



AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice

**SUSTAINABLE JUSTICE GUIDELINES**

# American Institute of Architects - Academy of Architecture for Justice

## Sustainable Justice Guidelines

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### Introduction

The criminal justice system has a complex and multifaceted impact on our larger society of which it is a part. It provides public safety and responds to criminal behavior through a variety of means including deterrence, incapacitation, retribution, rehabilitation, and even restitution and restoration. The way these operations are conducted has many and varied impacts on societal order, community life, and individual human experience. In order to address the impacts that come from planning and designing a new justice facility (primarily a courthouse, a police station, a jail, a prison, a border facility, or some combination of those) the AAJ Sustainability Committee has categorized impacts of concern into the societal, community, facility, and human scales, which follow below.

Sustainability in general includes economic, environmental, and social equity dimensions. With regard to the planning and design of justice facilities, the most significant measures of sustainability lie with individuals and their relationships within a community and larger society (see the AAJ "Green Guide to Justice" for more description). Maintaining and enhancing the human dignity of every person who works for or comes in contact with the justice system is essential to developing the human potential of individuals, the health of our communities, and sustaining civil society. The buildings that house the justice system are a key component of the system, through providing the space for the system's activities, through conditioning the majority of natural resources used by the agencies that comprise the justice system, and through their representation of the values that underlie the administration of justice in our society today.

### Background

The Sustainable Justice Committee of the Academy of Architecture for Justice has been advancing a vision of a socially sustainable justice system. In 2010, we published the "Green Guide to Justice," which lays the groundwork for these guidelines. In 2014 we began releasing a series of video case studies demonstrating that the sustainability strategies listed in these guidelines can be and have been achieved in justice buildings around the country. We hope that this compilation of sustainability goals, metrics, targets, and the research and examples that support them, will help to inform all stakeholders in the field of justice architecture of the possibility and potential of building projects to advance shared goals for the justice system and our broader society.



[Download Green Guide to Justice](#)



[View Sustainable Justice Case Study Videos](#)

## How To Use These Guidelines

These Guidelines are intended for use in federal, state or local (county or city) justice systems throughout the United States that are planning to build or renovate new facilities for their justice system. They may be most useful in the early planning stages, when the location, size, and specific uses of the proposed building are still being considered. Items from the Societal and Community scales are most relevant to these issues. As planning progresses to more detailed considerations of building layout, site design, and even in some cases construction materials, the Facility and Human scales are intended to provide guidance towards a design approach that incorporates current best practices in accordance with the principles mentioned above (and described in detail in the "Green Guide to Justice").

Links to the examples and resources that illustrate these Guidelines are embedded within the text and link details are included at the end of the document. Companion video case studies for selected projects (including those illustrated on this page) are also available online (see link at right). Most projects that are listed in these Guidelines as exemplary of specific goals or metrics can be found in the AIA Justice Facilities Review publications over the years. These and other JFR projects can be viewed at: [www.aia.org/JFR](http://www.aia.org/JFR).

These guidelines provide a list of Goals, Metrics to measure progress towards the Goal, and recommended Targets. Especially at the Societal and Community Scales, not all Goals, Metrics and Targets are within the scope of the design team - some reflect a general measurement of how successfully the local justice system is meeting broad social and community needs. Planning new physical facilities for the justice system is a crucially important time to reflect on the current operations, as facility location, size, and design set in place structural features that will last for decades (if not longer). It is a moment of great opportunity to strive for best practices if they are not already in place, and these Guidelines are intended to assist that effort.

At present, the AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice does not provide Guideline reviews or certification. The Guidelines should be used in a self-certification effort based in project reviews conducted with appropriate stakeholders such as the design and planning team, client justice system agencies, partner agencies, and local community groups, especially those with an interest in the justice system. These Guidelines' relevance may be limited in international contexts. The Guidelines are intended as a partner to the LEED (TM) rating system of the U.S. Green Building Council, which provides guidance towards sustainability in natural resource impacts for most building types, including justice buildings.

Some Guidelines call for comparisons with a pool of similar jurisdictions, such as target percentile scores. For state-level projects such as courthouses in states with unified court systems, state police, and state prisons, comparisons should be made to other states. For local-level projects, comparisons should be made to the other counties within the same state. The Guidelines do not currently specifically address Juvenile Justice or Adult Probation facilities but can be relevant in the planning and design of those facilities. To submit a project that is an example of Sustainable Justice Principles in practice, please notify the committee: [www.aia.org/sustainablejustice](http://www.aia.org/sustainablejustice).



Maricopa County South Court Tower  
Gould EvansAECOM



Lindsey-Flanagan Courthouse Denver, CO  
Ricci Greene Associates (Architecture)  
Mikiko Kikuyama (Photography)



Mariposa Land Port of Entry  
Jones Studio (Architecture)  
Timmerman Photography



Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility Santee, CA  
KMD Architects & HMC Architects (Architecture)  
Lawrence Anderson Photography

SOCIETAL SCALE						
<p>A sustainable relationship between society and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. At the societal scale the challenges for present operations result more from unsustainable levels of incarceration (with attendant resource consumption), negative results from interaction between the system and individuals (e.g. high recidivism rates), and a lack of social equity in the outcomes of justice for the various groups within society. Increasing public awareness of evidence-based approaches to criminal justice administration allows justice facilities to drive best practices in future operations.</p>						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
S1	Safety - proactive	Prevent violence so that people can enjoy security at home and in public	Violent crime rate based on Uniform Crime Report definitions	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">National Institute of Justice, CrimeSolutions.Gov includes 23 violence prevention and suppression programs that have proven effective and 63 violence prevention and suppression programs that are promising</a>	
S2	Safety - reactive	Address offenders to prevent future criminal behavior	Recidivism rate (using best available records from jurisdiction)	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">For guidance on recidivism rates, see Urban Institute, "Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure." For evidence-based programs to reduce recidivism, see CrimeSolutions.Gov</a>	
S3	Proportionality	Punishment fits the crime	Incarceration rate (2)	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">Proposals for sentencing reform are laid out in National Research Council's "The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring the Causes and Consequences"</a>	
S4	Equality	Treat all minority populations with equal dignity and respect as majority population	Proportion of minority populations incarcerated vs. percent in jurisdiction (2)	Any group should reasonably match its proportion of population	Regular review of racial profiling statistics and of racial disparities in sentencing outcomes for similar crimes, sensitivity training for law enforcement, sentencing reform (e.g. crack v. powder cocaine)	
S5	Responsiveness to victims	Address broader impact of crime on victims and society, either through criminal justice system or public health or social services	Percentage of victims served by programs	All victims have access to legal proceedings and restorative programs	Victim assistance programs, victim-offender dialogue, community dialogue programs, alternative sentencing or restitution options	

SOCIETAL SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
S6	Coordination	All branches of justice system work together effectively	Coordinating body includes law enforcement, courts, prosecutors and defenders, sheriff/corrections, probation/parole, public health, social services, and community groups	Regular communications / meetings with productive outcomes	<a href="#">National Institute of Corrections, Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee</a>	
S7	Information Sharing	All branches of justice system share data together effectively to reduce unneeded waiting, processing and detention times	Number of databases that are interoperable with others	All databases should be interoperable with each other	<a href="#">BJA Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative "standards-based electronic information exchange to provide the justice community with timely, accurate, complete, and accessible information in a secure and trusted environment"</a>	
S8	Efficiency	Appropriate and judicious use of pre-trial custody	Non-sentenced (pre-trial) average daily population in detention	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">Pretrial Justice Institute recommendations and resource library for improving bail policies and practices</a>	
S9	Accountability	Measure and report court Performance	Access and Fairness score from "CourTools" -- National Center for State Courts	Average score of at least 75 for Access and Fairness	<a href="#">National Center for State Courts "CourTools"</a>	

Notes:

- (1) comparison to other jurisdictions should also be considered to place the data in context, e.g. aiming to have a rate lower than the 40th percentile of other states or counties
- (2) when data quality allow it, arrest rate may be used in addition to incarceration rate.

