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

Beverly J. Prior, FAIA, NCARB, LEED® AP
AECOM
San Francisco

In her 34 years of professional practice, Beverly Prior has planned and designed law enforcement, adult and juvenile detention, prison, courthouse, and other civic projects. Her experience includes needs assessments and feasibility studies, master planning, programming, security consulting, site evaluations, and full architectural services for both new and existing facilities.

Over a 25-year period, she built and led Beverly Prior Architects, which focused on delivery of justice and other public projects. In 2011, she merged that firm with HMC Architects and became the firmwide civic and justice practice leader. She recently joined AECOM as Vice President, Justice Lead, U.S. West.

She is a national leader in the justice design community, serving on the Advisory Group of the Academy of Architecture for Justice (AAJ), chairing a national AAJ conference, and serving as a juror and jury chair for previous editions of the Justice Facilities Review. Out of a passion for creating livable and sustainable communities, she cofounded the AAJ’s Sustainable Justice Committee and with this group developed the “Green Guide for Justice.” She has presented on justice and sustainability topics at several conferences, including those for AIA National, AAJ, American Correctional Association, and the Design-Build Institute of America.

JURY MEMBERS

S. Pearl Freeman, AIA
Judicial Council of California
San Francisco

Pearl Freeman has more than three decades of senior-level professional and managerial experience in architecture practice and government service. She joined the Judicial Council of California (JCC) in 2005, where she provides leadership in management, project delivery, policy and procedures, design excellence, and sustainable design for the capital program on major courthouse projects throughout the state. Her achievements include guiding the design and construction of the first courthouse to receive LEED certification (Silver) and the first high-rise courthouse in the capital program. She is currently manager of a project management team delivering 11 courthouse projects valued at over $1.6 billion.

Before joining the JCC, Ms. Freeman was principal architect of the Colyer Freeman Group LLP in San Francisco, where for 25 years she focused on the integration of design excellence, building technology, and sustainable design in new construction and renovation of public buildings. She holds an MArch from Washington University in St. Louis and a BA in art history from the State University of New York at Buffalo.

She serves on the board of directors of the Western Council of Construction Consumers, presents at professional conferences/seminars, and is an active member of the AAJ.
Joseph F. Haines, AIA, DBIA, CSI
DLR Group
Omaha, Nebraska

Joseph Haines is a senior principal with the DLR Group, a nationally recognized architecture and engineering firm specializing in criminal justice facilities. He joined the firm in 1988 and works in its Omaha office. Mr. Haines is nationally recognized for his expertise in preparing feasibility studies and master plans, architectural programming, site selection, program management, building design, security systems, and project budgeting and estimating. Before joining DLR, he was a principal with Integrus Architecture (formerly WMFL), which also specializes in justice facilities.

Mr. Haines earned his BArch at the University of Idaho. He served in the U.S. Navy Seabees, with overseas tours in Okinawa, Spain, and Vietnam. He is a designated Design-Build Professional (DBIA), a certified Construction Documents Technologist (CDT), and a Certified Construction Contract Administrator (CCCA). He has served on several subcommittees of the AIA Committee on Architecture for Justice, was a JFR jury member in 1996, and was a member of the National Institute of Corrections Task Force on Prison Construction Standardization and Techniques. He served five years as a board member for the Nebraska Jail Standards Board.

Mr. Haines has written articles on planning and design of justice facilities and presented several programs at ACA, AJA, DBIA, and AIA conferences. He is also active in the Society of American Military Engineers, serving as a student mentor and judge for its Student Mentoring Program.

Major David Kidwell
Arlington County Sheriff’s Office
Arlington, Virginia

Major Kidwell is the director of corrections for the Arlington County Sheriff’s Office. He has worked for the sheriff’s office for more than 26 years and since 2008 has managed the county’s Detention Facility, a state-of-the-art, direct supervision high-rise in downtown Arlington. He previously was commander of the Emergency Response Team and a member of the Honor Guard, and is a current board member of the Arlington County Community Services Board.

He served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1984 to 1988 and received a BS degree in administration of justice from George Mason University. Major Kidwell lives with his family in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Colonel Edwin C. Roessler Jr.
Fairfax County Police Department
Fairfax, Virginia

A 25-year veteran of law enforcement, Colonel Roessler is the chief of police, Fairfax County Police Department. He received his undergraduate degree from Arizona State University and a graduate degree from George Washington University. He is also a graduate of several professional development programs, including the FBI’s National Executive Institute and National Academy, American University’s Key Executive Graduate Program, the U.S. Military Academy West Point Leadership Program, and Leadership Fairfax.

continued next page
Colonel Roessler’s professional affiliations include the Police Executive Research Forum, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Major Cities Chiefs, Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police, FBI National Academy Associates, and the Society for Human Resource Management. He currently serves as a senior advisor to the international police education and training program of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in partnership with the U.S. Department of State.

A Fairfax County resident, Colonel Roessler directs numerous strategic planning initiatives that will help Fairfax communities address issues of urbanization and infrastructure growth.

Nina Thomas
Burlington County Courts Facility, Superior Court of New Jersey
Mt. Holly, New Jersey

Nina Thomas is the small court director on the board of the National Association for Court Management. She is also a court executive with the Superior Court of New Jersey, where she is charged with administration of the Civil Division in the Burlington Vicinage. She has worked for the judiciary since 1983 and has served in her current capacity more than 14 years, first in the Mercer Vicinage and now in Burlington. The division is responsible for all civil, special civil, landlord/tenant, general equity, probate, and foreclosure cases in Burlington County.

Ms. Thomas received her bachelor’s degree in organizational development from Eastern University in Saint Davids, Pennsylvania. She is a certified court manager, and, as cochair of the statewide Civil Education Committee and the Administrative Council’s Education and Training Committee’s Professional Development Working Group, she collaborates with all court divisions to develop strong strategies and educational programs for the development of staff and court leaders throughout the state. Since 2010, Ms. Thomas has served on the advisory board of the Mid-Atlantic Association for Court Management.

Don Wertzberger, AIA
720 Design
Dallas

Don Wertzberger’s nearly 30-year architecture career has focused on serving municipalities and working with their public safety, fire, city, and courts staff. He is currently the special projects manager for a new 183,000-square-foot Municipal Civic Center in North Richland Hills, Texas; the project includes city hall, police, municipal court, fire administration, logistics, and booking/processing/holding components. In addition, he is director of public safety consulting for 720 design inc. As director of public safety architecture, he has led the design process for more than 100 police/law enforcement, fire, and courts projects and is a recognized leader in public safety design. He has participated in many projects published in previous editions of the Justice Facilities Review.

Mr. Wertzberger, originally from Iowa and a graduate of Iowa State University, is a registered architect in Texas and has served on the AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice for four years with a commitment to the law enforcement track.
The American Institute of Architects’ Academy of Architecture for Justice (AAJ) promotes and fosters the exchange of information and knowledge between members, professional organizations, and the public for high-quality planning, design, and delivery of justice architecture. To that end, the annual Justice Facilities Review (JFR) offers examples of a range of design strategies and depicts the latest trends in the design and construction of justice facilities. The JFR is a source book for recognizing the best in justice design.

The jury comprised three architects and three practitioners from the fields of courts, detention/corrections, and law enforcement and a jury chair. In justice design, how the building works is as important as how it appears, and the dynamic exchange between the architects and practitioners in reviewing projects was rich with mutual learning from each other.

Each jury brings its own perspective about what is important in assessing projects for inclusion and citation—usually a reflection of evolving trends in justice design and operations. This year, with AIA National’s Sustainable Architectural Practice Position Statement and the 2030 Commitment, the jury strongly encouraged submitters to express how a project meets energy reduction goals, which currently call for a minimum 60 percent reduction in energy use from regional baselines. Only projects that responded to specific sustainability metrics were qualified for consideration as a citation. The jury also asked submitters to review the AAJ’s Sustainable Justice Guidelines and comment on the project’s response to societal, community, building, and individual sustainability goals. Thoughtfulness in design for long-term sustainable performance and operation was also strongly emphasized.

Of more than 30 projects submitted, the jury selected 20 for publication. We observed that the proportion of courthouse, detention/corrections, and law enforcement projects submitted was likely an indicator of what project types are currently being funded. This year, 55 percent of the projects selected for publication were law enforcement, including facilities housing specialty services such as crime labs, coroner, and emergency operations. We believe this reflects a trend in law enforcement toward innovations in and funding for technology and science in crime prevention and crime solving.

