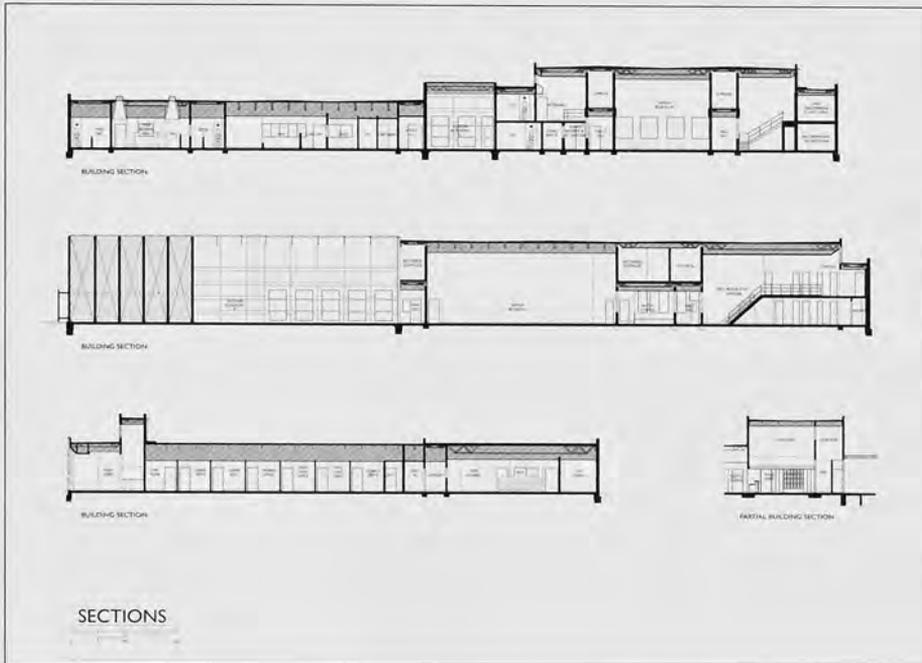
Columbus, Nebraska



### 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**

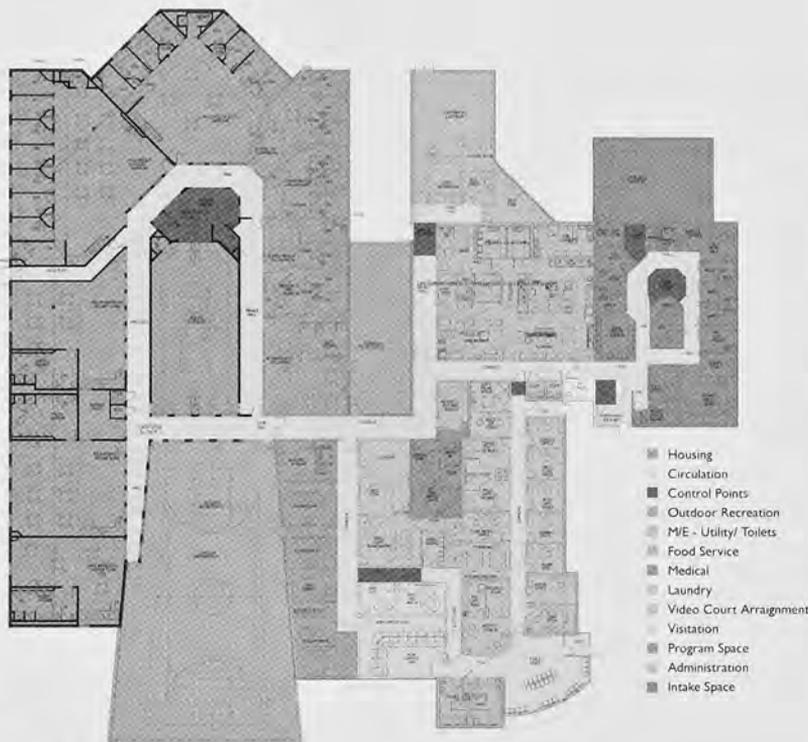
Roger Kruse Associates  
Omaha

**Builder**

B-D Construction  
Columbus, Nebraska

**Photographer**

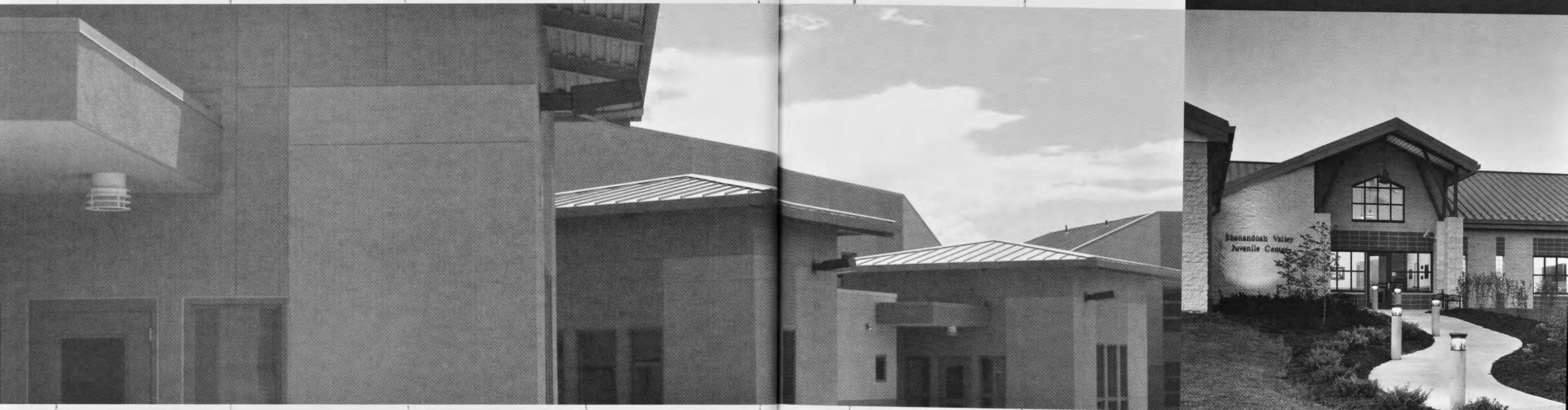
Tom Kessler Photography  
Omaha



**FLOOR PLAN**



# Juvenile Facilities



## Connecticut Juvenile Training School

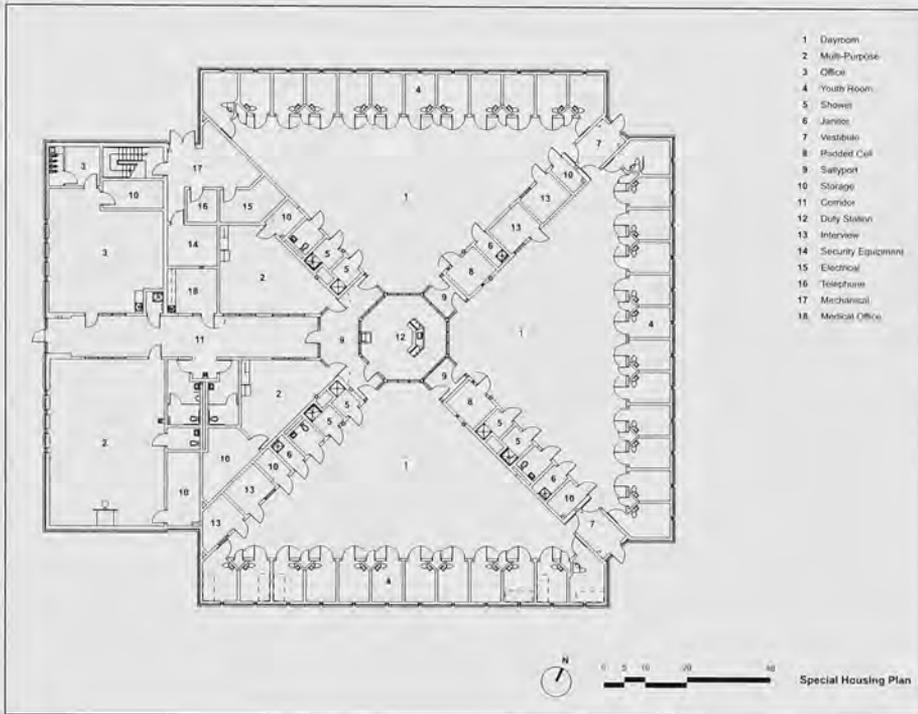
Middletown, Connecticut

### 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

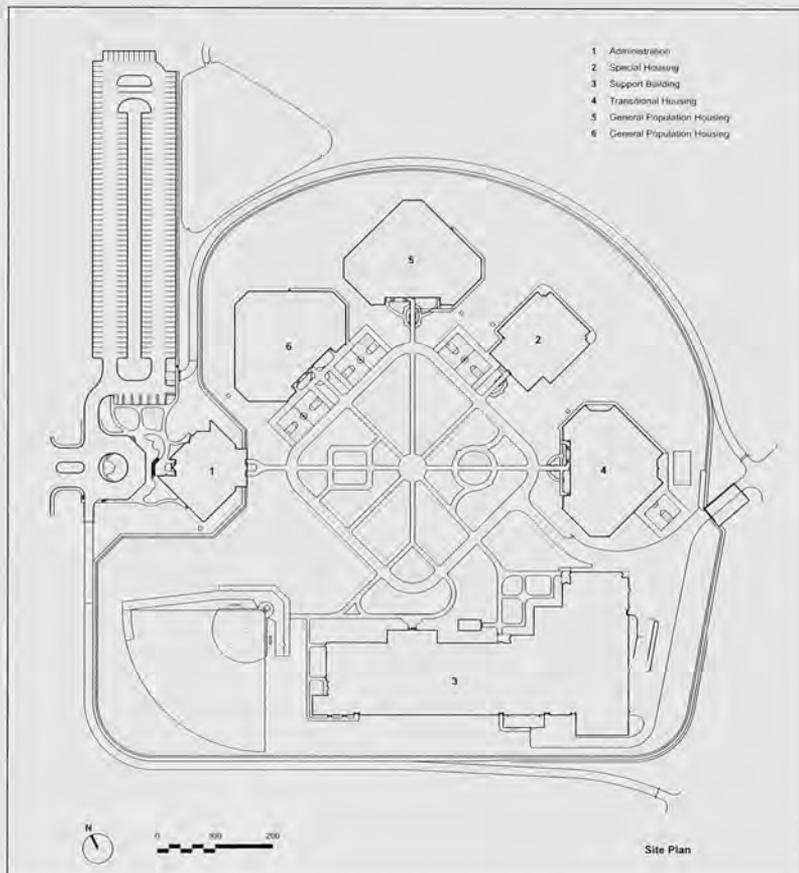
**Civil Engineer**

Purcell Associates  
Glastonbury, Connecticut

**Builder**

Tomasso Brothers Inc.  
New Britain, Connecticut

*(continued on page 120)*



## District of Columbia Youth Services Center

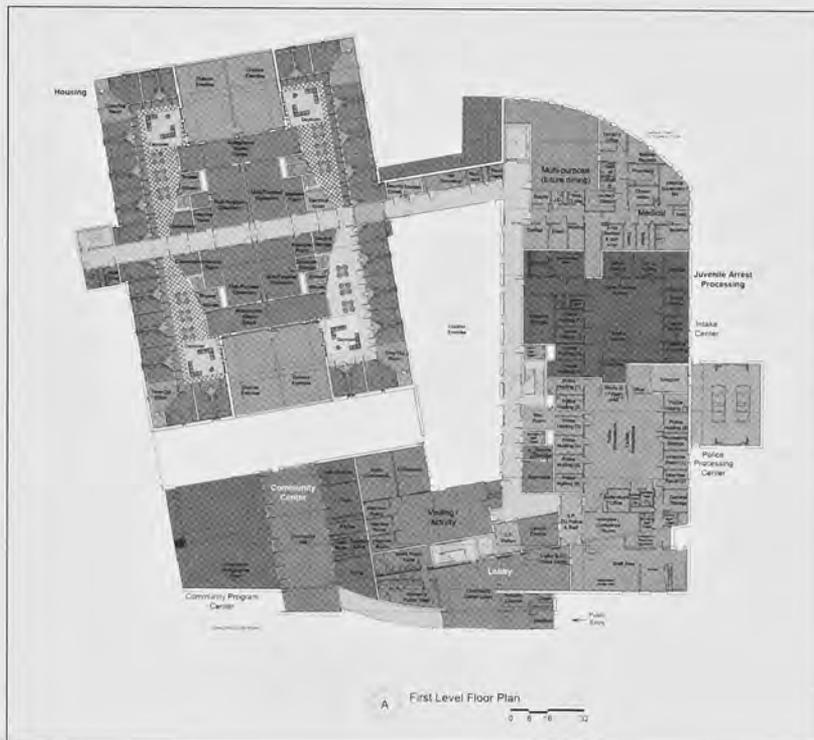
Washington, D.C.



