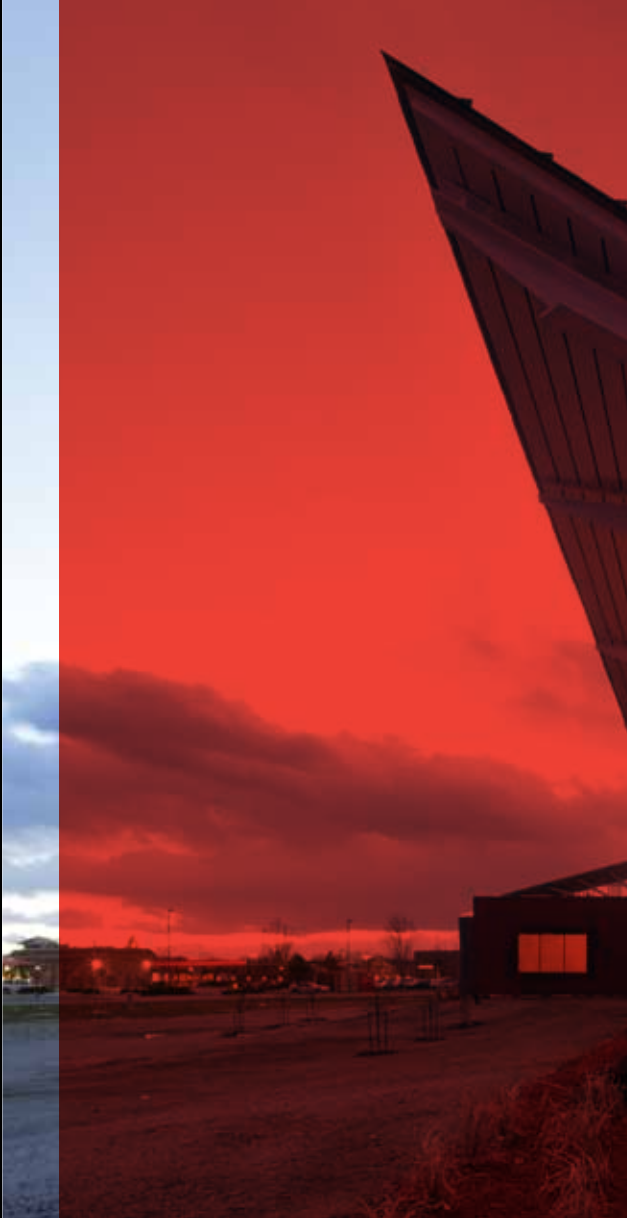


# JFR11

JUSTICE FACILITIES REVIEW



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JUSTICE FACILITIES REVIEW

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



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# JURY MEMBERS



## JURY CHAIR

**Ryan Critchfield, AIA**  
RicciGreene Associates  
Boston

Ryan Critchfield plays an instrumental role in all phases of the planning and design process at RicciGreene Associates. He has served as a designer and project

leader for planning, design, and construction of courts facilities as well as adult and juvenile detention facilities. He is well versed in the complexities of courts and detention design and detailing and the underlying philosophical principles that guide the design and selection of systems and materials. He has developed a keen awareness of the role of operational philosophy in problem solving and is knowledgeable about code and regulatory parameters that govern life safety and security in justice facilities.

A graduate of the University of Cincinnati, Mr. Critchfield currently directs the work of the Providence, Rhode Island, office. He lives outside Boston with his wife and twin sons.



**Mallory Scott Cusenbery, AIA**

RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture, Inc.  
Sonoma, CA

Mallory Cusenbery is the design principal at RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture, Inc., a mid-sized architecture firm specializing in justice, public safety, and community projects. His firm's public sector design work is represented in

cities throughout the western United States and into Canada. Mr. Cusenbery leads a progressive design studio renowned for design excellence and operational innovation. His work includes one-of-a-kind police stations, fire stations, courthouses, border stations, and community centers, projects nationally recognized for their civic, intellectual, and design contributions.

Mr. Cusenbery also serves as a writer, editor, and curator in the realm of architecture and design. As curator, he has juried and assembled interdisciplinary design exhibits on topics ranging from sustainability to pleasure. As a contributing editor for LINE, the AIA's online design journal, he has conceived and written on a wide range of architecture and urban design topics.

He has contributed to many significant academic and professional publications and has produced online design-related podcasts and video lectures. He has received numerous design awards from private, editorial, and government organizations in the United States and Canada. In 2009 he was appointed as a National Peer Professional for the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) Design Excellence Program, providing design peer-review input for major federal projects.



**Maurice N. Finegold, FAIA**  
Finegold Alexander + Associates Inc.  
Boston

Maurice Finegold graduated from Harvard College with an AB *cum laude* and received his Master of Architecture degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Design. He received an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from the Boston

Architectural College in 2007. He is a fellow of the AIA and of the Society for the Arts, Religion and Contemporary Culture.

He has served as a critic and jury member and has published many articles. He is an active member of the Society for College and University Planning; the League of Historic American Theaters; the Interfaith Forum on Religion, Art and Architecture; and the AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice. He serves on the board of the New England Holocaust Memorial Foundation and is the former president of the Downtown North Association. Past chair of the board of the Boston Architectural College, he has twice chaired its Presidential Search Committee. He is the president of his firm, Finegold Alexander + Associates Inc. Mr. Finegold has been responsible for a wide range of projects, including restoration and reuse of historic buildings, new structures, and urban planning. His award-winning projects range from a small public library to a master plan for a square mile comprising 1,200 buildings.



**Justin Jones**  
Oklahoma Department of Corrections  
Oklahoma City, OK

Justin Jones has 33 years of criminal justice experience. Since beginning his career with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in September 1977, he has served in numerous capacities, including probation and parole officer; warden;

and deputy director of the Division of Community Corrections. He was appointed director of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections in 2005.

Mr. Jones serves on numerous boards and association committees including the following: chair, Reentry Committee, Association of Correctional Administrators; board of directors, Council of State Governments Justice Center; board of directors, Big Brothers Big Sisters of Oklahoma; board of directors, Oklahoma Employees Credit Union; and commissioner, Correctional Accreditation, American Correctional Association.



**Curtiss J. Pulitzer, AIA**  
Pulitzer/Bogard & Associates, LLC  
Ft. Lauderdale

Curtiss Pulitzer is one of the nation's leading experts in justice facility design and operations planning, with more than 35 years of experience in the field. A criminal justice planner and a licensed architect, Mr. Pulitzer has been involved in justice facility

planning and development in more than 40 states, serving clients at all levels of government. Mr. Pulitzer's primary focus as a principal of Pulitzer/Bogard & Associates, LLC, is on facility planning and operations, employing a needs-based approach in defining the user's requirements. His consulting practice concentrates on assisting public officials and agencies, as well as private sector design professionals and construction disciplines, in justice planning, design, and project and construction management. He has assisted numerous public officials and agencies providing in-depth counsel and analysis and has furnished hands-on management support during the planning, construction, and activation of numerous correctional facilities.

In Iowa, Mr. Pulitzer and his firm serve as the corrections specialist for the Iowa Department of Corrections, assisting in every aspect of the state's efforts in the management, planning, design, operations, construction, and transition for its new maximum security prison in Ft. Madison and the new and expanded Iowa Correctional Institution for Women in Mitchellville.

## JURY MEMBERS **CONTINUED**



**Carla Smith**  
Orleans Parish Criminal District Court  
New Orleans

Carla Smith is the chief deputy judicial administrator for the Criminal District Court in New Orleans. She is the liaison to city and state agencies and oversees technology initiatives, special projects, public information issues, and events. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, she was responsible for justifying the need to maintain the same level of judicial officers at the criminal court by establishing that a reduction of population does not indicate a proportionate reduction of caseload. Ms. Smith is legislative information officer and facilitates drafting of legislative bills affecting the criminal court, secures annual funding, and develops innovative strategies. She is the executive staff to the Consolidated Judicial Expense Fund Committee composed of judges from criminal, civil, and juvenile courts mandated by the state legislature to plan for consolidation of the new 41st Judicial District Court in 2014.

Ms. Smith is the 2008–2011 at-large (1) director for the National Association for Court Management and serves as chair of the NACM/AIA Partnership Committee. She is past president of the Louisiana Court Administrators Association. In addition, she serves on the Committee for the Louisiana District Judges Disaster Plan, the Louisiana Supreme Court Criminal Justice Task Force, and the Justice Facility Master Plan Committee for the Orleans Parish Judicial System. She is also a state licensed interior designer and oversees preservation and renovation of the Renaissance/Beaux Arts-style courthouse building.



**Chief Gregory S. Thomas**  
City of Aurora Police Department  
Aurora, IL

Gregory S. Thomas is the chief of police for the city of Aurora, Illinois. He started his Aurora police career as a cadet in 1978 and became a sworn officer in 1982. He was promoted to sergeant in August 1993, lieutenant in August 2003, and commander in August 2005. He was appointed deputy chief in October 2007. Chief Thomas holds a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Lewis University and an MBA degree from Aurora University.

During his career, Chief Thomas has worked in the Patrol Division, Criminal Investigation Division, and Administrative Services Division. He has been assigned to the Field Training Program, Special Response Team, Employee Review Board, and Investigative Deadly Force Team.

Chief Thomas has been instrumental in establishing many new police department programs and initiatives focused on new technology, training, and policy and procedures. He has received numerous awards, including the Kendall County Medal of Valor and the Exchange Club of Aurora Police Officer of the Year, and has been nominated as the Kane County Officer of the Year. Chief Thomas and his family are lifelong residents of Aurora.



## JURY COMMENTS THE VIEW FROM THE CHAIR

It is with great pleasure that we present the 2011 *Justice Facilities Review (JFR)*, published annually by the AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice. This year saw 43 submissions out of which 24 were selected for publication. The jury selected four citation awards and five merit awards, which represent the finest examples of progressive justice planning and design. As with past *JFRs*, the mission is to advance positive trends in the design of justice architecture, provide a sourcebook for best practices, and honor fellow practitioners for their exemplary efforts. The jury focused on the following key questions in its deliberations:

- Does this project improve the quality of the experience of its occupants, staff, visitors, and users?
- Does it utilize sustainable materials and principles, and advance the practice of sustainable architecture in justice environments?
- Does it solve complex programmatic requirements in a unique way that can inform future planners of similar facilities?
- In a difficult economy, is the project sensitive to budget and efficient in its approach?
- Is the design solution pleasing in form and does it elevate the practice of architecture?

The jury was composed of three architects, each with an expertise in the area of courts, corrections, or law enforcement planning and design, and three professionals from our partner organizations, National Association for Court Managers, National Institute of Corrections, and National Association of Chiefs of Police. The jury chair provides a tie-breaking vote, adds insight, and helps organize the deliberation. This mix is intended to foster input from stakeholders who occupy and use the buildings as well as the architects who design them. It gives an owner's perspective of functionality and a nonarchitect's perspective of what is beautiful or appealing architecture. While each juror has a specialty area of expertise, all members of the jury participated in the review and scoring process; and all except one, who could not attend the in-person review, participated in the deliberations of each building included in the publication or singled out for an award. As chair, I can confidently say that everyone involved learned from the process and that the discussions were lively and sometimes passionate. To paraphrase one nonarchitect juror's sentiment, the judging of satisfying architecture does not derive from only the architect's or the owner's or the builder's perspective, but from an open, honest, accurate discussion of the views of each.

Overall, the law enforcement/public safety category stood out, with several impressive facilities to choose from, each with exciting design solutions for a variety of complex programs and sites. The selected facilities and citation projects represent strong emphasis on community policing and public access to justice, as well as environments that foster staff camaraderie and communication. There is strong evidence that the public safety building type has been elevated to a higher plane expressing community values.

Courthouses were strong as well, but a majority of the innovative and interesting projects included are as yet unbuilt. In recent years, the federal courts construction program has experienced a slowdown, but there are still intriguing examples of design excellence now and on the horizon. There is a welcome dose of state projects in California, reflecting CA AOC's robust courthouse construction program. These projects range from one-courtroom buildings in the high Sierras to high-rise towers in the city. Also included are two innovative court projects using the design-build-finance-maintain delivery method, which, now fairly routine for Canadian justice facilities, seems to be gaining footing in the United States. Construction is underway on the winning proposal (not submitted for publication) for the Long Beach Courthouse, and the jury had the opportunity to review one of the runner-up proposals. The jury was so intrigued by the output of this P3 process that a citation was awarded.

The jury was generally disappointed by the shortage of quality projects submitted this year in the adult and juvenile detention/corrections category. A few good examples of direct supervision and high-quality design solutions have been included in the book. The detention/corrections projects submitted did not reflect any great advances, and the jury felt that detention projects, in order to stand out, need to reflect the best ideas being developed in the field. Although several projects had a few features reflecting progressive thinking, as a whole the ideas of direct supervision, normative environment, and access to community were weakly expressed. In addition, some projects that featured detention components failed to present quality information on those areas for the jury to review.

Sustainability was another area that demands greater attention. LEED Silver appears to be the standard for many justice projects, but beyond that achievement there were few, if any, projects that advanced sustainability to a higher level. In future years the jury looks forward to "Zero Net" or LEED® Platinum courts and police stations that push the envelope of sustainability, not just meet minimum requirements for energy efficiency and hope to see detention/corrections projects that fully embrace sustainable justice principles.



## JURY COMMENTS CONTINUED

This year marked the third year of the online review process. Jurors reviewed and shortlisted all projects online using the Precis web site and scoring system before meeting in person. The jury made several suggestions for improvement of the process, but in general it went smoothly, facilitated by the AIA's professional staff.

As in previous years, the graphic quality of the submitted projects varied widely. The projects that stood out to the jury tended to be the best at communicating their innovative ideas and key features graphically. This included diagrams and well-annotated, legible floor plans and full-page professional photographs. Many of the submissions not selected for publication lacked a coherent presentation strategy and had low-resolution graphics and illegible floor plans that made orientation and discussion difficult for the jury. While the online submission process separates the graphics from the text and project information, the successful submissions told the story of the project in images and diagrams that reinforced the language of the narrative.

It was truly a pleasure and an exciting opportunity to participate in this jury, and I would like to thank my colleagues and the AIA staff who facilitated the process and made this experience possible: fellow jury members Mallory Cusenbery, AIA; Maurice Feingold, FAIA; Justin Jones; Curtiss Pulitzer, AIA; Carla Smith; and Chief Gregory Thomas; AAJ AG liaison Elizabeth Minnis, AIA; and Elizabeth Henry, Douglas Paul, and Helen Looney of the AIA who made all the logistics work. I hope you enjoy the benefit of our efforts.

**Ryan Critchfield, AIA**

*2011 Justice Facilities Review Jury Chair*

**“The projects that stood out to the jury tended to be the best at communicating their innovative ideas and key features graphically.”**

# JURY COMMENTS

## NOTES FROM A JUROR

June 29, 2011

I enjoyed my time with everyone, discussing various issues. I found the discussion of best practices and developing a project to the satisfaction of the owner, architect, and builder (as well as the community—most likely represented by the owner) most intriguing. When Curtiss advised that he would graciously bow out of designing a building if an owner didn't want to engage in best practices, I found that to show honor and integrity on behalf of architects. I also saw that architects are a strong-willed group of individuals. With proper input, discussion, review of the daily operation, and knowledge of best practices between the owner, architect, and builder, some quality, state-of-the-art, sustainable, and beautiful justice buildings will be built.

As a practitioner I also can see where the owner has to deal with unions and other issues that may not be readily seen by architects. For example, with the issue of direct and indirect supervision we are asking a probable short-staffed group of guards to ensure the safety of each prisoner in an “uncontrolled” environment as well as their own personal safety. As someone who has been in several fights, shot at, etc., I cannot necessarily blame the front-line workers' reluctance toward direct supervision. That does not mean we move away from best practices; it just means there are issues to be resolved and worked out among the architect, owner, and builder.

On a side note I was recently invited to a wedding in Franklin, Tennessee. We arrived about an hour early for the wedding, so I told my wife I wanted to see the new police department since it was one of the buildings we had reviewed when I was in Washington. When we drove past the building—there wasn't enough time to ask for an interior tour—I thought it looked better in person than it did in the photos. I remember some good discussions on this building between all of us, but especially between Moe and I. One of the individuals attending the wedding and I were discussing

the new P.D., and the person commented that there are about 12 public reviews/building approvals to get through in order to build a building in Franklin. The city is rich in history and takes architecture seriously. From the conversation, I took it that the community was very satisfied with the building. I guess this kind of summarizes in an example what I was trying to say earlier: that it cannot just be the architect's way, or only the owner's way, or the builder's way, but when all come together to have open, honest, accurate discussions a building is going to be built that will greatly satisfy everyone.

