

Metro Nashville Davidson County Juvenile Justice Center Facility Master Plan Report

July 28, 2017

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As is always the case, input has been provided by too many to name but we do wish to recognize those to provided significant input to this Master Plan Report and endeavor.

First, we wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to **Judge Sheila Calloway** for her inspirational leadership and her staff who fully support the mission to provide services to juveniles in need and to those children who need a little guidance and assistance to set them on the path to success.

The Judicial Project Advisory Committee consisted of the following individuals:

Sheila Calloway, Juvenile Court Judge

Kathy Sinback, Juvenile Court Administrator

Jim Swack, Deputy Court Administrator

Tommy Bradley, Deputy Court Administrator

David Smith, Juvenile Court Clerk

Julius Sloss, Deputy Juvenile Court Clerk

Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County:
Mayor Megan Berry

Metro Government Nashville Department of General Services:
Nancy Whitmore, Director

Alexandra Ewing, Assistant Director, Building Operations
Robert Barlow

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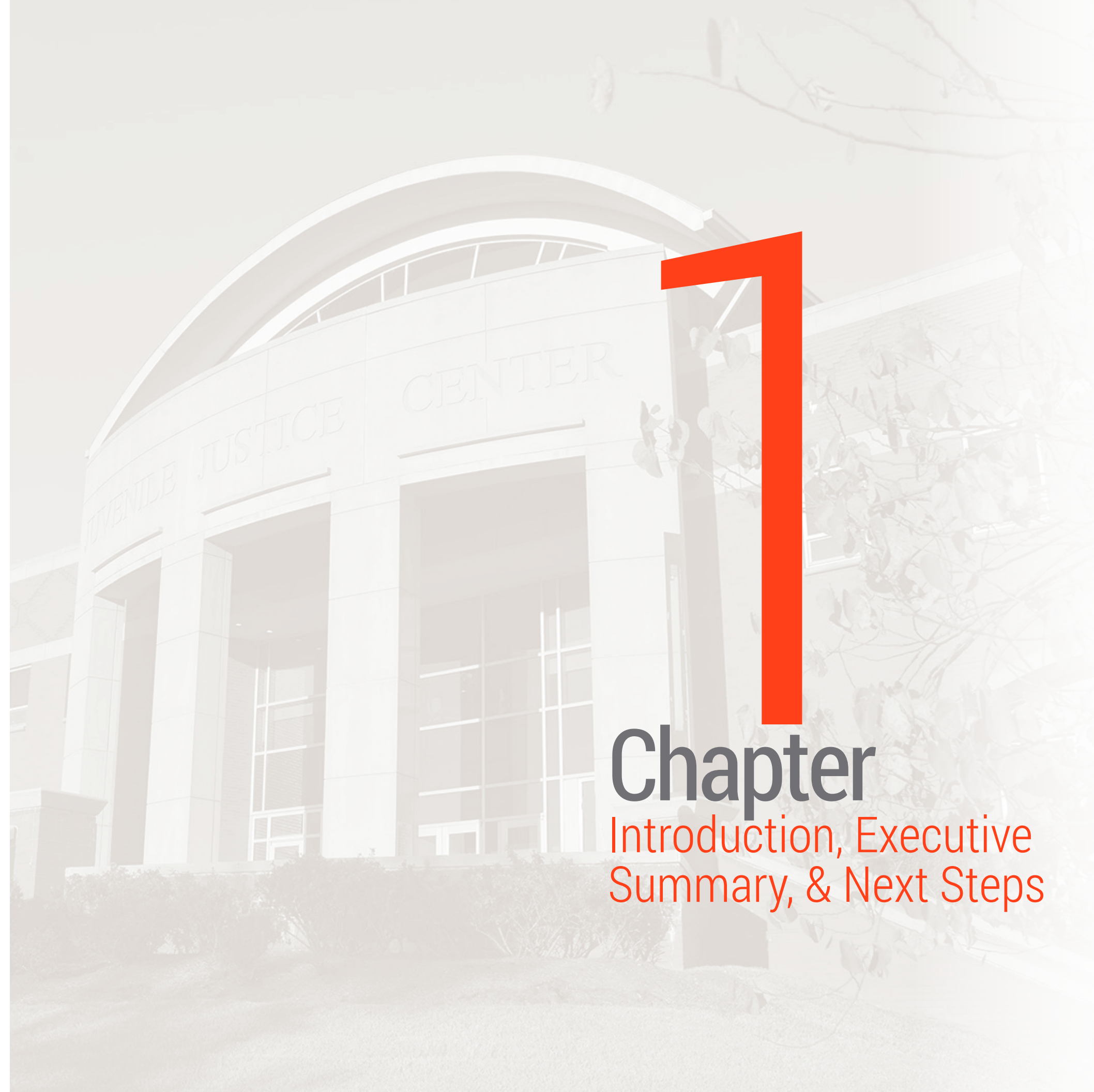
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Chapter

Introduction, Executive
Summary, & Next Steps



Chapter 1

Introduction, Executive Summary, & Next Steps

In August 2016 the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County issued a Request for Quotation (RFQ) to develop a Juvenile Justice Center Master Plan. In the RFQ the Metropolitan Government stated:

"Contractor will conduct requisite research and analysis and create a Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) Master Plan to meet Metro's need for a comprehensive understanding of the space requirements and development opportunities to meet JJC operational requirements as well as those of a continuously improving juvenile support system. Elected officials currently occupying space at the JJC facility include the Juvenile Court Judge, Juvenile Clerk of Court, District Attorney, and Public Defender. The current facility also includes housing for 86 juvenile detainees (with a daily census of approximately 40 juveniles), courtrooms, and secured parking. Contractor will identify current and future JJC space needs over the next decade, assess capital maintenance requirements over the next two decades, and develop a conceptual architectural solution."

Source: Metro Nashville Davidson County RFQ 946570, August 2016

The team of DLR Group, Smith Gee Studio, and Chinn Planning, Inc. were awarded the Juvenile Justice Center Master Plan project, and began work in November 2016.

Other Local Consultants included:

Geneisis Engineering:

Wilmot Inc.:

ArchAngel Protective Services:

Conoco Inc.

MEP & Structural investigations

Sustainability

Security Planning

Construction Cost Estimating

Master Planning Process

Figure 1-1 illustrates the Master Planning Process. Over the course of the six month study several workshops were held with the Project Advisory Committee to review information. The three major phases of the study included Needs Assessment and Facility Evaluation, Development of Space Requirements, and Analysis of Site Options and Development of the Master Plan.

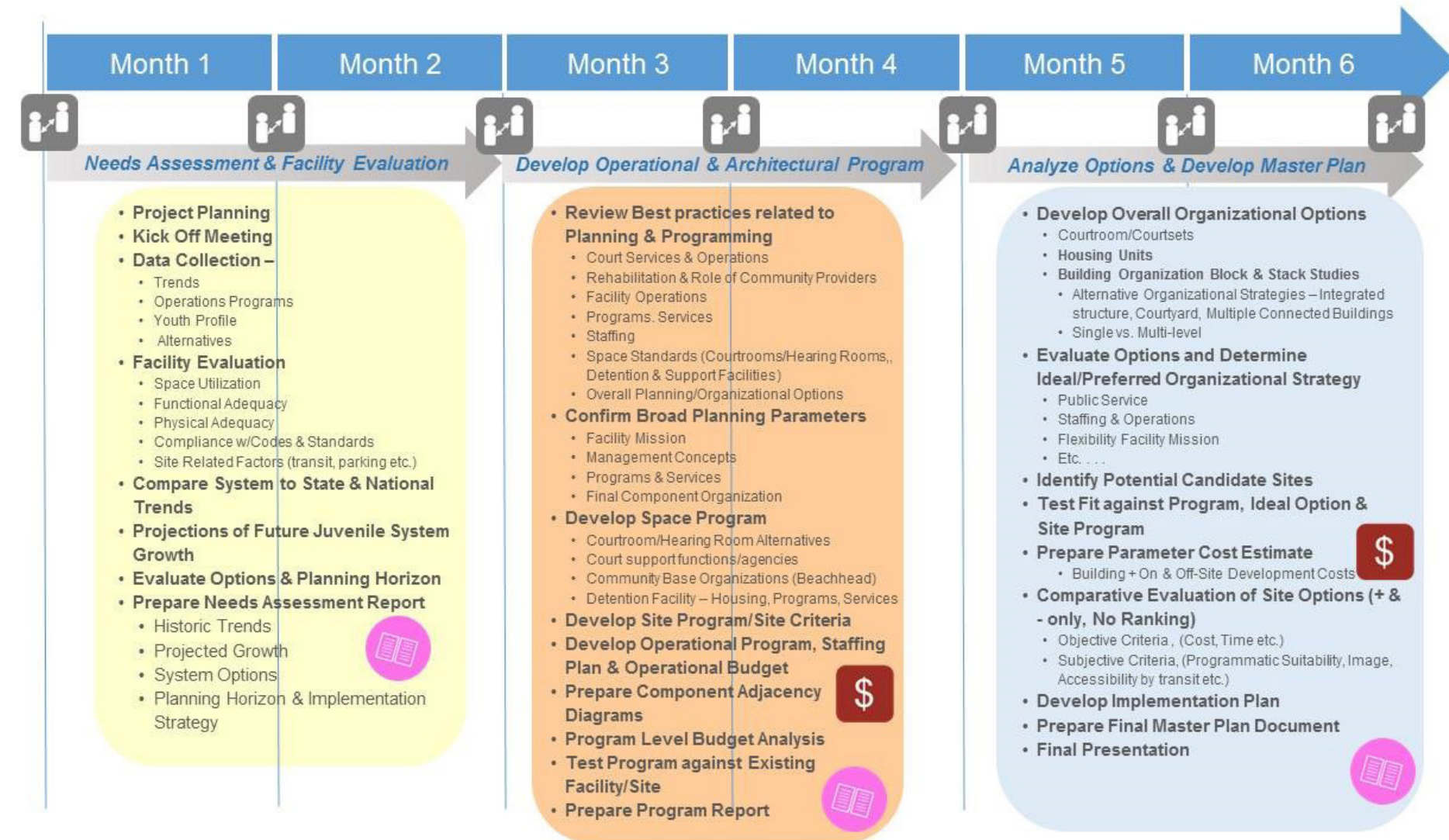


Table 1-1

Project Advisory Committee Members

Project Advisory Committee meetings were held in each month beginning in November 2016 and ending in April 2017. The committee members included:

Project Advisory Committee Members:

1. **Sheila Calloway, Juvenile Court Judge** sheilacalloway@jis.nashville.org
2. **Kathy Sinback, Juvenile Court Administrator** kathrynsinback@jis.nashville.org
3. **Jim Swack, Deputy Court Administrator** jimswack@jis.nashville.org
4. **Tommy Bradley, Deputy Court Administrator** tommy.bradley@nashville.gov
5. **David Smith, Juvenile Court Clerk** davidsmith@jis.nashville.gov
6. **Julius Sloss, Deputy Juvenile Court Clerk** juliusloss@jis.nashville.gov

Metro Government Nashville Department of General Services:

1. **Alexandra Ewing, Assistant Director, Department of General Services, Building Operations** alexandra.ewing@nashville.gov
2. **Robert Barlow, Department of General Services** robert.barlow@nashville.gov
3. **Jim Pustegovsky, Department of General Services** jimp@capitalps.com

Interviews Conducted

In addition to Project Advisory Committee meetings the Consultant Team met individually with juvenile court and detention center personnel, county and city officials, and allied agencies and service providers that support the functions of the juvenile court. These interviews aided in the interpretation of data and operational needs of the juvenile court. Table 1-1 shows the list of interviews conducted:

Table 1-1 Interview List - Metro Nashville Davidson County Juvenile Justice Center Master Plan	
Department/Agency	Interview
Juvenile Court	
> Chief Juvenile Court Judge	Sheila Calloway
> Magistrates	Julie Ottman Paul Robertson Scott Rosenberg Jennifer Wade Alan Calhoun Carlton Lewis Michael O'Neil Melinda Risgby
> Juvenile Court Administrator	Kathryn Sinback
> Deputy Court Administrator	Jim Swack Tommy Bradley
> Grants and Contract Monitor	L'Tannia Williams
> Parentage Program	Dana Schmidt
> SIA (Probation) and PreTrial Services	Wendy Buchanan
> Court IT	Jim Sanders
> Community Outreach/Youth Court	Ben Denton
> STAR	Margie Davis
> Foster Care Review Board	Janet Nielsen
> Intake	Leslie Ahlgrim
> Assessments	Atica Helms
> Security	Michael Craig
> Juvenile Detention (YOI)	Angela Sutton Yolanda Hockett Jim Hill Mike Dempsey
> Juvenile Court Clerk	David Smith
> Deputy Juvenile Court Clerk	Julius Sloss
> Public Defender	Rob Robinson
> District Attorney	Glenn Funk Stacy Miller
Adult Court	
> General Sessions Court Administrator	Warner Hassell
> Trial Court Administrator	Tim Townsend
County and City Officials	
> Finance	Talia Lomax-O'dneal
> Planning	Doug Sloan Marty Sewell Rob Leeman
> Mayor's Office	Richard Riebeling Debby Dale Mason

Table 1-1

Table 1-1 (continued) Interview List - Metro Nashville Davidson County Juvenile Justice Center Master Plan	
Department/Agency	Interview
> General Services	Nancy Whittemore Alexandra Ewing
> Mayor's Office Neighborhood and Community	Lonnell Matthews
> Metropolitan Council	Councilman Kevin Rhoten
> Metropolitan Arts Commission	Rebecca Berrios Jen Cole
> Metropolitan Parks Department	Jim Hester
> Metropolitan Health Department	Amanda Ables
> Opportunity Now	Ronnie Steine
> MNPS Student Support Services	Tony Majors
> Davidson County Sheriff's Office	Corley Pearson Captain Michael Gilbert
> Nashville Police Department Youth Services	Captain Howey
Allied Agencies	
> Department Childrens Services	Debbie Upchurch Ami Parker Tiwana Woods
> Child Support Services	Whitney Alexander Keith Baker Olen Winningham
> CASA	Julieanna Huddle
> Crossroads Campus	Lisa Stetar Barbara Lonardi
> Elam Mental Health Center	Garmai Tokpah
> Epic Girl	Stacia Freeman
> Family and Children's Services	Michael McSurdy
> Family Reconciliation Center	Zina Yzquierdo
> The Family Center	Jennifer Martin
> LifeCare Family Services	Sean McPherson
> Martha O'Bryan Center	Marsha Edwards
> Metro Homeless Commission	Judith Tackett
> Metro Public Health	Nichelle Foster Foster William
> Monroe Harding	Rhonda Allen
> Nashville Children's Alliance	Charlsie Legendre
> NCRC-Nashville Conflict Resolution Center	Dr. Sarah Figal
> Nashville Career Advancement Center	Ellen Zinckiewicz
> OASIS Center	Tom Ward Mark Dunkerley Ron Johnson
> Our Kids	Denise Alexander
> Prevent Child Abuse Tennessee	Kristen Rector
> The Next Door	Linda Leathers
> Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth	Craig Hargrow
> Vanderbilt Medical Center- Osher Center for Integrative Medicine	Susan Carter Linda Manning
> Youth Overcoming Drug Abuse	James Bush
> Youth Villages	Samantha Smith
> YMCA of Middle Tennessee	Eric Alexander

Executive Summary

Introduction

In 1994, Metro Nashville opened a new juvenile justice center to serve the needs of the families and youth of Nashville/Davidson County. The needs of the Judicial system quickly outgrew their facility forcing the relocation of several critical agencies outside the courthouse to accommodate additional magistrates and courtrooms. Further, the design of the courthouse and detention center presents functional problems that inhibit the system from operating effectively and efficiently.

Under the guidance and vision of the judiciary, a new paradigm has been established for the juvenile justice system with a focus on treating and rehabilitating the youth and seeking to avoid a prison pipeline for its youth for nonviolent offenses. The Metro government and the Juvenile Justice system have funded and implemented a Bridge program that provides a 24/7 Assessment Center, Respite Center, temporary crisis facility for the homeless, a youth employment resource center, and a Metro Student Access Center (M-SAC) as part of a new juvenile justice center. To implement this Bridge at the current time, the juvenile justice system had to spread several of the functions around Metro. For instance, M-SAC is located in a converted office building with an attached trailer several miles from the juvenile center. The respite center contract space with Oasis Center across the river without the bed count required to meet their needs. Consolidating these functions in a centralized location affords an opportunity to develop this Bridge that equips the system with Enhanced Services to provide the most appropriate and desired service for a youth rather than using detention as a last and only resort or locating a child in a setting away from a volatile family environment.

In the development of a master plan for the new juvenile justice center, the consolidation of the courts, detention and enhanced services realizes the unique vision of creating a Bridge for the Nashville Metro community. A vision that offers a different approach of mitigating the need to rely on detention by assessing the underlying reason a youth has entered the system and an alternative short-term residential facility for youth unable to return to their homes. Developing this tripartite juvenile complex, each as a clear and distinct identity, contributes to a community-based response towards the rehabilitative and restorative path for the youth of Nashville/Davidson County.

This report, which has been generated by DLR Group, Chinn Planning, and Smith Gee Studio working in conjunction with

a Judicial Executive Committee and Metro General Services, outlines the genesis and development of these ideas and subsequent proposals. It comprehensively looks at many aspects of planning such an endeavor, with documentation and extensive study providing the foundation for the next steps for Metro to move ahead in acting to create a place of dignity for carrying out the vision of the juvenile justice system.

Purpose

DLR Group with Chinn Planning, Inc. and Smith Gee Studio developed the Nashville/Metropolitan Juvenile Justice System Master Plan to provide a strategic and systematic response to changes and growth in the Metro juvenile system. This change has resulted from redirection in the policy and approach of handling juvenile delinquency and dependency cases. The consequences of change are seen in terms of both the type of cases being handled and people moving through the juvenile justice center and in changing operational practices. The existing juvenile justice center has become overcrowded, is operationally obsolete, and in need of significant architectural and engineering system improvements. Significant damages from the flooding that occurred in 2010 required the entire facility to be vacated for an extended period for remediation. Further, the removal of agencies that worked closely with the juvenile court system has created an inefficient and confusing system where multiple agencies that need to work closely with one another for the betterment of the youth and family are hampered by their separate physical circumstances. The benefits expected from improved facilities include improvements in efficiencies and effectiveness of operations of the juvenile court system, improvements in security, enhancement of functional working environments, and development of a long-term, sustainable, cost-effective, and inspiring solution to serve the youth and families of Nashville/Davidson County.