COMMUNITY SCALE						
<p>A sustainable relationship between the community and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. At the community scale sustainability requires <b>a thoughtful public planning process that develops a holistic, system approach to solutions and results in justice facilities that are purposeful to all stakeholders</b>: justice officials and workers, plaintiffs and defendants, victims, family members, the media, and the broader public. Sustainable principles intend to balance community resources with long-term needs; communities also provide alternatives to incarceration and a continuum of services after incarceration. Key strategies also include in-person appearances essential to many justice system procedures, but information technology can and should be used to reduce travel impacts and improve access to justice system procedures and records except where it might detract from just outcomes or conflict with individual rights.</p>						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
C1	Planning Process	Broad and inclusive stakeholder and community involvement in a comprehensive planning process for justice system needs	Series of community meetings/interaction; Stakeholders include all relevant justice system components and community groups	Community meetings are held to solicit input and changes are made based on feedback received; participation from courts, sheriff, detention/ corrections, parole/ probation, legal advocates, public health, social services, elected officials, community groups	<p><a href="#">SEED Evaluator: an on-line communication platform that can include multiple stakeholders and diverse community members in the planning process</a></p> <p><a href="#">US GSA Urban Development / Good Neighbor Program: see "Resources" for policy and "eNews" for case studies</a></p>	
C2	Facility Siting	Locate in a dense, walkable area of central importance	LEED credit SSc2: Development Density and Community Connectivity	Density of surrounding area is over 60,000 sf/acre or site is within 1/2 mile of 10 basic services, etc.	Satellite courthouses that serve rural communities may not be located in traditional "downtown" neighborhoods	
C3	Transportation Access	Facilitate use of mass transit for public and staff accessibility	LEED credit Sustainable Sites 4.1: Alternative Transportation - Public Transportation Access	Site is within 1/2 mile of rail transit station or 1/4 mile of at least 2 bus stops (from different bus lines)	<a href="#">The Durham County Courthouse in Durham, NC, is located within 2 blocks of 2 bus lines [JFR 2014]</a>	
C4	Co-location	Co-locate with/near: jail, DA, public defender, victim services, probation, parole, public health, mental health, food service/restaurants, convenience shopping	% of listed services within walking distance	100%	<p><a href="#">Denver Justice Center - Lindsey-Flanigan Courthouse [AIA Denver &amp; AIA Colorado award 2010]</a></p> <p><a href="#">Van Cise-Simonet Detention Center [JFR 2012]</a></p>	

# COURTS

COMMUNITY SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
C5	Rightsizing	Project is based on a needs assessment done with significant community input	Needs assessment includes alternative court hearing processes such as drug court or other collaborative courts.	Alternatives to court hearings reduce initial need projections by at least 20% of building area	California Administrative Office of the Courts planning process	
C6	Shared Spaces	Provide meeting rooms, fitness center, or other functions available for general public use	% of building area available for public uses	2% of building area	<a href="#">The Kane County, IL, Branch Court is co-located with a conference center and the courtroom can be used for public meetings. [AIA Northeast IL award winner]</a>	
C7	Technology - Access to Records	Maximize online access to case files and online juror processing	% of records accessed online, waiting time for potential jurors	95% of records, jurors average not more than 4 hours waiting in building, lighting and audio specialists consulted in video arraignment setup	<a href="#">Legal Services Corporation, "Principles and Best Practices for Access-Friendly Court Electronic Filing"</a>	
					<a href="#">Jacobs, James and Tamara Crepet, "The Expanding Scope, Use, and Availability of Criminal Records." New York University Journal of Legislation &amp; Public Policy (2007)</a>	
C8	Technology - Video Appearance	Video appearance should match the quality and access of in-person appearance	Interior design and remote locations provide for comfortable, dignified settings	Interior design enhances "threshold" between remote locations; operational measures provide orientation and access to all participants	<a href="#">AAJ-Infocomm AV/IT Guidelines for Courts</a>	
					<a href="#">University of Western Sydney, "Gateways to Justice: design and operational guidelines for remote participation in court proceedings"</a>	

Notes:



FACILITY SCALE						
<p>A sustainable relationship between a justice facility and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. At the facility scale sustainability requires <b>a focused planning of the facility's aesthetic and functions as a responsible neighbor, employer, housing and care provider (toward those detained in the system), which is purposeful to the facility's role in the larger justice system.</b> The planning and design of facilities has a lasting effect on the communities where they reside; the facility is the tangible link or interface where the public meet those within the system. The facility is also a supportive vessel of a resorative justice systems approach, which informs operations that drive desired interaction with the individual. Time spent in the facility impacts an individual's experience within the system and outcomes beyond the system, certainly for those who work or reside within a facility for any extended period of time and those who transition back into society.</p>						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
F1	Secure yet Welcoming Exterior	Welcoming site and building features; blast/impact and site security barriers are effective but not imposing; building entry areas are open and accessible; wayfinding to the building entries is clear with welcoming cues; public can view into building entry and public areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Height of blast/impact barriers</li> <li>b. Size &amp; quality of area in front of public entry doors</li> <li>c. Wayfinding and visibility to public areas</li> <li>d. Visibility to interior public spaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Blast/impact barriers are no taller than 48" above sidewalk level and are designed as aesthetic site features</li> <li>b. Area in front of main entry doors is clear and usable for public gathering; at least 25' deep, preferably 50' deep</li> <li>c. 100% of interior public gathering areas (lobby, jury assembly, cafeteria, records reception, etc.) are clearly visible from the entry point</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Bakersfield, CA U.S. Courthouse; U.S. Courthouse, San Diego, CA; Durham County, NC Courthouse; Superior Court of California, San Benito County; Renfrew County, Ontario Courthouse ; Wake County, NC Justice Center [all JFR 2014]</a></li> <li><a href="#">Hanford Courthouse (Kings County, CA), has outdoor access to records counters [JFR 2013]</a></li> <li><a href="#">Maass et al, "Intimidating Buildings: Can Courthouse Architecture Affect Perceived Likelihood of Conviction," AAJ summary</a></li> </ul>	
F2	Secure yet Welcoming Interior	Security screening is appropriately planned but does not define the entry experience; members of the public are protected from intimidation by others	Amount of space given to cueing and screening; number of spaces for multiple groups (e.g. disputing parties and families) to gather separately	Cueing and screening take up no more than 50% of the entry lobby; at least 4 separate gathering spaces in lobby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Waterloo Region Courthouse, Ontario [JFR 2013]</a></li> <li><a href="#">Lindsey Flanigan Courthouse, Denver, CO [AIA Denver &amp; AIA Colorado award 2010]</a></li> </ul>	
F3	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)	Landscape design, access, and building features provide for Crime Prevention Through Environment Design	Listed recommendations for each of the 3 CPTED design principles of Natural surveillance, Natural access control, and Natural territorial reinforcement	Incorporate 75% of each principle's listed recommendations	<a href="#">Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design</a>	



# COURTS

FACILITY SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
F4	Family Friendly	Building includes comfort facilities for the public, e.g. bathrooms, water, outdoor covered areas	a. Exterior covered areas b. % of indoor public areas that have access to bathrooms and drinking fountains	a. Outdoor cover for 100% of typical daily waiting line or at least 6 families b. 100% of indoor public spaces have bathrooms and drinking water	<a href="#">San Benito Courthouse, Hollister, CA [JFR 2014]</a> <a href="#">John M. Roll U.S. Courthouse, Yuma, AZ [JFR 2013]</a>	
F5	Healthy staff	Provide space for employee health and wellness	Space program includes staff wellness support and programs, fitness and locker/shower areas; break rooms have refrigerators and food warming stations	Fitness room has 10 sf/person, break area 5 sf/person, one break room per 35 people; facility accommodates dining for half the staff at any given time unless food services are co-located	<a href="#">Urban Land Institute, "Building for Wellness: the Business Case"</a>	
F6	Green Building Certification	Improve efficiency while minimizing use of natural resources, enhance human health and natural habitats	LEED-NC (New Construction and Major Renovation) Certification	LEED Silver or better	<a href="#">Wayne N. Aspinall Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Grand Junction, CO historic renovation - LEED Platinum, Net Zero [AIA COTE Top Ten 2014, AIA Colorado &amp; AIA Denver Award Winner]</a>	
F7	Operational Purchasing & Waste Management	Prepare for operational waste minimization, recycling/ composting/ diversion, green purchasing and green janitorial services	LEED EBO&M (Operations & Maintenance) - have policies per the prerequisites for green purchasing, waste management and cleaning	Written policies exist that meet requirements of LEED EBO&M MRp1: Sustainable Purchasing Policy, MRp2: Sustainable Waste Management Policy, and EQp3: Green Cleaning Policy	<a href="#">LEED credit library online, EBO&amp;M page</a>	