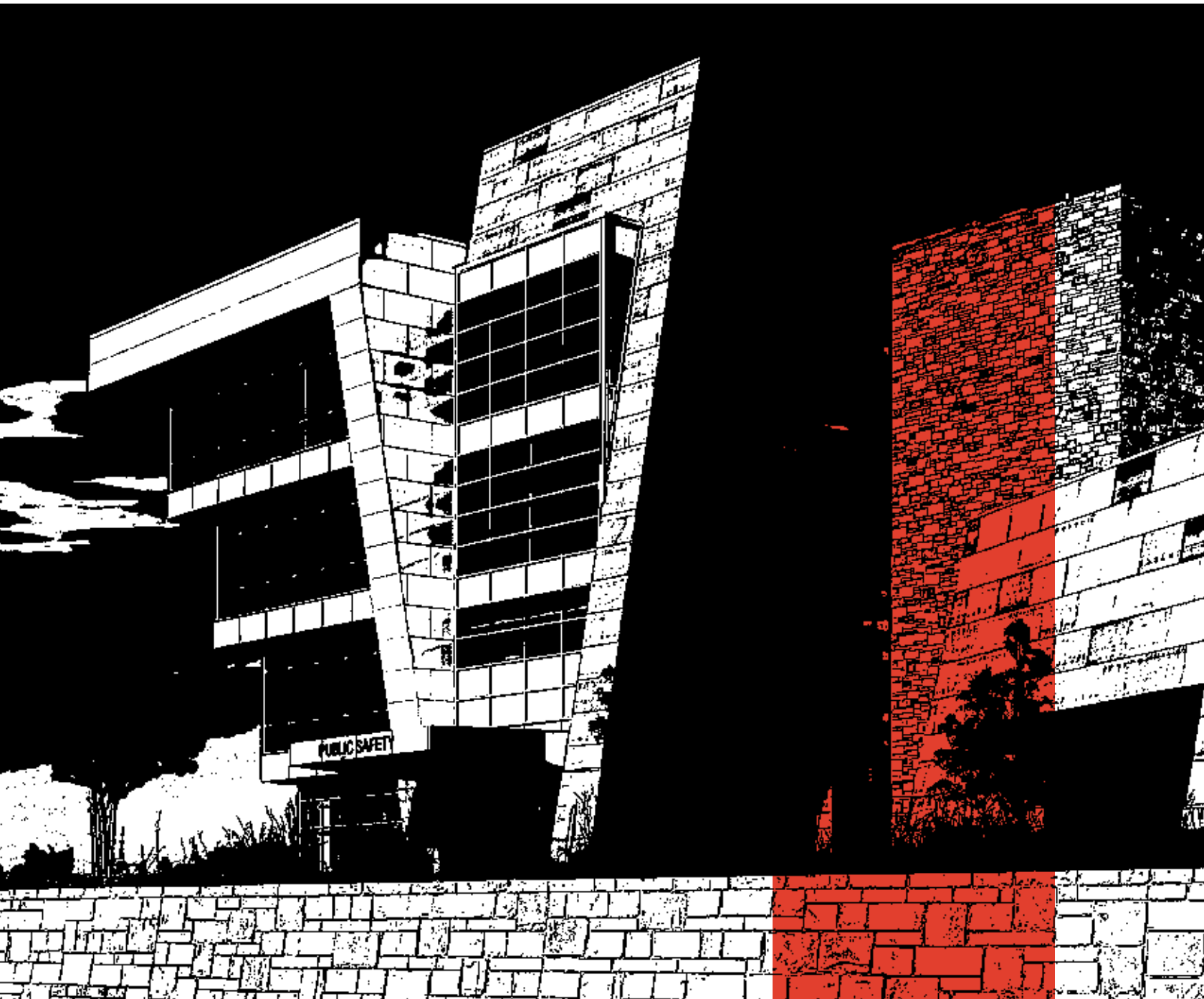
These buildings are being built with our tax dollars, and we have to be good stewards of the money entrusted to us. Police and correctional buildings are 24/7/365 operations. In fact, I'm not sure why we spend the money on locks for the doors at the P.D., where they have never been locked. Because police and correctional buildings are in constant operation, they have 24 hours of foot traffic, lights are turned on and off more frequently, etc. The amount of wear and tear on the buildings is higher than a typical office building. Taxpayers do not want to replace these buildings, so they have to be built with sustainability in mind. The safety and security of systems, technology, equipment, and personnel—especially in these days after 9/11 and attacks on government buildings—is important. Again, it was a pleasure to be involved in the discussions with everyone involved.

**Gregory Thomas**

*Chief of Police, Aurora, Illinois*



# CITATIONS



# AOC LONG BEACH COURTS BUILDING

## JURY'S STATEMENT

Funded through a public-private partnership (design-build-finance-maintain), and intended to mix private leasable space within a courthouse development, the Long Beach Courthouse project is the first of its kind in the United States and sets the bar for similar efforts in the planning stages in some U.S. counties and cities. Although this submission was one of several schemes that competed for the commission, and was not the one selected by the AOC for the project, the *JFR* jury felt that this design proposal represents an elegant response to several of the challenges surrounding courthouse design today: financing, sustainability, and consolidation. [Note: the other competitors for the commission did not submit their schemes to the *JFR* for consideration.] The elegant simplicity of this design is a rich and evocative response to a complex urban context, through scaled massing on residential edges and a dynamic image presenting itself to a new public plaza. Each façade relates to its solar and contextual orientation. The design organizes a complex consolidated courts program into a clear plan; allows internal expansion through the displacement of leased tenants; solves for the contemporary needs of the court facilities; and is a clear execution of the principles of sustainable architecture.



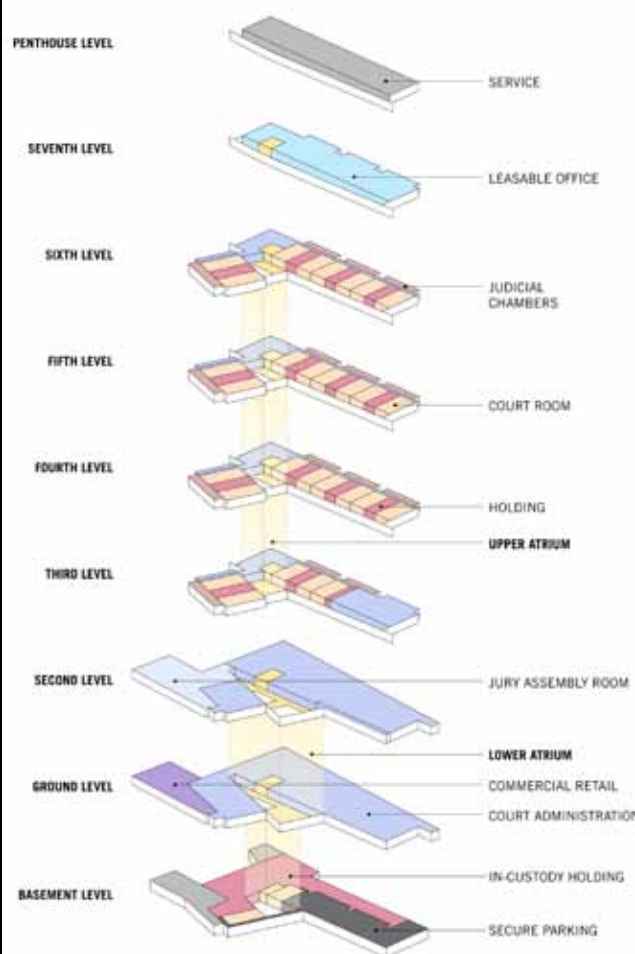




## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Long Beach Courts Building design balances the traditional judicial expression of monumentality and somberness with its built form rooted in its climate, community, and time. It is a building type that symbolizes our democracy and conveys a dignity in both the law and expression of form. Dictated by context and solar orientation, it opens to the city and simultaneously embraces those arriving. The court building rises from an office podium of fluted concrete panels, and eight courtrooms per floor are organized in an "L" configuration and expressed in shiplapped precast concrete. Clad in composite aluminum panels, the judicial chambers and jury deliberation rooms are grafted between each pair of courtrooms. Public circulation for the trial courts offers views to the Pacific and is inspired by the movement of water. Bowing outward to accept occupants entering the sky lobby, the curtain wall exhibits a poetic elegance and introduces the building to the community.

With varying forces acting upon the court floors, there is a need to disassociate its geometry from its podium and the orthogonal street grid. The north tower drives the mechanical conditioning needs of the building and is rotated northeast to achieve the optimum building solar orientation for the site. The south leg pivots in response and serves as a counterpoint to the larger gesture. An existing four-level parking garage immediately to the south has undergone a seismic retrofit and renovation. Materiality is expressed through function. Textures, patterns, and details reference the courts building's civic presence and celebrate its Southern California locale. Images of sunlight dappling across the water have inspired the architecture and its palette. This visual richness and depth define the new courts building while achieving an iconic elegance for the community, the city, and the AOC.





## OWNER

Balfour Beatty Capital, Inc.

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

5.96 acres

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
509,303/NA/509,303

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
365,728/NA/365,728

### Construction Costs

Estimated

Total construction costs: \$400,000,000

### Project Delivery Type

Design-build, P3; D-B leaseback

### Capacity

Number of courts: 31

Type of courts: criminal/high security, traffic,  
and family





## CREDITS

**Consortium Team Lead**  
Balfour Beatty Capital, Inc.

**Design Architect**  
Perkins+Will  
Los Angeles

**Court Plan Architect**  
Heery International Inc.

**Developer**  
Ensemble Real Estate

**Constructors**  
Heery International Inc.  
Barnhart, Inc.  
Balfour Beatty Construction

**Financial Advisor**  
Barclays Capital

**Facilities Management**  
Balfour Beatty Communities  
Linc Facilities Services

**Landscape Architecture**  
Pamela Burton & Company

**Civil Engineer**  
Moffatt & Nichol

**Structural Engineer**  
John A. Martin & Associates (JAMA)

**Mechanical/Plumbing Engineer**  
Tsuchiyama Kaino Sun & Carter

**Electrical Engineer**  
FBA Engineering

**Lighting Design**  
Lighting Design Alliance

**Acoustic Engineering, Audiovisual,  
and Information Technology**  
Veneklasen Associates

**Security Consultant**  
JRB and Associates

**Blast Resistance Design**  
Hinman Consulting Engineers, Inc.

**Materials Testing and Inspection**  
Twining Labs

**Geotechnical**  
Group Delta Consultants, Inc.

**Code Consultant**  
Rolf Jensen & Associates, Inc.

# GRAND PRAIRIE PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITY

## JURY'S STATEMENT

This facility is an excellent solution to the “building in a park” concept, and the idea of anchoring a public park with a public safety facility is testament to the importance of this building type to its community. The design solution recognizes the challenge of combining or consolidating many different public safety and justice departments into one unifying whole. It is outfitted with generous staff amenities and elegant and inviting public spaces. The documentation provided shows a tremendous amount of natural light in staff and public spaces and reflects a rich palette of materials. Although the exterior design of the holding and detention areas is well integrated into the composition of the whole, the jury would have liked more information on the interior spaces of the detention wing. This project was well presented and reflects a rich understanding of the operational needs of a modern public safety facility.







### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Grand Prairie Public Safety Facility is an extraordinary machine disguised as a beautiful backdrop for a new city park. The 149,729-square-foot, four-story building contains all the tools required for a modern-day police force to conduct the business of law enforcement. On the staff side the first floor houses the quartermaster, evidence and crime scene staff, and space to process and retain evidence, including a connection to a garage that provides processing space for two vehicles. A spacious atrium connects upper floor staff areas, helping promote departmental interaction. Moving up through the building on the staff side, the second floor provides space for patrol, records, dispatch, and IT support. The third floor provides locker rooms and exercise space that are open to all employees and houses both police and fire administration. The fourth floor is dedicated to criminal investigations, including special and juvenile investigations. Victims assistants also have working space on this floor.

On the public side, the first-floor lobby contains museum space for both the fire and police departments and a monumental stair that leads up to the public side of records and to a multipurpose space. For the secure flow, the sally port provides access to an evidence drop area or feeds directly to either juvenile or adult holding. Adult holding areas are immediately split into male or female temporary holding and booking. Detainees are then moved through to be released or moved into the longer term housing portion of the detention areas. A dedicated secure elevator connects both juvenile and adult holding directly to an interview suite at CID on the fourth floor. The ability to have each of these flows function throughout the building was a major organizing factor in the design of the building.

## OWNER

City of Grand Prairie, Texas

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Detention, juvenile, law enforcement,  
fire administration

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

435,600 SF

### Acres

10

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
149,729/NA/149,729

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
144,039/NA/144,039

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$810,000

Building costs: \$46,647,312

Total construction costs: \$47,457,312

### Project Delivery Type

Construction manager

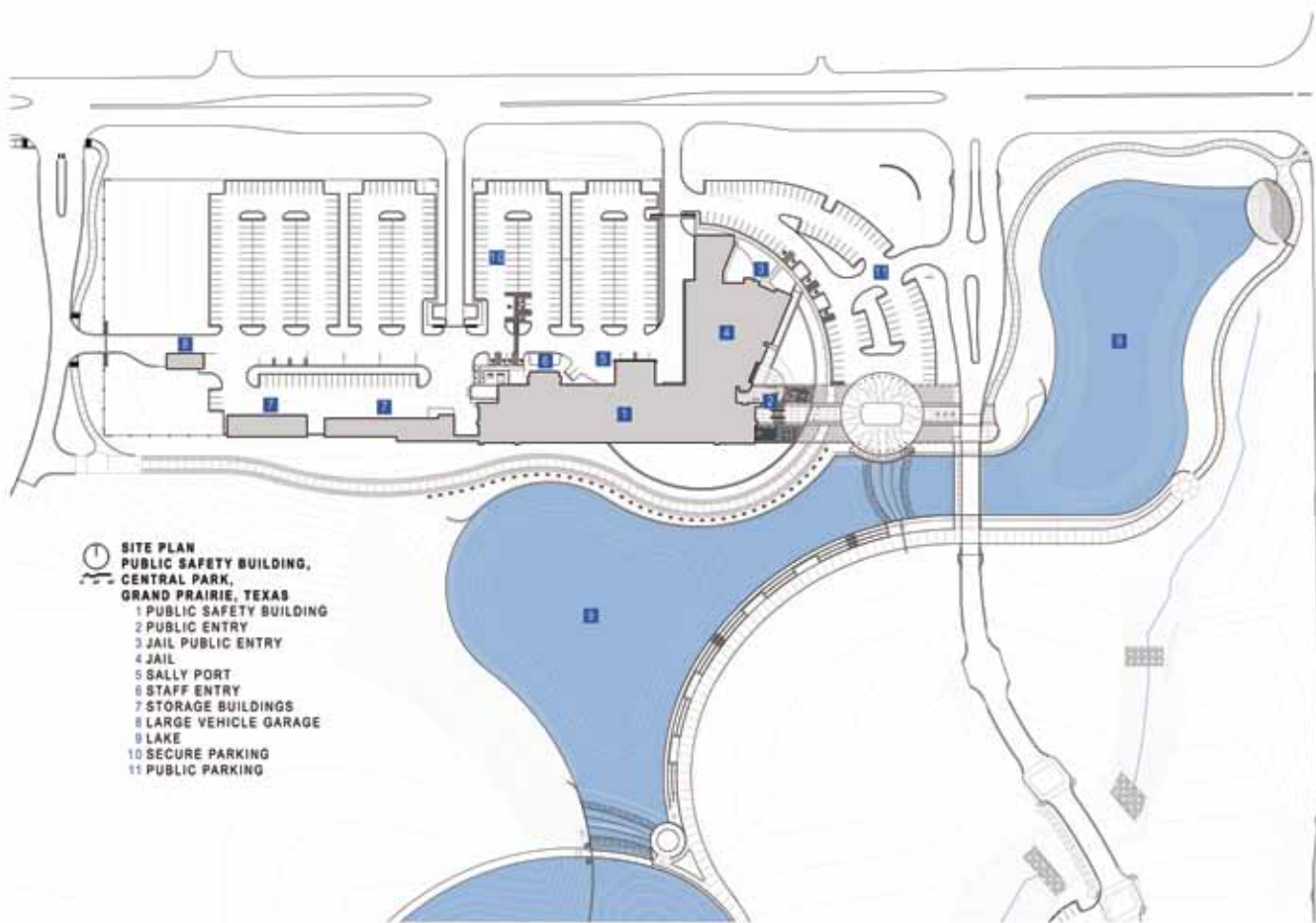
### Funding

Public bond issue

### Status of Project

Completed 2010





## CREDITS

### Architect

Brinkley Sargent Architects Inc.  
 Dallas

### Photographer

Charles Davis Smith, AIA

### Civil Engineer

Half Associates

### Structural Engineer

Structural Engenuity

### MEP Engineers

M-E Engineers

### Technology/I.T.

M-E Engineers

### Interior Design

Brinkley Sargent Architects

### Landscape Architect

MESA Design Group

### Construction Manager at Risk

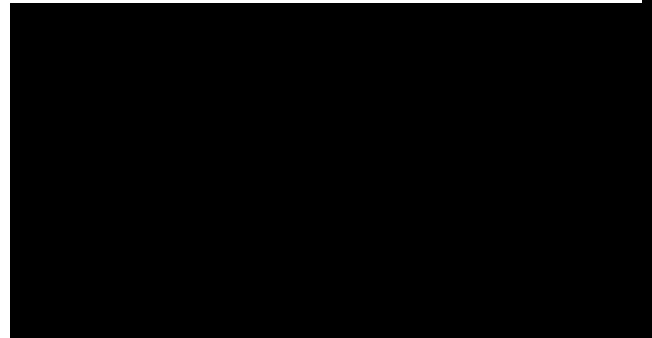
Manhattan Construction Company



# HOLLISTER COURTHOUSE, SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN BENITO COUNTY

## JURY'S STATEMENT

The proposal for this courthouse suggests a very clear, readable floor plan. There is a generous connection between indoor public circulation and outdoor space, both of which are protected by a lightly detailed canopy offering a sense of spatial grandeur belying the compact floor plan. The building sits quietly on its site, creating open spaces for the public, and discreetly screened parking/sallyport areas add scale to the service side. Inside, courtrooms and public spaces are rendered with refreshingly simple yet effective detailing. There is a quiet restraint in this elegant and dignified solution.





## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Hollister courthouse includes three courtrooms for civil, criminal, family, and juvenile law; court holding; judges' chambers; clerk offices, jury deliberation; and clerk, self-help, mediation, central holding, and court administration functions. The program goals were (1) to be highly efficient in area and functional organization, (2) to create an environment easy to understand and navigate for court visitors, and (3) to provide the traditional courthouse organization of separated circulation for staff, detainees, and the public. The building is organized as a simple rectangular form with both horizontal and vertical separations for circulation. Public functions and circulation are placed along the south perimeter, and secured staff functions and circulation are along the north perimeter. This organization plan is used at both floors with the holding, clerk, self-help, mediation, and central holding functions on the first floor and the courtrooms, judges' chambers, jury assembly, and court administration functions on the second floor. The courtrooms and clerk public counters serve as the link between the public and secured court functions. The vertical organization allows the secured delivery of detainees at the north side of the first floor and the vertical transport of detainees in secured holding elevators that run directly to the courtroom holding suites. The south-facing public side of the building opens to a large public plaza that links the court to the larger community context of Hollister as a primary civic feature. The south wall has large expanses of glazing for ample daylight in the public circulation areas. The south façade is shaded by a 25-foot-deep cantilevered glass canopy with an organic frit pattern in the glass. The canopy provides indoor and outdoor shade and serves to integrate the building with the public plaza. The building design is a complete and balanced expression of the program and community context.





### OWNER

State of California on behalf of the Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts

### DATA

**Type of Facility**  
Court

**Type of Construction**  
New

**Site area**  
152,820 SF

### Acres

3.5

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
41,500/NA/41,500

### New/Renovated/Total NAA

30,808/NA/30,808

### Construction Costs

Estimated  
Site development costs: \$3,838,110  
Building costs: \$26,224,89  
Total construction costs: \$30,064,00

### Project Delivery Type

CM at risk

### Funding

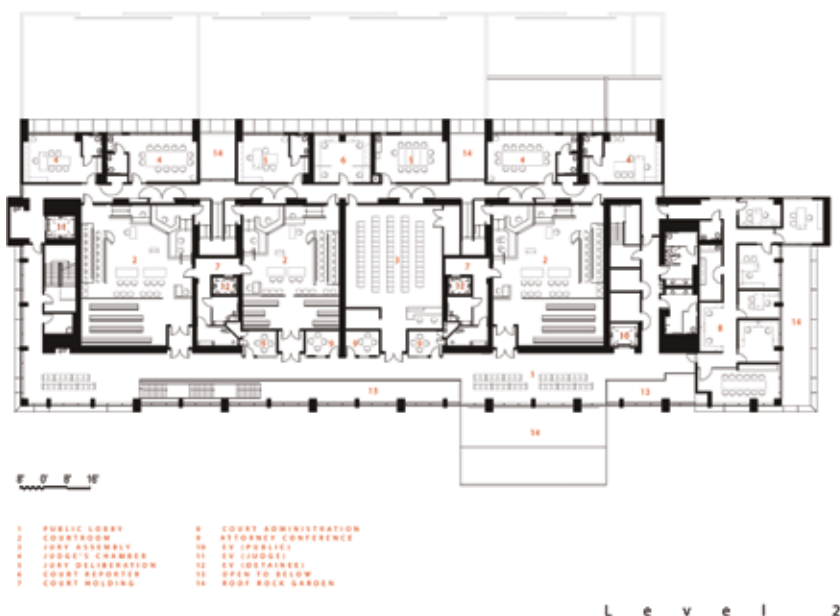
Special revenues and lease-revenue bond financing

### Status of Project

Estimated completion 2013

### Capacity

Number of courts: 3  
Type of courts: criminal/high security,civil, family,juvenile,hearings  
Service population: 55,000



## CREDITS

### Architect

SmithGroup  
San Francisco

### Court Facility Planner

Jay Farbstein

### Structural Engineer

Rutherford & Chekene

### MEP Engineer

Gayner Engineers

### Civil Engineer

BKF Engineers

### Data, Security, and Audiovisual Consultant

Teecom Design Group

### Landscape Architect

Cliff Lowe Associates

### Cost Estimating

Davis Langdon

### Acoustics

Rosen Goldberg Der & Lewitz

### Signage

Kate Keating Associates

### Illustrator

Al Forster

# WINDSOR POLICE FACILITY

## JURY'S STATEMENT

This facility is an excellent example of the quality and variety of public safety projects submitted to this year's jury. Its design concept places a high priority on facilitating camaraderie among police personnel while providing opportunities for interaction and team building. The "police street" concept is expertly expressed through a vibrant interior scheme, crisp and warm, inviting colors with dynamic shapes and natural light to create a visually stimulating and elegant operational environment. The architecture's integration of preengineered technology, sustainable design principles, and light-filled exciting interiors creates a dynamic civic image for the police station, within a modest budget.





## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Just a few years ago a tornado ripped through the town of Windsor, damaging the historic Town Hall and cramped police operations, located in the basement of the building. Following the tornado, it was evident the police would require a new facility, a building large enough to support the 19,000-square-foot program and a site more centrally located in the commercial and residential district. After analyzing several sites, we recommended that the police relocate to the existing Community Recreation Center site, where they could construct a building to leverage the amenities of the existing site, thereby sharing a vehicular entry, parking, and meeting room space. By colocating police and community uses on the same site, a campus setting could be created that could eventually expand to provide a new civic environment for this rural town of less than 20,000 people.

Designed to activate the public corner of the site, the police building is visible from Main Street, establishing a contextual yet progressive civic identity with its soaring roof form, transparent lobby, and masonry base. Composed of two intersecting sloped roof masses, the police building houses nonessential (storage and support) and essential (operations and offices) use spaces within two metal building typologies: (1) a preengineered metal building for nonessential uses, and (2) an enhanced high-performance metal building for essential services. At the intersection of the two building masses, the interior circulation systems bisect to form a police social hub. The primary circulation route extends from the social hub connecting all operational functions and is intentionally widened and activated with daylight to become an interior "police street." The street functions as a chance-encounter space, visually extending programmed uses into a linear communal environment. Throughout the building and site, sustainable strategies seamlessly integrate with the contextual aesthetic to create a progressive civic icon for this rural Colorado town.



**OWNER**

Town of Windsor

**DATA****Type of Facility**

Law enforcement

**Type of Construction**

New

**Site area**

152,229 SF

**Acres**

3.49

**Area of Building**

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
19,960/NA/19,960

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
12,817/NA/12,817

**Construction Costs**

Actual

Site development costs: \$457,382

Building costs: \$3,095,031

Total construction costs: \$3,552,414

**Project Delivery Type**

Single prime contract

**Funding**

General funds, USDA loans, grants

**Status of Project**

Completed 2010

**Capacity**

Staff population: 24 (sworn, 21; nonsworn, 3)

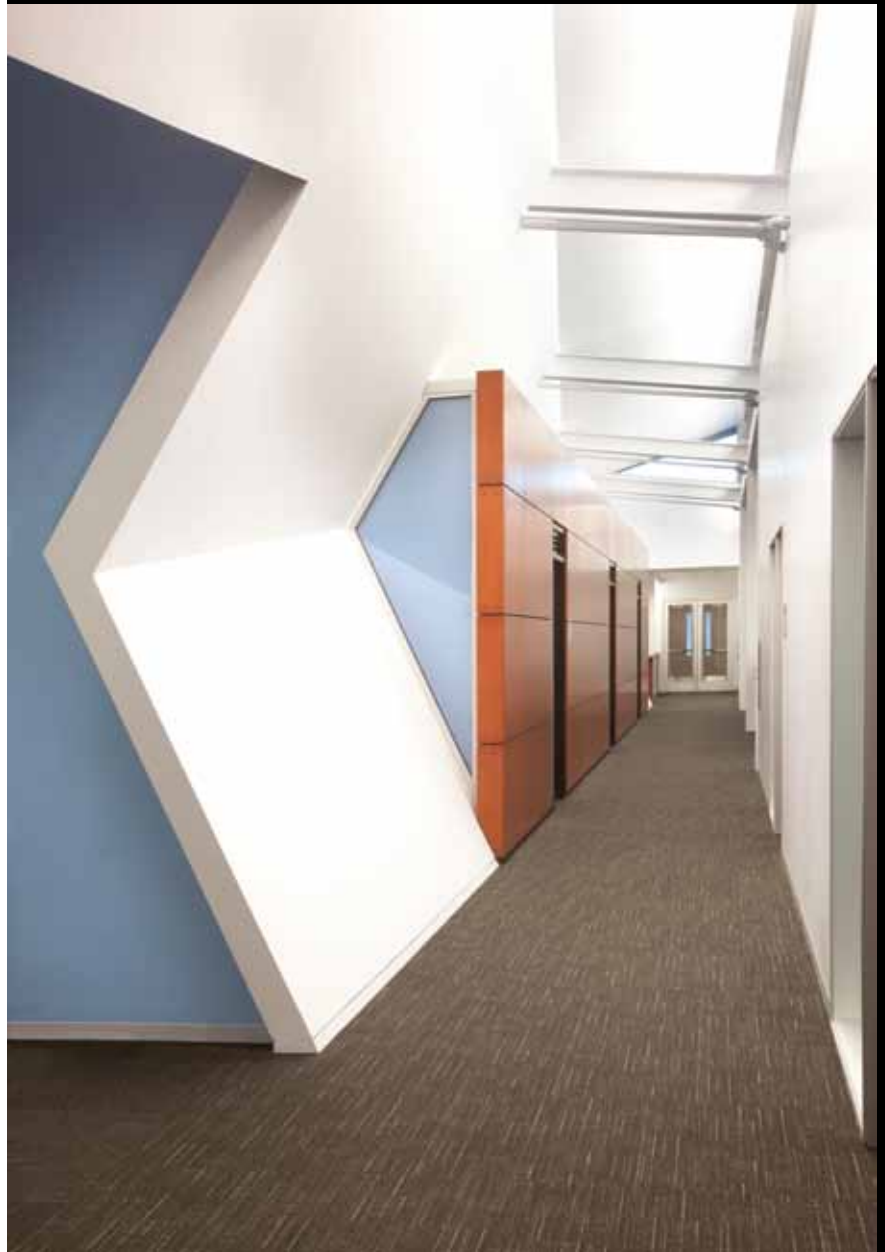
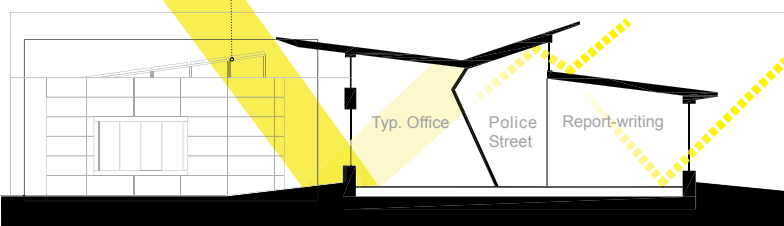
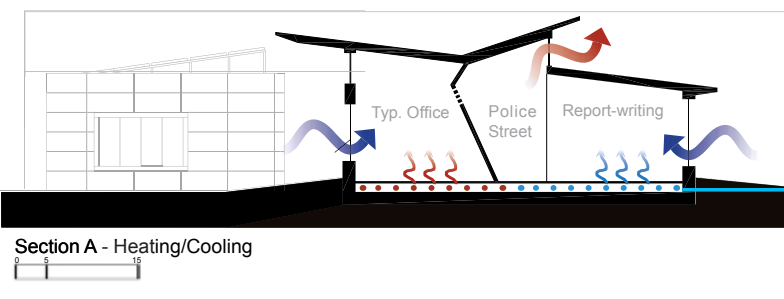


Photo Voltaic Array beyond



Section A - Solar & Daylighting

- ..... Diffused northern light
- ..... Direct southern light



Section A - Heating/Cooling

- ..... Passive ventilation
- ..... Passive cooling
- ..... Geothermal temperature con raised access floor.
- ..... Geothermal Wells