### 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

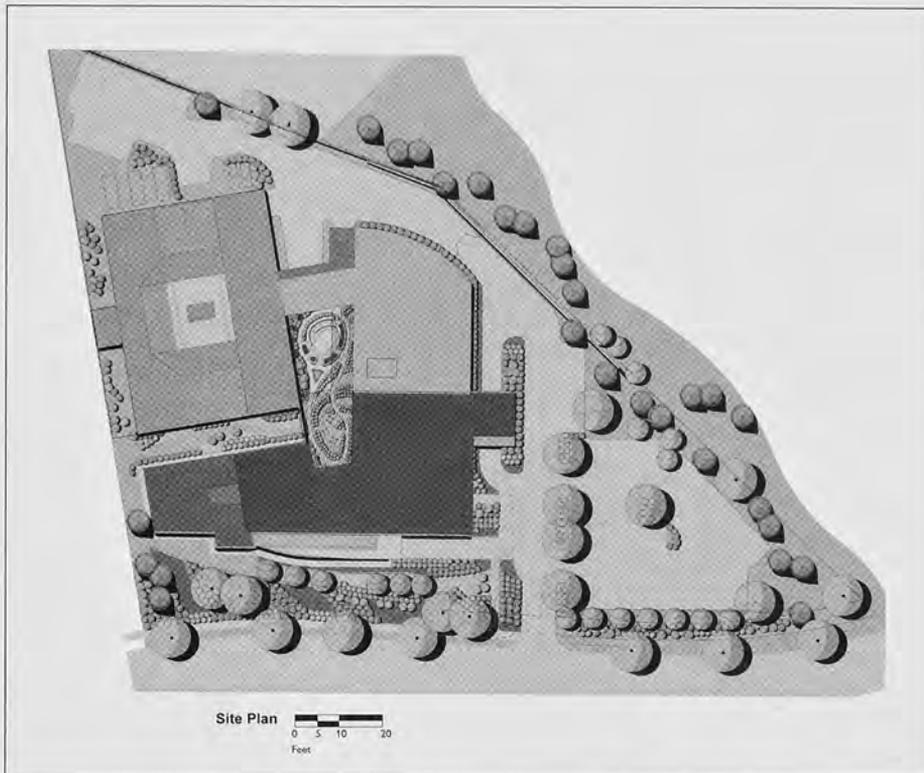
**Geotechnical Engineer**

ECS Ltd.  
Chantilly, Virginia

**Food Service**

Foodesign Associates Inc.  
Charlotte

*(continued on page 120)*

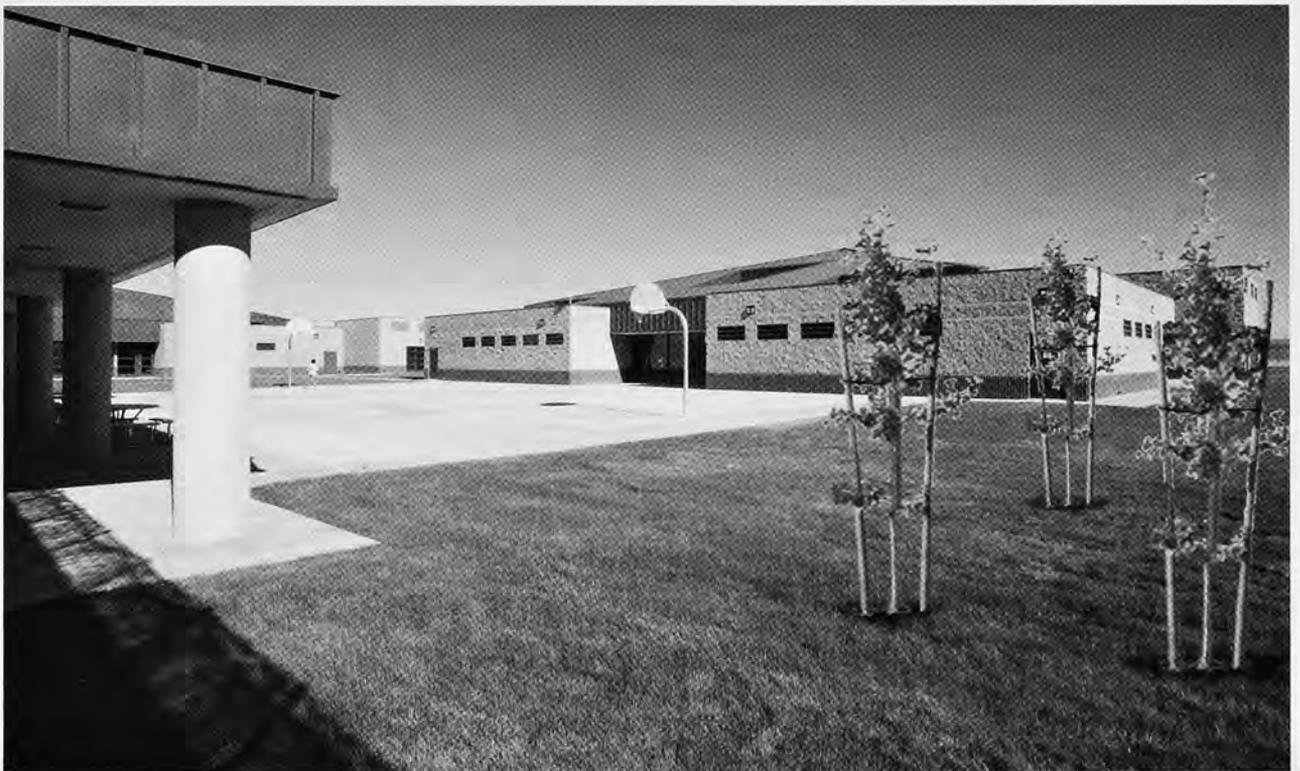


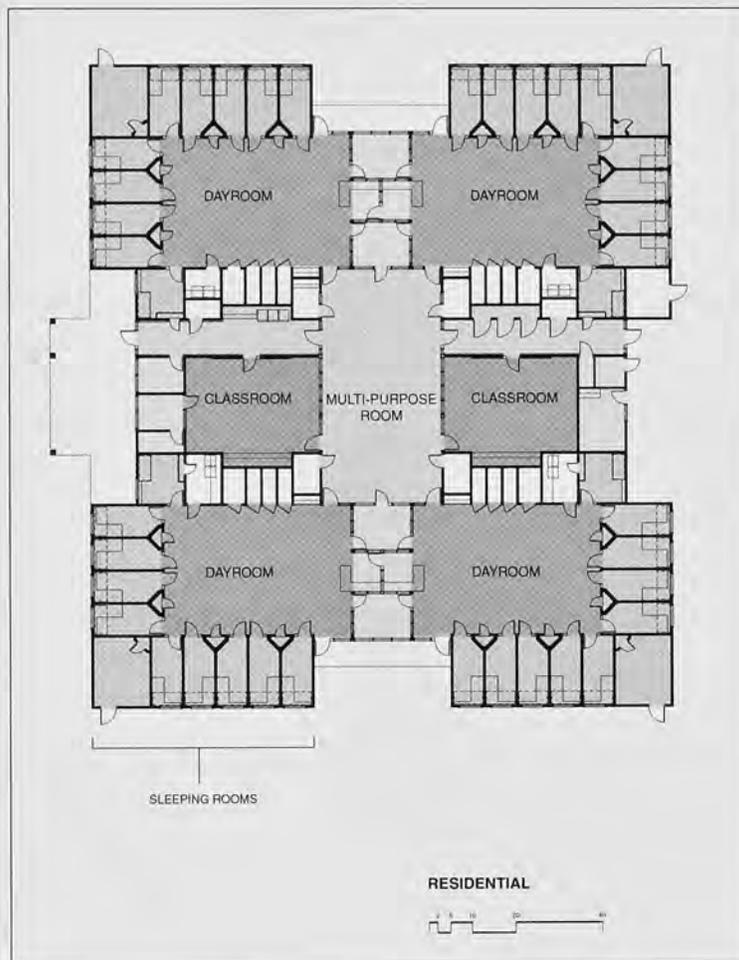
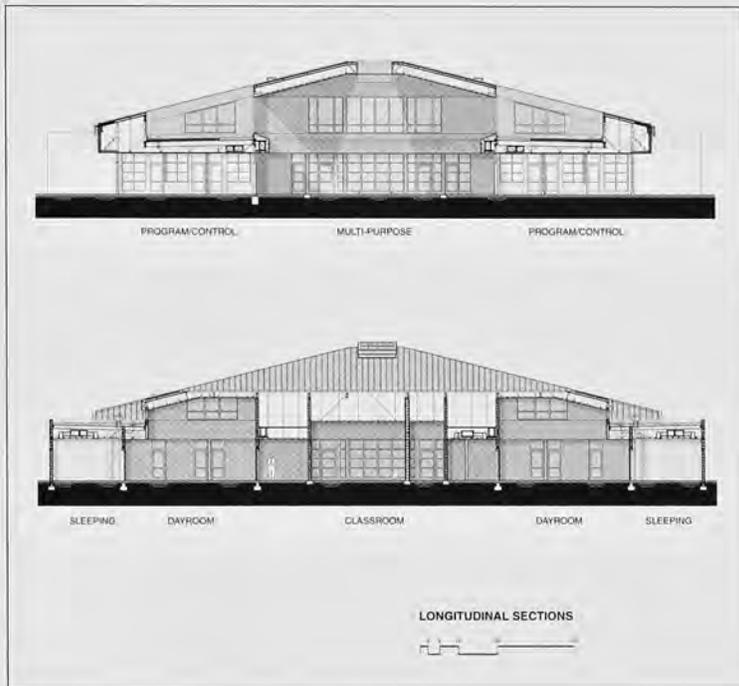
## High Desert Juvenile Detention and Assessment Center

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**

TMAD 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

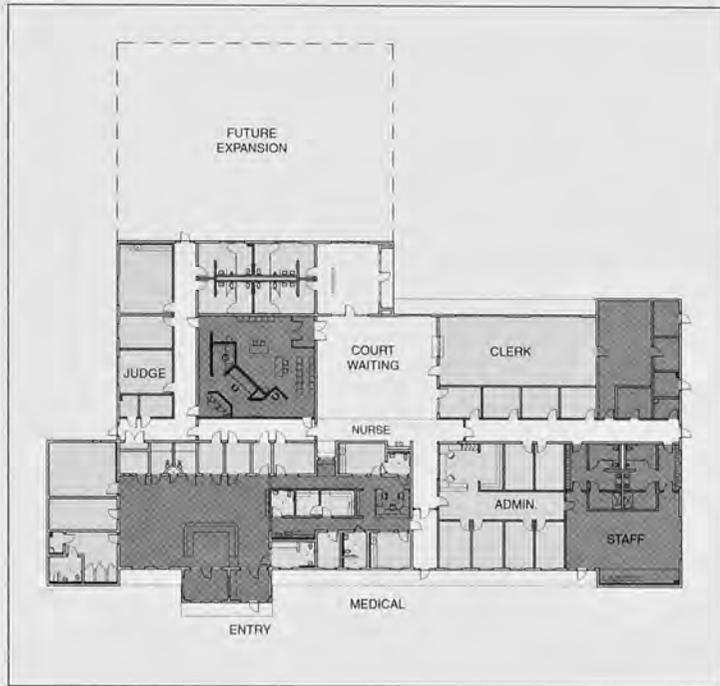
## Iris Garrett Juvenile Justice Correctional Complex