HUMAN SCALE					
<p>A sustainable relationship between individuals and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. Probably the most significant Sustainable Justice Principle is preserving the non-renewable resource of the human potential. At the facility scale sustainability requires <b>a commitment to preserving the human dignity of all who enter, live or work within the system and communities within which systems components reside and are supported; sustainable principles include a continuum of services in support an individual's successful transition back into society as a productive and contributing citizen.</b> The systems approach promotes a physical and functional environment that is conducive to rehabilitation and optimal health.</p>					
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES
H1	Acoustical comfort	Sound levels do not create additional stress or obstruct communications	a. Acoustics expertise on project team b. GSA Facilities Standards (P100) for Public Buildings Service	a. An acoustics specialist is included on the project team b. Meet GSA P100 standards for noise, absorption, and isolation in table 3.6.3.4 (p. 96)	<a href="#">National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Acoustic Comfort"</a>
H2	Thermal comfort	Temperature and humidity are conducive to comfort and occupants have control over comfort conditions	a. ASHRAE Standard 55, Thermal Environmental Comfort in Buildings b. LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality 6, Controllability of Systems - Thermal Comfort	a. Indoor temperature and humidity will be within ASHRAE comfort zone for 98% design conditions b. at least 50% of occupants and 100% of shared spaces have comfort controls	<a href="#">National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Provide Comfortable Environments"</a>
H3	Visual comfort	Lighting is conducive to efficient working environments, particularly over the bench and jury box within the courtroom	a. GSA 2003 Facilities Standards (P100) for Public Buildings Service b. LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality 6, Controllability of Systems - Lighting	a. Meet GSA P100 standards for interior lighting quality and quantity in Table 6.1 b. at least 90% of occupants and 100% of shared spaces have lighting controls	<a href="#">National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Provide Comfortable Environments"</a>
H4	Sense of Safety	All occupants' psychological, cultural, and accessibility needs are addressed. Special attention paid to design of spaces where public, jurors, judges, and detainees interface	See 9 Design Criteria in "A Holistic Analysis of Safety within the Court Facility" report, e.g. minimize interaction between accused and victim, reduce visually hidden areas, etc.	Incorporate as many criteria as applicable to building design	<a href="#">Wallace et al, "A Holistic Analysis of Safety within the Court Facility," AAJ summary</a>  <a href="#">U.S. Courthouse Bakersfield, CA; U.S. Courthouse San Diego, CA [both JFR 2014]</a>

# COURTS

HUMAN SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
H5	Stress Reduction	Sunlight, daylight & views that cue time of day, weather conditions, and psychological connection to nature are provided for informal waiting/ meeting areas, family law spaces, staff work areas, public waiting and circulation areas	LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality IEQc8.2: Daylight and Views Views	Per LEED, a view is available for 90% of all regularly occupied areas	<a href="#">National Institute of Building Sciences Whole Building Design Guide: "Promote Health and Well-Being"</a>  <a href="#">Denver Justice Center - Lindsey-Flanigan Courthouse [AIA Denver &amp; AIA Colorado award 2010]</a>	
H6	Suicide Prevention	Prisoner holding areas are an effective part of a comprehensive suicide prevention program	NCCHC Guide to Developing and Revising Suicide Prevention Protocols Within Jails and Prisons	per NCCHC: "All cells designated to house suicidal inmates should be as suicide-resistant as is reasonably possible, free of all obvious protrusions, and provide full visibility	<a href="#">NCCHC, "Guide to Developing and Revising Suicide Prevention Protocols Within Jails and Prisons"</a>	

# LAW ENFORCEMENT

SOCIETAL SCALE						
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PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
S1	Safety - proactive	Prevent violence so that people can enjoy security at home and in public	Violent crime rate based on Uniform Crime Report definitions	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">National Institute of Justice, CrimeSolutions.Gov includes 23 violence prevention and suppression programs that have proven effective and 63 violence prevention and suppression programs that are promising</a>	
S2	Safety - reactive	Address offenders to prevent future criminal behavior	Recidivism rate (using best available records from jurisdiction)	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">For guidance on recidivism rates, see Urban Institute, "Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure." For evidence-based programs to reduce recidivism, see CrimeSolutions.Gov</a>	
S3	Proportionality	Punishment fits the crime	Incarceration rate (2)	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">Proposals for sentencing reform are laid out in National Research Council's "The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring the Causes and Consequences"</a>	
S4	Equality	Treat all minority populations with equal dignity and respect as majority population	Proportion of minority populations incarcerated vs. percent in jurisdiction (2)	Any group should reasonably match its proportion of population	Regular review of racial profiling statistics and of racial disparities in sentencing outcomes for similar crimes, sensitivity training for law enforcement, sentencing reform (e.g. crack v. powder cocaine)	
S5	Responsiveness to victims	Address broader impact of crime on victims and society, either through criminal justice system or public health or social services	Percentage of victims served by programs	All victims have access to legal proceedings and restorative programs	Victim assistance programs, victim-offender dialogue, community dialogue programs, alternative sentencing or restitution options	

# LAW ENFORCEMENT

SOCIETAL SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
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S7	Information Sharing	All branches of justice system share data together effectively to reduce unneeded waiting, processing and detention times	Number of databases that are interoperable with others	All databases should be interoperable with each other	<a href="#">BJA Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative "standards-based electronic information exchange to provide the justice community with timely, accurate, complete, and accessible information in a secure and trusted environment"</a>	
S8	Efficiency	Appropriate and judicious use of pre-trial custody	Non-sentenced (pre-trial) average daily population in detention	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">Pretrial Justice Institute recommendations and resource library for improving bail policies and practices</a>	
S9	Accountability	Maintain policies, monitor officer conduct, and hold officers accountable for their conduct	Accountability strategies of "What A Good Police Department Looks Like" report (See target)	Have in place: 1) Public Policies 2) Early Intervention System 3) Complaint Process 4) Oversight by NACOLE registered body or "auditor" position	<a href="#">Walker, Samuel: "What a Good Police Department Looks Like"</a> <a href="#">National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement</a>	

Notes:

(1) comparison to other jurisdictions should also be considered to place the data in context, e.g. aiming to have a rate lower than the 40th percentile of other states or counties

(2) when data quality allow it, arrest rate may be used in addition to incarceration rate.

# LAW ENFORCEMENT

COMMUNITY SCALE						
<p>A sustainable relationship between the community and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. At the community scale sustainability requires <b>a thoughtful public planning process that develops a holistic, system approach to solutions and results in justice facilities that are purposeful to all stakeholders</b>: justice officials and workers, plaintiffs and defendants, victims, family members, the media, and the broader public. Sustainable principles intend to balance community resources with long-term needs; communities also provide alternatives to incarceration and a continuum of services after incarceration. Key strategies also include in-person appearances essential to many justice system procedures, but information technology can and should be used to reduce travel impacts and improve access to justice system procedures and records except where it might detract from just outcomes or conflict with individual rights.</p>						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
C1	Planning Process	Broad and inclusive stakeholder and community involvement in a comprehensive planning process for justice system needs	Series of community meetings/interaction; Stakeholders include all relevant justice system components and community groups	Community meetings are held to solicit input and changes are made based on feedback received; participation from police, social service providers, schools, elected officials, community groups	<p><a href="#">SEED Evaluator: an on-line communication platform that can include multiple stakeholders and diverse community members in the planning process</a></p> <p><a href="#">US GSA Urban Development / Good Neighbor Program: see "Resources" for policy and "eNews" for case studies</a></p>	
C2	Facility Siting	Connect to other justice functions, other civic functions, and provide community access	Travel distance for people receiving police services	Site is within 15 minutes walking or 10 minutes driving of 75% of people receiving police services	<p><a href="#">International Association of Chiefs of Police, "Police Facility Planning Guidelines: A Desk Reference for Law Enforcement Executives," see site evaluation</a></p> <p><a href="#">Reston, VA District Police Station and Governmental Center [AAJ 2012]</a></p>	
C3	Transportation Access	Facilitate use of mass transit for public and staff accessibility and for inmates upon release	LEED credit Sustainable Sites 4.1: Alternative Transportation - Public Transportation Access	Site is within 1/2 mile of rail transit station or 1/4 mile of at least 2 bus stops (from different bus lines)	<a href="#">The Area B-2 Neighborhood Police Station in Boston is 1 block from a subway station [JFR 2014]</a>	
C4	Co-location	Co-locate with/near: other civic uses; co-locate with schools, community centers, libraries, etc. to increase community access	% of listed services within walking distance	100%	<a href="#">Michigan State University's Program on Police Consolidation and Shared Services provides guidelines and best practices</a>	

# LAW ENFORCEMENT

COMMUNITY SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
C5	Rightsizing	Project is based on a needs assessment done with significant community input, considers sharing of regional resources	Ratios of sworn and non-sworn per 1000 population for communities of similar profile engaging in community policing	Comparison to comparable communities and sharing of regional resources reduce initial need projections by at least 20% of building area	<a href="#">COPS Office / Michigan State University: "A Performance-based Approach to Police Staffing and Allocation," Chapter 5 - Staffing for Community Policing</a>	
C6	Shared Spaces	Provide meeting rooms, fitness center, or other functions available for general public use	% of building area available for public uses	2% of building area	<a href="#">Hanover Park, IL Police Headquarters;</a> <a href="#">Alexandria, VA Police Headquarters;</a> <a href="#">Boston Area B-2 Police Station [all JFR 2014]</a>	
C7	Technology - Access to Records	Maximize online access to police records while maintaining confidentiality	% of records accessed online	95%	<a href="#">International Association of Chief of Police, Technology Policy Framework</a>	

Notes:



# LAW ENFORCEMENT

## FACILITY SCALE

A sustainable relationship between a justice facility and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. At the facility scale sustainability requires **a focused planning of the facility's aesthetic and functions as a responsible neighbor, employer, housing and care provider (toward those detained in the system), which is purposeful to the facility's role in the larger justice system.** The planning and design of facilities has a lasting effect on the communities where they reside; the facility is the tangible link or interface where the public meet those within the system. The facility is also a supportive vessel of a restorative justice systems approach, which informs operations that drive desired interaction with the individual. Time spent in the facility impacts an individual's experience within the system and outcomes beyond the system, certainly for those who work or reside within a facility for any extended period of time and those who transition back into society.

PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES
F1 Secure yet Welcoming Exterior	Welcoming site and building features; blast/impact and site security barriers are effective but not imposing; building entry areas are open and accessible; wayfinding to the building entries is clear with welcoming cues; public can view into building entry and public areas	a. Height of blast/impact barriers b. Size & quality of area in front of public entry doors c. Wayfinding and visibility to public areas d. Visibility to interior public spaces	a. Blast/impact barriers are no taller than 48" above sidewalk level and are designed as aesthetic site features b. Area in front of main entry doors is clear and usable for public gathering; at least 25' deep, preferably 50' deep c. 100% of interior public gathering areas (lobby, jury assembly, cafeteria, records reception, etc.) are clearly visible from the entry point	<a href="#">LAPD Metropolitan Division Facility, 121st Police Precinct Station House, Staten Island, NY; Alexandria, VA Police Department Headquarters; Area B-2 Neighborhood Police Station, Boston, MA; Denver, CO Crime Laboratory; Toronto, ON Forensic Services and Coroner's Complex; Hanover Park, IL Police Headquarters; Hennepin County, MN 911/Emergency Communications Facility; Salt Lake City, UT Public Safety Building [all JFR 2014]</a>	
F2 Secure yet Welcoming Interior	Members of the public feel secure in lobby area	Lobby area is clearly observed by police staff, space for filing reports allows for confidential conversations	n/a	<a href="#">Toronto Police Service 14 Division, ON [JFR 2013]</a>  <a href="#">Forth Worth Polytechnic Heights Neighborhood Police Center, TX [JFR 2012]</a>	
F3 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)	Landscape design, access, and building features provide for Crime Prevention Through Environment Design	Listed recommendations for each of the 3 CPTED design principles of Natural surveillance, Natural access control, and Natural territorial reinforcement	Incorporate 75% of each principle's listed recommendations	<a href="#">Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design</a>	

# LAW ENFORCEMENT

FACILITY SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
F4	Family Friendly	Building includes comfort facilities for the public, e.g. bathrooms, water, outdoor covered areas	a. Exterior covered areas b. % of indoor public areas that have access to bathrooms and drinking fountains	a. Outdoor cover at entry area b. 100% of indoor public spaces have bathrooms and drinking water	<a href="#">LAPD Rampart Police Station [JFR 2010]</a> <a href="#">Forth Worth Polytechnic Heights Neighborhood Police Center, TX [JFR 2012]</a>	
F5	Healthy staff	Provide space for employee health and wellness	Space program includes staff wellness support and programs, fitness and locker/shower areas; break rooms have refrigerators and food warming stations	Fitness room has 10 sf/person, break area 5 sf/person, one break room per 35 people; facility accommodates dining for half the staff at any given time unless food services are co-located	<a href="#">Urban Land Institute, "Building for Wellness: the Business Case"</a>	
F6	Green Building Certification	Improve efficiency while minimizing use of natural resources, enhance human health and natural habitats	LEED-NC (New Construction and Major Renovation) Certification	LEED Silver or better	<a href="#">LAPD Metropolitan Division Facility - LEED Platinum [JFR 2014]</a>	
F7	Operational Purchasing & Waste Management	Prepare for operational waste minimization, recycling/ composting/ diversion, green purchasing and green janitorial services	LEED EBO&M (Operations & Maintenance) - have policies per the prerequisites for green purchasing, waste management and cleaning	Written policies exist that meet requirements of LEED EBO&M MRp1: Sustainable Purchasing Policy, MRp2: Sustainable Waste Management Policy, and EQp3: Green Cleaning Policy	<a href="#">LEED credit library online, EBO&amp;M page</a>	

# LAW ENFORCEMENT

## HUMAN SCALE

A sustainable relationship between individuals and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. Probably the most significant Sustainable Justice Principle is preserving the non-renewable resource of the human potential. At the facility scale sustainability requires **a commitment to preserving the human dignity of all who enter, live or work within the system and communities within which systems components reside and are supported; sustainable principles include a continuum of services in support an individual's successful transition back into society as a productive and contributing citizen.** The systems approach promotes a physical and functional environment that is conducive to rehabilitation and optimal health.

PRINCIPLE		GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES
H1	Acoustical comfort	Sound levels do not create additional stress or obstruct communications	a. Acoustics expertise on project team b. GSA Facilities Standards (P100) for Public Buildings Service	a. An acoustics specialist is included on the project team b. Meet GSA P100 standards for noise, absorption, and isolation in table 3.6.3.4 (p. 96)	<a href="#">National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Acoustic Comfort"</a>	
H2	Thermal comfort	Temperature and humidity are conducive to comfort and occupants have control over comfort conditions	a. ASHRAE Standard 55, Thermal Environmental Comfort in Buildings b. LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality 6, Controllability of Systems - Thermal Comfort	a. Indoor temperature and humidity will be within ASHRAE comfort zone for 98% design conditions b. at least 50% of occupants and 100% of shared spaces have comfort controls	<a href="#">National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Provide Comfortable Environments"</a>	
H3	Visual comfort	Lighting is conducive to efficient working environments	a. GSA 2003 Facilities Standards (P100) for Public Buildings Service b. LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality 6, Controllability of Systems - Lighting	a. Meet GSA P100 standards for interior lighting quality and quantity in Table 6.1 b. at least 90% of occupants and 100% of shared spaces have lighting controls	<a href="#">National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Provide Comfortable Environments"</a>	
H4	Sense of Safety	All occupants are safe from harm by others	Staff can rapidly respond to dangerous events within the building	Duress alarm system provided where needed, e.g. reception desk, interview rooms, mobile buttons, etc.	<a href="#">NFPA Standard 731 Electronic Premises Security Systems section 8.3 Duress Alarm Systems</a>	

# LAW ENFORCEMENT

HUMAN SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
H5	Stress Reduction	Sunlight, daylight & views that cue time of day, weather conditions, and psychological connection to nature are provided for staff areas	LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality IEQc8.2: Daylight and Views Views	Per LEED, a view is available for 90% of all regularly occupied areas	<a href="#">National Institute of Building Sciences Whole Building Design Guide: "Promote Health and Well-Being"</a> <a href="#">LAPD Metropolitan Division [JFR 2014]</a> <a href="#">LAPD Rampart Police Station [JFR 2010]</a>	
H6	Suicide Prevention	Detainee holding areas are an effective part of a comprehensive suicide prevention program	NCCHC Guide to Developing and Revising Suicide Prevention Protocols Within Jails and Prisons	per NCCHC: "All cells designated to house suicidal inmates should be as suicide-resistant as is reasonably possible, free of all obvious protrusions, and provide full visibility"	<a href="#">NCCHC, "Guide to Developing and Revising Suicide Prevention Protocols Within Jails and Prisons"</a>	

SOCIETAL SCALE						
<p>A sustainable relationship between society and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. At the societal scale the challenges for present operations result more from unsustainable levels of incarceration (with attendant resource consumption), negative results from interaction between the system and individuals (e.g. high recidivism rates), and a lack of social equity in the outcomes of justice for the various groups within society. Increasing public awareness of evidence-based approaches to criminal justice administration allows justice facilities to drive best practices in future operations.</p>						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
S1	Safety - proactive	Prevent violence so that people can enjoy security at home and in public	Violent crime rate based on Uniform Crime Report definitions	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">National Institute of Justice, CrimeSolutions.Gov includes 23 violence prevention and suppression programs that have proven effective and 63 violence prevention and suppression programs that are promising</a>	
S2	Safety - reactive	Address offenders to prevent future criminal behavior	Recidivism rate (using best available records from jurisdiction)	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">For guidance on recidivism rates, see Urban Institute, "Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure." For evidence-based programs to reduce recidivism, see CrimeSolutions.Gov</a>	
S3	Proportionality	Punishment fits the crime	Incarceration rate (2)	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">Proposals for sentencing reform are laid out in National Research Council's "The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring the Causes and Consequences"</a>	
S4	Equality	Treat all minority populations with equal dignity and respect as majority population	Proportion of minority populations incarcerated vs. percent in jurisdiction (2)	Any group should reasonably match its proportion of population	Regular review of racial profiling statistics and of racial disparities in sentencing outcomes for similar crimes, sensitivity training for law enforcement, sentencing reform (e.g. crack v. powder cocaine)	
S5	Responsiveness to victims	Address broader impact of crime on victims and society, either through criminal justice system or public health or social services	Percentage of victims served by programs	All victims have access to legal proceedings and restorative programs	Victim assistance programs, victim-offender dialogue, community dialogue programs, alternative sentencing or restitution options	