Windsor Police Station; Windsor, CO



Windsor Police Station, Windsor, CO

## CREDITS

### Architect

Roth Sheppard Architects  
Denver

### Structural Engineer

Studio NYL

### Mechanical Engineer

Abeyta Engineering Consultants

### Electrical Engineer

R2H Engineers

### Civil/Land Engineer

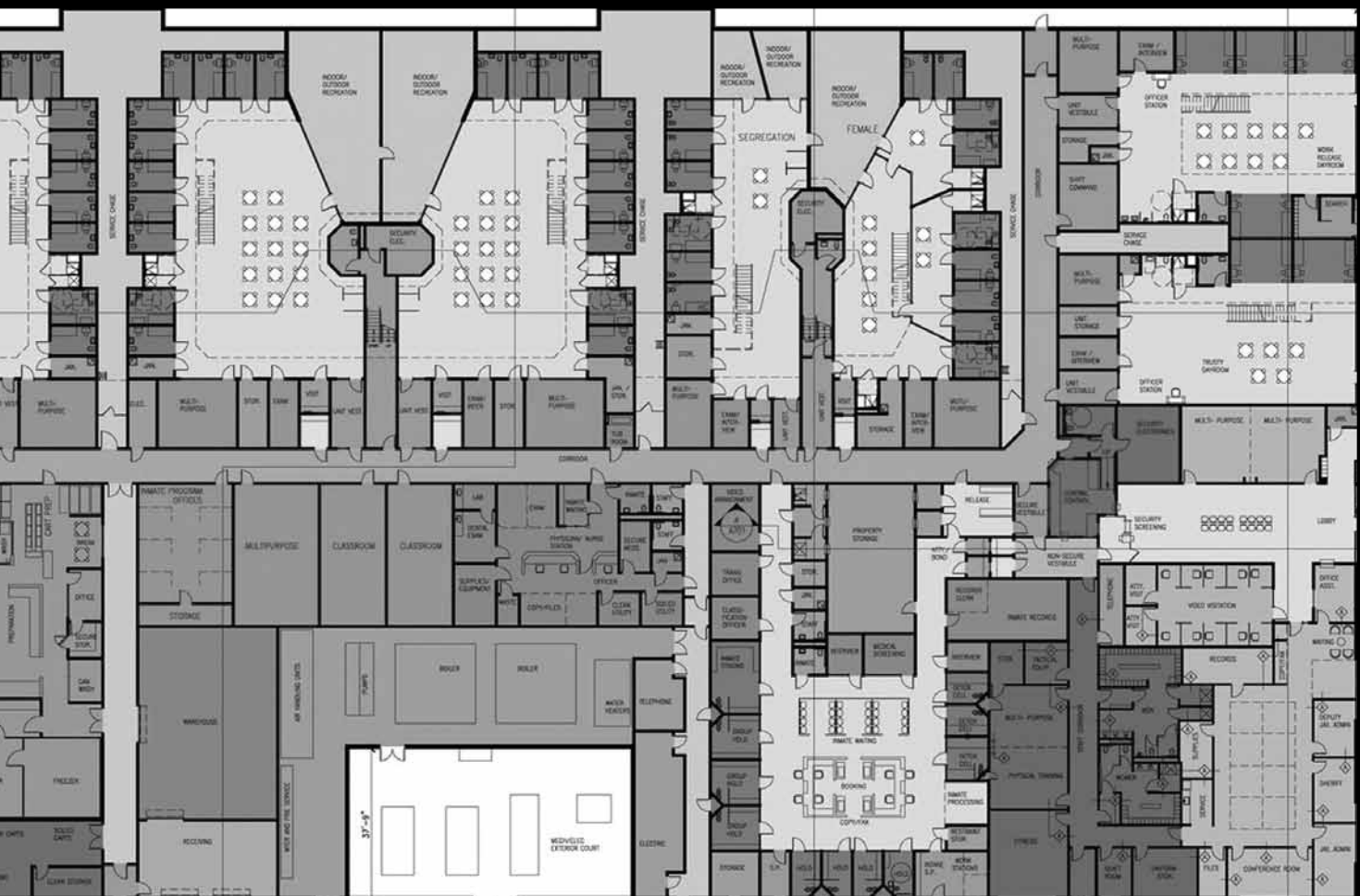
Jim Sell Design, Inc

### Contractor

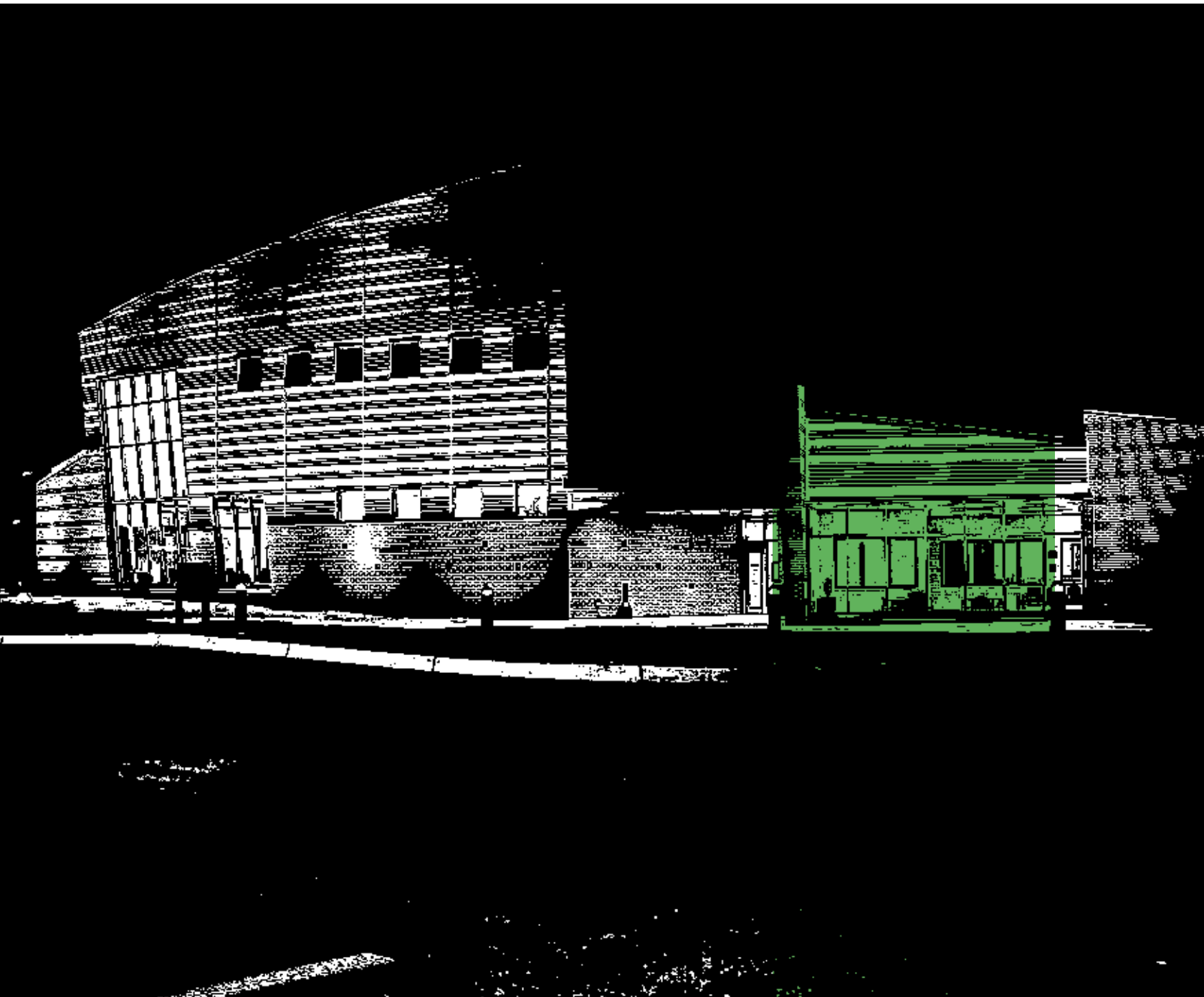
Dohn Construction, Inc.

### Photographer

Paul Brokering



# **CORRECTIONAL AND DETENTION FACILITIES**



# BLEDSON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The project includes the design and construction of a new correctional facility on a 50+ acre site, located adjacent to the existing Southeast State Regional Correctional Facility in Bledsoe County, for the Tennessee Department of Correction. The nearly 460,000-gross-square-foot complex is composed of 20 new buildings and two renovated buildings. The facility was designed to house 1,444 new beds, with an infrastructure capable of accommodating an additional 512 beds (medium-security classification). The 1,444 beds consist of 300 minimum-, 1,024 medium-, and 120 high-security beds. The design recognizes and addresses the needs of both the inmate population and staff to create an efficient and safe corrections environment.

With a focus on reducing recidivism, the facility incorporates approximately 40,000 square feet of programming space dedicated to inmate education and treatment. Inmate-occupied buildings within the prison's secure perimeter are constructed

using precast concrete cells and exterior precast concrete walls, with CMU interior walls and partitions. The buildings and site plan were modified from the owner's prototypical design to reduce the total size by 100,000 square feet. The minimum-risk housing is to be constructed as a wood frame building with open dormitory units that will be controlled from a central point in the building. Warehousing and maintenance will be constructed from prefabricated metal building components with precast concrete walls. Within the secure perimeter, a central core building houses all required inmate services, including education, food service, central laundry, infirmary, intake, visitation, and administrative services. Inmate program buildings are located adjacent to the housing units and provide for the mental and physical health of the inmates. The campus buildings within the secure perimeter are divided into manageable housing complexes to enhance security.





- LEGEND:
- A. Administration
  - B. Core Visitation
  - C. Core Medical
  - D. Core Dining
  - E. Core Education
  - H. Reception / Programs
  - I. Recreation / Programs
  - K. Jailyard
  - L. Water Tower
  - M. Warehouse
  - NL STIR Warehouse
  - O. STIR Admin
  - P. Inmate Administration
  - Q. Inmate Programs
  - R. Armory
  - S. Field Toilet
  - T. Geothermal Pump House
  - 21. Core Centrally Housing
  - 22. Medium Security Housing

## OWNER

Bledsoe County

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Correctional

### Type of Construction

New

### Acres

51

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

459117/NA/459117

New/Renovated/Total NAA

341583/NA/341583

### Construction Costs

Estimated

Site development costs: \$28,622,023

Building costs: \$115,188,138

Total construction costs: \$143,810,161

### Project Delivery Type

CM at risk

### Status of Project

Under construction

### Capacity

Number of beds: 1444

Type of beds: medium

Number of cells: 632

## CREDITS

### Architect, Design and Engineers

DLR Group

Orlando, FL

### Photographer

DLR Group



## MERIT ■ KALAMAZOO COUNTY JUVENILE HOME

### JURY'S STATEMENT

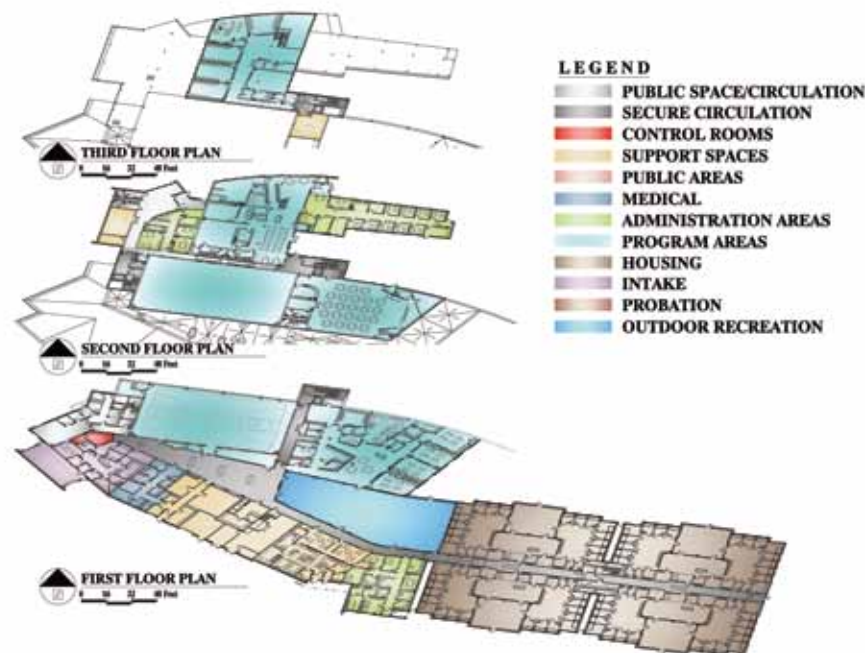
This playful and optimistic design is a good example of contemporary thinking and best practices in planning and design for juvenile detention and treatment facilities. The building resembles a high school more than a detention facility, and the planning proposes a normative environment with good use of color and natural light. Rich in program space and a good mix of indoor and outdoor recreation spaces, it also promises to be a good neighbor.

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The design team was charged by Kalamazoo County to create a multiuse facility that housed juvenile detention, juvenile treatment, and education along with the county's alternative school. The county wanted the design of the new facility to incorporate security discretely, so that the building did not exhibit the traditional correctional "bars and barbed wire" but instead offered a clean and inviting appearance to the community and, more important,

the residents and users of the building. Compounding this problem was the tight site, located between the existing home, which had to remain in operation during construction, and the Family Court. This design challenge was exacerbated further by a 37-foot grade change across the site. The final design accommodated the necessary secure confinement by focusing the exterior spaces as courtyards in the building and through a careful selection of materials and furnishings that while durable provided for a welcoming environment. Careful massing of the building elements and zoning of the various functions to the various levels of the building allowed it to blend into the existing campus and site grading. The project successfully meets all of the juvenile detention and alternative education needs in a single building that provides the needed confinement and security without resorting to more traditional corrections materials and methods.





## OWNER

Kalamazoo County Board of Commissioners

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Juvenile

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

375,240 SF

### Acres

8.6

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

88,750 SF/NA/88,750 SF

New/Renovated/Total NAA

66,825 SF/NA/66,825 SF

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$1,800,000

Building costs: \$23,000,000

Total construction costs: \$24,800,000

### Project Delivery Type

Construction management

### Funding

Public bond issue

### Status of Project

Completed 2009

### Capacity

Number of beds: 64

Type of beds: juvenile

Number of cells: 64

## CREDITS

### Architect

RQAW Corporation

Indianapolis

### Structural Engineer

RQAW Corporation

### Electrical, Mechanical, and Civil Engineer

Byce & Associates

### Landscape Architect

OCBA Inc.

### Photographer

RQAW Corporation

# MIDLAND COUNTY JAIL

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

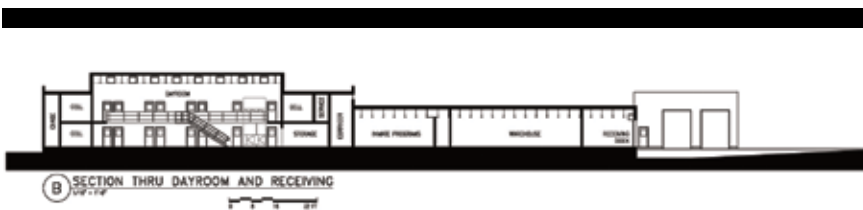
The new detention center fulfills the county's demand for an efficient, durable facility that will meet its needs for many years. The design takes advantage of traditional local craftsmanship, contemporary operations techniques, and sustainable materials and energy-efficiency. The building's masonry exterior is modulated in height, plane, and color to visually reduce its overall size and blend with its context of public and commercial facilities. Landscaping, retention ponds, and berms to the east and south buffer the project from adjacent residential areas.

The facility provides 250 beds in multiple classifications with a support core sized for an expansion of up to 500 beds. Multiple housing configurations provide flexibility to match programs and classifications to the inmate population. These include direct supervision dormitory and cell units and multiclassification special

needs units. Covered/enclosed recreation areas are provided for each housing unit and can be closed and heated or opened and naturally ventilated as weather conditions permit in this northern climate. Building efficiency starts with a compact footprint that maximizes site open space. Abundant natural light is provided through clerestory windows in dayrooms and corridors and windows into the recreation areas. Energy-saving technology, including photocell daylighting controls, ground-source heat pumps, and expanded foam insulation, dramatically decrease energy use. The double exterior wall system not only avoids placing beds against the cold building exterior but also provides maintenance staff access without entering the secure housing units. Extensive use of polished and stained concrete floors, acoustical panels, and natural light provide a pleasant, durable environment.







## OWNER

Midland County, Michigan

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Detention

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

435,600 SF

### Acres

10

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
103.600/NA/103,600

New/Renovated/Total NAA

81,763/NA/81,763

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$1,080,500

Building costs: \$19,325,343

Total construction costs: \$20,432,845

### Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build

### Funding

Public bond issue

### Status of Project

Completed 2009

### Capacity

Number of beds: 250

Type of beds: detention

Number of cells: 115

## CREDITS

### Design Architect

HOK

St. Louis

### Architect of Record, MEP

Engineering, Security

TowerPinkster

### Civil Engineer

Wilcox Professional Services

### Security

TowerPinkster

### Kitchen Equipment

Cii Food Service Design

### Structural Engineer

JDH Engineering

### Programming

Carter Goble Lee

### Photographer

Justin Machonochie



# WASHTENAW COUNTY JUSTICE COMPLEX

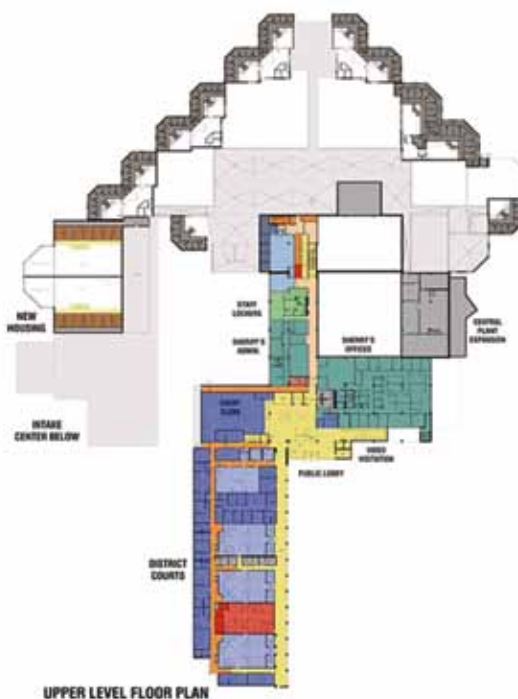
## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

An early *JFR* award recipient, the existing detention center has proudly served the community as the seat of justice for more than 35 years, but it was in serious need of modernization. Secure inmate movement and improvements to site and internal security were particularly important. The existing facility had a nondescript public entry on the upper level and stepped down the hill to the north with inmate circulation on the lower level. The vehicle sally port and loading dock were in a lower courtyard at the center of the facility, compromising security. To that end, the project leverages various measures to improve security and movement.

The new project creates a prominent, secure public entry that serves the new District Courthouse and Detention Center. The courthouse is perpendicular to the existing facility, maximizing the use of the previously underused surface parking lot while simultaneously creating separated public and secure staff parking and decreasing impervious surface area. Vehicles now serve the facility from its

perimeter with a new intake center and vehicle sally port on the west and expanded support core and loading dock on the east. The new District Courthouse has three multifunction courtrooms and a multipurpose/jury assembly room that can be converted to a fourth courtroom. The light-filled public corridor extends the length of the building; clerestory windows provide natural light to the courtrooms. In-custody defendants enter through a lower-level secure corridor that connects to the prisoner corridors. The detention additions include an intake center, which separates circulation by type and includes a separate release lobby and two 56-bed housing units with extensive program space. Support core modifications include an expanded kitchen, laundry, central plant, and new loading dock. Renovations included new air handlers and fire alarm systems and modifications to the medical facilities. The District Courthouse is LEED® Silver certified.