Projected Needs

This master plan outlines a framework of understanding the key agencies and community programs that support the juvenile system, determining the system's future needs; assessing the functional, physical and functional conditions of the existing center; and examining several sites for the potential relocation of a new consolidated juvenile justice center. Currently, the court and detention center occupy about 95,533 BGSF including off-site facilities. Through the development of a needs assessment, the projected space required thru the year 2035 is 286,869 BGSF. As illustrated

on the graphic below the increase in space requirements is attributable to four major factors:

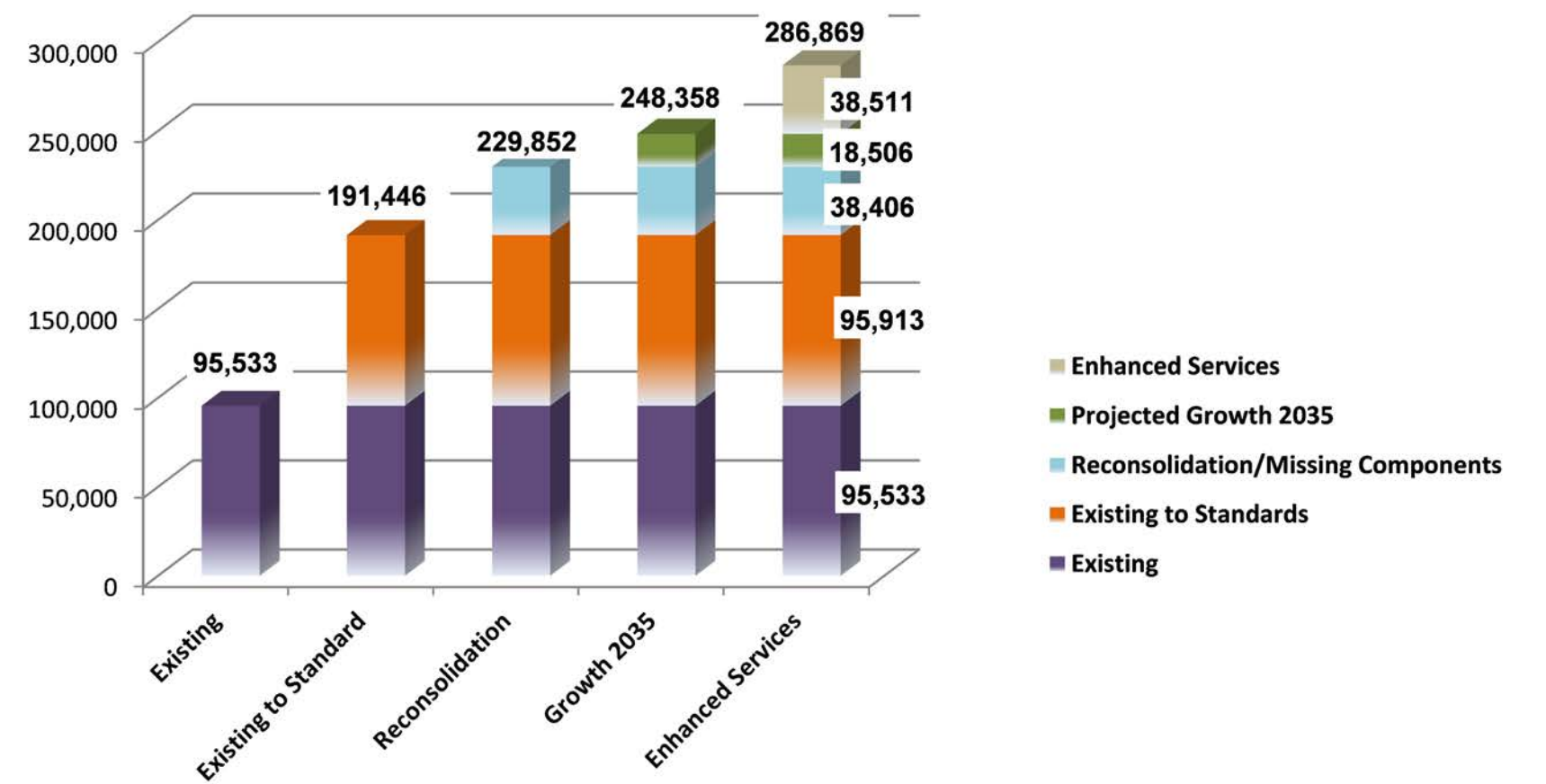
- First, roughly a third of the projected increase (95,953 BGSF) is attributable to meeting current county space standards for current needs, including increases in courtroom sizes, staff space, and critical support functions such as public waiting which is a significant deficiency in the existing building. This results in a total area of 191,446 BGSF – just to meet current shortfalls relative to standards.
- Second, 38,406 BGSF is for functions that have been moved out of the building or limited to “beachhead” space in order to accommodate the court, including the District Attorney's Juvenile Division, Mediation Rooms, CASA, Child Support Services, and Metro Nashville Public Schools to name a few. Also included in this area is a 24-hour Juvenile Assessment Center separate from Detention Intake. These are all functions that are

necessary for the functioning of the Court in service to the community, for a total projected need of 229,852 BGSF.

- Third, the total space allocation provides for future growth thru the year 2035. Based on the projections model, the projected growth impacts both the courts and all support agencies, resulting in a projected need for an additional 18,506 BGSF for a total of 248,358 BGSF.
- Finally, the Metropolitan Nashville – Davidson County Juvenile Court is committed to providing the broadest possible range of services by including program space for a Safe Exchange House for infants that may otherwise be abandoned, a juvenile Respite Center for up to 12 youths age 18 and under who are in need of sheltered care and an overnight Youth Shelter for youth ages 18-24 that are otherwise homeless. These Enhanced Programs total 38,511 BGSF, for a grand total of 286,869 BGSF.

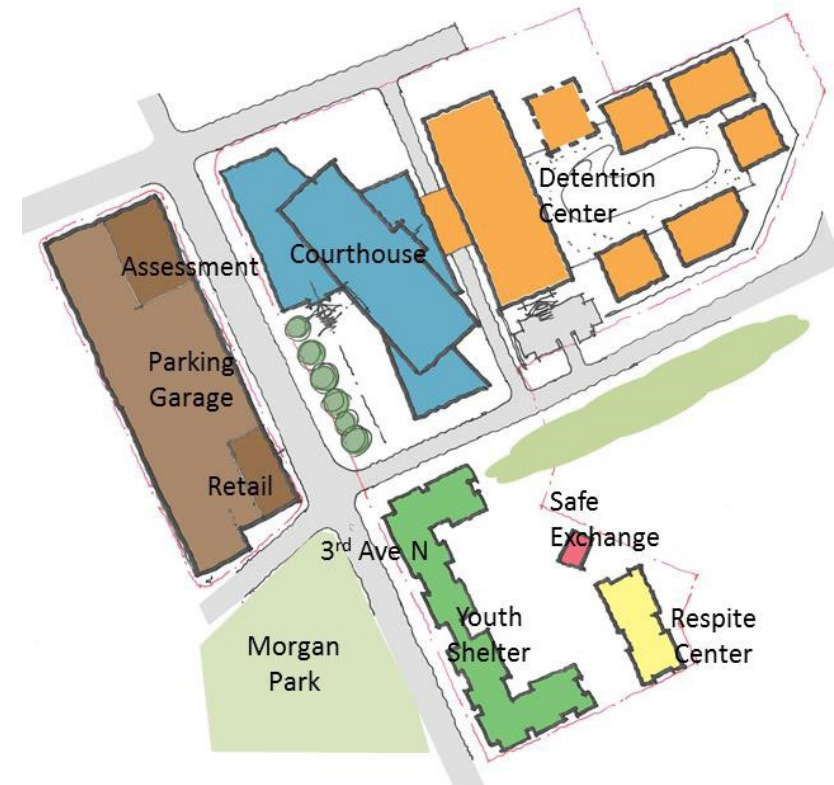
Existing Juvenile Justice Building Reuse

The Juvenile Justice Center lacks the functional amenities found in modern juvenile facilities, including, most importantly for safety, security, and ease of use, the ability to separate the public, judge/magistrates, and in-custody youth in different spaces. The solution for the reuse of the existing facility is difficult based on the ability to expand on the site, retrofit the existing layout for three separate circulation patterns, develop functional courtrooms, and develop a detention center that is less institutional in appearance and layout and more towards a rehabilitative type of environment. The building is also adjacent to Nissan Stadium and though its proximity to downtown is beneficial, the land it occupies is more valuable for the stadium's future vision of this sports complex. Developing a solution that reflects the vision of the judiciary is difficult at the juvenile justice center based on the constraints of the existing building and site. Therefore, the master plan focused on searching out new sites in order to implement the full vision of the Juvenile Judicial system.

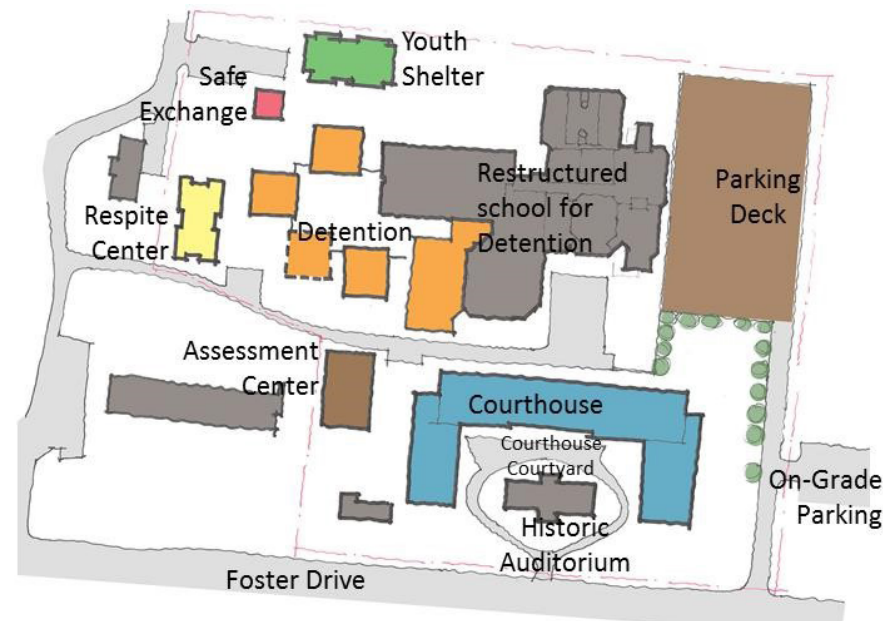


New Juvenile Justice Center Site Selection

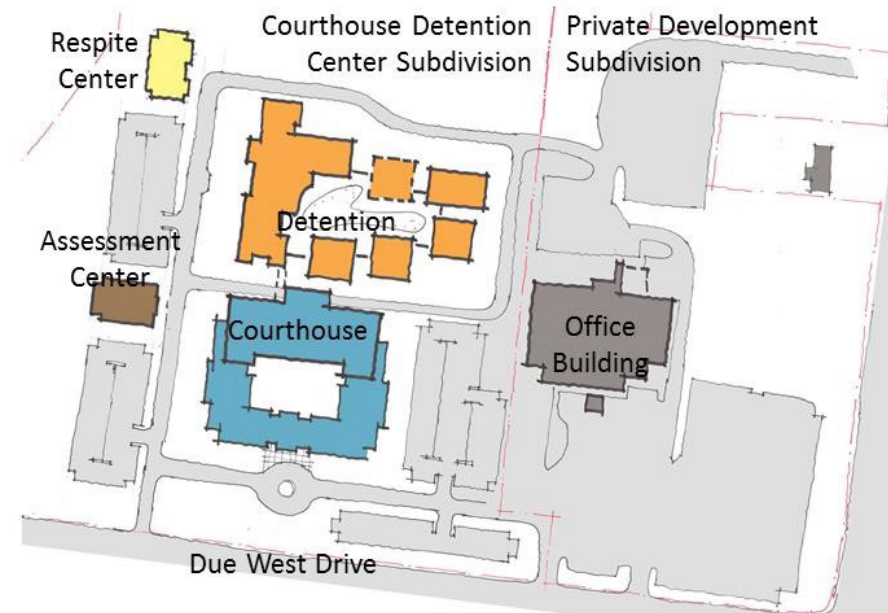
The initial seven sites studied were narrowed down to three sites based upon Metro's ownership or ability to purchase the site. The three sites consist of Water Services, Tennessee Preparatory School, and Memorial Hospital. Two conceptual exploratory options were prepared for each site and analyzed based on their advantages and disadvantages. Using a colored-coded evaluation matrix for financial and operational/functional implications revealed that the Tennessee Preparatory and Memorial Hospital sites were more suitable for the juvenile justice center. The Memorial Hospital site provides Metro an advantage in that it was the largest land of the three sites to accommodate future growth and comports a low-scale design more suitable for a juvenile campus. The Memorial Hospital site, though privately owned, offers Metro the opportunity to purchase the western part while allowing the developer to maintain the existing medical office building and future development on the eastern side. The Tennessee Preparatory site was second ranked based on size, location to downtown and the potential to reuse part of the existing Nashville School for the Arts as sustainable design solution.



Metro Water Services Site - Option 1



Tennessee Preparatory School Site - Option 1



Memorial Hospital Site - Option 1

TABLE B-1 METRO NASHVILLE DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER SPACE ALLOCATION SUMMARY				
Comp. #	Facility Component	Total NSF Component	Grossing Factor	Total DGSF
COURT COMPONENTS				
1.000	Public Lobby/Building Support/Shared Use			
1.100	> Public Lobby	3,610	25%	4,513
1.200	> Meeting/Training/Community/Shared Use	4,270	25%	5,338
1.300	> Staff Area (Wellness, Lockers, Cafeteria)	4,040	25%	5,050
1.400	> Maintenance and Storage	3,410	25%	4,263
1.500	> Building Security	2,160	25%	2,700
Subtotal - Public Lobby/Building Support/Shared Use				21,863
2.000	Court Rooms and Judicial Administration			
2.100	Judicial Chambers and Support	2,955	35%	3,989
2.200	Courtrooms/Hearing Rooms/Holding Area	27,630	35%	37,301
2.300	Mediation Rooms	2,640	35%	3,564
2.400	Court Administration	3,513	35%	4,743
Subtotal - Court Rooms and Judicial Administration				49,596
3.000	Juvenile Court Programs and Support Areas			
3.100	Parental Assistance Court	2,635	35%	3,557
3.200	Metro Student Attendance Center (see MSAC Courtroom 2.200)	4,632	35%	6,253
3.300	Community Outreach/Youth Court	1,516	35%	2,047
3.400	Support, Intervention and Accountability	5,325	35%	7,189
3.500	STAR	1,136	35%	1,534
3.600	Foster Care Review Board	3,190	35%	4,307
3.700	Intake	2,318	35%	3,129
Subtotal - Juvenile Court Programs and Support Areas				28,015
COURT SERVICES AND RELATED PROGRAMS				
4.000	Juvenile Court Clerk	6,932	35%	9,358
5.000	Juvenile Public Defender	3,412	35%	4,606
6.000	Juvenile District Attorney	1,729	35%	2,334
7.000	CASA	2,667	35%	3,600
8.000	Child Support Services	2,218	35%	2,994
9.000	Department of Children's Services	2,660	35%	3,591
10.000	Metro Nashville Public School	1,232	35%	1,663
Subtotal - Court Services and Related Programs				28,148
TOTAL - COURT COMPONENTS				127,622
ENHANCED COURT SERVICES AND PROGRAMS				
11.000	Allied Agency Shared Use Areas	2,000	35%	2,700
12.000	Juvenile Assessment Center	5,648	35%	7,625
13.000	Safe Exchange House/Infant Court Program Space	1,000	35%	1,350
14.000	Juvenile Respite Center (age 18 and under) - 12 capacity	5,030	40%	7,042
15.000	Youth Shelter (Ages 18-24) - 60 capacity	14,883	40%	20,836
TOTAL - ENHANCED COURT SERVICES AND PROGRAMS				39,553
SECURE DETENTION - 48 CAPACITY				
16.000	Secure Detention			
16.100	Detention Administration and Lobby	2,234	35%	3,016
16.200	Staff Services	710	30%	923
16.300	Detention Intake, and Release	3,470	35%	4,685
16.400	Central Control	530	30%	689
16.500	Detention and Transfer Hearing Room	2,204	35%	2,975
16.600	Education and Treatment Programs	4,504	35%	6,080
16.700	Recreation/Gymnasium	5,850	10%	6,435
16.800	Visitation	1,280	25%	1,600
16.900	Health Services	1,080	35%	1,458
16.1000	Kitchen and Dining	2,690	30%	3,497
16.1100	Laundry	460	20%	552
16.1200	Facility Maintenance and Storage	1,600	20%	1,920
16.1300	Housing			
	> Living Units - Six (8) Bed Units	7,140	50%	10,710
	> Housing Support Area (3) Areas	4,290	40%	6,006
TOTAL - SECURE DETENTION				50,546
SUBTOTAL - FACILITY COMPONENTS DGSF				217,721
				Mechanical/Electrical (8%)
				17,418
SUBTOTAL - DGSF AND MECHANICAL ELECTRICAL				235,138
				Overall Grossing Factor (22%)
				51,730
GRAND TOTAL - FACILITY COMPONENTS				286,869

Cost and Economic Impact

The estimated project cost for a new juvenile justice center based on the space for a 286,869 BGSF complex without site consideration is approximately \$130,160,820 in 2017 dollars. This project cost includes the new juvenile courthouse and detention center, and the four components for the Enhanced Services: Assessment Center, Youth Shelter, Juvenile Respite Center and Safe Exchange House. Since cost estimates were not developed for each of the final three sites, a financial implication matrix was prepared to gauge the level of impact that certain site related issues may have on the development of the sites for a new juvenile justice center.

Forecasted Project Budget Overall and Cost Breakdown

The information contained within the two budget charts shows the budget for construction and projected soft costs. Since the final site determination has not been made at the conclusion of this report, the site acquisition costs are not included. The budget chart on the opposite pages shows the construction costs per building component.

Court Components		12 Courtrooms	3 Future Magistrate Office and Courtroom
Building Gross Area			171,476 BGSF
Probable Construction Costs		\$	52,166,706
Design/Estimating Contingency	15%	\$	7,825,006
Construction Contingency	5%	\$	2,999,586
Project Costs	20%	\$	12,598,260
Subtotal - Court Components		\$	75,589,558 Note 1

Secure Detention		48 Beds	Core Sized for 64 Full Capacity
Building Gross Area			66,301 BGSF
Probable Construction Costs		\$	22,324,782
Design/Estimating Contingency	15%	\$	3,348,717
Construction Contingency	5%	\$	1,283,675
Project Costs	20%	\$	5,391,435
Subtotal - Secure Detention		\$	32,348,609 Note 2

Enhanced Youth Services		72 Beds- (60) shelter (18-24 yr); (12) Respite (under 18)	
Building Gross Area		48,451 BGSF	
Probable Construction Costs		\$	13,336,545
Design/Estimating Contingency	15%	\$	2,000,482
Construction Contingency	5%	\$	766,851
Project Costs	20%	\$	3,220,776
Subtotal - Enhanced Youth Services		\$	19,324,653 Note 3

Site Costs			
Site Acquisition	TBD		
Utility Extensions	TBD		
Site Development 10 acres @ 200,000/acre	\$	2,000,000.00	
Design/Estimating Contingency	15%	\$	300,000
Construction Contingency	5%	\$	115,000
Project Costs	20%	\$	483,000
Subtotal - Site Development Costs		\$	2,898,000

TOTAL PROJECT COST SUMMARY		
Building Gross Area	286,227 BGSF	
Probable Construction Costs	\$	87,828,033
Site Acquisition	TBD	
Utility Extensions	TBD	
Site Development	\$	2,000,000.00
Design/Estimating Contingency	\$	13,474,205
Construction Contingency	\$	5,165,112
Project Costs @ 20%	\$	21,693,470
TOTAL PROBABLE PROJECT COST	\$	130,160,820

