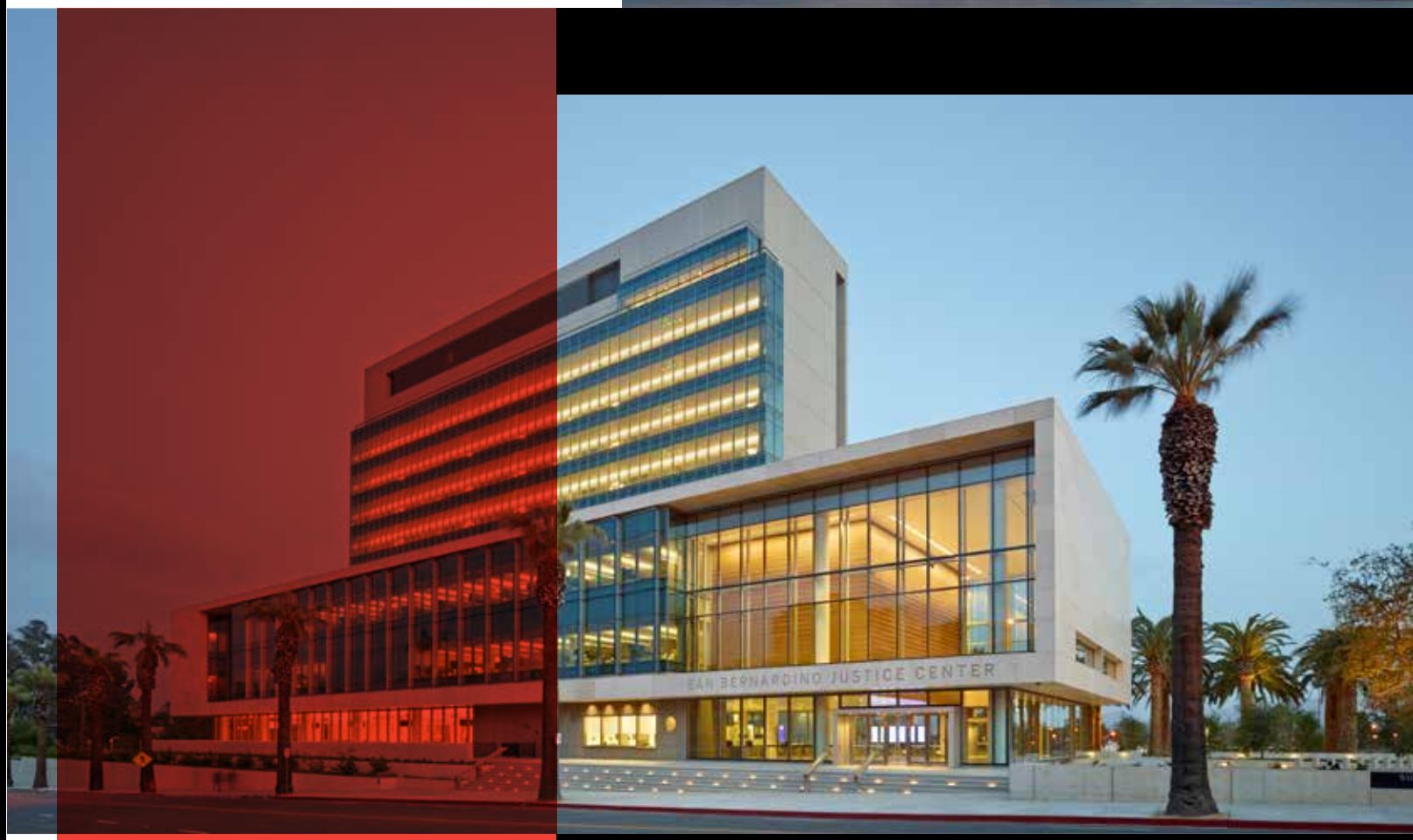
JFR15

JUSTICE FACILITIES REVIEW







AIA

JFR15

JUSTICE FACILITIES REVIEW

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

AIA

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1735 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006

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JURY MEMBERS



JURY CHAIR

Peter Berton, OAA, MRAIC
Ventin Group Architects
Toronto

Peter Berton is a partner in the Ventin Group Architects in Toronto. He graduated in 1979 from Carleton University in Ottawa and then worked with renowned Canadian architect Ron Thom. Since joining the Ventin Group in 1993, Mr. Berton has built a solid reputation for the design of all types of institutional projects, including a series of courthouse consolidation projects as well as courthouse planning projects.

He was partner in charge of the Welland Consolidated Courthouse, the Chatham Consolidated Courthouse, the Brockville Consolidated Courthouse, and the Cobourg Courthouse. He has also worked extensively on the historic Toronto Old City Hall, the busiest courthouse in Canada. He has participated in numerous planning studies for the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General, including the Security Design Guidelines for Ontario Courthouses and the long-term Forecasting Study for Ontario Courthouses. Mr. Berton is currently working on a courthouse evaluation study in the West Bank for two new courthouses at Hebron and Tulkarem.



Joel Davidson, AIA, NCARB, LEED® BD+C
AECOM
New York City

Joel Davidson is vice president, justice lead, U.S. East, for AECOM, a full-service architectural/engineering firm. He has more than 25 years of experience as an architect and is registered to practice in 10 states.

Through his focus on justice facilities in the east for all of the Americas, he has cultivated relationships in the correctional market sector for strategic alliance on key projects. He directs a national network of professionals who bring a normative approach to correctional design. Together, they provide clients with award-winning, operationally efficient, cost-effective, and secure buildings that serve the needs of stakeholders as well as enhance the surrounding community.

He has also worked at STV/Silver & Ziskind Architects; Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum (HOK); and CGL/ Ricci Greene Associates. At these firms, he worked primarily on large institutional projects, where he learned the best practices of large corporations. His experiences on these projects taught him how to listen to clients and transform their aspirations into award-winning projects.

Mr. Davidson earned a B. Arch. from Pratt Institute. He is LEED certified and holds an NCARB certificate. In addition, he is a graduate of the architecture program at Brooklyn Technical High School. His professional affiliations include the AIA and the American Correctional Association, and he serves on the board of Community Solutions Inc.



Melissa Farling, FAIA, LEED® AP
HDR Architecture
Phoenix

Melissa Farling, managing principal of HDR Architecture in Phoenix, actively investigates the effects of architecture on behavior. She is cochair of the national AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice's Research Committee and an active member of the AIA Phoenix Metro Advisory Council, the AAJ Sustainable Justice Committee, and the Advisory Council for the Academy of Neuroscience for Architecture. She was one of the principal investigators on a study funded by the

National Institute of Corrections to examine how views of nature affect stress in a jail intake area. She is also a contributing author to "Sustainable Justice 2030: Green Guide to Justice."

Her experience has focused on large-scale public projects, including, most recently, the Mariposa Land Port of Entry in Nogales, Arizona, and the Arizona Center for Law and Society in Phoenix. She is a frequent presenter on evidence-based design and is a contributing author to several publications focused on research and design applications. Ms. Farling is a registered architect in Arizona. She holds a B. Arch. from the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and B. Arch. and M. Arch. degrees from the University of Arizona.



Shakeba Johnson
Seventh Chancery Court District
of Mississippi
Greenwood, Mississippi

Shakeba Johnson is the court administrator and staff attorney for Chancellor W. M. Sanders in the Seventh Chancery Court District of Mississippi. As the court administrator, she is responsible for maintaining judges' trial dockets, implementing case-flow management, and supervising and coordinating support staff. She coordinates courtroom availability and serves as a liaison to court, bar, and law enforcement agencies and the public. As the staff attorney, she examines case records and presents legal interpretations and opinions, prepares summaries of the facts of each case, reviews pretrial motions and summary judgments, and edits documents according to judges' directions.

Ms. Johnson was admitted to the Mississippi state bar in 2010. She is admitted to practice in all Mississippi state courts, federal district courts, and the U.S. Court of Appeals Fifth Circuit. She is also a certified court administrator for the state of Mississippi.

She received her JD degree from the Appalachian School of Law in 2010 and her BA in political science from Alcorn State University in 2004. Ms. Johnson is a member of the Young Lawyers Division of the Mississippi Bar Association, the Mississippi Court Administrators Association (Nominating Committee, 2013–2014), and the National Association for Court Management (Rural Director, 2013–2016).



Andrea P. Leers, FAIA
Leers Weinzapfel Associates
Boston

Andrea Leers is principal and cofounder, with Jane Weinzapfel, of Leers Weinzapfel Associates, a Boston-based practice whose work lies at the intersection of architecture, urban design, and infrastructure and is notable for its inventiveness in dramatically complex projects. She is an internationally recognized leader in urban and campus design and in building for civic institutions.

The firm's award-winning projects include the Paul S. Russell, MD Museum of Medical History and Innovation at Massachusetts General Hospital, the expansion of the Harvard Science Center, the University of Pennsylvania Gateway Complex, and the U.S. Courthouse in Orlando. Leers Weinzapfel Associates has received more than 85 design awards and was honored in 2007 with the AIA Firm Award, the highest honor the AIA bestows on an architecture firm and the first and only woman-led firm to be so chosen. In 2014 the firm was recognized as one of the top 50 design firms in the U.S. by *ARCHITECT* magazine. A monograph on the firm's work, *Made to Measure: the Work of Leers Weinzapfel Associates*, was published in 2011 by Princeton Architectural Press.