# DETENTION / CORRECTIONS

SOCIETAL SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
S6	Coordination	All branches of justice system work together effectively	Coordinating body includes law enforcement, courts, prosecutors and defenders, sheriff/corrections, probation/parole, public health, social services, and community groups	Regular communications / meetings with productive outcomes	<a href="#">National Institute of Corrections, Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee</a>	
S7	Information Sharing	All branches of justice system share data together effectively to reduce unneeded waiting, processing and detention times	Number of databases that are interoperable with others	All databases should be interoperable with each other	<a href="#">BJA Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative "standards-based electronic information exchange to provide the justice community with timely, accurate, complete, and accessible information in a secure and trusted environment"</a>	
S8	Efficiency	Appropriate and judicious use of pre-trial custody	Non-sentenced (pre-trial) average daily population in detention	Decrease of three-year moving average	<a href="#">Pretrial Justice Institute recommendations and resource library for improving bail policies and practices</a>	
S9	Accountability	Meet best standards; Have open & transparent media policy	ACA or AJA accreditation; List of common problems / best policies listed by Society of Professional Journalists	Hold appropriate accreditation; Avoid common problems, provide best-in-class access policy	<a href="#">Society of Professional Journalists prison page</a>	

Notes:

(1) comparison to other jurisdictions should also be considered to place the data in context, e.g. aiming to have a rate lower than the 40th percentile of other states or counties

(2) when data quality allow it, arrest rate may be used in addition to incarceration rate.

# DETENTION / CORRECTIONS

## COMMUNITY SCALE

A sustainable relationship between the community and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. At the community scale sustainability requires a **thoughtful public planning process that develops a holistic, system approach to solutions and results in justice facilities that are purposeful to all stakeholders**: justice officials and workers, plaintiffs and defendants, victims, family members, the media, and the broader public. Sustainable principles intend to balance community resources with long-term needs; communities also provide alternatives to incarceration and a continuum of services after incarceration. Key strategies also include in-person appearances essential to many justice system procedures, but information technology can and should be used to reduce travel impacts and improve access to justice system procedures and records except where it might detract from just outcomes or conflict with individual rights.

PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
C1	Planning Process	Broad and inclusive stakeholder and community involvement in a comprehensive planning process for justice system needs	Series of community meetings/interaction; Stakeholders include all relevant justice system components and community groups	Community meetings are held to solicit input and changes are made based on feedback received.; participation from detention/ corrections, parole/ probation, legal advocates, courts, public health, social services, elected officials, community groups	<a href="#">SEED Evaluator: an on-line communication platform that can include multiple stakeholders and diverse community members in the planning process</a> <a href="#">US GSA Urban Development / Good Neighbor Program: see "Resources" for policy and "eNews" for case studies</a>	
C2	Facility Siting	Locate facilities near suitable workforce and of population in custody	Travel distance to homes of people who work and are housed in facility	Site is within 1 hour travel of majority (50%) of regional workforce homes and inmates' families' homes	<a href="#">National Institute of Corrections, Site Selection library</a> <a href="#">American Bar Association, standard 23.8.1, Location of facilities</a>	
C3	Transportation Access	Facilitate use of mass transit for public and staff accessibility	LEED credit Sustainable Sites 4.1: Alternative Transportation - Public Transportation Access	Site is within 1/2 mile of rail transit station or 1/4 mile of at least 2 bus stops (from different bus lines)	<a href="#">The Arizona State Forensic Hospital is located at the corner of 2 bus lines in Phoenix, AZ [JFR 2014]</a>	
C4	Co-location	Co-locate with/near: court (jail only), health care, mental health care, public health, reentry facilities, education, employment	% of listed services within walking distance	100%	<a href="#">Denver Justice Center - Lindsey-Flanigan Courthouse [AIA Denver &amp; AIA Colorado award 2010] and</a> <a href="#">Van Cise-Simonet Detention Center [JFR 2012]</a>	



# DETENTION / CORRECTIONS

COMMUNITY SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
C5	Rightsizing	Project is based on a needs assessment done with significant community input	Needs assessment includes alternatives to incarceration, programs that reduce length of stay, and programs to reduce recidivism	Programs reduce initial need projections by at least 20% of building area and bed count	<a href="#">Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility, San Diego County, CA [JFR</a> <a href="#">Van Cise-Simonet Detention Center, Denver, CO [JFR 2012]</a> <a href="#">Union County Juvenile Detention Center, Linden, NJ [JFR 2009]</a>	
C6	Shared Spaces	Provide meeting rooms, gymnasium, or other functions available for public use or shared interaction with inmate population	% of building area available for public uses	2% of building area	<a href="#">Rankin Inlet Healing Facility [JFR 2013]</a> <a href="#">Rhode Island Youth Development Center [JFR 2009]</a>	
C7	Technology - Access to Records	Use technology to balance records accessibility and confidentiality	ABA Standards on Treatment of Prisoners 23-7.7 Records and confidentiality	Data storage systems track consent for release of confidential information, amendments to records, etc.	<a href="#">American Bar Association, Standard 23-7.7, Records and confidentiality</a>	
C8	Technology - Video Appearance	Provide robust option for video visitation without supplanting in-person visiting	% of prisoners w/ access to video visitation and in-person visitation	100% access to video and in-person visitation	<a href="#">American Bar Association, Standard 23-8.5e, Visiting</a>	
C9	Gender Responsive	Address gender-specific issues such as needs for privacy, potential pregnancy, frequent history of substance abuse and domestic violence, and in-facility violence against women	NIC Facility Planning Guide lists 19 pre-design and 4 design issues, e.g. "balancing the need for modesty and observation"	Address all 23 issues unless not relevant to the design of the facility	<a href="#">National Institute of Corrections, "Facility Planning To Meet the Needs of Female Inmates"</a> <a href="#">National Resource Center on Justice-Involved Women</a>	

Notes:

# DETENTION / CORRECTIONS

FACILITY SCALE						
<p>A sustainable relationship between a justice facility and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. At the facility scale sustainability requires <b>a focused planning of the facility's aesthetic and functions as a responsible neighbor, employer, housing and care provider (toward those detained in the system), which is purposeful to the facility's role in the larger justice system.</b> The planning and design of facilities has a lasting effect on the communities where they reside; the facility is the tangible link or interface where the public meet those within the system. The facility is also a supportive vessel of a resorative justice systems approach, which informs operations that drive desired interaction with the individual. Time spent in the facility impacts an individual's experience within the system and outcomes beyond the system, certainly for those who work or reside within a facility for any extended period of time and those who transition back into society.</p>						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
F1	Secure yet Welcoming Exterior	Welcoming site and building features; building serves as secure perimeter	a. % of unbuilt site are that is unfenced / has pedestrian access b. % of perimeter that has razor wire or similar features	a. 100% access to building perimeter b. 0% razor wire	<a href="#">Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility, San Diego County, CA; Rankin Inlet Healing Facility [both JFR 2013]</a> <a href="#">Union County, NJ Juvenile Detention Center [JFR 2009]</a>	
F2	Secure yet Welcoming Interior	Security screening is appropriately planned but does not define the visitor entry experience	Entry area space available for uses other than cueing and screening	Cueing and screening take up no more than 50% of the visitor entry lobby	<a href="#">Johnson County Youth &amp; Family Services Center [JFR 2012]</a>	
F3	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)	Landscape design, access, and building features provide for Crime Prevention Through Environment Design	Listed recommendations for each of the 3 CPTED design principles of Natural surveillance, Natural access control, and Natural territorial reinforcement	Incorporate 75% of each principle's listed recommendations	<a href="#">Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design</a>	
F4	Family Friendly	Building includes comfort facilities for the public, e.g. bathrooms, water, outdoor covered areas	a. Exterior covered areas b. % of indoor public areas that have access to bathrooms and drinking fountains	a. Outdoor cover for 100% of typical daily waiting line or at least 6 families b. 100% of indoor public spaces have bathrooms and drinking water	<a href="#">2012 Yale study, "Prison Visitation Policies: A Fifty State Survey"</a> <a href="#">MN State study, "The Effects of Prison Visitation on Offender Recidivism"</a> <a href="#">Vera Institute 2012 study, "The Family and Recidivism"</a>	