METRO NASHVILLE DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER PRELIMINARY PROGRAM COMPONENT LIST				PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION COSTS			
Comp. #	Facility Component	Total NSF Component	Grossing Factor	Total DGSF	Base Unit Const. Cost	Unit Cost w/ OH&P @ 12	Probable Const. Cost
COURTS COMPONENTS							
1.000	Public Lobby/Building Support/Shared Use						
1.100	> Public Lobby	3,610	25%	4,513	\$ 289	\$ 347	\$ 2,061,958
1.200	> Meeting/Training/Community/Shared Use	4,270	25%	5,338	\$ 229	\$ 275	\$ 1,932,583
1.300	> Staff Area (Wellness, Lockers, Cafeteria)	4,040	25%	5,050	\$ 254	\$ 305	\$ 2,028,103
1.400	> Maintenance and Storage	3,410	25%	4,263	\$ 209	\$ 251	\$ 1,408,561
1.500	> Building Security	2,060	25%	2,575	\$ 275	\$ 330	\$ 1,119,631
	Subtotal - Public Lobby/Building Support/Shared Use	17,390		21,738		\$ 299	\$ 8,550,835
2.000	Court Rooms and Judicial Administration						
2.100	Judicial Chambers and Support	2,955	35%	3,989	\$ 279.00	\$ 335	\$ 1,759,788
2.200	Courtrooms/Hearing Rooms/Holding Area	27,790	35%	37,517	\$ 309.00	\$ 371	\$ 18,329,289
2.300	Mediation Rooms	2,640	35%	3,564	\$ 279.00	\$ 335	\$ 1,572,196
2.400	Court Administration	3,251	35%	4,389	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 1,589,099
	Subtotal - Court Rooms and Judicial Administration	36,636		49,459		\$ 357	\$ 23,250,373
3.000	Juvenile Court Programs and Support Areas						
3.100	Parental Assistance Court	2,871	35%	3,876	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 1,403,354
3.200	Metro School Attendance Court	4,412	35%	5,956	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 2,156,600
3.300	Community Outreach/Youth Court	1,516	35%	2,047	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 741,026
3.400	Support, Intervention and Accountability	5,275	35%	7,121	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 2,578,437
3.500	STAR	1,136	35%	1,534	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 555,280
3.600	Foster Care Review Board	3,190	35%	4,307	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 1,559,282
3.700	Intake	2,318	35%	3,129	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 1,133,046
	Subtotal - Juvenile Court Programs and Support Areas	20,718		27,969		\$ 275	\$ 10,127,026
4.000	Juvenile Court Clerk	7,028	35%	9,488	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 3,435,309
5.000	Juvenile Public Defender	3,412	35%	4,606	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 1,667,797
6.000	Juvenile District Attorney	1,729	35%	2,334	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 845,141
7.000	CASA	2,747	35%	3,708	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 1,342,743
8.000	Child Support Services	2,218	35%	2,994	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 1,084,166
9.000	Department of Children's Services	2,580	35%	3,483	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 1,261,112
10.000	Metro Nashville Public School	1,232	35%	1,663	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 602,206
11.000	Court Related Services and Programs (Shared Use Areas)	2,000	35%	2,700	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 977,606
	TOTAL - COURT COMPONENTS	97,690		130,143		\$ 304	\$ 52,166,706

Enhanced Youth Services							
12.000	Juvenile Assessment Center	5,588	35%	7,544	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 2,731,433
13.000	Safe Exchange House/Infant Court Program Space	1,000	35%	1,350	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 488,803
14.000	Juvenile Respite Center (age 18 and under) - 12 capacity	5,030	40%	7,042	\$ 231.00	\$ 277	\$ 2,572,011
15.000	Youth Shelter (Ages 18-24) - 60 capacity	14,883	40%	20,836	\$ 229.00	\$ 275	\$ 7,544,298
	TOTAL - Enhanced Youth Services	26,501		36,772		\$ 275	\$ 13,336,545

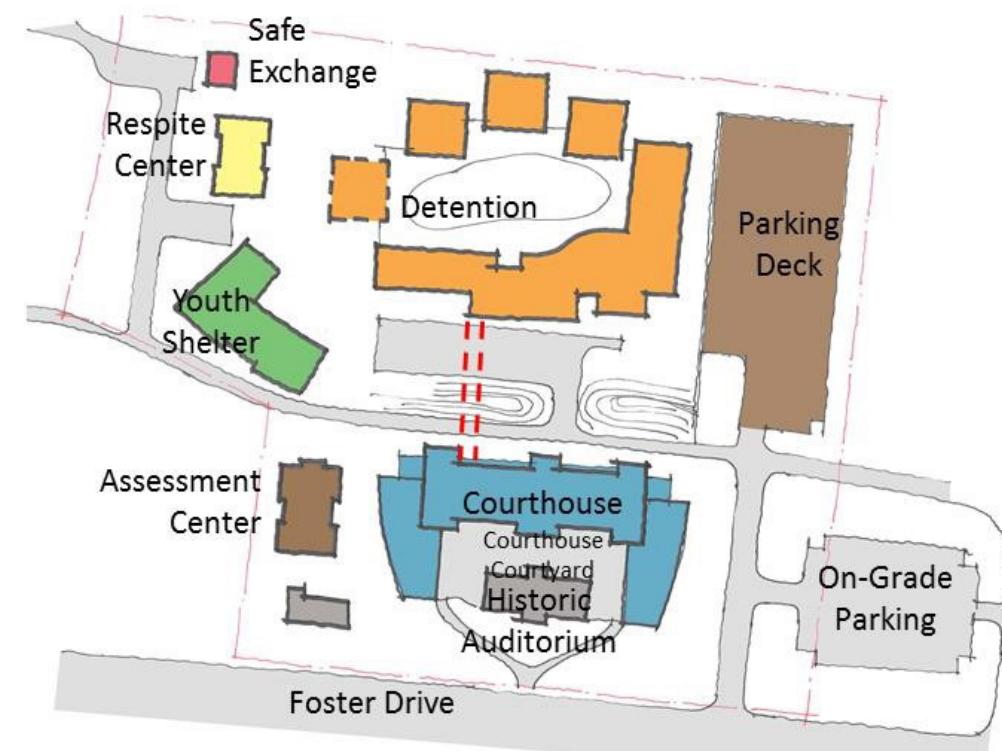
SECURE DETENTION							
16.000	Secure Detention						
16.100	Detention Administration and Lobby	2,314	35%	3,124	\$ 255.00	\$ 306	\$ 1,259,511
16.200	Staff Services	760	30%	988	\$ 245.00	\$ 294	\$ 382,726
16.300	Detention, Intake, and Release	3,390	35%	4,577	\$ 275.00	\$ 330	\$ 1,989,899
16.400	Central Control	530	30%	689	\$ 275.00	\$ 330	\$ 299,583
16.500	Detention Hearing Room	2,044	35%	2,759	\$ 275.00	\$ 330	\$ 1,199,809
16.600	Education and Treatment Programs	4,504	35%	6,080	\$ 255.00	\$ 306	\$ 2,451,530
16.700	Recreation/Gymnasium	5,890	10%	6,479	\$ 295.00	\$ 354	\$ 3,022,003
16.800	Visitation	1,280	25%	1,600	\$ 255.00	\$ 306	\$ 645,097
16.900	Health Services	1,080	35%	1,458	\$ 255.00	\$ 306	\$ 587,845
16.1000	Kitchen and Dining	2,690	30%	3,497	\$ 349.00	\$ 419	\$ 1,929,683
16.1100	Laundry	360	20%	432	\$ 335.00	\$ 402	\$ 228,820
16.1200	Facility Maintenance and Storage	1,600	20%	1,920	\$ 236.00	\$ 283	\$ 716,437
16.1300	Housing						
	> Living Units - Six (8) Bed Units	7,140	50%	10,710	\$ 288.00	\$ 346	\$ 4,876,933
	> Housing Support Area (3) Areas	4,290	40%	6,006	\$ 288.00	\$ 346	\$ 2,734,908
	TOTAL - SECURE DETENTION	37,872		50,319		\$ 337	\$ 22,324,782

TOTAL - ALL PROJECT COMPONENTS							
	SUBTOTAL - FACILITY COMPONENTS	162,063		217,234		\$ 307	\$ 87,828,033
	Mechanical/Electrical (8%)			17,379			
	SUBTOTAL - DGSF AND MECHANICAL ELECTRICAL			234,612			
	Overall Grossing Factor (22%)			51,615			
	GRAND TOTAL - FACILITY COMPONENTS			286,227		\$ 307	\$ 87,828,033

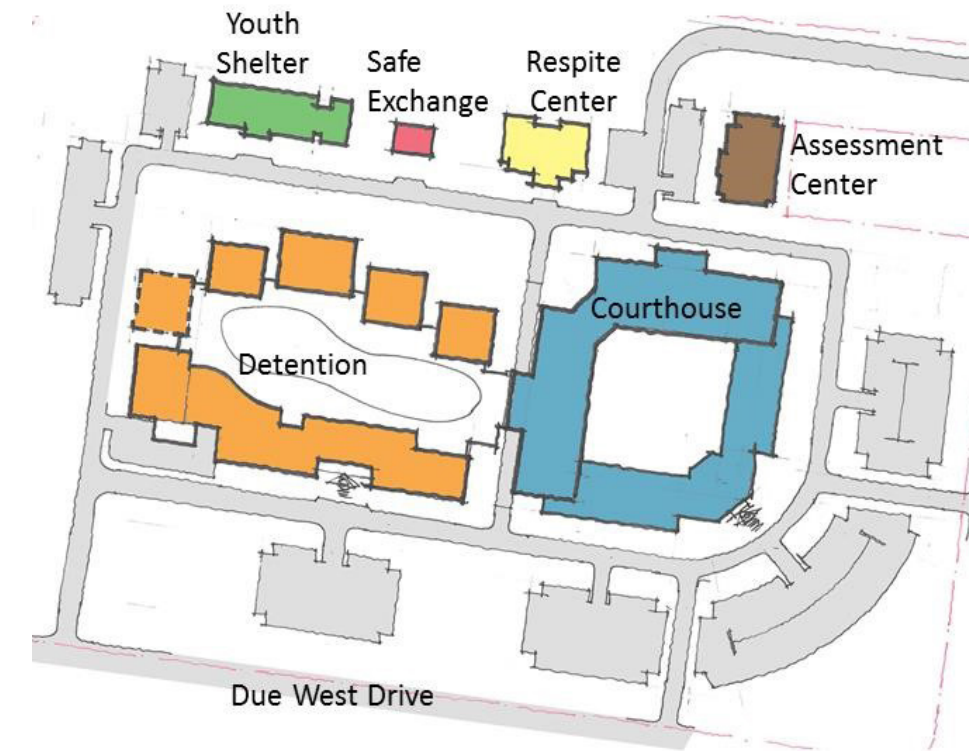
Next Steps

Translating this vision into action is the work of numerous entities, from the judiciary, Metro government and state officials, to public interests. Public funding for capital projects always must compete with other projects and operating expenses, but the greater difficulties of operating under difficult functional conditions that have long outgrown their needs should not compromise the goal of providing an effective, safe, and well-functioning juvenile justice system to the citizens of Nashville/Davidson County. As such, the following steps should be advanced in order to move this project forward:

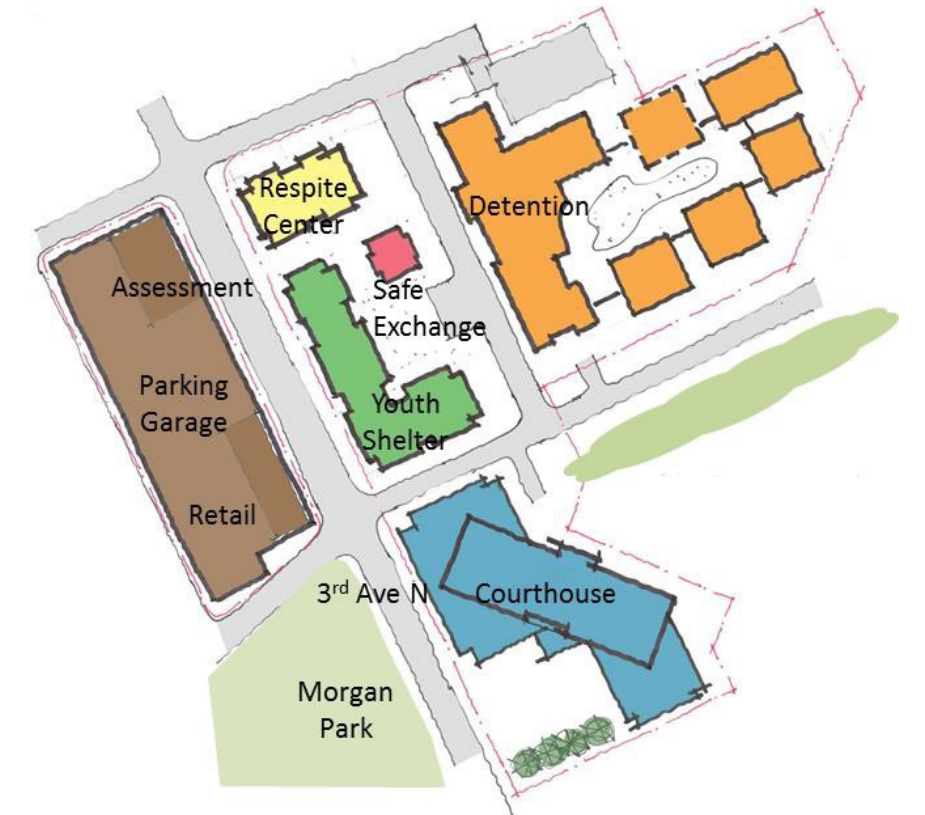
- Meet with the mayor and Metro officials to discuss the purchase of the entire or western section of the Memorial Hospital site.
- Confirm initial scope and costs.
- Confirm the timetable for the relocation of the Nashville School for the Arts at the Tennessee Preparatory site.
- Identify the most preferred site based on the previous steps.
- Develop a timetable for the development of the new juvenile justice center based on the actions required for the site.
- Initiate community meetings with the preferred site to build consensus for the location of a new juvenile center in the neighborhood.
- Discuss potential for incremental funding at each step: site evaluation/EIR/Acquisition, design, and construction.
- Initiate the budgeting process for a capital improvement program that allocates funds for a new juvenile justice center.
- Determine the most appropriate and cost-effective delivery model for the implementation of a new juvenile justice center.



Tennessee Preparatory School Site - Option 2



Memorial Hospital Site - Option 2

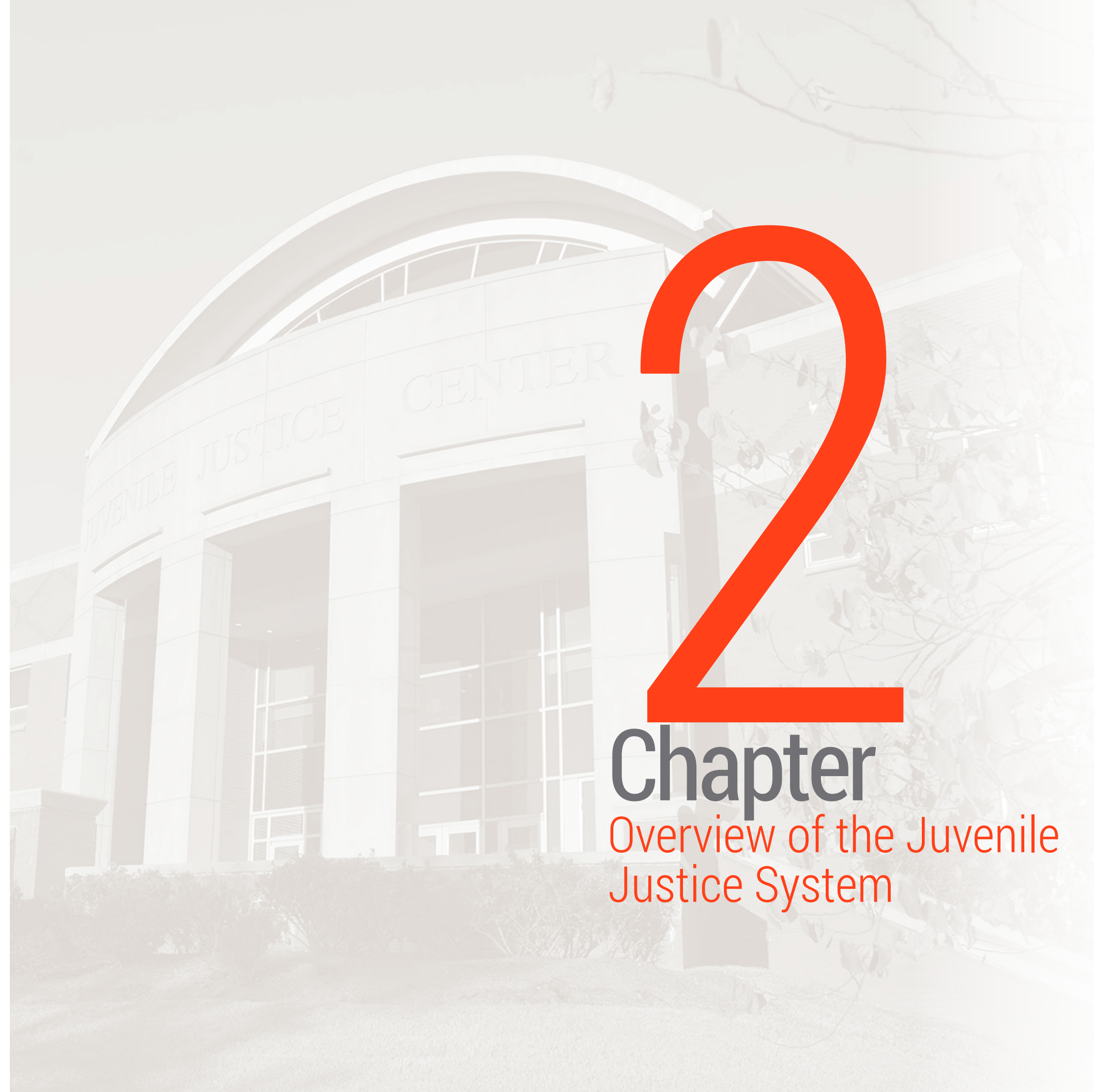


Metro Water Services Site - Option 2

2

Chapter

Overview of the Juvenile
Justice System





Chapter 2

Overview of the Juvenile Justice System

Introduction

In this Section an overview of the Juvenile Court in Metro Nashville and Davidson County will be presented. This includes the mission, goals, organization, description of the services provided by the Juvenile Court, and a look at historic and current juvenile court personnel.

Mission Statement and Goals of the Juvenile Court

The mission and goals of the Juvenile Court are shown below:

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Juvenile court is to ensure that every child and family that come into contact with our court are met with justice, fairness and hope; while providing "for the care, protection and wholesome moral, mental and physical development of the children" as according to Tennessee law.

GOALS

- Establish a comprehensive assessment process for all delinquent and unruly children that come before the court, with a dedicated Assessment Team that will thoroughly identify the needs of each child, including going into homes and obtaining information from diverse sources to determine the appropriate services to treat and rehabilitate the child.
- Transition the current supervised probation, pretrial diversion, and family services teams to an SIA program (Support, Intervention, and Accountability) to address the needs of each child under court supervision in accordance with best practices.
- Reduce the number of youth referred to Juvenile Court for delinquent and status offenses by developing active partnerships with community nonprofit, faith-based, and other agencies to develop effective and proactive prevention strategies.
- Partner with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to staff a full-time interpreter position for more effective and cost-efficient delivery of language interpreter services.
- Provide relevant training to Court staff in areas such as trauma-informed intervention practices, effective interview techniques for children and families, domestic violence interventions, alcohol and drug interventions, the connections between school behavior/truancy and delinquency, and court technology.
- Collect and analyze data needed to determine the effectiveness of court programs and functions, juvenile justice trends, and recidivism rates.
- Create a formal Juvenile Court internship program by working with local high schools and colleges to bring in qualified interns, match interns with their areas of interest, and develop a formal process for supervision and evaluation.
- Work with Human Resources and Finance departments to reorganize employee functions to maximize the effective and efficient use of staff resources to create new positions within the existing departmental budget, and to increase professional growth potential for experienced court employees.

Mission Statement and Goals of the Juvenile Court [Cont'd]

The Juvenile Court adheres to the principals of Trauma Informed Care in the provision of services to youth and families. A trauma-informed child and family-service system is one in which all parties involved recognize and respond to the impact of traumatic stress on those who have contact with the system including caregivers, and service providers. Programs and agencies within such a system infuse and sustain trauma awareness, knowledge, and skills into their organizational cultures, practices, and policies. They act in collaboration with all those who are involved with the child, using the best available science, to facilitate and support the recovery and resiliency of the child and family.

Organization of the Juvenile Court

Figure 2-1 shows the organization of the Juvenile Court in Metro Nashville Davidson County. Under the leadership of an elected Chief Judge the Juvenile Court and its' partners provide services to youth and families in matters of Delinquency, Unruly, Neglect and Dependent, and Paternity, Legitimation and Support. There are a total of eight Magistrates, with three assigned to Parentage and one assigned to the Metropolitan Student Attendance Center. The Judges and Magistrates are assisted in administration of services by the Court Administrator and her executive staff. In addition, court programs and services shown in Figure 2-1 are overseen by the Chief Juvenile Court Judge, Magistrates, and Court Administration.

