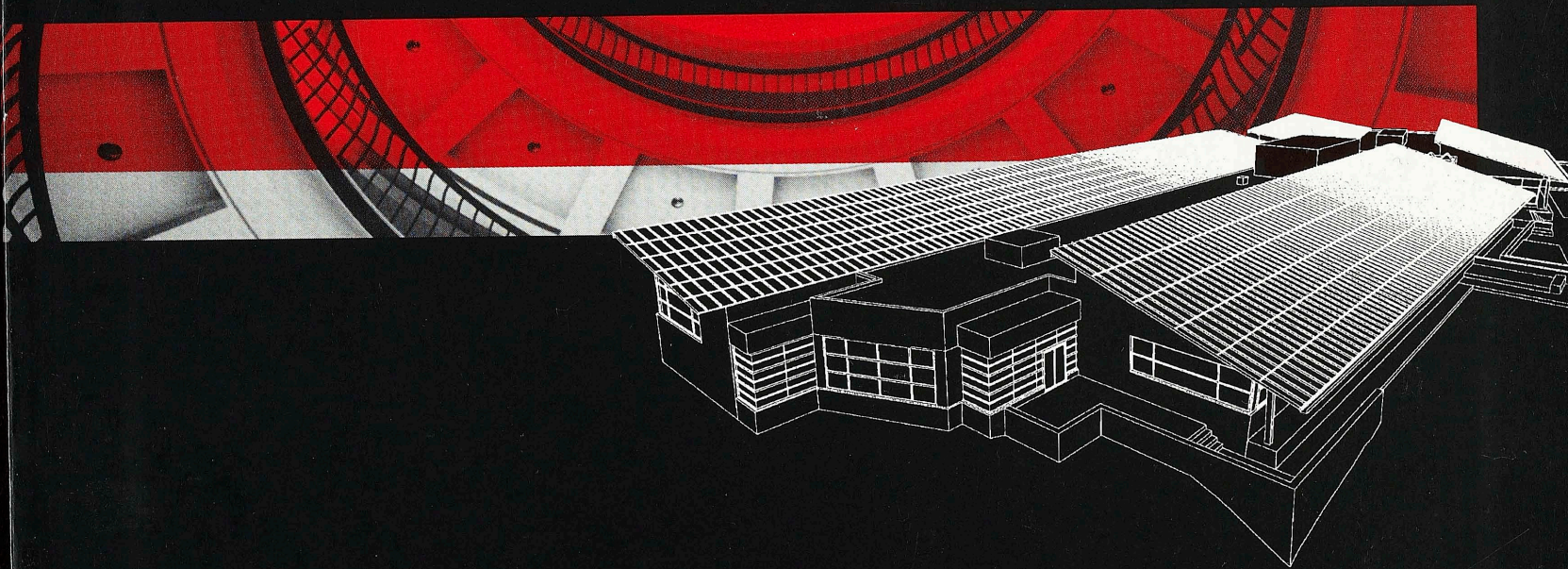
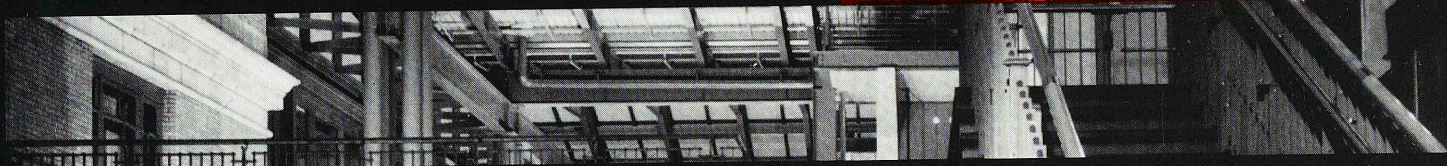


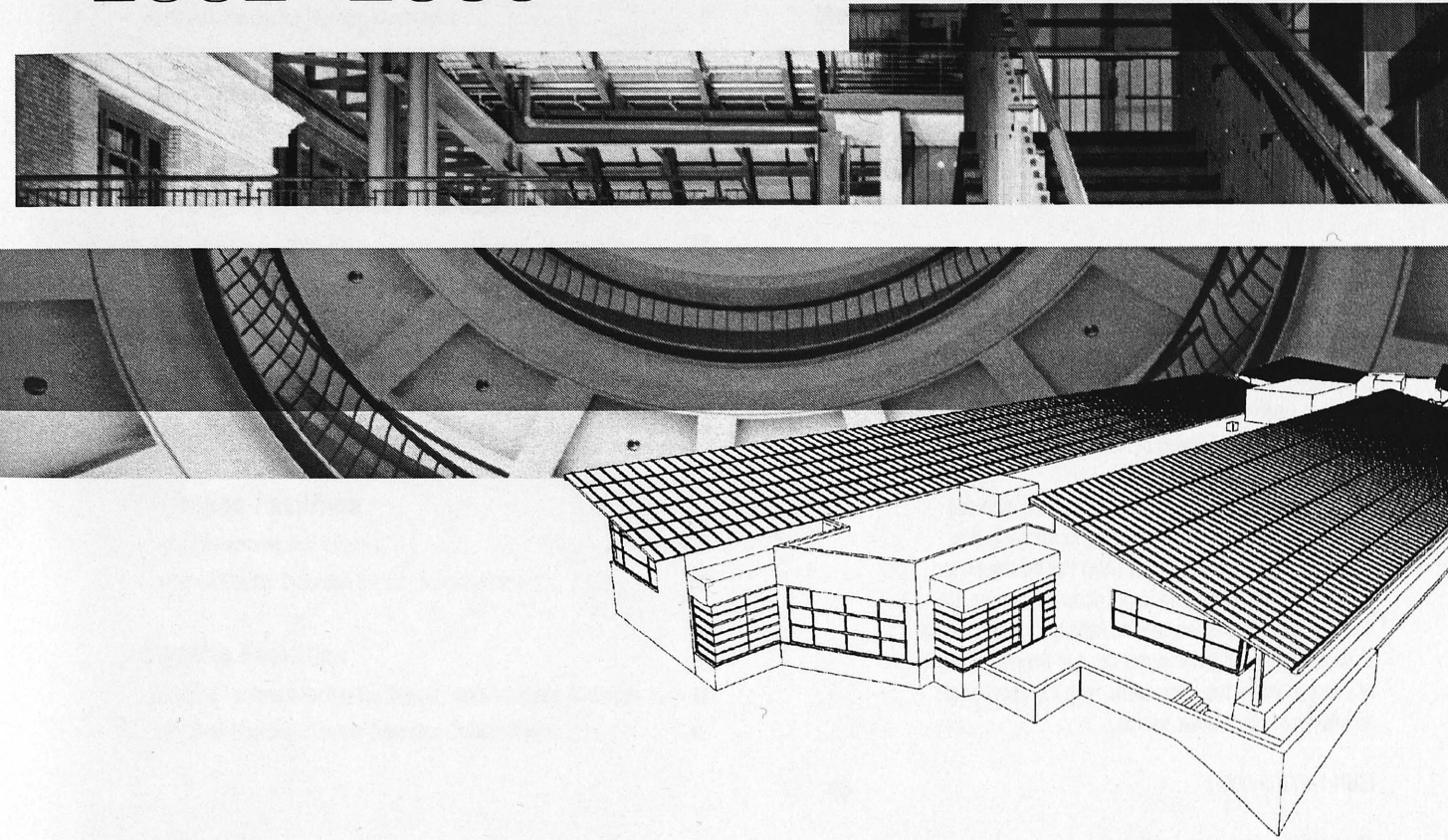
Justice Facilities Review

2002-2003



AIA

Justice Facilities Review 2002–2003



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

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ISBN 1-57165-006-7

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

**2002 Committee on Architecture for Justice
Advisory Group**

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Steve Loomis, AIA, vice chair
Donald J. Dwore, FAIA
Ronald Budzinski, AIA
Edward Spooner, AIA

AIA Professional Practice Staff

James Gaines, director
Aneica Lord, project manager
Sharon Daniel, administrative assistant
Sara Malone, editor

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JURY MEMBERS

Barbara A. Nadel, FAIA-Chair

Principal, Barbara Nadel Architect
Forest Hills, New York

Barbara A. Nadel, FAIA, established her firm in 1992 to specialize in the programming, planning, and design of justice, health, and institutional facilities. She is 2002 chair of the AIA Committee on Architecture for Justice and 2002 chair of the AIA Advertising Committee. In addition, she was 2001 AIA vice president and served on the AIA Board of Directors from 1998–2001. Ms. Nadel is also an architectural journalist. Her work has appeared in over 100 national publications and books, including *Architectural Record* and the correctional facilities chapter in *Time Saver Standards* (McGraw-Hill, 2001), and she is currently writing a security design handbook (McGraw-Hill, 2003). Ms. Nadel received the 2001 AIA New York State Del Gaudio Award, as well as leadership awards from AIA Queens, Brooklyn, New Jersey, and New York state components. She is a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design and the State University of New York at Binghamton. Ms. Nadel, who has chaired and served on numerous AIA design and service award juries, coordinated the Justice Facilities Review 2002–2003.

Patrick W. Collins, AIA

Chief Architect, U.S. Department of State
Office of Foreign Buildings Operations
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Collins has been at the Department of State, Office of Foreign Buildings Operations, since 1988 and has served as the Chief Architect since 1995. He has been involved in the design of embassies, consulates, offices, residential projects, hotels, multiuse projects, railroad stations, and light rail systems. Before coming to the State Department, Mr. Collins practiced architecture with several private sector firms, including SOM and Harry Weese and Assoc. He received a bachelor's of architecture from the University of Virginia and a master's of architecture and urban design from Washington University. Mr. Collins reviewed law enforcement, multiple-use, and federal courthouse submissions.

Honorable Anne C. Conway

United States District Court
Orlando, Florida

The Honorable Anne C. Conway, a U.S. district judge for the Middle District of Florida, is resident in the Orlando Division of the Court and was appointed to the bench by President George Bush in 1991. She is serving as the court's liaison judge with the GSA for the design and construction of the new Orlando federal courthouse, which is scheduled to be completed in 2006. Judge Conway reviewed courthouse submissions.

Rod Henderer, AIA

Vice President, RTKL Associates, Inc
Washington, D.C.

Rod Henderer, AIA, is principal-in-charge of design on several prominent projects, including the U.S. Capitol Visitor Center, the Food & Drug Administration Headquarters, and a major addition to the federal courthouse in Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Henderer's portfolio of national and international assignments encompasses a variety of projects, including courthouses, embassies, cultural facilities, hotels, resorts, office, retail, mixed-use, and health care. Mr. Henderer is a member of RTKL's board of directors and represents the Washington office on RTKL's firm-wide design committee. He joined RTKL in 1984, was promoted to vice president in 1992, and was elected to the board of directors in 1999. He holds a bachelor's of architecture from Syracuse University. Mr. Henderer reviewed law enforcement, multiple-use, and federal courthouse submissions.

Brian F. Larson, AIA

Vice President, Ayres Associates
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Brian Larson, AIA, has been principal-in-charge and project manager for many projects, particularly state and local courts, correctional facilities, and historic preservation projects in the Midwest. He served on the AIA Board of Directors from 1995–1998. His other leadership roles include a stint as past president of AIA Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Architects Foundation, past chairman of the Wisconsin Board of Architectural Examiners, and a grader for the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. Mr. Larson holds a bachelor's of architecture from the University of Illinois. He reviewed courthouse submissions.

Connie M. Roehrich

Warden, Minnesota Correctional Facility—Faribault
Faribault, Minnesota

Connie Roehrich has been a warden of three state correctional facilities in Minnesota, including two men's facilities and the only state women's prison, the Minnesota Correctional Facility at Shakopee. While at the Shakopee warden, she oversaw planning, design, and construction of a new housing unit building with recreational and support activity areas. She is a member of the American Correctional Association. Ms. Roehrich reviewed corrections, detention, and juvenile facility submissions.

Francis J. Sheridan, AIA

Director of Facilities Planning and Development,
New York State Department of Correctional Services
Albany, New York

Frank Sheridan, AIA, leads the planning and development of New York State's 70 correctional facilities. An active member of the American Correctional Association (ACA), he received the ACA's "Best in the Business" Award. He has also won the General Electric national design competition award. Mr. Sheridan is vice chair of the ACA Design Committee and he chaired the ACA Design and Technology Committee for seven years. During the 1980s and 1990s, Mr. Sheridan managed the New York State Department of Correctional Services prison construction program, one of the largest such programs in the world. He is a graduate of Cooper Union and Pratt Institute in New York. Mr. Sheridan reviewed corrections, detention, and juvenile facility submissions.

JURY COMMENTS

This year's annual Justice Facilities Review received a record number of project submissions, a positive statement about the role of civic architecture and justice facilities in our society and local communities.

The American Institute of Architects Committee on Architecture for Justice (AIA CAJ) has recognized 10 projects for citations and 11 others for publication in the *Justice Facilities Review 2002–2003*. An unprecedented total of 93 projects were submitted and 88 were reviewed at AIA National Headquarters on April 29–30, 2002. Five projects were immediately disqualified because firm names appeared in the architect's statement or on the envelopes containing firm submission forms. The following comments were gleaned collectively from the jury and summarize the many issues noted throughout the two-day deliberation process.

Courthouses

- Among courthouse projects, there is a delicate balance in the use of historic styles, client needs and desires, civic image, and the integration of new buildings into the urban fabric. Many attempts at historicism, particularly among state and local projects, were considered unsuccessful.
- Historic renovations and additions exhibited few new or different solutions.
- The civic image of a courthouse should be recognizable to the community as a courthouse.
- Courthouses of the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s lacked grandness, but this year's submissions reflect a return to a more elevated civic image.
- Surprisingly, few GSA courthouses were entered this year. With the vast number of high-quality GSA-sponsored federal courts in the design and construction pipeline, the jury wondered if the JFR Awards program has not been adequately publicized to GSA and its architectural consultants. The AIA CAJ will try to address this.
- The GSA has more money to spend on federal court projects, while state and local agencies rely on local financing. Limited budgets provide greater challenges to architects striving to achieve design quality.
- Security measures should be integrated at courthouses and public buildings in a transparent way, to maintain open and inviting environments. This was not the case in some entries.
- All buildings should be ADA compliant, and integrate appropriate elements in a non-obtrusive manner, compatible with the overall design concept.
- The power of landscape, site, and environmental settings cannot be underestimated. The jury was disappointed

that site planning was not well documented, nor were site plans included in many submissions. This was especially true of courthouses, where required setbacks impact site planning and design. Architects must be diligent and display a more sophisticated understanding of the landscape. Too many architects are enamored with the "object" building, to the project's detriment. The jury proposes that site plans be required in future JFR submissions.

- Architects who chose to display site planning were sensitive and solved the design problem. Many presentations were silent on site issues, particularly in historic districts, displaying a lack of understanding of the complexities involved.
- GSA's Art and Architecture program is a wonderful feature and should be commended for adding value and quality to public buildings.

Corrections, Detention, Juvenile Facilities

- The number of special needs correctional facilities, especially for women and juveniles, has increased, enabling architects to creatively address scale, environment, and operational issues.
- Technology has become more sophisticated in correctional facilities, with increased use of biometric touch screens, intrusion alarm systems, and other devices.
- Juvenile facility design is moving toward "softer" settings, providing a more homelike environment rather than a prison for young offenders.
- As with courts projects, correctional facilities need good site planning and documentation included with submissions.
- Natural light in correctional facilities is an important environmental factor. Those projects that failed to address daylight opportunities in drawings or provide adequate daylight in living areas did not receive further consideration.

Law Enforcement and Multiple-Use

- Few law enforcement projects were noted among this year's submissions.
- An emerging building type appears to be 911 emergency centers.
- Within this project category, the same design rules and criteria apply. The jury likes to see strong ideas carried out with care, ideas that create a building with a strong civic presence that still has natural daylight and a pleasant working environment for visitors and staff.

General Comments and Trends

- Several projects did not have adequate documentation or included drawings and photos that were not suitable for publication. Only those projects with high-quality, camera-ready materials were considered worthy of an award.
- Site plans are crucial to understanding all projects and should be required for future submissions.
- Some projects not yet under construction, or completed and occupied, seemed promising, and the jury expressed hope they will be resubmitted upon completion.
- Unbuilt projects often contained too little information. Those projects that seemed too expensive to build might be best served by waiting until completion for submission, to provide a more accurate picture of what was finally built.
- The jury was sensitive to the use of natural daylight and clear circulation in all projects.
- There was a lack of energy conservation features, alternative energy sources, and sustainable design elements in this year's projects. The jury wishes to make a strong statement to encourage all aspects of environmental design for justice facilities and hopes to see this addressed in future submissions. Many public agencies are addressing sustainability standards in new projects.
- Only one entry incorporated photovoltaics, natural light and ventilation, and sustainable materials to achieve a LEED certification. One project may not be a good indicator of the industry, but environmentally responsible design should be encouraged. The call for entries for next year could be specific on this aspect.
- Firms submitting portfolios for future JFR (and other design awards programs) must be sure firm names, logos, and identities are not noted in any narrative descriptions, envelopes, or drawings. This results in immediate disqualification.
- Architect's statements should be concise, succinct, and address the unique attributes, concepts, and conditions for each submission. With so many projects to review in a limited timeframe, the jury wants to know the outstanding qualities that make a project worthy of a design award.

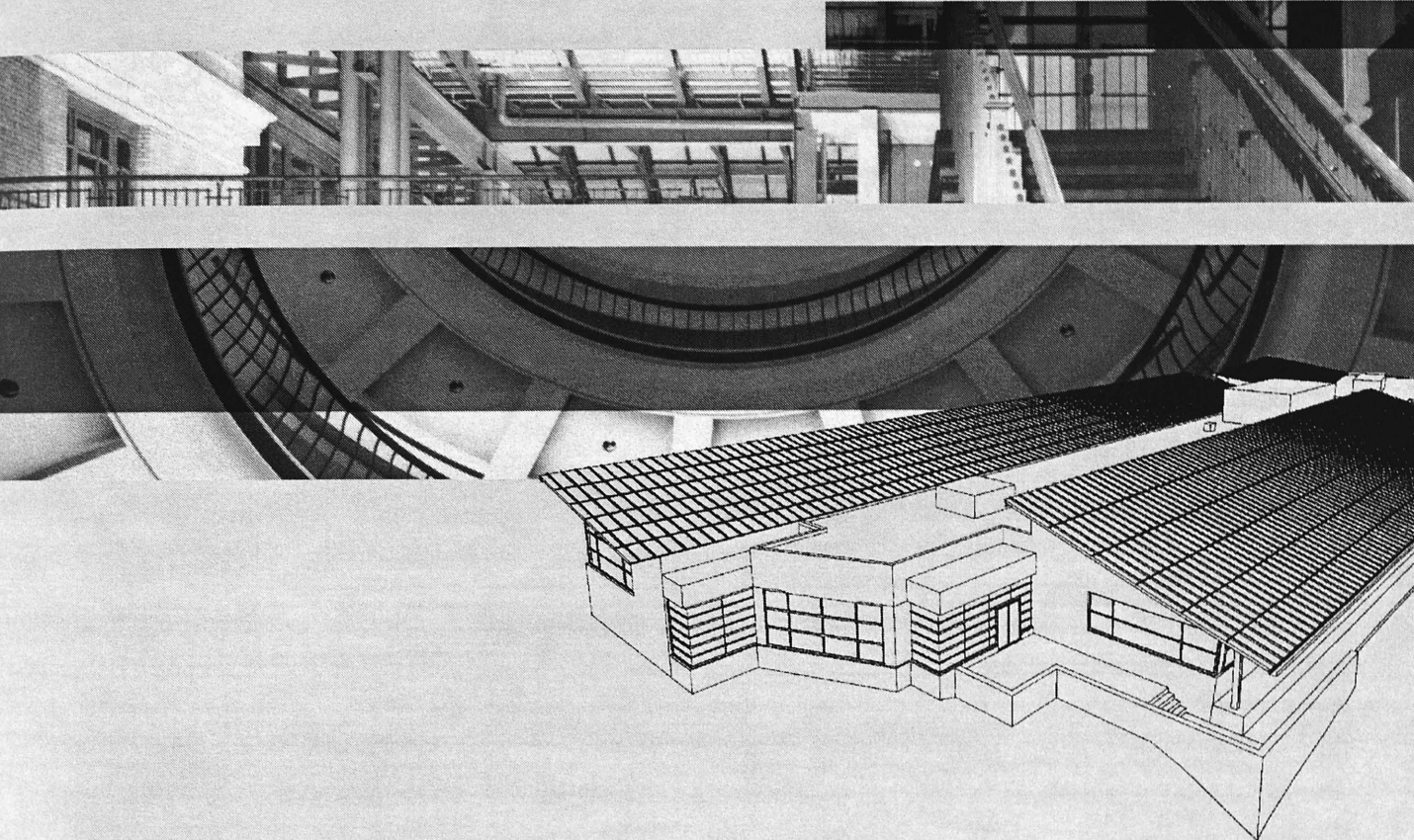
Overall, the jury was impressed with the quality of presentations and the scope of unbuilt justice facility projects. Debates were spirited, thoughtful, and intelligent, as reflected in the aforementioned comments.

My sincere thanks to our distinguished jurors, and to the AIA CAJ's staff members, Anieca Lord, JFR project manager, and James W. Gaines, Jr., director, Center for Facilities Design, for their ongoing efforts on our behalf.

Barbara A. Nadel, FAIA

May 2002

Correctional Facilities



Special Needs Unit, Washington Corrections Center for Women

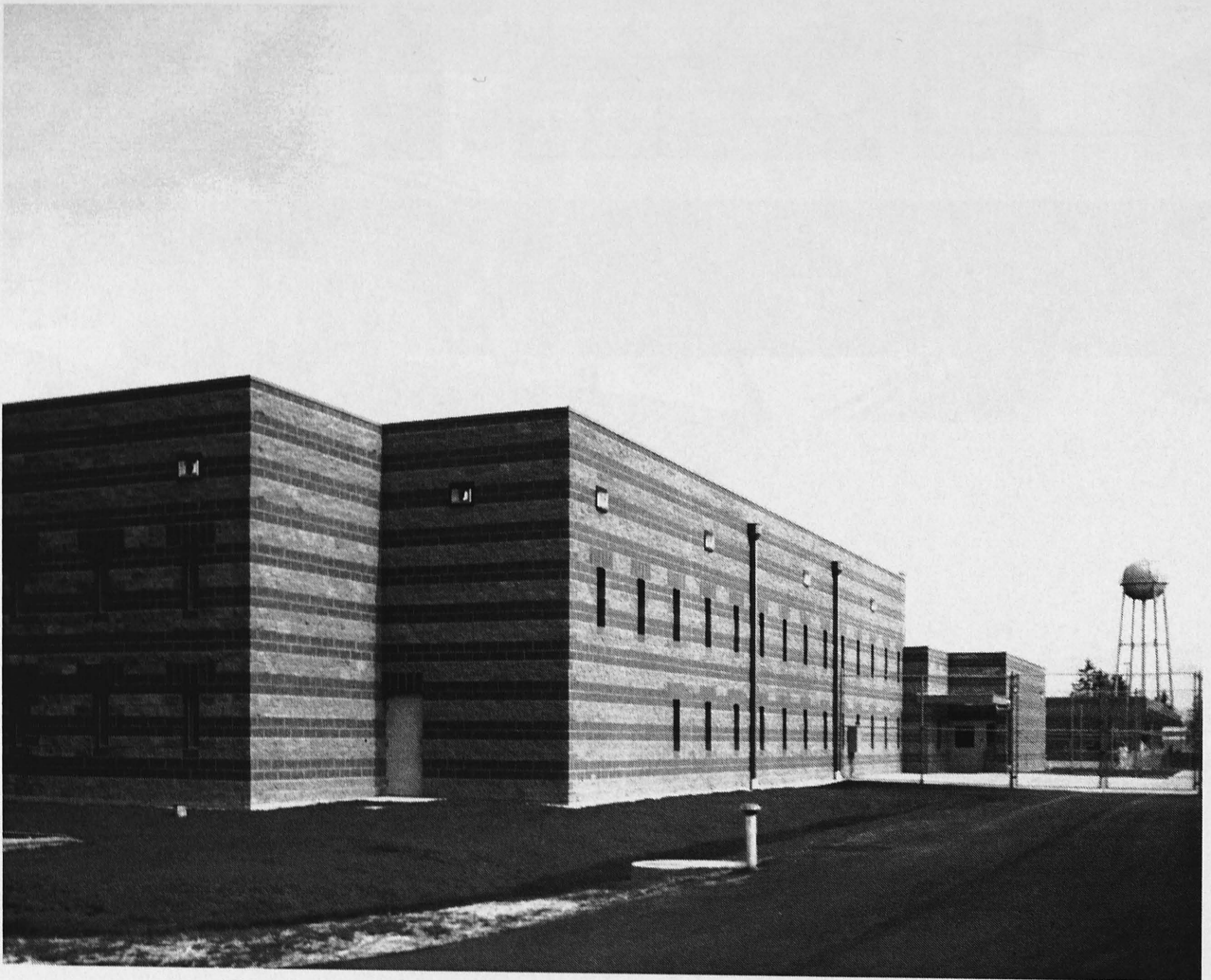
Gig Harbor, Washington

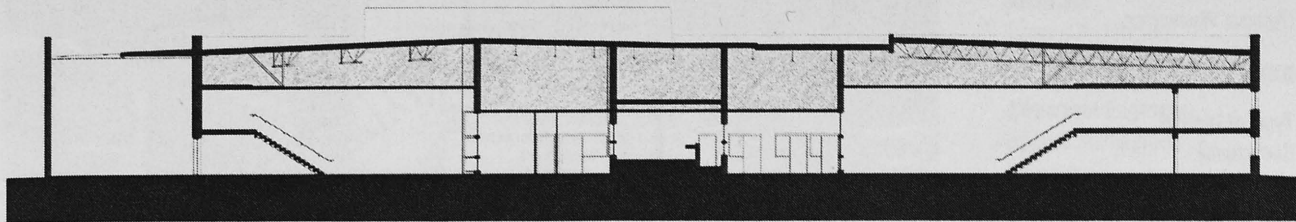
■ CITATION

JURY COMMENTS

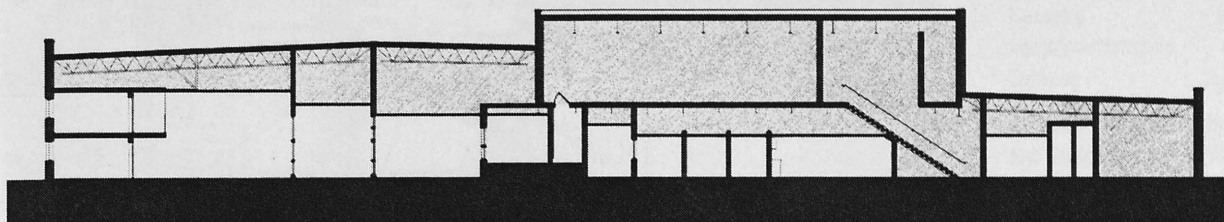
This addition to an existing institution addresses the needs of both the mentally ill and those inmates who require administrative segregation from the general population. Programmatically, special needs facilities provide a safer

and more secure environment for both staff and inmates alike. Special needs facilities within correctional institutions are becoming the norm, and will be appearing with greater frequency in the future.



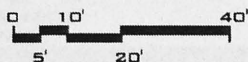


SECTION LOOKING EAST



SECTION LOOKING NORTH

BUILDING SECTIONS



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The agency overseeing this institution was charged with providing a broad range of mental health intervention programs, activities, and services; improving inmate reception, which was originally inside a maximum security housing unit; and providing safe housing for inmates who need segregation and a higher degree of physical control. These three elements—segregation, reception, and mental health—combined to create a serious need for a new facility at the institution. Security requirements for staff and inmates actively shaped the programming and spatial requirements, as did the programs that teach these mentally ill individuals to function at the institution and in the community upon release.