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**

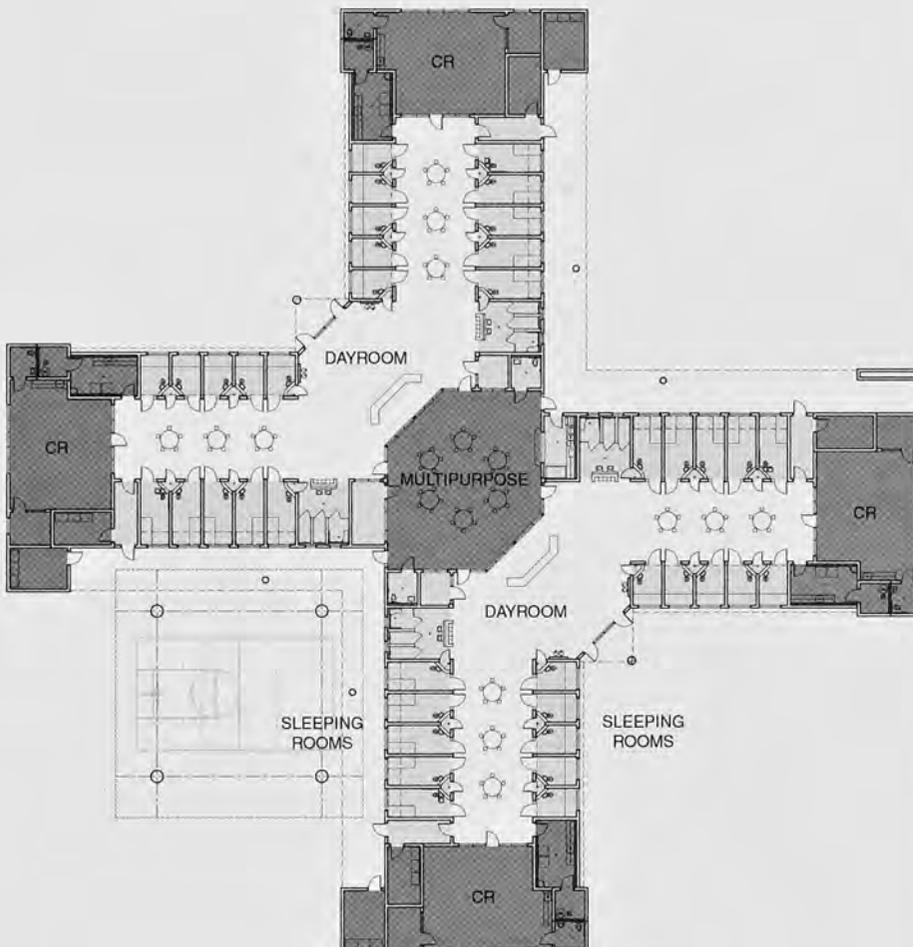
R. Pedersen and Sons Inc.  
Fresno

**Construction Manager**

Kitchell  
Fresno

**Photographer**

Nick Wheeler, Wheeler  
Photographics Inc.  
Carmel, California

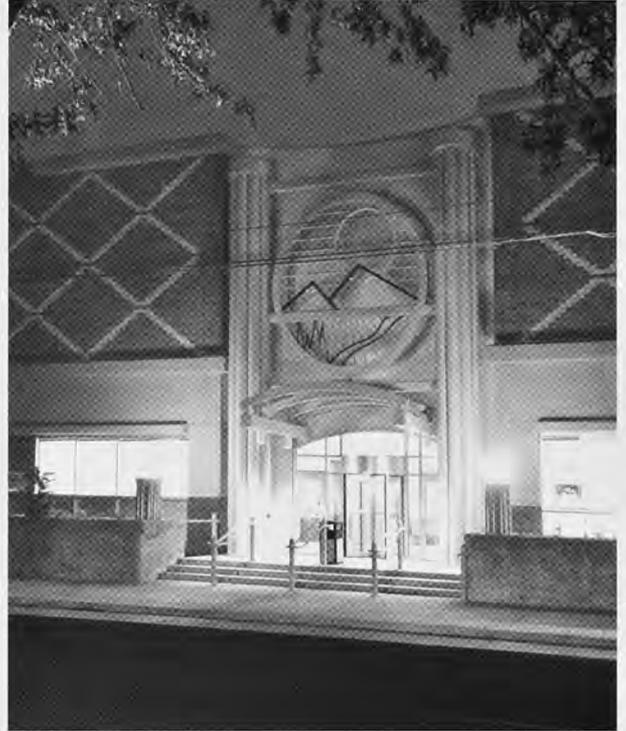


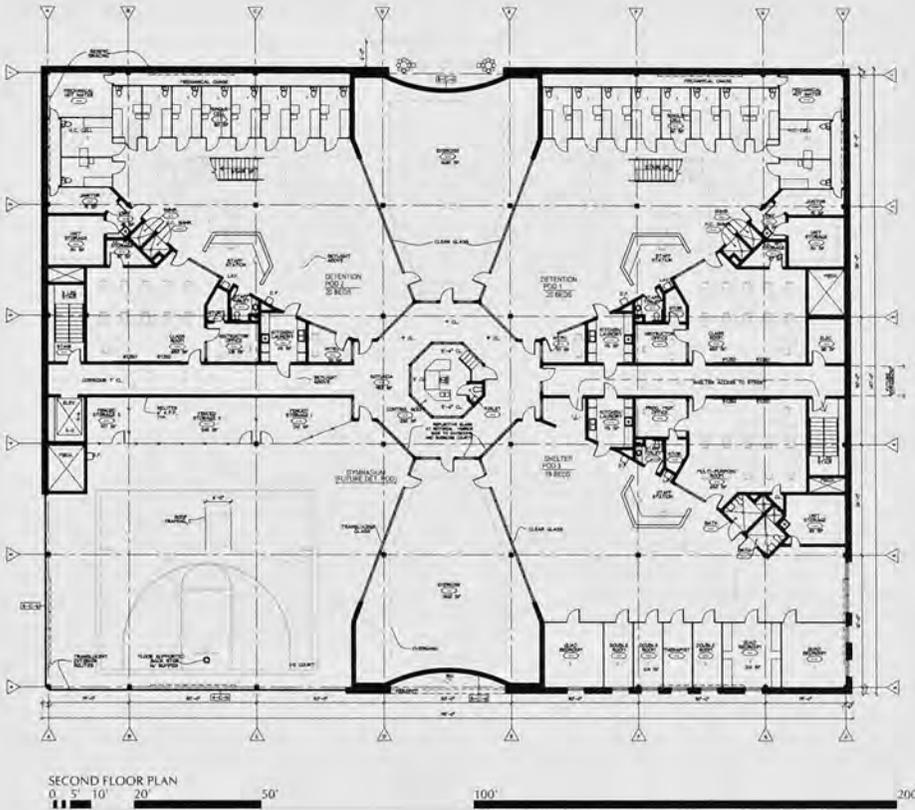
## Jackson County Juvenile Services Center

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

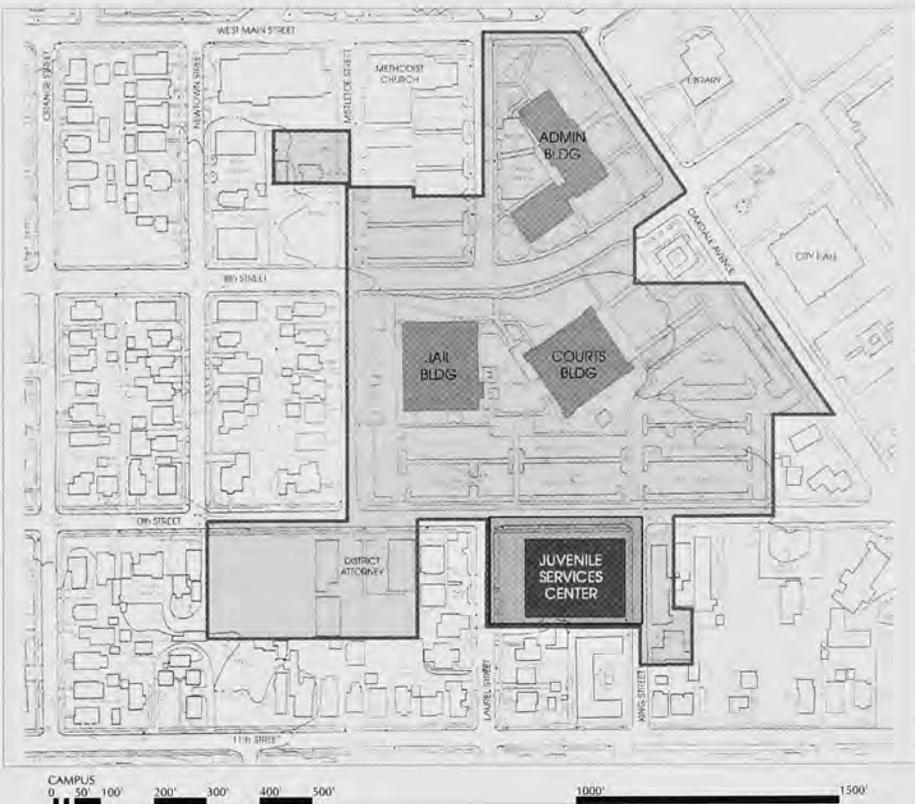