Davidson County Juvenile Court Organizational Chart:

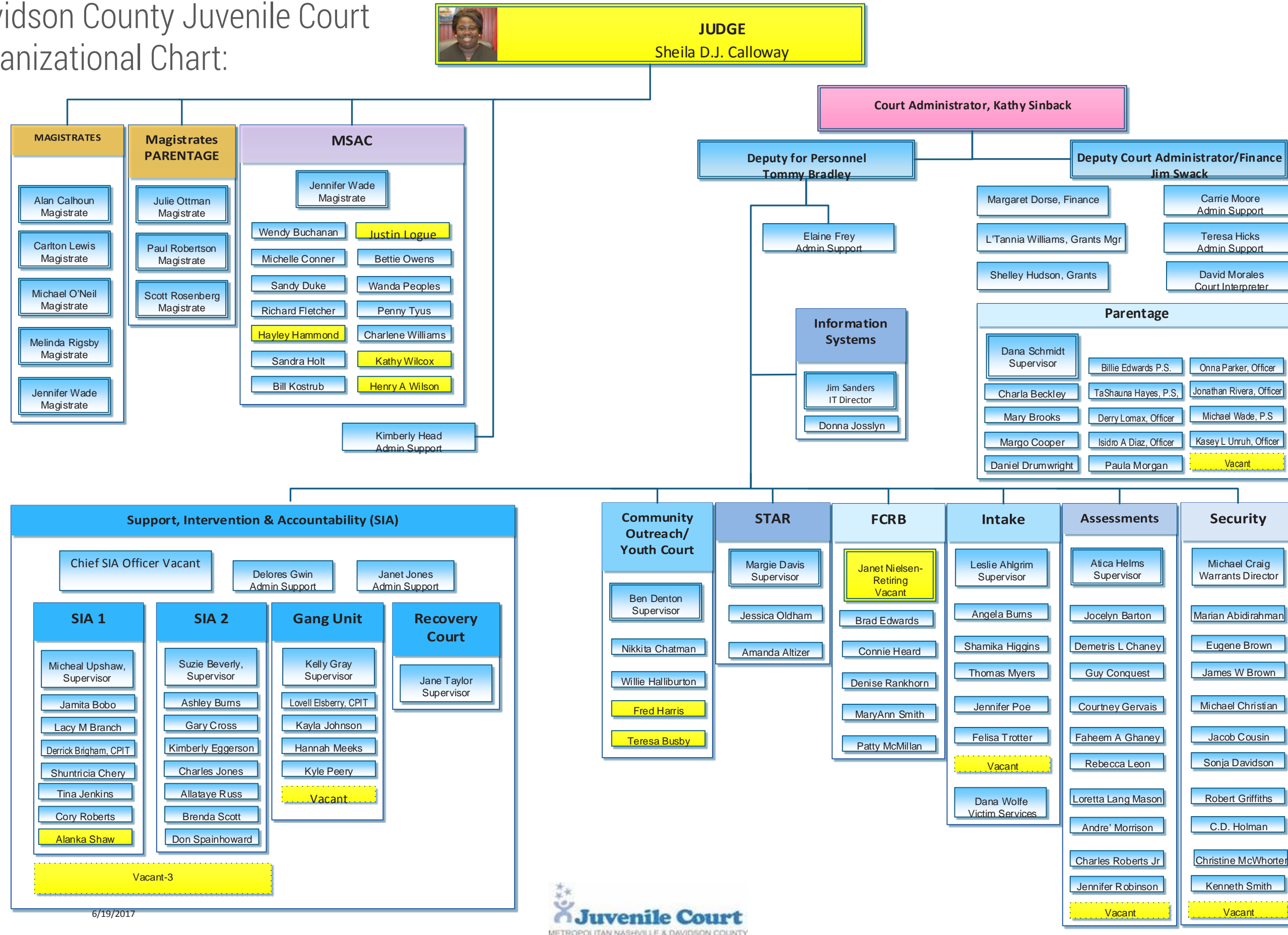


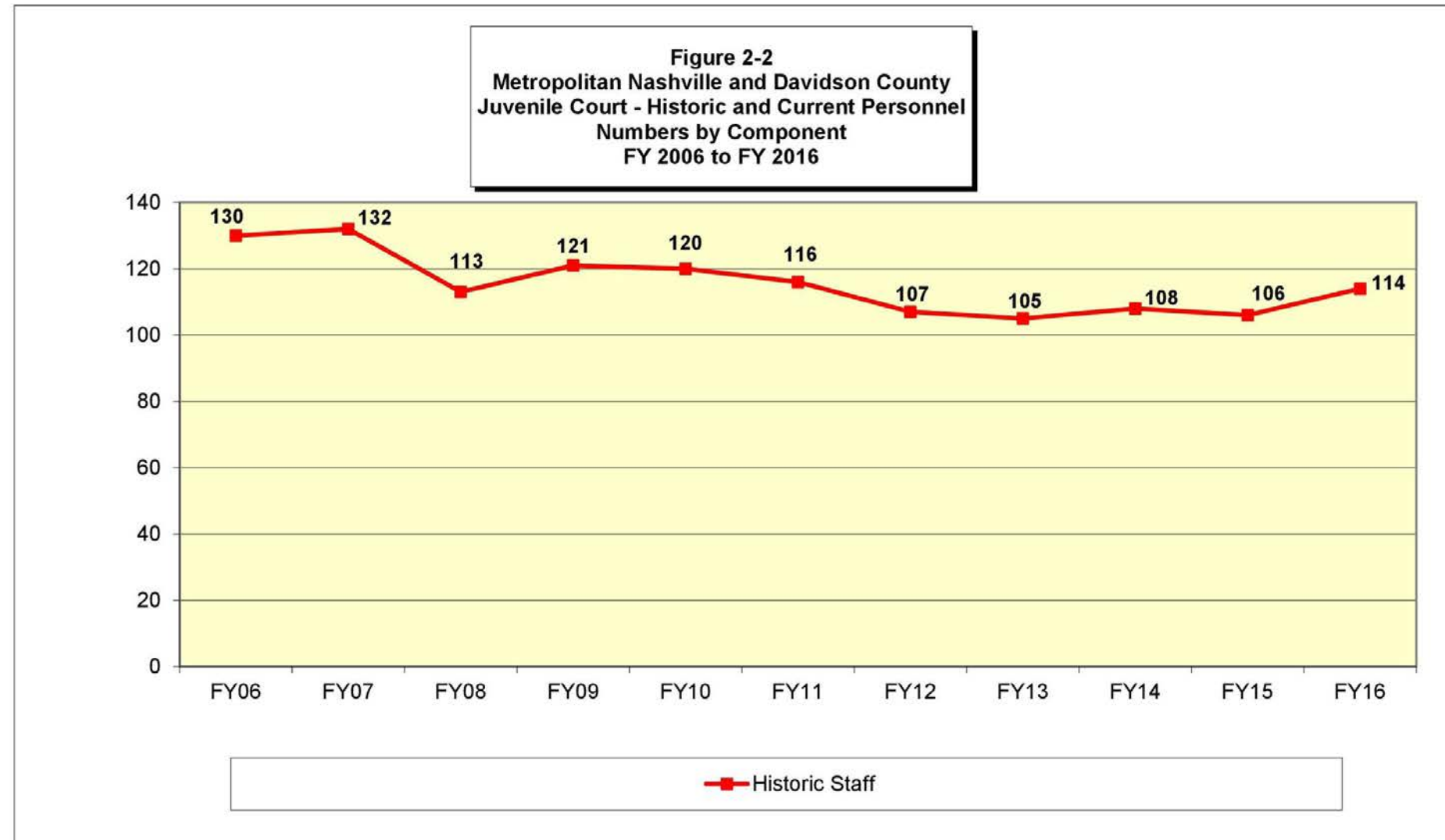
Figure 2-1

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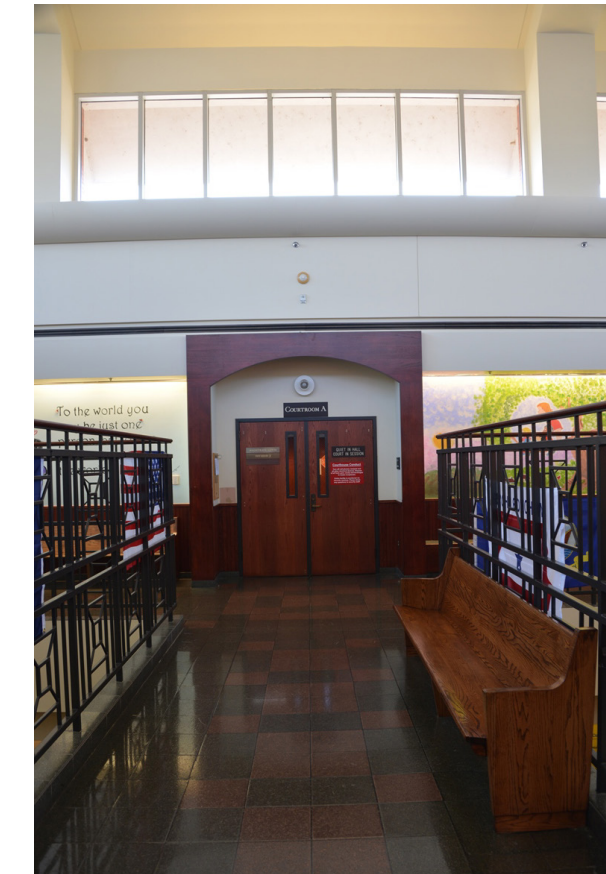
Organization of the Juvenile Court [Cont'd]

Figure 2-2 shows the trend by Fiscal Year of total Juvenile Court staff. Total juvenile court staff decreased by 4.5% between FY 06 and FY 17, going from 132 total staff in FY 06 to 126 in FY 17.

The historic and current staff shown for the Juvenile Court in Figure 2–2 does not include staff at the Juvenile Detention Center, which is located in the Juvenile Justice Center. The juvenile detention center is operated through a contract with Youth Opportunity Investments for 40 beds, although the facility has a rated capacity for 86 youth. It also does not include the staffing for the Juvenile Court Clerk, Public Defender, District Attorney, or Department of Children's Services that serve youth and families on a daily basis at the Juvenile Justice Center.



Descriptions of Court Programs and Services



Existing Photo - Public Waiting

The programs and services operated by the juvenile court are described below:

Intake Program

The Intake Program provides case initiation for the Juvenile Court. Their primary responsibilities are to create petitions and provide for customer service to families, children, Metropolitan Nashville Police Department, Department of Children Services, and attorneys. This department handles the filing of delinquent and dependency/neglect petitions. They work closely with the Judge and Magistrates to ensure cases are vetted to the proper dockets and courtrooms.

Juvenile Drug Court Program

The purpose of the Juvenile Drug Court Program is to provide intensive case management, judicial monitoring, and treatment referrals for children with serious drug problems, so they can address the underlying causes of their behavior and successfully complete their probation.

Metropolitan Student Attendance Center (M-SAC)

The Metro-Student Attendance Center (M-SAC) is a program operated by the Metro Nashville Juvenile Court in partnership with Metro Nashville Public Schools and the Metro Nashville Police Department with the goal of decreasing truancy rates in Nashville schools by addressing the root causes of truancy. Students may be brought to M-SAC after being detained by police for loitering during school hours. Students may also be referred by Metro Schools because of truancy concerns. At M-SAC, Truancy officers talk with the student and parent(s) to determine the reasons for the child(ren) being out of school. Intervention plans are developed for each student, and families complete the plans under M-SAC's monitoring over a period of four to eight weeks. Cases are closed when families successfully complete their intervention plans. If troubles continue, cases progress to Juvenile Court. Currently this program and M-SAC courtroom are not located in the Juvenile Justice Center due to overcrowding.

Support Intervention Accountability Program (SIA)

The purpose of the Support Intervention Accountability Program is to provide youth who come into contact with the Juvenile Court intervention programs, so they can avoid returning to the Juvenile Justice System. The SIA team is comprised of SIA Officers who oversee a number of different cases: Pre-trial, divert, unruly, family services, youth offenders, and CPIT. Staff work closely with the Assessment Team on

managing and following up with the recommendations from the CANS model Assessment tool.

Assessment Program

The purpose of the Assessment program is to provide an assessment of children and families so they can develop an individualized plan of intervention to treat and rehabilitate the youth. The Juvenile Court Assessment Team works in collaboration with The Vanderbilt Center of Excellence in performing needs/risks based assessments for families involved with the court. The assessment tool is a component of the Tennessee Integrated Court Screening and Referral Project which uses the CANS model Assessment.

Family Drug Court Program

The purpose of the Family Drug Court Program is to provide counseling, parenting skills, educational, and mental health referrals to alcohol and drug addicted parents, so they can successfully complete their treatment plan.

Foster Care Review Board Program

The purpose of the Foster Care Review Board program is to provide a compliance review for Metro Nashville Davidson County foster care children and youth in order to ensure their needs are being met according to State and Federal law, and hold the child welfare agency accountable for achieving well-being and permanence. This program has over 100 volunteers and conducts on or around 1500 annual reviews.

Parentage/Child Support Program

The purpose of the Parentage/Child Support Program is to establish paternity, support, and enforce child support for children and the State. This program is responsible for the Parental Assistance Court, which assists non-custodial parents with intensive child support payment monitoring, coaching, mentoring, job searches, financial management, and referrals for mental health and substance abuse problems.

Community Outreach/Youth Court Program

Youth court programs provide a second chance for juvenile first offenders who admit to the charges against them. In youth court students assume roles as court officials. They hear and decide cases involving other youth who are first

Descriptions of Court Programs and Services [Cont'd]



Existing Photo - Child Support Department

time offenders and have been cited for low-level offenses like vandalism, shoplifting and truancy. Juvenile Court currently has Youth Courts in the following local high schools: Antioch, Cane Ridge, McGavock, and Whites Creek.

Star Team Program

The purpose of the Star Team program is to provide data analysis, training and resources to staff so they can refer viable resources to children and families who come in contact with the Juvenile Court.

Metro Juvenile Detention Center Program

The purpose of the Detention Center Program is to provide short-term structured confinement to Juvenile detainees, so they can be confined in a safe environment, continue their education, and engage in positive rehabilitation.

Other Agencies Located at the Juvenile Justice Center

The other court components and agencies and services that serve and support the juvenile court and are currently located in the Juvenile Justice Center (with exception of District Attorney) are described below.

Juvenile Court Clerk

The Juvenile Court Clerk is responsible for keeping all records of the Court. The Clerk's office maintains separate minutes, dockets, and records for all matters pertaining to Juvenile Court proceedings. In addition, this office collects payments, fines and restitutions and maintains accounts for child victim criminal injury. The Clerk's staff files litigation and paternity petitions, sets Court costs and dates and files all motions. The Juvenile Court Clerk is an elected official and maintains a separate budget from the Juvenile Court.

District Attorney, Juvenile Division

The district Attorney's Office is responsible for the prosecution of juveniles who commit delinquent offenses in Metro Nashville and Davidson County. Misdemeanor and felony cases are handled by the Assistant District Attorneys for the 20th Judicial District of the State of Tennessee. Three full time prosecutors staff the cases with probation and police officers to ensure that the cases are fully litigated. Victims are consulted with by both the prosecuting attorney and by a victim-witness coordinator when citizens have been a victim of a serious crime. Juvenile cases are transferred to adult court when they are no longer appropriate for the Juvenile Court.

Due to overcrowding at the Juvenile Justice Center the staff of the juvenile division of the District Attorney's office do not have office space in the facility. They have one shared use room to use in the Juvenile Justice Center, but the DA Juvenile Division office space is leased in another building away from the Juvenile Justice Center.

Public Defenders' Office, Juvenile Division

The Public Defender's Office represents, through the attorneys working in the office, children of indigent families who have been charged with what would be considered criminal offenses if committed by an adult. Many times children, even though charged with delinquent offenses, have neglect or dependent issues that the attorney must address. Clients represented by the office have ranged from six through eighteen years of age. The charges have ranged from curfew violation to homicide.

One Assistant Public Defender serves as a guardian ad litem. A guardian ad litem is an attorney appointed to represent the

best interests of children in custody, parentage, educational neglect/ truancy and neglect and dependency cases. The guardian ad litem program is supported by a social worker who aids the guardian ad litem with case management and investigation services. Another attorney in the office advocates for education issues in the public schools, primarily through advocacy of special education related matters. That attorney is supported by a part-time assistant.

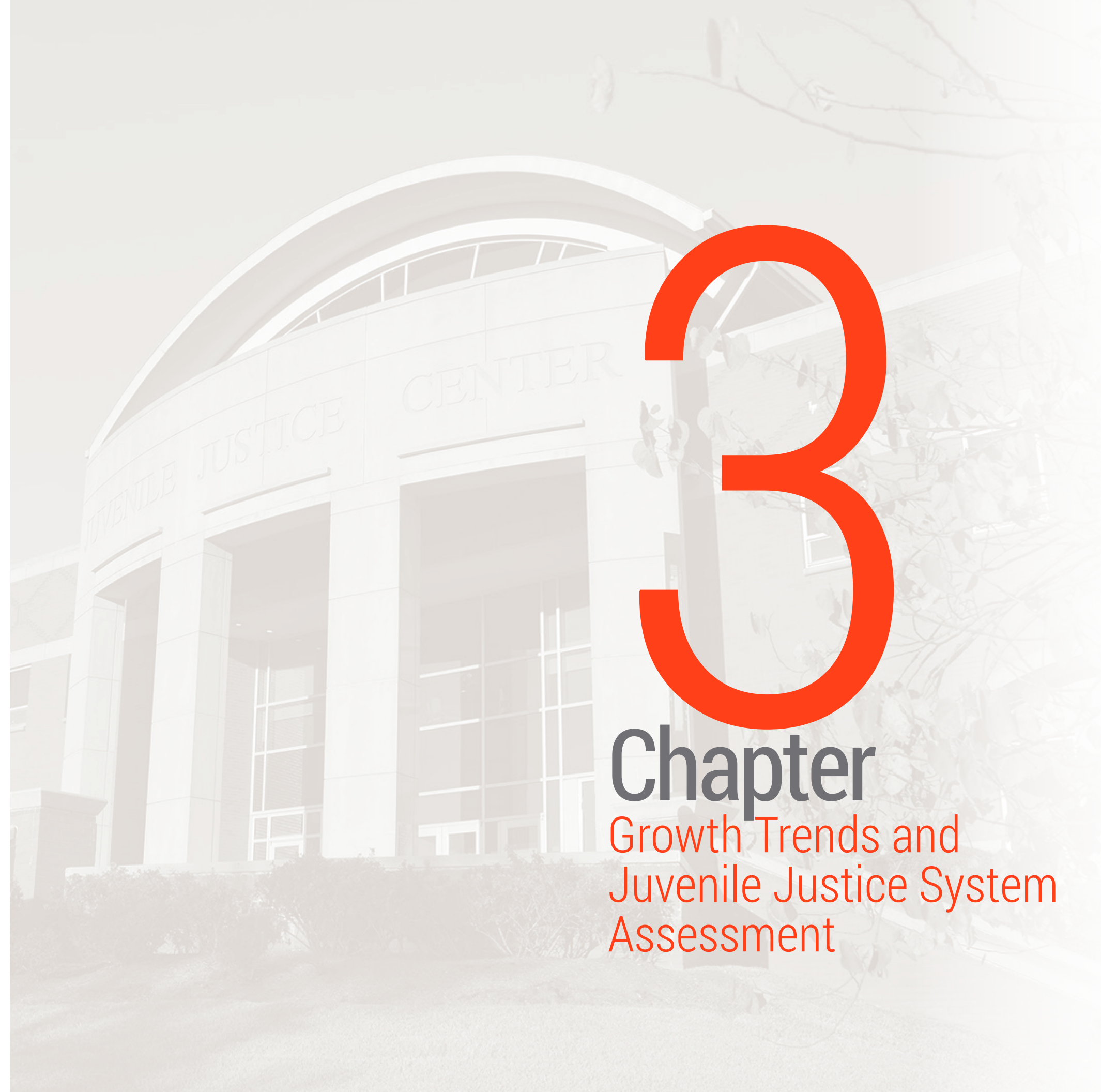
Department of Children and Family Services

The Department of Children and Family Services has a staff of 5 to 7 that are located in the Juvenile Justice Center. This small division of DCFS provides centralized intake for truancy, neglect and abuse, and state probation transfers. Their availability to court staff is critical for child and family team meetings, services to divert youth from state custody, and serving as liaisons to the Judge and Magistrates in the courtroom.