The jury unanimously recommended three projects for citations. Although two of these projects were federal courthouses, each reflected a very different scale, budget, and delivery approach. The third citation was for a local police facility renovation and expansion that impressed the jurors in its elegant solution to a deeply challenged operational history.

This year, two projects received Innovation Recognition. We recognized the Salt Lake City Public Safety Building for innovation in achieving LEED® Platinum and net-zero carbon neutrality. The jury was impressed by this accomplishment in a building type that has an inherently large energy use. For innovation in use of materials, we recognized the Bakersfield U.S. Courthouse (also a citation recipient) in which the collaboration among the architects, engineers, and craftsmen resulted in an innovative and beautifully executed tilt-up concrete structure. Bravo to both of these exceptional projects. For more of the jury’s thoughts on the Innovation Recognition of these projects, see the project pages.

In closing, as the jury members each brought their individual perspectives to evaluating projects, we discussed how the concept of design excellence has evolved. Yes, excellence is still embodied in beautiful architecture, expressing its time and place and doing it with efficient operations. With today’s sensibility around sustainability and economy, we believe that design excellence also must be well-grounded in appropriateness to public funds, use of technology, and the near- and long-term impact on the community and the planet.

Beverly Prior, FAIA, NCARB, LEED AP  
2014 Justice Facilities Review Jury Chair
BAKERSFIELD U.S. COURTHOUSE

JURY’S STATEMENT

The Bakersfield U.S. Courthouse is the first Design-Build Design Excellence courthouse project for the General Services Administration. The design-build delivery method created a strong partnership that resulted in many cost efficiencies, including an expedited construction process through the use of tilt-up concrete, the application of reasonable sustainable strategies and features, and delivery in just two-and-a-half years (half the time of typical GSA courthouse projects). Efficient use of space and modestly sized public areas further added to the cost efficiency. The project was under budget by $2 million. This building is clearly a modest but dignified courthouse.

Jurors were impressed by the elegant, timeless design and crisp detailing and considered this project “the head of the class” of all submissions. The innovations in design/construction provide a compelling example of why all members of a team need to own the project delivery. Overall, the designers achieved a modern, human-scaled, and responsive design for a small facility, which was adapted to the site in a pleasing manner.

Sustainable features of this LEED® Gold project include chilled beams, photovoltaics, solar hot water, 45 percent less energy use, and well-controlled natural daylighting in the courtroom. The landscape design interweaves the project into the existing civic fabric, adding richness to the Central Park and promenade. The environmentally sensitive design uses a vibrant native palette of drought-tolerant plants and integrates storm water management bioswales and a smart irrigation system to reduce water use by 50 percent.
INNOVATION RECOGNITION

Without any nearby precast production plants, the project team did a great job in site-casting the building panels with good quality control. The use of tilt-up construction on a courthouse was innovative and beautifully executed, and for that, the jury elevated this project to Innovation Recognition. Months of intense collaboration among designers, engineers, and concrete craftsmen culminated in an extraordinary level of refinement and detail resolution. The white concrete envelope is a site-cast, tilt-up concrete frame that serves as the building’s gravity, lateral- and blast-resistant structure, thermal mass, self-shading, and mechanical integration, with a finely crafted, durable finish. Thirty-two panels were erected in just two days.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

On the edge of downtown Bakersfield’s Central Park, the Bakersfield U.S. Courthouse is a 35,000-square-foot, one-courtroom, modern interpretation of the quintessential courthouse on the village green. The building is a product of team collaboration and innovation, celebrating the value of meticulous design and adding to the strong legacy of California Modernism. It also stands as the first example of how the U.S. government, through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, leveraged the ingenuity of the private sector through design-build to deliver legacy-quality works of architecture with high-performance outcomes, while simultaneously creating desperately needed jobs in a time of national crisis. The building’s ambitious design approach marries high- and low-tech sensibilities, elegance with frugality, using finely crafted concrete as the integrating medium. The result is a rich and modern civic building that should serve the public well for the next 100+ years.

The experience of the courthouse is light-filled, uplifting, and vibrant, while maintaining a sense of safety and sober reverence for justice. In the courtroom, natural light is the defining element for peace, clarity, and heightened acuity. The design employs both active and passive conservation strategies resulting in 45 percent less energy use than a comparable new building. The courtroom is the first in the GSA portfolio to use 100 percent LED lighting, together with daylight sensors to optimize light levels and minimize use of electric lights. A rooftop solar hot water system provides 30 percent of the building’s demand, and a photovoltaic array supplies 13 percent of the building’s electrical needs. Drought-tolerant landscaping and low-flow plumbing fixtures reduce total water use by 50 percent.

The design-build team members took full advantage of their collaborative team relationship to develop a building tectonic that integrates aesthetic design, engineering, and construction excellence. The building’s white concrete envelope pushes the potential of site-cast technology to an extreme, where simple and refined forms provide many performance benefits: robust structural integrity, excellent solar control, and mechanical integration.
**OWNER**
U.S. General Services Administration

**DATA**

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CITATIONS

An elegant design solution, well executed
**JURY’S STATEMENT**

The jury was quite taken with this adaptive use of a 1960s police bunker as a community friendly building in which the design mission was significant on many levels: creating a bright and modern facility, reorganizing internal operations, and, perhaps most significantly, overcoming the highly publicized Rampart scandal of the late 1990s, which had tainted the building’s reputation in the city and community. The designers collaborated with the city, police, a public artist, and the neighborhood to ensure a fresh new image for the building, including such community features as a park with art that respects the past and creates a positive future for the facility.

The design solution presented several challenges that were overcome with pleasing and functional exterior and interior solutions. Patterned translucent ballistic glazing was used on the exterior, and daylighting elements sculpturally penetrate the existing envelope and interior glazed walkways for light penetration below. The new building will be a good neighbor and inviting public service facility.

The sustainability response was excellent: A LEED® Platinum goal for a police facility is an ambitious and laudable goal, and the jury is hopeful that the owner and design team will follow that goal through to completion.
This project transforms and reimagines the notorious former LAPD Rampart Division Station as a good neighbor in the community and a proud new home for the elite LAPD Metropolitan Division ("Metro"). The 1.74-acre urban site occupies a sloping corner lot in a high-density residential community with some commercial neighbors and a 16-foot grade transition. Originally developed in 1966 as a community police station, the site houses an existing two-story concrete building with an attached single-level parking deck. This former walled-off bunker is being transformed as a 24/7 state-of-the-art specialty police facility, efficiently housing the one administrative platoon and five field platoons that comprise the special operations division of LAPD Metro.

Program elements include collaborative staff office areas, conference rooms, training facilities, armory, equipment storage, kennels, protected parking, armored vehicle parking, a secure perimeter, and display areas placed to reinforce division pride. Tactical transformation was key to the design proposal: it called for a series of specific, targeted interventions that would respect the original architecture but provide a fresh community image and a modern collaborative workplace flooded with daylight. Surgical carvings admit daylight into high priority, frequently occupied spaces such as the “slot,” the central interconnecting circulation hub.

Interior planning balances work space efficiency, flexibility, and interaction while maintaining major existing shear walls in accordance with Essential Facility Standards. New glazing, lighting, greenery, public art, and the reuse of salvaged materials increase perimeter security while softening this facility’s notorious historical image. An inefficient driveway has been reclaimed for the creation of a community pocket park, providing much-needed neighborhood open space. All existing building finishes, systems, and equipment (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and site irrigation) are being replaced with high-efficiency systems and products that are also durable, easy to maintain, and contribute to improved indoor environmental quality. A large photovoltaic canopy reinforces the regenerative nature of this transformation. The project is on track to receive LEED Platinum certification.

“Respecting the past, creating a positive future”
**OWNER**
City of Los Angeles

**DATA**

**Type of Facility**
Law enforcement

**Type of Construction**
Renovation

**Site Area**
75,794 SF

**Acres**
1.74

**Area of Building**
New/Renovated/Total GSF 0/29,634/29,634

**Construction Costs**
Estimated
- Site development costs: $1,360,000
- Building costs: $14,350,000
- Total construction costs: $15,710,000
- Building cost/GSF: $230

**Project Delivery Type**
Design-bid-build

**Funding**
Public bond issue

**Status of Project**
Under construction
Estimated completion 2015

**Capacity**
Service population: 3,800,000
Staff population: 366 (350, sworn; 16 nonsworn)

**Custom Fit**
Abstracted Screen
Diffuses daylight
Provides visual security

**Entry Wall**
Re-use of Historic “Rampart” Tile
Directs public to entry

**Plaster Screen**
Abstracted Line
Controls new material
CREDITS

Architect
Perkins+Will
Los Angeles

Project Manager
City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering

Structural Engineer
John A. Martin & Associates

Mechanical/Plumbing/Fire Protection Engineer
D’Autremont-Helms & Associates

Electrical Engineer
CALPEC Engineering

Civil Engineer
John M. Cruikshank Consultants

Landscape Architect
Cornerstone Studios

Security Consultant
Safir Rosetti

Waterproofing Consultant
D7 Consulting Inc.