**Security and Low Voltage**

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**

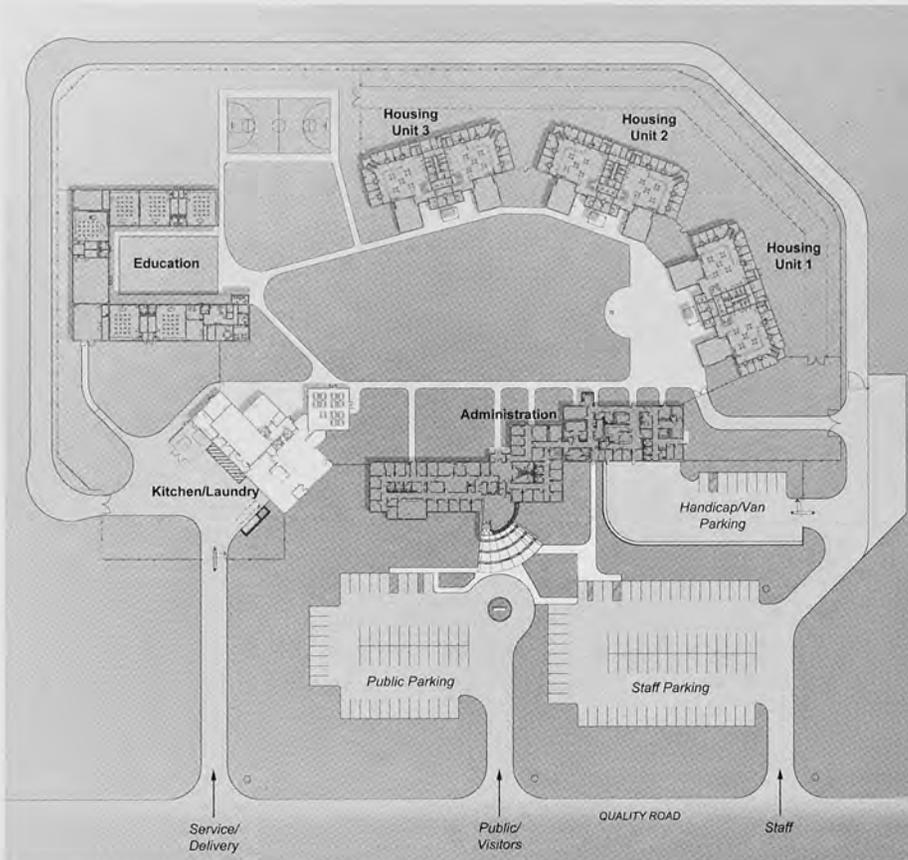
Quad Knopf Engineering  
Bakersfield, California

**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**

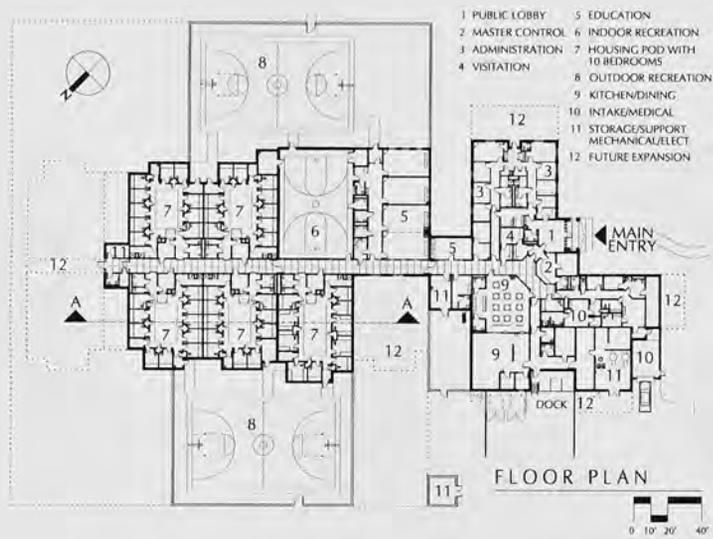
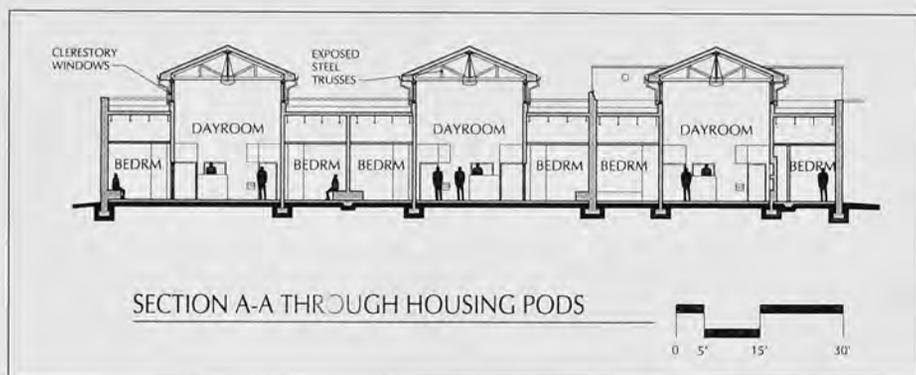
Foodesign  
Charlotte

**Builder**

Nielsen Management Group  
Harrisonburg, Virginia

**Photographer**

Hoachlander and Davis  
Washington, D.C.