OWNER

Department of Corrections
Olympia, Washington

DATA**Type of facility**

Correctional

Type of construction

New

Area of building

56,000 GSF

Capacity

108 beds

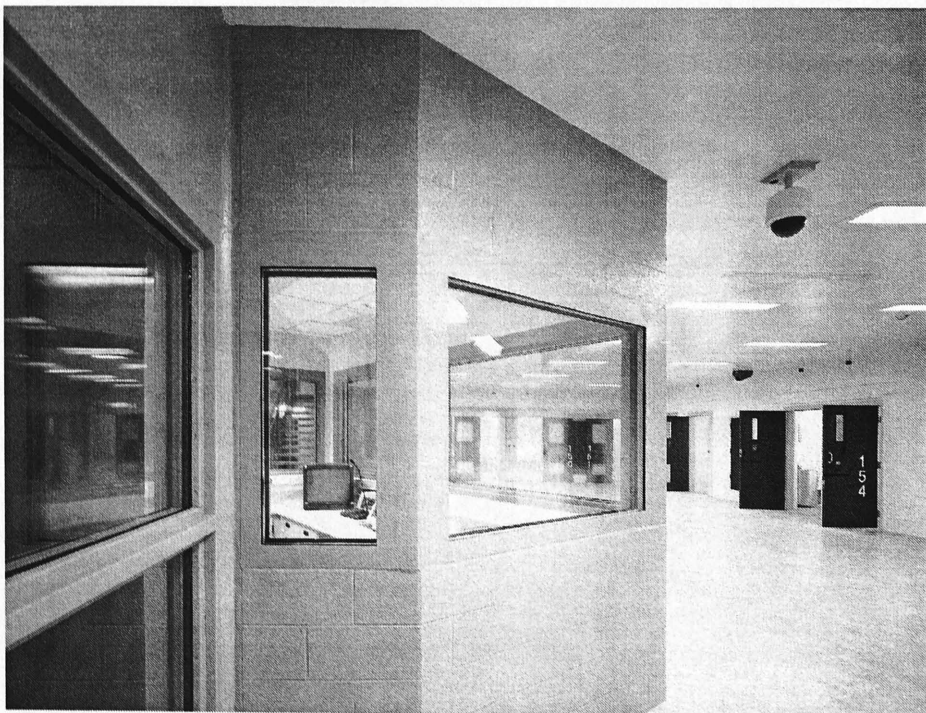
108 cells

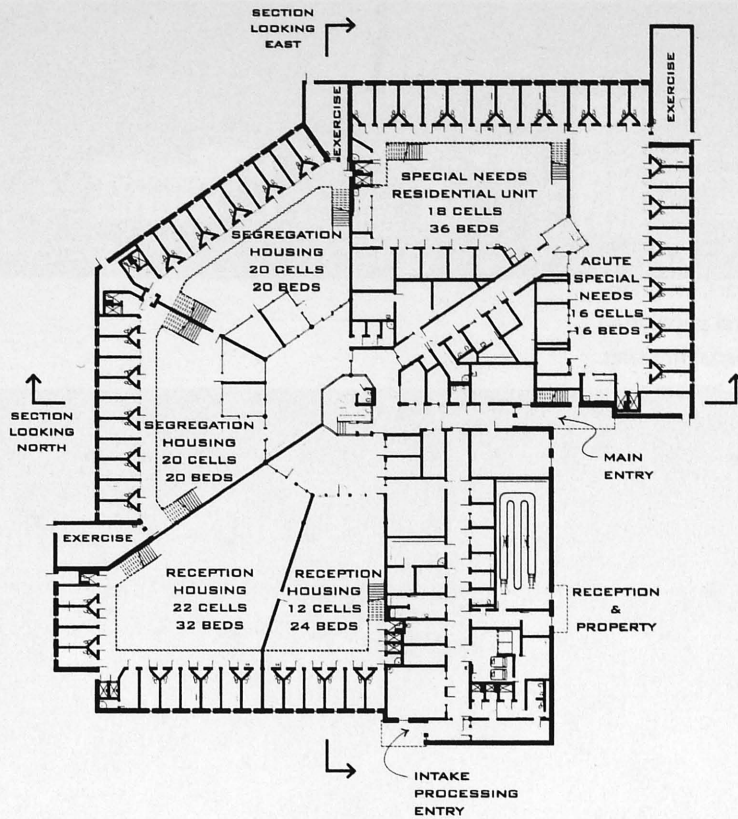
Total cost of construction

\$14,600,000

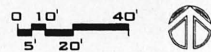
Status of project

Completed 2002





FIRST FLOOR PLAN



CREDITS

Architect

Integrus Architecture
Spokane, Washington

Structural Engineer

Integrus Architecture
Spokane

Mechanical/

Electrical Engineer

MW Engineers
Spokane

Security

Integrus Architecture
Spokane

Security Electronics

MW Engineers
Spokane

General Contractor

MA Mortenson
Bellevue, Washington

Photographers

Steve Keating
Poulsbo, Washington

James Frederick Housel
Seattle

Tecumseh State Correctional Institution

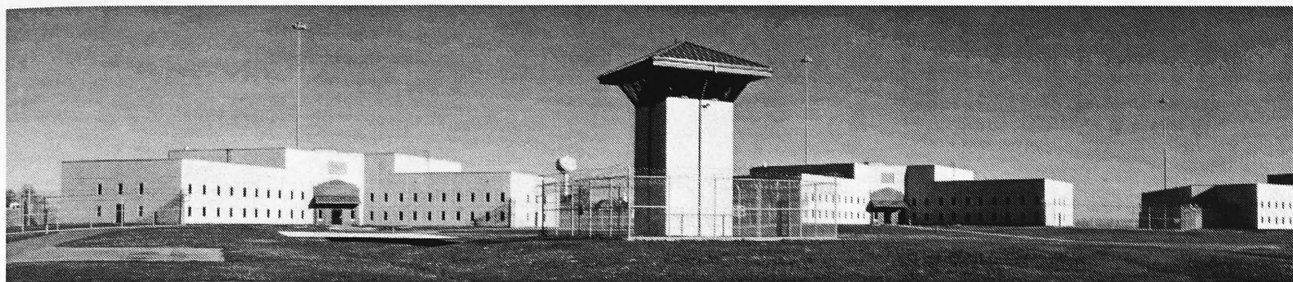
Tecumseh, Nebraska

■ CITATION

JURY COMMENTS

The Tecumseh State Correctional Institution, the first new correctional facility built in Nebraska in 30 years, programmatically reflects the latest concepts in a general population facility. It has recognized that inmates have special housing and program needs, including close-custody housing, mental health transition, treatment housing, and special management housing.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This facility's campus-style design incorporates two general housing units, one mental health transition/treatment unit, a special management (super max) unit, and support service buildings. The general and mental health transition/treatment housing units have podular direct supervision management with an enclosed officer control station and roving day room officers. The general and transition/treatment housing units have 320 double-bunk cells and 128 single-bunk cells. Administrative maximum security inmates

are housed in the 192-bed special management unit, which has indirect supervision. Visitation for this inmate classification is accommodated via a CCTV/video visitation system. The gatehouse, warehouse, vehicle maintenance, and energy center are located outside the secure perimeter fence. Primary staff and inmates access the facility through a secure underground tunnel from the gatehouse to the administration building. Vehicles enter through a sally port that accesses a noninmate service yard area.

OWNER

State of Nebraska Department
of Correctional Services
Lincoln, Nebraska

DATA**Type of facility**

Correctional

Type of construction

New

Site area

42 acres

Area of building

364,563 GSF

Capacity

960 beds

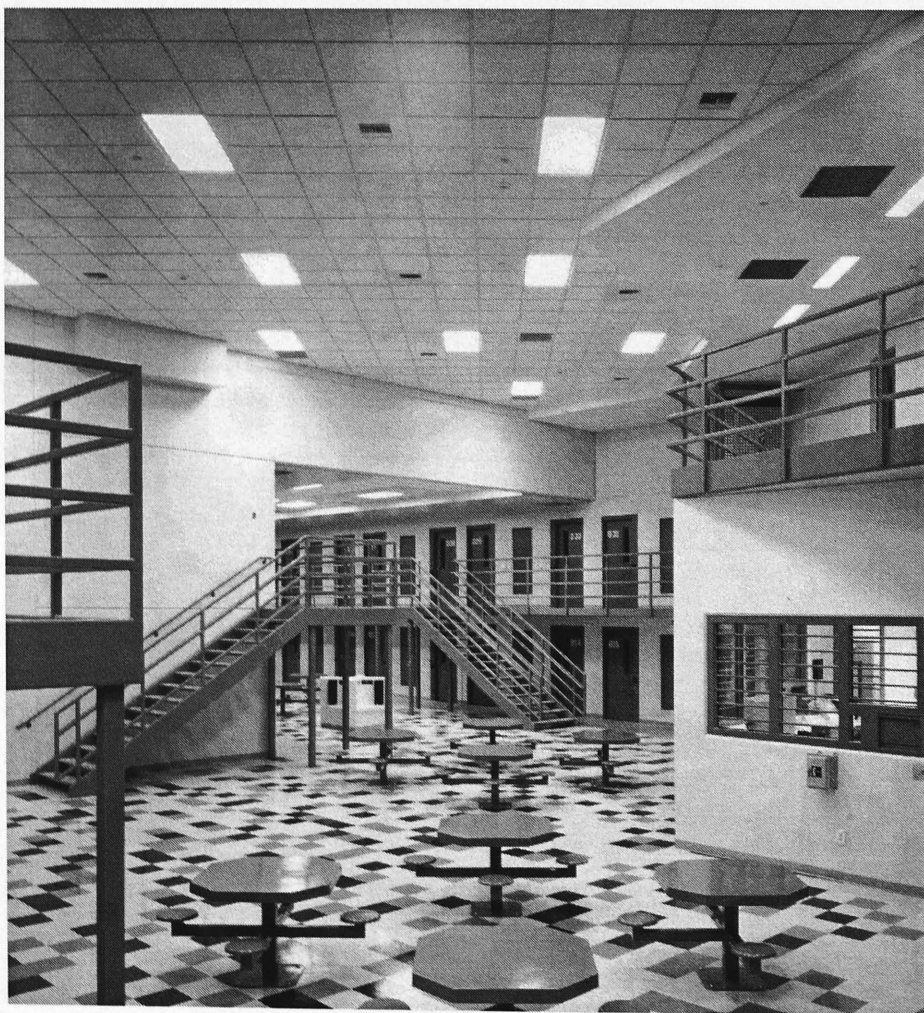
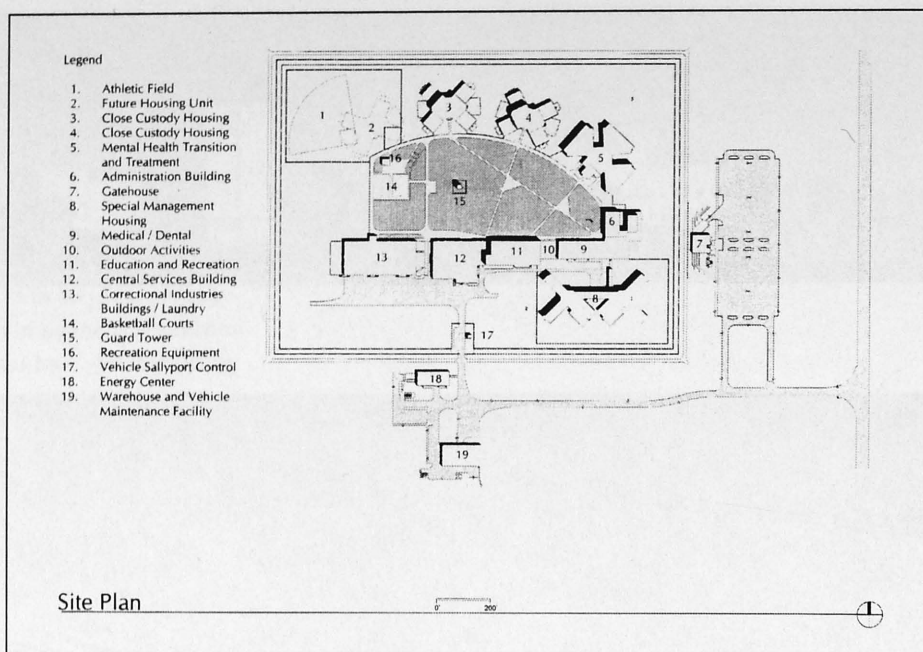
640 cells

Total cost of construction

\$64,400,000

Status of project

Completed April 2001





CREDITS

Architect

DLR Group, Inc.
Omaha, Nebraska

Structural/Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

DLR Group, Inc.
Omaha

Security

Alta Consulting Services, Inc.
Kirkland, Washington

Cost

Hanscomb Associates, Inc.
Chicago

Food Services

Larry Kimbro & Associates, Inc.
Brandon, Florida

General Contractor

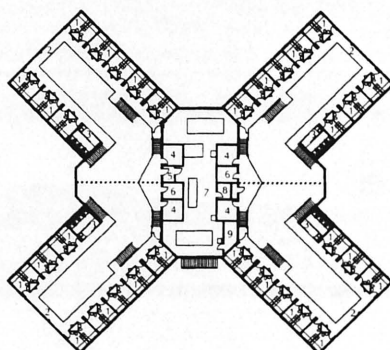
Hawkins Construction Company
Omaha

Photographer

Kessler Photography
Omaha

Legend

1. Cell
2. Walkway
3. Showers
4. Case Manager
5. Storage
6. Interview
7. Mechanical / Electrical
8. Telecomm
9. Security Elec



Close Custody Housing
Second Floor

0 20'



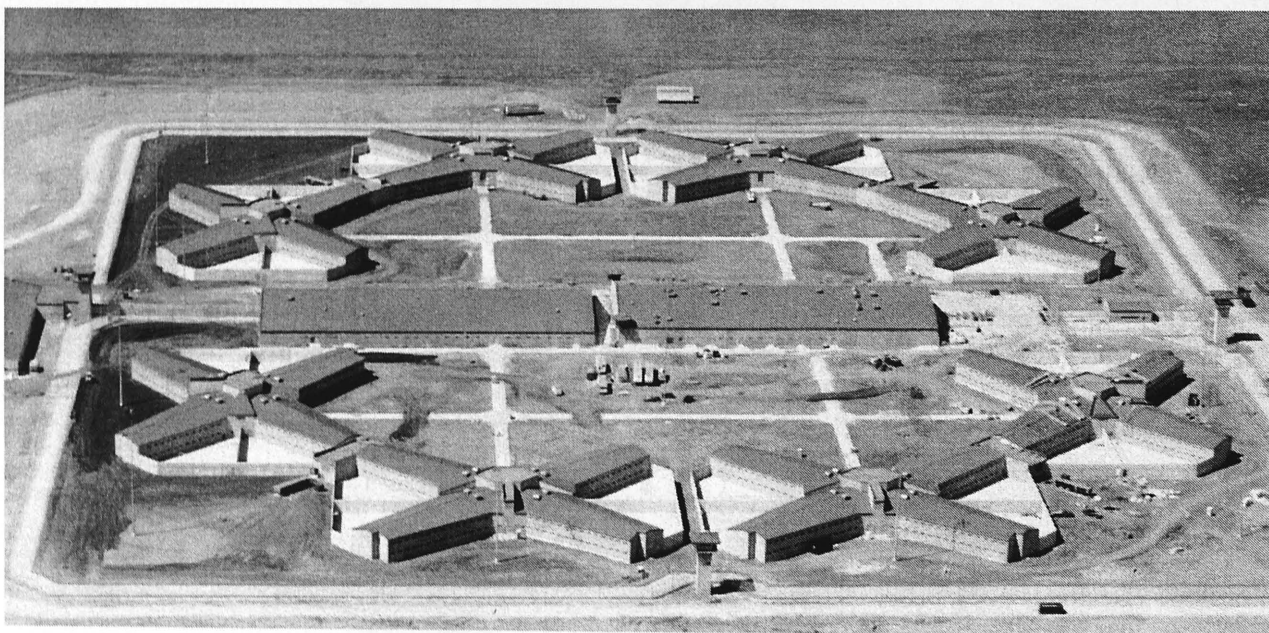
Illinois Maximum Security Correctional Center

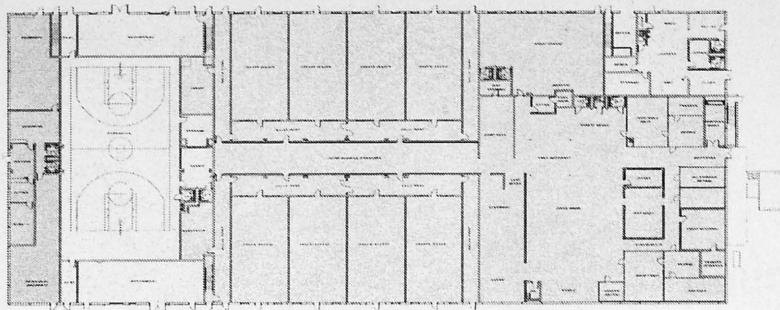
Thomson and Grayville, Illinois

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This new maximum security correctional project is a prototype for correctional facilities in Illinois. Construction of the Thomson, Ill., center was completed in November 2001 and has been undergoing commissioning. A repeat of this prototype, located in Grayville, Ill., will be bid in April 2002. The project includes eight 200-inmate, single-bunked housing buildings, a 200-bed minimum-security dormitory unit, a programs building, a support building, an administration

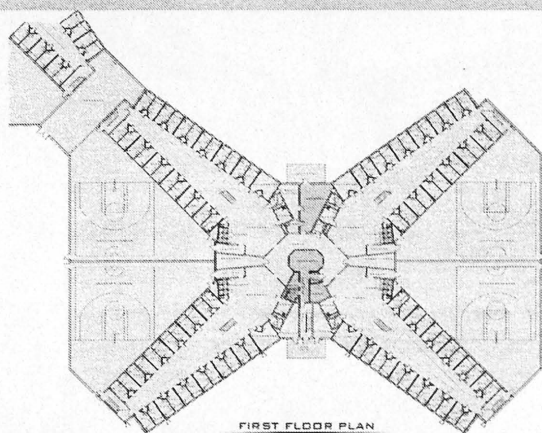
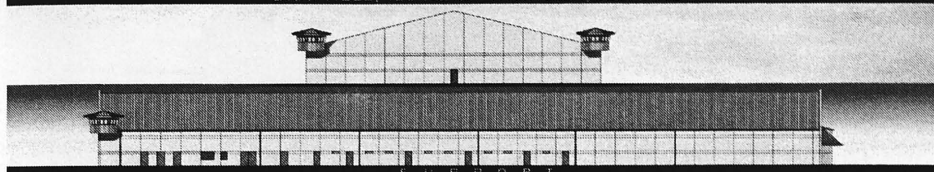
building, a warehouse, and a gatehouse. Unlike the typical linear design of housing units, the Thomson/Grayville design splays the walls of the cell fronts slightly, so that each cell door can be seen from the control room. In addition, the use of a nonlethal electric perimeter fence allowed the facility to be designed with only four perimeter towers and two internal towers.





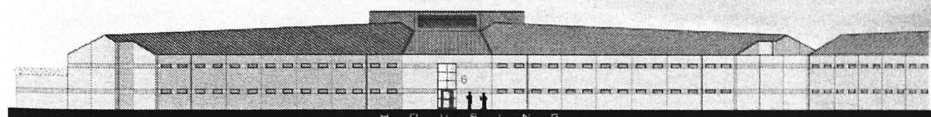
FLOOR PLAN

ILLINOIS MAXIMUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
GRAYVILLE, ILLINOIS / THOMSON, ILLINOIS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

ILLINOIS MAXIMUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
GRAYVILLE, ILLINOIS / THOMSON, ILLINOIS



OWNER

Illinois Capital Development Board
Springfield, Illinois

DATA

Type of facility

Correctional

Type of construction

New

Site area

146 acres

Area of building

795,000 GSF

Capacity

1800 beds

1600 cells

Total cost of construction

\$111,355,000

Status of project

Estimated completion: May 2002

CREDITS

Architect

DMJM Illinois
Chicago

Associate Architect

FGM Architects & Engineers
Mt. Vernon, Illinois

Structural Engineers

DMJM Salt Lake
Salt Lake City

Soodan Associates
Salt Lake City

Mechanical/Electrical Engineers

Ross & Baruzzini of Illinois, Inc.
Belleville, Illinois

Primera Inc.
Chicago

Civil Engineer

Clark Engineering
Peoria, Illinois

Cost

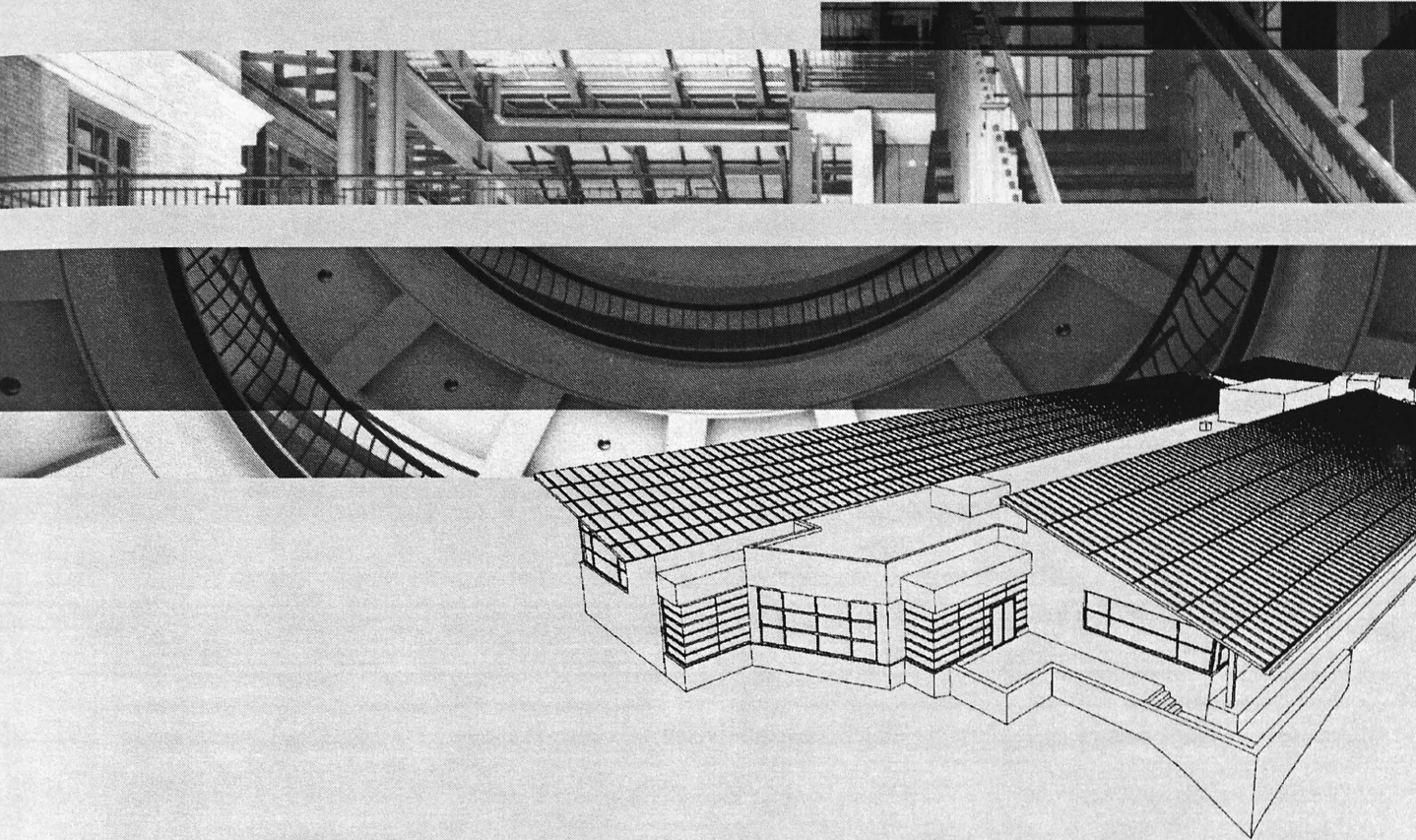
Construction Cost Systems
Lombard, Illinois

Food Services and Laundry

Romano Gatland
Lindenhurst, New York

(continued on page 75)

Court Facilities



Erie Federal Courthouse Complex

Erie, Pennsylvania

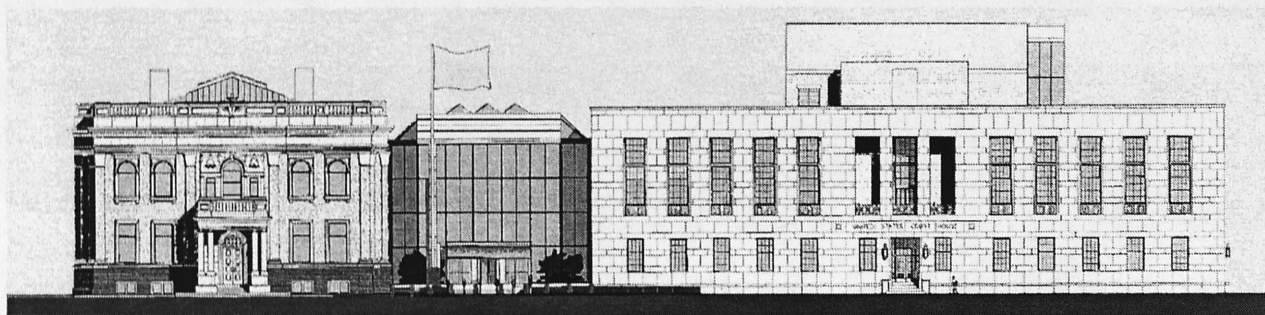
■ CITATION

JURY COMMENTS

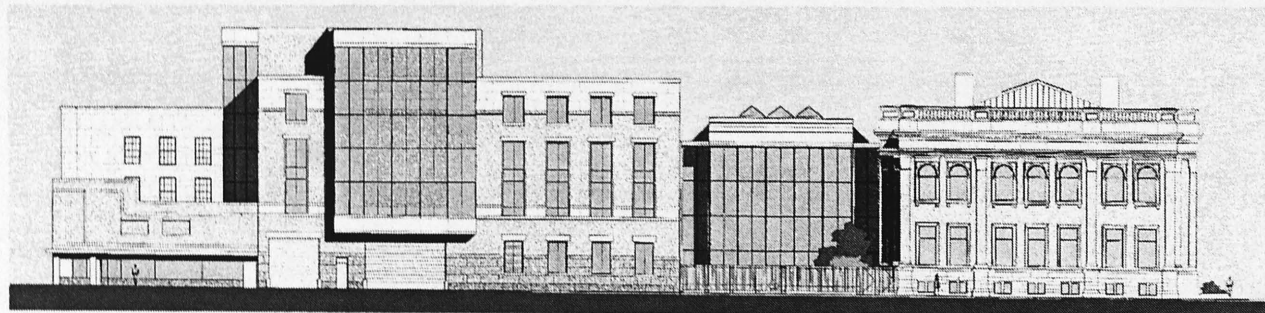
The architect faced a very challenging problem with this facility. The plan to incorporate three very different buildings, remodeling and connecting them into a single court facility, was well-presented and executed.

Building Elevations

South Park Row and Seventh Street Elevations



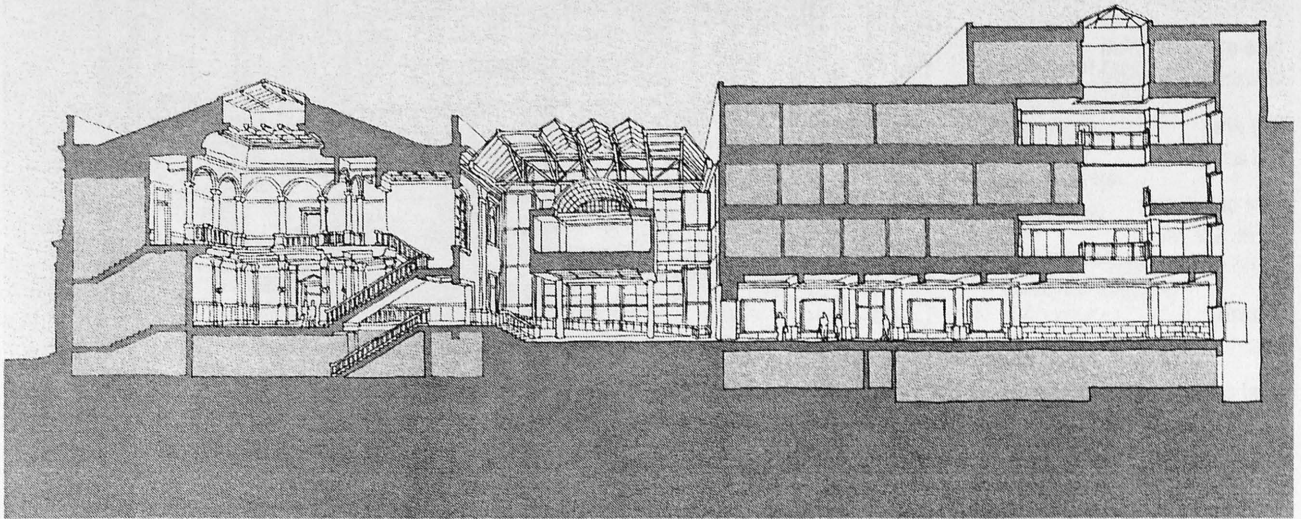
North Elevation: Library-Connector-Federal Building



South Elevation: Baker Building-Annex-Connector-Library

Public Spaces

Section Perspective Illustrates the Public Entry Lobby, Gallery and Rotunda Spaces



Section Looking South

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The nature of the American courthouse has evolved from the simple one-room courthouses of the early 19th century to the complex modern office buildings of today. The new Federal Courts Design Guide presents challenging requirements for improved security in courthouses. Compared to the 1850s, the basic courtroom itself is little changed, but the complex of spaces and corridors that serve the courts and related public services have emerged as a distinct design challenge. In this project the design serves the expanded program needs, addresses the new security criteria, and provides separate circulation spaces, while preserving and

enhancing the valued architectural features of the historic structures. The design creates a clear modern language for the new elements and joins the five structures into a cohesive yet varied whole. This solution resolves the difficult planning of secure, separate circulation systems within the facility, creates a new central point of arrival, restores important historic landmark structures, strengthens the urban civic presence, provides for new technological systems, and creates significant architectural elements that speak to our time and the future.