## OWNER

Washtenaw County, Michigan

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court, detention

### Type of Construction

New, renovation

### Site area

625,000 SF

### Acres

14.34

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

88,317/97,300/185,617

New/Renovated/Total NAA

54,766/68,100/122,866

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$1,100,000

Building costs: \$28,050,000

Total construction costs: \$29,150,000

### Project Delivery Type

Construction management

### Status of Project

Completed 2010

### Capacity

Number of beds: medium

Number of cells: 28

Service population: 32,5000

Number of courts: 3

Type of courts: criminal/high security

## CREDITS

### Architect

HOK

### Architect of Record, MEP Engineering, Security

TowerPinkster

### Design Architect

HOK

### Civil Engineer

Beckett & Raeder

### Structural Engineer

Robert Darvas Associates

### Programming

Carter Goble Lee

### Kitchen Equipment

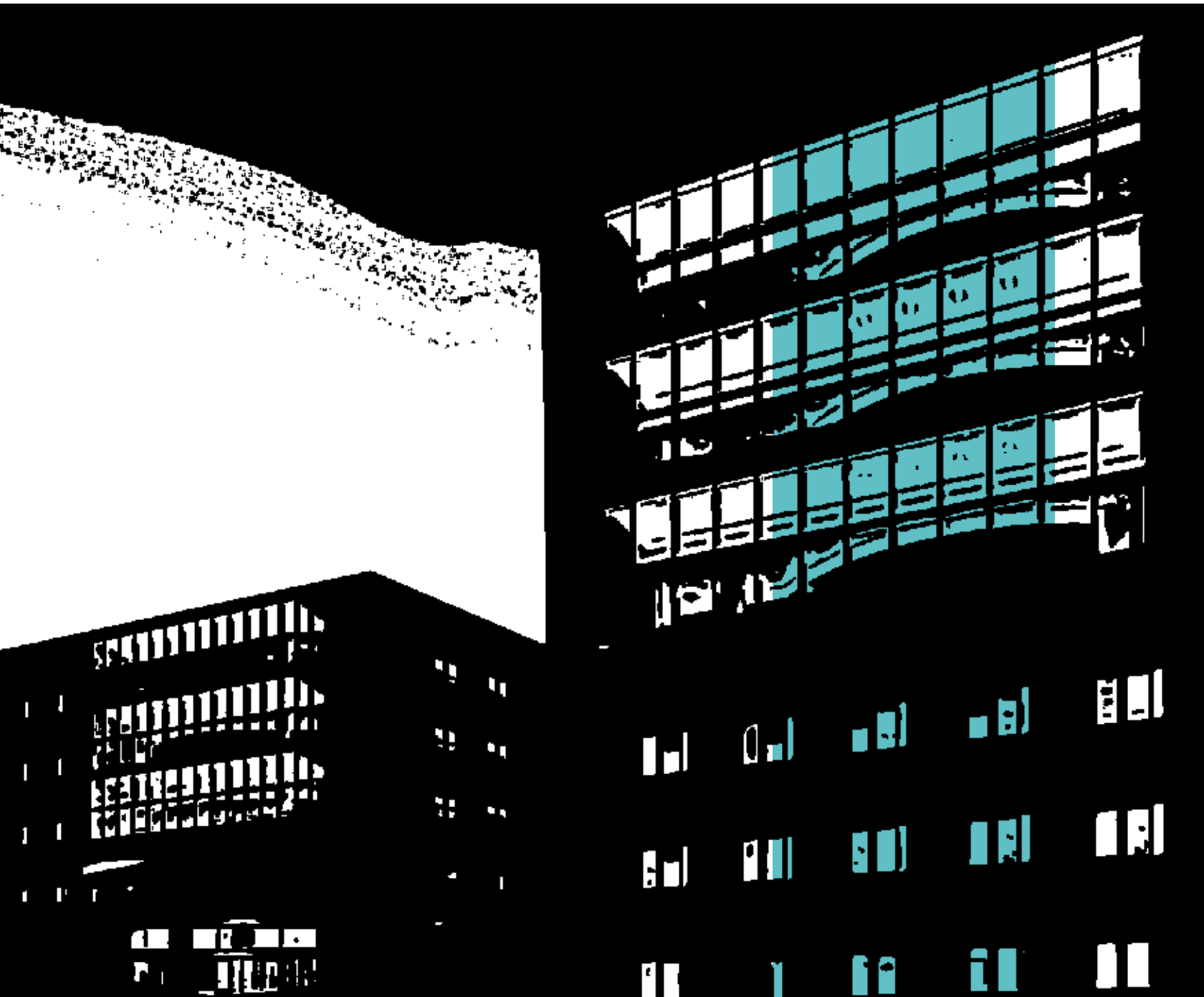
Cii Food Service Design

### Photographer

Justin Machonochie



# COURT FACILITIES





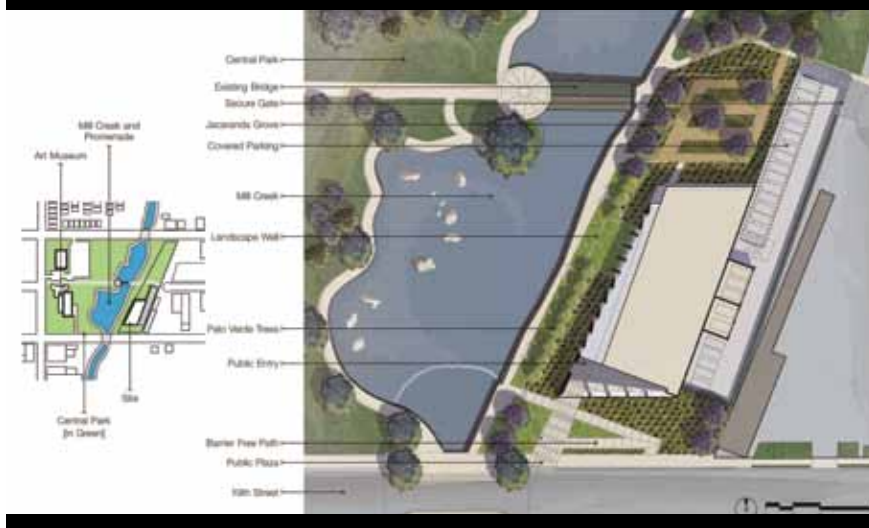
# BAKERSFIELD U.S. COURTHOUSE

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The 35,500-square-foot, one-courtroom structure is sensitively sited in Bakersfield's only downtown park, creating a modern interpretation of the quintessential one-room courthouse on the village green. It is designed to deliver a high-performance home for the Magistrate Court and is on target to achieve estimated energy conservation 30 percent better than ASHRAE 90.1-2007 code as well as LEED Gold certification. The project is also the first courthouse to be built under the GSA's new Design Excellence Design/Build competition procurement method, which was developed in response to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (the program is expected to set a new standard for expedited delivery, while meeting the rigorous requirements and aspirations of GSA's Design Excellence process).

Three critical concepts drove the project's design: *symbolic expression of the federal courts*—communicating the dignity and value of the rule of law by using precedents from the iconic symbols of historic American courthouse traditions; *regional place-making*—designing an indoor-outdoor relationship that celebrates the light, landscapes, and tectonic traditions of Irving Gill and Rudolph Schindler, icons of the modernist architectural history of California; and *high-performance building design*—elevating the human experience and delivering strategies that add value by significantly reducing energy and water consumption.





## CREDITS

### Architect

NBBJ  
Seattle

### General Contractor

Gilbane Building Company

### Mechanical and Electrical Design Consulting

IBE Consulting Engineers

### Landscape Architect

Mia Lehrer + Associates

### Civil Engineer

Psomas

### Structural Engineer

Thornton Tomasetti

### Technology and Acoustical Consulting

Waveguide Consulting, Inc.

### Blast Consulting

Hinman Consulting Engineers

### Mechanical and Plumbing Engineer

#### and Subcontractor

Smith Electric

### Concrete Subcontractor

TB Penick and Sons

### Electrical Subcontractor

Thoma Electric

### Glazing Subcontractor

Tower Glass

### Construction Manager

APSI

### Renderings

Shanghai Beziercg Cultural  
Transmission Co., LTD.

## OWNER

General Services Administration

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

105,400 SF

### Acres

2.4

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
38,000/NA/38,000

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
26,000/NA/26,000

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$2,000,000

Building costs: \$20,000,000

Total construction costs: \$22,000,000

### Project Delivery Type

Design-build

### Funding

ARRA funding

### Status of Project

Under construction

## MERIT ■ BROWARD COUNTY COURTHOUSE

### JURY'S STATEMENT

This project represents a skillful solution to a consolidated high-rise courthouse, with complex internal program and external site considerations. The innovative planning places the new high-rise court facility at one end of the site connecting with development of a nearby river, creating a civic plaza, and allowing functional connections to existing courthouse and jail facilities. Internally a variety of criminal, civil, family, and juvenile courts are rationally organized by floor along the public corridor. Placement of the detainee core at the rear of the courtrooms rather than between maximizes the number of courts per floor and permits more flexible programming space where detainee cores are not required (e.g., civil courts). Also, the introduction of natural light into many of the courtrooms is unique for buildings of this type. This building is a good example of the tower courthouse typology, which in this case transcends the patterns of resembling an office building or extruded historical form through its dignified detailing.

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The joint venture team is providing complete master planning and design services for the Broward County Judicial Complex in Ft. Lauderdale. The 18-acre campus includes a county office building, the county jail, three courthouse buildings, energy center, and a parking garage; the master plan is designed to accommodate growth through 2030 and beyond. A series of pedestrian parks and plazas and a riverfront promenade will create a new civic campus.

The new 730,000-square-foot courts building will occupy a 1.55-acre portion of the campus and will be a 20-story high-rise structure providing state-of-the-art courtrooms and office space. The new building includes 355,000 square feet of administrative office space for several government agencies. The building will house 74 courtrooms and hearing rooms for the county criminal, juvenile dependency, juvenile delinquency, domestic relations, magistrates, probate, county civil, and circuit civil courts components. The litigation spaces are specifically designed to meet the unique needs of each court department and include a mixture of 500 to

700 square foot hearing rooms and courtrooms ranging in size from 1,000 to 2,200 square feet. Support space for the building includes extensive areas for the Clerk of Court, State Attorney, court administration, and sheriff functions. Additional support spaces include secure bridges for prisoner and judges' circulation, as well as a public connector between the new building and the existing east and north wings of the courthouse. A 34,000-square-foot shell floor will allow for future expansion. A 500-car garage will provide secure parking for staff and judges and will link to several buildings on the campus. The garage will also provide dedicated space for facility management shops, staff, and vehicles as well as retail and office space facing the new entry plaza.





6TH FLOOR PLAN - CRIMINAL COURTROOMS



11TH FLOOR PLAN - FAMILY HEARING ROOMS

## OWNER

Broward County

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

165,000 SF

### Acres

3.8

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

730,000/NA/730,000

New/Renovated/Total NAA

555,000/NA/555,000

### Construction Costs

Estimated

Site development costs: \$6,368,800

Building costs: \$206,851,000

Total construction costs: \$213,219,000

### Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build

### Funding

Public bond issue, general funds

### Status of Project

Estimated completion 2014

### Capacity

Number of courts: 75

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

Service population: 1,779,000

## CREDITS

### Architect (Joint Venture)

AECOM/Heery/Cartaya

Coral Gables, FL

### Civil Engineer

Craven Thompson & Associates

### Structural Engineer

AECOM

### Electrical Engineer

Heery International

### Mechanical Engineer

Heery International/AECOM

### Landscape Architect

Curtis and Rogers Design Studio

### Programming

Carter Goble Associates

*continued on page 66*



# DURHAM REGION COURTHOUSE

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Durham Region Courthouse, located in Oshawa, Ontario, amalgamates Superior Court and Ontario Court justice services. The six-story, 451,620-square-foot building houses 33 courtrooms, three motion rooms, conference/settlement rooms, related support functions, detention facilities, and private parking for staff and judges. A prisoner holding facility with a sally port is located below grade. The typical courtroom floor has a simple plan that is legible and allows for easy orientation. Visitors arrive at a single public entrance that gives access to a two-story entrance lobby. Courthouse Square acts as the entrance forecourt to the building. A highly transparent facade allows views into the building, engaging local citizens in the activities within.

The design was predicated on several key objectives: (1) an efficient, secure, and functional plan—high-traffic functions are located at or close to grade, and secure and separate circulation systems have been provided for the public, judges,

staff, and prisoners; (2) provision of daylight—to reduce stress for participants during courthouse proceedings, substantial daylight is provided to public waiting areas and also to jury deliberation rooms; (3) discreet vehicle access—access and egress for judges and prisoner vehicles is provided to the north so as to not be visible from either the main entrance or the three adjacent streets; (4) sustainability—the building is certified LEED® Gold NC; (5) flexibility/adaptability to allow for future change—the third floor is designed for future conversion; foundations are designed to add an additional floor of office space; and (6) reinforce the emerging urban framework—building massing responds to opportunities to create significant vistas, provides pedestrian scale, and aligns with the geometry of adjacent streets. A compact plan provides short walking distances for both prisoners and the judiciary staff. A scissor stair design allows for efficient exiting and the opportunity for separate evacuation stairs for prisoners and judges.





## OWNER

AccessJustice Durham

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court

### Type of Construction

New

### Acres

3.856

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
451,620/NA/451,620

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
215,915/NA/215,915

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$9,000,000

Building costs: \$181,000,000

Total construction costs: \$190,000,000

### Project Delivery Type

Design-build-finance-maintain

### Funding

Private financing

### Status of Project

Completed 2010

### Capacity

Number of courts: 33

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

Service population: 561,258

## CREDITS

### Architect

WZMH Architects  
Toronto

### Contractor

PCL Constructors Canada Inc.

### Associate Architects/Interior Design

Cannon Design

### Structural Engineer

Halsall Associates

### Mechanical Engineer

The Mitchell Partnership (TMP)

### Electrical and Civil Engineer

Stantec

### Landscape Architect

Quinn Design Associates

### LEED

Johnson Controls Ltd.

### Photographer

Shai Gil

# GEORGE C. YOUNG U.S. COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

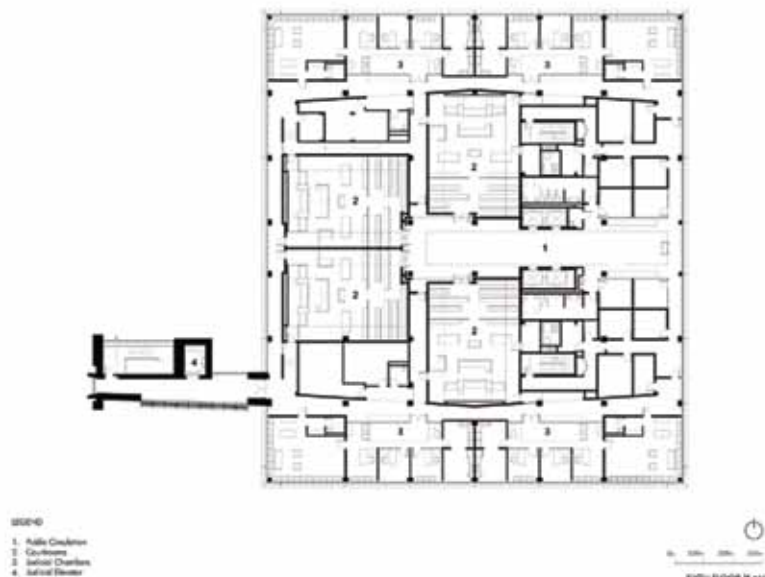
Rarely does a team have the chance to transform an existing building into a vibrant work environment, a sustainable facility, and a redefined exterior public space. The comprehensive modernization of the George C. Young U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building offered this opportunity through an elegantly simple exterior addition in combination with a clarifying interior renovation. This design elevates every design choice to effect sweeping change that is at once expressively dignified, accessibly public, and intrinsically secure.

Built in the Late Modern style in 1975, the six-story structure was envisioned as an efficient but dense 188,259-square-foot federal building. With modesty, the new design makes responsible use of public investment and pays due respect to the judicial environment. The project includes high aims for energy-efficiency and sustainable avenues in all building systems, with a goal of LEED® Gold. As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), this

\$47.5 million project consists of comprehensive interior and HVAC renovations to accommodate four new bankruptcy courtrooms, four new chambers, and spaces for the clerk of court and U.S. attorneys. The renovation entailed removing all interior walls, ceilings, and HVAC systems down to the concrete structure, including removal of hazardous materials. New exterior work included replacement of the existing windows, new roof, wall insulation, and the addition of a new west entry pavilion and stair/elevator tower. The entry pavilion and tower stand as the pillar of this design's success. The addition reorients the building to address the park, reaches out to the park itself and engages with it as a civic space, and creates a new, iconic architectural identity for the building in alignment with its existing character. The tower orientation allows the interior renovation to grow from a new, dignified procession through clearly defined and organized spaces.