Acoustical Consultant
Newson Brown Acoustics, LLC

Photovoltaic Consultant
Sustineo Corporation

Public Artist
Ken Gonzales-Day

General Contractor
Sinanian Development, Inc.
JURY’S STATEMENT

This is a beautiful project that expresses all of the aspirations for a significant federal courthouse in a major urban context. The jury lauded the design team’s solution to developing such a large-scale building on a limited site footprint. The slender tower is elegant and fits handsomely on the site.

The modern design response for a traditional justice function is inviting and transparent to the public yet dignified and secure, as is required for federal courthouses. The budget was ample, allowing the design team to include many enhancements. Juror comments included “crisp, clean, elegant; strong concept of the visible entry/lobby reinforces the security control/protocol for courts; a very simple and straightforward courtroom layout with two courtrooms per floor.”

This LEED® Gold project has excellent sustainability features. It uses the moderate local climate effectively for natural ventilation and ventilation on demand.
ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

Located at the western edge of San Diego’s growing downtown, the new courthouse is designed to meet the needs of the federal courts. The project was also an opportunity to create a civic building and plaza that contribute to both the downtown business core and the nearby residential community. The GSA project program called for a 460,000-square-foot courthouse with 14 district courtrooms (six courtrooms in service at opening) and judicial chambers, offices for the Clerk of the Courts, Pretrial Services, U.S. Marshals Services, holding cells, sally port, jury assembly, and public lobbies.

The building’s architectural massing combines a slender, elegant 16-story tower that rises above a transparent and translucent building base. Clad in waferlike layers of terra-cotta and glass, the tower was composed in response to the program and orientation. The ultrathin massing supports sustainable design strategies to daylight the entire building. In juxtaposition to the rectilinear tower, the light-filled building lobby is shaped and positioned to be visible from all approaches to the site and serves to receive and redirect staff and visitors to the multiple courthouse destinations.

Adjacent to the lobby is the jury assembly space and outdoor terrace, with views to the plaza and gardens. The lobby and jury assembly are designed to be naturally ventilated and take advantage of the idyllic San Diego weather. At the tower floors, the glazed east elevation is designed for public circulation and offers exceptional views to the plaza, city, and south bay. The two-courts-per-floor design eliminates traditional long corridors and gives human scale to the procession from entry to courtroom. The city’s Mediterranean qualities inspired the palette of materials and color used on the courthouse. Façade materials include terra-cotta, precast concrete, and cast-in-place concrete, selected for their strength and permanence.
**OWNER**
U.S. General Services Administration

**DATA**

**Type of Facility**
Court

**Type of Construction**
New

**Site Area**
98,900 SF

**Acres**
2.27

**Area of Building**
New/Renovated/Total GSF
463,733/NA/463,733

New/Renovated/Total NAA
218,725/NA/218,725

**Construction Costs**
Actual
Site development costs: $9,000,000
Building costs: $290,000,000
Total construction costs: $299,600,000
Building cost/GSF: $646

**Project Delivery Type**
Single prime contract

**Funding**
Federal

**Status of Project**
Completed November 2012

**Capacity**
Service population: 225
Number of courts: 12
Type of courts: criminal/high security
"A significant federal courthouse project"
CORRECTIONAL AND DETENTION FACILITIES
JURY'S STATEMENT

This project gets high marks for its “courtyard in the desert” and healing community concept. The simple and thoughtful design effectively belies the hospital's high level of security. Other plusses include the cost-conscious use of prefab materials, a standardized layout, and utilitarian aesthetics.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

Arizona State’s new Forensic Hospital provides state-of-the-art facilities for the housing and treatment of mentally impaired patients who have entered the legal system. The facility comprises six 20-bed patient units, activity and treatment spaces, staff support, and an entry/security/admissions wing organized around an internal courtyard. The design addresses rigorous security requirements consistent with detention facilities but is conceived as a healing environment with a focus on treatment and rehabilitation.

The new facilities were planned to assist patients in training for a new daily life in a controlled environment. The concept of “town community” is manifest in the design of the central courtyard and its covered exterior walkways linking patient units with a multifunctional Therapy Mall. The center of patient life, the Therapy Mall features a variety of activities and resources, including arts and crafts, ceramics, music, a clothing store, and a gymnasium, all focused on patient stabilization and environmental normalization. Despite the hardened nature of facilities of this type, the design embraces the warm Arizona climate with shaded exterior circulation, thoughtful solar orientation, daylighting, and outdoor spaces landscaped with native drought-resistant desert vegetation.

Prefabricated building components, standardized unit layouts, and simple design features kept construction costs low and will minimize operational expenses. The single-story facility is wedged between a variety of hardened correctional facilities, a central utility plant, and Van Buren Street, a once-bustling thoroughfare that is now a collection of rundown and abandoned motels. The design solution draws on the historical and environmental tone of the locality to instill a banal typology with a sense of subtle inspiration. The forensic campus is envisioned as a secure yet tranquil cloister that promotes healing, calmness, and order. Its minimalist functional architectural expression suggests a Zen-like compound well-suited to the climate of central Arizona and the state hospital's mission.
OWNER
Arizona State Hospital

DATA
Type of Facility
Correctional, forensic psychiatric hospital

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
320,000 SF

Acres
7.35

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
86,400/NA/86,400

New/Renovated/Total NAA
60,480/NA/60,480

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $4,580,800
Building costs: $18,419,200
Total construction costs: $23,000,000
Building cost/GSF: $213

Project Delivery Type
CM at risk

Funding
Public bond issue

Status of Project
Completed 2011

Capacity
Number of mental health beds: 120
Number of temporary holding beds: 2

CREDITS
Architect
CannonDesign
San Francisco

Associate Architect
Jacobs Engineering Group
Pasadena, CA

Structural Engineer
Paragon Structural Design

Construction Administration
Jacobs Engineering Group

Medical Planner
CannonDesign

Mental Health Expert
CannonDesign

General Contractor
Gilbane Building Company

Photographer
CannonDesign
CALIFORNIA HEALTH CARE FACILITY DESIGN-BUILD 2

JURY’S STATEMENT

As the largest such facility in the country, this project represents a paradigm shift in the delivery of health care to inmates, and it will influence facility design and operations throughout the country. The jury particularly noted the humanistic qualities on the interior. Sustainable features of this LEED® Silver project include 42 percent water reduction, 75 percent landscape water reduction, and 27.3 percent energy reduction.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

CHCF-Stockton is a 1,722-bed intermediate, medical, and mental health care facility for inmate-patients of the CDCR prison system. It was designed and constructed to consolidate facilities for long-term medical, acute, and intermediate mental health inmate-patients in one central location for more efficient and cost-effective delivery of services. It will allow California Prison Health Care Services to provide the required level of care to inmate-patients from across the state.

The facility occupies 77 acres of the 144-acre site of the former Karl Holton Youth Facility. From planning and design through organization, staffing, and operations, the emphasis was on providing an environment conducive to appropriate levels of treatment and programs for both medical and mental health inmate-patients. The project was guided by principles of evidence-based design, which contribute to better patient outcomes by decreasing the length of stay, reducing infection rates, and other such improvements.

This new facility will provide long-term care for a rapidly aging inmate population with a variety of serious and chronic medical and mental health issues in a safe and secure environment. CHCF represents the initial implementation of the CDCR Medical Classification System. Inmate-patients who qualify for admittance and treatment at CHCF will be encouraged to take individual responsibility for managing and achieving recovery goals mutually established with health care professionals.
OWNER
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

DATA
Type of Facility
Correctional health care facility

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
77 acres

Acres
77 (design-build package 2); 144 (total complex)

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
1,200,000/NA/1,200,000

Construction Costs
Actual
Total construction costs: $512,900,000
Building cost/GSF: $427.42

Project Delivery Type
Design-build, IPD

Funding
General funds

Status of Project
Completed July 2013

Capacity
Number of rated beds: 1,722
Number of general population beds: 1,722
(includes 100 beds for permanent work crew)
Number of medical beds: 1,010
Number of mental health beds: 612
Number of temporary holding beds: 4 treatment rooms, 2 secure quiet rooms
Number of cells: 1,191

CREDITS
Architect
HDR Architecture, Inc.
Pasadena, CA

Associate Architect
HGA Architects and Engineers
Santa Monica, CA

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing/Civil/Sustainability
HDR Architecture, Inc.