Ms. Leers is former director of the Master in Urban Design Program at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, where she was Professor in Practice of Architecture and Urban Design from 2001 to 2011. Previously she taught at Yale University's School of Architecture, the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Fine Arts, the University of Virginia School of Architecture, and the Tokyo Institute of Technology; from 2011 to 2014 she was Chair Professor at the National Chiao Tung University. In 2007 she was invited to be Chaire des Amériques at the Sorbonne (Université de Paris). In 1997, she was a visiting artist at the American Academy in Rome, and her many national grants include an NEA/Japan U.S. Friendship Commission Design Arts Fellowship in 1982. She lectures widely throughout the United States and abroad. She holds an undergraduate degree in art history from Wellesley College and an M. Arch. from the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Fine Arts.

continued next page

JURY MEMBERS CONTINUED



Mitch Lucas
Charleston County Sheriff's Office
Charleston, South Carolina

Mitch Lucas, assistant sheriff of Charleston County, South Carolina, is a 30-year veteran of the state's law enforcement. Originally from Louisville, he came to South Carolina by way of the U.S. Marine Corps. He began his career in 1983 with the Beaufort County Sheriff's Office and in 1997 became the public information officer for the Charleston County Sheriff's Office. Five years later he was promoted to major, overseeing the Administrative Services Division. In 2005 he was promoted to the rank of chief deputy and became the jail administrator.

Charleston County is the largest sheriff's office in South Carolina, with 950 employees, an annual budget of nearly $70 million, a 2,100-bed jail, and full primary law enforcement capabilities, as well as support services to other local agencies. The county has long been accredited by CALEA and NCCHC, and in 2013 the jail attained ACA accreditation. Mr. Lucas is currently the president of the American Jail Association, where he has worked on the Prison Rape Elimination Act, FCC regulations, and other important corrections-related legislation. He has presented at a number of state and national conferences and served as a consultant for the National Institute of Corrections. He has received several professional awards, including the 2012 Jail Administrator of the Year by the South Carolina Jail Administrators Association.



Jimmy Perdue
North Richland Hills Police Department
North Richland Hills, Texas

Jimmy Perdue has more than 33 years of experience in law enforcement. He began his career as a patrol officer with the Irving (Texas) Police Department in 1982 and moved up the ranks, assuming the position of assistant chief of police in 2000. He was appointed chief of police of the North Richland Hills Police Department in 2005. During his career he has been involved in nearly all aspects of policing, including patrol, criminal investigations, internal affairs, community services, training, tactical, and special operations. In 2008 he was named public safety director of North Richland Hills Public Safety Services, which oversees the police department, fire department, and neighborhood services department.

Chief Perdue holds a bachelor of arts and science degree from Dallas Baptist University and a master's degree in criminal justice from the University of North Texas. His experience includes the construction of a new police substation in Irving, an animal shelter and 198,000-square-foot city hall and public safety facility in North Richland Hills, and a police facility evaluation for the El Paso police department.

JURY COMMENTS THE VIEW FROM THE CHAIR

It was a pleasure and an honor to be part of this year's Justice Facilities Review. Serving as a juror or as advisor on competitions is always a learning experience and results in unexpected enlightenment. The team of three architects, a law enforcement specialist, a corrections specialist, and a courts administrator produced a balanced evaluation of the submissions. Each juror offered his or her own point of view, and each provided valuable insight. For the architects on the jury, it was refreshing to see how nonarchitects regard the success of a building from the user's standpoint.

Fewer entries were selected for publication this year than in previous years: three citations and five merit projects were selected, for a total of eight projects published. It is unclear why there was a dearth of publications this year, but it may be the result of the time lag between the funding and approval of a project and its date of commissioning. The recession started in late 2008, and the resulting universal funding reductions would have halted many projects for several years. This echo of the recession may be what we are now experiencing. Projects submitted in previous years were likely planned and funded before 2009 and completed in the years following. It will be interesting to see whether this trend continues in 2016.

Only one correctional facility project was published this year. At last year's AAJ conference in St. Louis, a key theme was that of reducing the rate of recidivism, investigating alternatives to incarceration, and building fewer corrections facilities. The idea was that new facilities should encourage rehabilitation rather than punishment, in more humane environments, and this year's corrections submission reflects that approach. Some of us recall the opening remarks of Gary Mohr, director of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, at his address in St. Louis: "I have bad news for you architects—we aren't building any more prisons." Perhaps this evolving outlook is now having an effect on the number of new projects.

Even though there were fewer submissions, the jury was extremely selective in recommending only those projects that were worthy of publication. While the jury recognized that no project is perfect, we felt that each one had aspects that made it stand out. A dominant theme in the jury's review seemed to be that of clarity. Each of the projects has a legible design approach, expressing a rational and simple idea as the departure point of the design. Justice facilities by nature are extremely complex programmatically, and to unravel these complexities into a larger clear vision is an indicator of success.

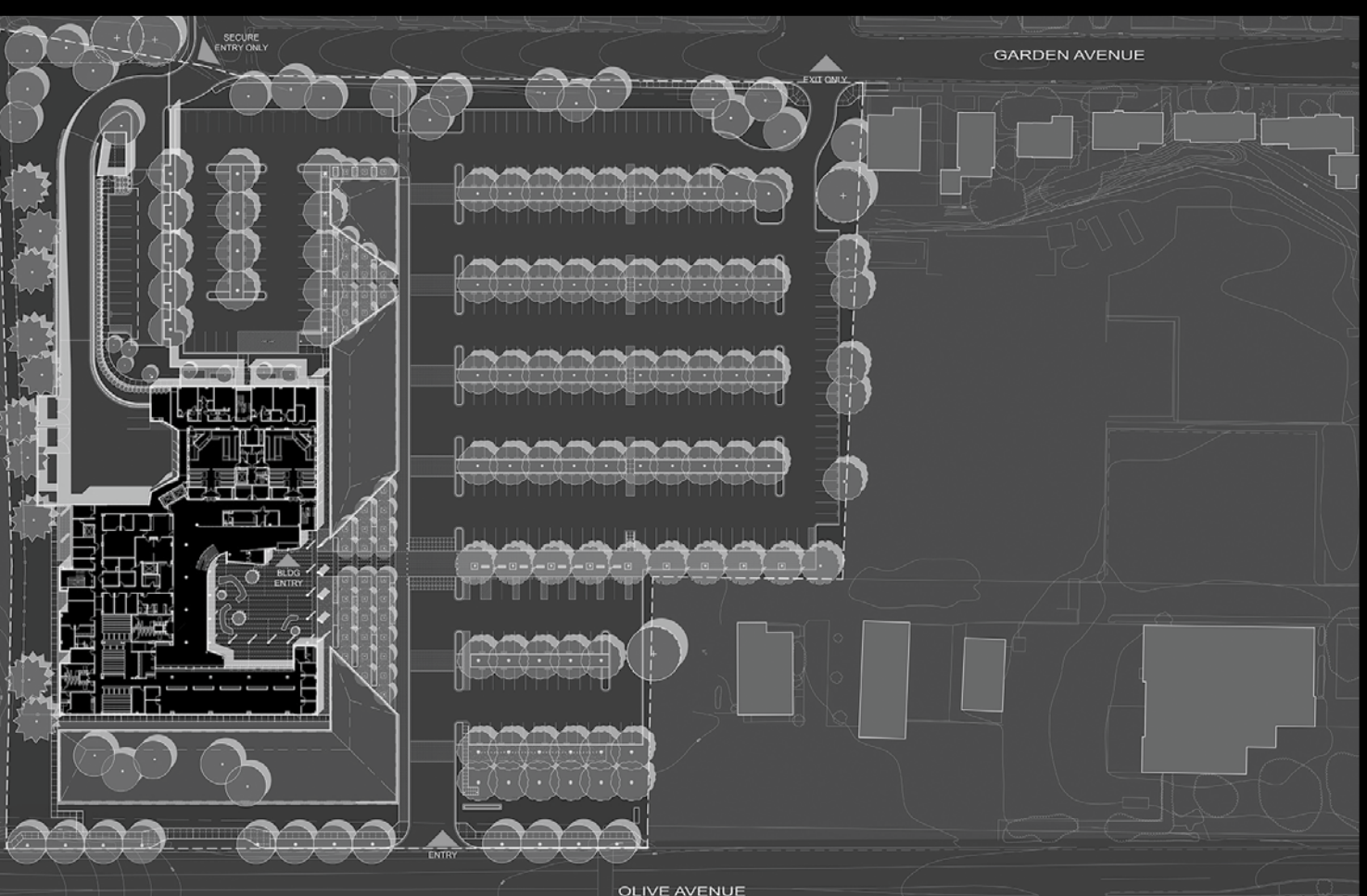
Most visitors to a justice facility are there for the first time and are likely experiencing some anxiety. To minimize their apprehension, visitors should be able to intuitively and synoptically understand how to navigate the building upon arrival. Each published project demonstrates this clarity, most with central orientation spaces to which a visitor may always refer.

Function and clarity are not the only gauges of success. To be able to sort out the complex program and create an overall composition that inspires delight and provides human scale, texture, and comfort is to achieve a product that is exemplary. The jury placed each of the buildings in this year's JFR in that category.

Although each of this year's entries mentioned sustainable practices, the central theme was not typically dependent on them. In the future it would be desirable to see projects that continue to develop practices in energy reduction, sustainability, and innovative ideas.

Peter Berton, OAA, MRAIC
2015 Jury Chair

> "A dominant theme in the jury's review seemed to be that of clarity."