3

Chapter

Growth Trends and
Juvenile Justice System
Assessment





Chapter 3

Growth Trends and Juvenile Justice System Assessment

Introduction

Data were collected and analyzed on trends and characteristics of the key components of the juvenile justice system. In addition, interviews were conducted with officials and staff from the juvenile justice system and allied agencies to gain a better understanding of the issues, and to aid in the interpretation of the quantitative data analysis. The data collection and interviews were conducted to make informed recommendations and forecast future needs.

A. Demographic and Law Enforcement Data

1. Total County Population Trends (1990-2035)
2. Juvenile Population Trends (1990-2035)
3. Reported Crimes (Annual 2006-2014)
4. Total Juvenile Arrests (Annual 2006-2014)
5. Juvenile Arrests by Offense (2014)
6. Juvenile Arrest Procedures and Policies
7. Treatment and Child Welfare Data (Substance Abuse, Mental Health, Poverty, Homelessness, Education, etc.)

B. Juvenile Court Data

1. Juvenile Case Filings And Case Dispositions (Annual CY2006 - FY2014)
2. Court Intake -- Formal And Informal Handling Of Cases
3. Juvenile Case Processing and Procedures
4. Juvenile Court Diversion Programs (2005-2016)
5. Probation Caseload (Annual 2005-2016)
6. Pretrial Service Caseload Data (2005-2015)
7. Other Data

C. Juvenile Detention System Data

1. Monthly Admissions (2009-2016)
2. Monthly Average Daily Population (2009-2016)
3. Monthly Average Length of Stay (2009-2016)
4. Detention Programs and Services
5. Juvenile Detention Profile Data (Age, Gender, Offense, Special Needs, etc.) (2016)

D. Alternatives to Juvenile Detention

1. Number and type of alternatives to detention available. For each alternative: youth profile, admissions, average daily population, and average length of stay. For example:
 - electronic monitoring
 - drug court
 - treatment programs
 - community service programs
 - intensive probation
 - restitution
 - diversion programs
 - shelter care/staff secure detention
 - other programs

Introduction [Cont'd]

E. Documentary Resources

1. Previous population projections and detention population studies
2. Juvenile case flow management process
3. Proposed legislative/other changes impacting juvenile courts or detention population
4. Lawsuits and/or other court related actions impacting juvenile case processing, detention capacity, or facilities
5. Juvenile detention and programs/services cost data
6. Performance based standards compliance
7. Intake and evaluation criteria
8. Cultural and gender specific programming
9. Staff training and qualification

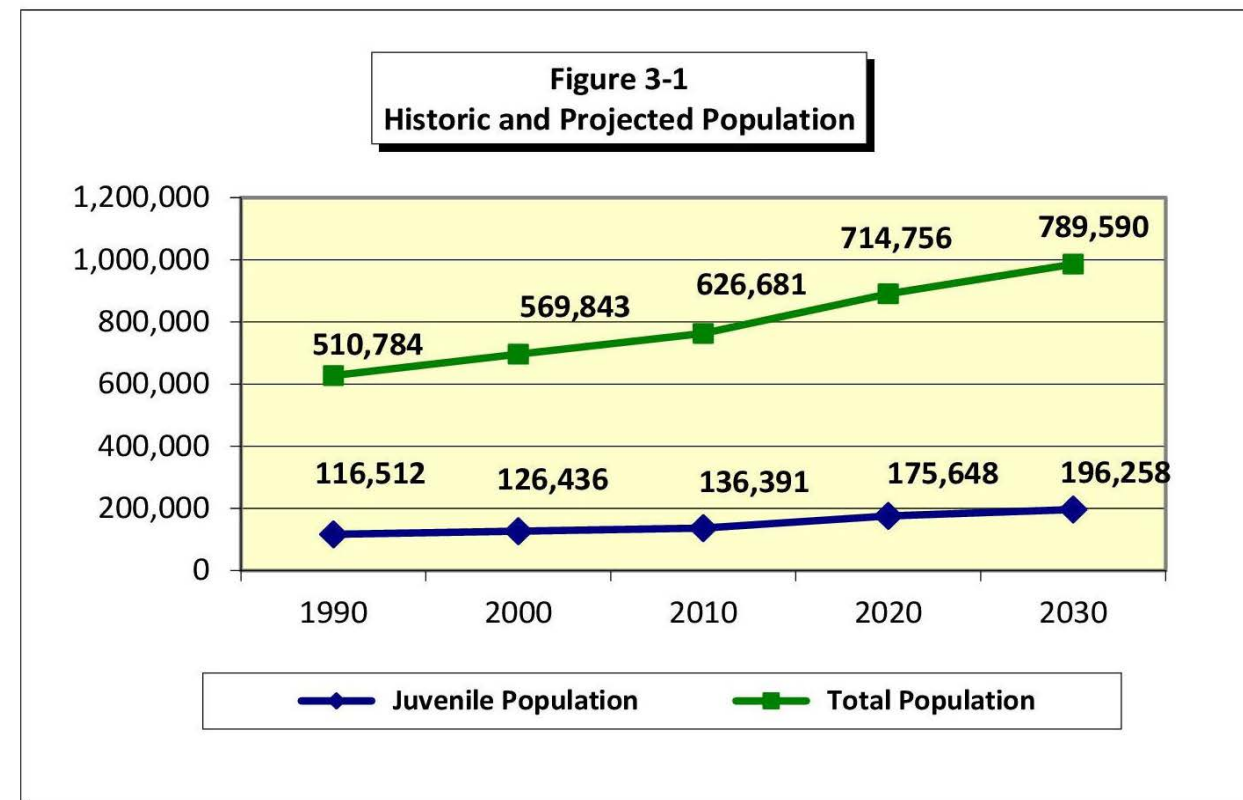
Demographic Trends

Table 3-1 shows the historic and projected total and juvenile population for Davidson County. Total Davidson County population increased by 22.7% from 1990 to 2010 (a total increase of 115,897). Total County population is projected to increase by 26% (a total increase of 162,909) from 2010 to 2030.

Total juvenile population increased by 17.1% from 1990 to 2010 (a total increase of 19,879). Total juvenile population is projected to increase by 43.9% (a total increase of 59,897) from 2010 to 2030.

Table 3-1 HISTORIC and PROJECTED POPULATION Davidson County, Tennessee							
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	Avg. Annual % Increase	
						1990-2010	2010-2030
Davidson County							
Total Population	510,784	569,843	626,681	714,756	789,590	1.13%	1.30%
Juvenile Population (age 17 and under)	116,512	126,436	136,391	175,648	196,258	0.85%	2.19%

Source: U.S. Census & Boyd Center - University of Tennessee.



Source: U.S. Census & Boyd Center - University of Tennessee.

Table 3-2 displays the Population Profile for Davidson County. The population had more females, with a Caucasian majority (61.4%). African-Americans were the largest defined minority population at 27.7%.

The Davidson County Unemployment Rate of 3.9% is lower than the United States Rate of 4.9%. The median Household Income of \$47,434 was higher than the State of Tennessee average of \$44,621. Finally, the poverty level of 19.9% was higher than the State of Tennessee average of 16.7%.

Table 3-2 DAVIDSON COUNTY POPULATION PROFILE 2010 Census Data					
	Number of Persons	% of Total		Number of Households	% of Total
Gender:			Family Income:		
Males	303,540	48.4%	below \$10,000	23,873	9.6%
Females	323,141	51.6%	\$10,000-25,000	48,297	19.3%
Totals:	626,681	100.0%	\$25,000-50,000	69,808	27.9%
Race/Ethnicity:			\$50,000-75,000	46,119	18.5%
Caucasian	385,039	61.4%	\$75,000-100,000	23,977	9.6%
African-American	173,730	27.7%	over \$100,000	37,825	15.1%
American Indian	2,091	0.3%	Totals:	249,899	100.0%
Asian/Pacific Islands	19,027	3.0%	Persons in Poverty:	124,710	19.9%
Other	46,794	7.5%	Totals:	124,710	19.9%
Totals:	626,681	100.0%			
Employment					
Employed Persons	367,364	96.1%			
Unemployed Persons	14,837	3.9%			
Totals:	382,201	100.0%			

Note: Employment data - September of 2016 - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: U.S. Census.

Table 3-3 shows the Child Well-Being statistics for Davidson County versus the State of Tennessee. 2014 is the most recent Kids Count publication by County. Tennessee ranked 38th in Overall Child Well-Being in the 2016 Kids Count Data Book. Davidson County ranked 87th in Tennessee in Overall Child Well-Being (out of 95 counties).

Table 3-3 CHILD WELFARE/WELL-BEING Davidson County Tennessee			
	Davidson County		Tennessee
	Number	Rate	Rate
Percent of Children Living in Poverty		29.4%	26.5%
Reported Child Abuse/Neglect Cases	5,144	3.6%	4.3%
Substantiated Abuse/Neglect Cases (Rate per 1,000)	548	3.8	4.9
Commitment to State Custody (Rate per 1,000)	399	2.5	4.2
Teen (15-17) Pregnancy (Rate per 1,000)	219	20.9	18.2
Child (1-14) Deaths (Rate per 100,000)	19	16.8	19.0
Teen (15-19) Violent Deaths (Rate per 100,000)	16	42.4	37.5
High School Graduation Rate	3,223	76.6%	86.3%
Event High School Dropouts	1,168	5.6%	3.4%
School Suspensions	9,494	12.0%	6.5%
Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligibility	58,014	73.5%	59.5%
Children Receiving Families First/TANF	10,270	7.1%	6.4%
Youth Unemployment	4,440	23.5%	25.1%

Source: Kids Count: The State of the Child in Tennessee 2014.

Law Enforcement Trends

This section presents law enforcement trends for Davidson County. Metro Nashville and Davidson County law enforcement report Crime and Arrest data to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS). Reporting Categories are as follows:

Group A Offenses:

- Crimes Against Persons: Murder, Negligent Manslaughter, Kidnapping/Abduction, Forcible Rape, Forcible Sodomy, Sexual Assault w/Object, Forcible Fondling, Incent, Statutory Rape, Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault, Intimidation, Stalking, Commercial Sex Acts, and Involuntary Servitude.
- Crimes Against Property: Arson, Bribery, Burglary, Counterfeiting/Forgery, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism, Embezzlement, Extortion/Blackmail, Fraud – False Pretenses, Fraud-Credit Card/ATM, Fraud-Impersonation, Fraud-Welfare, Fraud-Wire, Motor Vehicle Theft, Robbery, Stolen Property Offenses, Theft-Pocket-Picking, Theft-Purse Snatching, Theft-Shoplifting, Theft from Building, Theft from Coin Machine, Theft from Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts, and Theft – All Other Larceny.
- Crimes Against Society: Drug/Narcotic Violations, Drug/Narcotic Equipment Violations, Gambling – Betting/Wagering, Gambling – Operating/Promoting, Gambling – Equipment Violations, Gambling – Sports Tampering, Pornography/ Obscene Material, Prostitution, Prostitution Assisting/Promoting, Purchasing Prostitution, and Weapon Law Violations.

Table 3-4 CRIME TRENDS - NASHVILLE METRO POLICE DEPARTMENT Davidson County, Tennessee										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change/ Year
Total Population	603,767	609,421	615,075	620,729	626,681	635,293	644,160	653,201	662,305	1.2%
Total Group A Offenses	83,758	87,549	82,546	82,929	83,485	82,541	81,696	82,259	83,142	-0.1%
Group A Crime Rate	138.7	143.7	134.2	133.6	133.2	129.9	126.8	125.9	125.5	-1.2%

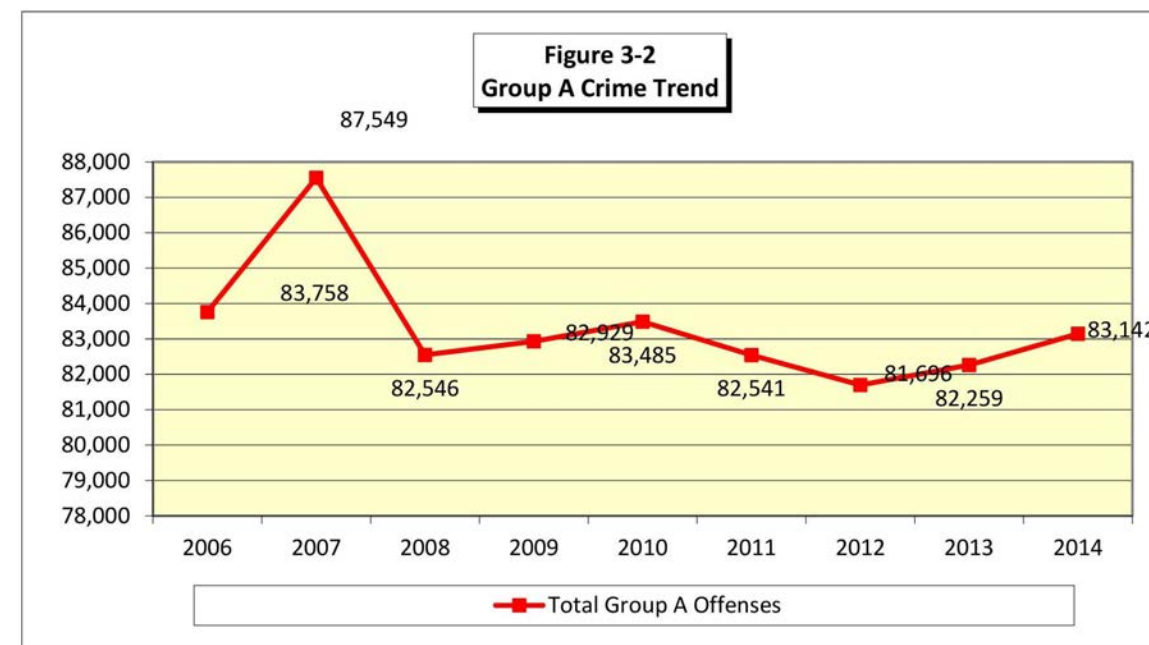
Notes:
1. Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) Group A Offenses include 49 specific offenses divided into 3 categories: Crimes Against Persons; Crimes Against Property; and Crimes Against Society.

Source: Crime in Tennessee.

Group B Offenses:

- Bad Checks
- Curfew/Vagrancy
- Disorderly Conduct
- DUI
- Drunkenness
- Family-Non-Violent
- Liquor Law Violations
- Peeping Tom
- Trespass
- All Other Categories

Table 3-4 shows Crime Trends (adult and juvenile) for Davidson County for the period from 2006 to 2014. Total reported Group A Offenses decreased by .7% from 2006 to 2014, peaking at 87,549 in 2007. The Group A Crime Rate decreased by 9.5% during the period.



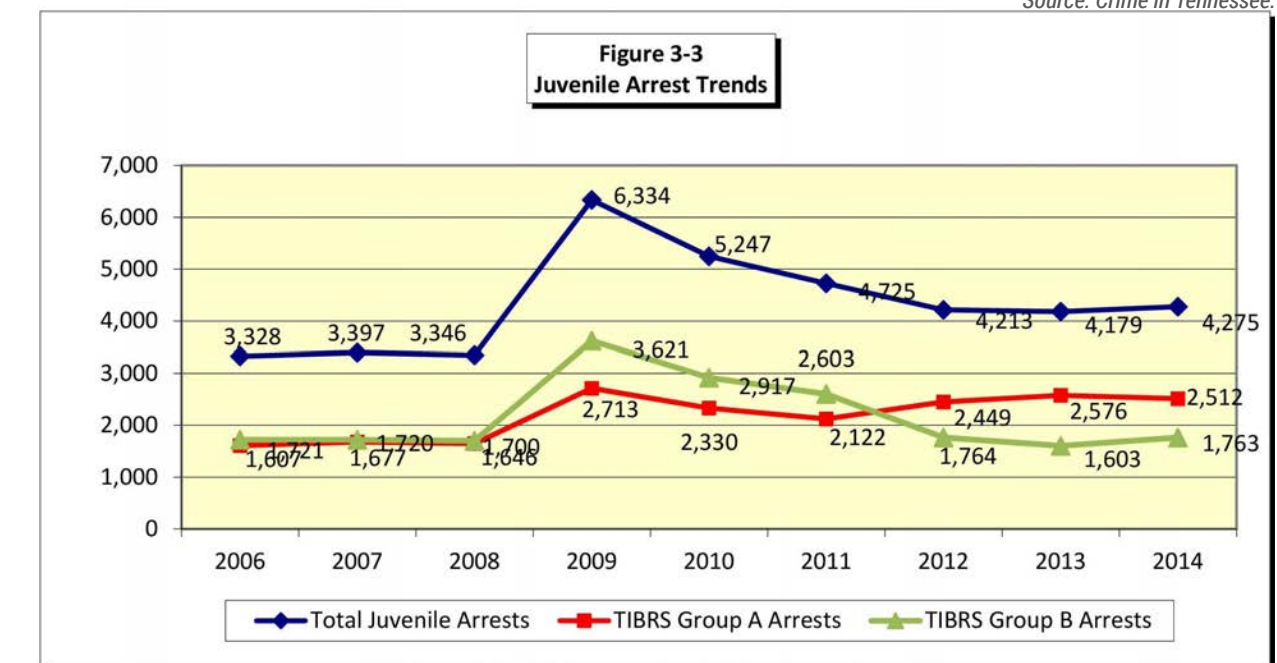
Source: Crime in Tennessee.

Table 3-5 shows Juvenile Arrest Trends for Davidson County for the period from 2006 to 2014. Group A Juvenile Arrests increased significantly by 56.3%. Group A Arrests include: Crimes Against Persons; Crimes Against Property; and Crimes Against Society. Group B Juvenile Arrests increased by 2.4%, while total Juvenile Arrests increased by 28.5% during the period.

Table 3-5 JUVENILE ARREST TRENDS - NASHVILLE METRO POLICE DEPARTMENT Davidson County Tennessee										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change/ Year
Juvenile Population	132,409	133,405	134,400	135,396	136,391	141,820	145,102	149,336	153,624	2.0%
TIBRS Group A Arrests	1,607	1,677	1,646	2,713	2,330	2,122	2,449	2,576	2,512	7.0%
Group A Arrest Rate	12.1	12.6	12.2	20.0	17.1	15.0	16.9	17.2	16.4	4.3%
TIBRS Group B Arrests	1,721	1,720	1,700	3,621	2,917	2,603	1,764	1,603	1,763	0.3%
Group B Arrest Rate	13.0	12.9	12.6	26.7	21.4	18.4	12.2	10.7	11.5	-1.5%
Total Juvenile Arrests	3,328	3,397	3,346	6,334	5,247	4,725	4,213	4,179	4,275	3.6%
Total Arrest Rate	25.1	25.5	24.9	46.8	38.5	33.3	29.0	28.0	27.8	1.3%

Notes:
1. Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) Group A Offenses include 49 specific offenses divided into 3 categories: Crimes Against Persons; Crimes Against Property; and Crimes Against Society.
2. TIBRS Group B includes the following 10 offenses: Bad Checks; Curfew/Vagrancy; Disorderly Conduct; DUI; Drunkenness; Family-Non Violent; Liquor Law Violations; Peeping Tom; Trespass; and All Other Offenses.