# DETENTION / CORRECTIONS

FACILITY SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
F5	Healthy staff	Provide space for employee health and wellness	Space program includes staff wellness support and programs outside of the secure perimeter and satellite staff zones within the secure perimeter that are inaccessible by inmates, fitness and locker/shower areas; break rooms have refrigerators and food warming stations	Fitness room has 10 sf/person, break area 5 sf/person, one break room per 35 people; facility accommodates dining for half the staff at any given time unless food services are co-located	<a href="#">Urban Land Institute, "Building for Wellness: the Business Case"</a>	
F6	Green Building Certification	Improve efficiency while minimizing use of natural resources, enhance human health and natural habitats	LEED-NC (New Construction and Major Renovation) Certification	LEED Silver or better	<a href="#">Iowa State Penitentiary - LEED Gold, California Health Care Facility - LEED Silver [both JFR 2014]</a>	
F7	Operational Purchasing & Waste Management	Prepare for operational waste minimization, recycling/ composting/ diversion, green purchasing and green janitorial services	LEED EBO&M (Operations & Maintenance) - have policies per the prerequisites for green purchasing, waste management and cleaning	Written policies exist that meet requirements of LEED EBO&M MRp1: Sustainable Purchasing Policy, MRp2: Sustainable Waste Management Policy, and EQp3: Green Cleaning Policy	<a href="#">LEED credit library online, EBO&amp;M page</a>	
F8	Appropriately Secure Housing	Reserve high-security, expensive construction for high-risk population within the jurisdiction as a whole	Minimize % of housing within the jurisdiction as a whole that is maximum security	Allocate no more than 15% of beds in the jurisdiction as a whole for maximum security	<a href="#">National Research Council, "The Growth of Incarceration in the United States," Ch. 6 - The Experience of Imprisonment</a>	
F9	Health Care & Mental Health Care	Quality and availability of services meets best standards	National Commission on Correctional Health Care accreditation for health care and mental health	Accreditation achieved for both fields	<a href="#">National Commission on Correctional Health Care, Accreditation page</a>	

# DETENTION / CORRECTIONS

FACILITY SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
F10	Inmate Programming Opportunities	Physical facility supports opportunities for people in custody to engage in programming regardless of security level or designation without requiring extra staffing	a. Ratio of program space to housing space and outdoor space to housing space. b. % of inmates with regular access to programming spaces	a. Minimum area equivalent to 30% of total inmate housing area is allocated for programming. b. 100% of inmates have access to programming space	<a href="#">Rand Corporation, "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education"</a>	
F11	Outdoor space for inmates	Outdoor space meets stress reduction and health maintenance needs of all inmates	Access, size & quality of outdoor spaces	100% of inmates have access to outdoor spaces that include varied recreational equipment, quiet space, and a mix of open and rain/sun shielded areas	<a href="#">Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility, San Diego County, CA [JFR 2013]</a>	

HUMAN SCALE									
<p>A sustainable relationship between individuals and the criminal justice system is one where maintaining present operations into the future consumes acceptable levels of resources and creates results that can be assimilated back into society at large. Probably the most significant Sustainable Justice Principle is preserving the non-renewable resource of the human potential. At the facility scale sustainability requires <b>a commitment to preserving the human dignity of all who enter, live or work within the system and communities within which systems components reside and are supported; sustainable principles include a continuum of services in support an individual's successful transition back into society as a productive and contributing citizen.</b> The systems approach promotes a physical and functional environment that is conducive to rehabilitation and optimal health.</p>									
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)			RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES		
H1	Acoustical comfort	Sound levels do not create additional stress or obstruct communications	Noise and reverberation levels under ACA maximum; prevent/ control adjacencies of noise sources: mechanical room, elevator room, loading dock, kitchen; and quiet spaces: conference/ training/ classrooms, interview rooms, sleeping rooms	EXTERIORS		dBA (L10)	dBA (LMax)	Richard Wener, "The Environmental Psychology of Prisons and Jails," Ch. 9 "The Effects of Noise in Correctional Settings" (print only: Cambridge University Press, 2012)  <a href="#">Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service (P-100)</a>	
				Offices	45	60			
				Treatment spaces	50	55			
				Other	35	50			
				INTERIORS		Sound level	Reverb time (sec)		
				Classrooms / Program	40	0.75			
				Medical	45	0.9			
				Dayrooms	50	1.5			
				BETWEEN FLOORS					
				Impact noise control	IIC = 55 minimum				
Sound isolation	STC = 55 minimum								
H2	Thermal comfort	Temperature and humidity are conducive to comfort and occupants have control over comfort conditions	a. ASHRAE Standard 55, Thermal Environmental Comfort in Buildings b. LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality 6, Controllability of Systems - Thermal Comfort	a. Indoor temperature and humidity will be within ASHRAE comfort zone for 98% design conditions b. at least 50% of occupants and 100% of shared spaces have comfort controls, including inmates and inmates areas	<a href="#">National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Provide Comfortable Environments"</a>				
H3	Visual comfort	Lighting is conducive to space uses including work, sleep, learning, living	a. GSA 2003 Facilities Standards (P100) for Public Buildings Service b. LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality 6, Controllability of Systems - Lighting	a. Meet GSA P100 standards for interior lighting quality and quantity in Table 6.1 b. at least 90% of occupants and 100% of shared spaces have lighting controls, including inmate individual and dormitory sleeping areas	<a href="#">National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Provide Comfortable Environments"</a>				

# DETENTION / CORRECTIONS

HUMAN SCALE						
PRINCIPLE	GOAL	METRIC	TARGET (1)	RESOURCES / EXAMPLES / LINKS	EVALUATION NOTES	
H4	Sense of Safety	All occupants are safe from harm by others; special attention paid to house inmates according to classification and inmate environments are conducive to optimal supervision by staff	a. Use of direct supervision housing with supportive surveillance equipment b. Use of duress systems c. Adoption of PREA standards (Prison Rape Elimination Act)	a. All housing and inmate areas operate via direct supervision w/ camera surveillance as backup for documentation b. Duress alarm system provided c. PREA standards adopted by operator's jurisdiction	<a href="#">National Institute of Corrections, Direct Supervision Jails page (see interior glazing design and staff training)</a> <a href="#">National Fire Protection Association, Standard 731, Electronic Premises Security Systems, section 8.3 Duress Alarm Systems</a> <a href="#">PREA Resource Center</a>	
H5	Stress Reduction	Sunlight, daylight & views that cue time of day, weather conditions, and psychological connection to nature are provided for staff areas, public visiting areas, and inmate living and program areas	Per NIC Jail Design Guide, "Natural light should be introduced to both sleeping and dayroom areas;" other areas should have daylight and/or views of nature, including simulated views if necessary	Per LEED credit Indoor Environmental Quality IEQc8.2: Daylight and Views - Views: a view is available for 90% of all regularly occupied areas; simulated views are provided in areas where actual views cannot be provided	<a href="#">National Institute of Corrections, Jail Design Guide, p. 156-157</a> <a href="#">Farbstein, Jay; Melissa Farling, and Richard Wener, "The Impact of Simulated Nature Views on Stress in a Correctional Setting"</a>	
H6	Suicide Prevention	All correctional facilities, regardless of size, should have a comprehensive suicide prevention program that addresses housing among other critical components	NCCHC Guide to Developing and Revising Suicide Prevention Protocols Within Jails and Prisons	per NCCHC: "Suicidal inmates should be housed in the general population, mental health unit, or medical infirmary, located close to staff... all cells designated to house suicidal inmates should be as suicide-resistant as is reasonably possible"	<a href="#">NCCHC Guide to Developing and Revising Suicide Prevention Protocols Within Jails and Prisons</a> <a href="#">Dye, M.H., "Relationship between Prison Conditions, Inmate Characteristics, and Suicide," AAJ Summary</a>	
H7	Normative Visual Environment	Provide a durable, safe, and non-institutional environment to cue pro-social behavior	Selection of finishes, colors and patterns used on surfaces, fixtures, furniture and equipment within staff and inmates areas	In dayrooms, use at least three distinct wall treatment/ colors, wall and ceiling treatments are varied, carpet where possible, furniture is similar to university or hospital typical furniture.	<a href="#">Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility, San Diego County, CA [JFR 2013]</a>	