SECURE
ENTRY ONLY
GARDEN AVENUE
EXIT ONLY
BLDG
ENTRY
ENTRY
OLIVE AVENUE

CITATIONS



Las Cruces, New Mexico

EAST MESA PUBLIC SAFETY COMPLEX

[LAW ENFORCEMENT]

JURY'S STATEMENT

The designers faced the challenge of combining a police and fire station in a multiuse complex. The public lobby and conference area are available for common use by both departments. The design's clean, strong, linear massing blends well with its context and topography, and the architecture is appropriate to the region, reflecting the New Mexico vernacular.



South Elevation 0 16 32 64



North Elevation 0 16 32 64



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new LEED® certified complex is located on undeveloped Bureau of Land Management land (approximately 350 acres) on the eastern edge of the city of Las Cruces, New Mexico. The facility will provide shared space for the city's police and fire departments and will house equipment, personnel, programs, and services for both. In addition, the complex will support and enhance a variety of user operations and also complement the context and infrastructure of the BLM site master plan and surrounding neighborhoods. The intention of the project was to provide the city with a state-of-the-art decentralized command headquarters for the fast-growing East Quadrant. The facilities are also equipped to become a forward command station if the downtown main station and/or the public-safety answering point should become inoperable.

Mission statements about the operational philosophy of the agencies drove the design. LCPD is determined to increase collaboration with the community within a community policing framework, so the site and facility were designed to make visitors feel welcome.

The open architecture design integrates complex technologies and balances current functions with flexible modular environments to embrace the need for continual change and innovation. In keeping with the "landmark" status associated with law enforcement architecture, this new facility will stand as a symbol of professional integrity, permanence, and dedication to public protection and service.

"The open architecture design integrates complex technologies and balances current functions with flexible modular environments."

OWNER
City of Las Cruces

DATA

Type of Facility
Multiuse (police and fire departments)

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
283,821 SF

Acres
6.5

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
38,482/0/38,482

New/Renovated/Total NAA
26,937.85/0/26,937.85

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development cost: $1,640,000
Building cost: $8,940,000
Total construction cost: $10,580,000
Building cost/GSF: $232.31

Project Delivery Type
Design-bid-build

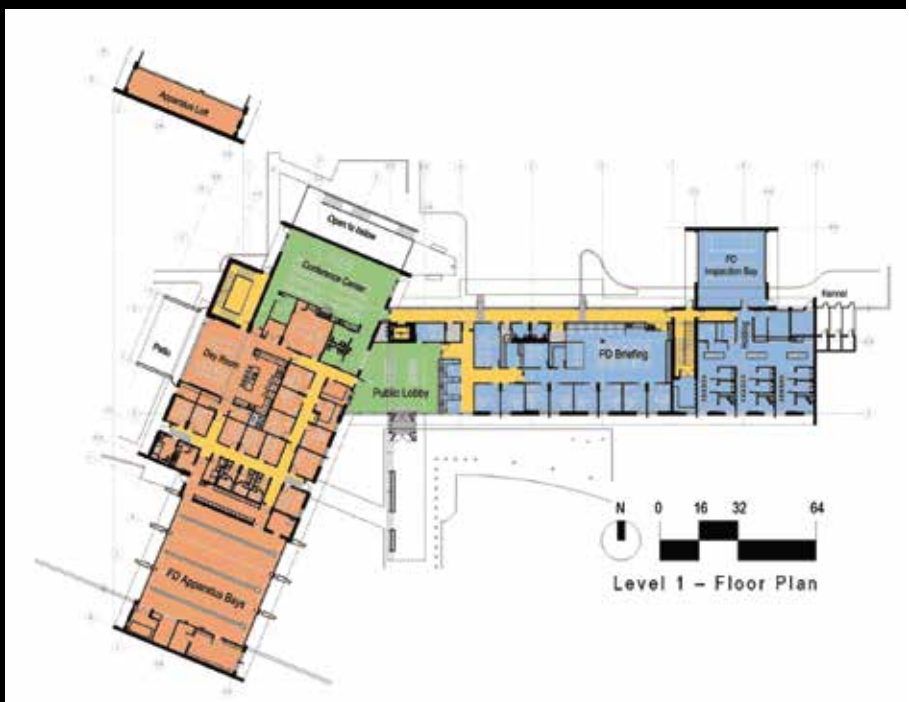
Funding
Public bond issue

Status of Project
Under construction
Estimated completion June 2016

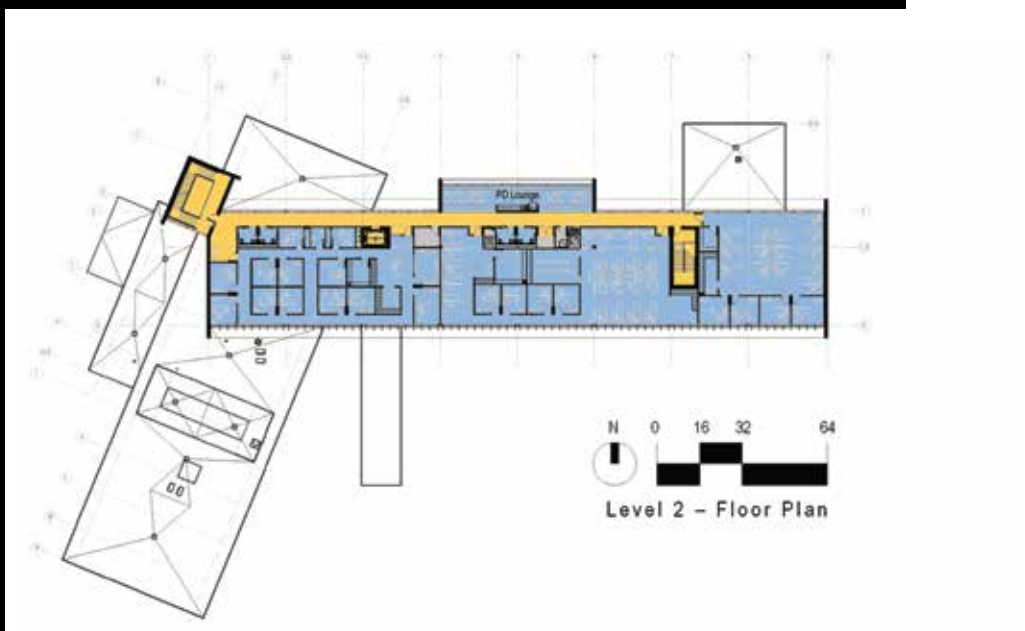
Capacity
Service population: 35,000
Staff: 76 (55 sworn, 21 nonsworn)







Level 1 – Floor Plan



Level 2 – Floor Plan

CREDITS

Architect/Programming, Planning, Design
RMKM Architecture P.C.
Albuquerque

Executive Architect
Williams Design Group, Inc.
Las Cruces, New Mexico

San Bernardino, California

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

[COURT]

JURY'S STATEMENT

The sculptural design consists of two distinct linear masses sliding against one another, resulting in a striking architectural composition. The building's strong public face provides ample space for security screening in the lower building. A central orientation space connects the two masses and continues to the upper floors. The building is well positioned on the site to exploit views, and the jury appreciated the simple, rational approach.





The project consists of two building elements: an 11-story courtroom tower visible on the skyline and a linear, three-story podium that holds the street edge and correlates to the scale of an adjacent historic courthouse. The building's main entrance—a three-story public lobby—serves as the threshold between the openness of the city and the security of the court. The building's 35 courtrooms are stacked in an efficient 200-foot-tall tower. Each tower level contains four courtrooms, with public circulation occurring behind a glass facade on the north. The complex also features spaces for court administration, self-help, jury services, child care, and sheriff's operations and holding.

Located within a region of high seismicity and in close proximity to active earthquake faults, including the San Jacinto and San Andreas faults, the building is the first and tallest base-isolated courthouse in California. The highest level of consideration was given to the design and construction of the structure to elevate its long-term resiliency.

The design solution carefully considered orientation, shading, material selection, and landscaping so that the building will thrive in its desert environment. The project received LEED® Gold certification.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

As the most significant single building project to occur in San Bernardino in decades, the Justice Center unifies the urban fabric, creating a visible landmark for the city while engaging the public with vibrant open space. The new building improves the efficiency of the courts by consolidating functions that had previously been spread across 12 different buildings throughout the county. The facility is not just a model for future development in the city, but as the largest project in the first phase of new courts in California, it establishes a new direction for the design of large-scale judicial facilities across the state.

> "The building is well positioned on the site to exploit views, and the jury appreciated the simple, rational approach."