OWNER

General Services Administration
Region 3
Philadelphia

DATA

Type of facility
Court

Type of construction
Addition and renovation

Site area
1.23 acres

Area of building
59,595 GSF new
79,915 GSF renovated

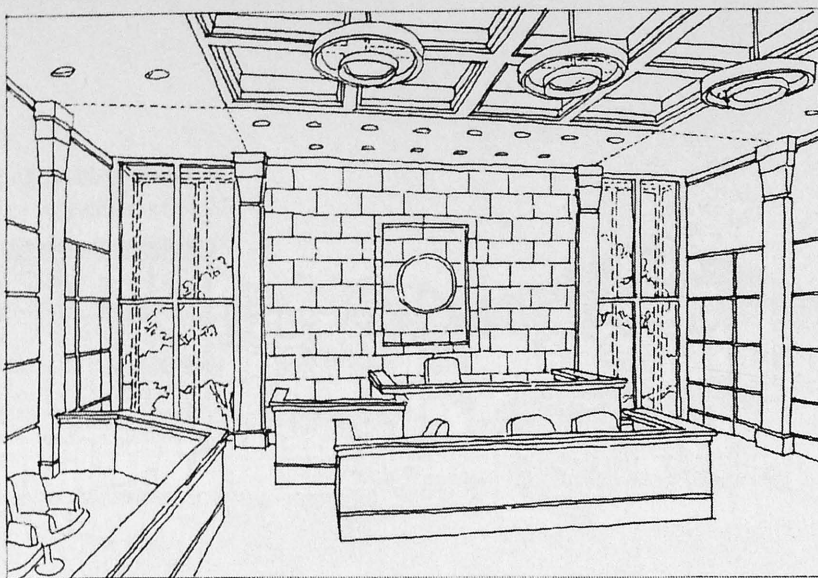
Capacity
5 courts

Total cost of construction
\$25,500,000

Status of project
Estimated completion:
September 2005

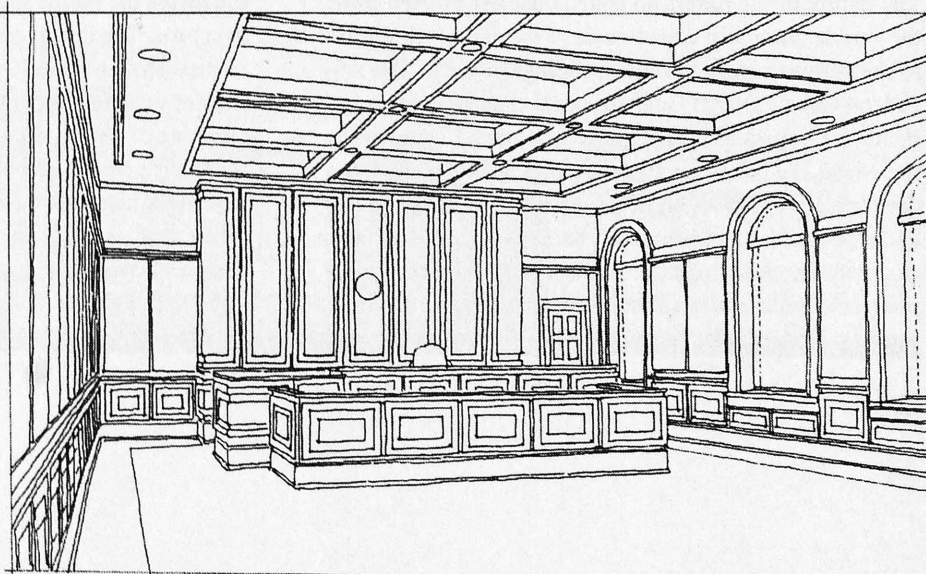
New Courtroom Interiors

Interior Views of New Courtrooms



New District Courtroom in Annex

- Modern flush wood paneling
- Stone wall for security at Judge's bench
- Technical services with access flooring

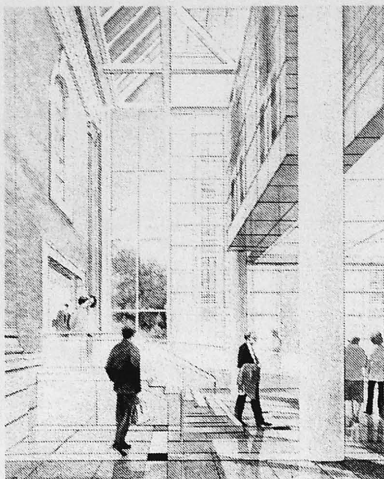


New Bankruptcy Courtroom in Library Building

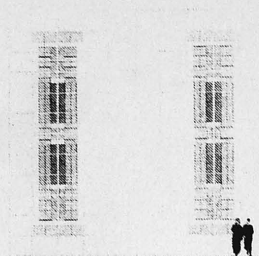
- Reuse historic woodwork, new paneling to match
- Technology cabling under floor
- Controlled daylighting

Art in Architecture

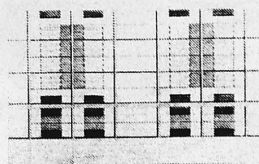
Art Glass for South Wall of Lobby, and Wood Paneling on Shared Library



Interior of Entry Lobby



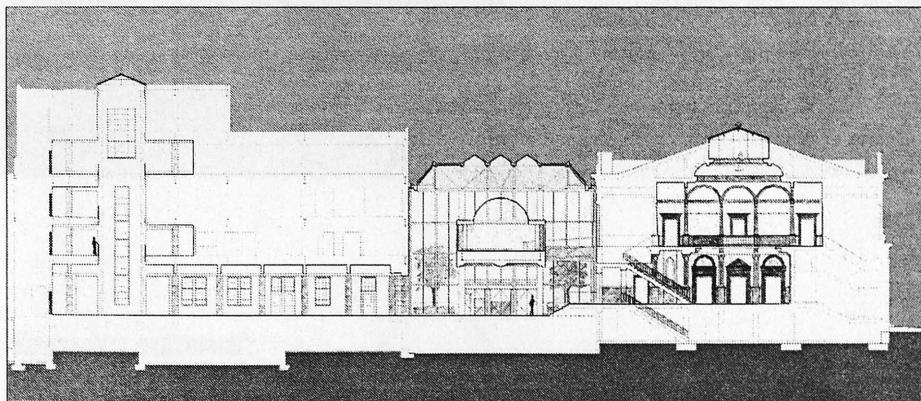
Art Glass Wall Panels
David Wilson, Artist



Interior Wood Paneling Design
Shared Library

Public Circulation

Section Illustrating Entry, Security Checkpoint and Public Lobbies



Section Looking North

CREDITS

Architect

Dan Peter Kopple
& Associates, LLP
Philadelphia

Associate Architect

Kingsland Scott Bauer Architects
Pittsburgh

Structural Engineers

Keast & Hood Co.
Philadelphia

Kachele Group
Philadelphia

Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

H. F. Lenz Co.
Johnstown, Pennsylvania

Landscape Architect

La Quatra Conci Associates
Pittsburgh

Court Programming

Moyer Associates, Inc.
Northbrook, Illinois

General Contractor

Mascaro Construction
Pittsburgh

Photographers

Carl E. Doebley CSI
(DPK&A Architects)
Philadelphia

Greg Berzinsky (color renderings)
Philadelphia

Judicial Branch Building

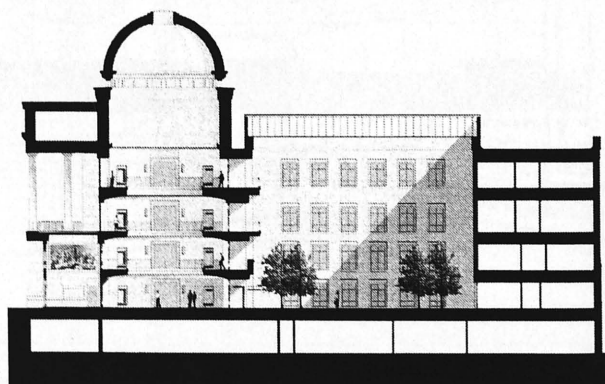
Des Moines, Iowa

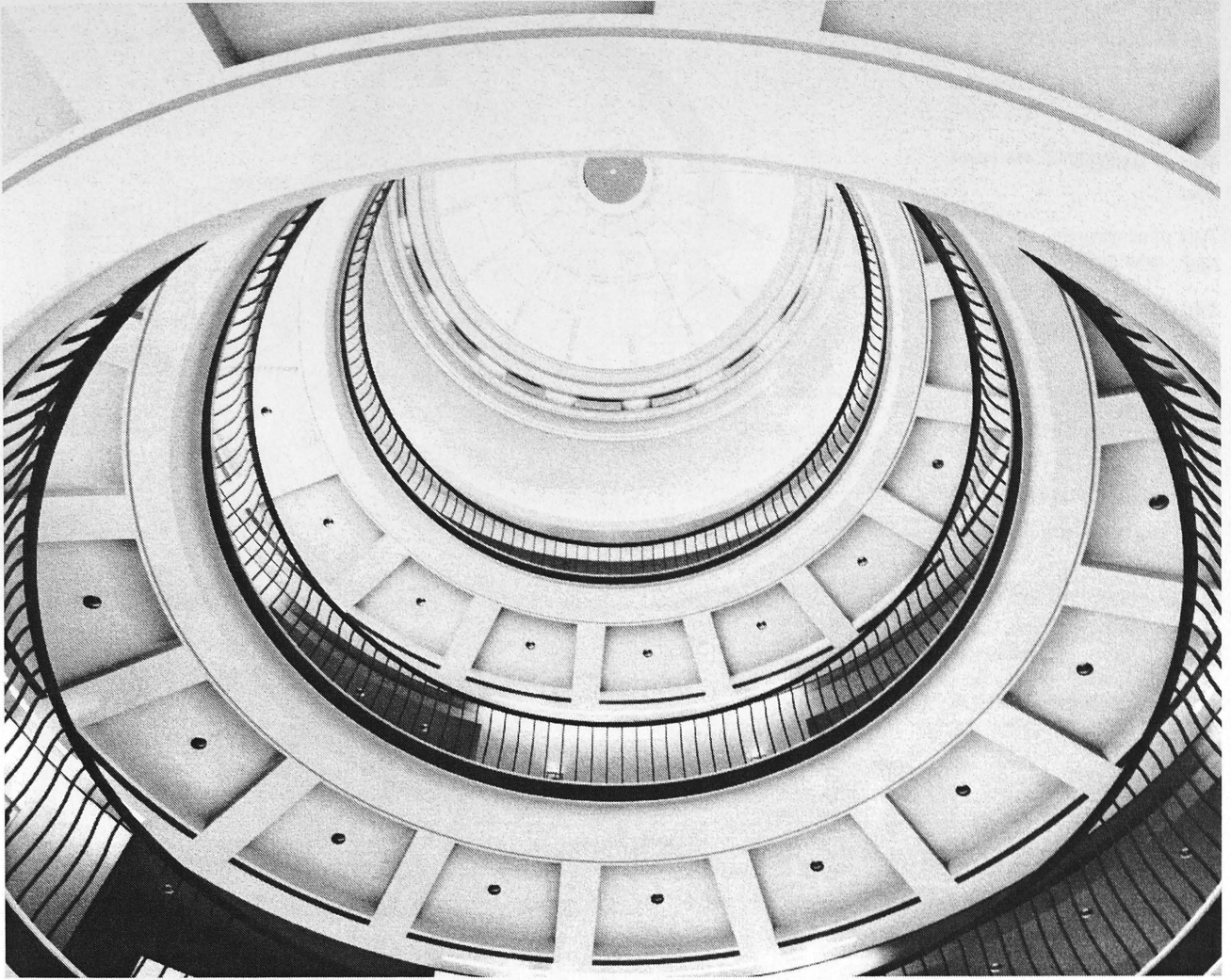
■ CITATION



JURY COMMENTS

The Iowa State Supreme Court Building uses historic forms in a careful way to create an image of importance, dignity, and justice.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Judicial Branch Building anchors the southeast corner of the State Capitol campus. The project anticipates reconstruction of the land bridge across Court Avenue and the creation of a pedestrian promenade linking a series of monuments. The site plan follows principles of building security as well as the need to respect the historic state campus, including axial relationships with the Capitol and Historic Society Building. The Judicial Branch Building is

organized around two significant interior spaces that serve the public and staff. The rotunda, located at the center of the ceremonial bar, is the focal point of the project. The secure office and chambers areas surround an atrium that provides additional light and enhances energy performance. The atrium will be used for ceremonial purposes and community functions.

OWNER

Iowa State Supreme Court
Des Moines

DATA**Type of facility**

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

5 acres

Area of building

130,000 GSF

Capacity

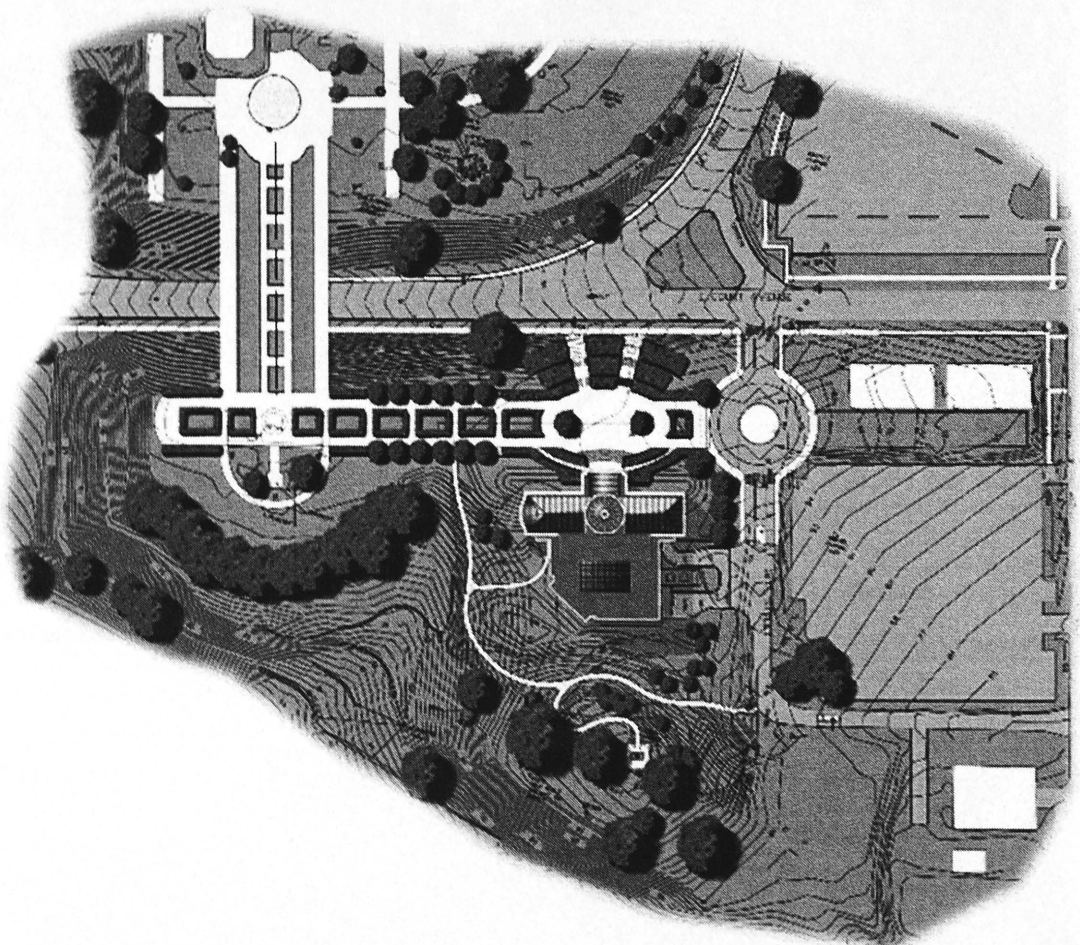
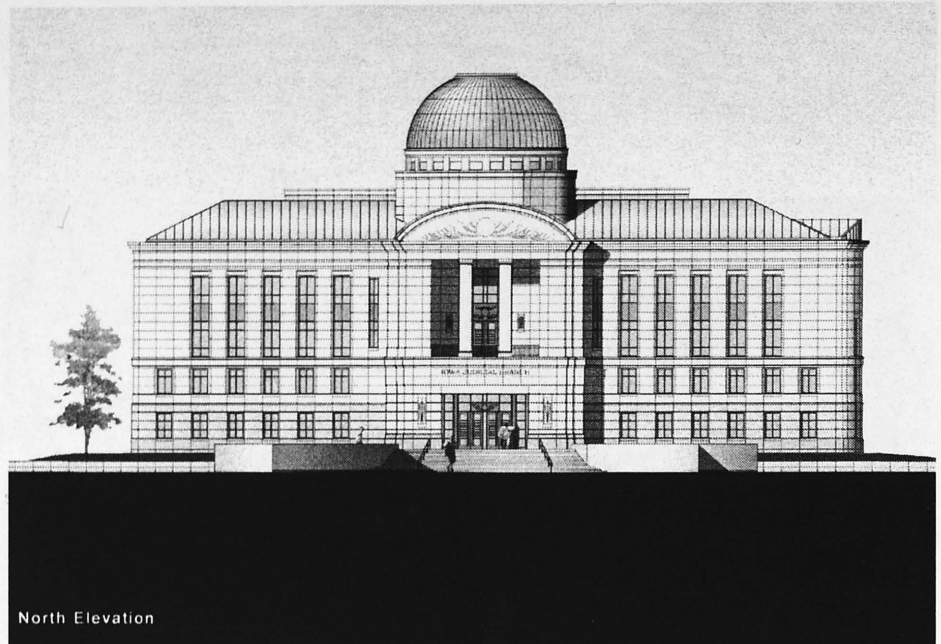
2 courts

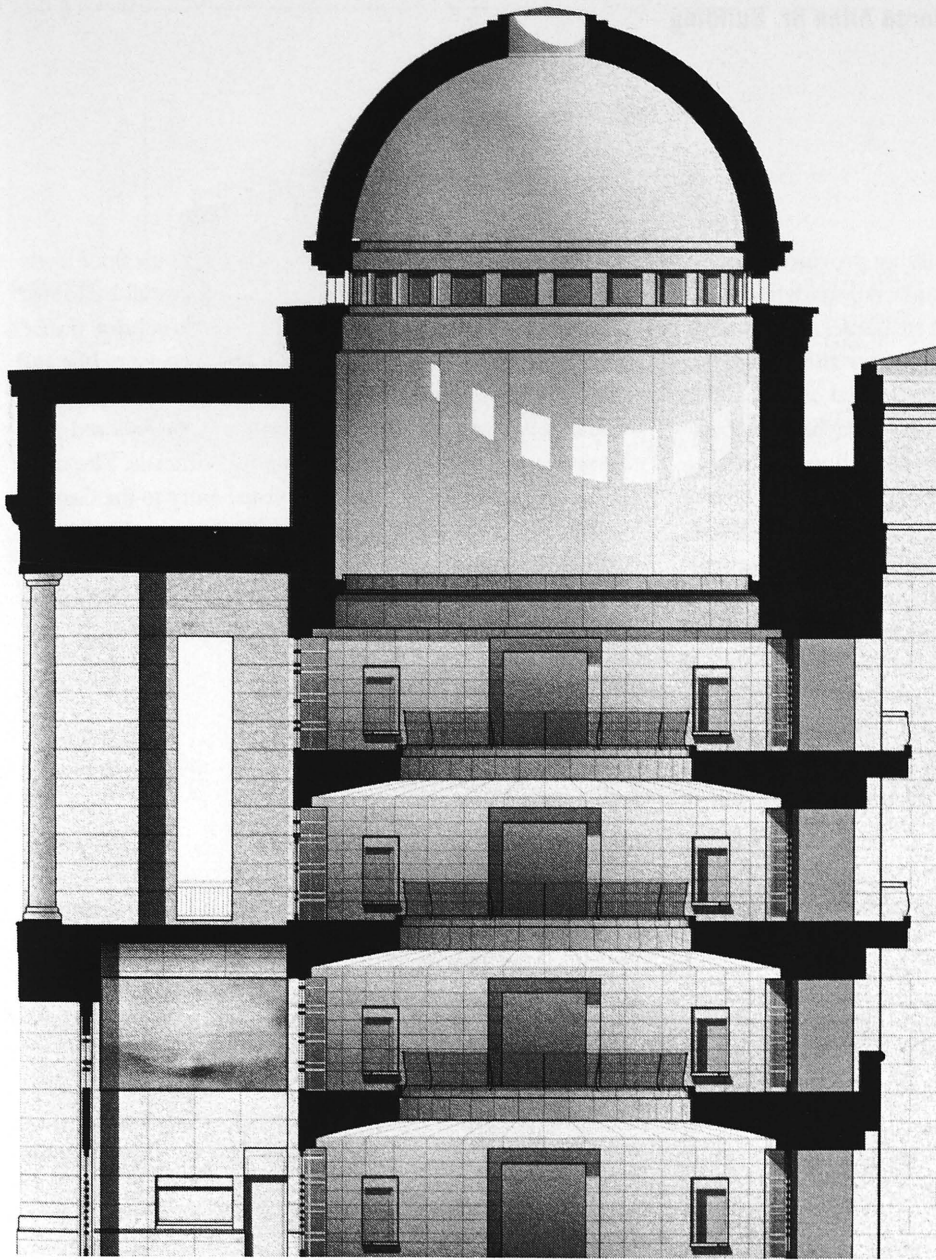
Total cost of construction

\$27,000,000

Status of project

Estimated completion:
October 2002





CREDITS

Architect

DLR Group
Des Moines

Associate Architect

KMD
San Francisco

Structural/Civil Engineer

DLR Group
Des Moines

Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

Pulley Associates
Des Moines

Cost Estimators

DLR Group
Des Moines

Acoustical/Audiovisual

Coffen Fricke & Associates
Lenexa, Kansas

General Contractor

Neumann Brothers
Des Moines

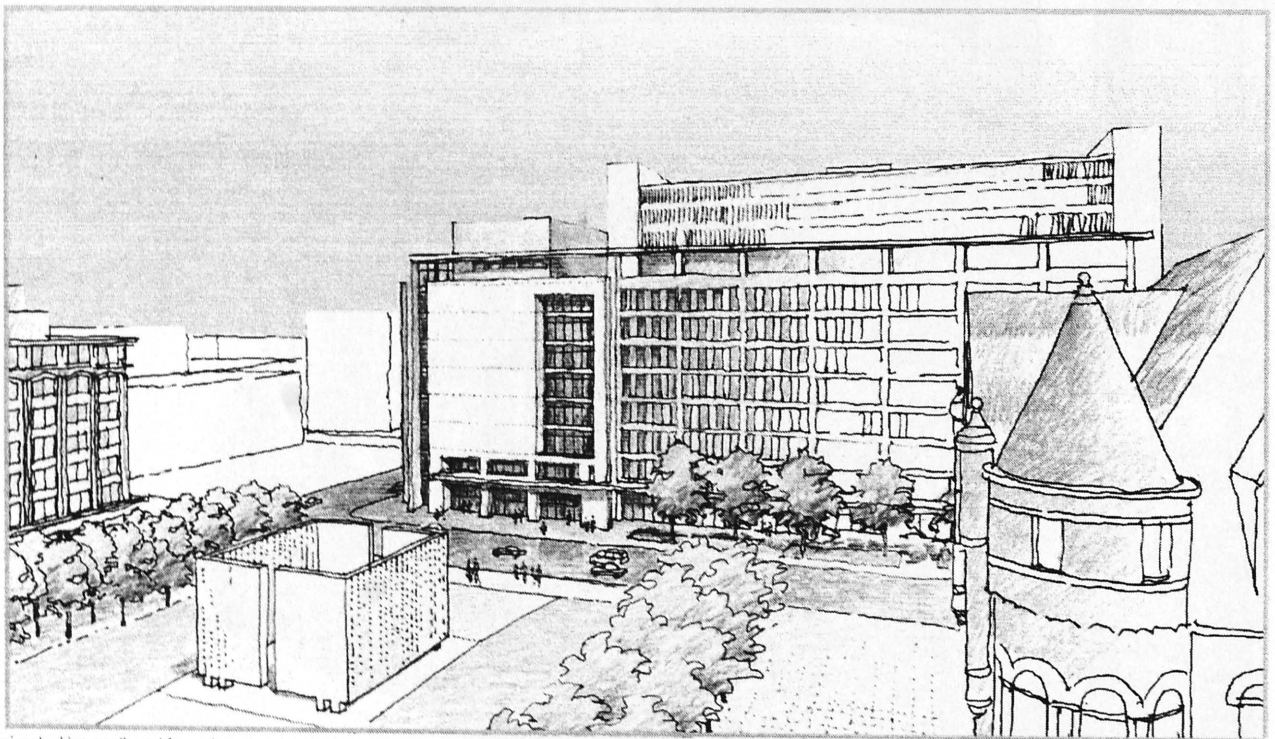
Dallas County Civil Courts—George Allen Sr. Building

Dallas, Texas

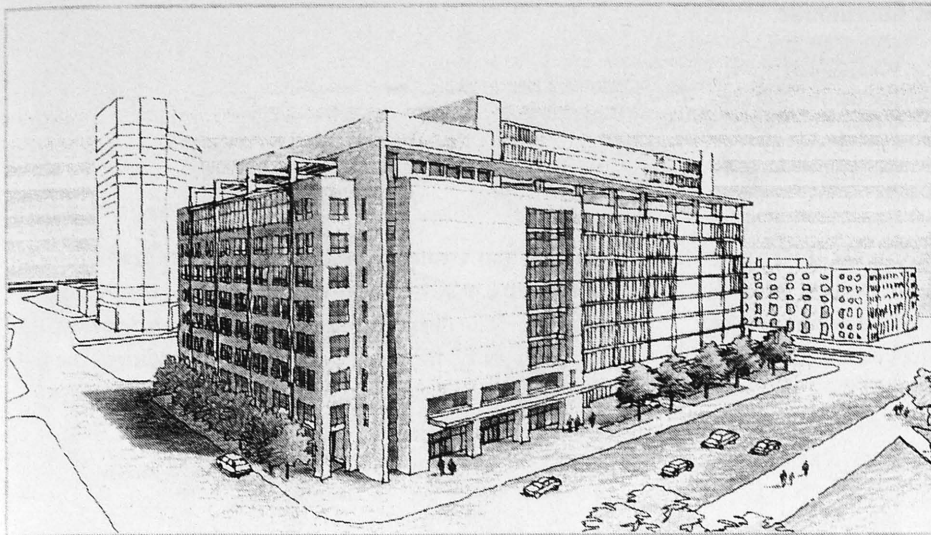
ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The expanded George Allen Sr. Building provides a new home for the Dallas County civil courts, consolidating four civil court jurisdictions into a single structure. A new grand hall provides a single point of public entry and security screening, and it can also be used for special ceremonial functions. Individual court jurisdictions have been unified and stacked horizontally. Each courtroom floor has three new ADA-compliant and state-of-the-art integrated technology courtrooms, six existing courtrooms, and expanded public and court-supported areas. Increased attorney-client conference rooms, sound vestibules, consolidated clerking functions, and increased public seating are provided for each existing court floor. High-volume/high-risk family and IV-D

courts have been relocated to the first two court floor levels in the building, significantly improving overall building security and security response time. High-volume traffic floors have escalator access. Movement between public and staff circulation zones has been restricted and secured. An open underground parking garage has been enclosed and converted to secure parking for court officials. The new court tower addition provides a visual entry to the George Allen Sr. Building that previously did not exist. The court tower addition, centered on an existing public park honoring John F. Kennedy, provides a monumental terminus and backdrop to this downtown public plaza.