# LINKS

Last Updated - 5/1/2015

## AIA AAJ SJ - Sustainable Justice Guidelines

S1	National Institute of Justice, CrimeSolutions.Gov	<a href="http://www.crimesolutions.gov">www.crimesolutions.gov</a>
S2	Urban Institute, "Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure"	<a href="http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/413247-improving-recidivism.pdf">http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/413247-improving-recidivism.pdf</a>
S3	National Research Council "The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring the Causes and Consequences"	<a href="http://www.nap.edu/catalog/18613/the-growth-of-incarceration-in-the-united-states-exploring-causes">www.nap.edu/catalog/18613/the-growth-of-incarceration-in-the-united-states-exploring-causes</a>
S6	National Institute of Corrections, Guidelines for Developing a Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee	<a href="http://static.nicic.gov/Library/017232.pdf">http://static.nicic.gov/Library/017232.pdf</a>
S7	BJA Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative	<a href="https://it.ojp.gov/global">https://it.ojp.gov/global</a>
S8	Pretrial Justice Institute	<a href="http://www.pretrial.org">http://www.pretrial.org</a>
S9	National Center for State Courts "CourTools"	<a href="http://www.courttools.org">www.courttools.org</a>
	Walker, Samuel: "What a Good Police Department Looks Like"	<a href="http://samuelwalker.net/2014/10/what-does-a-good-police-department-look-like-report-offers-an-answer/">http://samuelwalker.net/2014/10/what-does-a-good-police-department-look-like-report-offers-an-answer/</a>
	Society of Professional Journalists prison page	<a href="http://www.spj.org/prisonaccess.asp">www.spj.org/prisonaccess.asp</a>
	National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement	<a href="http://www.nacole.org">http://www.nacole.org</a>
C1	SEED Evaluator	<a href="http://www.seednetwork.org/evaluator/">http://www.seednetwork.org/evaluator/</a>
	US GSA Urban Development / Good Neighbor Program: see "Resources" for policy and "eNews" for case studies	<a href="http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21088">http://www.gsa.gov/portal/category/21088</a>
C2	International Association of Chiefs of Police, "Police Facility Planning Guidelines: A Desk Reference for Law Enforcement Executives," see site evaluation	<a href="http://www.theiacp.org/Portals/0/pdfs/Publications/ACF2F3D.pdf">http://www.theiacp.org/Portals/0/pdfs/Publications/ACF2F3D.pdf</a>
	National Institute of Corrections, Site Selection library	<a href="http://nicic.gov/library/topic/520-site-selection">http://nicic.gov/library/topic/520-site-selection</a>
	Reston, VA District Police Station and Governmental Center [AAJ 2012]	<a href="http://network.aia.org/resources/viewdocument/?DocumentKey=14eb6305-d634-4da2-b91e-2c56f7079e81">http://network.aia.org/resources/viewdocument/?DocumentKey=14eb6305-d634-4da2-b91e-2c56f7079e81</a>
	American Bar Association, standard 23-8.1, Location of facilities	<a href="http://www.americanbar.org/publications/criminal_justice_section_archive/crimjust_standards_treatmentprisoners.html#23-8.1">http://www.americanbar.org/publications/criminal_justice_section_archive/crimjust_standards_treatmentprisoners.html#23-8.1</a>
C3	Durham County Courthouse, Durham, NC [JFR 2014]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf">http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf</a>
	Area B-2 Neighborhood Police Station, Boston, MA [JFR 2014]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf">http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf</a>
	Arizona State Forensic Hospital, Phoenix, AZ [JFR 2014]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf">http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf</a>
C4	Denver Justice Center - Lindsey-Flanigan Courthouse [AIA Denver & AIA Colorado award 2010]	<a href="http://riccigreene.com/project_desc.php?pid=121&amp;type_id=11&amp;p=7">http://riccigreene.com/project_desc.php?pid=121&amp;type_id=11&amp;p=7</a>
	Michigan State University, Program on Police Consolidation and Shared Services	<a href="http://policeconsolidation.msu.edu">http://policeconsolidation.msu.edu</a>
	Van Cise-Simonet Detention Center [JFR 2012]	<a href="http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=409">http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=409</a>
C5	Michigan State University: "A Performance-based Approach to Police Staffing and Allocation," Chapter 5	<a href="http://ric-zai-inc.com/Publications/cops-p247-pub.pdf">http://ric-zai-inc.com/Publications/cops-p247-pub.pdf</a>
	Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility, San Diego County, CA [JFR 2013]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051">http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051</a>
C5	Van Cise-Simonet Detention Center, Denver, CO [JFR 2012]	<a href="http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=409">http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=409</a>
	Union County Juvenile Detention Center, Linden, NJ [JFR 2009]	<a href="http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=321">http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=321</a>



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C6	Kane County, IL, Branch Court [AIA Northeast IL award winner]	<a href="http://www.aiaei.org/honor_awards/2009/2011/Int-Excellence-Kane%20County.html">http://www.aiaei.org/honor_awards/2009/2011/Int-Excellence-Kane%20County.html</a>
	Rankin Inlet Healing Facility [JFR 2013]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051">http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051</a>
	Rhode Island Youth Development Center [JFR 2009]	<a href="http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=331">http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=331</a>
C7	Legal Services Corporation, "Principles and Best Practices for Access-Friendly Court Electronic Filing"	<a href="http://tig.lsc.gov/resources/grantee-resources">http://tig.lsc.gov/resources/grantee-resources</a>
	International Association of Chief of Police, Technology Policy Framework	<a href="http://www.theiacp.org/Portals/0/documents/pdfs/IACP%20Technology%20Policy%20Framework%20January%202014%20Final.pdf">www.theiacp.org/Portals/0/documents/pdfs/IACP%20Technology%20Policy%20Framework%20January%202014%20Final.pdf</a>
	American Bar Association, Standard 23-7.7, Records and confidentiality	<a href="http://www.americanbar.org/publications/criminal_justice_section_archive/crimjust_standards_treatmentprisoners.html#23-7.7">http://www.americanbar.org/publications/criminal_justice_section_archive/crimjust_standards_treatmentprisoners.html#23-7.7</a>
	Jacobs, James and Tamara Crepet, "The Expanding Scope, Use, and Availability of Criminal Records." New York University Journal of Legislation & Public Policy (2007)	<a href="https://d3gqux9sl0z33u.cloudfront.net/AA/AT/gambillingonjustice-com/downloads/271173/CriminalRecords.pdf">https://d3gqux9sl0z33u.cloudfront.net/AA/AT/gambillingonjustice-com/downloads/271173/CriminalRecords.pdf</a>
C8	AAJ-Infocomm AV/IT Guidelines for Courts	<a href="http://network.aia.org/academyofarchitectureforjustice/resources/viewdocument/?DocumentKey=d57ddb43-2319-41d1-a3bd-66fcf9d6990f">http://network.aia.org/academyofarchitectureforjustice/resources/viewdocument/?DocumentKey=d57ddb43-2319-41d1-a3bd-66fcf9d6990f</a>
	American Bar Association, Standard 23-8.5e, Visiting	<a href="http://www.americanbar.org/publications/criminal_justice_section_archive/crimjust_standards_treatmentprisoners.html#23-8.5">http://www.americanbar.org/publications/criminal_justice_section_archive/crimjust_standards_treatmentprisoners.html#23-8.5</a>
	University of Western Sydney, "Gateways to Justice: design and operational guidelines for remote participation in court proceedings"	<a href="http://www.uws.edu.au/justice/justice/publications">http://www.uws.edu.au/justice/justice/publications</a>
C9	National Institute of Corrections, "Facility Planning To Meet the Needs of Female Inmates"	<a href="http://nicic.gov/Downloads/PDF/Library/022247.pdf">http://nicic.gov/Downloads/PDF/Library/022247.pdf</a>
	National Resource Center on Justice-Involved Women	<a href="http://cjininvolvedwomen.org">http://cjininvolvedwomen.org</a>
F1	Bakersfield, CA U.S. Courthouse; U.S. Courthouse, San Diego, CA; Durham County, NC Courthouse; Superior Court of California, San Benito County; Renfrew County, Ontario Courthouse ; Wake County, NC Justice Center [all JFR 2014]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf">http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf</a>
	LAPD Metropolitan Division Facility, 121st Police Precinct Station House, Staten Island, NY; Alexandria, VA Police Department Headquarters; Area B-2 Neighborhood Police Station, Boston, MA; Denver, CO Crime Laboratory; Toronto, ON Forensic Services and Coroner's Complex; Hanover Park, IL Police Headquarters; Hennepin County, MN 911/Emergency Communications Facility; Salt Lake City, UT Public Safety Building [all JFR 2014]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf">http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf</a>
	Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility, San Diego County, CA; Rankin Inlet Healing Facility [both JFR 2013]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051">http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051</a>
F1	Hanford Courthouse, Kings County, CA [JFR 2013]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051">http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051</a>
	Union County, NJ Juvenile Detention Center [JFR 2009]	<a href="http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=321">http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=321</a>
	Maass et al, "Intimidating Buildings: Can Courthouse Architecture Affect Perceived Likelihood of Conviction," AAJ summary	<a href="http://network.aia.org/resources/viewdocument/?DocumentKey=19b36856-4946-418d-8e96-6be4fac0acef">http://network.aia.org/resources/viewdocument/?DocumentKey=19b36856-4946-418d-8e96-6be4fac0acef</a>