## OWNER

Bledsoe County

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court

### Type of Construction

Addition, renovation

### Site area

71,800 SF

### Acres

1.65

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
15,740/188,260/204,000

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
NA/153,296/153,296

### Construction Costs

Estimated

Site development costs: \$1,408,500

Building costs: \$46,091,500

Total construction costs: \$47,500,000

### Project Delivery Type

Construction management

### Status of Project

Estimated completion 2012

### Capacity

Number of courts: 4

Type of courts: civil, bankruptcy

Service population: 2,781,888

## CREDITS

### Architect/Designer/Engineers

DLR Group

Orlando, FL

### Photographer

DLR Group



## MERIT ■ MEADOW LAKE COURTHOUSE

### JURY'S STATEMENT

This courthouse, with simple and understated massing, has a grand presence that belies its small size, with handsome proportions and confident composition. The material palette is appropriate for its place in a snowy northern environment. The floor plan is compact and efficient, and the interior is filled with natural light, through minimal exterior openings. While many spaces have abundant natural light, it is regrettable that the courtrooms do not share in that benefit. The jury recognizes the dignity this building achieves with minimal expression.

### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Meadow Lake Courthouse is a provincial court facility located in the city of Meadow Lake in northwest Saskatchewan. The new courthouse serves as a center for justice for Meadow Lake and the surrounding communities spread through a large geographical area. The courthouse is situated in the commercial district of the city and shares its block with other similar institutions, including the existing Provincial Courthouse, the post office, and the former Fire Hall. The design of the building is based on modern courthouse planning concepts that emphasize efficiency and security of court

operations and comfort for visitors and staff. At the same time, the design of the courthouse aspires to project a sense of dignity and stature that reflects the important role of justice in Saskatchewan.

The courthouse is a two-story structure with a full basement and a split-level main entrance. A central concept to the planning of the building is the separate circulation between public, prisoners, and judges/staff. This is achieved in large part by a centrally located service core that provides vertical circulation to and from the courtrooms for prisoners and separately for judges and staff. The core also includes prisoner holding cells, washrooms, and service areas. The two main courtrooms, staff areas, interview rooms, waiting area, and public hall are located on the main floor. Judges' offices, interview rooms, a third courtroom, and shell space are located on the second floor. Connecting all the public rooms of the building is an open double-height atrium. This central public space includes large areas of glazing, ground-faced masonry, and wood finishes. The intent was to create a public space with a sense of openness that would appeal to the largely rural community it serves.





## OWNER

Government of Saskatchewan—  
Government Services

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

5869 SF

### Acres

1.45

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
33,325/NA/333,325

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
19,379/NA/19,379

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$100,499

Building costs: \$13,648,568

Total construction costs: \$13,749,067

### Project Delivery Type

Single prime contract

### Funding

Adequate financing, publicly funded by province

### Status of Project

Completed 2010

### Capacity

Number of courts: 3

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

Service population: 9,000

## CREDITS

### Architect

HDH Architects  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

### Photographer

HDH Architects



Lower Level



Ground Floor Level



Second Floor Level

### Legend

- |                       |                    |                       |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Entrance           | 9. Jury Room       | 17. Sally Port        |
| 2. Security           | 10. Private Office | 18. Staff Change      |
| 3. Public Hall        | 11. Staff          | 19. Council Area      |
| 4. Interview Room     | 12. Open to Below  | 21. Building Operator |
| 5. Vulnerable Witness | 13. Judge's Office | 22. Mechanical        |
| 6. WC                 | 14. Library        | 23. Shell Space       |
| 7. Court Room         | 15. Judge's Lounge | 24. Judge's Parking   |
| 8. General Office     | 16. Detention      |                       |

1 5 10  
scale in meters

## MERIT ■ NEW FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

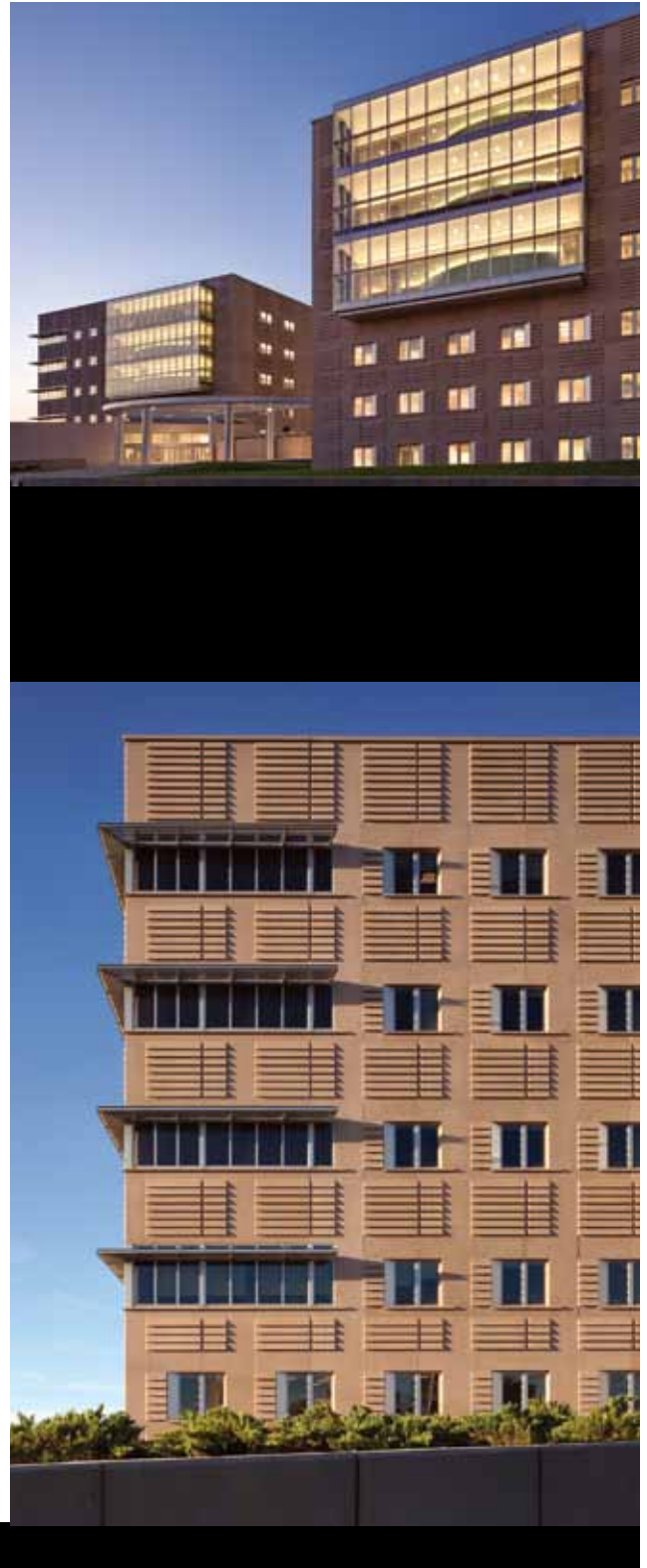
### JURY'S STATEMENT

Creating a long axis with a historic building, this federal courthouse successfully relates to its city context. The bifurcated plan protects the view corridor to the statehouse, and its asymmetrical connecting bridge joins both parts with a graceful, embracing public space. Effort was made to get natural light to many of the courtrooms borrowed through corridor space, and the result is the visible and curving forms of the courtrooms, which complement the curved glass connector. The precast exterior, reminiscent of traditional masonry, is carefully detailed and understated.

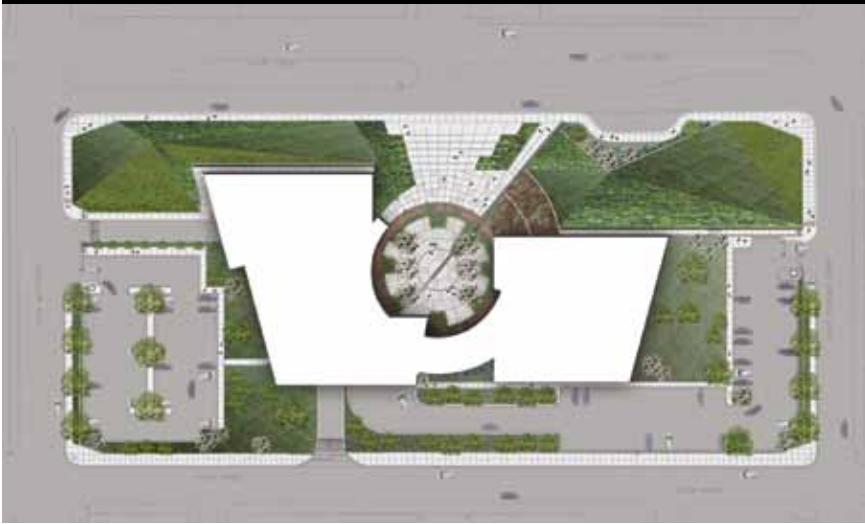
### ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new 413,000-square-foot Federal Courthouse in Jackson, Mississippi, brings together the U.S. courts and related federal agencies of the Southern District into modern facilities unique to the site, city, and tenants. The building includes courtrooms, judicial chambers, library, joint-use conference center, media/press room, jury assembly areas, and office and support space for 19 tenant agencies. The 12 courtrooms include five district courts, three magistrate courts, three bankruptcy courts, and a special proceedings court. Parking includes 68 secure interior spaces and 98 secure exterior spaces.

The design meticulously arranges office, courtroom, and public spaces around an open-air rotunda in two separate, eight-story volumes that are offset and angled to respond to the adjacent streambed of Town Creek. Set on axis with the capitol's Beaux-Arts profile seven blocks to the north, the courthouse's two eight-story wings surround the public, open-air rotunda, whose curving enclosure echoes the capitol's prominent dome. Zoned circulation for public, restricted, and secured areas allows visitors and staff to move efficiently and safely into and through the building. The courthouse site plan not only provides a counterpoint to the state capitol it faces but also a new version of the public green. To provide a safe outdoor space and secure building entry, the design takes visitors up a generous outdoor stair and ramp under a curved steel trelliswork canopy at the second level. Passing under the canopy and through the front door, visitors then move through a security checkpoint. From here, a long ramp leads to the main lobby at the third level, providing access to the outdoor rotunda plaza. A circular, glass-enclosed corridor along level three culminates in a staircase that leads to level four and the jury assembly room.







## OWNER

General Services Administration

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

226,500 SF

### Acres

5.2

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
413,444/NA/413,444

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
266,324/NA/266,324

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$2,603,000

Building costs: \$115,306,000

Total construction costs: \$117,909,000

### Project Delivery Type

Construction management

### Funding

Federal

### Status of Project

Completed 2010

### Capacity

Number of courts: 12

Type of courts: federal

Service population: 450,000

## CREDITS

### Architect

H3 Hardy Collaboration Architecture  
New York City

### Construction Phase Architectural Representation

Canazaro Cawthon Davis

### Design Phase Detention Architect

Dale and Associates

### Courts Planner

Phillips Swager Associates

### Structural Engineer

Walter P. Moore

### Mechanical Engineer

Cook Douglas Farr Lemons

### Electrical Engineer

Watkins-O'Gwynn

### Photographer

Chris Cooper



# RONALD T. Y. MOON JUDICIARY COMPLEX

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Ronald T. Y. Moon Judiciary Complex houses 12 nonjury courtrooms and one jury courtroom, including judges' chambers, holding cells, and spaces for First Circuit departments and programs. The court complex consists of a three-story administrative wing and a four-story court wing (with a basement). The basement serves as the main secure corridor system linking holding cells in central holding on the first floor with holding cells at each courtroom on upper floors. The court complex consists of 126,215 square feet.

The Hale Ho'omalū Juvenile Detention Facility accommodates 48 single sleeping rooms in 12-bed pods, a unit consisting of six double-occupant transition sleeping rooms, and six single-occupant administrative sleeping rooms—a total of 66 beds. The facility includes education, kitchen, and administrative spaces and an outdoor recreation area. Hale Ho'omalū consists of 52,306 square feet. This design solution merits recognition because it responds deeply to the needs and culture of this unique Hawaiian

community. Pervading the design are expressions of cultural identity—native Hawaiian and the diversity of imported cultures from Asia, the Americas, and Europe—and connections to land and landscape. The design balances gravitas with approachability, respecting the judicial institution while honoring the people who use the facility; integrates public art and state-of-the-art court technology supporting the public and staff; and serves as an important civic institution and landmark in the development of Kapolei, O'ahu's planned new city.

A consistent touchstone for all design decisions was integrating experiential and operational transparency with appropriate formality and boundaries. The formal expression of the building complements the design direction of the master-planned community. Urban open space that is part of the court complex engages the greater public open space network. The juvenile facility focuses on programs, including life skills, to assist with reintegration into the community.





## OWNER

State of Hawaii

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Multiuse, court, detention, juvenile

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

504,862.40 SF

### Acres

11.59

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

193,905/NA/193,905

New/Renovated/Total NAA

172,078/NA/172,078

### Construction Costs

Estimated

Site development costs: \$12,500,000

Building costs: \$96,500,000

Total construction costs: \$109,000,000

### Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build

### Funding

General funds

### Status of Project

Completed 2010

### Capacity

Number of beds: 66

Type of beds: pending

Number of cells: 60

Service population: 4,000

Number of courts: 13

Type of courts: domestic, juvenile, district

Staff population: courts, 226; juvenile, 83

## CREDITS

### Architect

Architects Hawaii Ltd.

Honolulu

### Associate Architect

Integrus Architecture

### Civil/Structural Engineer

Mitsunaga & Associates, Inc.

### Mechanical Engineer

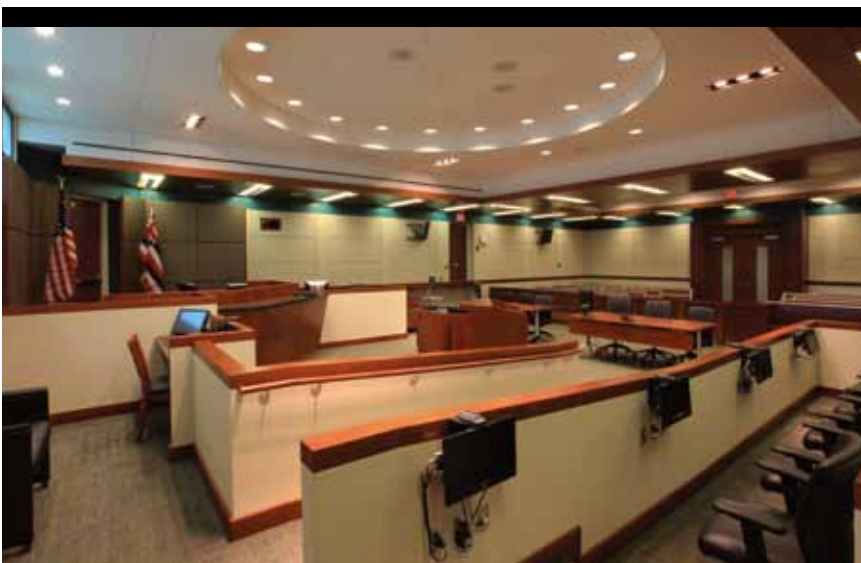
Thermal Engineering Corp. (family court)

Lincolne Scott, Ltd. (juvenile detention)

### Electrical Engineer

ECS, Inc. (family court)

Nakamura-Oyama & Assoc. (juvenile detention)



# SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, PLUMAS-SIERRA

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

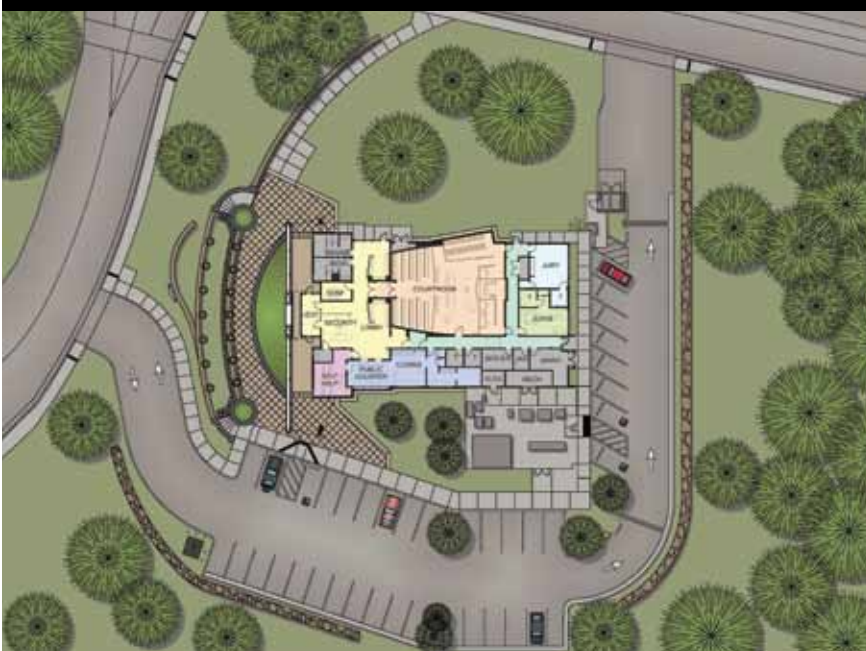
One size does not fit all; urban design is not appropriate for a rural alpine setting. This project is an example of how architecture can result in more than an attractive building; it can shape attitudes and create positive environments that reflect its place and time. The client and users desired a building that represented the community. Courthouses are unique, in that novelty is not always appropriate for this building type. Neither is unyielding tradition, so it is imperative to consider the site context and to balance these considerations accordingly. People go to courthouses to be judged, often during stressful events, and therefore the emotional reaction to the architecture deserves thoughtful consideration. Visitors want to believe that the building and the staff inside reflect their values. Our solution was to meld familiar, regional materials with modern courthouse iconography to create an appropriate environment for rural alpine justice. Our client would later state,

"If you had designed a Greek temple, the people here would have rejected it as an outsider." We believe the same would have resulted from a glass box. "But this building represents the values of the community, and therefore they have adopted it as their own. . . . they show us more respect."