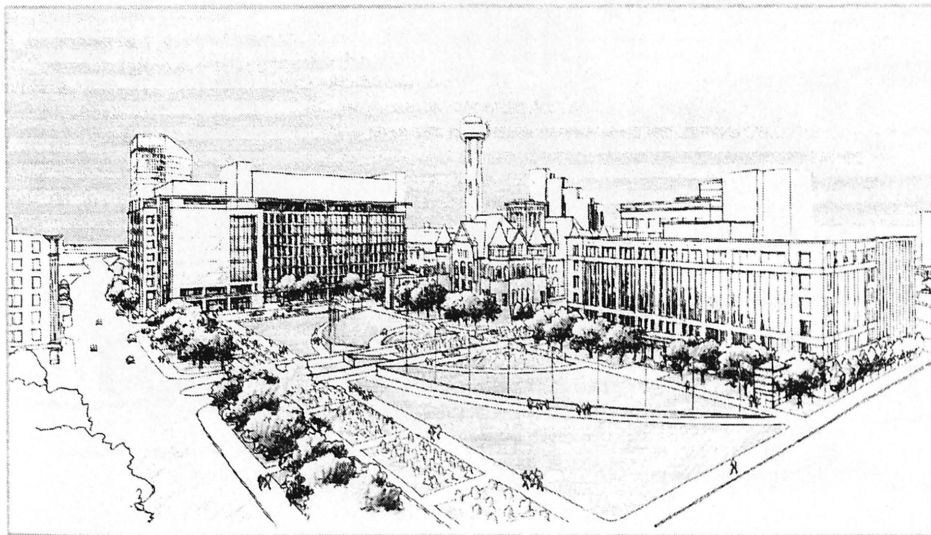
view looking southeast from plaza



view looking southwest from plaza



existing



view looking southwest



existing

OWNER

Dallas County (Texas)
Commissioners Court
Dallas

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

Addition and renovation

Site area

2.6 acres

Area of building

181,900 GSF new

430,900 GSF renovated

Total cost of construction

\$39,334,000

Status of project

Estimated completion:

November 2005

CREDITS

Architect

HLM Design

Dallas

Structural Engineer

Jaster-Quintanill & Associates

Dallas

Mechanical/

Electrical Engineer

HLM Design

Dallas

Civil Engineer

Garcia & Associates

Engineering, Inc.

Dallas

Plumbing Engineer

HLM Design

Dallas

Security

HLM Design

Dallas

Programming

Dan Wiley Associates

Palm Beach, Florida

Omni Group

Los Angeles

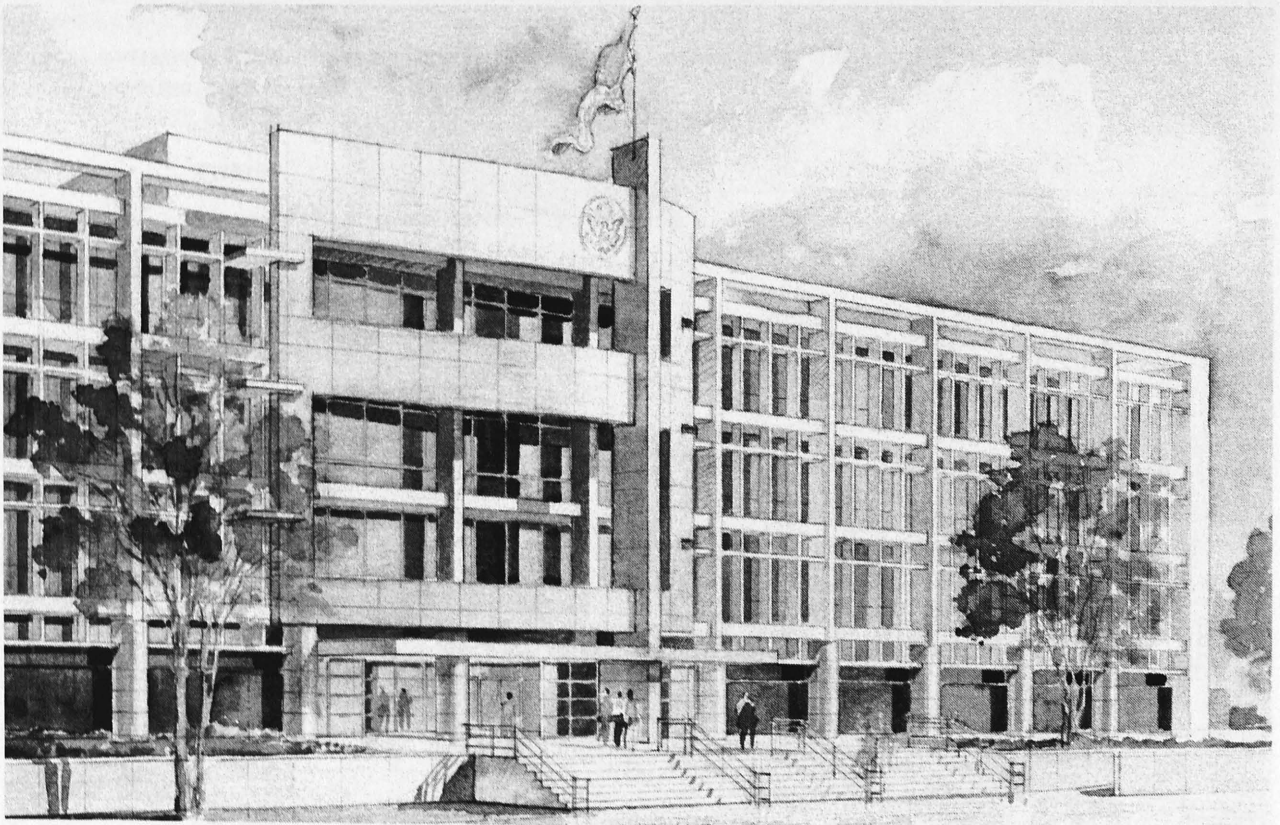
Foley Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse

Las Vegas, Nevada

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The architectural goals of this federal bankruptcy courthouse renovation include bringing the existing building up to current functional and security standards, creating a suitable judicial image, and meeting current mechanical, electrical, and technological systems standards. The facility is designed to create a sense of building hierarchy and procession. For example, there is a new entry "shield" and a

canopy that create an entry hierarchy. The grand interior public spaces, which were created within a very limited floor-to-floor height, were shaped three-dimensionally through wall and ceiling modulation. In addition, the public spaces were extended to the exterior walls to provide a greater sense of openness.

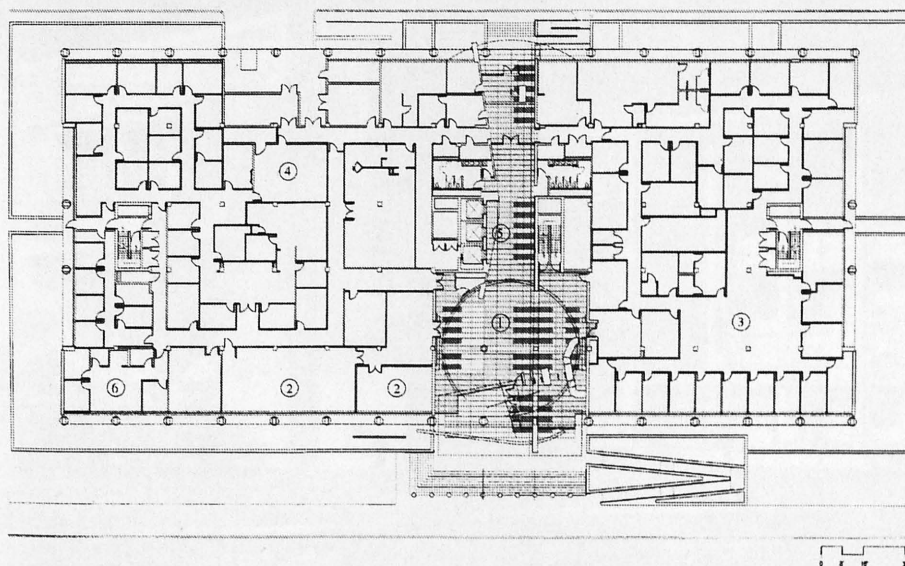


ground floor elevator lobby



- 1. Main Lobby
- 2. U.S. Trustees Hearing Room
- 3. U.S. Probation Office
- 4. Small Business Administration
- 5. Elevator Lobby
- 6. U.S. Marshals Service

ground level plan



OWNER

General Services Administration
San Francisco

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

Renovation

Site area

2.7 acres

Area of building

199,964 GSF

Capacity

5 courts

Total cost of construction

\$20,700,000

Status of project

Estimated completion:
January 2004

CREDITS

Architect

Tetra Design, Inc.
Los Angeles

Design Architect

Gruen Associates
Los Angeles

Structural Engineer

Martin & Huang International, Inc.
Pasadena, California

Mechanical Engineer

Tsuchiya & Kaino, Inc.
Irvine, California

Electrical Engineer

FBA Engineering
Newport Beach, California

Lighting

Kaplan Partners
Architectural Lighting
Los Angeles

Blast

Hinman Consulting Engineers
San Francisco

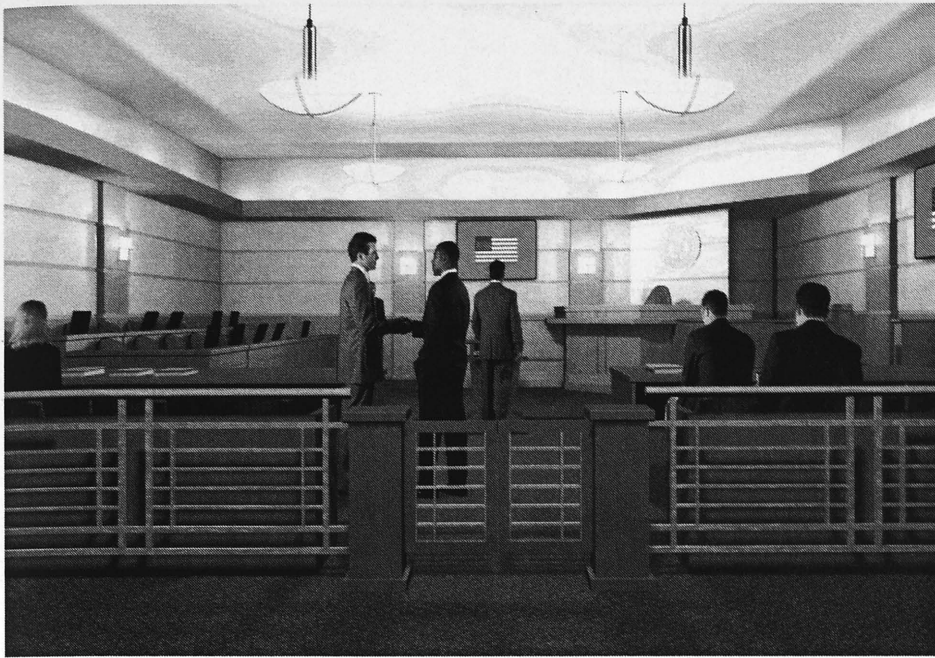
Logan First District Court

Logan, Utah

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Logan First District Court is the first new court facility in this area in over 80 years. The 74,000-square-foot, three-story building contains eight courtrooms, administrative offices, probation offices, and many public spaces. The courtrooms are supported with judges chambers, jury rooms, witness rooms, attorney-client conference areas, holding cells, and prisoner transfer areas. The circulation system provides distinct and separate corridors and gathering spaces where the public is separated from the staff and the judicial representatives. In addition, the prisoners and accused have their own distinct, separate circulation.





OWNER

State of Utah DFCM/
Administrative Office of the Courts
Salt Lake City

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Area of building

73,400 GSF

Capacity

8 courts

Total cost of construction

\$9,862,247

Status of project

Estimated completion:
February 2003

CREDITS

Architect

VCBO Architecture, LLC
Salt Lake City

Structural Engineer

Reaveley Engineers
Salt Lake City

Mechanical Engineer

Spectrum + Bennion
Salt Lake City

Electrical Engineer

BNA Consulting Engineers II
Salt Lake City

Civil Engineer

Great Basin Engineering
Ogden, Utah

Acoustical

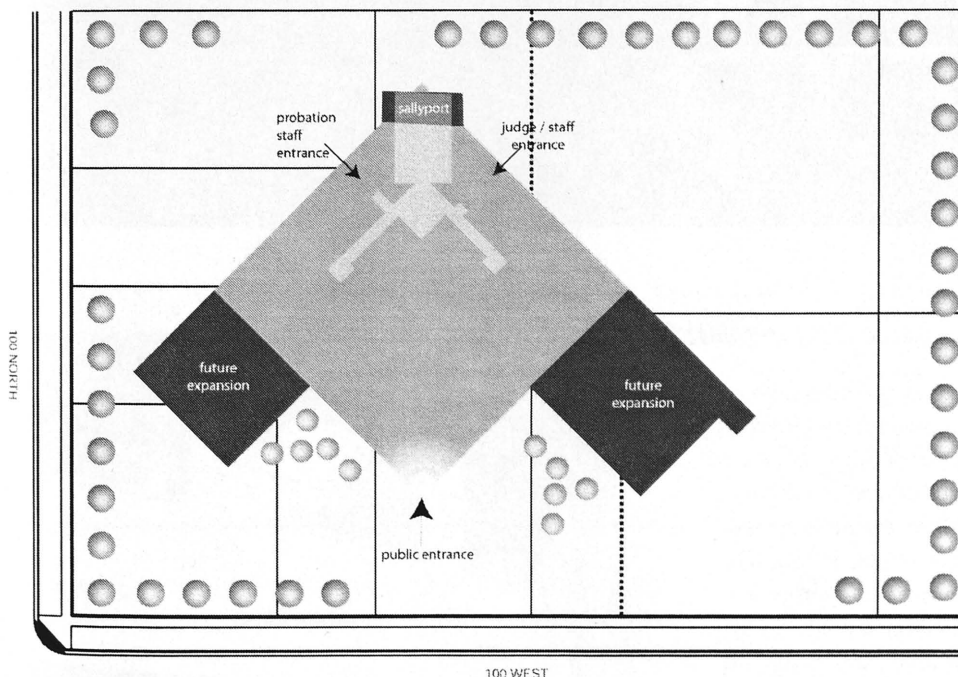
Spectrum + Bennion
Salt Lake City

Landscape Architect

SGE Associates, Inc.
Murray, Utah

General Contractor

Okland Construction
Salt Lake City



Site Plan

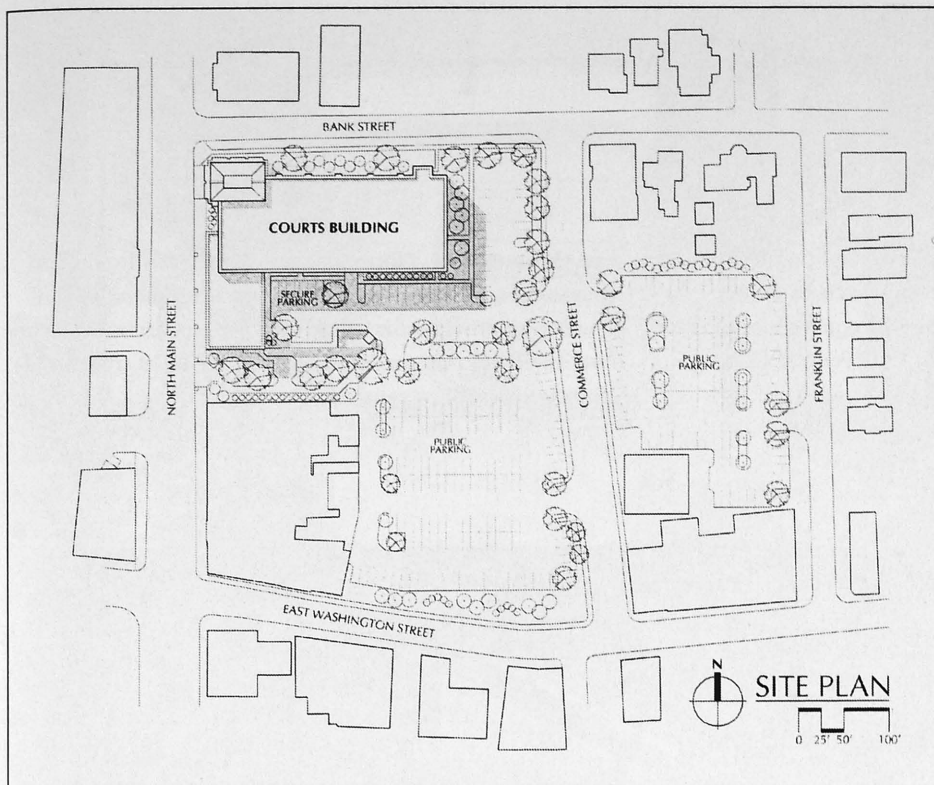
Mills E. Godwin, Jr. Courts Building
Suffolk, Virginia



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Mills E. Godwin, Jr. Courts Building provides state-of-the-art facilities for Suffolk's Circuit, General, and Juvenile and Domestic Relations (J&DR) Courts, along with offices for the commonwealth's attorney and the sheriff's department. Constructed on a prominent site, the building was conceived of as a catalyst to revive downtown Suffolk. The two-story Main Street façade reestablishes an appropriate urban character and scale that had been compromised by utilitarian, one-story retail buildings previously occupying the site. The three-story public entry pavilion anchors the corner, complementing the adjacent former post office. The activity generated by the courts has contributed to the success of new downtown businesses and has inspired improvements to nearby private property. The building can be expanded to the east, allowing the addition of courtrooms for the general district and circuit courts, and the conversion of general district courtrooms for J&DR court use.





OWNER

County of Chesterfield, Virginia

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Site area

3.9 acres

Area of building

95,979 GSF

Total cost of construction

\$9,709,000

Status of project

Completed 1998

CREDITS

Architect

Moseley Architects
Richmond

Structural/Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

Hanover Engineers
Mechanicsville, Virginia

Civil Engineers

Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.
Virginia Beach, Virginia

Commonwealth Engineering Group
Suffolk, Virginia

Landscape Architect

Wilson • Moreth • Connock, Ltd.
Richmond

Cost

Rackley & Associates
Glen Allen, Virginia

General Contractor

Shirley Construction Corporation
Portsmouth, Virginia

Photographer

Christian Wildman Photography
Newport News, Virginia

Robert C. Byrd U.S. Courthouse

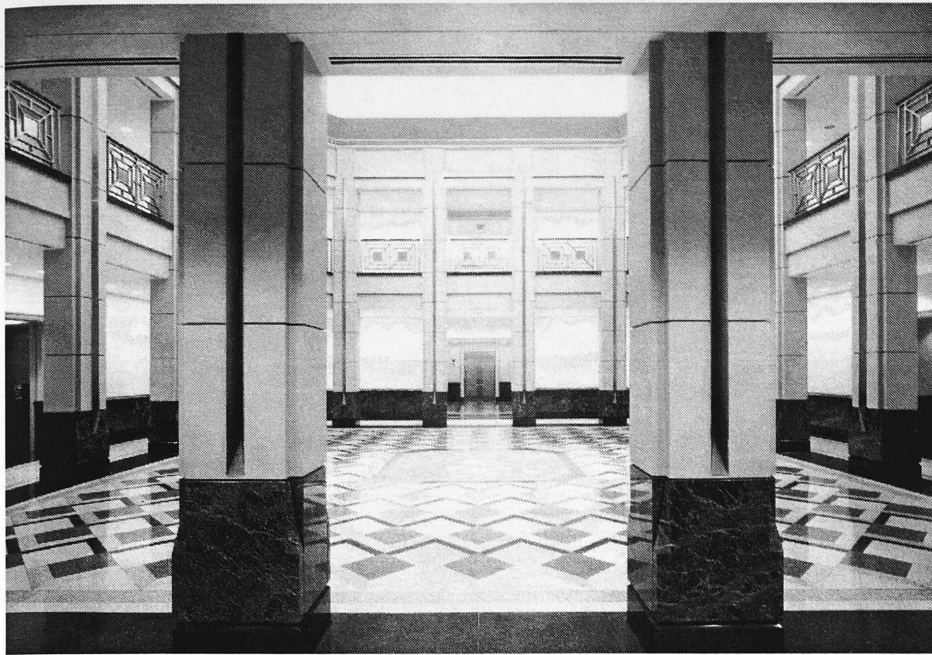
Charleston, West Virginia

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Robert C. Byrd U.S. Courthouse is located on a highly visible site in a civic center of government and courts buildings in the downtown area. The first courthouse to be designed after the 1991 approval of the Federal Courts Design Guide, the project simplifies public access by placing agency and administrative support groups on floors

one through four. Floors five through seven hold eight courtrooms, 11 judges' chambers, and administrative staff. The design provides for future internal expansion by having interim offices that can be replaced by up to 12 courtrooms, 15 judges' chambers, and additional staff areas.





OWNERS

U.S. Justice Department
Charleston, West Virginia

General Services Administration
Philadelphia

DATA

Type of facility

Court

Type of construction

New

Area of building

440,000 GSF

Capacity

12 courts

Total cost of construction

\$62,000,000

Status of project

Completed 1998

CREDITS

Architect

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, LLP
New York City

Associate Architect

Williamson Shriver
Gandee Architects
Charleston, West Virginia

Structural Engineer

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, LLP
Chicago

Electrical/

Mechanical Engineer

Syska & Hennessey
Los Angeles

Cost Consultant

ANADAC Facilities Group
New York City

Landscape Architects

RJ Ankrom Associates
Vienna, West Virginia

Geotechnical Engineer

Triad Engineering, Inc.
Burlington, Massachusetts

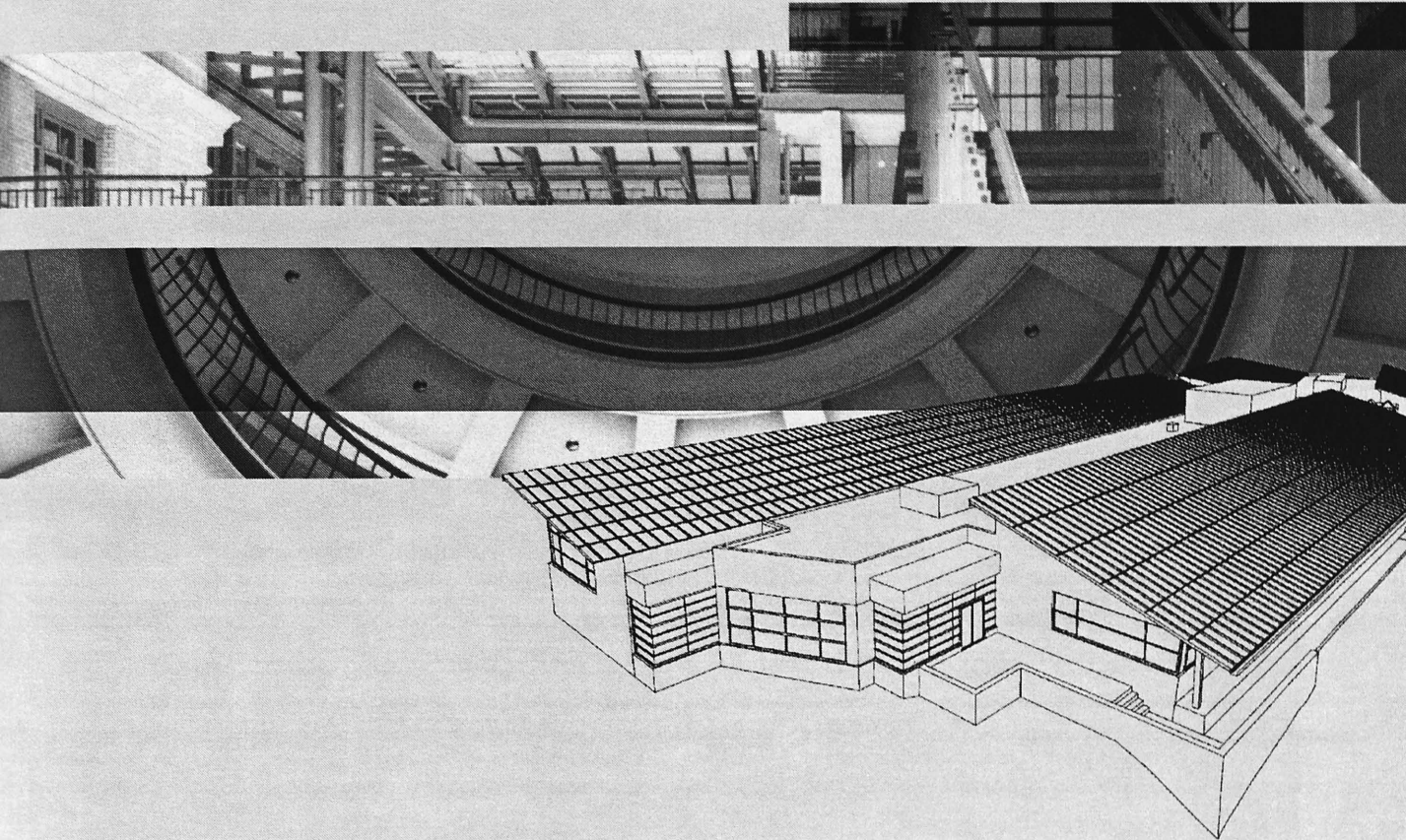
Acoustical Consultant

Shen Milsom & Wilke, Inc.

(continued on page 75)



Detention Facilities



Alleghany Regional Jail

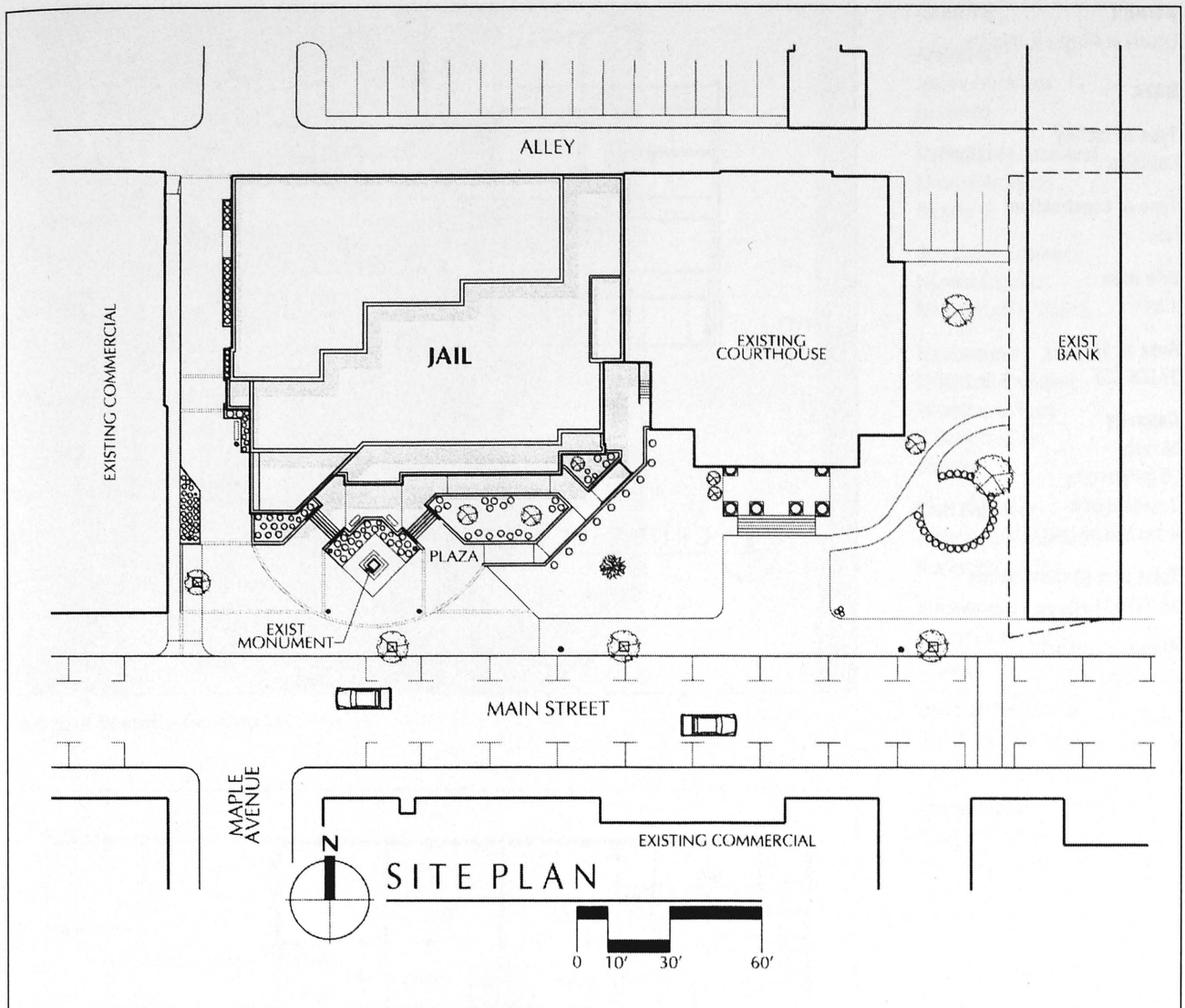
Covington, Virginia

■ CITATION

JURY COMMENTS

The architects did an exceptional job of maintaining the same old, stone appearance on Main Street and not “overpowering the historic courthouse.” It is an excellent use of a small site. All detention components were contained within three floors.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Alleghany Regional Jail, set in Virginia's rural mountains, was intended to replace a 100-year-old jail with a modern, regional jail set on the same site, next to the historic county courthouse. The new building will also house the sheriff's department, emergency 911 call center, and the magistrate. This combination allowed programming efficiencies. The desire to preserve the courthouse as the centerpiece of downtown prompted the design solution: a stepped, three-story building and new public plaza highlighted by an existing Civil War monument. The stepping, a substantial front

setback, and a lowered entrance create the appropriate scale, while the matching granite veneer blends the two buildings. Control rooms on the first and third floors provide sight lines in several directions. Spaces requiring access or deliveries are located on the first floor, while minimum security elements are on the second floor. The third floor contains master control, programs, and five housing classifications. With only 56 total detainees, an indirect supervision management system was needed to meet classification and separation requirements.