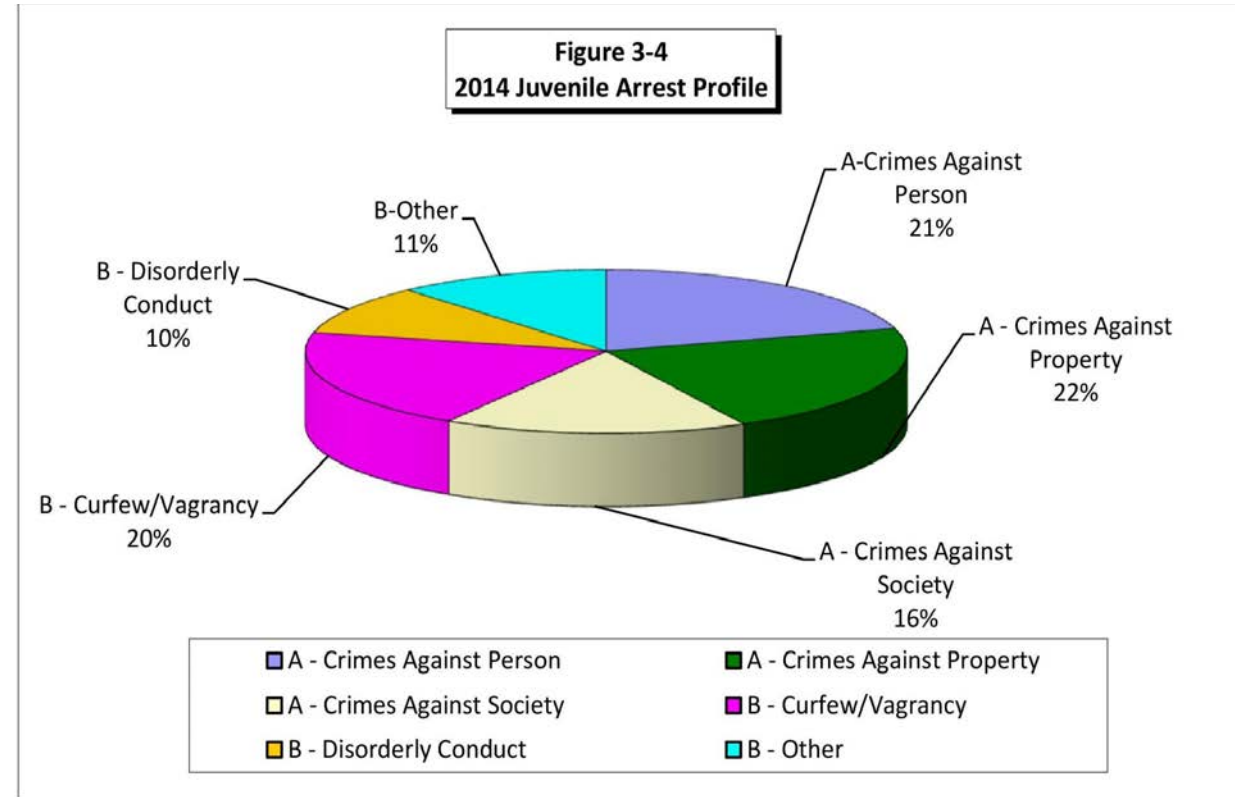
Source: Crime in Tennessee.



Source: Crime in Tennessee.

Law Enforcement Trends [Cont'd]

Figure 3-4 shows the Juvenile Arrest Profile for 2014. A total of 59% of juvenile arrests were for TIBRS Group A Offenses. Most of the Group A offenses (38%) were crimes against property or society. A total of 41% of juvenile arrests were for TIBRS Group B Offenses, with 30% of offenses for disorderly conduct and curfew/vagrancy.



Source: Crime in Tennessee.

JUVENILE COURT TRENDS

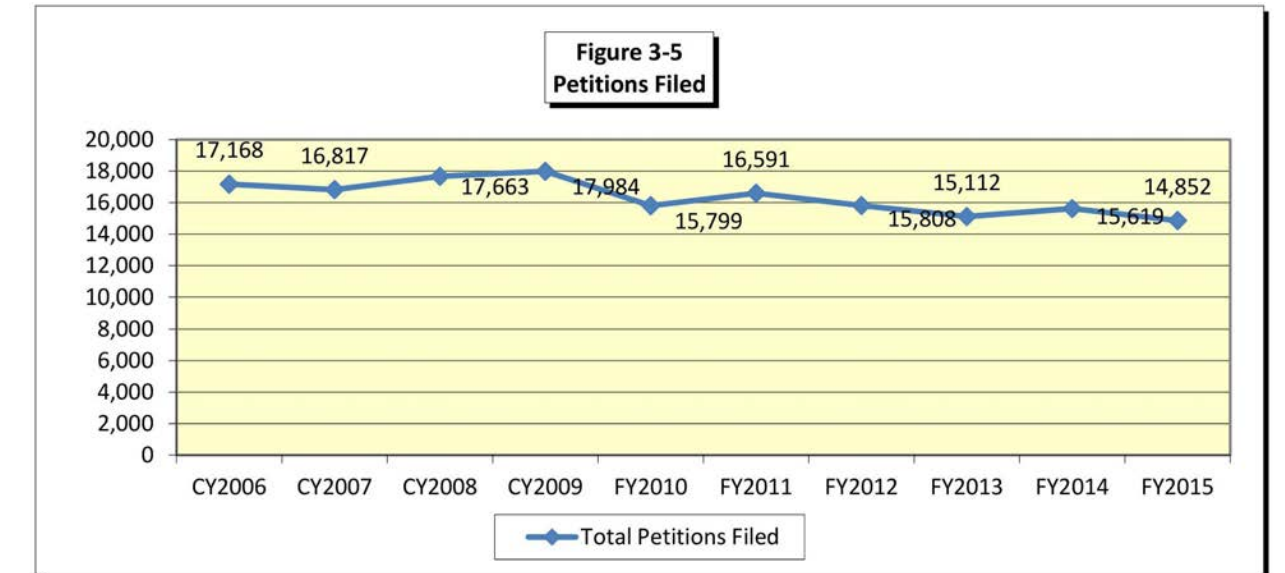
This section presents Juvenile Court trends for Davidson County. Table 3-6 shows Petitions Filed for the period from Calendar Year 2006 to Fiscal Year 2015. Total Petitions Filed decreased by 16.3% during the period. Delinquent Petitions decreased by 46.5% from CY2006 to FY2015. Other Petition Types include less frequent categories such as:

- orders of protection
- contempt of court
- expungements
- registration of a foreign decree

	CY2006	CY2007	CY2008	CY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Delinquent	8,079	6,981	6,870	6,584	6,015	5,264	5,577	5,128	4,768	4,324
Unruly (Status, Truancy & Runaway)	1,527	1,858	2,406	2,145	1,673	2,247	2,294	2,059	2,121	2,191
Neglect and Dependent	1,504	1,621	1,595	1,400	1,273	1,382	1,553	1,621	1,465	1,659
Other Petition Types Paternity, Legitimation & Support	2,036	1,749	2,380	3,056	2,874	2,196	1,585	2,194	1,879	1,964
Total Petitions Filed	17,168	16,817	17,663	17,984	15,799	16,591	15,808	15,112	15,619	14,852

Note: Data was provided by Calendar Year for 2006 to 2009 and Fiscal Year for 2010 to 2015.

Source: Metropolitan Nashville & Davidson County Juvenile Court

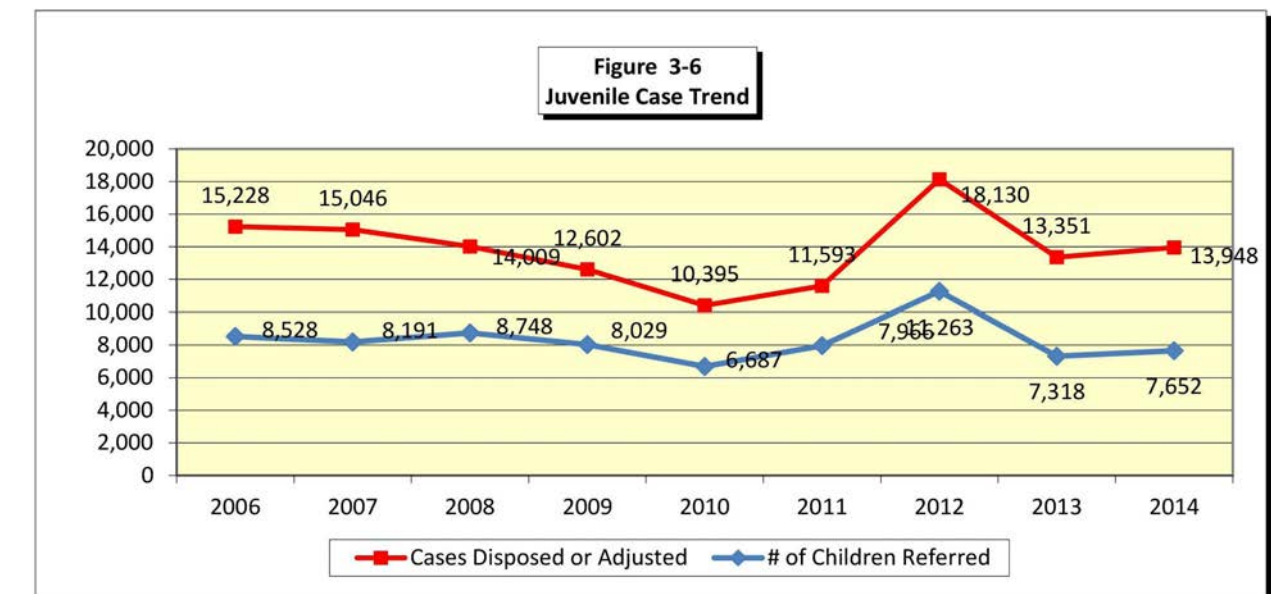


Source: Metropolitan Nashville & Davidson County Juvenile Court

Table 3-7 displays the trend in Cases Disposed for the period from 2006 to 2014. The Total Juvenile Court Cases Disposed or Adjusted decreased by 8.4% during the period, peaking at 18,130 cases in 2012. The total number of Children Referred to Juvenile Court decreased by 10.3% during the period.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change/Year
Cases Disposed or Adjusted	15,228	15,046	14,009	12,602	10,395	11,593	18,130	13,351	13,948	-1.1%
# of Children Referred	8,528	8,191	8,748	8,029	6,687	7,966	11,263	7,318	7,652	-1.3%

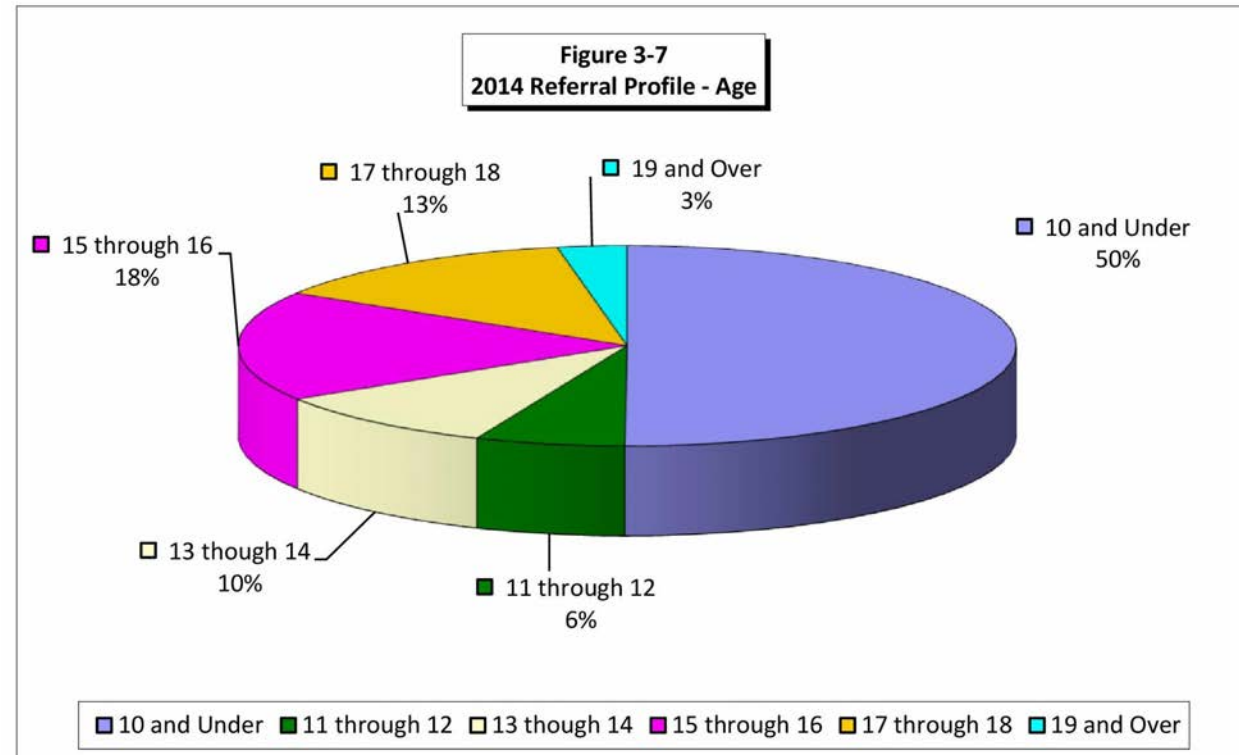
Source: Tennessee Administrative Office of Courts



Source: Tennessee Administrative Office of Courts

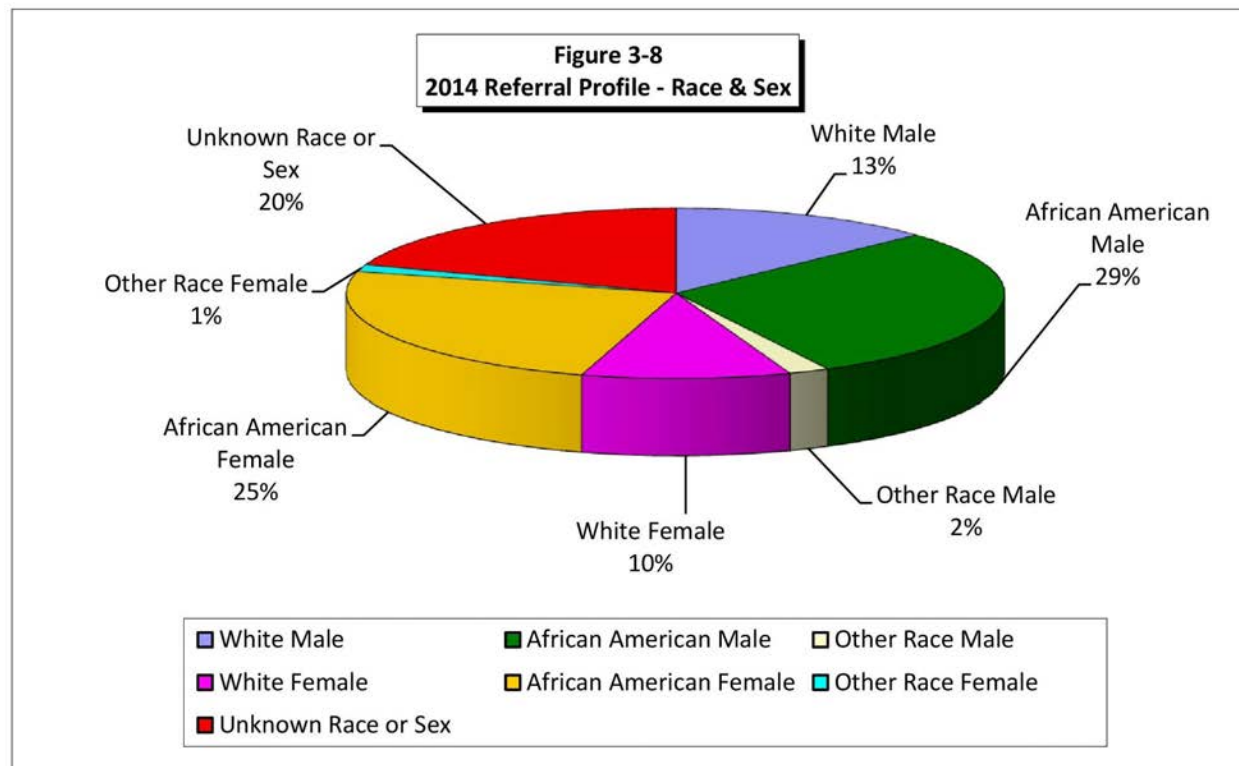
JUVENILE COURT TRENDS [Cont'd]

Figure 3-7 displays the breakdown of referrals by Age. Half of the referrals were for youth age 10 and under. A total of 31% of referrals were for youth age 15 to 18.



Source: Tennessee Administrative Office of Courts

Figure 3-8 shows the breakdown of 2014 court referrals by Race and Sex. The Sex Breakdown was: Male - 52.8%; Female - 42.4%; and Unknown - 4.8%. The Race Breakdown was: African American - 53.9%; White - 23.2%; Unknown - 19.6%; and Other Race - 3.3%.