Structural Engineers
Crosby
Gregory P. Luth & Associates

Design-Builder
Clark-McCarthy A Joint Venture

Fire Protection
Rolf Jensen & Associates

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IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY

JURY’S STATEMENT
This project is impressive for a state penitentiary—great concept and integration into the region.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT
This new maximum-security facility employs evidence-based practices, based on the state’s extensive experience in offender treatment, to inform programming and design decisions. The result is a secure campus that protects staff and allows them to have a positive impact on offender behavior. ISP uses a direct supervision model to encourage communication between staff and offenders and provides extensive programming and treatment spaces. The design reinforces movement scenarios and direct interaction between staff and offenders in an open quadrangle, which exposes them to the natural environment and reduces stress. Scale is mitigated through the use of normative design elements, which include brick, residential-scale windows, and sloped roofs, all of which reflect the facility’s historically agricultural setting.

The design of the campus is deeply rooted in community and sustainability. Set in the agricultural landscape of southeast Iowa, the design includes native plant materials and low-impact site features such as bioswales. Access to daylight and views are prevalent throughout ISP. Expansive glazing in the housing units provides natural light and views to the quadrangle. Individual cell windows provide views of the horizon and landscape.

The mechanical system is driven by a network of geothermal wells, which contribute to the project’s LEED® Gold status. A state-of-the-art mental health management unit was designed to meet the specialized needs of high-risk offenders experiencing serious mental illness. The design of this unit, which includes both step-down and suicide prevention programs, responds to the transition to a recovery model of care and allows for increased programming and open staff/patient interaction. The open, less restrictive environment features clear sight lines from the nurses’ station and is saturated in natural light from clerestory windows. The adjacent clinic provides routine and urgent care, assisted living, and hospice for the entire facility, promoting multidisciplinary treatment.
OWNER
State of Iowa

DATA
Type of Facility
Correctional

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
1,873,080 SF

Acres
43

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
444,675/NA/444,675

New/Renovated/Total NAA
303,255/NA/303,255

Construction Costs
Estimated
Site development costs: $4,215,123
Building costs: $116,929,000
Total construction costs: $121,144,124
Building cost/GSF: $262.95

Project Delivery Type
Design-bid-build

Funding
General funds

Status of Project
Completed March 2014

Capacity
Number of rated beds: 800
Number of general population beds: 626
Number of administration segregation beds: 112
Number of medical beds: 30
Number of mental health beds: 32
Number of cells: 638

CREDITS
Architect of Record
Shive-Hattery, Inc.
West Des Moines, IA

Design Architect
HOK
St. Louis

Programmer
Pulitzer Bogard & Associates

Mechanical/Electrical/Structural/Civil Engineer
Shive-Hattery, Inc.

Food Service/Laundry Consultant
Robert Rippe & Associates

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COURT FACILITIES
DURHAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE

JURY’S STATEMENT

This project balances historic and modern elements, and the plaza connection to adjacent open space integrates the building with its context. Sustainable features include the use of local materials and FSC wood and the provision of direct or indirect daylighting in all courtrooms.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

This new courthouse and its terraced plaza serve as the keystone for a complex of government buildings that straddle the rail line at the southern edge of downtown Durham. The building is sited next to the existing detention center and across from the Durham Performing Arts Center, the Durham Bulls Athletic Park, and the renovated and repurposed American Tobacco Campus.

Design inspiration for the courthouse came, in part, from the county’s assemblage of public buildings, including the 1922 historic courthouse. The new courthouse is transitional in its planar architecture of brick, glass, and slate, yet is clearly expressive of today. Articulated brick and large windows on the south facade mark the public lobbies on court floors. This prominent elevation features a formal entry pavilion and stair tower expressed in slate. Light-filled public spaces and courtrooms symbolize the openness and impartiality of this country’s legal system and humanize the setting for visitors, judges, and staff. The ceremonial staircase features a mosaic of historic photographs that pays homage to the history of justice in Durham. It also helps orient visitors to both the civic purpose of the building and to their own civic responsibilities as participants. The program houses the Office of the Sheriff, District and Superior Court, Public Defender, District Attorney, and the Clerk of Superior Court. The courthouse will effectively consolidate all of the judicial functions into one central location, creating a true judicial campus for Durham County.
OWNER
Durham County, NC

DATA
Type of Facility
Court

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
282,000 SF

Acre
6.47

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
317,862/NA/317,862

New/Renovated/Total NAA
296,225/NA/296,225

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $10,015,714
Building costs: $61,400,000 (building); $11,500,000 (parking deck)
Total construction costs: $82,915,714
Building cost/GSF: $193 (excludes FF&E, AV, and technology)

Project Delivery Type
Single prime contract

Funding
County funds (land)
Bank financing (construction)
County-issued limited liability bonds (long-term loan)

Status of Project
Completed February 2013

Capacity
Service population: 1,544 (679 full-time occupants, 865 peak visitors)
Number of courts: 21 (expansion capacity for 7 additional courtrooms)
Type of courts: criminal, civil, domestic, juvenile, hearings

CREDITS
Architect
O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA
Research Triangle Park, NC

Associate Architect (Courts Planner)
Heery International
Orlando, FL

Architect (Team Member)
The Harris Collaborative, PLLC
Durham, NC

Mechanical/Electrical Engineer
O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN BENITO COUNTY

JURY’S STATEMENT

Site development was well conceived and demonstrated good use of landscaping to complement the building. The iconic canopy element and unique use of building materials resulted in a modern design solution.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

Located in Hollister, California, this courthouse features three courtrooms (civil, criminal, and family and juvenile law) and replaces an aging and grossly inadequate existing facility in a nearby county-owned building. The client’s primary goals were to efficiently and cost-effectively provide a comfortable and safe environment for staff and the public, create a civic node honoring the cultural and historical context of Hollister, and reflect democracy and respect for the transparency of the law.

The building’s simple organization and circulation are legible immediately from the entry. Layers of courthouse functions, from the south/public side to the north/secure side, are clearly expressed in the building’s form. Ample daylight and access to views of nature from most occupied spaces contribute to the sense of security and comfort.

The agricultural surroundings and the texture and craftsmanship of the historic architectural heritage were drivers of the building’s details and expression. Exterior and interior materials were selected for their durability and value. Though a definitively modern structure, the transparency of the façade, rigor in organization of structural elements, and the incorporation of a broad canopy harken back to the classical courthouse features of front porch and portico. The building creates a sense of civic pride and authority, and the large public plaza has recentered civic activity and public gathering for the town. The visual connection of public interior spaces to the plaza further reflects democracy and participation in justice.
OWNER
Superior Court of California, San Benito County

DATA
Type of Facility
Court

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
152,820 GSF

Acres
3.5

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
41,500/0/41,500

New/Renovated/Total NAA
30,808/0/30,808

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $3,610,240
Building costs: $25,489,760
Total construction costs: $29,100,000
Building cost/GSF: $626.76 (excludes FF&E)

Project Delivery Type
CM at risk

Funding
Public bond issue

Status of Project
Completed 2014

Capacity
Service population: 55,000
Number of courts: 3 (expansion capacity for one additional)
Type of courts: criminal/high security, civil, domestic, juvenile, hearings, family law, probate

CREDITS
Architect
SmithGroupJJR
San Francisco

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer
Gayner Engineers

Structural Engineer
Rutherford & Chekene

Civil Engineer
BKF Engineers

General Contractor
Kitchell CEM

Courtroom Planner
Jay Farbstein Associates, Inc.

Landscape Design
Cliff Lowe Associates

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RENFREW COUNTY COURTHOUSE

JURY'S STATEMENT

This project is an excellent example of successfully wrapping a historic building in contemporary architecture. Skylights and glazed walls are used to highlight the landmark within the new structure. The separation of public and secure circulation is cleverly achieved.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

The Renfrew County Courthouse consolidates the Superior and Ontario courts from four locations into a single facility. It houses six courtrooms, including the restored heritage courtroom, a child-friendly courtroom specifically designed to meet the needs of child victims and witnesses, two settlement rooms, two jury deliberation rooms, a motion room, crown attorney offices, courts administration, victim witness services offices, lawyers’ facilities, day offices, and holding facilities. The project, located on a prominent downtown site, involved the renovation of and addition to a complex of historic justice buildings that date to the 1860s.