## Ventura County Juvenile Justice Complex

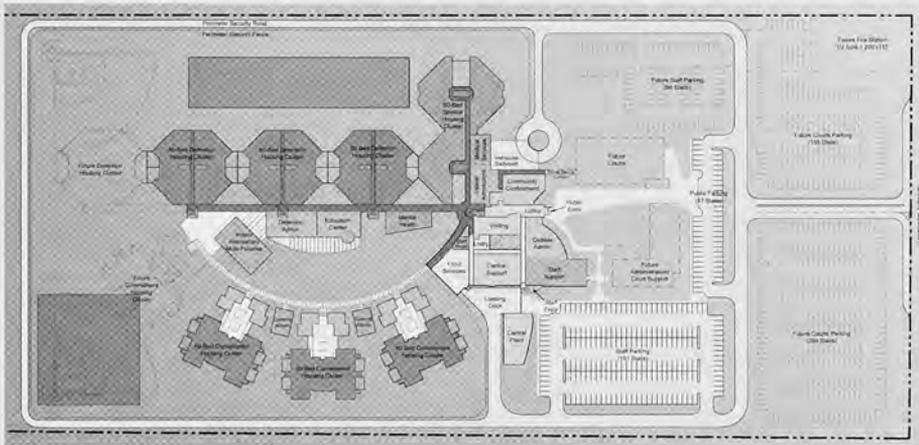
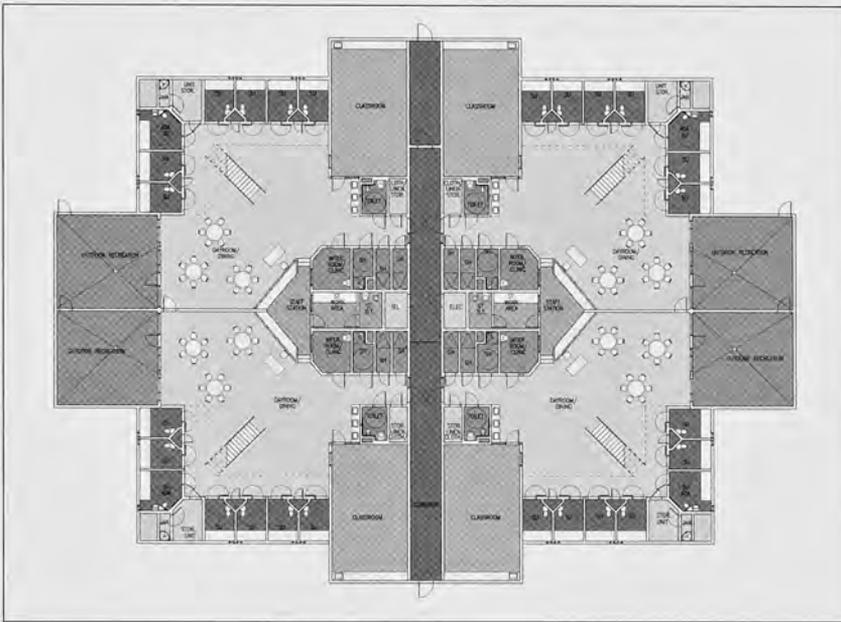
Ventura, California



### 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.





## 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



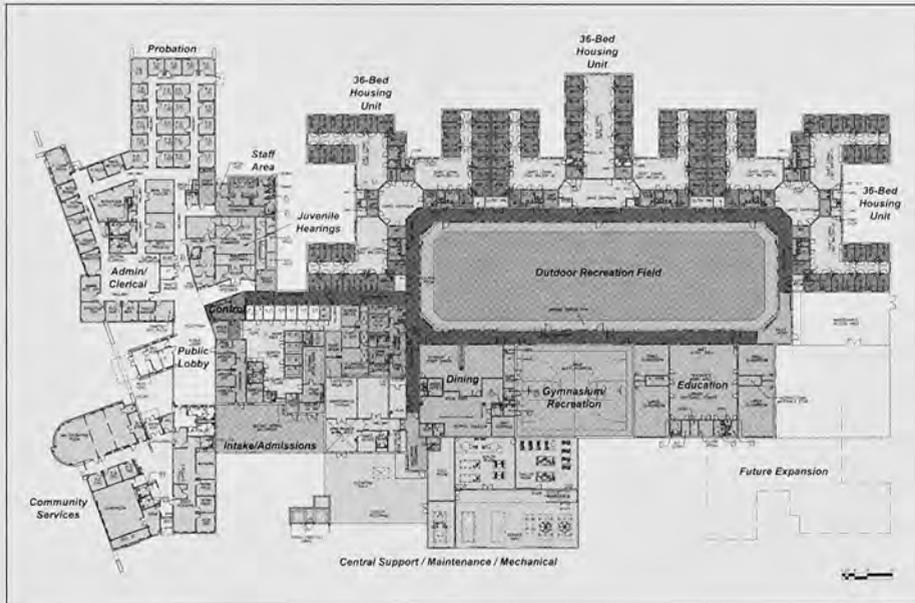
EAST ELEVATION



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

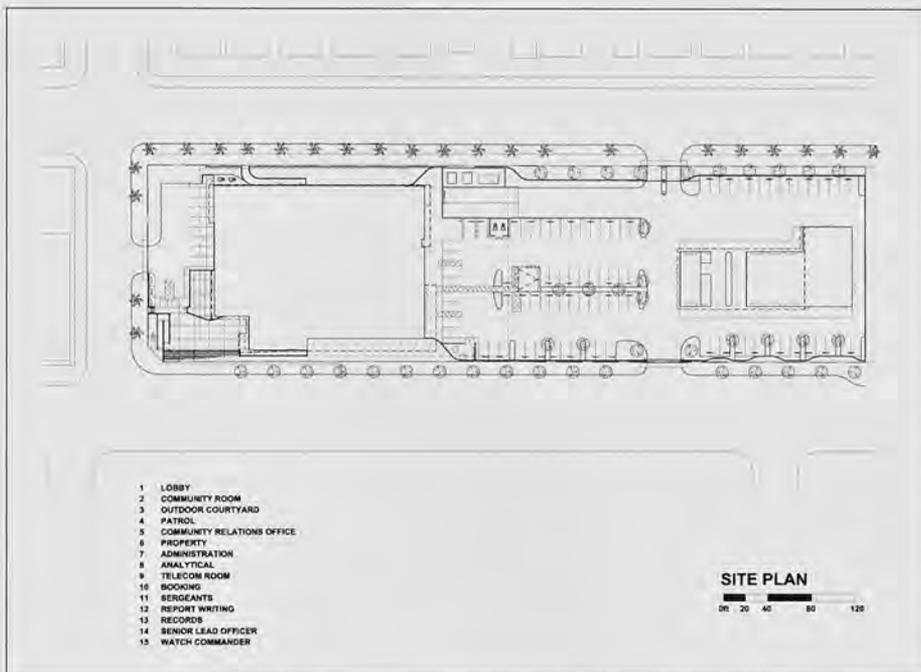
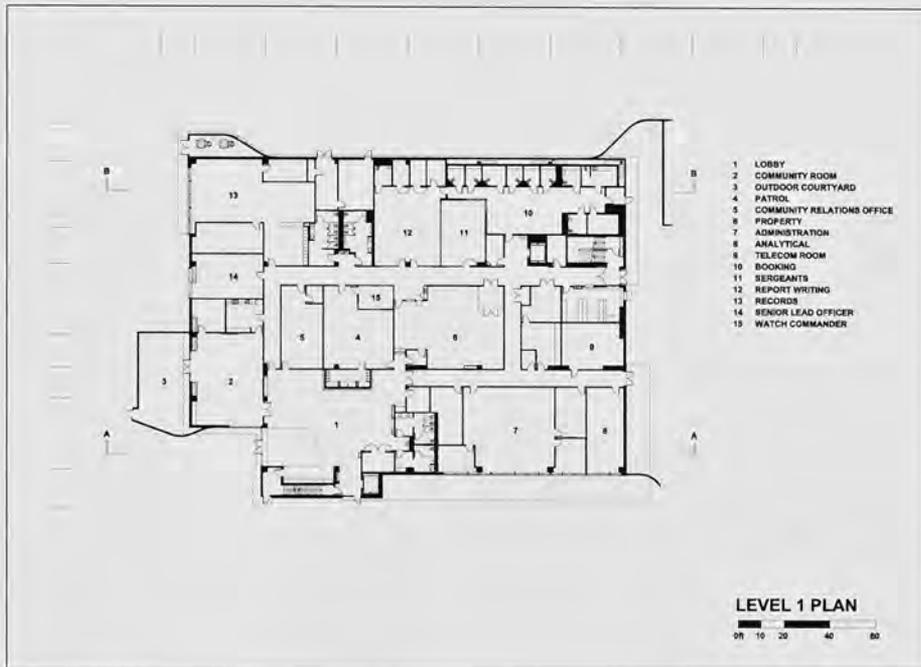
Los Angeles, California