OWNER
Judicial Council of California, State of California

DATA

Type of Facility
Court

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
308,098 SF

Acres
7.07

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total SF
383,745/0/383,745 SF

New/Renovated/Total NAA
229,000/0/229,000 (estimated)

Construction Costs
Withheld by request of owner

Project Delivery Type
CM at risk

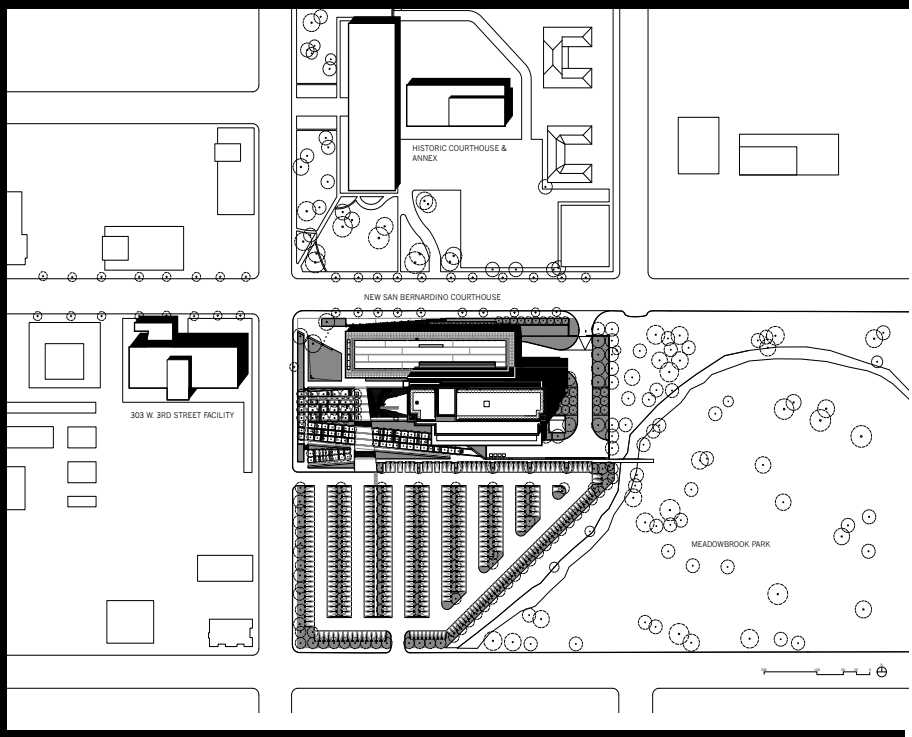
Funding
Lease-revenue bonds

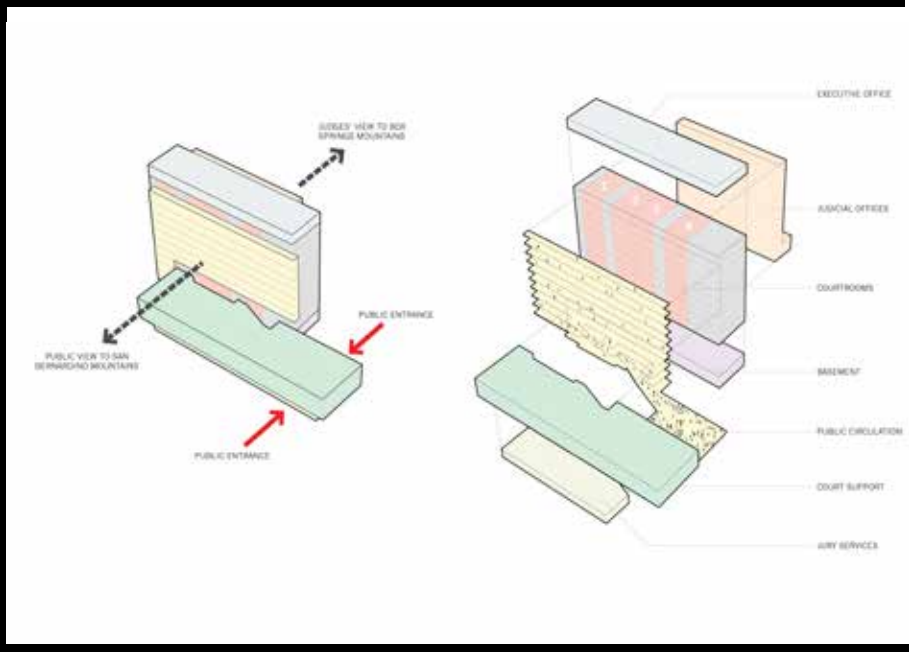
Status of Project
Completed 2014

Capacity
Service population: 2.1 million (2014 estimate)
Number of courts: 35
Type of courts: Criminal, double jury, traffic, family, probate, juvenile









CREDITS

Architect
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP
San Francisco

Structural/MEP Engineer
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP

Civil Engineer
Psomas & Associates

Landscape Design
Tom Leader Studio

Construction Manager/General Contractor
Rudolph and Sletten

Graphic Design
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP

Sustainability
Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP

Energy Modeling
Architectural Energy Corporation

Cost Estimating
Davis Langdon

Vertical Transportation
Edgett Williams Consulting Group Inc.

Geotechnical
GeoPentech

Lighting
Horton Lees Brogden Lighting Design

Security
Kroll Security

Holding & Detention
PSA-Dewberry, Inc.

Acoustics
Shen Milsom & Wilke, Inc

Code Analysis
Rolf Jensen & Associates

Photography
Bruce Damonte,
©Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

Porterville, California

SOUTH COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER, SUPERIOR COURT OF TULARE COUNTY

[COURT]

JURY'S STATEMENT

This building creates a strong outdoor entry court, which not only provides a public amenity but also a secure approach with an appropriate standoff and entry sequence. The jury was impressed with the innovative outdoor walk-up public service counters provided in the entry court. The building interiors are bright, transparent, and easily navigated. Daylighting and slightly vaulted ceilings in the courtrooms create an intimate atmosphere. Overall, this is a well-planned, thoughtful, and innovative concept.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The opportunity to build a new courthouse in an underserved county in California allowed the design team to address the social demographics and economic challenges of a small, rural town. Many visitors to the courthouse will not speak English as their primary language, and many will not be familiar with the U.S. justice system.

The building site is located two blocks east of Main Street, near other government buildings, close to residential districts, and directly adjacent to local bus routes. The location provides easy access to the court for the public, and the site will accommodate future growth. In addition, the court will serve as an economic driver for the city of Porterville because it will attract businesses to the struggling downtown area.

The design responded to a desire for the new courthouse to be open and welcoming to the community. Large expanses of glass in public and private spaces bring natural daylight into the building and connect users with the surrounding landscape. Each of the courtrooms is flooded with daylight, which not only reduces energy consumption but also eases tension and anxiety in stressful situations.

Principles of "sustainable justice" guided the programming, planning, and design phases to ensure a courthouse that is thoroughly integrated with the community. The building is organized around a large, covered courtyard. Glass walls connect the exterior courtyard with internal corridors, allowing visitors to use the courtyard as a point of reference while navigating their way through the building without the use of signage.



> "The design responded to a desire for the new courthouse to be open and welcoming to the community."

OWNER
Judicial Council of California

DATA

Type of Facility
Court

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
313,362 SF

Acres
7.2

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
96,532/0/96,532 GSF

New/Renovated/Total NAA
68,770/0/68,770

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development cost: $6,800,000
Building cost: $49,800,000
Total construction cost: $56,600,000
Building cost/GSF: $545/GSF

Project Delivery Type
CM at risk

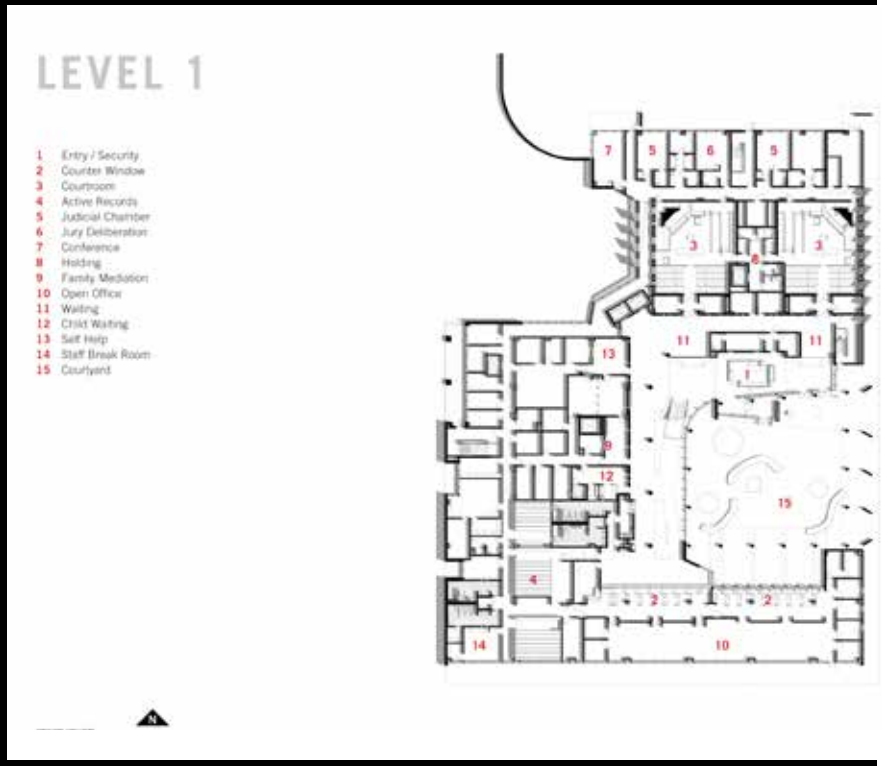
Funding
Public bond issue

Status of Project
Completed 2013

Capacity
Service population: 200,000
Number of courts: 9
Type of courts: Criminal, family, juvenile, civil, hearing, ceremonial