Substantial additions to historic buildings often diminish the original architecture. In this project, the new work enhances the 1860s landmark courthouse and adjacent historic registry and jail. Two wings are set back on either side of the restored courthouse, reinforcing its prominence along the main street. The new forecourt landscape focuses on the now-ceremonial door of the historic courthouse, and a new main entrance, required to address security and the need for barrier-free accessibility, was created to the side. The entry leads into a two-story light-filled atrium that wraps the original courthouse, exposing the previously concealed jail, and presents these weathered stone buildings in contrast to the contemporary materials and detailing of the new space.

Where possible, the original spaces were given new lives: cells were reused as interview rooms; the registry building is now a law library, and its front façade is displayed as an artifact in the two-story lawyers’ lounge. The original jail walls were exposed in several courtrooms, and the historic courtroom was fully restored. The result is an enriched public realm that uses the original elements as landmarks within the new court facility.
**OWNER**
Province of Ontario

**DATA**

Type of Facility
Court

Type of Construction
Renovation and addition

Site Area
48,000 SF

Acres
1.11

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
48,276/18,729/67,005

New/Renovated/Total NAA
26,672/9,755/36,427

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $620,000
Building costs: $22,380,000
Total construction costs: $23,000,000
Building cost/GSF: $334

Project Delivery Type
Design-bid-build

Funding
Government funds

Status of Project
Completed 2006

Capacity
Service population: 100,000
Number of courts: 6
Type of courts: criminal, civil, family, youth

**CREDITS**

Architect
NORR Limited
Toronto, Ontario

Structural/Mechanical Engineer
NORR Limited

Landscape Architect
ENVision–The Hough Group (Dillon Consulting)

Interior Design
NORR Limited

General Contractor
A. Sullivan and Son Ltd.

Heritage Consultant
Andre Scheinman Heritage Preservation Consultant

Photographers
Shai Gil (exterior)
Steven Evans (interior)
WAKE COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER

JURY’S STATEMENT
This building blends well with the local color context. The use of marble and wood creates a contemporary judicial presence, and the durable, long-lasting materials convey a sense of dignity yet are low maintenance. The project has targeted LEED® Silver and shows strong attention to sustainability.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT
Designed for civic pride and the welcoming accommodation of all users, the building seamlessly integrates the modern and historic aspects of North Carolina’s capital. It conveys openness and decorum yet maintains a focus on private citizens. Given that Raleigh has one of the highest rates of population growth in the nation and a concomitant growth in case loads, this facility provides services for a large number of people in a highly efficient and gracious manner.

The building houses two major functions, the county criminal courts and the county Public Records and Administration offices. The 11-story, 576,996-square-foot facility features 20 new criminal courtrooms equipped with state-of-the-art technology, as well as additional space for court support, including the Clerk of Court and Public Defender. The justice center also includes a new county commissioners’ meeting room and county administrative offices. The site is bordered by the existing Public Safety Center, which is connected to the justice center via a subterranean tunnel. Deliveries, services, and the transfer of detainees all occur underground.

The high-volume district courtrooms for criminal and traffic cases are located on the lower three floors and can accommodate more than 100 spectators in the gallery. These floors are served by elevators and escalators to move people to and from court as quickly as possible. The ground level features a special disposition courtroom suite with a large processing area that includes work space for a clerk, magistrate, district attorney, and cashier. There is a large, specialized courtroom that can process over 300 cases a day, and an ancillary hearing room for cases that can be decided by a magistrate.
OWNER
Wake County Board of Commissioners

DATA

Type of Facility
Court

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
176,287 SF

Acres
2.29

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
562,085/NA/562,085

New/Renovated/Total NAA
492,030/NA/492,030

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $36,161,000
Building costs: $117,000,000
Total construction costs: $153,161,000
Building cost/GSF: $208.15

Project Delivery Type
CM at risk

Funding
Public bond issue

Status of Project
Completed 2013

Capacity
Service population: 952,151
Number of courts: 20 courtrooms (expansion capacity for 4 additional)
Type of courts: district, superior, disposition, magistrate, worthless checks, grand jury hearings

CREDITS

Architect of Record
O’Brien/Atkins Associates, PA
Research Triangle Park, NC

Associate Architect for Design
HOK
Washington, DC

Architect (Team Member)
The Harris Collaborative, PLLC
Durham, NC

Electrical/Mechanical Engineer
O’Brien/Atkins Associates, PA

Civil Engineer
Mulkey Engineers & Consultants

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121st POLICE PRECINCT STATION HOUSE

**JURY’S STATEMENT**

This is an iconic building for the neighborhood; its massing responds to the shape and slope of the site, and the cantilever makes a strong entry statement at the site's smallest dimension. Sustainable features of this LEED® Silver project include a 28 percent savings in energy costs, 85 percent of spaces with natural daylighting, brownfield reuse, and bioretention to capture rainwater.

**ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT**

The 121st Police Precinct Station House, Staten Island's first new police precinct in decades, was commissioned by the New York City Police Department and the Department of Design and Construction, which recognized the need for a greater law enforcement presence and the opportunity for great civic architecture. The design solution responds to the challenges of a sloped site adjacent to a residential neighborhood by creating two distinct building volumes: a two-story linear bar, gently arcing in plan and increasing in height as it approaches the commercial district of Richmond Avenue, and a one-story space at the point where the site extends to the south. The second floor cantilevers 95 feet to define the main entrance and create a visual link between the main lobby and the street.

The two building masses are distinguished by varied heights and differing surface treatments. A skylight over the interstitial space between the two masses brings natural light into the ground-floor lobby. The long bar structure also shields the residential neighborhood to the north from the police parking lot. Outdoor mechanical services are concealed within the building form and integrated into an enclosure clad in stainless steel. The building program includes officer and detective work areas, administrative offices, locker rooms, holding cells and prisoner processing, muster room, interview rooms, lounges, evidence and records storage, vehicle fueling station, screened parking, and evidence vehicle storage.

As the community face of the NYPD in Staten Island, the 121st Police Precinct Station House is a model for sustainable design and was the first police facility in the city to receive LEED Silver under the PlaNYC 2030 initiative, achieving an energy cost reduction of 28.2 percent. The building’s impact on the community is reduced through the use of recycled asphalt pavement, permeable surfacing in low-traffic parking areas, and five bioretention cells that capture rainwater and reduce the load on the sewer system.
OWNER
City of New York

DATA
Type of Facility
Law enforcement

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
130,366 SF

Acres
3

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
48,797/NA/48,797

New/Renovated/Total NAA
40,375/NA/40,375

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $6,335,000
Building costs: $45,457,669
Total construction costs: $51,792,669
Building cost/GSF: $1,126 (includes FF&E, AV, and technology)

Project Delivery Type
CM at risk

Funding
General funds

Status of Project
Completed 2013

Capacity
Service population: 130,000
Staff population: 200 (capacity for 389)

CREDITS
Architect
Rafael Viñoly Architects, PC
New York City

Civil Engineer
Weidlinger Associates, Inc.

Structural Engineer
Ysrael A. Seinuk, PC

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing/Telecommunications
Joseph R. Loring and Associates, Inc.

Code Consultant
J. Callahan Consulting, Inc.

Environmental Assessment
Philip Habib & Associates

Landscape Architect
Mathews Nielsen Landscape Architects

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JURY’S STATEMENT
This project reminds us that great green design and IT-driven law enforcement are not mutually exclusive. The site planning, landscaping, and use of space are nicely executed. Built on a reclaimed brownfield site, this LEED® Gold project resulted in an energy reduction of 31.8 percent.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT
The Alexandria Police Headquarters consolidates the services of four facilities with nearly 500 police and emergency communications personnel in one central location. The four-story, 126,000-square-foot facility accommodates all the law enforcement functions for a major metropolitan area, including advanced criminal investigation laboratories, secure evidence storage, dedicated community space, and a state-of-the-art emergency communications center that combines the city's police and fire dispatch.