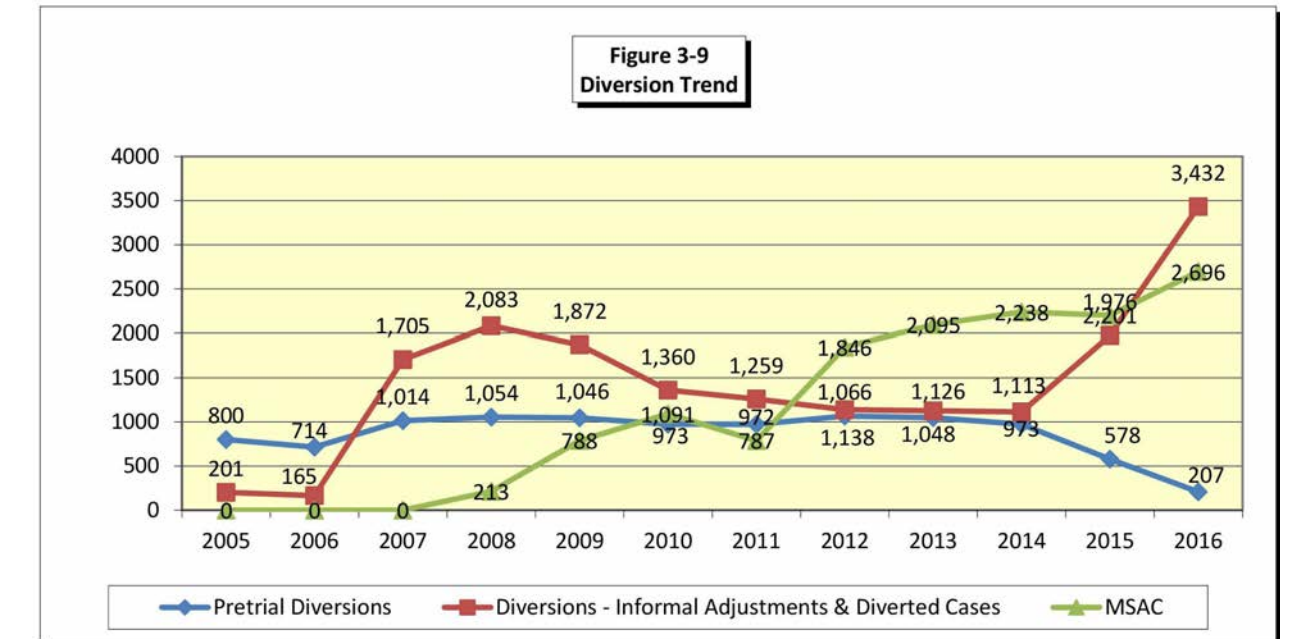
Source: Tennessee Administrative Office of Courts

DIVERSION TRENDS

Table 3-8 shows new Diversion Cases for Davidson County for the period from 2005 to 2016. Pretrial Diversion Cases decreased by 74% during the period, peaking at 1,066 in 2012. Informal Adjustments & Diverted Cases increased by 1,607%, while MSAC Cases increased by 1,166% from 2008 to 2016.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change Per Year
Pretrial Diversions	800	714	1,014	1,054	1,046	973	972	1,066	1,048	973	578	207	-6.7%
Diversions - Informal Adjustments & Diverted Cases	201	165	1,705	2,083	1,872	1,360	1,259	1,138	1,126	1,113	1,976	3,432	146.1%
MSAC	0	0	0	213	788	1,091	787	1,846	2,095	2,238	2,201	2,696	145.7%

Source: Metropolitan Nashville & Davidson County Juvenile Court



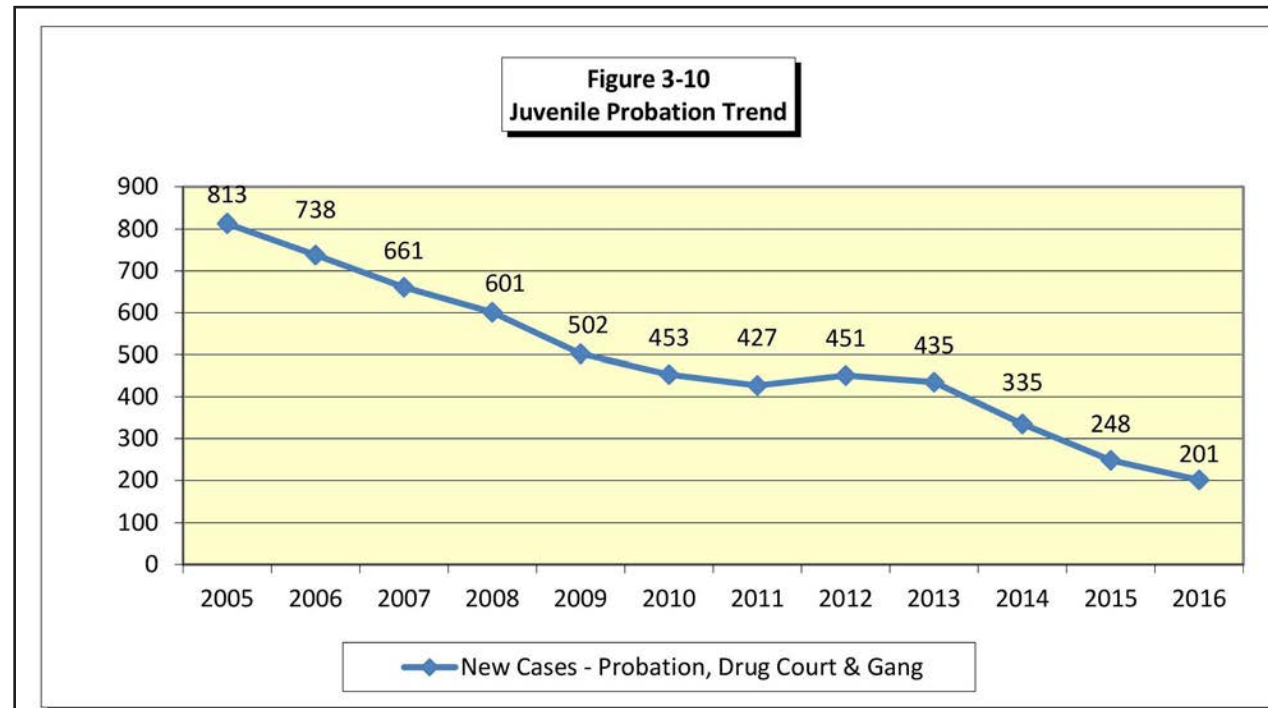
Source: Metropolitan Nashville & Davidson County Juvenile Court

SUPPORT, INTERVENTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY (PROBATION) TRENDS

Table 3-9 shows New Probation, Drug Court and Gang Cases for Davidson County for the period from 2005 to 2016. Total New Juvenile Probation Cases decreased by 75% during the period, peaking at 813 cases in 2005.

Table 3-9 PROBATION TREND - METROPOLITAN NASHVILLE & DAVIDSON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT Davidson County, Tennessee													
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change/ Year
New Cases - Probation, Drug Court & Gang	813	738	661	601	502	453	427	451	435	335	248	201	-6.8%

Source: Metropolitan Nashville & Davidson County Juvenile Court



Source: Metropolitan Nashville & Davidson County Juvenile Court

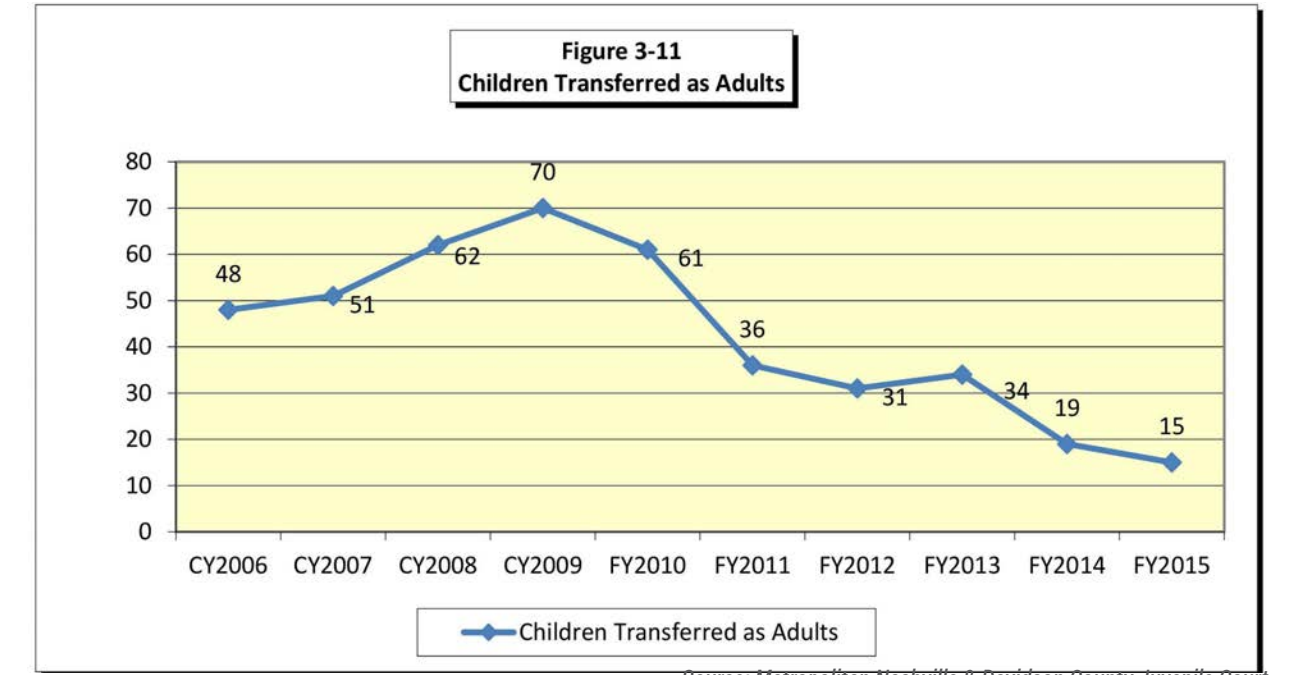
TRANSFER TO ADULT COURT TRENDS

The section presents the trend for Children Transferred as Adults from the Juvenile Court. Table 3-10 shows the Children Transferred as Adults for the period from Calendar Year 2006 to Fiscal Year 2015. The number of Children Transferred as Adults decreased by 69% during the period.

Table 3-10 CHILDREN TRANSFERRED AS ADULTS - METROPOLITAN NASHVILLE & DAVIDSON COUNTY JUVENILE COURT Davidson County, Tennessee										
	CY2006	CY2007	CY2008	CY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Children Transferred as Adults	48	51	62	70	61	36	31	34	19	15

Note: Data was provided by Calendar Year for 2006 to 2009 and Fiscal Year for 2010 to 2015.

Source: Metropolitan Nashville & Davidson County Juvenile Court

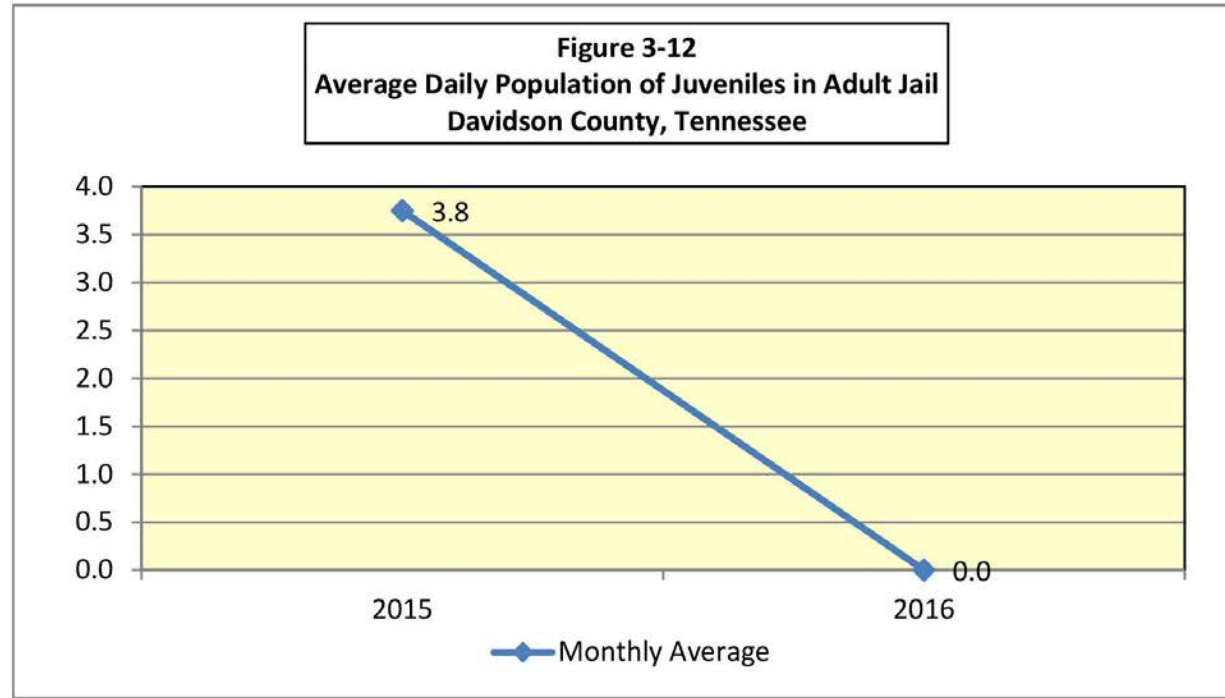


Source: Metropolitan Nashville & Davidson County Juvenile Court

Table 3-11 shows the monthly Average Daily Population (ADP) of juveniles held in the Davidson County Adult Jail for 2015 and 2016. The ADP peaked at a monthly average of 8 in January and February of 2015.

Table 3-11 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF YOUTH HELD IN ADULT JAIL (TRANSFERRED AS ADULTS) Davidson County, Tennessee		
	2015	2016
January	8	0
February	8	0
March	7	0
April	7	0
May	5	0
June	6	0
July	1	0
August	1	0
September	1	0
October	1	0
November	0	0
December	0	0
Monthly Average	3.8	0.0
Hi Month	8.0	0.0
Lo Month	0.0	0.0
Peaking Rate	113.3%	0.0%

Source: Davidson County Sheriff's Office



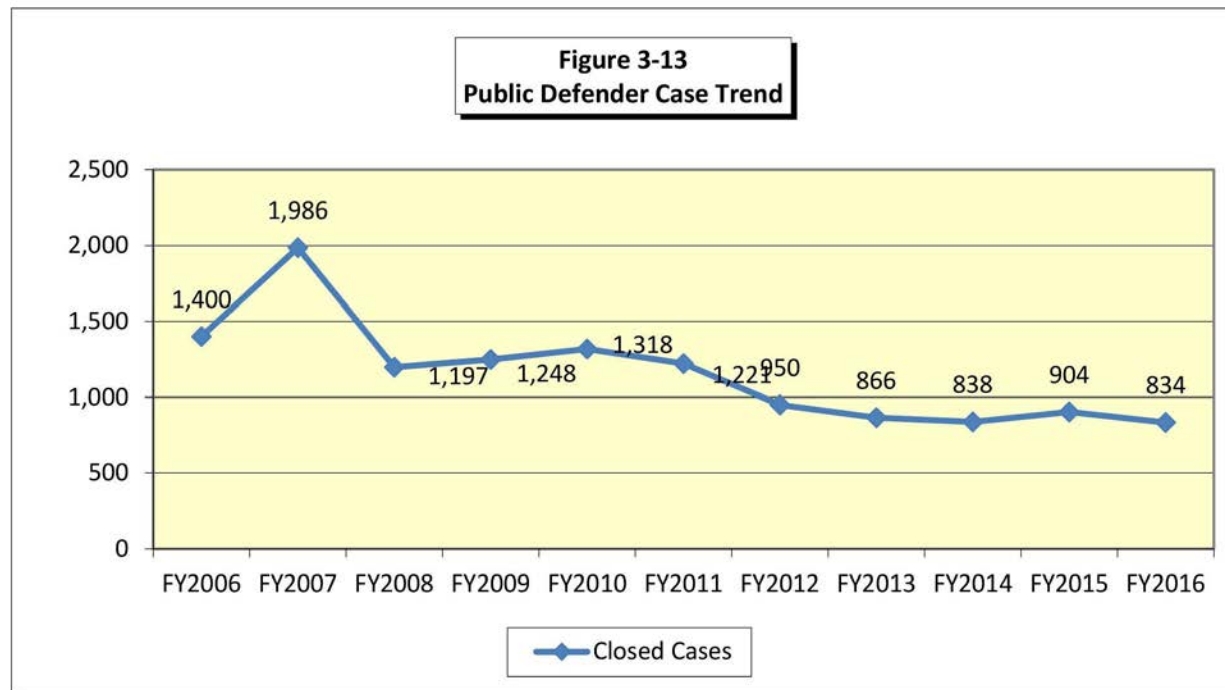
PUBLIC DEFENDER TRENDS

This section presents Public Defender Trends for the period from FY2006 to FY2016. Total closed Public Defender cases decreased by 40.4% during the period.

Table 3-12
PUBLIC DEFENDER - JUVENILE DIVISION - CLOSED CASES
Davidson County, Tennessee

	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016
Closed Cases	1,400	1,986	1,197	1,248	1,318	1,221	950	866	838	904	834

Source: Public Defender of Metropolitan Nashville & Davidson County



Source: Metropolitan Nashville & Davidson County Juvenile Court

JUVENILE DETENTION TRENDS

This section presents Juvenile Detention Trends for Metro Nashville and Davidson County. Table 3-13 presents monthly Average Daily Population (ADP) in the Metro Nashville and Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center for the period from 2009 to 2016. The total percentage decrease in ADP during the 8-year period was 9.7%; actual number decrease was 3.7. Average Daily Population peaked at a monthly average of 38.2 in 2009.

Table 3-13
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	38.9	23.5	28.7	39.6	28.7	19.6	25.7	39.0
February	42.7	27.8	28.3	30.4	25.1	25.5	19.9	39.0
March	42.6	27.5	29.5	26.4	26.1	23.4	20.6	31.0
April	43.0	27.3	39.4	27.7	24.7	18.8	23.5	34.0
May	39.4	22.2	31.0	23.4	27.2	27.4		38.0
June	41.3	30.4	33.5	32.5	32.1	24.8		42.0
July	46.8	28.0	28.9	34.9	21.4	26.6		33.0
August	39.8	31.9	25.4	28.4	20.7	23.2	28.0	27.0
September	25.8	25.2	28.3	25.3	19.7	31.5	30.0	27.0
October	33.1	27.0	28.8	30.2	22.9	25.1	29.0	35.0
November	35.3	28.0	35.1	27.0	18.1	25.6	34.0	
December	29.4	27.1	41.6	31.4	17.9	28.8	33.0	
Monthly Average	38.2	27.2	31.5	29.8	23.7	25.0	27.1	34.5
Hi Month	46.8	31.9	41.6	39.6	32.1	31.5	34.0	42.0
Lo Month	25.8	22.2	25.4	23.4	17.9	18.8	19.9	27.0
Peaking Rate	22.6%	17.5%	31.9%	33.0%	35.3%	25.9%	25.6%	21.7%
Average Annual Rate of Change (2009-2016)								
Percent Change per Yr:				-1.4%				
Actual # Change per Yr:				-0.52				

Source: Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center

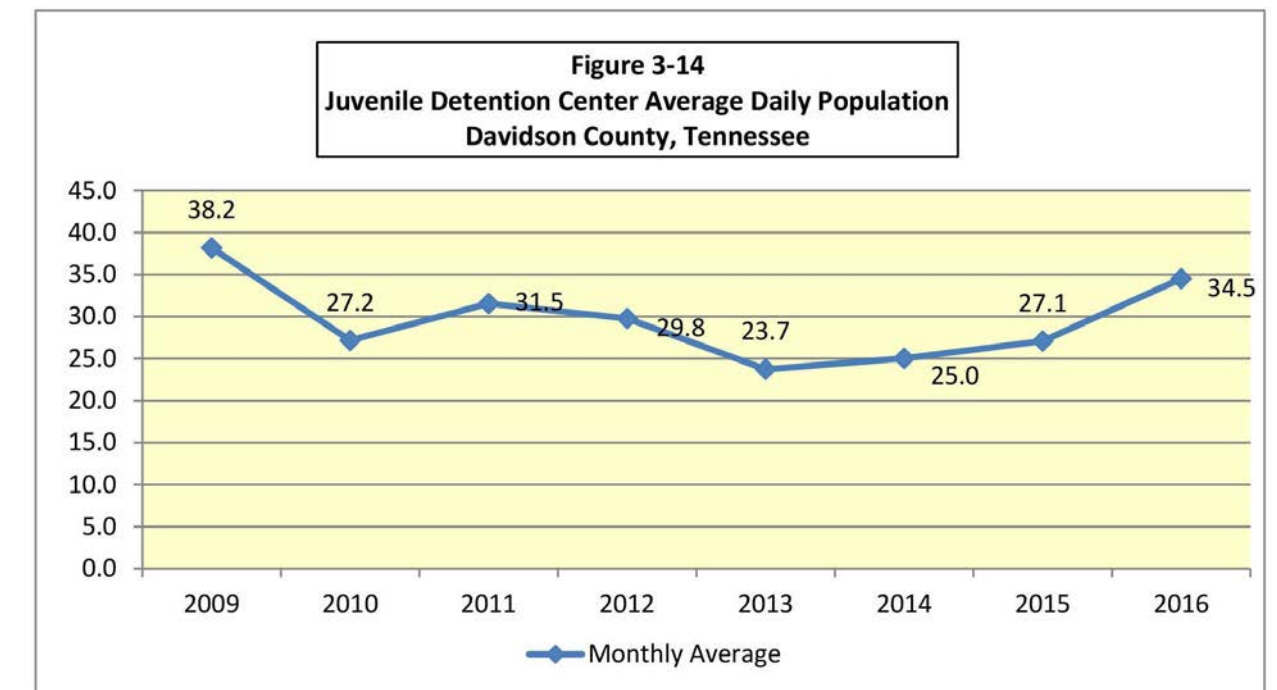


Table 3-14 ADMISSIONS Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center								
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	206	146	121	147	336	332	399	289
February	226	146	121	132	401	327	305	380
March	215	154	146	137	385	346	379	221
April	216	200	154	133	456	410	478	411
May	221	145	148	160	421	519		213
June	226	147	174	190	327	333		309
July	231	157	146	140	335	362		270
August	218	161	139	136	478	345		344
September	169	162	152	130	421	479	219	370
October	180	139	112	127	362	373	400	151
November	156	136	158	148	336	378	254	
December	151	114	173	125	302	317	345	
Monthly Average	201	151	145	142	380	377	347	296
Hi Month	231	200	174	190	478	519	478	411
Lo Month	151	114	112	125	302	317	219	151
Peaking Rate	14.8%	32.8%	19.7%	33.7%	25.8%	37.8%	37.6%	38.9%
Average Annual Rate of Change (2009-2016)								
Percent Change per Yr:					6.8%			
Actual # Change per Yr:					13.6			