CREDITS

Architect
CO Architects
Los Angeles

Civil Engineer
KPFF Consulting Engineers

Structural Engineer
Forell/Elsesser

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer
IBE Consulting Engineers

Landscape Design
Whitin Design Works

General Contractor
Sundt Construction

Court Consultant
Jay Fabstein & Associates

Cost Consultant
Davis Langdon

Surveyor
Mountain Pacific Surveying

Geotechnical
BSK Associates

Security
Guidepost Solutions

Lighting
Horton Lees Brogden

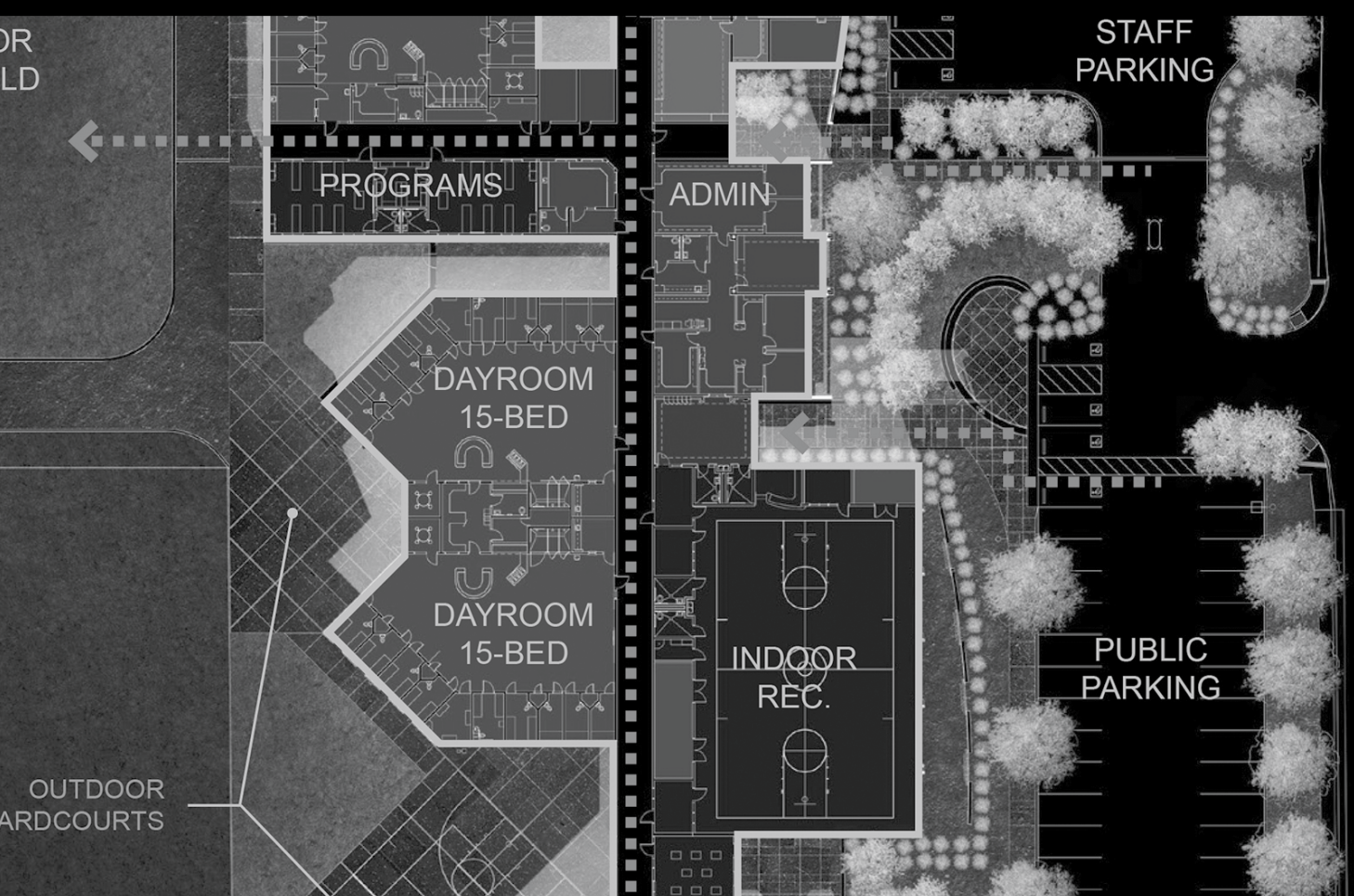
Telecom/IT
TEECOM

Acoustics
AES Acoustical Engineering Services

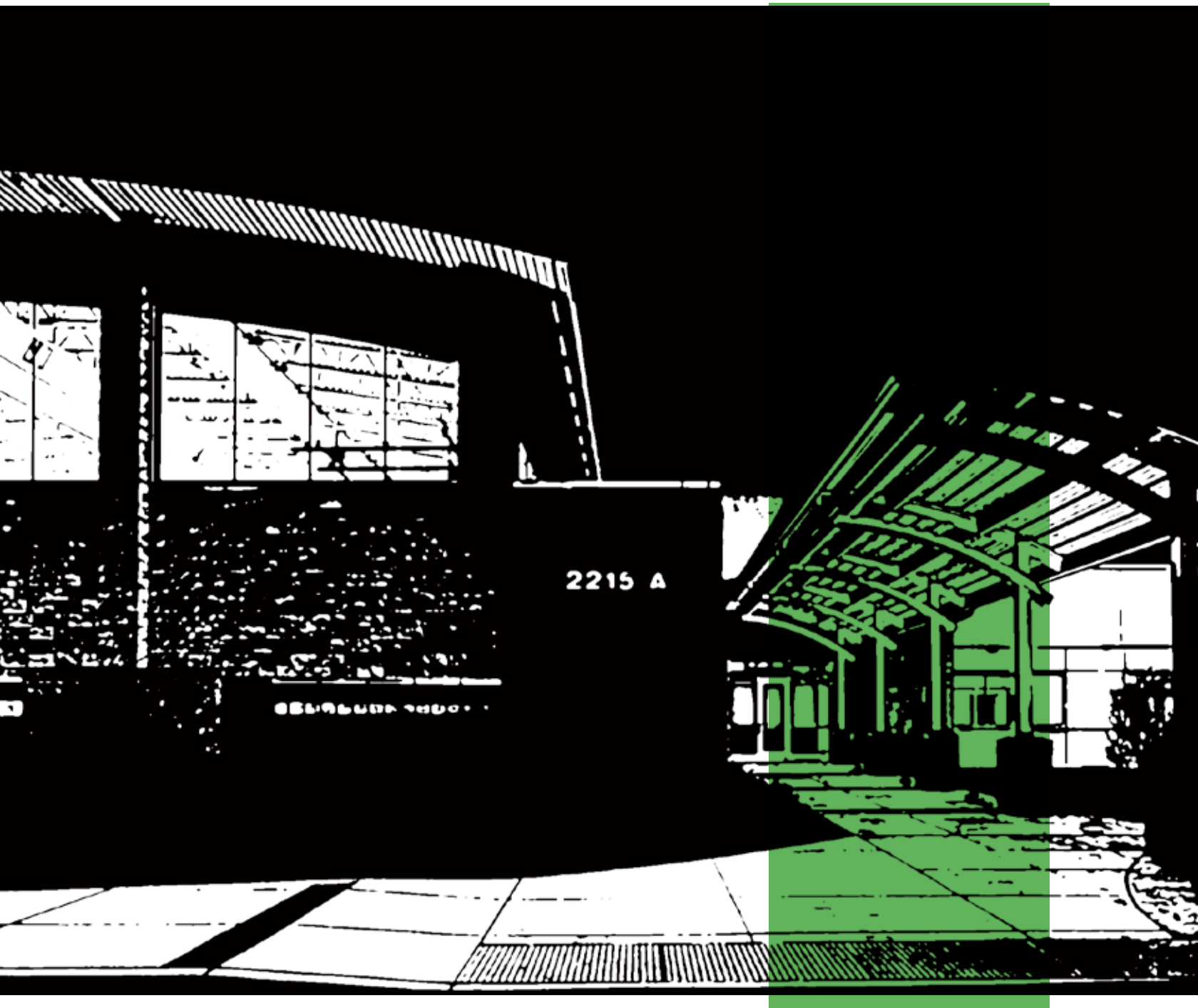
Sustainability
Davis Langdon

Code
Rolf Jensen & Associates

Hardware
Finish Hardware Technology


OR
LD
PROGRAMS
ADMIN
STAFF
PARKING
DAYROOM
15-BED
DAYROOM
15-BED
INDOOR
REC.
PUBLIC
PARKING
OUTDOOR
ARDCOURTS

CORRECTIONAL AND DETENTION FACILITIES



Modesto, California

STANISLAUS COUNTY JUVENILE COMMITMENT FACILITY

JURY'S STATEMENT

The jury was impressed with the innovative concept for the image of this building—that is, it was clearly meant to serve juveniles, and it does not mimic an adult detention facility. The organic site plan defies the rigorous planning usually employed in this building type. This plan not only allows abundant daylight to penetrate the building but also evokes the feel of an informal, humane campus. A series of outdoor courts and spaces accommodate both staff and residents, and the entrance reflects the image of a high school more than that of a jail. The resulting design reflects the goals of creating a facility appropriate to the juvenile population.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

Stanislaus County was one of the few counties in California without a commitment facility for minors. The new 47,207-square-foot rehabilitation facility features 60 beds for court-committed minors, including 30-bed and 15-bed units for boys and a 15-bed housing unit for girls. The facility also contains classrooms, a multipurpose gymnasium, a campus visitation area, a full-service kitchen, culinary instructional classroom, program rooms, administration, and a secure recreation yard. In response to the facility's location in California's Central Valley, where extreme temperatures require thermally efficient materials to keep operational costs down, a key design goal was to use durable, low-maintenance, thermally efficient materials.