The project transformed 6.7 acres of reclaimed land into a new civic landmark for the city. In addition to the headquarters facility, the program includes a 500-stall parking structure and a 7,000-square-foot special vehicle building to support the police fleet and personal vehicles of the staff. The three massing elements are interconnected through a series of elevated links and open green spaces. A landscaped public plaza connects the visitor parking area to a multistory atrium lobby inside the main entrance. The atrium serves not only as a visual icon and organizational hub but also as a means for filtering diffuse natural daylight deep into the building core.

The design vision for the new headquarters was derived from three basic principles: create an open, inviting atmosphere for the public; embrace the collaborative attitude of the department; and respect the identity of the four bureaus. Each of the four floors is dedicated to a select bureau, assigned according to accessibility and privacy requirements. The floors were then divided into two wings, reflecting the operational differences between general office space and specialized environments. The two wings converge at the central atrium, where spontaneous interaction occurs both horizontally and vertically throughout the day. This space exemplifies the way in which spatial design can improve communication, which in turn enhances collaboration among the bureaus.
OWNER
City of Alexandria, Virginia

DATA
Type of Facility
Law enforcement

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
289,240 SF

Acres
6.64

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
126,036/0/126,036

New/Renovated/Total NAA
89,185/0/89,185

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $1,455,300
Building costs: $52,884,712
Total construction costs: $54,340,012
Building cost/GSF: $419.60 (includes parking structure, AV, security, and technology; excludes FF&E)

Project Delivery Type
CM at risk

Funding
Adequate financing
City capital improvements budget

Status of Project
Completed November 2011

Capacity
Service population: 146,294
Staff population: 458 (320, sworn; 138, nonsworn)

CREDITS
Architect
HDR Architecture, Inc.
Alexandria, VA

Associate Architect
Dewberry
Fairfax, VA

Mechanical/Electrical/Structural Engineer
HDR Architecture, Inc.

Civil Engineer
Dewberry

Geotechnical Engineer
Schnabel Engineering

Landscape Architect
Rhodeside & Harwell, Inc.

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AREA B-2 NEIGHBORHOOD POLICE STATION

JURY’S STATEMENT

The project is notable for its strong civic presence, its modern response to the historical context, and its use of a brownfield site in an urban area. Sustainable features of this LEED® Gold project include the reuse of a brownfield, 25 percent energy reduction, 37 percent less indoor water use; 98 percent recycling of construction waste, and a high-performance envelope.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

This new neighborhood police station is located in the highest crime precinct in Boston. The city’s goals for new neighborhood police stations are to encourage good community/police interaction and to operate with most of the officers out in the neighborhoods. The station is a base for community operations and a safe place for residents to gather.

The building’s public entrance and community room face the heart of Dudley Square. Most of the activity of the police station occurs in the Central Operation area, located on the first floor between the public entry and the booking, processing, and 22-cell detention area. The second floor houses a community room, private offices, and the detectives’ area. The top floor, rung by a clerestory that blocks the summer sun and lets in the winter sun, houses staff lockers and a fitness area.

The site, one of the dirtiest brownfields in the state, required significant remediation from chemicals left in the soil by the previous owner, an electroplating company. To rise from these beginnings to the city’s first LEED Gold building demonstrates a major commitment from the city to sustainability and its neighborhoods.
OWNER
City of Boston

DATA
Type of Facility
Law enforcement

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
90,036 SF

Acres
2.067

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
34,500/NA/34,500

New/Renovated/Total NAA
22,500/NA/22,500

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $1,500,000
Building costs: $13,500,000
Total construction costs: $15,000,000
Building cost/GSF: $391

Project Delivery Type
CM at risk

Funding
Adequate financing

Status of Project
Completed July 2011

Capacity
Service population: 76,917
Staff population: 249 officers

CREDITS
Architect
Leers Weinzapfel Associates
Boston

Civil Engineer
Green International

Structural Engineer
Lim Consultants

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer
WSP Flack + Kurtz

Environmental Engineer
Weston & Sampson

Landscape Architect
Brown Sardina

Geotechnical Consultant
McPhail Associates

Code Consultant
Arup

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DENVER CRIME LABORATORY

JURY’S STATEMENT
This project makes a strong civic response to a shared campus setting. It blends well with its surroundings, provides great daylighting in the labs, and shows good planning for future growth.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT
The new crime lab was conceived as a physical manifestation of the prominence, caliber, and mission of the institution it houses. Before completion of the new facility, the lab had long been recognized as a national leader in the forensic community in spite of substandard, aging facilities in downtown Denver. The design team was charged with creating a timeless, striking, contemporary icon for the city and county of Denver, as well as a state-of-the-art laboratory facility that would act as a recruitment tool for the world’s best forensic scientists. The facility houses the department’s eight bureaus: crime scene investigation, forensic biology/DNA, firearms/toolmark, forensic imaging, forensic chemistry, trace evidence, latent prints, and quality assurance.

This highly visible building was designed not only to blend seamlessly with the historic and modern architecture in Denver’s Golden Triangle District but also to create an icon for its world-class forensic science staff. The project received LEED® Gold certification, exceeding the city’s requirement for Silver, and was named a “significant project in 2012” by USGBC.
OWNER
City and County of Denver

DATA

Type of Facility
Law enforcement

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
53,482 SF

Acres
1.22

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
73,249/0/73,249

New/Renovated/Total NAA
44,524/0/44,524

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $1,300,000
Building costs: $28,000,000
Total construction costs: $29,300,000
Building cost/GSF: $382

Project Delivery Type
CM at risk

Funding
Public bond issue

Status of Project
Completed July 2012

Capacity
Service population: 1.2 million daytime/650,000 night.
Staff population: 58 (8, sworn; 50, nonsworn); 75 total capacity

CREDITS

Design Architect
SmithGroupJJR
Phoenix

Associate Architect
Durrant Group, Inc.
Denver

MEP Engineering Design
SmithGroupJJR

Structural Engineer
MNA

Civil Engineer
S.A. Miro, Inc.

Mechanical/Plumbing Engineer
Gehring and Associates

Electrical Engineer
Scanlon Szymskie Group

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FORENSIC SERVICES AND CORONER’S COMPLEX

JURY’S STATEMENT

This is a unique and attractive design response to a challenging owner program. It looks like a great place to work. Sustainable features include 40 percent water reduction, 75 percent waste diversion, 30 percent local materials, 20 percent recycled materials, and 38 percent energy savings.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

The Forensic Services and Coroner’s Complex (FSCC) is one of the largest of its kind in the world, housing a consolidated forensic laboratory, medicolegal autopsy services, and coroner’s courts. Located in north Toronto, the building is the first redevelopment project on an underdeveloped provincial campus, which will also include a new health care facility. The FSCC building serves as a gateway to the campus from its eastern edge, establishing it as a new publically centered precinct.

The glazing patterns on the building exterior are inspired by the electropherogram patterning of DNA. The program includes the Centre for Forensic Sciences, the Office of the Chief Coroner, and the Ontario Forensic Pathology Service, all of which are housed in three building components: a one-story podium housing the Office of the Chief Coroner and the forensic pathology unit, a five-story lab, and a four-story office building that sits atop the “green” podium. These spaces are connected by the Forensic Commons, a naturally lit, multilevel atrium that features a café and meeting space with access to a roof terrace. This space encourages collaboration and spontaneous interaction among staff.

From design inception to completion, the FSCC project mandated sustainable design and energy conservation solutions. An integrated process of evaluating systems through energy modeling, including workshops with engineering specialists, enabled the design team to consider the impact of the building over its whole life. It was designed to achieve LEED® Gold. With 550,000 GSF, the facility can accommodate more than 2,500 autopsies and 15,000 forensic science cases per year. The FSCC was designed to meet the highest industry standards for forensic facilities.
OWNER
Province of Ontario, Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services

DATA
Type of Facility
Law enforcement

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
239, 144.4 SF

Acres
5.49

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
550,000/NA/550,000

New/Renovated/Total NAA
302,716/NA/302,716

Construction Costs
Actual
Total construction costs: $497,000,000

Project Delivery Type
Public-private partnership

Funding
Alternative finance procurement

Status of Project
Completed 2013

Capacity
Service population: 2,500 autopsies and 15,000 forensic science cases/year.
Number of courts: 2 (coroner’s court)

CREDITS
Planning/Design/Compliance Architects
WZMH Architects
Toronto, Ontario

SmithGroupJJR
Phoenix

Proponent Design Architects/Architects of Record
Stantec Architecture
Toronto, Ontario

MLW Architects
Ashland, VA

Structural/Electrical/Civil Engineer
Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Mechanical Engineer
Crossey Engineering Ltd.