This project is an example of how architecture can affect how people behave and how they perceive the justice system. Great design can provide a safer environment, not through hard walls and electronic security but by acknowledging local context and showing mutual respect for visitors. The design for this courthouse offers more than just an attractive environment, praised by the staff and public; coupled with thoughtful planning, it provides an efficient building that functions to its full potential.







## OWNER

California Administrative Office of the Courts

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

75,889 SF

### Acres

1.74

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

7,312/NA/7,312

New/Renovated/Total NAA

6,062/NA/6,062

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$610,000

Building costs: \$4,133,000

Total construction costs: \$4,743,000

### Project Delivery Type

Design-bid-build

### Funding

Special tax

### Status of Project

Completed 2009

### Capacity

Number of courts: 1

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

Service population: 23,731

## CREDITS

### Architect

Nacht & Lewis Architects

Sacramento, CA

### Civil Engineer

RSC Engineering

### Structural Engineer

CYS Structural Engineers Inc.

### Electrical Engineer

The Engineering Enterprise

### Mechanical Engineer

Capital Engineering Consultants

### Landscape Architect

Dan Wild

*continued on page 66*



# SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN COURTHOUSE

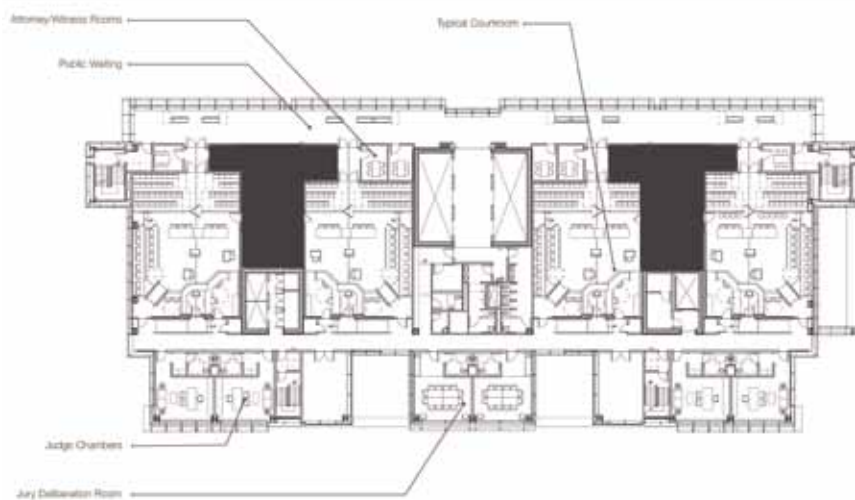
## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The 280,000-square-foot Superior Court of California, County of San Joaquin Courthouse in Stockton makes justice visible and supports revitalization of the downtown area through regional place-making; landscaped public space; and sustainable, high-performance building systems. The 13-story building balances the image of a traditional courthouse with modern requirements of high-rise structures. As the tallest building in Stockton, the courthouse culminates with a striking rooftop overhang. When illuminated at night, the courthouse establishes a dramatic presence on the skyline. The result is a courthouse that conveys a sense of dignity and prominence to the people of Stockton, while making justice accessible to residents of California's Central Valley.

Recalling the classical language of courthouse design, the building is elevated on a stone base, where people entering the courthouse ascend a grand staircase to the entry portico. The architecture combines traditional exterior cladding of natural

travertine, which reflects the colors and character of downtown Stockton and its surrounding farmland, with large walls of high-performance glazing. The experience of justice inside the courthouse is unique with the integration of a jury assembly space located on the twelfth floor of the tower. The space provides 180-degree views and access to a secure roof terrace, giving jurors access to daylight, fresh air, and a sense of connection to the outdoors typically unavailable in courthouses. Long-distance vistas and noise-reducing acoustical treatments add to the justice experience. An integrated design process led to a healthier atmosphere for employees, visitors, and the environment through sustainable features such as high-performance glazing, reduced air infiltration levels, exterior shading to reduce heat gain, photovoltaic panels to power nighttime lighting systems, low-flow plumbing, and plants that require less water than traditional plantings. The project is on track to achieve LEED® Gold.





## OWNER

State of California Administrative  
Office of the Court

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Court

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

54,000 SF

### Acres

1.24

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
306,000/NA/306,000

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
230,990/NA/230,990

### Construction Costs

Estimated

Site development costs: NA

Building costs: \$20,700,000

Total construction costs: \$20,700,000

### Project Delivery Type

CM at risk

### Funding

Public bond issue

### Status of Project

Early 2015

### Capacity

Number of courts: 30

Type of courts: criminal/high security, civil,  
traffic, family

Service population: 650,000

## CREDITS

### Architect

NBBJ

Seattle

### Court Programmer

Jay Farbstein

### Landscape Architect

Pamela Burton

### Photographer

NBBJ



# LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES





# JOHNSON COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The LEED® Gold Johnson County Communications Center (CCC) is a state-of-the-art 911 emergency communications center for the county sheriff's office that serves as the central dispatch center for 9 law enforcement agencies and 14 fire/EMS agencies across the county. The CCC (48,000 gross square feet) provides a shared working environment and the essential equipment needed for communications interoperability between local government agencies and with agencies throughout the greater Kansas City region. The CCC is a flagship project demonstrating Johnson County's commitment to achieving excellence and innovation in sustainable design and civic architecture.

The CCC is the first phase of a two-phase Public Safety Campus master plan; the site and building design anticipate the addition of a future sheriff's crime lab (now under construction) and merits consideration for its vision of achieving the highest level of functional excellence in emergency communications, demonstrated

leadership in sustainable design and energy conservation, and efficient use of available land through thoughtful colocation of county public safety facilities. The mission-critical CCC must operate 24/7 without interruption. Emergency dispatch and communications are hardened to withstand direct F-4 tornadic winds, supported with 2N redundancy capable of remaining fully operational for three days without refueling or returning to normal utility power. The CCC houses 7,000 square feet of dispatch operations supporting 41 console positions, with capability for future expansion to 60+. In addition the CCC provides a 4,500-square-foot secure area for radio equipment, a computer-aided dispatch and county computer server room, the county's backup Emergency Operations Center, staff training space, and conference rooms. Administrative offices and employee support and amenities include a fitness center, lockers and change facility, a common break room, a kitchen, and exterior break areas.





## OWNER

Johnson County, Kansas

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Emergency communications

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

12.026

### Acres

9.45

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
48,000/NA/48,000

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
46,435/NA/46,435

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$1,060,000

Building costs: \$14,029,80

Total construction costs: \$15,089,80

### Project Delivery Type

Design-build

### Funding

Public bond issue

### Status of Project

Completed 2009

## CREDITS

### Architect

PGAV Architects  
Westwood, KS

### Bridging Documents

Horst, Terrill & Karst  
AECOM

### Commissioning Agent

Smith & Boucher

### General Contractor

McCownGordon Construction

### Landscape Architect

Bowman Bowman Novick

### Structural Engineer

Bob D. Campbell & Co

### MEP Engineer

CRB Consulting Engineers

### Civil Engineer

Shafer, Kline & Warren

### Acoustic/Audiovisual

Coffeen Fricke & Assoc.

### Photographer

Michael Robinson

# KILLEEN POLICE HEADQUARTERS

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

A needs-assessment study was commissioned by the city of Killeen in 2005 to determine the needs of the Police Department through the year 2025. The existing facilities included a 1960s building originally meant for City Hall and six other buildings, totaling approximately 45,500 square feet. In 2007 the city began implementation of the design for the new 81,000-square-foot Police Headquarters, bringing all police operations under one roof, including booking/processing/holding, patrol, special ops, training/personnel, youth services, tech unit, investigations, records/communications, administration, and evidence processing. The new facility has a state-of-the-art crime lab with testing capabilities for latent/fingerprinting/ID, computer forensics, and video enhancement. It provides a Police Emergency Operations Center, a backup EOC to the City Hall location, and a backup PSAP operations for the regional Bell County Communications Center. Community and training rooms reinforce the PD's mission of community outreach and serving as a regional resource for other agencies.

For the first time, the city pursued an initiative for a sustainable facility; the goal was simply LEED Certified. The project team and the police chief quickly championed an informal goal of LEED Silver. The project recently received notification that the new facility has achieved a LEED Gold level. The site is in south Killeen on 15 acres, at the start of the regional "Hill Country" topography associated with the Austin area. The site slopes from north to south over 35 feet of elevation. The design team took advantage of the terrain by nestling the building into the hillside, causing minimal disruption to the native ranch site; the building emulates the original contours of the site. The design evokes the vernacular of the area with native Lueders limestone cladding, exposed concrete plinths, and metal roof/wall panels. The landscaping focuses on regional/native grasses and drought-resistant plantings. The facility has already sparked new development in the recently annexed area of the city.







## OWNER

City of Killeen Police Department

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Law enforcement

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

645,044 SF

### Acres

14.8

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF

81,700/NA/81,700

New/Renovated/Total NAA

58,200/NA/58,200

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$3,200,000

Building costs: \$19,550,460

Total construction costs: \$22,750,460

### Project Delivery Type

Construction management

### Funding

Public bond issue

### Status of Project

Completed 2010

### Capacity

Staff population: 327 (sworn, 243; nonsworn, 84)

Forensics lab square footage: 850

## CREDITS

### Architect and Engineering

PSA-Dewberry, Inc.

Dallas

### Civil Engineer

Jaster-Quintanilla

### Commissioning

Henneman Engineering

### Landscape Architect

David C. Baldwin

### Hardware Consulting

ASSA ABLOY—Grant Loring

### Photographer

Frank Ooms

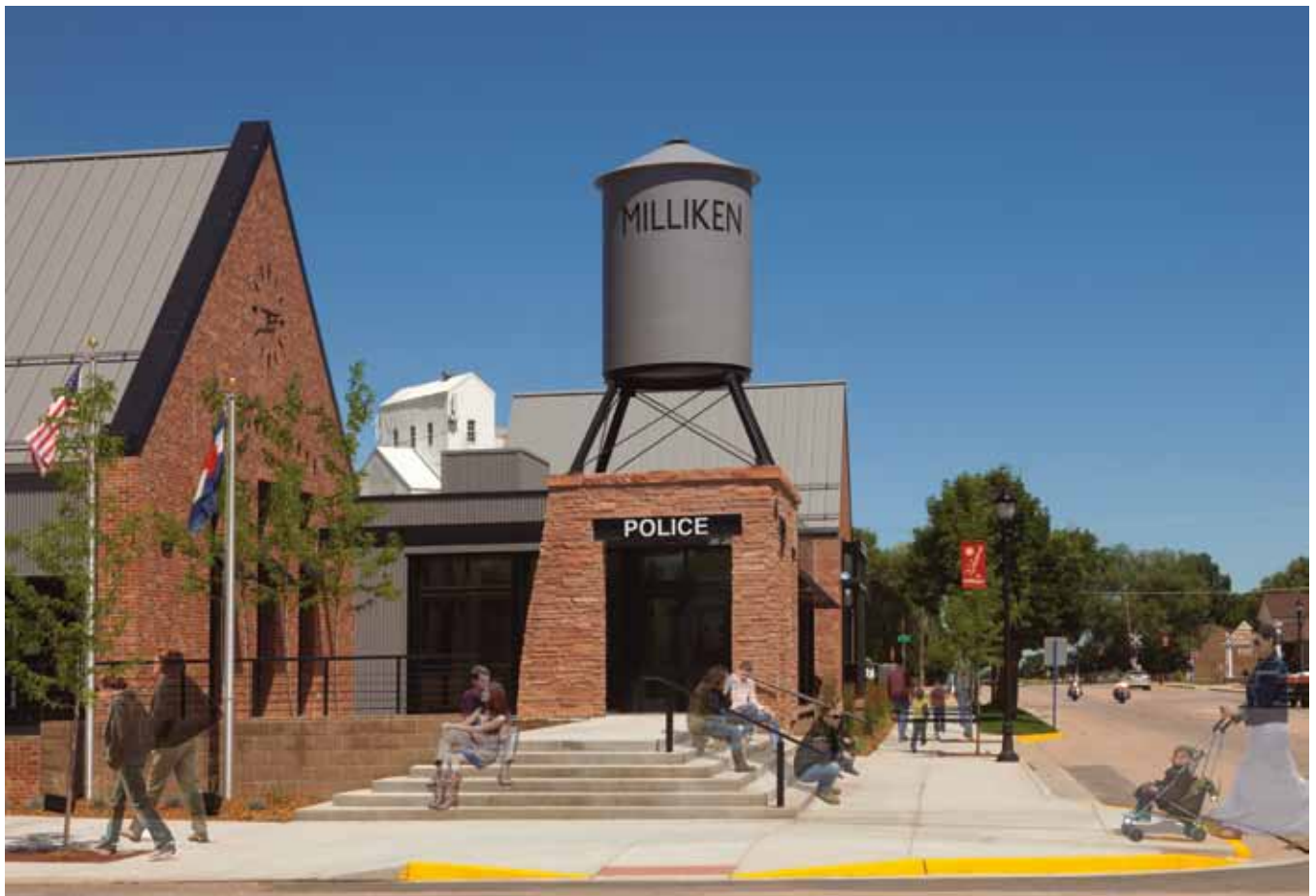


# MILLIKEN POLICE STATION AND MEETING HOUSE

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

How does community-oriented policing affect the traditional notion of a police station? In response to this question, a holistic approach to community outreach was initiated, engaging the community and police at the core of the new town center. Our master plan for Milliken responds to the lack of downtown commercial activity by including a community green that connects the Town Hall and a circa 1900 original police building to the public entry courtyard of the new police building and community meeting house. A front porch, terraced steps, and transparent lobby define the entry

courtyard, encouraging chance encounters and community interaction. In the lobby, areas for informal conversation and a children's library provide a welcoming atmosphere where citizens can engage police personnel on various levels. The meeting house, also transparent and welcoming, promotes the concept of "restorative justice." When not in use by the court, this community space opens to the entry courtyard to become an extension of the town hub/community green.





## Scale + Character



Participatory workshops brought the community together while hands on sketching and modeling provided opportunities for input and change.

### OWNER

Town of Milliken, Colorado

### DATA

#### Type of Facility

Law enforcement

#### Type of Construction

New

#### Site area

47,905 SF

#### Acres

1.1

#### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
8,083/6,157/14,240

New/Renovated/Total NAA

6,644/5,985/12,629

#### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: NA

Building costs: \$2,300,000

Total construction costs: \$2,300,000

#### Project Delivery Type

Single prime contract

#### Funding

Public bond issue, general funds, grants

#### Status of Project

Completed 2010

#### Capacity

Service population: 6,113

Number of courts: 1

Type of court: juvenile

### CREDITS

#### Architect

Roth Sheppard Architects  
Denver

#### Civil Engineer and Landscape Design

Jim Sell Design, Inc.

#### Structural Engineer

Studio NYL

#### Mechanical Engineer

Abeyta Engineering Consultants

#### Electrical Engineer

r2h Electrical Engineers

#### General Contractor

FCI Constructors, Inc.

#### Photographer

Paul Brokering

## **MERIT ■ POLICE HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE**

### **JURY'S STATEMENT**

The jury was complimentary about the integration of this building with its site, especially with the large amount of parking nested within a rolling parkscape. The planning concept efficiently and effectively organizes the workflow of staff and public access to services and meeting areas. The detailing and natural light in the interior create pleasant places to work and meet, and staff amenities such as outdoor space and central circulation/informal gathering space help build camaraderie. The formal traditional massing may seem regressive, but the solution effectively blends the functional needs of the department while respecting its context within a historic town center.

### **ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT**

The city of Franklin chose to place the Police Headquarters inside the historic city area instead of developing a greenfield site on the periphery of the city in order to reinforce the urban quality of the downtown. The placement of this large municipal building at one end of the downtown's main street creates not only a prominent

presence for the police department but also instills the notion of the police force as an integral community asset. The urban-scaled front lawn serves as a civic green space. Front entry steps encourage approach by pedestrians; visitor parking has been accommodated separately from the secure parking deck for staff. The green roof, rainwater cistern, geothermal unit, additional green space for stormwater runoff, sustainable products and finishes, and walking trails all contributed to the LEED Gold certification from the U.S. Green Building Council.