One of the county's goals was to minimize the institutional feel of the facility and instead create a more normalized environment to reduce the stress of detention and emphasize rehabilitation. Inside, the environment evokes a sense of calm. The integration of housing with the vocational and educational programs created the feeling of an academic campus. To support this, the concept of distinct functional zones connected by a secure corridor was developed. This corridor, which is also connected to the adjacent juvenile justice facility, allows minors to move between activities with minimal supervision. Functional zones include housing, education, vocational training, indoor and outdoor recreation, contact visitation, facility administration, and a new commercial kitchen. Each defined zone reduces the institutional feeling through colors, patterns, and materials and textures appropriate for the activities.

With the emphasis on rehabilitation, the county has incorporated an extensive educational program into its new facility and has established a new model for the state. These simple design goals resulted in a safe, secure environment for youth rehabilitation. The site has a strong community connection, welcoming the public through well-defined access points and landscaping, establishing a sense of community pride.









OWNER

County of Stanislaus, California

DATA

Type of Facility
Juvenile

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
205,820 SF

Acres
4.72

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
47,207/0/47,207

New/Renovated/Total NAA
42,640/0/42,640

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development cost: $2,550,000
Building cost: $12,930,000
Total construction cost: $15,480,000
Building cost/SF: $274.00

Project Delivery Type
Design-bid-build

Funding
SB81 state release revenue bond

Status of Project
Completed 2013

Capacity
Number of rated beds: 60
Number of general population beds: 60
Number of cells: 33

CREDITS

Architect
Lionakis
Sacramento, California

Structural Engineer
Lionakis

Mechanical/Plumbing Engineer
Turley & Associates

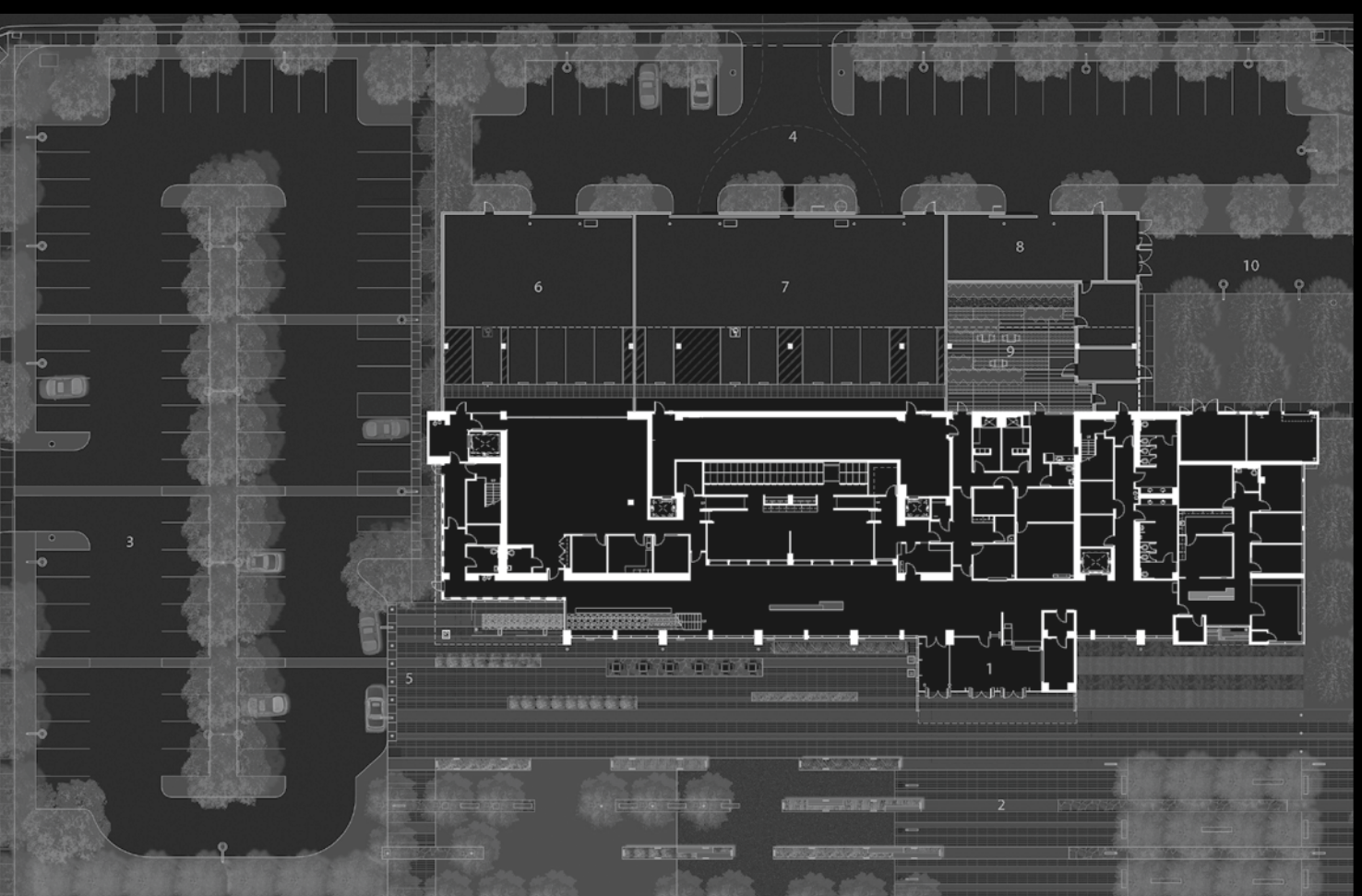
Electrical Engineer
Ken Rubitsky & Associates

Civil Engineer
Associated Engineering

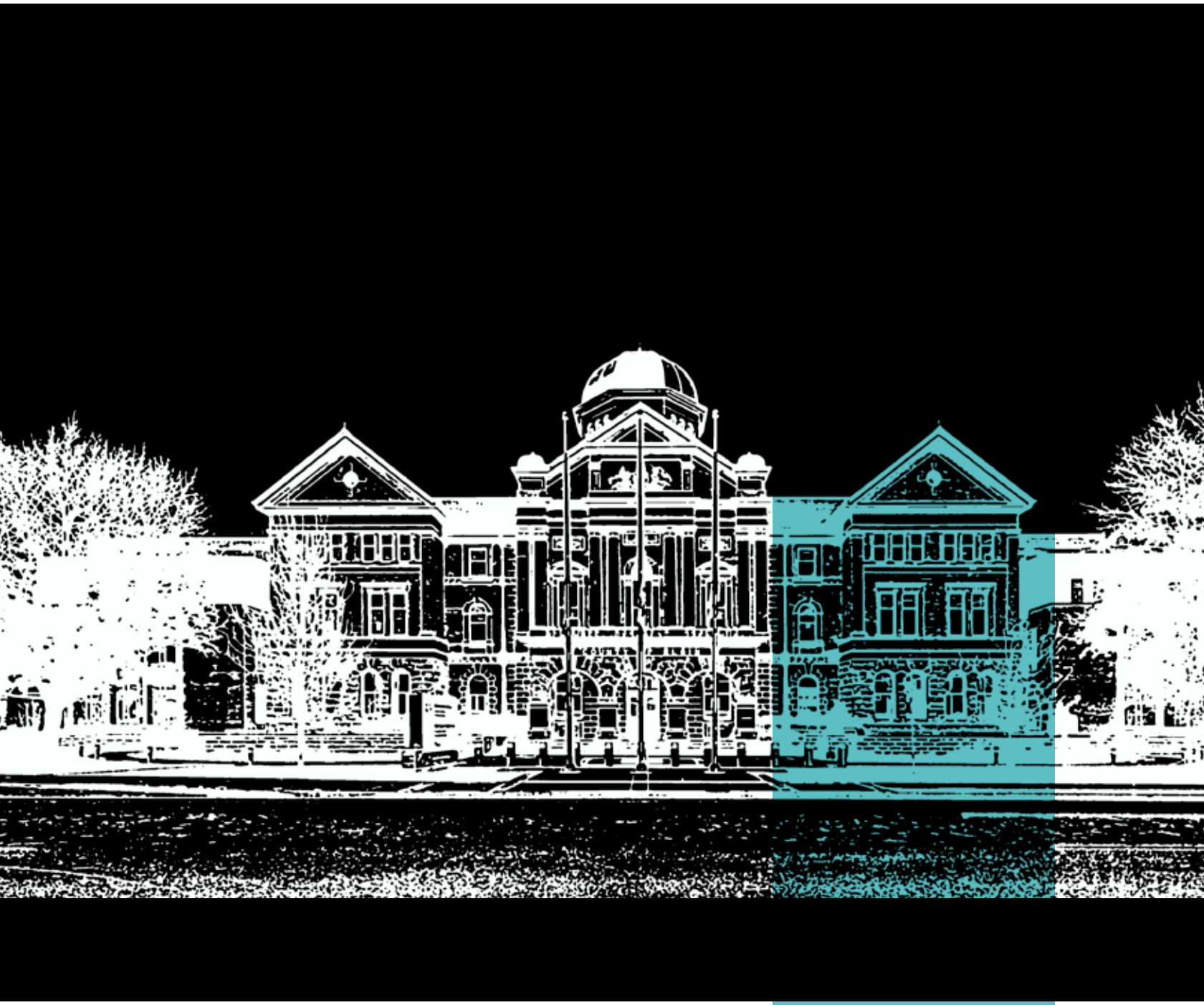
Landscape Architecture
KLA, Inc.