OWNER

County of Allegheny, Virginia

DATA**Type of facility**

Detention

Type of construction

New

Site area

1 acre

Area of building

37,004 GSF

Capacity

56 beds

28 general cells

2 medical cells

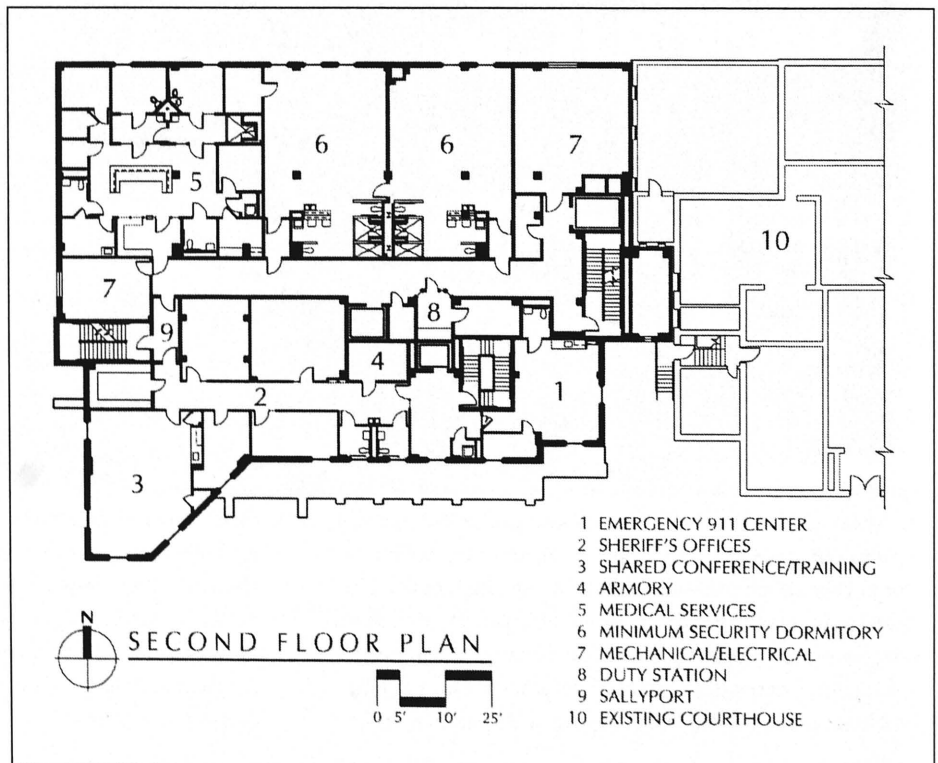
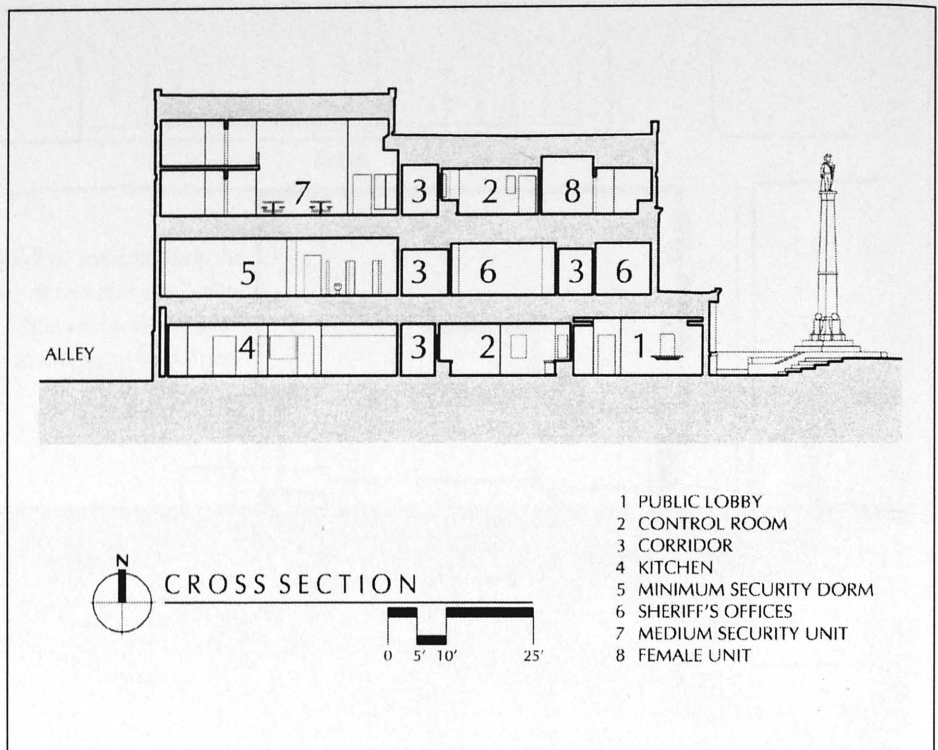
4 segregation cells

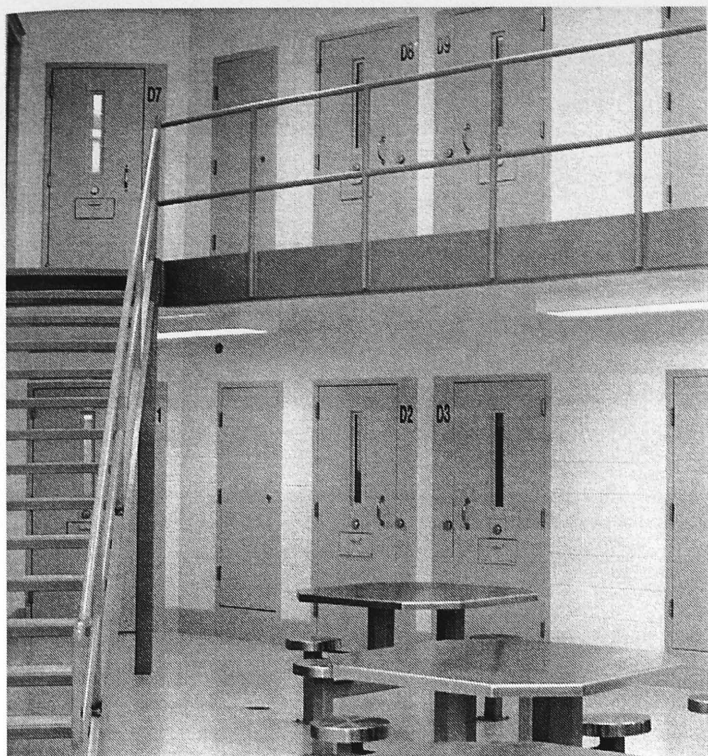
Total cost of construction

\$8,039,534

Status of project

Completed 2001





Maximum Security Housing Unit

CREDITS

Architect

Moseley Architects
Richmond

Compliance Architect

Moseley Architects
Richmond

Structural Engineer

Hanover Engineers
Mechanicsville, Virginia

Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

Whitescarver, Hurd
& Obenchain, Inc.
Roanoke

Civil Engineer

Anderson and Associates
Blacksburg, Virginia

Kitchen and Laundry

Foodesign Associates
Charlotte

General Contractor

Branch and Associates
Roanoke

Photographer

Crawford/Akers Photography
Covington, Virginia

Henderson County Detention Center

Hendersonville, North Carolina

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The new detention center adjoins the county courthouse (also designed by this firm and featured in the Justice Facilities Review 1994–1995), representing the second phase of a justice complex master plan developed over 10 years ago. This facility maximizes staffing and operational efficiencies while offering flexibility and expansion capability. The facility can use either direct or indirect supervision and is laid out to minimize the number of security staff needed to operate it. One housing control officer supervises four male housing units: a 40-bed dormitory, 48-bed medium security, 24-bed segregation, and 47-bed initial housing. A single

female officer can supervise all female inmates housed in the adjoining 32-bed dormitory and eight-bed segregation housing units. In addition to these two positions, there is a master control officer and two roving officers. Video visitation enhances safety and security while minimizing operating expenses associated with escorting inmates. Precast concrete cells provide a higher level of quality than traditional masonry and provide cost savings by expediting the construction schedule. The building and site are designed to accommodate additional housing units when needed.





OWNER

Henderson County Board
of County Commissioners
Hendersonville, North Carolina

DATA

Type of facility

Detention

Type of construction

New

Site area

5.7 acres

Area of building

60,258 GSF

Capacity

231 beds

80 cells

Total cost of construction

\$8,679,000

Status of project

Completed 2001

CREDITS

Architect

FreemanWhite, Inc.
Charlotte

Structural Engineer

Laurene & Rickher, PC
Charlotte

Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

FreemanWhite, Inc.
Charlotte

Civil Engineer

Power Engineering
Charlotte

Kitchen and Laundry

Foodesign Associates, Inc.
Charlotte

Transition Planning

Butch Reynolds
Lexington, South Carolina

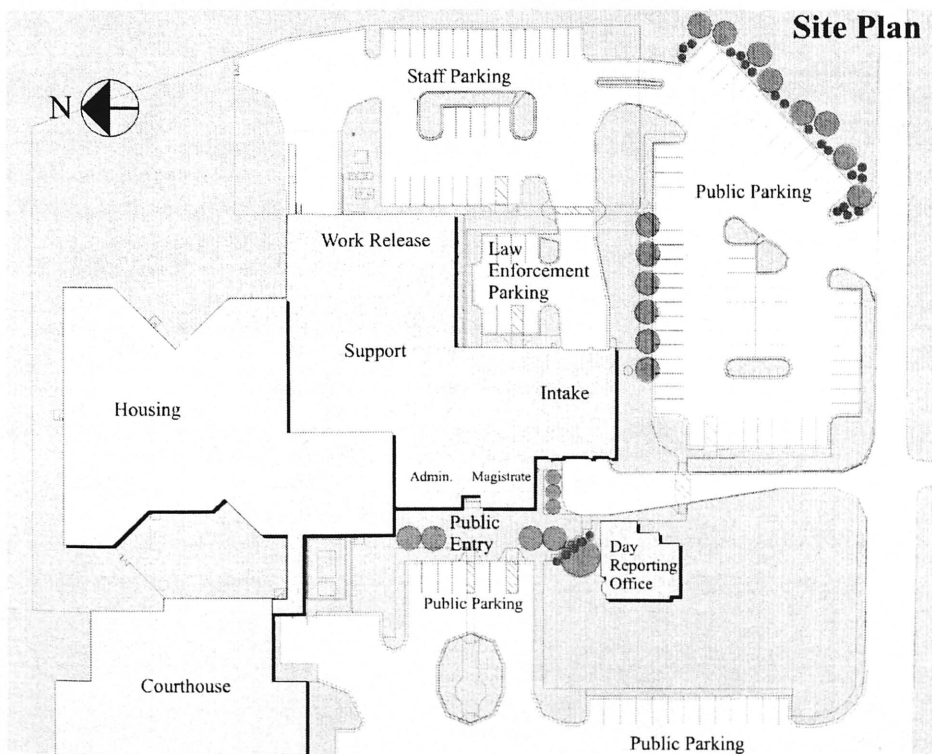
General Contractor

Beam Construction Co.
Cherryville, North Carolina

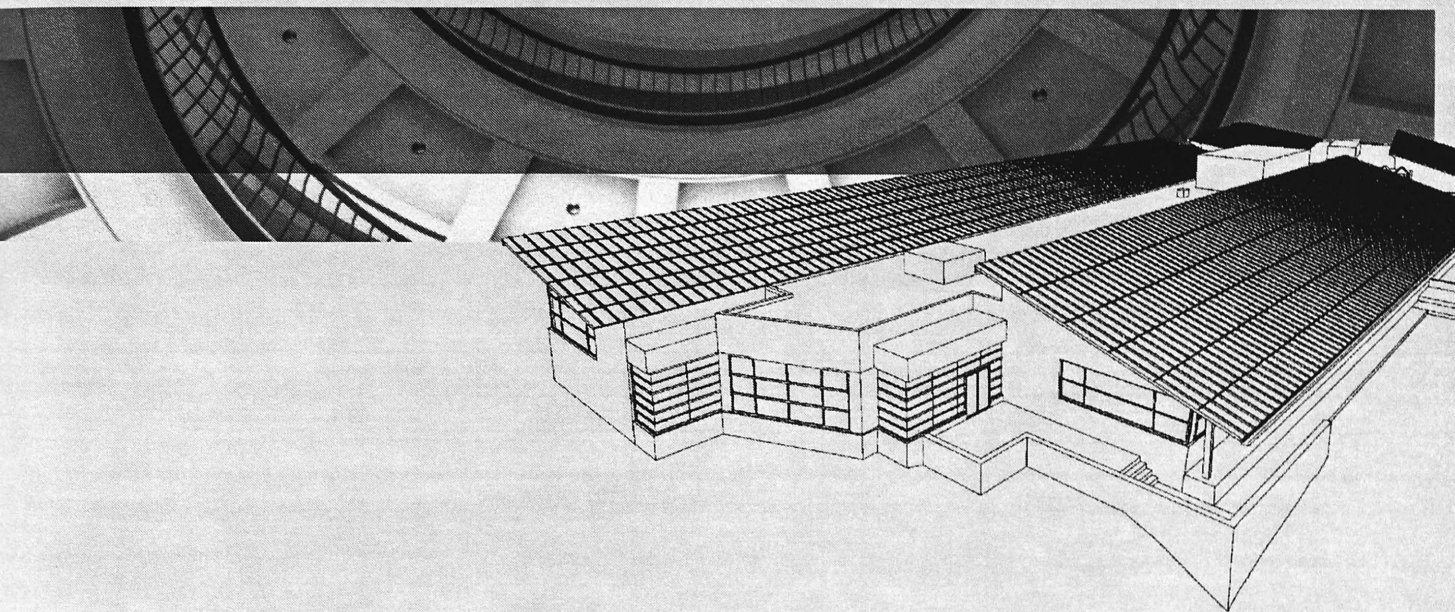
Electrical

Hayes & Lunsford
Asheville, North Carolina

(continued on page 75)



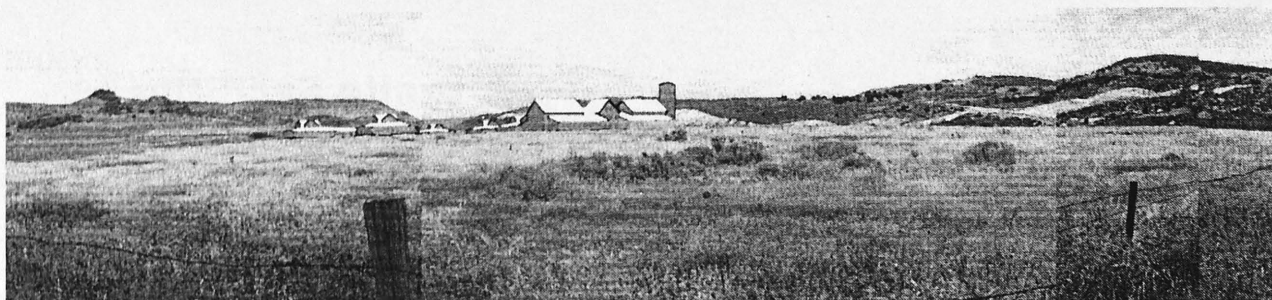
Juvenile Facilities



Residential Treatment Facility for Sexually Abusive Youth

Jefferson County, Colorado

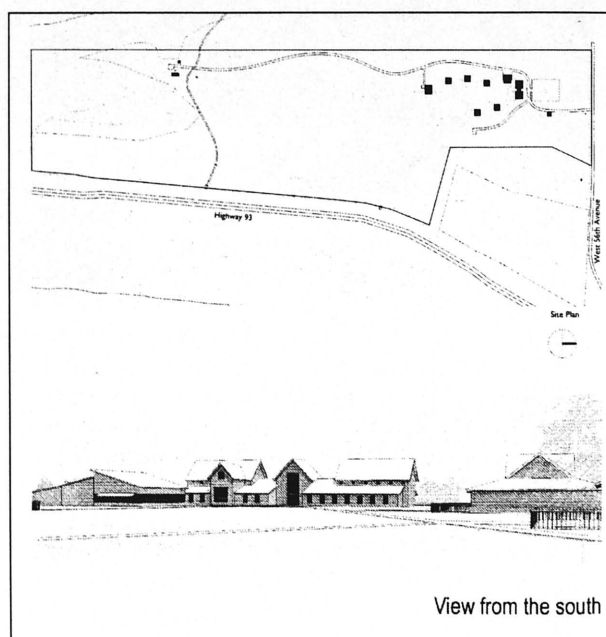
■ CITATION



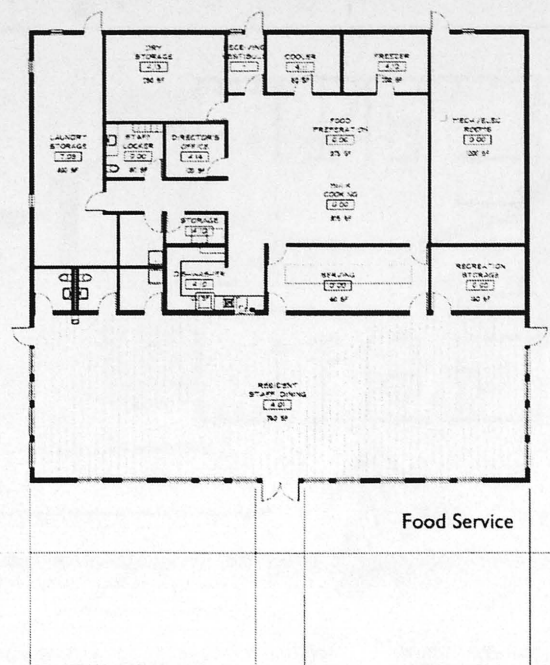
View from the north

JURY STATEMENT

This project provides an example of how to house and treat youth sex offenders, with a “homey” residential setting that provides education and treatment. It is difficult to find a site that can support this kind of population, but this design does this well. It is a very appropriate building style for a rural Colorado site.

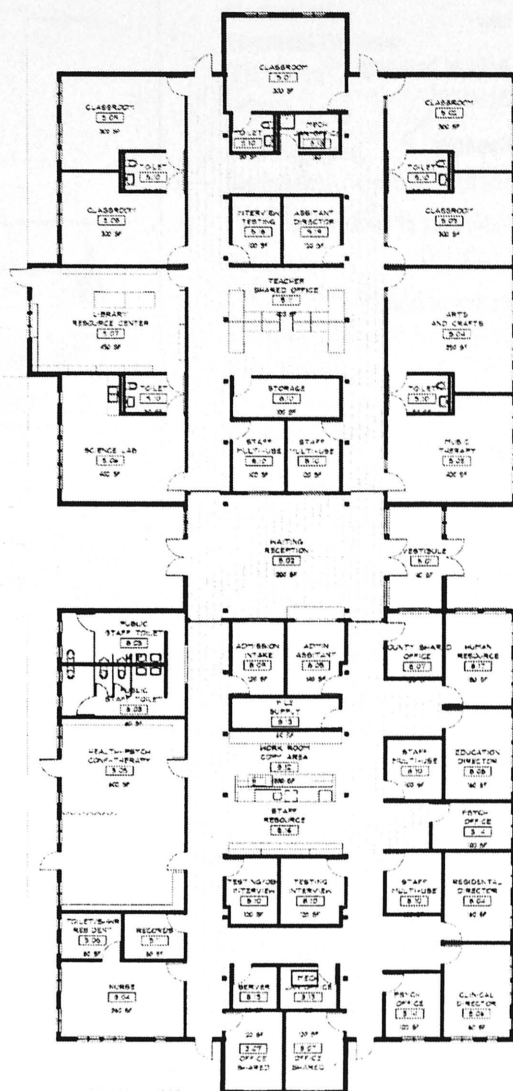


View from the south



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This is a specialized treatment facility for sexually abusive youth (sexual offenders). The site is located in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains on land that has historically been agrarian. The campus plan and the building forms are intended to minimize the institutional feel of the campus and to respect the mountain backdrop. The campus has been designed to allow for effective treatment and supervision in a staff-secure environment. The main campus building combines administration, therapy, and education functions. Additional program elements are arranged on the site to allow counselors to develop effective transitions for residents between residential functions and program treatment and educational activities. There are four 12-bed housing units and a fifth unit for possible expansion. In addition to the building components, the 30-acre site uses an on-site water well and treatment system that includes storage facilities for domestic water and fire suppression, and a septic field for wastewater management. All components have been adapted as part of the agrarian design concept.



OWNER

Jefferson County (Colorado)
Department of Social Services

DATA**Type of facility**

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Area of building

30,900 GSF

Capacity

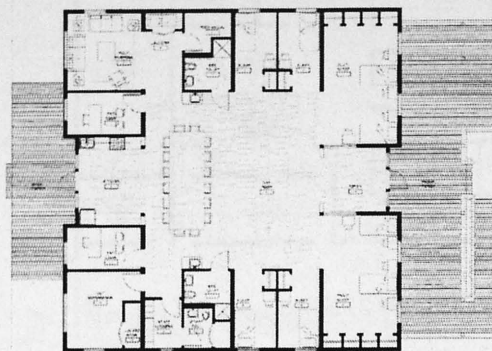
48 beds

Total cost of construction

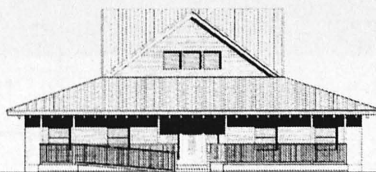
\$7,586,660

Status of project

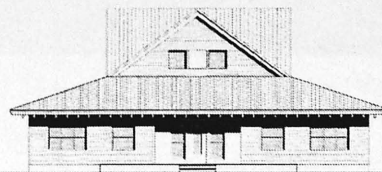
Construction documents phase



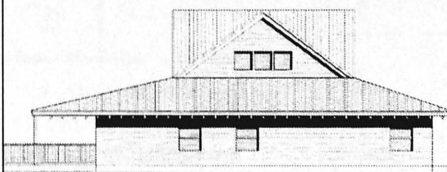
12 Bed Housing Unit



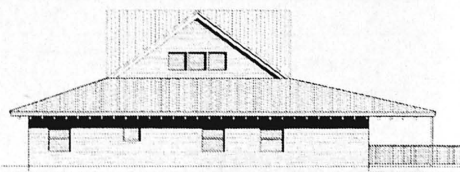
Front Elevation



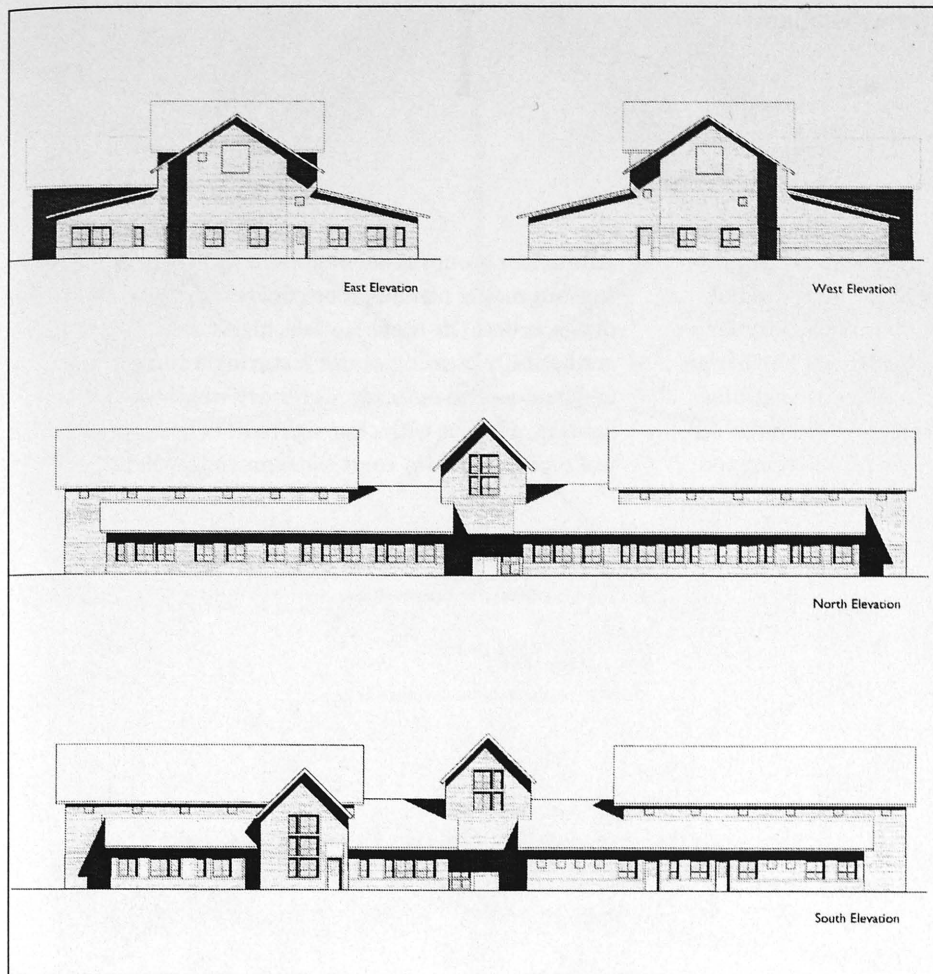
Back Elevation



Side Elevation



Side Elevation



CREDITS

Architect

RNL Design
Denver

Structural Engineer

Jirsa Hedrick
Denver

Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

RNL Design
Denver

Civil Engineer

Martin/Martin Consulting Engineers
Wheat Ridge, Colorado

Security

LTS Consulting Engineers
Plano, Texas

Food Services

William Caruso & Associates
Englewood, Colorado

General Contractor

Haselden Construction
Englewood, Colorado

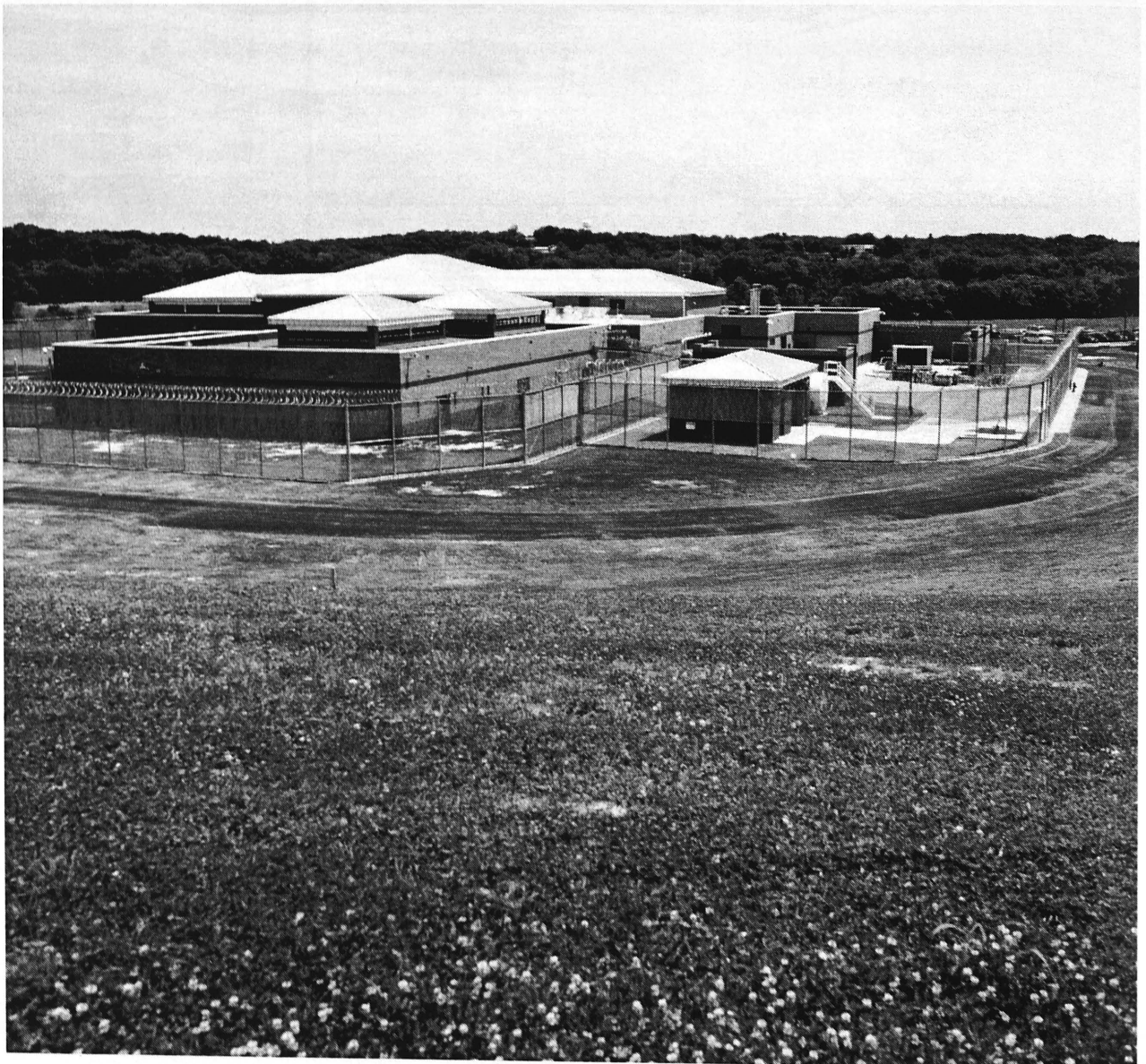
James River Regional Juvenile Detention Center