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F2	Waterloo Region Courthouse, Ontario [JFR 2013]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051">http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051</a>
	Toronto Police Service 14 Division, ON [JFR 2013]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051">http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051</a>
	Johnson County Youth & Family Services Center [JFR 2012]	<a href="http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=403">http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=403</a>
	Lindsey Flanigan Courthouse, Denver, CO [AIA Denver & AIA Colorado award 2010]	<a href="http://riccigreene.com/project_desc.php?pid=121&amp;type_id=11&amp;p=7">http://riccigreene.com/project_desc.php?pid=121&amp;type_id=11&amp;p=7</a>
	Forth Worth Polytechnic Heights Neighborhood Police Center, TX [JFR 2012]	<a href="http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=405">http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=405</a>
F3	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_prevention_through_environmental_design#Strategies_for_the_built_environment">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_prevention_through_environmental_design#Strategies_for_the_built_environment</a>
F4	San Benito Courthouse, Hollister, CA [JFR 2014]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf">http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf</a>
	LAPD Rampart Police Station [JFR 2010]	<a href="http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=345">http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=345</a>
	2012 Yale study, "Prison Visitation Policies: A Fifty State Survey"	<a href="http://www.law.yale.edu/documents/pdf/Liman/Prison_Visitation_Policies_A_Fifty_State_Survey.pdf">http://www.law.yale.edu/documents/pdf/Liman/Prison_Visitation_Policies_A_Fifty_State_Survey.pdf</a>
	John M. Roll U.S. Courthouse, Yuma, AZ [JFR 2013]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051">http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051</a>
	Forth Worth Polytechnic Heights Neighborhood Police Center, TX [JFR 2012]	<a href="http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=405">http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=405</a>
	MN State study, "The Effects of Prison Visitation on Offender Recidivism"	<a href="http://www.doc.state.mn.us/pages/files/large-files/Publications/11-11MNPisonVisitationStudy.pdf">http://www.doc.state.mn.us/pages/files/large-files/Publications/11-11MNPisonVisitationStudy.pdf</a>
	Vera Institute 2012 study, "The Family and Recidivism"	<a href="http://www.vera.org/files/the-family-and-recidivism.pdf">http://www.vera.org/files/the-family-and-recidivism.pdf</a>
F5	Urban Land Institute, "Building for Wellness: the Business Case"	<a href="http://uli.org/wp-content/uploads/ULI-Documents/Building-for-Wellness-The-Business-Case.pdf">http://uli.org/wp-content/uploads/ULI-Documents/Building-for-Wellness-The-Business-Case.pdf</a>
F6	Wayne N. Aspinall Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Grand Junction, CO [AIA COTE Top Ten 2014, AIA Colorado & AIA Denver Award Winner]	<a href="http://www.aiaopten.org/node/367">http://www.aiaopten.org/node/367</a>
	LAPD Metropolitan Division Facility [JFR 2014]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf">http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf</a>
	Iowa State Penitentiary, California Health Care Facility [both JFR 2014]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf">http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf</a>
F7	LEED credit library online, EBO&M page	<a href="http://www.usgbc.org/credits/existing-buildings/v2009">http://www.usgbc.org/credits/existing-buildings/v2009</a>
F8	National Research Council, "The Growth of Incarceration in the United States," Ch. 6 - The Experience of Imprisonment	<a href="http://www.nap.edu/catalog/18613/the-growth-of-incarceration-in-the-united-states-exploring-causes">www.nap.edu/catalog/18613/the-growth-of-incarceration-in-the-united-states-exploring-causes</a>
F9	National Commission on Correctional Health Care, Accreditation page	<a href="http://www.ncchc.org/accreditation-programs">http://www.ncchc.org/accreditation-programs</a>
F10	Rand Corporation, "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education"	<a href="http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR266.html">http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR266.html</a>
F11	Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility, San Diego County, CA [JFR 2013]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051">http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051</a>
H1	National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Acoustic Comfort"	<a href="http://www.wbdg.org/resources/acoustic.php?r=promote_health">http://www.wbdg.org/resources/acoustic.php?r=promote_health</a>
H1	Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service (P-100)	<a href="http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/187611">http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/187611</a>
H2	National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Provide Comfortable Environments"	<a href="http://www.wbdg.org/design/provide_comfort.php">http://www.wbdg.org/design/provide_comfort.php</a>
H3	National Institute of Building Sciences, Whole Building Design Guide: "Provide Comfortable Environments"	<a href="http://www.wbdg.org/design/provide_comfort.php">http://www.wbdg.org/design/provide_comfort.php</a>

H4	Wallace et al, "A Holistic Analysis of Safety within the Court Facility," AAJ summary	<a href="http://network.aia.org/academyofarchitectureforjustice/resources/viewdocument/?DocumentKey=0b0325d6-094e-4a7c-bdcd-cd9e6bd424f6">http://network.aia.org/academyofarchitectureforjustice/resources/viewdocument/?DocumentKey=0b0325d6-094e-4a7c-bdcd-cd9e6bd424f6</a>
	NFPA Standard 731 Electronic Premises Security Systems section 8.3 Duress Alarm Systems	<a href="http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&amp;code=731">http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&amp;code=731</a>
	National Institute of Corrections, Direct Supervision Jails page (see interior glazing design and staff training)	<a href="http://nicic.gov/DirectSupervisionJails">http://nicic.gov/DirectSupervisionJails</a>
	U.S. Courthouse Bakersfield, CA; U.S. Courthouse San Diego, CA [both JFR 2014]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf">http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf</a>
	National Fire Protection Association, Standard 731, Electronic Premises Security Systems, section 8.3 Duress Alarm Systems	<a href="http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&amp;code=731">http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&amp;code=731</a>
	PREA Resource Center	<a href="http://www.prearesourcecenter.org/">http://www.prearesourcecenter.org/</a>
H5	National Institute of Building Sciences Whole Building Design Guide: "Promote Health and Well-Being"	<a href="http://www.wbdg.org/design/promote_health.php">http://www.wbdg.org/design/promote_health.php</a>
	National Institute of Corrections, Jail Design Guide, p. 156-157	<a href="http://nicic.gov/library/024806">http://nicic.gov/library/024806</a>
	Denver Justice Center - Lindsey-Flanigan Courthouse [AIA Denver & AIA Colorado award 2010]	<a href="http://riccigreene.com/project_desc.php?pid=121&amp;type_id=11&amp;p=7">http://riccigreene.com/project_desc.php?pid=121&amp;type_id=11&amp;p=7</a>
	LAPD Metropolitan Division [JFR 2014]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf">http://www.aia.org/aiaucmp/groups/aia/documents/pdf/aiab104864.pdf</a>
	Farbstein, Jay, Melissa Farling, and Richard Wener, "The Impact of Simulated Nature Views on Stress in a Correctional Setting"	<a href="http://www.aia.org/akr/Resources/Documents/AIAB086133">http://www.aia.org/akr/Resources/Documents/AIAB086133</a>
	LAPD Rampart Police Station [JFR 2010]	<a href="http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=345">http://public.aia.org/sites/jfr/SitePages/Project.aspx?project=345</a>
H6	NCCHC, "Guide to Developing and Revising Suicide Prevention Protocols Within Jails and Prisons"	<a href="http://www.ncchc.org/filebin/Resources/Suicide-Prevention-2013.pdf">http://www.ncchc.org/filebin/Resources/Suicide-Prevention-2013.pdf</a>
	Dye, M.H., "Relationship between Prison Conditions, Inmate Characteristics, and Suicide," AAJ Summary	<a href="http://network.aia.org/viewdocument/?DocumentKey=8d95c3b8-f645-4496-8fa4-fa245cd7e316">http://network.aia.org/viewdocument/?DocumentKey=8d95c3b8-f645-4496-8fa4-fa245cd7e316</a>
H7	Las Colinas Detention and Reentry Facility, San Diego County, CA [JFR 2013]	<a href="http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051">http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/kc/AIAB100051</a>

The Sustainable Justice Committee of the AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice thanks the many colleagues who have helped craft these Guidelines, which we hope are used to guide us toward a more sustainable future.

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