Sustainability
Lionakis

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6
7
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10
9
3
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5
2

COURT FACILITIES



San Andreas, California

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, CALAVERAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

JURY'S STATEMENT

This is a strong architectural concept with a central great hall serving as an orientation space for visitors. Indirect daylight is introduced into the courtrooms through a complex cross-section and clerestory, illuminating the dais. The plan, with four courtrooms organized around the great hall, provides a rational and functional layout. The overhanging roof creates a striking form in its rugged context.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

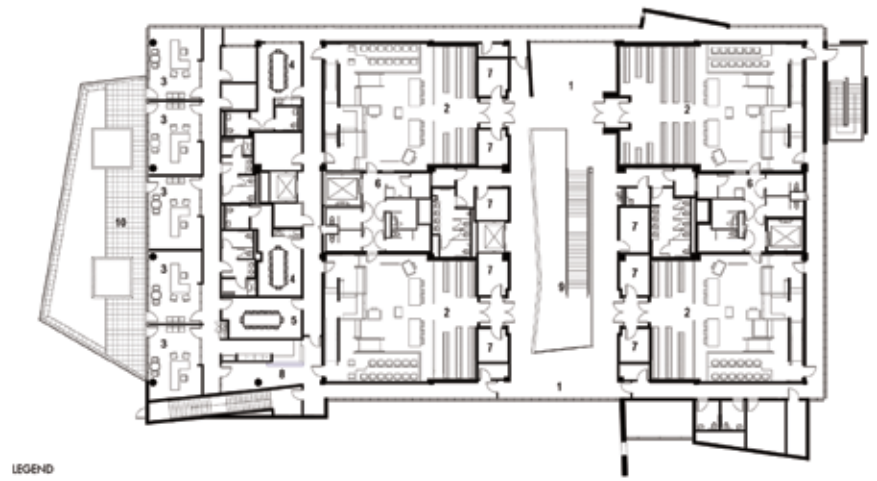
The design of the new Calaveras County courthouse was deeply influenced by the natural setting in which it resides. To harmonize with the delicate oak woodlands and sloping topography, the more traditional elements of civic architecture such as symmetry, density, and verticality were replaced with asymmetrical compositions, horizontal expression, and an increased level of transparency. The resulting architecture is a contemporary solution that embraces the functionality of modern courthouse planning in an unconventional setting.

The base of the building references traditional design elements by anchoring the building on the site. Mitigating the extreme grade changes, free flowing and organic but weighted and grounded in its materiality, it becomes the wellspring from which the upper floors emanate. The clerk of court, jury assembly, and court support offices are housed on the first level. These components form the foundation and support network of the court system. The upper level of the building is ordered, orthogonal, and balanced with the court floor juxtaposed against the base. At the roofline the courtroom volumes are expressed against a datum of metal, symbolic of the mountains beyond the horizon.

Security measures, while ever present, are balanced with transparency and openness throughout the facility. All public spaces, courtrooms, and office areas have some connection to the outdoors and natural light. Courtrooms have borrowed light from rooftop clerestories and individual skylights. A large skylight in the Great Hall, the main organizing interior element, brings in filtered light from above. The connection to the outdoors is extended in a literal sense with two private balconies that allow the staff to convene at both the first and second floors. In all, the level of transparency and connection between inside and out speaks to the goals of balancing security and openness while simultaneously creating important civic spaces.









OWNER

State of California Administrative Office of the Courts

DATA

Type of Facility
Court

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
270,072 SF

Acres
6.2

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
44,621/0/44,621 GSF

New/Renovated/Total NAA
31,040/0/31,040 GSF

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development cost: $3,739,333
Building cost: $21,347,827
Total construction cost: $25,087,160
Building cost/GSF: $492.96

Project Delivery Type
Design-bid-build

Funding
General funds

Status of Project
Completed 2014

Capacity
Service population: 44,727
Number of courts: 4
Type of courts: Criminal/high security, civil, hearings

CREDITS

Architect
DLR Group
Sacramento, California

Civil Engineer
Wood Rodgers

Mechanical Engineer
Capital Engineering

Electrical Engineer
The Engineering Enterprise

Structural Engineer
Buehler & Buehler

Acoustical Engineer
Acoustical Engineering Consultants

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Catonsville, Maryland

CATONSVILLE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

JURY'S STATEMENT

The building creates a distinctive public presence in an otherwise unremarkable suburban context. Its functional plan features a central entry and orientation space. Sustainability is the project's defining focus, including such features as a natural storm water management system, a green roof visible from indoor waiting areas, transparent façade, and daylit interior spaces.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This new District Courthouse will serve a suburban population located along an emerging edge city at the intersection of the Baltimore Beltway and a major interstate connector. It represents a new type of civic building, one without the traditional urban cues of a downtown context. Rather than resort to familiar historic tropes to identify this important civic building in its undistinguished setting, it is defined by its high-performance sustainable design, as Maryland's first green courthouse.

The courthouse adapts to its wooded, natural setting and lack of formal civic context with a strategy that emphasizes its environmental features. The landscape is developed with advanced natural storm water management techniques that will detain and clean all rainwater at the site to help restore the downstream Chesapeake Bay. A key element of this strategy includes a green roof on the low-rise wing, which provides a calming visual amenity to those waiting outside courtrooms on the floors above.

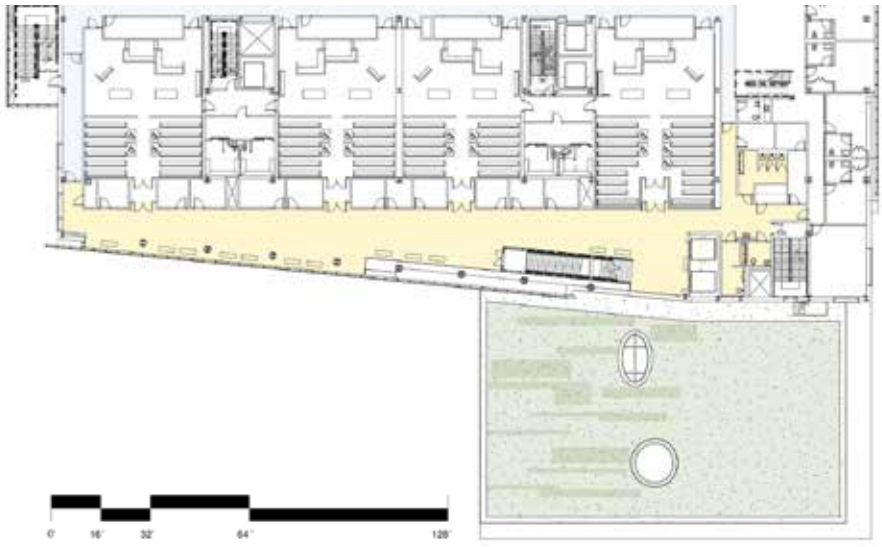
As a lower court, without jury trials, the building will handle a busy docket of minor criminal and civil cases. The building is organized for clear wayfinding and easy orientation as a four-story bar with a two-story wing extending to the parking garage to the south. The parking garage helps to form a courthouse square as a defined entry court of walkways through rain gardens and wetlands.

Entry to the building for staff and the public is through a lobby in the two-story wing; its undulating glass exterior is shaded by a wide canopy. The base of the building is clad in local natural stone. The upper two stories are clad with a glass wall that drapes the bulk of the building so as to reduce its mass and is angled along the freeway exposure to reflect the green plantings at the base.









OWNER

State of Maryland Department of General Services

DATA

Type of Facility
Court

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
261,321 SF

Acres
5.9991

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
128,798/0/128,798 GSF

New/Renovated/Total NAA
92,805/0/92,805

Construction Costs
Withheld at request of owner

Project Delivery Type
Design-bid-build

Funding
Public bond

Status of Project
Estimated completion December 2017

Capacity
Service population: 150,000
Number of courts: 7 (+2 hearing rooms)
Type of courts: civil, domestic, juvenile, traffic, lower criminal, nonjury

CREDITS

Architect
RicciGreene Associates
New York City

Joint Venture Architect
Bushey Feight Morin Architects
Hagerstown, MD

Civil Engineer
Carroll Engineering, Inc.

Geotechnical Engineer
T.L.B. Associates, Inc.

Mechanical/Electrical Engineer
Gipe Associates, Inc.

Plumbing Engineer
Diversified Engineering, Inc.

Security Engineer
Professional Systems Engineering, LLC

Structural Engineer
Hope Furrer Associates, Inc.

Landscape Architect
Mayhan Rykiel Associates

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St. Thomas, Ontario

ELGIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

JURY'S STATEMENT

This is a skillful addition of a new courthouse facility to a historic 19th-century courthouse in southwestern Ontario. The project was delivered using the design-build-finance-maintain (DBFM) method.

The addition is more than three times the size of the historic structure, yet it respects the original by taking a subordinate role on the site behind the original building, which maintains its prominence at the front of the site. The new building also respects the historic structure through its massing, scale, and use of material without mimicking the style of the original. The floor plan allows for public open area between the new and old to maintain the legibility of the original building. The design maintains three levels of circulation within the historic context.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The historic Elgin Courthouse and Land Registry buildings, both beautiful landmark buildings, are at the core of this expanded and modernized justice facility. This new complex includes restoration of the existing courthouse and registry building along with an addition three times larger than the original. It retains the dignified character of the original structures but incorporates all of the systems needed to meet the requirements of a modern justice facility. The addition is developed as two symmetrical wings stepped back from and flanking the original courthouse, similar to the way in which the first heritage courthouse of 1852 was expanded in 1898. It features eight courtrooms and three conference settlement rooms in three levels; an underground level includes parking, detention, and service facilities.