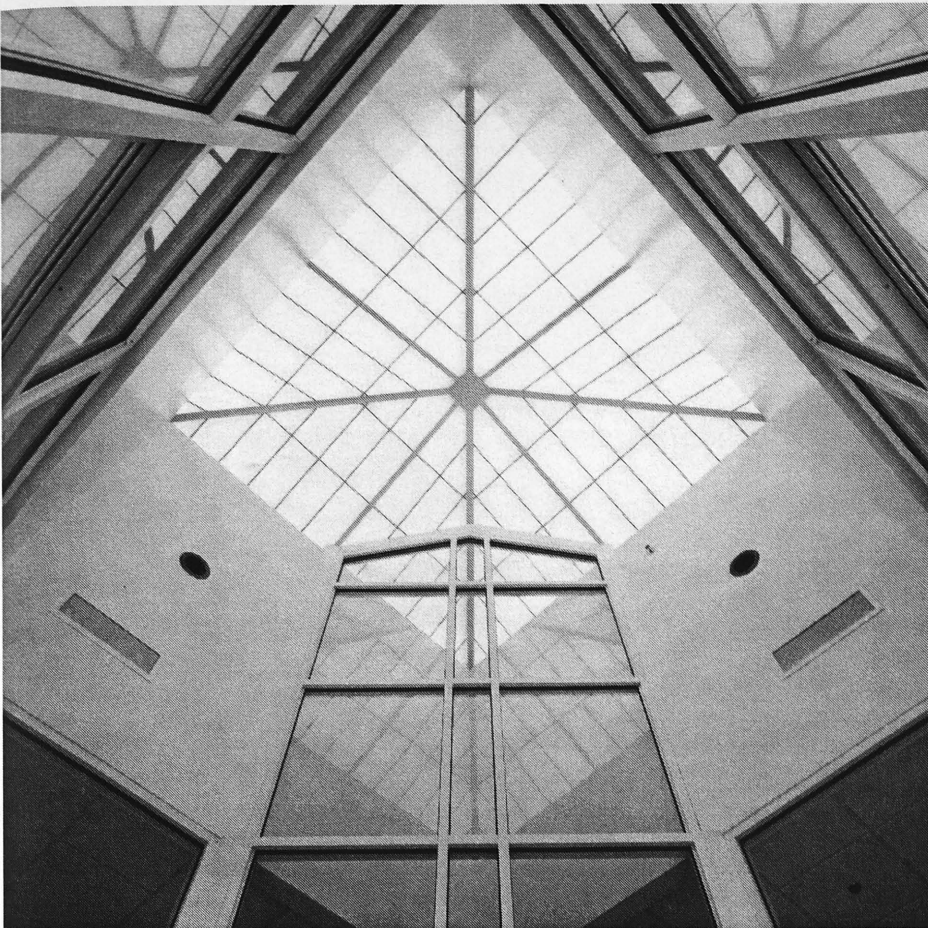
Powhatan County, Virginia

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The juvenile detention center is a success story of multi-jurisdictional cooperation that aligns the physical and financial needs of three counties in a single facility for pre- and post-adjudication juvenile detention. The design goal was to fulfill client desires for an attractive national prototype center for safe, quality care and rehabilitative services. The architect's workshops with the jurisdictions and

stakeholder groups saved months of time by resolving contentious master planning, cost, financing, siting, and facility design issues. The result is a safe, highly secure, flexible, and aesthetically pleasing center featuring a complementary architectural brick façade, clerestory windows for natural lighting, a layout with clear sight lines for the central control room, and video court arraignment capabilities.





OWNER

James River Regional Juvenile
Detention Commission
Goochland, Virginia

DATA

Type of facility

Juvenile

Type of construction

New

Site area

13.5 acres

Area of building

48,634 GSF

Capacity

60 beds

60 cells

Total cost of construction

\$7,868,785

Status of project

Completed 2001

CREDITS

Architect

Hayes, Seay, Mattern
& Mattern, Inc.
Roanoke, Virginia

Compliance Architect

Hayes, Seay, Mattern
& Mattern, Inc.
Roanoke

Structural/Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

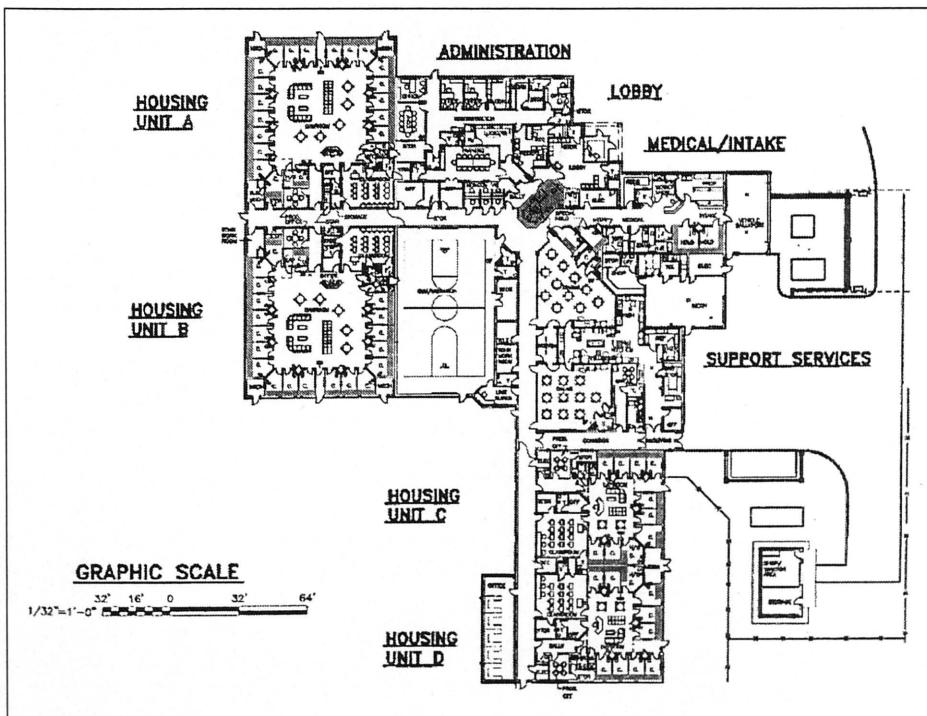
Hayes, Seay, Mattern
& Mattern, Inc.
Roanoke

General Contractor

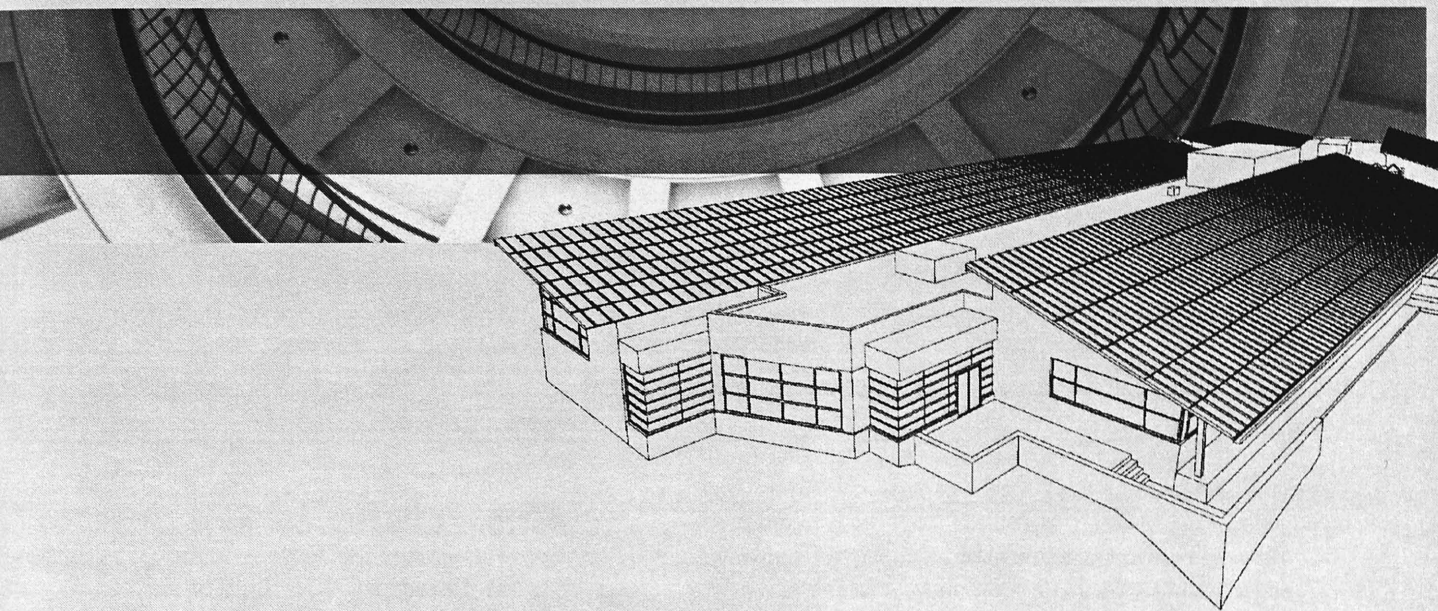
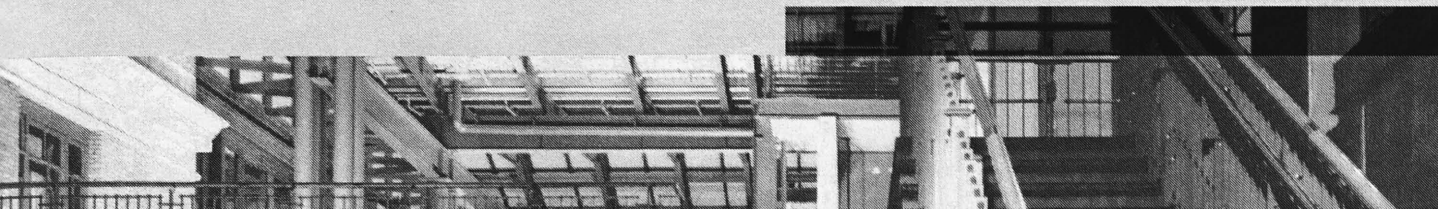
Alexander Constructors, Inc.
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Photographer

Don Eiler
Richmond



Law Enforcement Facilities



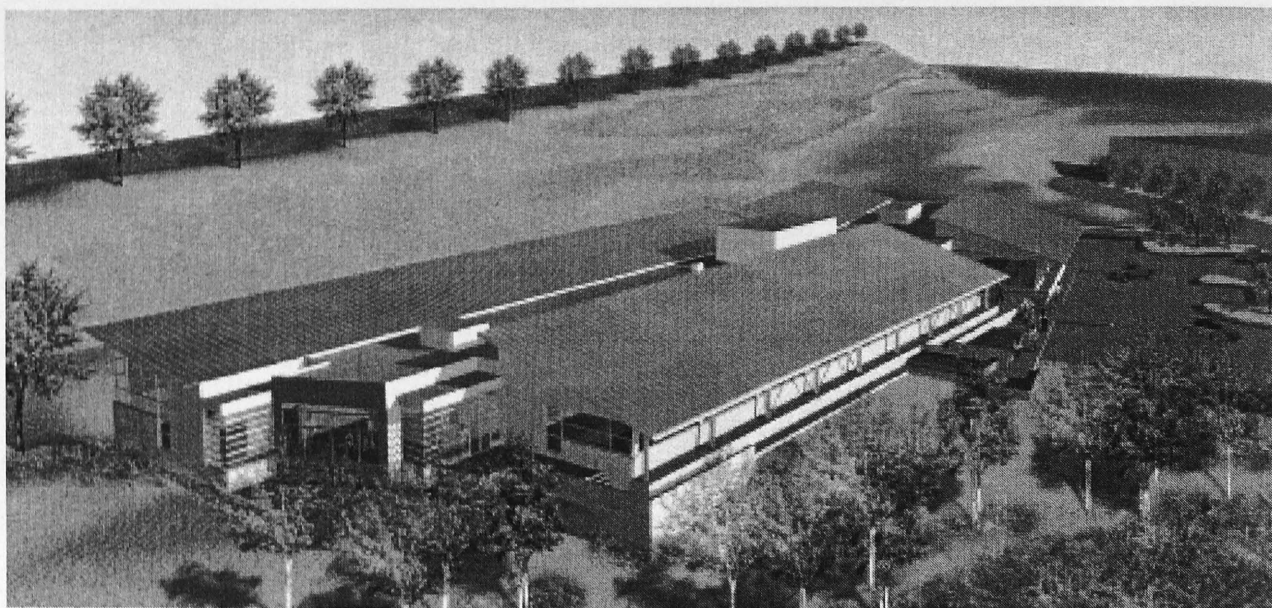
Sheriff's Forensic Laboratory

San Mateo, California

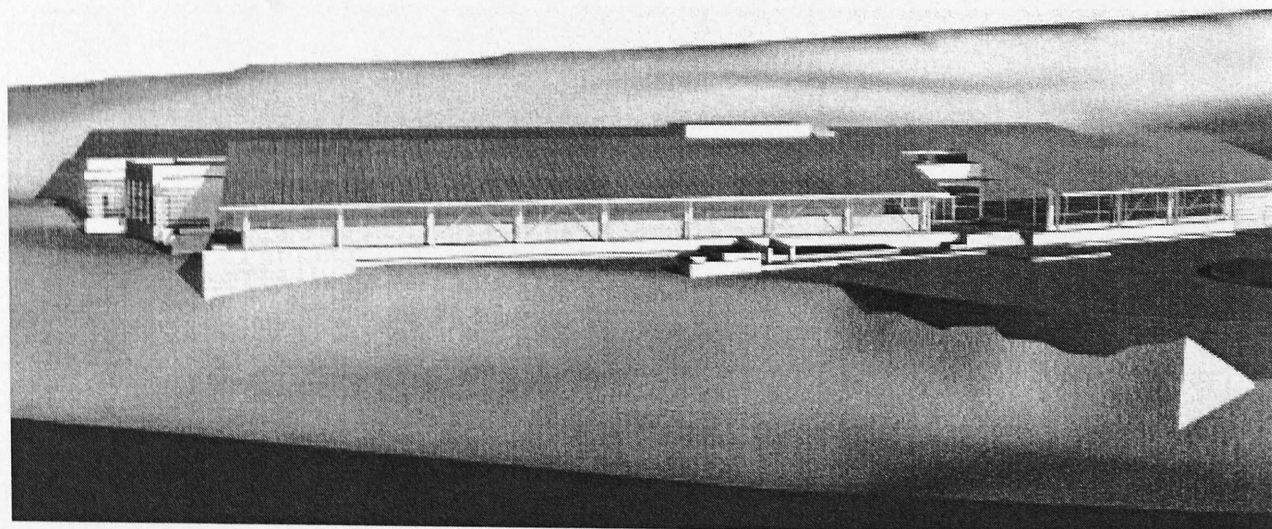
■ CITATION

JURY COMMENTS

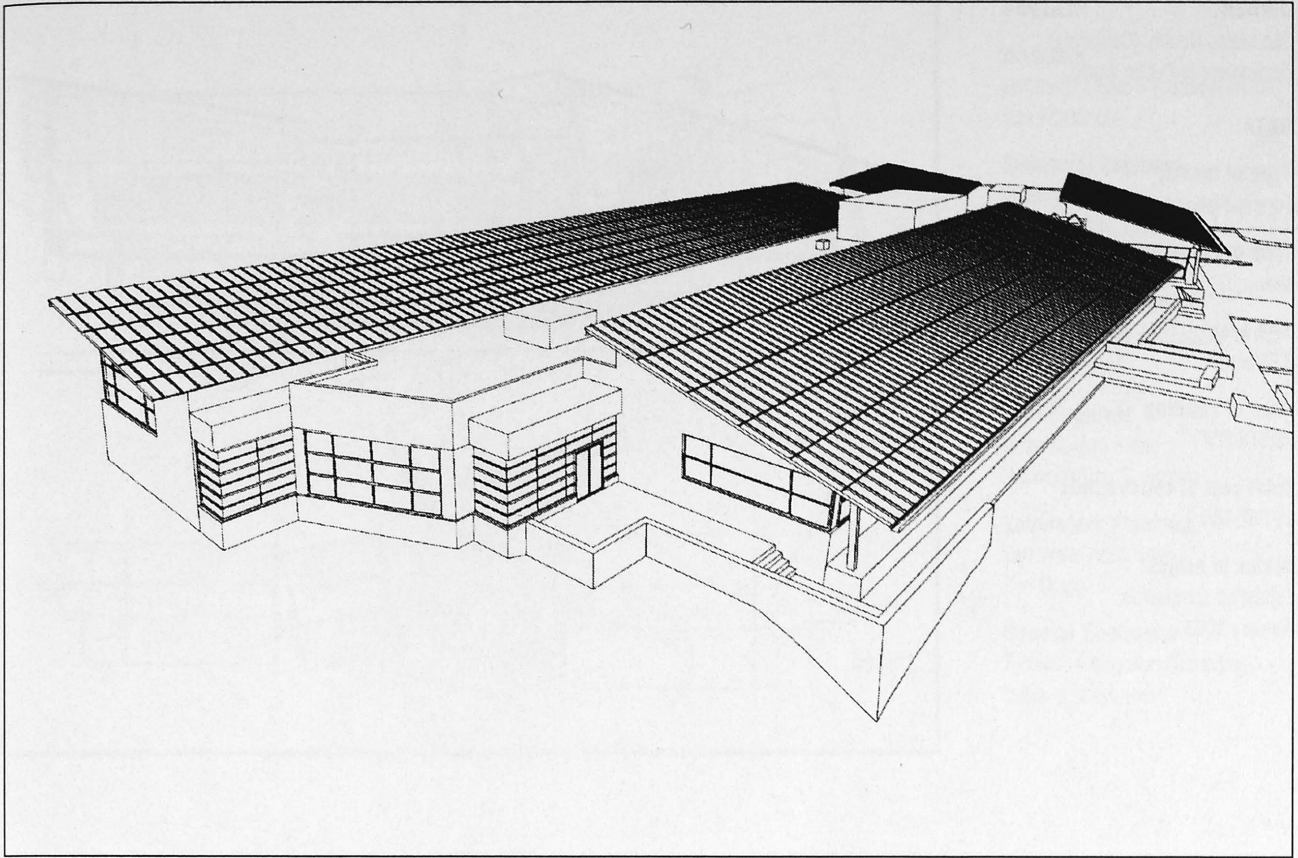
This project integrated sustainability from the start. The orientation, roof shapes, natural lighting, ventilation, photovoltaics, and materials have been carefully considered to achieve a LEED certification. The plan is simple and clear. This will be a great work environment.



SOUTHWEST MASSING STUDY



SOUTH MASSING STUDY



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Sheriff's Forensic Laboratory, which includes such functions as DNA, firearm, and document analysis, is accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors. The 30,000-square-foot, one-story building is set into a steep hillside site. Large open labs provide flexibility for future reconfiguration as new technologies emerge. In addition, the project is expected to qualify for a LEED rating from the U.S. Green Building Council. The project includes daylight harvesting and natural ventilation, energy-efficient fume hoods, efficient HVAC systems, architectural

sun control, advanced lighting controls, green building materials, and an aggressive construction waste recycling plan. Operable windows in the office areas are interlocked with the HVAC system to minimize air conditioning losses while windows are open. The incorporation of 22,000 square feet of rooftop-mounted photovoltaic panels will produce enough power to accommodate all of the building's non-HVAC electrical requirements. The installation has a simple payback period of about 10 years.

OWNER

San Mateo County (California)
Department of Public Works

DATA**Type of facility**

Forensic laboratory

Type of construction

New

Site area

3.75 acres

Area of building

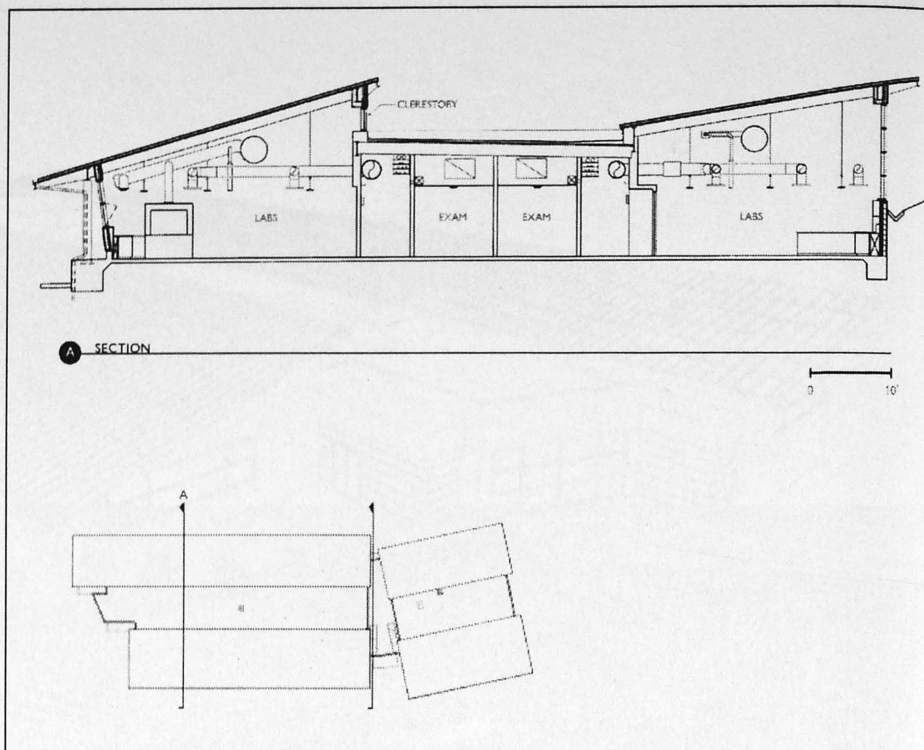
28,975 GSF

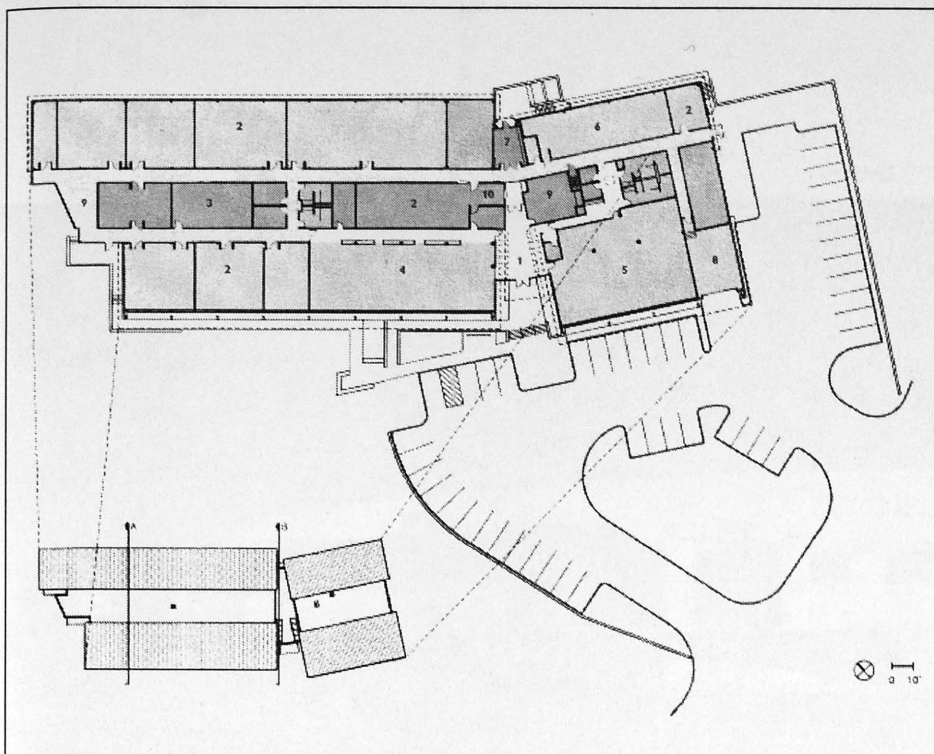
Total cost of construction

\$9,352,688

Status of project

Estimated completion:
January 2003





CREDITS

Architect

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum, Inc.
San Francisco

Structural Engineer

Crosby Group
Redwood City, California

Mechanical/

Electrical Engineer

Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaum, Inc.
San Francisco

Civil Engineer

Brian Kangas Foulk
Redwood City, California

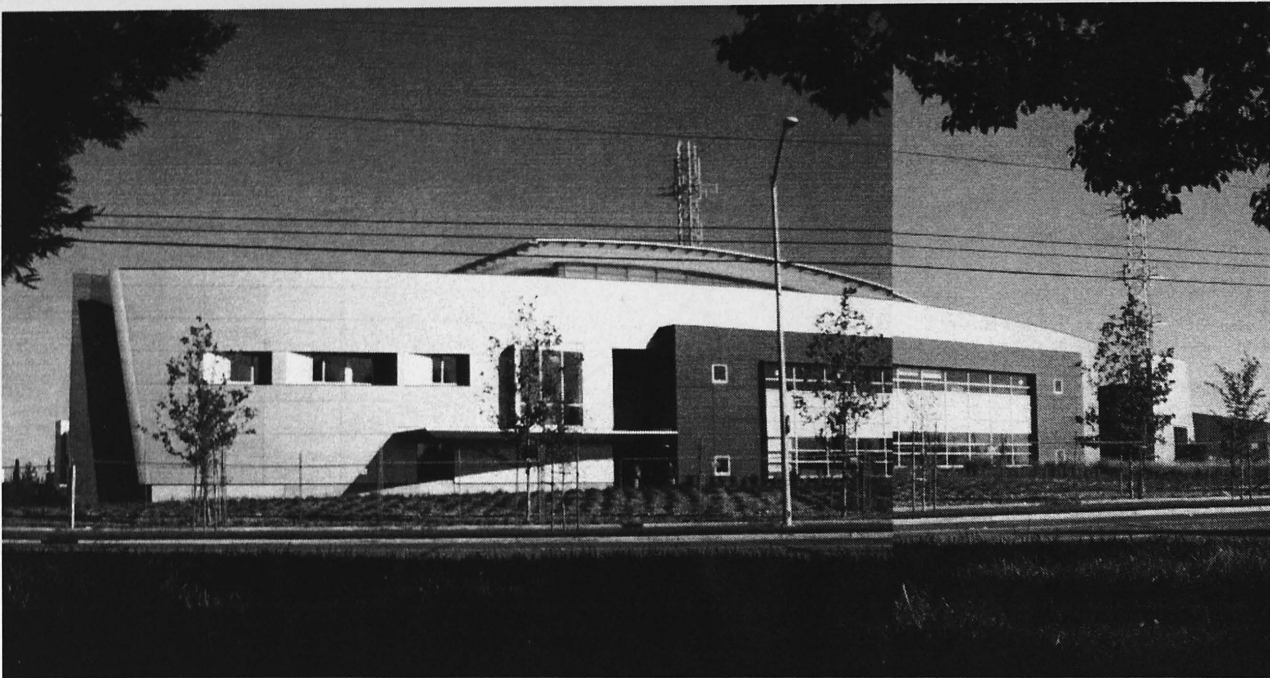
Laboratory Planning

Earl Walls Associates
San Diego

General Contractor

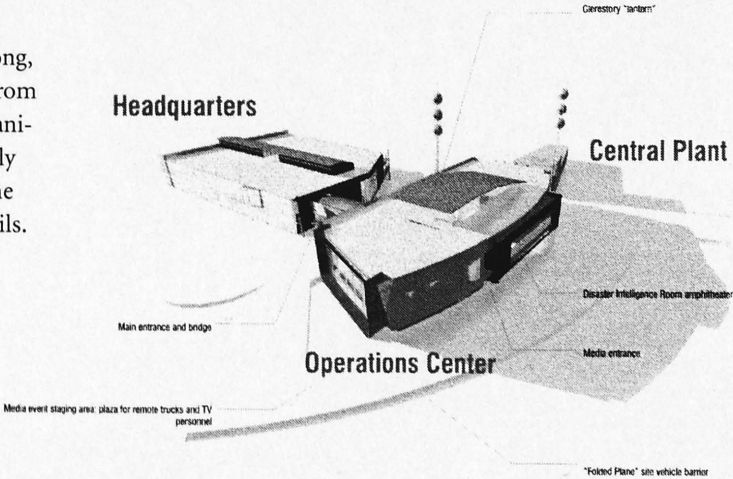
Turner Construction Company
Oakland, California