### 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

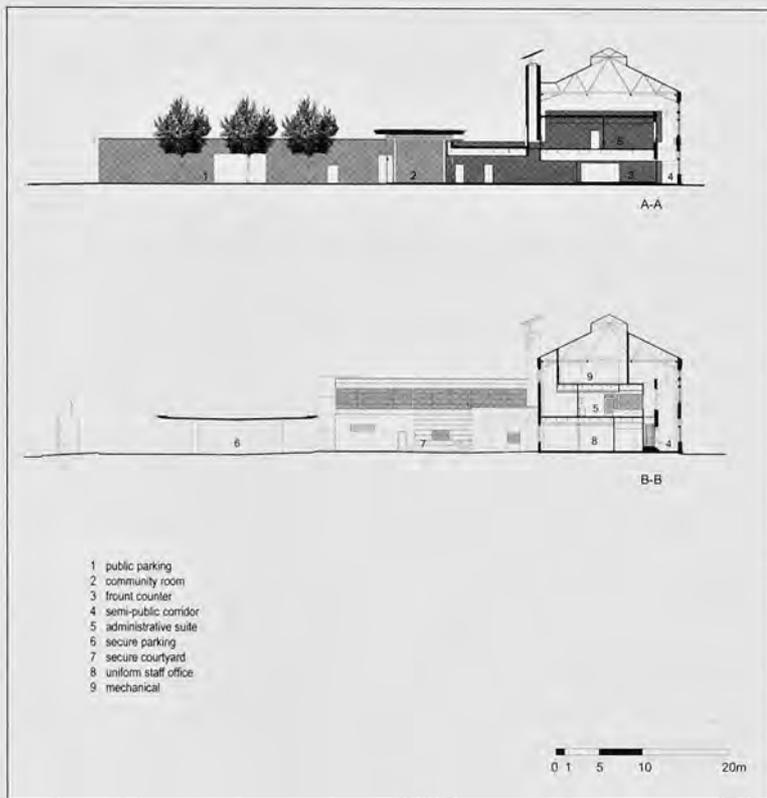
Toronto, Ontario



### 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

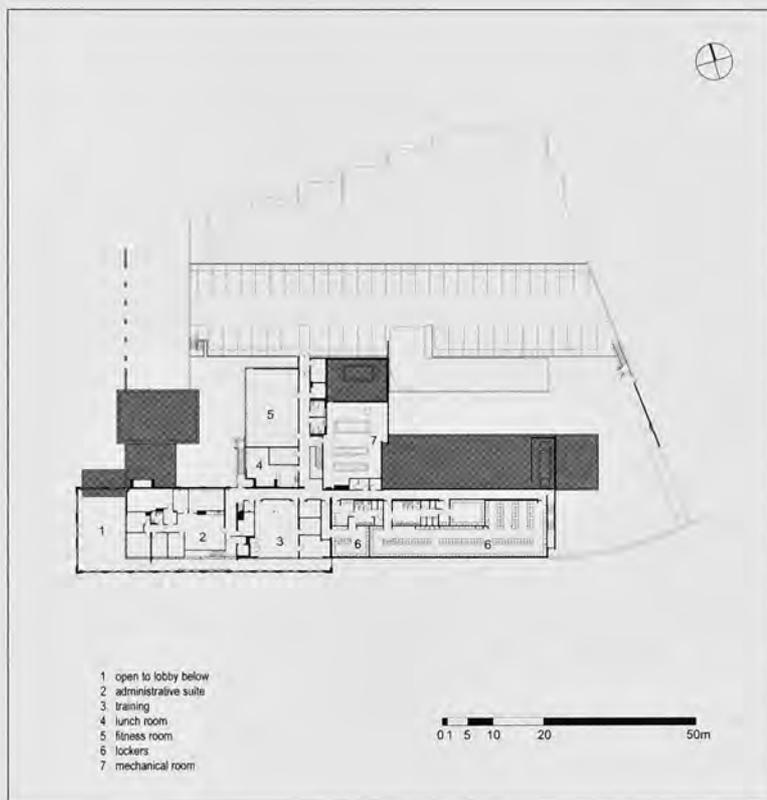
### Landscape Architect

Diana Gerrard  
Landscape Architecture  
Hawkestone, Ontario

### Environmental

Jacques Whitford  
Environmental Ltd.  
Markham, Ontario

(continued on page 120)



- 1 open to lobby below
- 2 administrative suite
- 3 training
- 4 lunch room
- 5 fitness room
- 6 lockers
- 7 mechanical room

## 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

*(continued on page 120)*

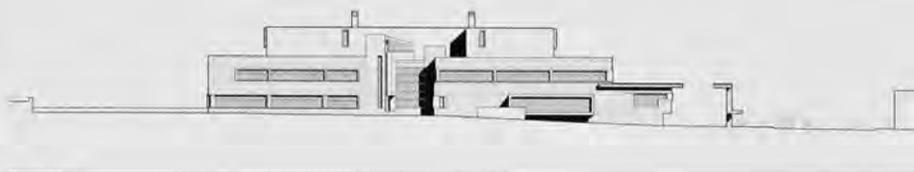
**Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension Offices and Forensic Laboratory**  
St. Paul, Minnesota



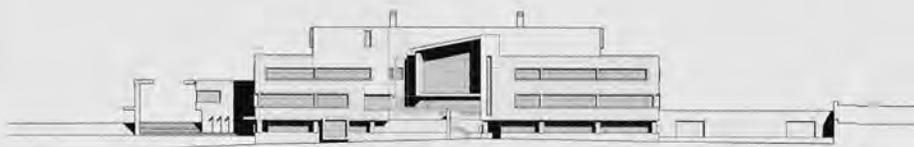
**ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT**

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.

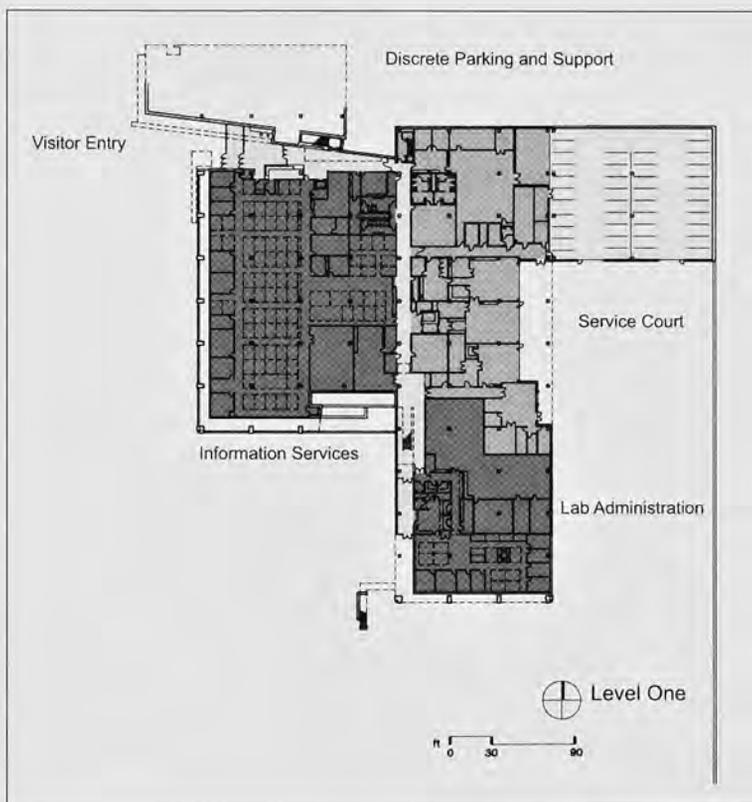




north



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

*(continued on page 120)*

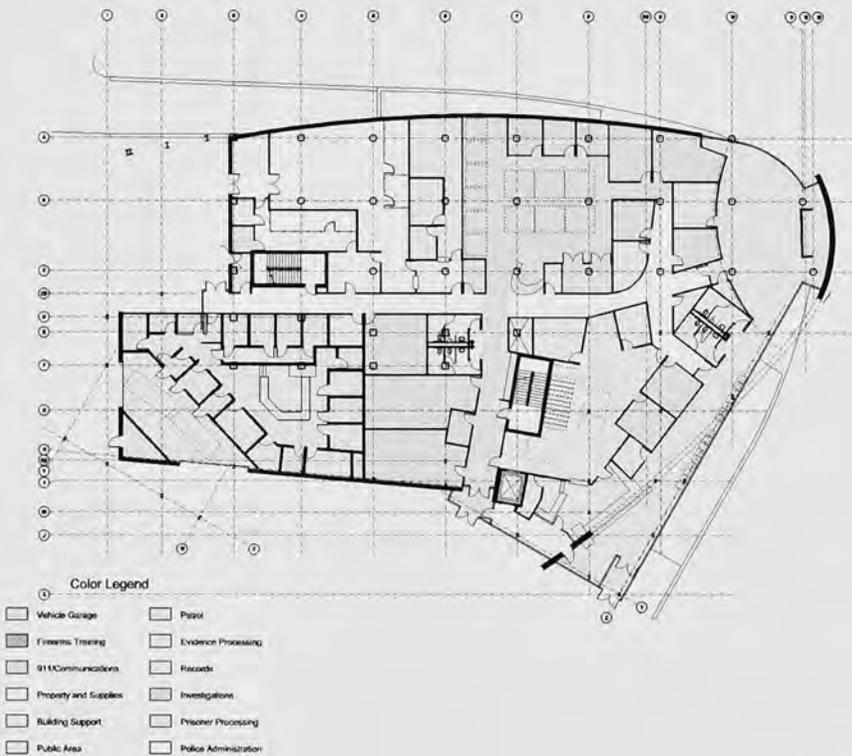
## Niles Police Station

Niles, Illinois

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

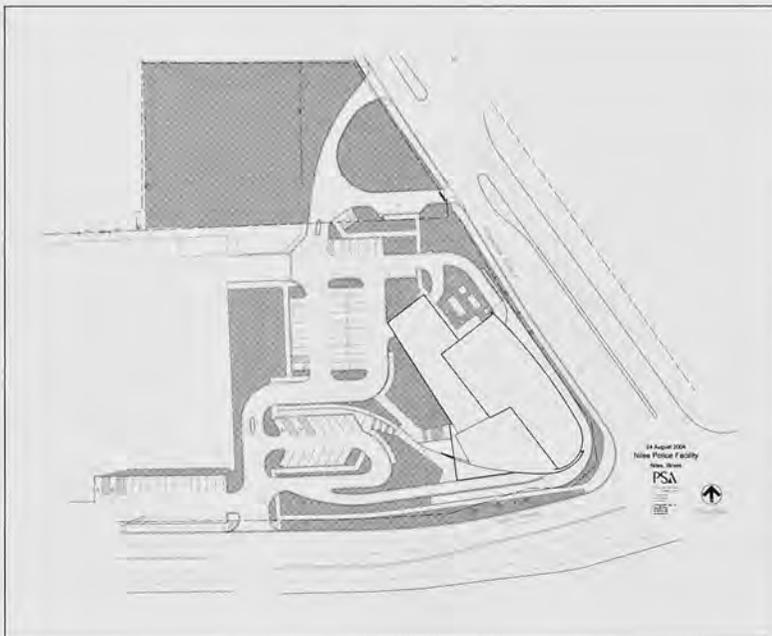
The police facility is at a high-profile intersection of two arterial streets. The position of the building on the site is dictated by the location of the former police facility, which continued in operation during construction. The prominence of the building emphasizes the public safety's presence in 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.