Facade Engineer
BVDA Facade Engineering Ltd.

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HANOVER PARK POLICE HEADQUARTERS

JURY’S STATEMENT

This multiuse facility is attractive, functionally efficient, and community friendly. It provides good collaborative space and is a nice example of modern design and material use.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

This new 63,000-square-foot building triples the size of the previous facility and accommodates all police department needs, including a crime lab, crime scene vehicle processing, indoor garage for 27 vehicles, community room, evidence processing, jail, prisoner processing, sally port, and indoor firing range. The building also houses the Emergency Operations Center and the code enforcement department.

Vast expanses of glass in the soaring 27-foot-high public entry lobby and community room, located at the most visible northeast corner of the site, create an inviting, light-filled beacon of safety at night. The tight site also provides two access points for patrol vehicles as well as clearly separated public and secured parking lots. The building’s east-west orientation and shallow floor plates maximize daylight areas.

Materials used on the building’s exterior—brick, precast concrete, metal panels, and glass—relate to those used on the buildings in the surrounding municipal campus. Premium finishes were used on the north-facing “civic” facades, and more economical materials were used on the south-facing “service” facades.

Although the village opted not to seek a LEED® rating, this facility was designed and built to LEED Gold standards. Sustainable features include daylight harvesting, daylight sensor lighting fixture controls, exterior sunshades, water-conserving plumbing fixtures, and many interior finishes with high recycled content. The new police headquarters supports the village’s mission to provide responsive and effective municipal services for residents.
OWNER
Village of Hanover Park

DATA
Type of Facility
Law enforcement

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
131,306 SF

Acres
3.01

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
63,000/0/63,000

New/Renovated/Total NAA
56,404/0/56,404

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $1,236,994
Building costs: $14,687,895
Total construction costs: $15,924,889
Building cost/GSF: $233

Project Delivery Type
CM at risk

Funding
Public bond issue

Status of Project
Completed 2012

Capacity
Service population: 38,187
Staff population: 99 (61, sworn; 38, nonsworn)

CREDITS
Architect
Dewberry
Elgin, IL

Structural/Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer
Dewberry

Civil Engineer
Bollinger, Lach and Associates

Landscape Architect
Dewberry

Interior Design
Dewberry

Technology/Security
Dewberry

Construction Manager
Leopardo Construction

Photographer
Mariusz Mizera
HENNEPIN COUNTY 911/EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

JURY’S STATEMENT

The structure and the landscape create beautiful harmony. The dark brick base and light metal panels and glass above make the building feel grounded in its context.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

The primary goals for the design of this 911/emergency communications facility were to (1) create a building that resonates with its context and provides continuity with adjacent buildings; (2) combine a diverse program in one building whose identity reinforces the program and makes a distinctive statement about its presence and function; and (3) optimize operations. Through a strategic combination of building plan layout, massing, material selection, and facade design, the ECF design offers a site-specific solution for this regional project.

The ECF combines three independent program functions in one building: 911 Public Safety Answering Point, Radio Systems Operations and Technical Services, and Critical Infrastructure Radio and Data Network. The building’s two main wings are connected by an entry space; the two-story “essential services” wing is to the south and the one-story Radio Systems Operations and Technical Services to the north. The two-story lobby provides a prominent entry and houses functions shared by both wings.
OWNER
Hennepin County

DATA
Type of Facility
Law enforcement

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
2,623,600 SF

Acres
60

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
59,222/0/59,222

New/Renovated/Total NAA
40,405/0/40,405

Construction Costs
Estimated
Site development costs: $1,600,000
Building costs: $20,000,000
Total construction costs: $21,600,000
Building cost/GSF: $340

Project Delivery Type
Design-bid-build

Funding
Public bond issue, state grant

Status of Project
Under construction
Estimated completion November 2014

Capacity
Service population: 1,168,431
Staff population: 99

CREDITS
Architect of Record
Wold Architects and Engineers
St. Paul, MN

Design/Associate Architect
RossDrulisCusenbery Architecture, Inc.
Sonoma, CA

Structural Engineer
BKBM Engineers

Mechanical/Electrical Engineer
Wold Architects and Engineers

Civil Engineer
Anderson-Johnson Associates, Inc.

Technology Engineer
Winbourne Consulting LLC

Transportation Planning
Biko Associates, Inc.
PUEBLO OF SANDIA POLICE HEADQUARTERS

JURY’S STATEMENT

The modern design of this project fits its desert context, with references to traditional Pueblo shapes, massing, and colors.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

The Pueblo of Sandia is a federally recognized Native American tribe; its members live on a 39-square-mile reservation of the same name in the eastern Rio Grande rift of central New Mexico. The area is bounded by the city of Albuquerque to the south and by the foothills of the Sandia Mountains, which were central to the spiritual life and traditional economy of the community. A forest of cottonwood trees, known as the bosque (Spanish for “forest”), surrounds the rest of the reservation and serves as a source of firewood and wild game.

The tribal members and visitors are served by a state-certified, modern police department, and this project is the department’s first facility developed specifically for law enforcement operations. The architectural imprint strives for durability and longevity; it seeks to blend smoothly and harmoniously with the land through the ebb and flow of time while also acknowledging an ephemeral existence. Conceived as a contemporary abstraction of traditional Pueblo architecture, the project sought to reference the tribe’s heritage without being a literal expression of it.
OWNER
Pueblo of Sandia

DATA
Type of Facility
Law enforcement

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
60,172 SF

Acres
1.38

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
10,536/0/10,536

New/Renovated/Total NAA
7,501.63/0/7,501.63

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $202,500 (excludes ROW infrastructure improvements)
Building costs: $2,500,000 (excludes FF&E, AV, and technology)
Total construction costs: $2,702,500
Building cost/GSF: $237.28 (excludes FF&E, AV, and technology)

Project Delivery Type
Design-bid-build

Funding
Pueblo of Sandia

Status of Project
Completed October 2013

Capacity
Service population: 2,500 (est.)
Staff population: 35 total (30, sworn; 5 nonsworn)

CREDITS
Architect
RMKM Architecture, PC
Albuquerque

Civil Engineer
LRA & Associates, Inc.

Structural Engineer
JJK Group, Inc.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Engineer
Bridgers & Paxton Consulting Engineers

Photographer
Kirk Gittings Photography
JURY’S STATEMENT

This project shows great innovation in high performance for sustainability and earthquake and blast design. The contemporary design is open and friendly but secure, and it fits well with the local context.

INNOVATION RECOGNITION

This is the first public safety building to achieve net-zero energy (carbon neutrality) and LEED® Platinum certification (approval pending). The jury believed this was a significant accomplishment, given the inherently large energy use of the 911 call center, the city data center, and underground parking. Renewable energy systems on the building include a solar PV array and a solar water system, on-site solar PV array as part of the integrated shading feature of the plaza, and off-site solar PV array. All employees were trained to use the building efficiently, and they are being monitored individually for energy use. During design, sustainability was measured with equal standing with schedule, costs, and quality.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

The building is the first large-scale net zero energy public safety building in the country. The facility is powered by solar thermal (hot water) and solar electric (PV) arrays to achieve net-zero carbon. Five key solutions contributed to the success of the building: high-performance daylighting, premium mechanical systems, premium electrical and lighting systems, state-of-the-art renewable energy systems, and changes in occupant behavior.
OWNER
Salt Lake City

DATA
Type of Facility
Law enforcement

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
217,800 SF

Acres
5

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
175,480 (office), 142,717 (parking)/0/175,480
(office), 142,717 (parking)

New/Renovated/Total NAA
157,932/0/157,932

Construction Costs
Estimated
Site development costs: $8,000,000
Building costs: $72,000,000
Total construction costs: $80,000,000
Building cost/GSF: $410.30

Project Delivery Type
CM at risk

Funding
Public bond issue

Status of Project
Completed 2013

Capacity
Staff population: 299 (200, sworn; 99 nonsworn)

CREDITS
Architect
GSBS Architects
Salt Lake City

Public Safety Associate Architect
McClaren Wilson and Lawrie, Inc.
Phoenix

Electrical Engineer
Spectrum Engineers

Mechanical Engineer
Colvin Engineering Associates

Structural Engineers
Holmes Culley Structural Engineers
Dunn Associates (local)

Civil Engineer
Stanley Consultants

Interior Design
GSBS Architects

continued on page 55
STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER—
PENNSYLVANIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

JURY’S STATEMENT

The design solution is well conceived, and the use of regional materials in a community context is well done.