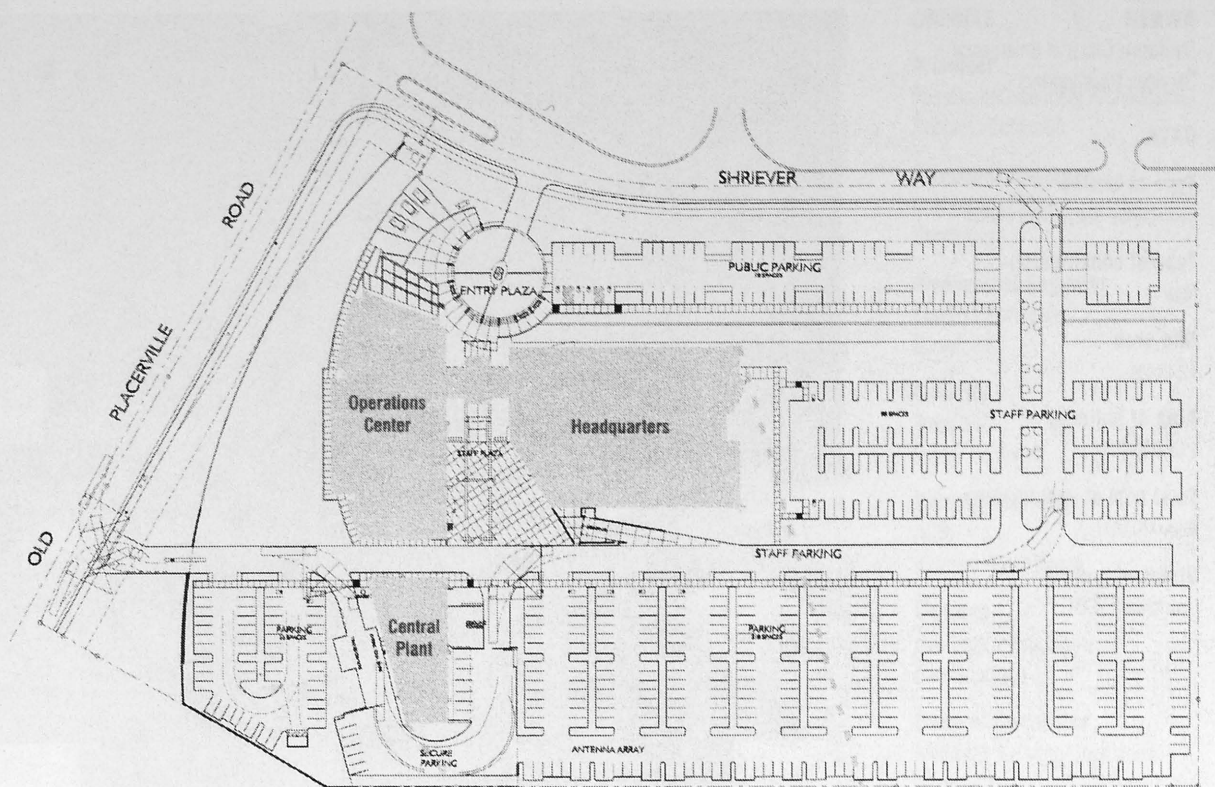
State Operations Center
Sacramento, California
■ CITATION



JURY COMMENTS

The state operations center in California presents a strong, positive, modern image. The plan is clearly organized from the way it addresses the street through the internal organization and hierarchy. The interior spaces are pleasantly memorable. The design manifests a rigorous discipline from the overall partii down to the construction details.



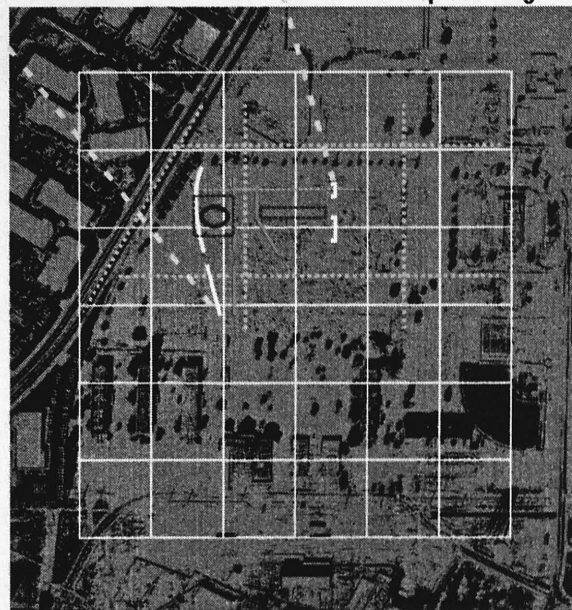


Site Plan

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The SOC/Headquarters campus consists of three buildings: the Headquarters Administrative Office Building, the State Operations Center, and the central plant. The core of the project is the Disaster Intelligence Room, the strategic command center for all disaster response. Its amphitheater form is the focal point of the project, and it is emphasized through the use of a graphic blue aluminum skin that is visible throughout the campus. This "blue box" is capped with a 120-foot-long arc of clerestory windows that bathe the space in soft daylight while serving as the symbolic beacon for the project. This project also represents a reversal of the traditional Cold War bunker mentality for this type of facility. It is not a darkened, windowless box. Instead, the latest technologies are used to create a softly lit, transparent environment with extensive views that allow optimum screen viewing without darkening the room.

Conceptual Diagram



OWNER

California Office of Emergency
Services Headquarters

DATA**Type of facility**

Emergency operations center

Type of construction

New

Site area

12 acres

Area of building

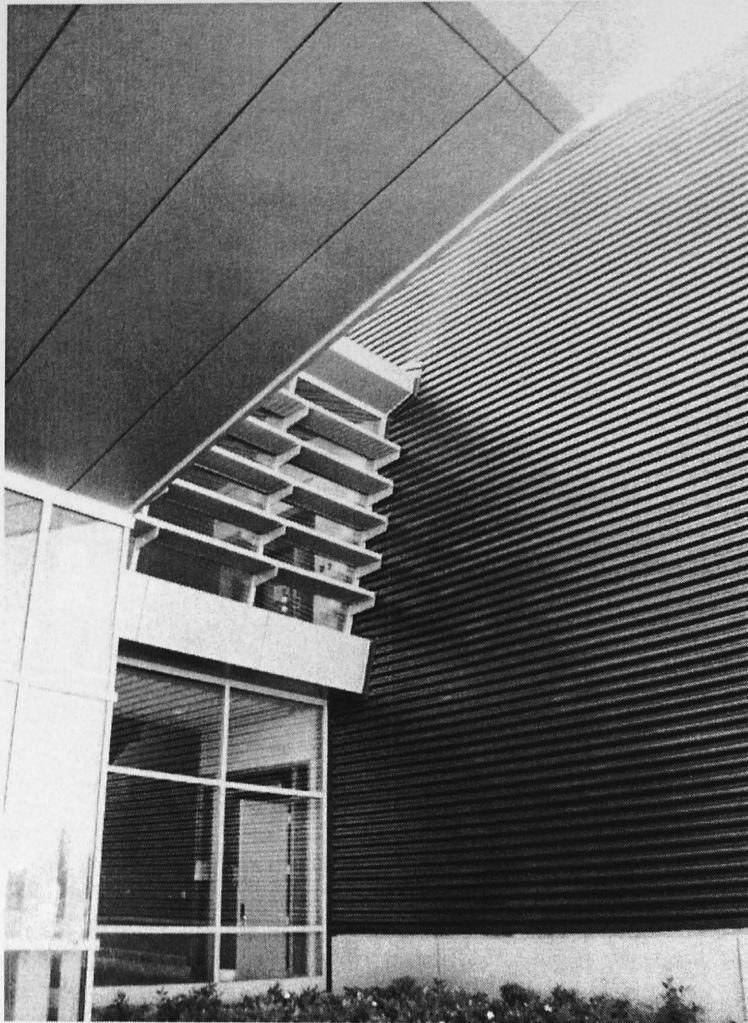
111,000 GSF

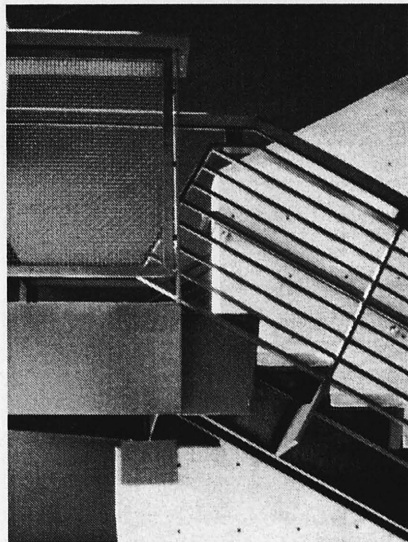
Total cost of construction

\$20,000,000

Status of project

Completed 2001





CREDITS

Architect

RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture
Sonoma, California

Structural Engineer

Buehler & Buehler
Sacramento

Mechanical Engineer

Capital Engineering
Sacramento

Security

TransTech
Irvine, California

Communications

ACSI
Kirkland, Washington

Lighting

Auerbach + Associates
San Francisco

General Contractor

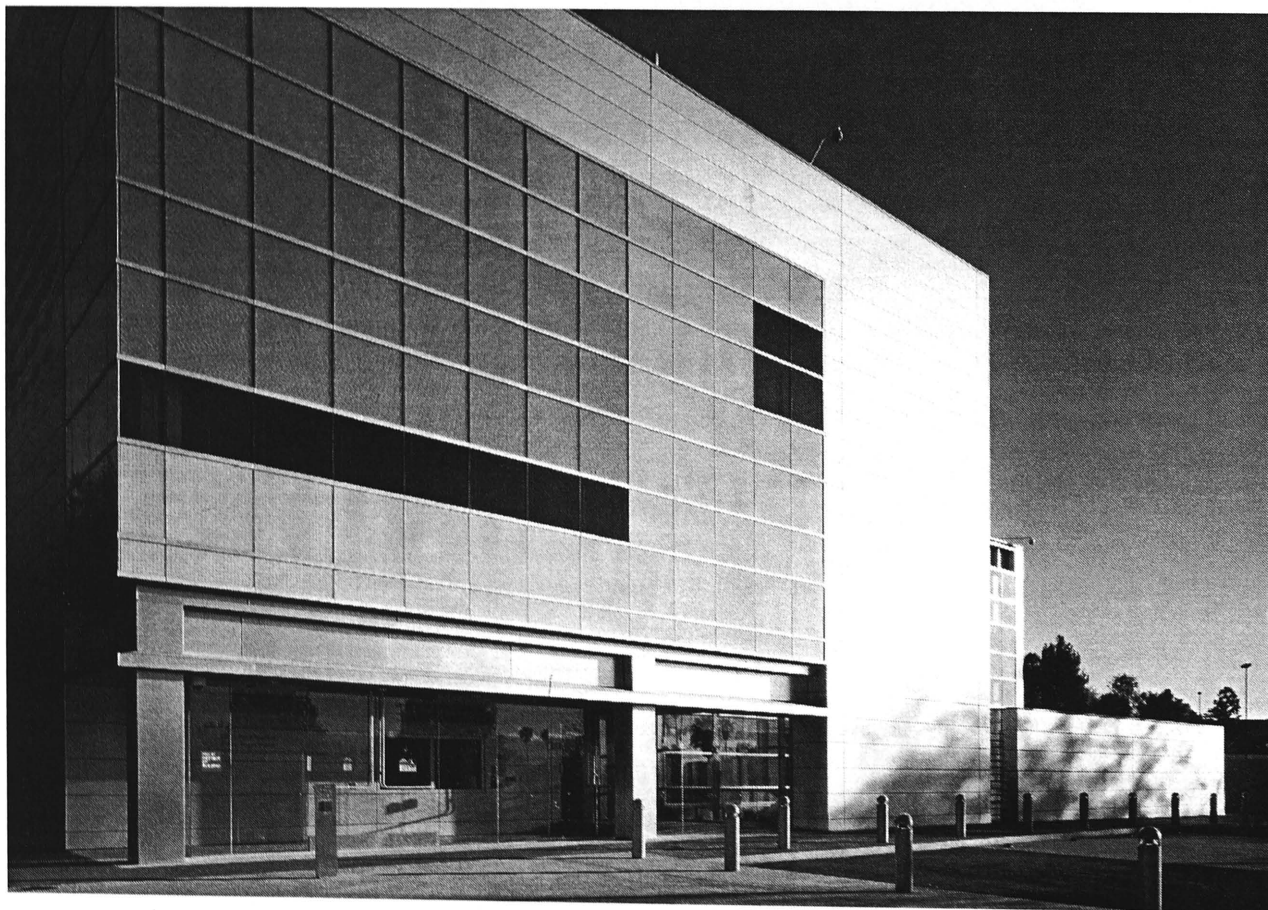
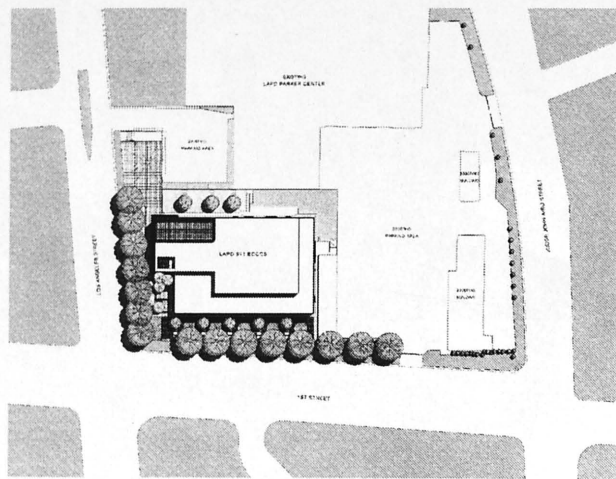
McCarthy Building Companies
Sacramento

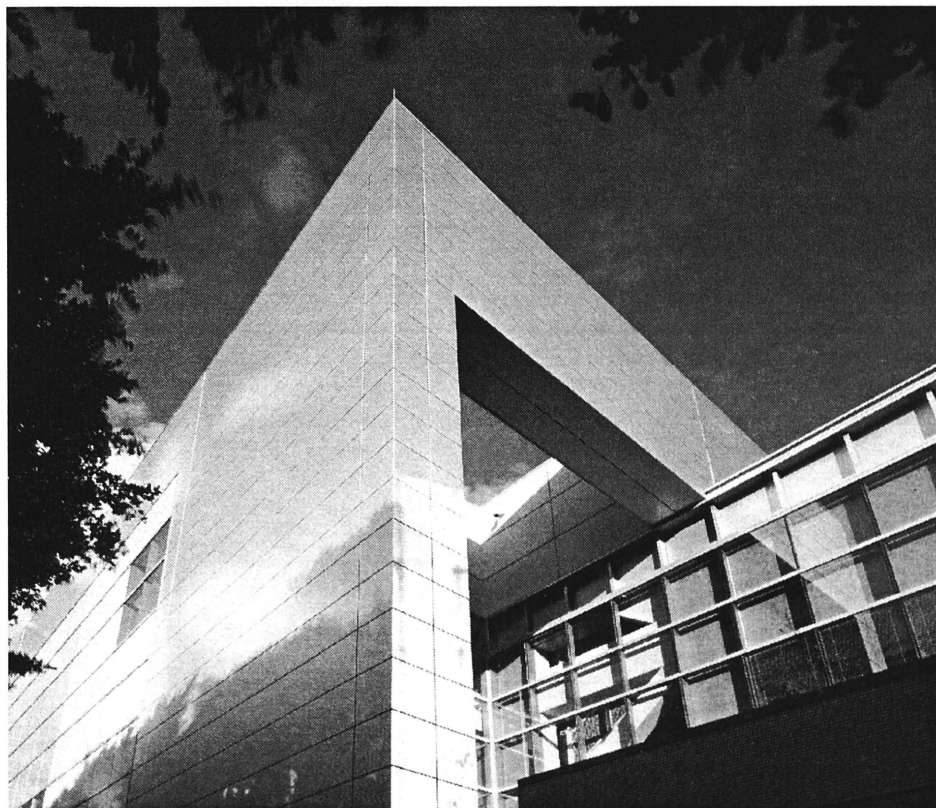
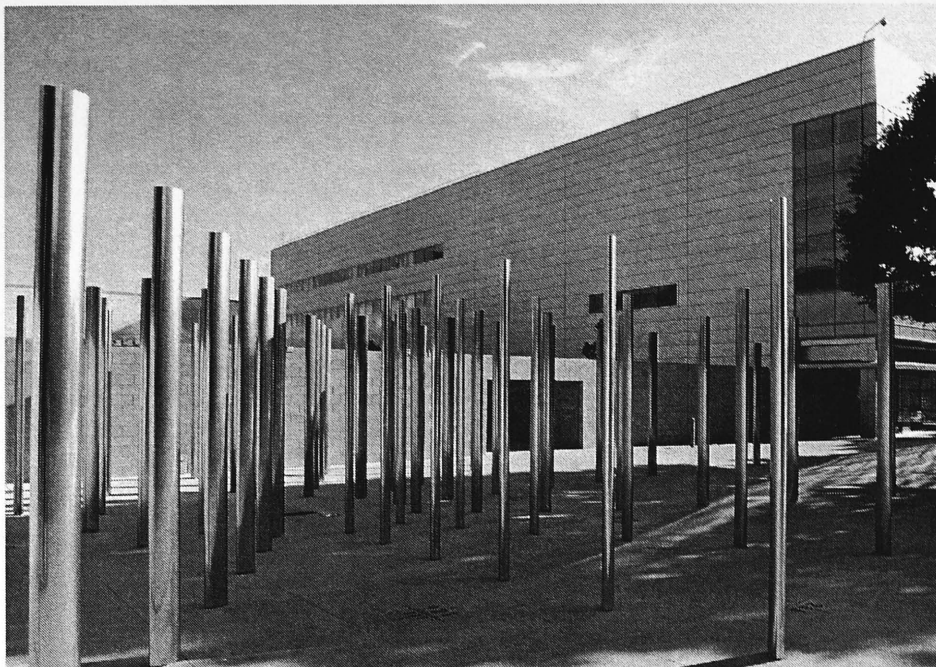
Photographer

RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture
Sonoma, California

Los Angeles, California

The new ECCCS Center in downtown Los Angeles is designed for operation in a decentralized, dual-dispatching center configuration. The building and operational program are prototypes that can be adapted to any site. The three-story, 58,000-square-foot building places special emphasis on aesthetic value and a user-friendly environment. The facility's purpose is to receive, allocate, and dispatch resources for 911 emergency calls within metropolitan Los Angeles. The heart of the facility is the operations room, which accommodates 80 state-of-the-art call-taking and dispatch consoles. Base isolators allow the entire structure to move controllably up to 27 inches in any direction to ensure survivability and uninterrupted operations after seismic events.





OWNER

City of Los Angeles, California

DATA

Type of facility

Emergency command control center

Type of construction

New

Site area

1.57 acres

Area of building

58,000 GSF

Total cost of construction

\$20,400,000

Status of project

Completed 2001

CREDITS

Architect

DMJMH+N Architecture
Los Angeles

Structural/Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

DMJMH+N Architecture
Los Angeles

Civil Engineer

G.V. Diversified
Montebello, California

Security

Aegir Systems
Oxnard, California

Landscape Architects

Melendrez Babalas Associates
Los Angeles

Lighting

Wheel Gerzstoff Selles
Long Beach, California

General Contractor

Tudor-Saliba
Los Angeles

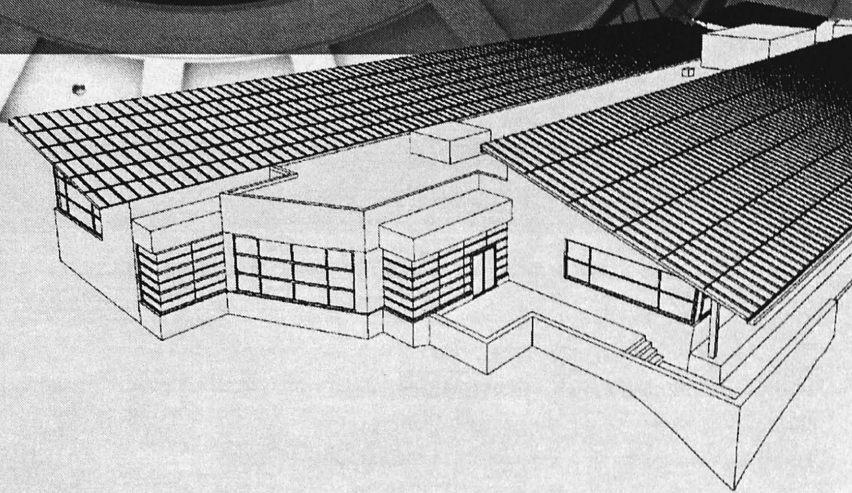
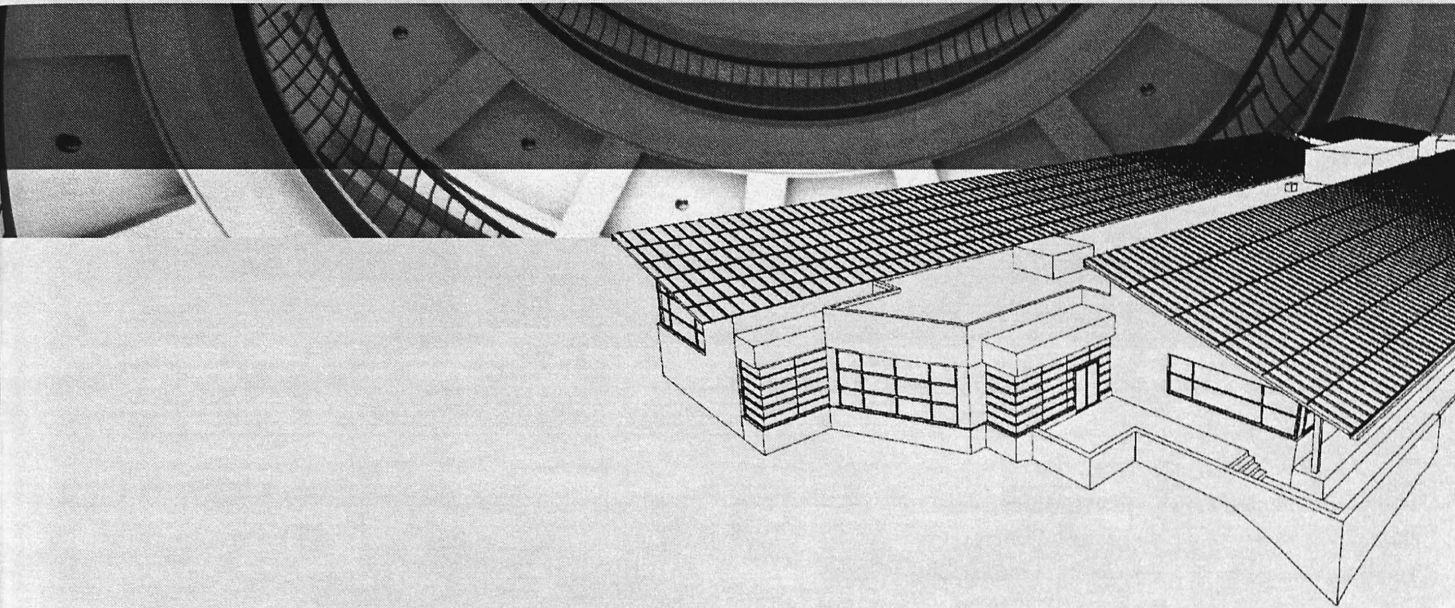
Photographers

John Livzey
Los Angeles

Joe Aker

Aker Zvonkovic Photography
Houston

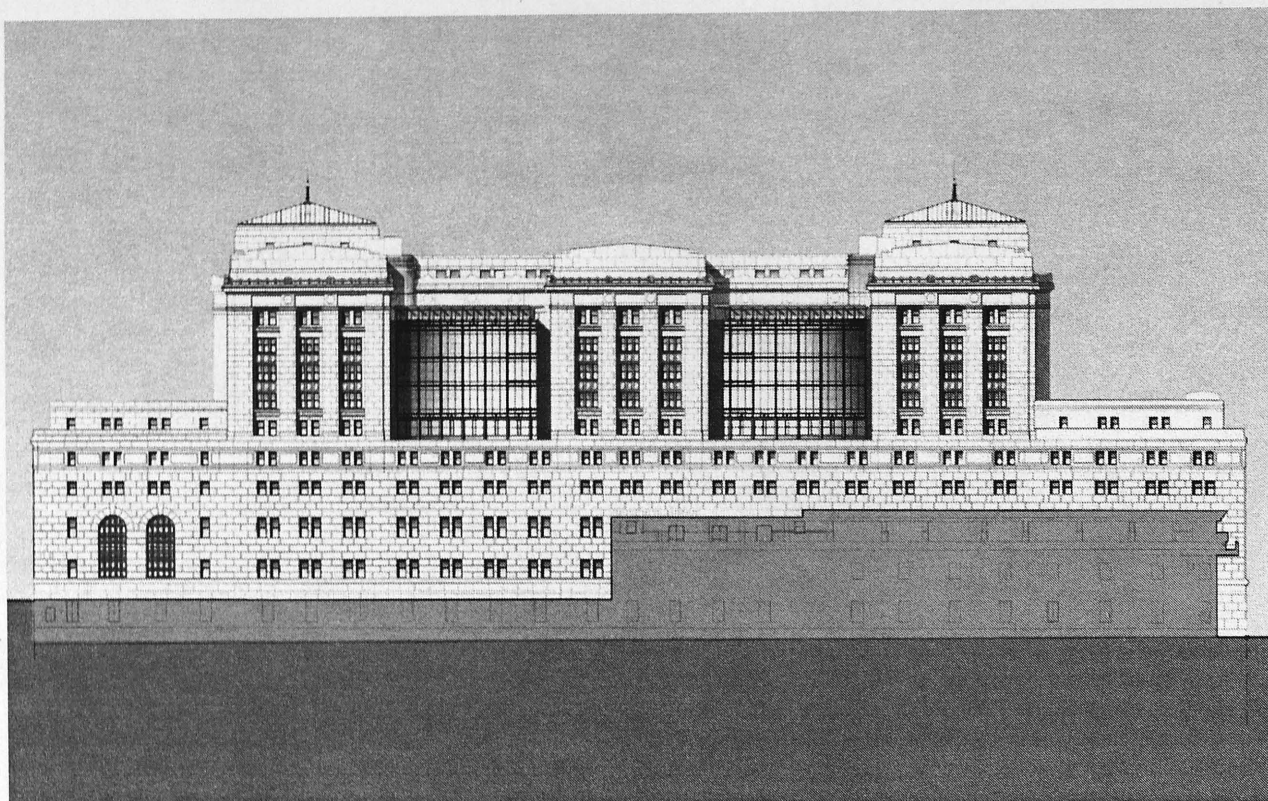
Multiple-Use Facilities



Pittsburgh Post Office and U.S. Courthouse

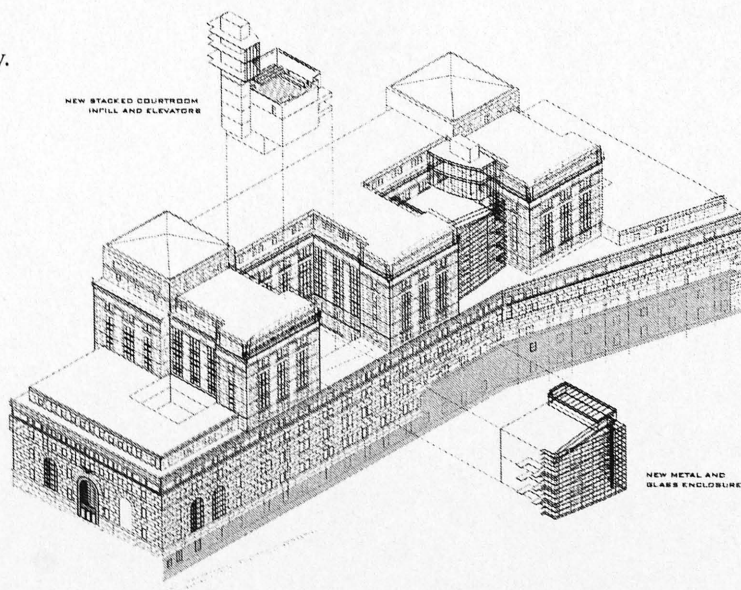
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