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

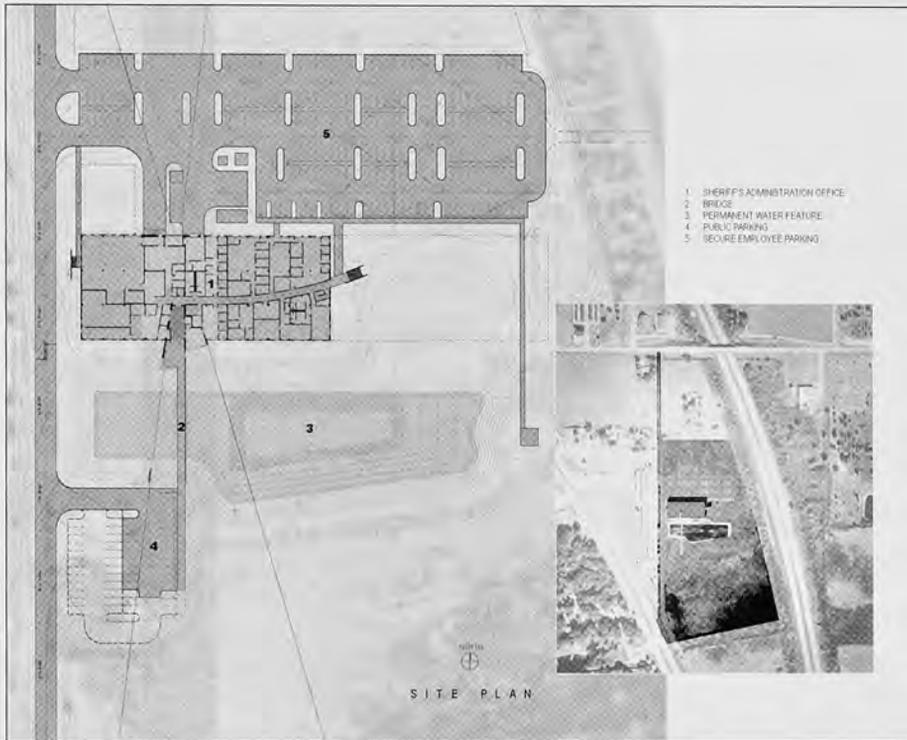
**Osceola County Sheriff's Administration Office**  
Kissimmee, Florida

**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**

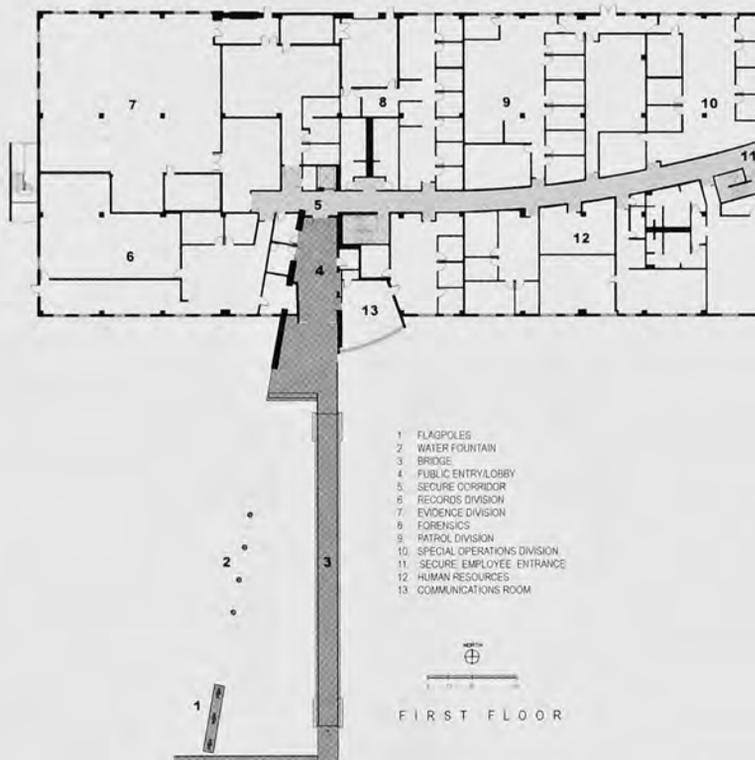
HLM Design  
 Orlando

**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

Hoefler 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

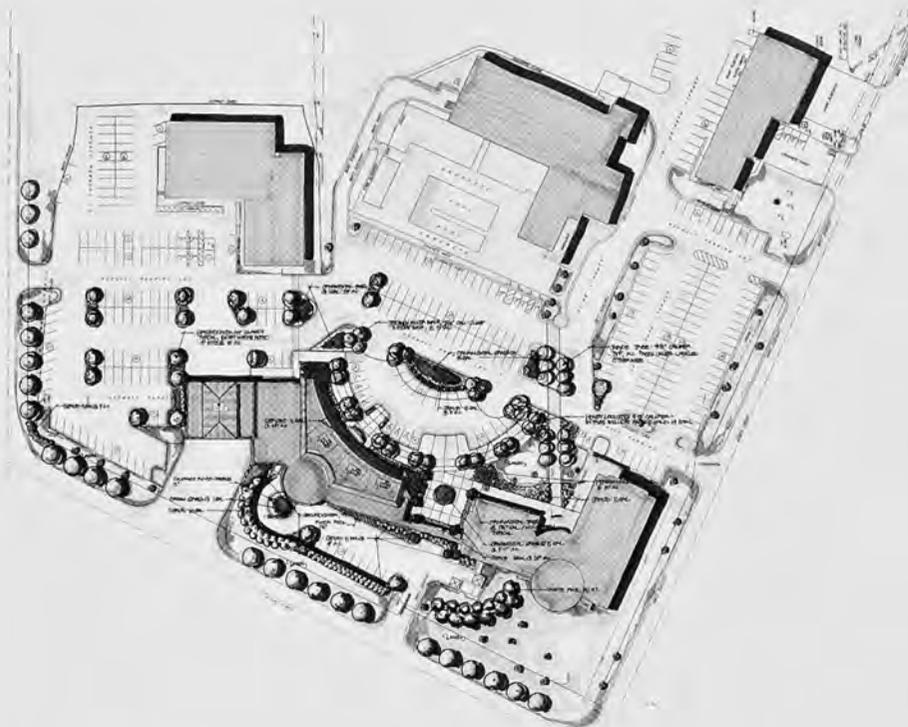
##### Landscape Architect (City Hall)

Ochsner, Hare, and Hare  
Kansas City, Missouri

##### Landscape Architect (Public Safety Facility)

Patti Banks Associates  
Kansas City, Missouri

*(continued on page 120)*



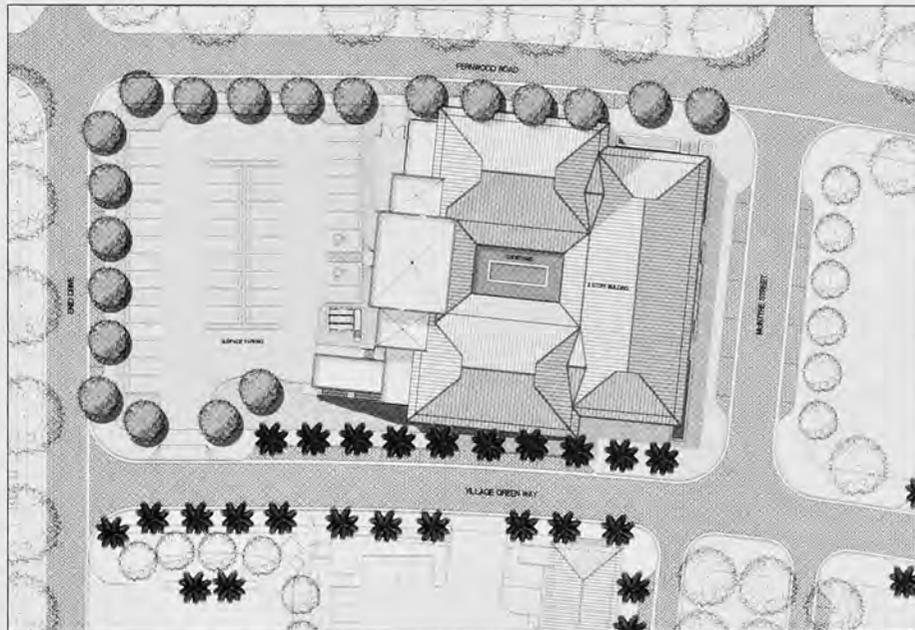
## Village of Key Biscayne Police and Administration Building