ARCHITECT’S STATEMENT

The State Emergency Operations Center provides dedicated emergency services and disaster assistance for the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with the ability to sustain uninterrupted operations during activations. The facility also houses the administrative functions for the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) as well as partner organizations and integrated functions such as the Office of the State Fire Marshal, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) Traffic Management, tier 3 data center, media briefing, training facilities, and protected storage for PEMA operations vehicles.

The greatest design challenge in the new 155,433-square-foot facility was developing a solution that affords the highest levels of flexibility, sustainability, security, survivability, and interoperability while providing sufficient space and functionality for all user groups and technological components. In addition to meeting strict building standoff and hardened shell requirements and providing fully redundant HVAC, power, and data systems, the facility also presents an attractive exterior and interior environment for staff and visitors.

In response to the client’s desire for the facility to visually integrate with other buildings in the area, the exterior composition is largely stone and brick. The building is oriented on the site to match the setbacks of adjacent facilities as well as to avoid existing on-site wetlands. Passive standoff strategies used in site design include low landscaping, retaining walls, and infiltration basins for blast mitigation. The goal for the interior was to develop a cohesive, efficient, and effective facility for all of the emergency operation agencies colocated in the center. Through a series of secure vestibules and clearance checkpoints, the main entry hall links the public and private sides of the building. The facility is designed to meet LEED® Certified criteria.
OWNER
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency

DATA
Type of Facility
Law enforcement

Type of Construction
New

Site Area
698,598 SF

Acres
16

Area of Building
New/Renovated/Total GSF
132,448 SF (main building), 22,985 SF (ancillary building)/NA/155,433

New/Renovated/Total NAA
105,347 SF (main building), 19,000 SF (ancillary building)/NA/124,347

Construction Costs
Actual
Site development costs: $4,891,048
Building costs: $36,201,610
Total construction costs: $41,092,658
Building cost/GSF: $233 (excludes FF&E, AV, and technology)

Project Delivery Type
Multiple prime contract, design-bid-build

Funding
State general funds

Status of Project
Under construction
Estimated completion September 2015

CREDITS
Architect
Schradergroup Architecture
Philadelphia

Joint Venture Architect
AECOM
Virginia Beach, VA

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing/Fire Protection/Civil Engineer
Brinjac Engineering

Civil/Structural Engineer
Hunt Engineering Company

Technology Planning Services
Mission Critical Partners

Public Safety Design
Schradergroup Architecture with AECOM

Acoustics Design Consultant
Shen Milsom & Wilke
CREDITS continued

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION (CDCR) CALIFORNIA HEALTH CARE FACILITY DESIGN-BUILD 2 continued from page 19

Food Service/Materials Management The Marshall Associates
Construction/Program Manager URS/Bovis Lend Lease
Construction Manager Vanir Construction Management
Owner’s Criteria Architect Team Enovity, Inc.
Buehler & Buehler
Glumac
Kimley-Horn
Hargis
Kitchell
Lee, Burkhardt, Liu, Inc.
Mitchell Planning
Pennell Consulting, Inc.
Robert Glass & Associates
SKA Design
The Schachinger Group
William Caruso & Associates
OSHPD Peer Review
JC Chang & Associates, Inc.

AIA Peer Review for Department of Corrections
Sally Swanson Architects, Inc.

Project Director CDCR

Physical/Electronic Security HDR Architecture, Inc.

Photographer Robert Benson

IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY continued from page 21

Acoustician AcoustiControl
Construction Manager Taylor Ohde Kitchell
General Contractor Walsh Construction Company II, LLC

Photographers Jacob Sharp Photo (exterior and interior)
HOK (renderings)

DURHAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE continued from page 25

Structural Engineer GKC Associates, PA
Civil Engineer Mulkey Engineers & Consultants
Fire Protection Engineer Engineered Designs, Inc.

Landscape Architect O’Brien/Atkins Associates, PA

Security/Telecom J&A Engineering, LLC

AV/Acoustical Consultant Thorburn Associates, Inc.

Lighting Design LAM Partners, Inc.

Programmer GSA, Limited

Program Confirmation Dan L. Wiley Associates

Hardware Consultant Erbschloe Consulting Services, Inc

Estimator Harris & Associates, Inc.


Parking Deck Consultant Walker Parking Consultants

Vertical Transportation Consultant Van Deusen & Associates/formerly Elevator Advisors

General Contractor The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company

Photographer Joel Lassiter/Lassiter Photography

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN BENITO COUNTY continued from page 27

Lighting Consultant Interface Engineering

AV/Security/Telecom TEECOM

Sustainability Viridian Energy & Environmental

Civil Engineer Mulkey Engineers & Consultants

Fire Protection Engineer Engineered Designs, Inc.

Landscape Architect O’Brien/Atkins Associates, PA

Security/Telecom J&A Engineering, LLC

AV/Acoustical Consultant Thorburn Associates, Inc.

Lighting Design LAM Partners, Inc.

Programmer GSA, Limited

Program Confirmation Dan L. Wiley Associates

Hardware Consultant Erbschloe Consulting Services, Inc

Estimator Harris & Associates, Inc.


Parking Deck Consultant Walker Parking Consultants

Vertical Transportation Consultant Van Deusen & Associates/formerly Elevator Advisors

General Contractor The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company

Photographer Joel Lassiter/Lassiter Photography

121st POLICE PRECINCT STATION HOUSE continued from page 35

Lighting Design Horton Lees Brogden

Lighting Design Specifications Robert Schwartz Associates

Sustainability Viridian Energy & Environmental

Construction Manager LiRo Group/HAKS Joint Venture

Photographers Cindy Potash (exterior—aerial view)
Bruce Damonte (exterior, interior)

WAKE COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER continued from page 31

Structural Engineers GKC Associates, PA

Lysaght & Associates, P.A. (PSC building)

Landscape Architects O’Brien/Atkins Associates, PA

HOK

Fire Protection/Code Consultant Howe Engineers, Inc.

Audiovisual Shen Milson Wilke, Inc.

Lighting Design Lighting Design Collaborative

Electronic Security LTS, Inc.


Signage HOK

Traffic/Parking Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc.

Waterproofing MACTEC (purchased by AMEC)

Acoustics Acentech, Inc.

Vertical Transportation Van Deusen & Associates/formerly Elevator Advisors

Food Service Facility Design Food Design Associates, Inc.

Construction Management Barnhill Contracting/Balfour Beatty

Photographer Joel Lassiter/Lassiter Photography
ALEXANDRIA POLICE DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS
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Interior Design
HDR Architecture, Inc.

Sustainable Design
HDR Architecture, Inc.

Security Design
HDR Architecture, Inc.

Blast Design
Hinman Consulting Engineers

Programmer
Carter Goble Lee

Construction Manager
Whiting-Turner Contracting Company

Commissioning
Chinook Systems

Materials Testing and Special Inspections
ECS Mid-Atlantic

Cost Estimator
Lewicki Estimating Services, Inc.

Photographer
Ron Blunt Architectural Photography

AREA B-2 NEIGHBORHOOD POLICE STATION
continued from page 39

Lighting Design
LAM Partners Inc.

LEED Consultant
Viridian Energy & Environmental

Commissioning Consultant
RDK Engineers

Contractor
J+J Contractors

Photographer
Anton Grassl/Esto Photographics

DENVER CRIME LABORATORY
continued from page 41

Laboratory Planning
SmithGroupJIR

Telecom/Security Engineer
Durrant

Landscape Architect
Mundus Bishop Design

Energy and Daylighting
Architectural Energy Corp.

Interior Consultant
Iron Horse Architects

Acoustics Consultant
Colin Gordon & Associates

LEED Consultant
Walsh Sustainability Group

Photographer
Frank Ooms

FORENSIC SERVICES AND CORONER’S COMPLEX
continued from page 43

Landscape Architect
Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Commissioning
Vertical Start-Up Commissioning Group Inc.

Curtain Wall
Ferguson Neudorf

Mechanical Subcontractor
Modern Niagara

Electrical Subcontractor
Univex Group of Companies

Elevator
KJA Consultants Inc.

Acoustics
Novus Environmental Inc.

Life Safety Systems
Vipond Inc.

Hardware
Assa Abloy

Code Consultants
Sereca Larden Muniak

Photographer
Richard Johnson

SALT LAKE CITY PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING
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Urban Design and Landscape
Civitas

Photographer
Jeff Goldberg/Esto
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