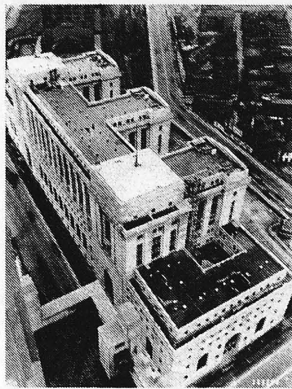
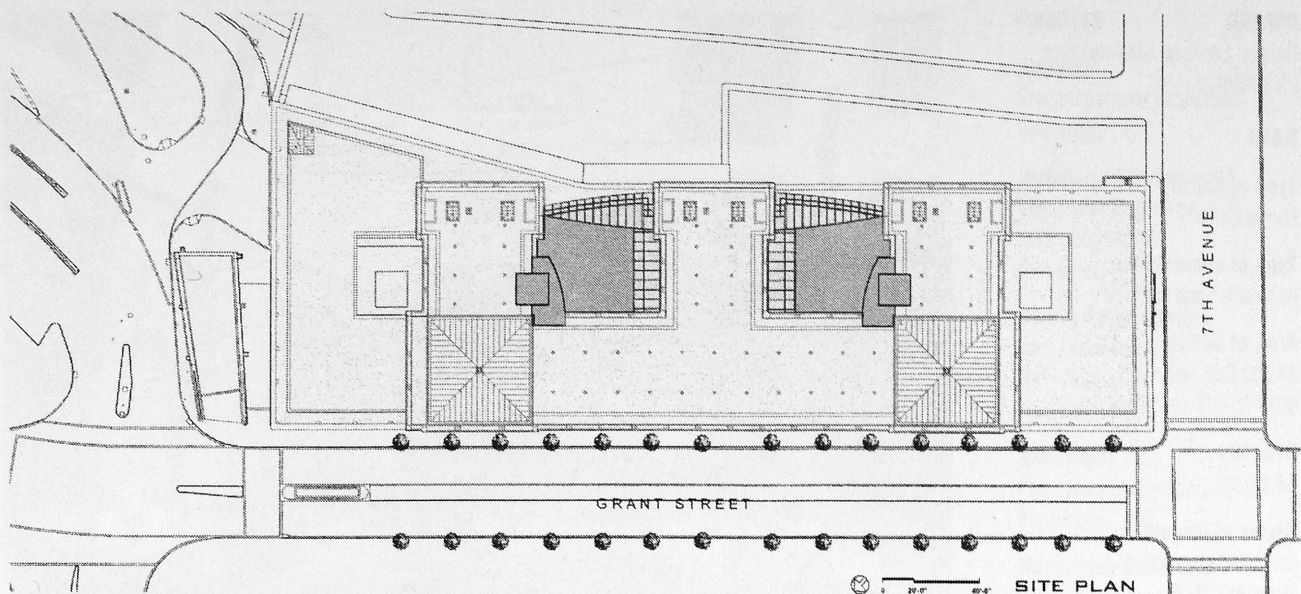
■ CITATION



JURY COMMENT

This project demonstrates a thoughtful response to an addition and remodeling project. This important building was treated in a seamless and respectful way.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The 800,000-square-foot modernization of this 1930s historic federal courthouse addresses severe functional deficiencies and space constraints through an innovative expansion program. By stacking new courtroom volumes within existing light courts, much-needed additional program space was added and circulation effectively separated. The new glazed infills offer a dramatic counterpoint to the historic masonry, creating a highly visible symbol of the federal presence in the city. Effective use of transparent and solid elements creates a sense of openness, while shielding

sensitive functions within. Inside the building an original, undersized entrance is being significantly enlarged and linked to a new main lobby at the third floor. This modified entry sequence accommodates greatly expanded security requirements while imparting a sense of graciousness appropriate to the courts. Skylit atria create "slots" of space between new and original construction, allowing natural light deep into the building and its courtrooms. The language of the new spaces is contemporary and vigorous, yet reflects the traditions of the federal judiciary.

OWNER

General Services Administration
Philadelphia

DATA**Type of facility**

Multiple-use

Type of construction

Renovation and addition

Area of building

34,500 GSF new

562,065 GSF renovated

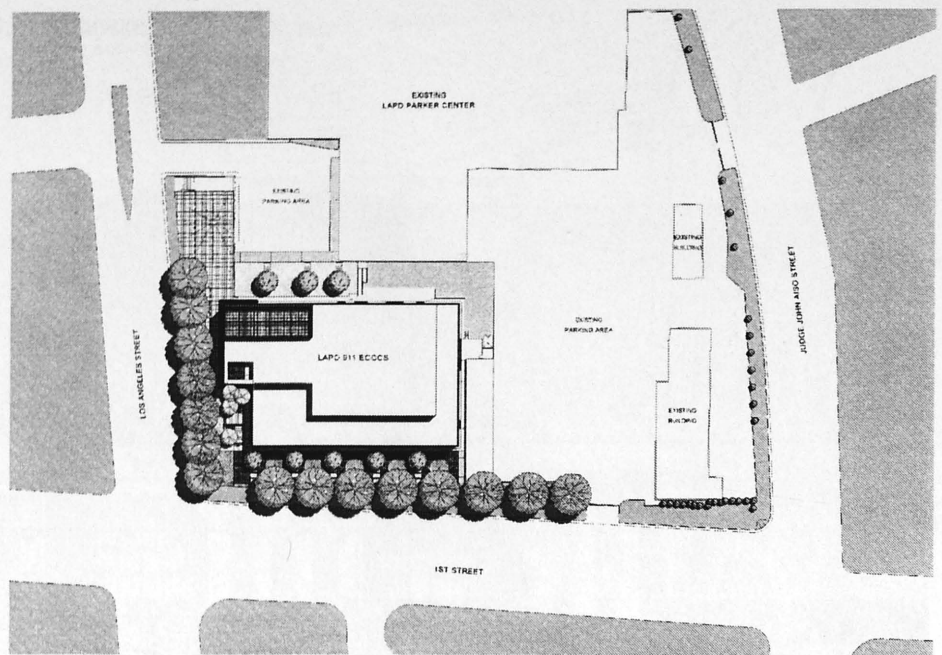
Capacity

18 courts

Status of project

Estimated completion:

November 2005





CREDITS

Architect

Shalom Baranes Associates
Washington, D.C.

Structural/Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

URS Corporation
Cleveland

Courts Programming and Planning

Ricci Associates
New York City

Acoustical

Polysonics Corporation
Washington, D.C.

Hazardous Materials

Cape Environmental
Management, Inc.
Exton, Pennsylvania

Photographer

Alice Hoschlander
Washington, D.C.



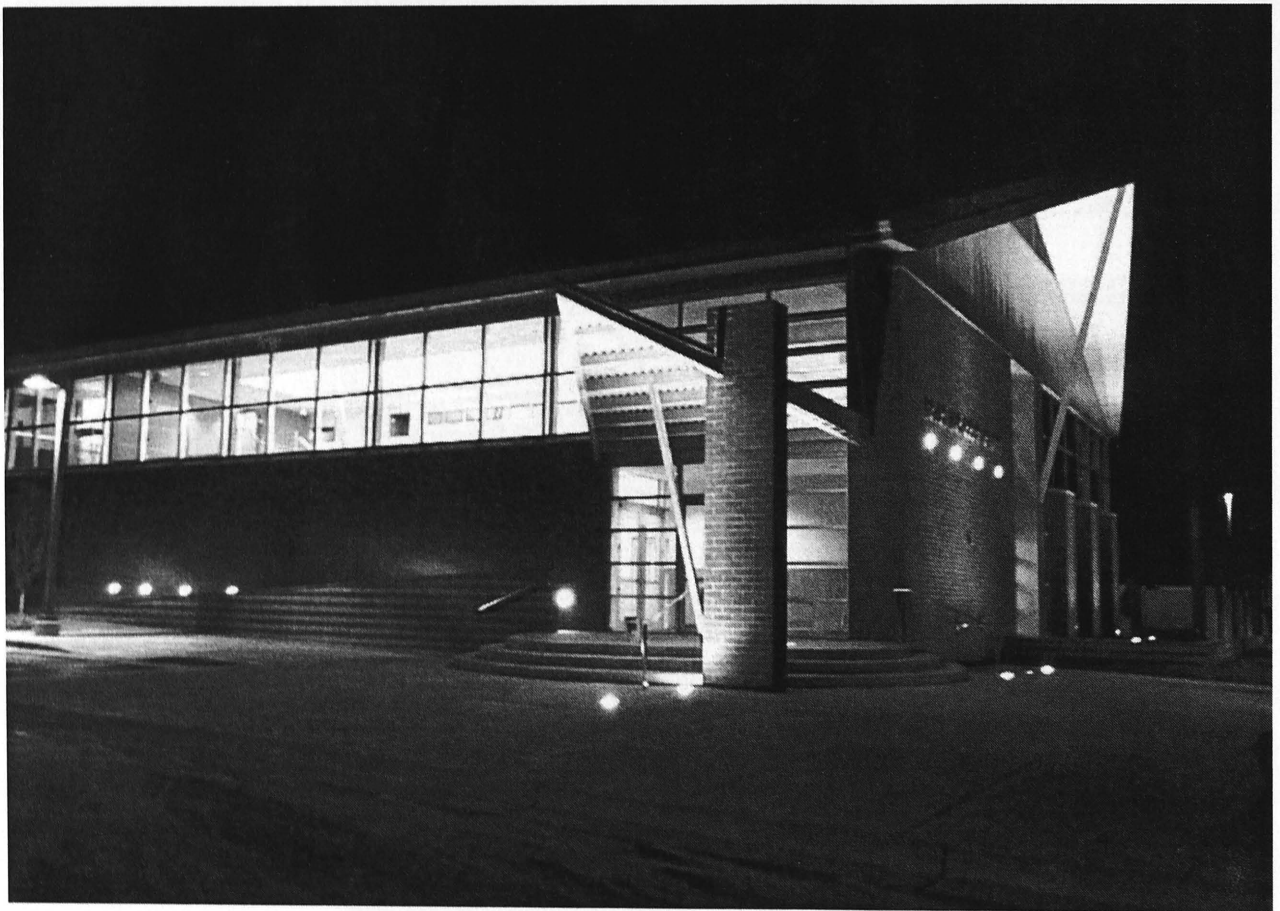
Terrence V. Lucero Police and Court Center

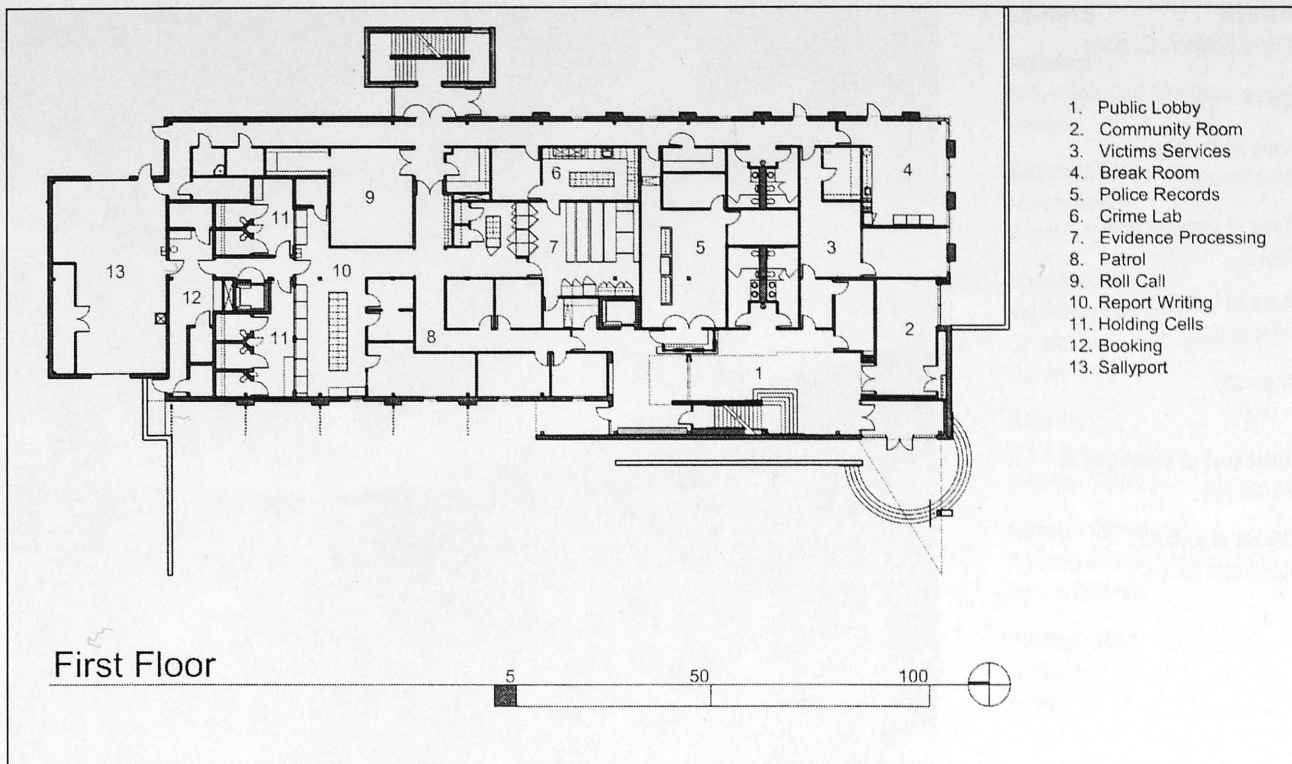
Brighton, Colorado

■ CITATION

JURY COMMENTS

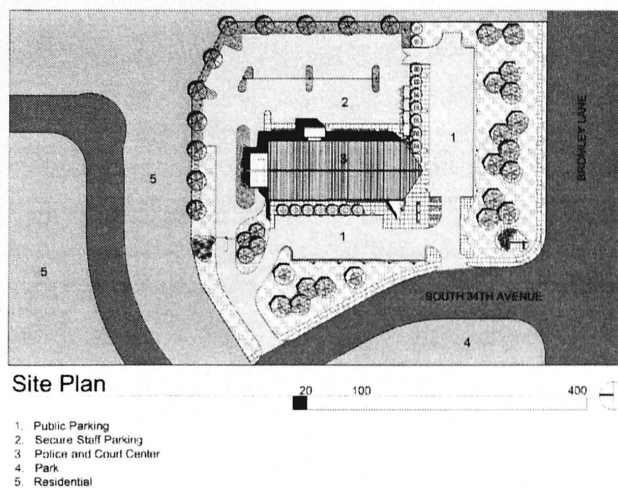
This small police and court center successfully solves many issues of public presence in a contemporary idiom. The roof shape, building massing, and materials respond well to the community context. The plan is very compact, integrating diverse functions well. The atrium space, while small, is very effective.





ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The current police facility was built in 1952, the city courthouse was built in 1911, and both facilities have been in need of expansion for the past 20 years. With the 41,000-square-foot Terrence V. Lucero Police and Court Center, the current facilities gain more space and there is room for future growth. The two-story lobby functions as an art gallery and provides a link between the community room, police records, victims services, and patrol on the first level, and the municipal court and police administration on the second level. Locker rooms, a community room, and expansion space are located in the basement.



OWNER

City of Brighton, Colorado

DATA**Type of facility**

Multiple-use

Type of construction

New

Area of building

40,886 GSF

Capacity

1 court

Total cost of construction

\$6,389,889

Status of project

Completed 2001





CREDITS

Architect

Roth + Sheppard Architects
Denver

Structural Engineer

Martin/Martin
Wheat Ridge, Colorado

Mechanical/

Electrical Engineer

Gordon Gumeson & Associates
Denver

Security

B & L Inc.
Thornton, Colorado

General Contractor

Adolfson & Peterson Construction
Aurora, Colorado

Photographer

Ooms, Inc.
Denver

Pflugerville Justice Facility

Pflugerville, Texas



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Pflugerville Justice Facility was designed for a town on the brink of explosive growth. The architects met this challenge with a single-story finger design that allows each department to expand as needed, without disruption of services. The facility includes police activities, communications, holding cells, and an indoor firing range. One of its

most prominent features is a community room that serves as a courtroom and as a place where meetings and staff and community training can take place. The double-height entries and clerestory that run the length of the circulation spine give this hidden site a higher profile. It has a regional Texas hill country style with metal roofs and Austin stone.



OWNER

City of Pflugerville, Texas

DATA

Type of facility

Multiple-use

Type of construction

New

Area of building

38,693 GSF

Capacity

1 court

Total cost of construction

\$7,470,717

Status of project

Completed August 2001

CREDITS

Architect

Brinkley Sargent Architects
Dallas

Architect of Record

Croslin & Associates
Austin

Structural Engineer

Datum Engineering
Dallas

Mechanical/ Electrical Engineer

G&S Consulting Engineers
Dallas

Civil Engineer

Garrett Associates
Austin

Interiors

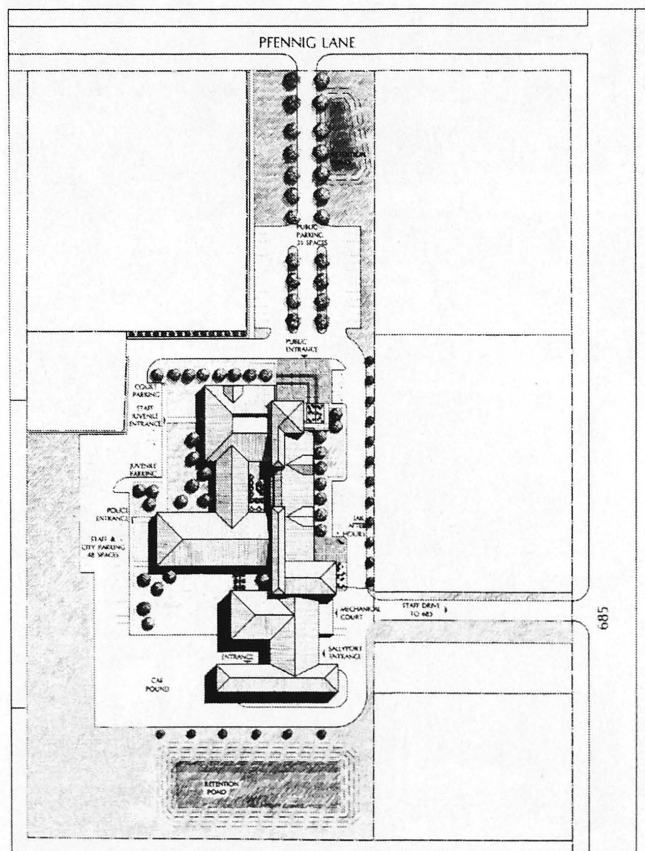
Studio West
Lubbock, Texas


General Contractor

Dalmac Construction Company
Austin

Photographer

Peter Tata Architectural
Photography
Austin



 SITE PLAN

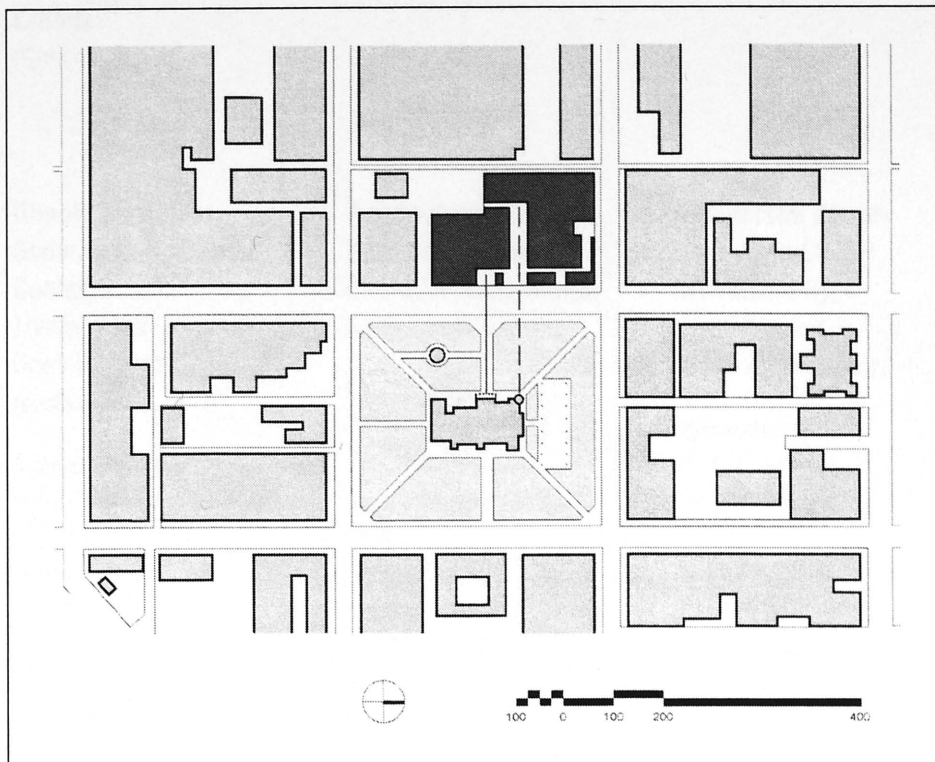
William J. Nealon Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse
Scranton, Pennsylvania



ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

This 113,400-square-foot, \$24.5 million courthouse addition and 155,000-square-foot, \$10 million renovation successfully combine two separate buildings into a unified complex with tightly integrated courtrooms, access, and circulation. The new building avoids stylistic references to the existing

building's neoclassical ornament but is careful to respect the older building's exterior materials and proportions. The unity of the complex is focused in the large, steel-framed, skylit atrium that serves as the public entry point.



OWNER

General Services Administration
Region 3
Philadelphia

DATA

Type of facility

Multiple-use

Type of construction

Addition and renovation

Site area

1.2 acres

Area of building

113,400 GSF new
155,000 GSF renovated

Capacity

8 courts

Total cost of construction

\$34,500,000

Status of project

Completed addition: March 1999

Completed renovation:

January 2001

CREDITS

Architect

Bohlin Cywinski Jackson Architects
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Joint Venture Architect (Renovation)

Hemmler + Camayd Architects
Scranton, Pennsylvania

Structural Engineer

Ryan-Biggs Associates
Troy, New York

Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

H. F. Lenz Company
Johnstown, Pennsylvania

Courts Design

Ricci Associates, Architects
New York City

General Contractor

Mascaro Construction Co., Inc.
Pittsburgh

Photographers

Michael Thomas
Exeter, Pennsylvania

Matt Wargo
Philadelphia



Credits

(Continued)

Illinois Maximum Security Correctional Center

Thomson and
Grayville, Illinois
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General Contractor

Williams Bros. Construction
Peoria Heights, Illinois

Photographers

Mike Shrader
DMJMH+N
Chicago

Brett Taylor
DMJMH+N
Chicago

Robert C. Byrd U.S. Courthouse

Charleston, West Virginia
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Fire/Life/Safety

Rolf Jensen & Associates
New York City

Garage/Parking

HNTB
Elkins, West Virginia

Lighting

Domingo Gonzales
New York City

General Contractor (Construction Logistics)

Neighborgall Construction
Company
Huntington, West Virginia

Construction Manager

Day & Zimmerman
Florham Park, New Jersey

Henderson County Detention Center

Hendersonville,
North Carolina
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Mechanical

Price & Price
Asheville, North Carolina

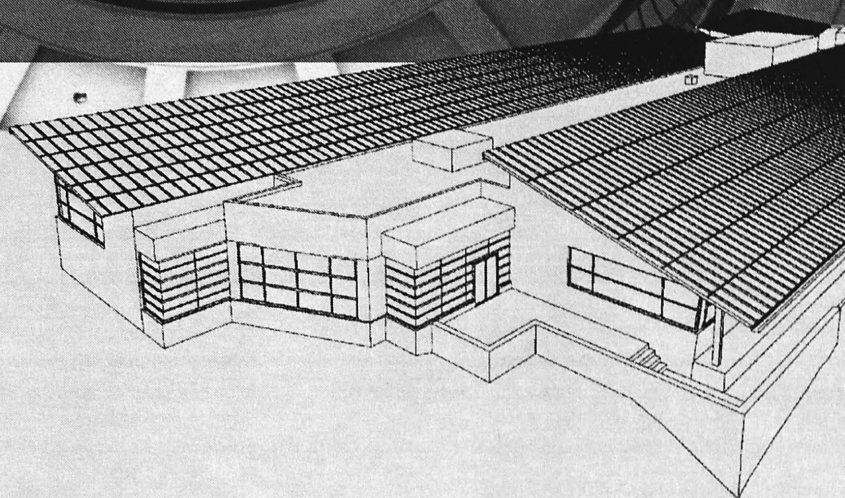
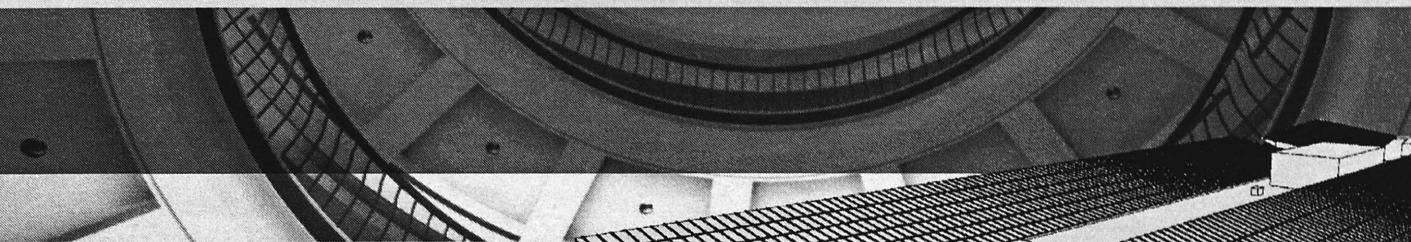
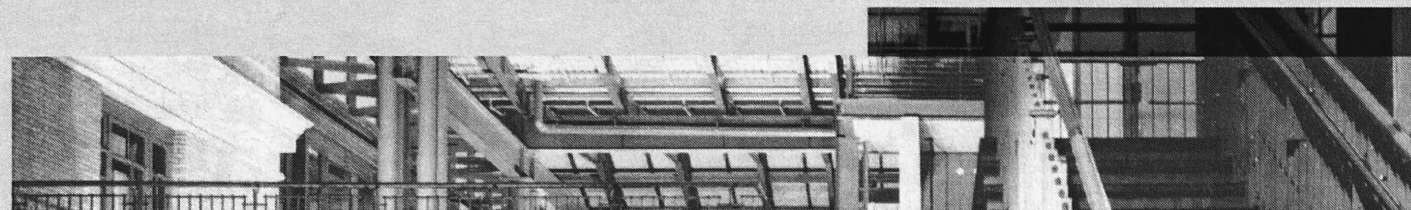
Plumbing

Bolton Corporation
Asheville, North Carolina

Photographer

Tim Buchman
Charlotte

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ISBN 1-57165-006-7

ISBN 1-57165-006-7

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