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

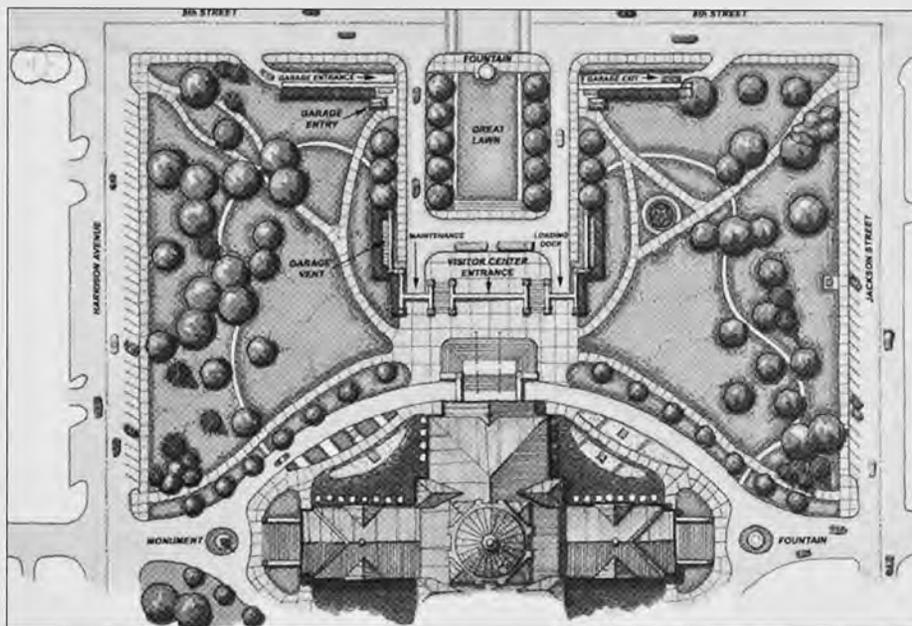
**Mechanical, Electrical, and  
Plumbing Engineers-Local**

Latimer, Sommers and Associates  
Topeka, Kansas

**Elevator**

Lerch, Bates and Associates  
Littleton, Colorado

*(continued on page 121)*



## Loveland Police and Courts Building

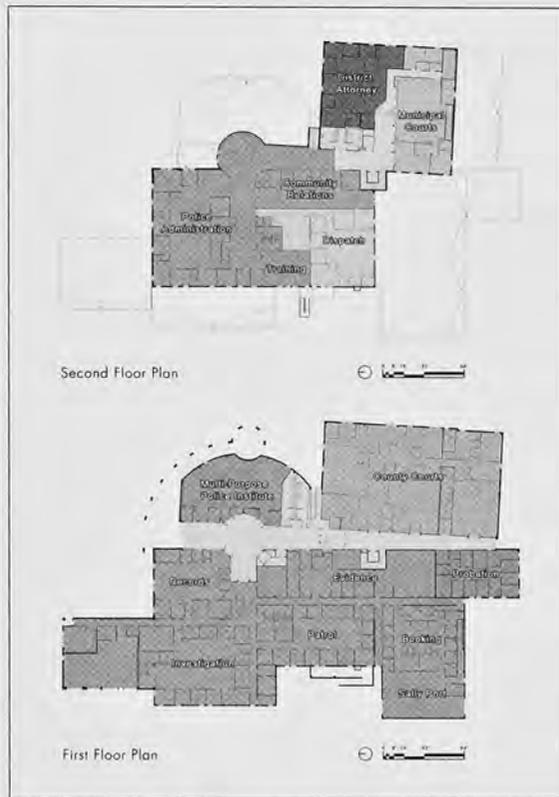
Loveland, Colorado



### 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**

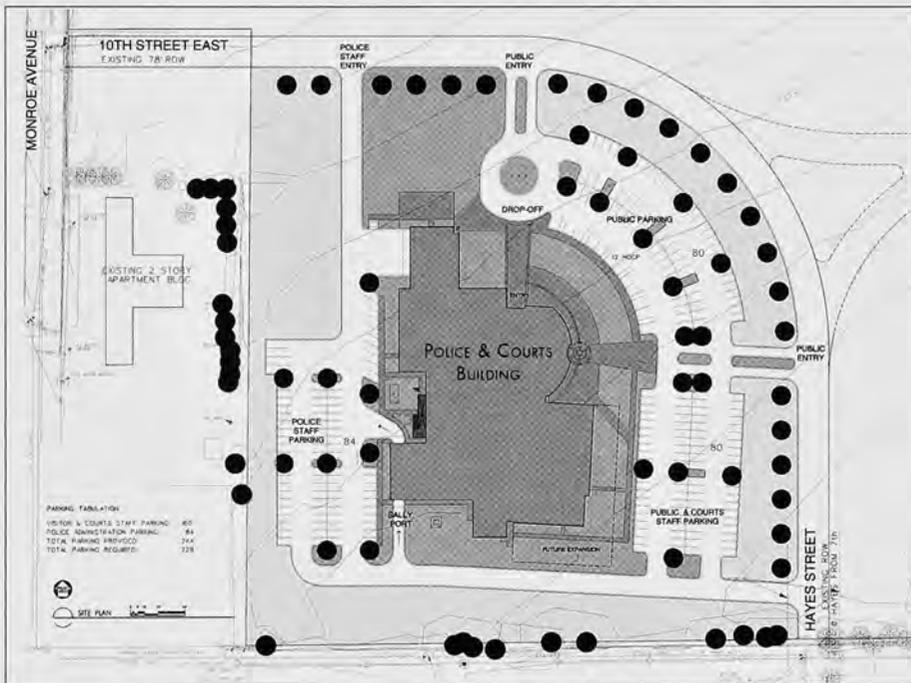
Vignette Studios LLC  
 Ft. Collins, Colorado

**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

*(continued from page 109)*

#### 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

*(continued from page 115)*

#### **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

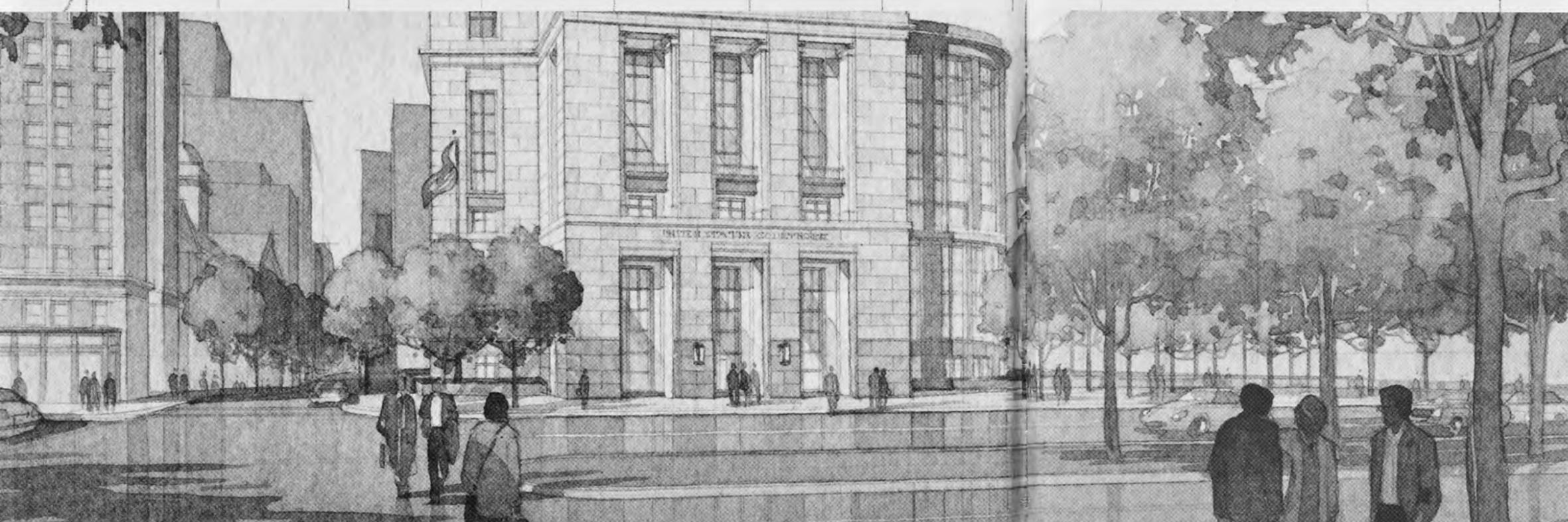
Elgin, Illinois

#### **Builder**

J.E. Dunn Construction Company

Kansas City, Missouri

# Index of Architects



## Index of Architects

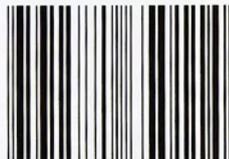
Beverly Prior Architects	101
Cannon Design	13, 53
Cannon Dworsky	27
Carlson West Povondra Architects	71
Collins Gordon Bostwick Architects	49
DLR Group	9
DMJM Design	37
Fentress Bradburn Architects	117
Gould Evans Associates	17
Gruen Associates	43, 97
HKS Architects Inc.	63
HLM Design	61, 107
HTK	33
Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum Inc.	45, 65, 77
Hoefler Wysocki Architects LLC	109
JRA Architects	57
Kallmann McKinnell and Wood Architects Inc.	41
Kaplan McLaughlin Diaz–Justice	85, 89, 93
Kleinfeldt Mychajlowycz Architects Inc.	31
KZF Design Inc.	75
L. Robert Kimball and Associates Architects and Engineers Inc.	69
Lionakis Beaumont Design Group Inc.	91
Mosakowski Lindsey Associates	51
Moseley Architects	87
NBBJ	21
NORR Limited, Architects and Engineers	5, 29
Parker Durrant (formerly The Leonard Parker Associates)	103
Patrick Sullivan Associates	79, 81
PSA–Dewberry Inc. (formerly Phillips Swager Associates)	105
Ricci Greene Associates	47
Richard Meier and Partners Architects LLP	39
Robert A.M. Stern Architects	59
Skelton Straus Seibert Architects and Planners LLP	83
Spillis Candela DMJM	55, 111
Stantec Architecture Ltd. (formerly Dunlop Architects Inc.)	99
Treanor Architects PA	115
URS Corp.	25





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