The approximately 94,000-square-foot facility accommodates the current needs of the police department, emergency operations, and traffic operations, and provides for the anticipated growth in staffing and service needs for the next 20 years. A large community room located on the first floor is available for use by civic, volunteer, and other groups. The facility is also part of the larger Columbia Ave Streetscape improvements and has served as a catalyst for the corridor redevelopment.







## OWNER

City of Franklin, Tennessee

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Law enforcement

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

207,345 SF

### Acres

4.76

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
94,001/NA/94001

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
67,518/NA/67,518

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$3,398,750

Building costs: \$22,707,925

Total construction costs: \$26,106,675

### Project Delivery Type

Single prime contract

### Funding

Public bond issue, general funds

### Status of Project

Completed 2010

### Capacity

Staff population: 160 (sworn, 130; nonsworn, 30)

Forensics lab square footage: 1,500

## CREDITS

### Architect

kennonlarchitects  
Nashville

### Law Enforcement Facilities Architect

McClaren Wilson Lawrie Inc.

### Civil Engineer

Barge Cauthen Associates

### Landscape Architect

Hodgson Douglas

### Structural Engineer

EMC Structural Engineers

### MPE Engineer

EnVision Advantage

### LEED Consultant

TLC for Architecture

*continued on page 66*



# SHERIFF STATION

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The previous station was more than 20 minutes away from the city it served and did not have adequate space for operations and anticipated county growth. Working closely with the county to understand its 24/7 operation needs, the architects designed a prototype that would maximize efficiency. They carefully considered the operational flow, focusing on how staff members enter the building and dress down; how equipment is issued; the flow of detainees; and how property evidence is stored. The prototype was applied to this new sheriff station and refined for other county stations.

When visitors approach the new station, they are welcomed by a sculpture of police officers assisting a child, signifying the role of community-based policing in public safety. The square columns

at the front entrance are actually cenotaphs of remembrance, and special stones surround the flagpole as memorial plaques dedicated to fallen officers. The front of the building faces north, and its transparency presents openness to the public, who can easily access a community room (also used as a conference room) from the lobby. The facility is clearly planned with the secure operations spaces zoned separately from the public areas. Blending in and even appearing welcoming, the building is designed in "desert contemporary" style, incorporating split-face concrete masonry blocks and natural and manufactured stone veneers in a light earth-tone color palette that complements the desert setting. This color palette continues indoors, where many spaces are illuminated by natural light from sky-lit monitors.





## OWNER

Riverside County, California

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Law enforcement, multiuse

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

10.87 acres

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
78,403/NA/78,403

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
45,876/NA/45,876

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$4,228,497

Building costs: \$16,199,503

Total construction costs: \$20,428,000

### Project Delivery Type

Design-Bid-Built

### Funding

General funds

### Status of Project

2010

### Capacity

Staff population: 287 (sworn, 168; nonsworn, 44)

## CREDITS

### Architect

HDR Architecture, Inc.  
Pasadena, CA

### Civil Engineer

Mollenhauer

### Photographer

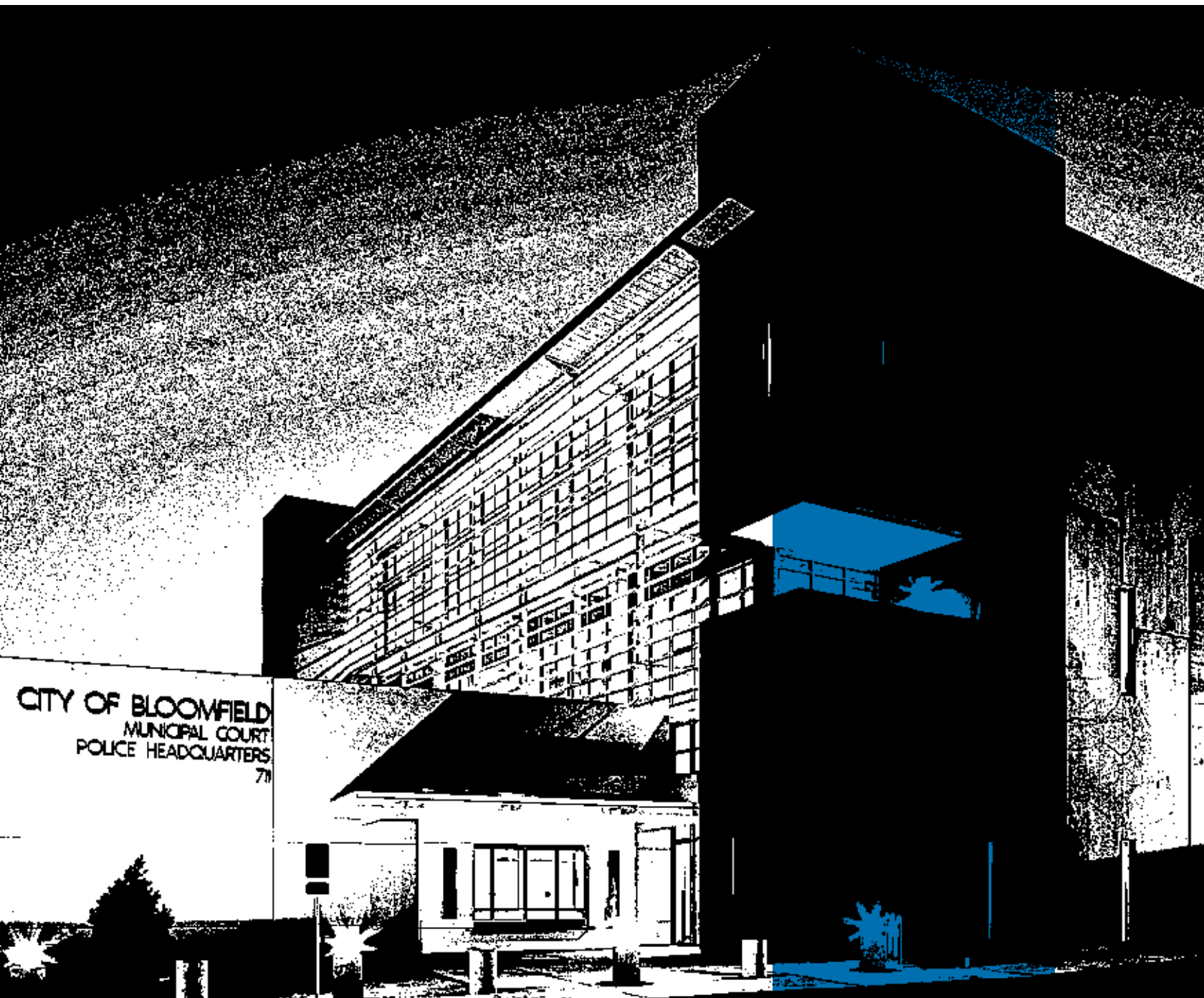
John Linden







# MULTIPLE-USE FACILITIES





# BLOOMFIELD POLICE HEADQUARTERS—MUNICIPAL COURT—MVD

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The programmatic goal was to provide the city of Bloomfield with a single, cohesive, state-of-the-art facility that resolved several challenges: separate three different services—police, court, and MVD—for functionality while maintaining ease of accessibility for the public; establish a balance between security and public accessibility; and provide ample daylighting/views without sacrificing security.

In order to accommodate staff and public parking, allow redundant ingress/egress openings into the site, and accommodate drainage attractively on-site, the design team convinced the client that, in a city of primarily one-story buildings, a three-story tower would best serve its needs. This tower allows for the most efficient and functional building and site solution for the public entities housed there and also acts as a public service beacon visible throughout much of the city and beyond. The overall organization provides staff with a secure and functional environment for business through controlled access and circulation both outside and inside the building and a precisely coordinated ordering of spaces.

Carefully selected materials and other design features also enhance the level of security while avoiding harsh appearances. Utilizing “anti-terrorism/force protection” (AT/FP) principles, the wings surrounding the tower are constructed of fully grouted CMU, while an invisible barrier is created between public and staff through bullet-resistant wall panels/glazing inside. Twelve-inch-thick precast tilt-up concrete wall panels, along with steel wall panels that are oxidized to reference Bloomfield's history as a mining community and the rich, dynamic colors of the surrounding landscape, clad the piers that bookend the tower, with bullet-resistant glazing in-between. The architectural forms, as well as the materials used, have a direct relationship with those used by the same design team in the recently developed Bloomfield Fire Department Headquarters. Both as a singular architectural expression and paired with the Fire Department Headquarters, this building works to provide identity to the public safety and civil services centers of the city.



**OWNER**

City of Bloomfield, New Mexico

## DATA

## Type of Facility

Court, law enforcement, multiuse, motor vehicles  
department

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

168,577 SF

## Acres

3.87

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
21,021/NA/21,021

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
17,363/NA/17,363

## Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$496,833

Building costs: \$4,798,688

Total construction costs: \$5,295,521

### Project Delivery Type

Single prime contract

## Funding

Public bond issue,adequate financing

## Status of Project

Completed 2010

## Capacity

Number of courts: 1

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

Service population: 7,500

Staff population: 36 (sworn, 19; nonsworn, 17)

## CREDITS

**Architect**

Rohde May Keller McNamara Architecture, P.C.  
Albuquerque

## Structural Engineer

JJK Group, Inc.

## Mechanical Engineer

Beaudin Ganze Consulting Engineers, Inc.

## Electrical Engineer

HDI-Hughes Design, Inc.

## Civil Engineer

Larry Read and Associates, Inc.

## Landscape Architecture

Rick Borkovetz Landscape Architecture

# RAMSEY MUNICIPAL CENTER

## ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The city of Ramsey operated from outdated, separately located, and extremely overcrowded public safety and city administration facilities. Taking advantage of a new award-winning downtown master plan, we consolidated these functions on a site on "Main Street" adjacent to a city park and a transit hub. In addition to accommodating near-term projected growth, program requirements included public accessibility, a suitable civic image, sustainable design as a guiding principle, operational efficiencies, and means to accommodate long-term future growth and change.

The primary public entry is a gracious two-story lobby facing a landscaped plaza and parking to the south and a city park across the street to the northeast. Daylight reaches, and views are

present, throughout the building. The city council room opens into the lobby to connect the public to this important function and to accommodate overflow crowds. A central two-story daylit concourse provides access to city service counters, department suites, public access meeting rooms, a multiuse training room, and the Police Department's 24/7 lobby and direct entrance. Police facilities include administration, patrol, investigation, detention, evidence, a fitness room, and a squad garage. Material and color selections provide warmth, comfort, and a civic atmosphere for employees and visitors.







## OWNER

City of Ramsey, Minnesota

## DATA

### Type of Facility

Multiple use

### Type of Construction

New

### Site area

124,700 SF

### Acres

2.86

### Area of Building

New/Renovated/Total GSF  
68490/NA/68490

New/Renovated/Total NAA  
46108/NA/46108

### Construction Costs

Actual

Site development costs: \$558,000

Building costs: \$13,263,000

Total construction costs: \$13,821,000

### Project Delivery Type

Construction management

### Funding

Public bond issue

### Status of Project

Completed 2007

### Capacity

Number of beds: 3

Type of beds: detention

Number of cells: 3

Staff population: 43 (sworn, 23; nonsworn, 20)

Forensics lab square footage: 260

## CREDITS

### Architects

BKV Group  
Minneapolis

### Mechanical, Electrical, and Structural Engineer

BKV Group

### Interior Design

BKV Group

### Landscape Consultant

Damon Farber Associates

### Civil Engineer

Schoell & Madson

### Acoustical and Audiovisual Consultant

Kehl Associates

*continued on page 66*



## **BROWARD COUNTY COURTHOUSE**

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### **AV Technology and Acoustics**

Kinsella Marsh Group, Inc.

### **Security**

AECOM

### **Plumbing/Fire Protection**

Hammond & Associates

### **Photographer**

AECOM/Heery/Cartaya

## **RONALD T. Y. MOON JUDICIARY COMPLEX**

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### **Cost Estimator**

Rider Levett Bucknall

### **Landscape Architect**

Brownlie & Lee

### **Accessibility**

Accessibility, Planning & Consulting, Inc.

### **Security/Detention**

Integrus Architecture

### **Security Electronic/Data/Communications**

Justice Systems

### **Court Planners**

Carter Goble Associates, Inc.

Dan L. Wiley & Associates, Inc.

### **Fire Protection**

S.S. Dannaway & Associates

### **Vertical Transportation**

Elevations, Inc.

### **Contractor**

Unlimited Construction Services

### **Photographer**

Max Kim/Bad Moon Saloon

## **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, PLUMAS-SIERRA**

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### **Cost Estimating**

Sierra West Group

### **Audiovisual/Acoustics**

Smith, Fause, McDonald

### **Photographer**

Ed Asmus

## **POLICE HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE**

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### **General Contractor**

R.G. Anderson Company

### **Photographer**

Sanford Myers

## **RAMSEY MUNICIPAL CENTER**

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### **Security System Consultant**

SecuriCo, Inc.

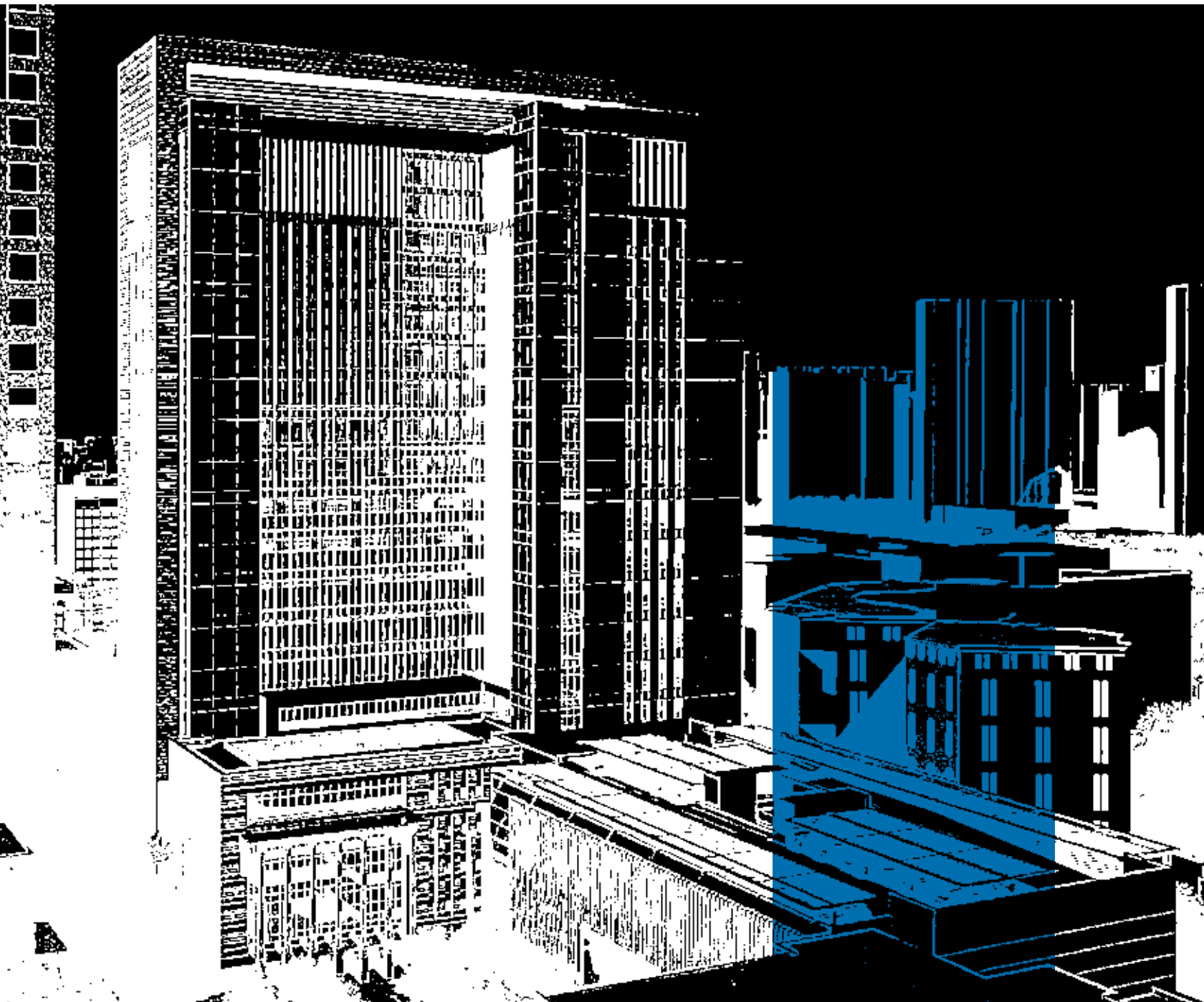
### **Construction Manager/Cost Consultant**

3D/I

### **Photographer**

BKV Group

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San Bernardino, CA



Administrative Office of the Courts, San Diego Central Courthouse  
San Diego, CA

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