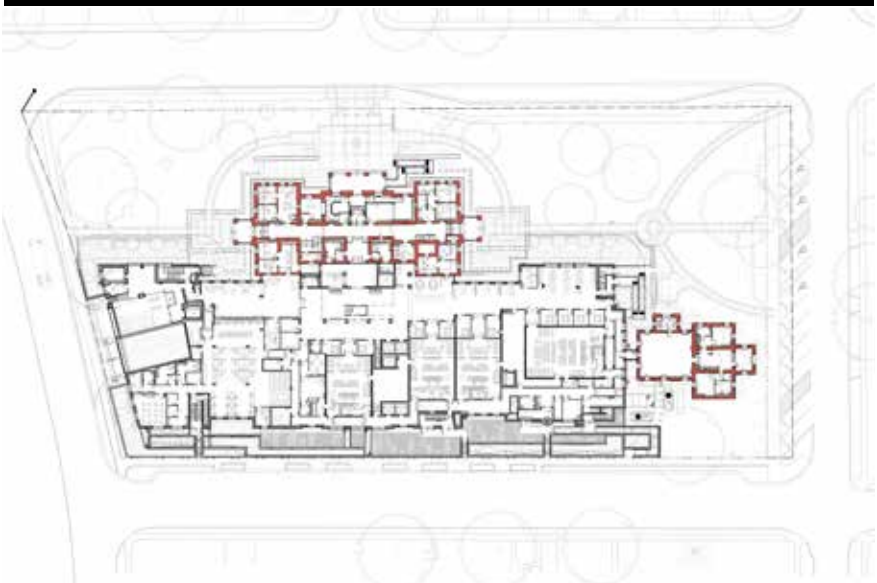
Visitors enter through the original heritage vestibule, continue through the restored courthouse, and arrive in an atrium space that links the three levels of the addition. The design of the addition, though distinct, takes its cues from the formal heritage buildings, including rich finish materials such as zinc, limestone, and brick cladding, terrazzo, and wood paneling. Enhancing the public's engagement with the site's history was an early design goal, which led to the inclusion of a program of heritage plaques around the site, one large panel in the main atrium, as well as a display case of historical artifacts. The building received LEED® Gold certification.











OWNER

Province of Ontario

DATA

Type of Facility
Court

Type of Construction
Renovation and new construction

Site Area
22,630.8 SF

Acres
2.3

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total SF
138,442/31,097/169,539 SF

New/Renovated/Total NAA
94,977/21,286/116,252

Construction Costs
Withheld by request of owner

Project Delivery Type
Government of Ontario's Alternative Financing and Procurement, DBFM model

Funding
Private financing

Status of Project
Completed 2014

Capacity
Service population: 95,000
Number of courts: 8
Type of courts: Civil, domestic, juvenile, criminal

CREDITS

Architect
NORR Ltd
Toronto

Heritage Conservation Architect
Fournier Gersovitz Moss Drolet and Associates Architects
Toronto

Civil Engineer
Development Engineering

Mechanical Engineer
Hidi Rae Consulting Engineers Inc.

Structural Engineer
Stephenson Engineering

Electrical, Communication, and IT
Mulvey+Banani International Inc.

Landscape Architect
Robin Key Landscape Architecture

Audiovisual
Sight N Sound Design Inc.

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Everett, Washington

EVERETT MUNICIPAL COURT

JURY'S STATEMENT

The new court, located in Everett's existing municipal precinct, was built to infill around the existing court, and creates a transparent façade and public connection to the courts. The simple, rational, and functional plan is well expressed in three dimensions, and the building's clear, distinctive public face blends well with the existing urban fabric.

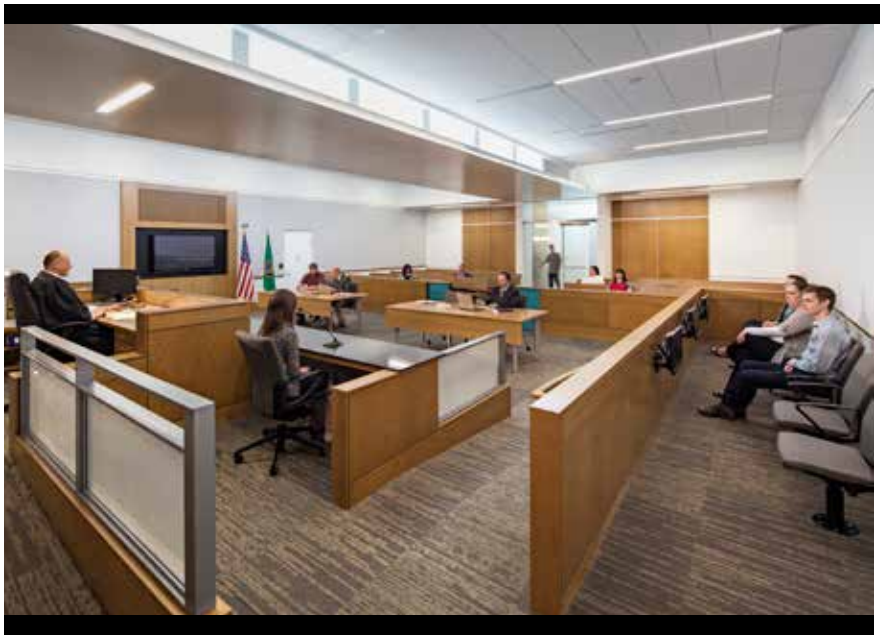
ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new municipal court has revitalized the image of city government in Everett, Washington, celebrating the Northwest and honoring the history and culture of the city. The facility was conceptualized as the gateway to the city campus, and its public courtyard encourages a public connection to the function of the courts. The colors, textures, and masonry characteristics of the new building harmonize with the historic buildings of the city and surrounding Snohomish County. A glass entry lobby is the central design element, establishing the civic nature of the building and setting it apart from other commercial buildings in the area. The focus on transparency in and through the building successfully merged the requirements for safety with the overall design philosophy.

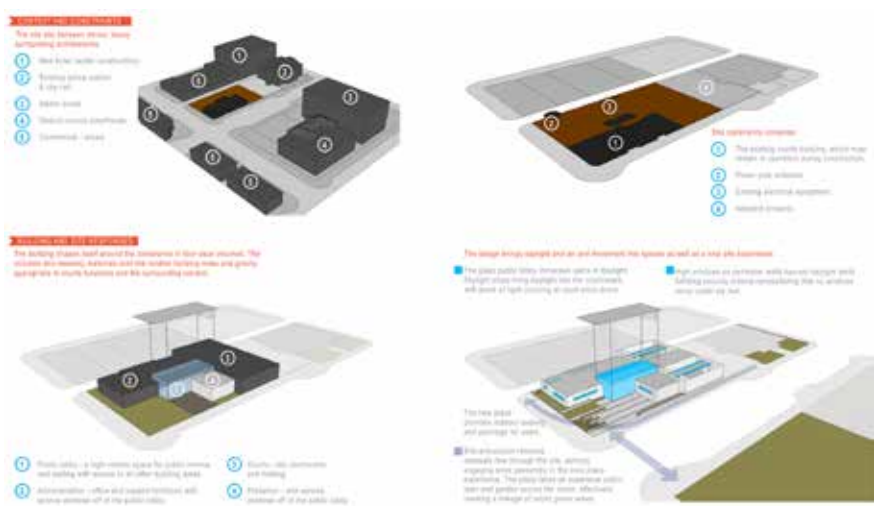
The public lobby and waiting spaces face the calming landscaped courtyard. The glass facade also demonstrates the engagement of the courts in civic life by providing opportunities for artwork in the lobby to communicate about court operations. Separate zones provide secure areas for the public, inmates, and staff to access the courts. The courtrooms feature high ceilings, entry sound vestibules, interview rooms, and electronic courtroom technology. The court clerk spaces efficiently handle the daily large volume of records and court actions. The clerk's service windows in the lobby provide a service-oriented posture to the public.

As the first LEED® Silver building in Everett, the courthouse met the city's goal for sustainability. The focus on sustainability, efficient operations, and civic presence reflects the city's intent to make a worthy long-term investment with public monies.









OWNER
City of Everett, Washington

DATA

Type of Facility
Court

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
22,118 SF

Acres
.5

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total SF
25,000/0/25,000 SF

New/Renovated/Total NAA
22,296/0/22,296

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development cost: $382,000
Building cost: $5,693,250
Total construction cost: $6,075,250
Building cost/GSF: $227.73

Project Delivery Type
Design-bid-build

Funding
General funds

Status of Project
Completed 2013

Capacity
Service population: 105,370
Number of courts: 2
Type of courts: Municipals

CREDITS

Architect
DLR Group
Seattle

Structural/MEP Engineer
DLR Group

Civil Engineer
David Evans & Associates

CREDITS *continued*

STANISLAUS COUNTY JUVENILE COMMITMENT FACILITY

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Specifications
Lionakis

Security
AVS Engineers, Inc.

Cost Estimating
Reliable Cost Engineering

Group Kitchen/Food Service
The Marshall Associates

General Contractor
Roebbelen Construction

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, CALAVERAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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Landscape Architect
Wood Rodgers

Contractor
McCarthy Construction

Construction Manager
URS Corporation

Commissioning Authority
Glumac

CATONSVILLE DISTRICT COURTHOUSE

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Façade Consultant
Vidaris

LEED Consultant
Terralogos

Cost Estimator
Forella Group, LLC

ELGIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

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Codes
Larden Muniak Consulting

Elevating Devices
Ayling Consulting Services

Acoustics, Noise, and Vibration
Swallow Acoustic Consultants Ltd

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Williams Design Group
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