Source: Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center

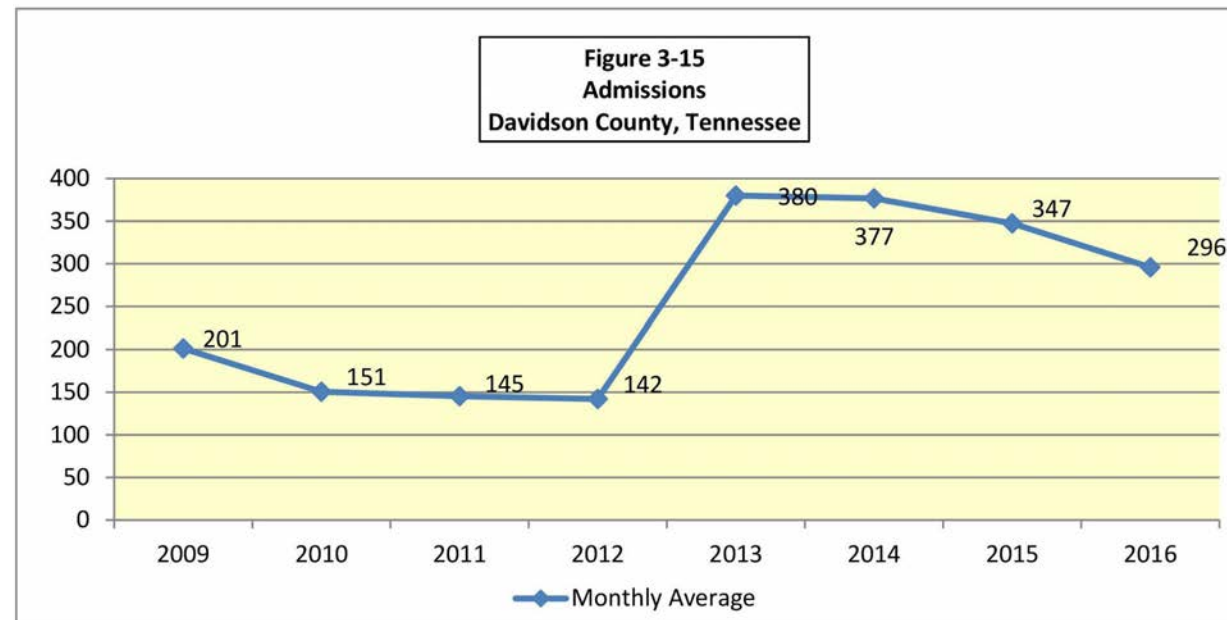


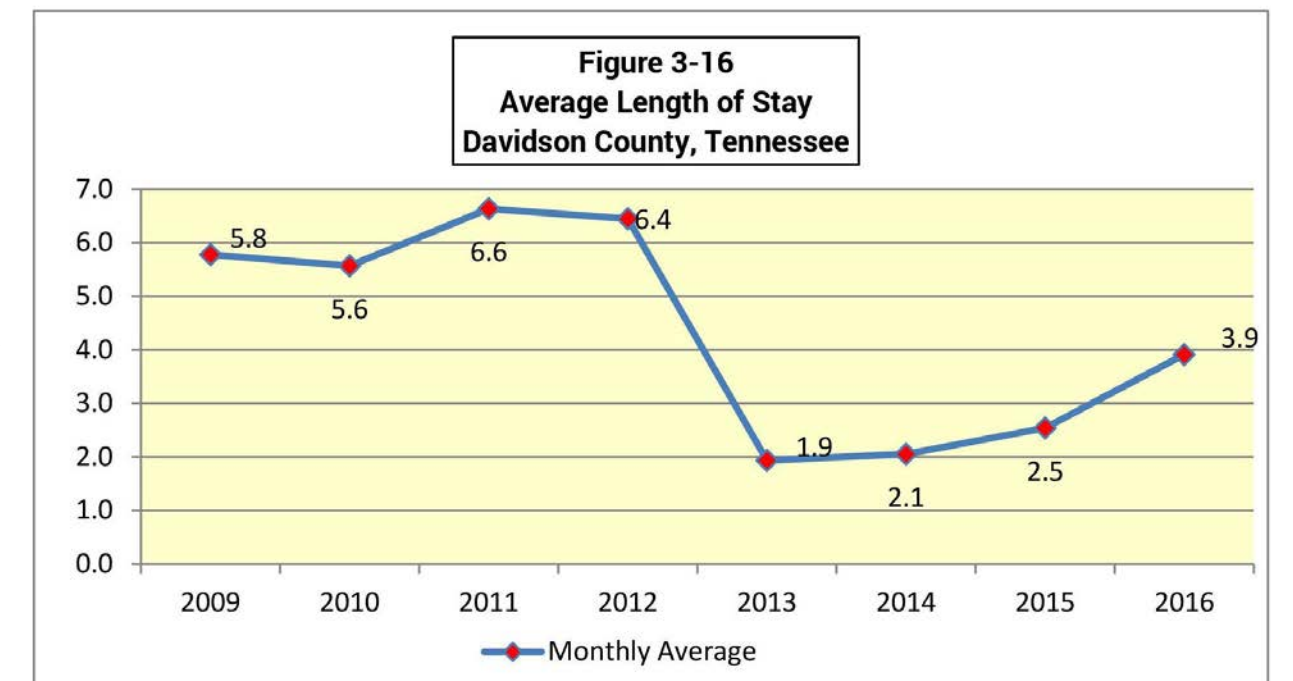
Table 3-14 presents monthly Admissions to the Metro Nashville and Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center for the period from 2009 to 2016. The total percentage increase in Admissions during the 8-year period was 47.3%; actual number increase was 95. Admissions peaked at a monthly average of 380 in 2013.

Table 3-15 AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center								
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	5.9	5.0	7.4	8.4	2.6	1.8	2.0	4.2
February	5.3	5.3	6.5	6.4	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.9
March	6.1	5.5	6.3	6.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	4.3
April	6.0	4.1	7.7	6.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.5
May	5.5	4.7	6.5	4.5	2.0	1.6		5.5
June	5.5	6.2	5.8	5.1	2.9	2.2		4.1
July	6.3	5.5	6.1	7.7	2.0	2.3		3.8
August	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.5	1.3	2.1		2.4
September	4.6	4.7	5.6	5.8	1.4	2.0	4.1	2.2
October	5.7	6.0	8.0	7.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	7.2
November	6.8	6.2	6.7	5.5	1.6	2.0	4.0	
December	6.0	7.4	7.5	7.8	1.8	2.8	3.0	
Monthly Average	5.8	5.6	6.6	6.4	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.9
Hi Month	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.4	2.9	2.8	4.1	7.2
Lo Month	4.6	4.1	5.6	4.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.2
Peaking Rate	17.5%	32.4%	20.2%	29.5%	52.2%	37.2%	61.8%	83.8%
Average Annual Rate of Change (2009-2016)								
Percent Change per Yr:					-4.7%			
Actual # Change per Yr:					-0.27			

Source: Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center

Table 3-15 presents monthly Average Length of Stay in the Metro Nashville and Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center for the period from 2009 to 2016. The Average Length of Stay decrease during the 8-year period was 32.8%; actual number decrease was 1.9 days. Length of Stay peaked at a monthly average of 6.6 in 2011.

Average Length of Stay includes the Non-Detainable juveniles, who are admitted, but not detained. Average Length of Stay for Detained juveniles was 81-Days on November 14, 2016.



JUVENILE DETENTION PROFILE – DETAINED YOUTH

Table 3-16 shows the Juvenile Detention Profile for Detained Youth. Ages 16 and 17 accounted for 67% of the detention population. A total of 38% of the population had been detained for 26 or more days. Over half of the population's charges included a weapons offense.

Table 3-16 JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER PROFILE - DETAINED November 14, 2016		
	Number	Percent
SEX		
> Male	33	97%
> Female	1	3%
TOTAL	34	100.00%
RACE		
> White	6	18%
> African American	26	76%
> Hispanic	1	3%
> Other	1	3%
TOTAL	34	100.00%
AGE		
> 13	2	6%
> 14	3	9%
> 15	6	18%
> 16	11	32%
> 17	12	35%
TOTAL	34	100.00%
LENGTH OF STAY		
> 5 Days or Less	5	15%
> 6 to 15 Days	6	18%
> 16 to 25 Days	10	29%
> 26 to 99 Days	4	12%
> 100 to 199 Days	4	12%
> 200 or More Days	5	15%
TOTAL	34	100.00%
OFFENSE		
> Aggravated Assault with Serious Injury	1	3%
> Aggravated Robbery	6	18%
> Boundover	3	9%
> Burglary/Aggravated Burglary (2)	1	3%
> Court Order	1	3%
> Drug Possession with Intent	1	3%
> Homicide	4	12%
> Probation Violation	2	6%
> Theft of Services GT \$1,000	1	3%
> Vehicle Theft/Evading Arrest	2	6%
> Weapons/Handgun Possession	7	21%
> Weapon on School Property/Theft GT \$500	2	6%
> Weapon/Handgun & Evading/Resisting	1	3%
> Weapon/Assault of an Officer/Resisting	1	3%
> Handgun (priors)/Agg. Assault Officer/MV Theft	1	3%
TOTAL	34	100.00%

Source: Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center

JUVENILE DETENTION PROFILE - NON-DETAINED YOUTH

Table 3-17 shows the Juvenile Detention Profile for Non-Detainable Youth. Females represented 33% of the population, in contrast to 3% of the detained population. Fifty percent of the Non-Detainable population was age 14 and 15. Based on this one day offense profile of non-detainable youth, there are potentially 8 or 9 youth that could qualify for respite/shelter care rather than secure detention.

Table 3-17 JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER PROFILE - NON-DETAINABLE November 14, 2016		
	Number	Percent
SEX		
> Male	8	67%
> Female	4	33%
TOTAL	12	100.00%
RACE		
> White	4	33%
> African American	7	58%
> Hispanic	1	8%
TOTAL	12	100.00%
AGE		
> 12	1	8%
> 13	0	0%
> 14	3	25%
> 15	3	25%
> 16	1	8%
> 17	4	33%
TOTAL	12	100.00%
OFFENSE		
> Assault & Domestic Fear of Bodily Injury	3	25%
> Curfew	2	17%
> DUI	1	8%
> Juvenile Runaway	5	42%
> No Drivers License	1	8%
TOTAL	12	100.00%

Source: Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

This section presents a comparative analysis of Davidson County to other Tennessee counties, the State of Tennessee and United States. Youth residing in detention, correctional and/or residential facilities decreased by 48.5% nationally, and 68.6% in Tennessee between 1997 and 2013.

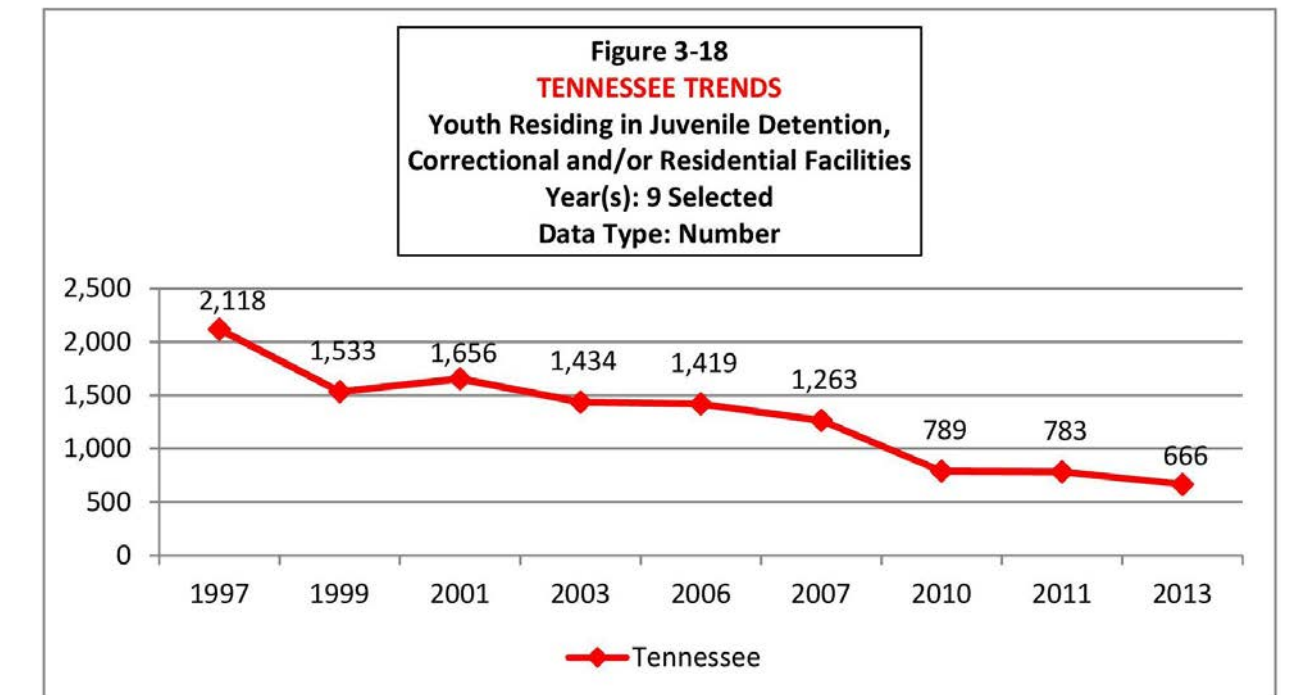
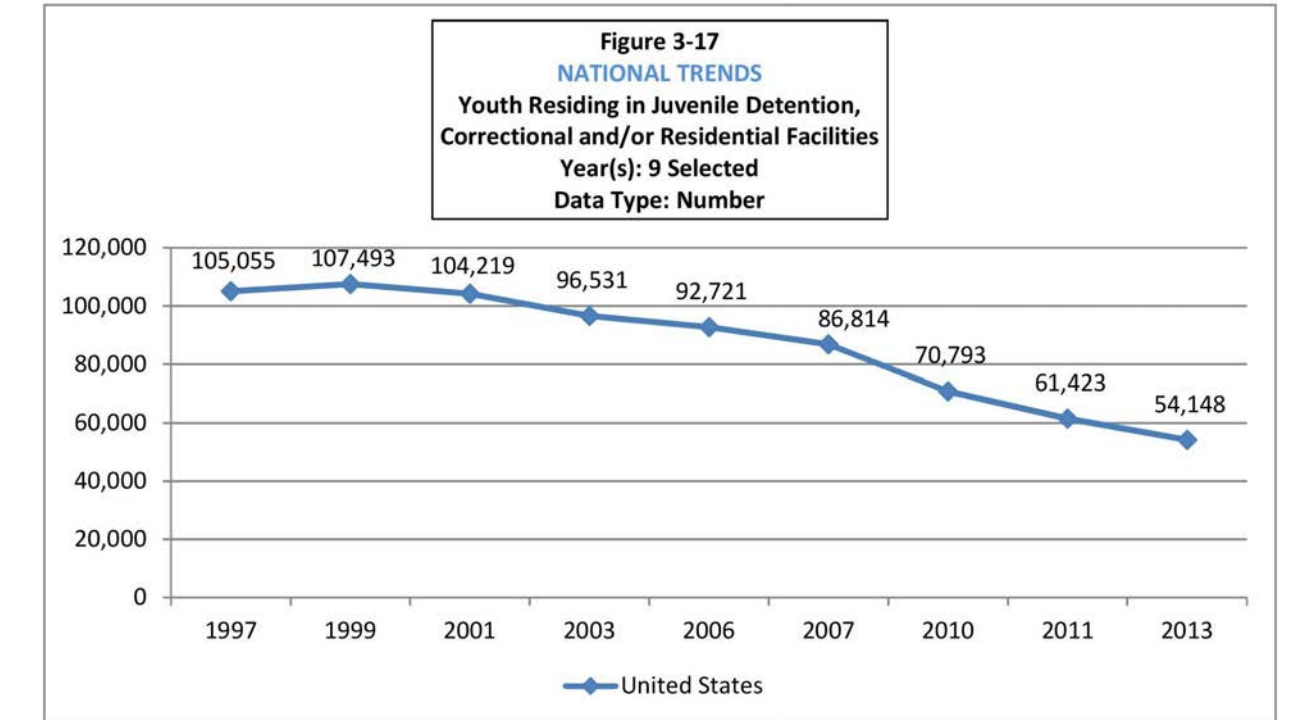


Table 3-18 Detention Comparison State of Tennessee								
County	2015 Estimated Juvenile Pop.	2014 Child Well Being Ranking	Detention Center Capacity	Admissions	Admission Rate	Average Daily Population	Detention Rate	Average Length of Stay
Davidson	157,984	87	86	4,164	26.4	27.1	0.17	2.5
Hamilton	76,942	47	26			17.5	0.23	4.0
Knox	102,044	7	120	2,250	22.0	35.0	0.34	2.8
Rutherford	78,995	5	64			32.0	0.41	8.0
Shelby	246,627	93	135	968	3.9	59.9	0.24	24.4
Williamson	57,075	1	12			7.0	0.12	3.5
Comparison Average	112,337	31	71	1,609	13	30.3	0.27	8.5

Note: (1) Davidson County Admissions are estimated based on the average of the 8-months of available data.

Source: Boyd Center - University of Tennessee & County Juvenile Detention Centers

Table 3-18 shows a Juvenile Detention comparison of Metro Nashville and Davidson County to five other Tennessee counties. Only Shelby County had a lower Child Well Being Ranking than Davidson County, and three of the five comparison counties were in the top ten in Tennessee. Davidson County's 2015 Admission Rate was similar to Knox County, but much higher than Shelby County. Davidson County's 2015 Detention Rate was lower than the comparison group average, and only Williamson had a lower rate. Finally, Davidson County's 2015 Average Length of Stay was lower than any of the comparison counties; however, the 2016 ALOS of 3.9 days was similar to the comparison group average with the exception of Shelby (4.6 day average ALOS for other four counties). Table 3-19 shows Disproportionate Minority Confinement data for Davidson County for 2014. White, Hispanic, and Other Race youth are below their percentage of the total population at risk for all factors except - Other Race - Cases Diverted. Black youth were over-represented in all categories compared to their percentage of the total population at risk. A total of 25 cases (83.3%) were transferred to adult court; which was the highest category.

Table 3-19 Disproportionate Minority Confinement - 2014 Davidson County, Tennessee									
	Total Youth	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	55,963	23,636	42.2%	21,440	38.3%	8,617	15.4%	2,270	4.1%
2. Juvenile Arrests	3,554	810	22.8%	2,294	64.5%	375	10.6%	75	2.1%
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	4,867	1,398	28.7%	2,845	58.5%	433	8.9%	191	3.9%
4. Cases Diverted	1,131	310	27.4%	671	59.3%	102	9.0%	48	4.2%
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,922	451	23.5%	1,248	64.9%	151	7.9%	72	3.7%
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	3,736	1,088	29.1%	2,174	58.2%	331	8.9%	143	3.8%
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	867	154	17.8%	614	70.8%	68	7.8%	31	3.6%
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	446	80	17.9%	308	69.1%	41	9.2%	17	3.8%
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	30	2	6.7%	25	83.3%	3	10.0%	0	0.0%

Source: Tennessee Commission on Children and Youth (Data Provided by Juvenile Court)

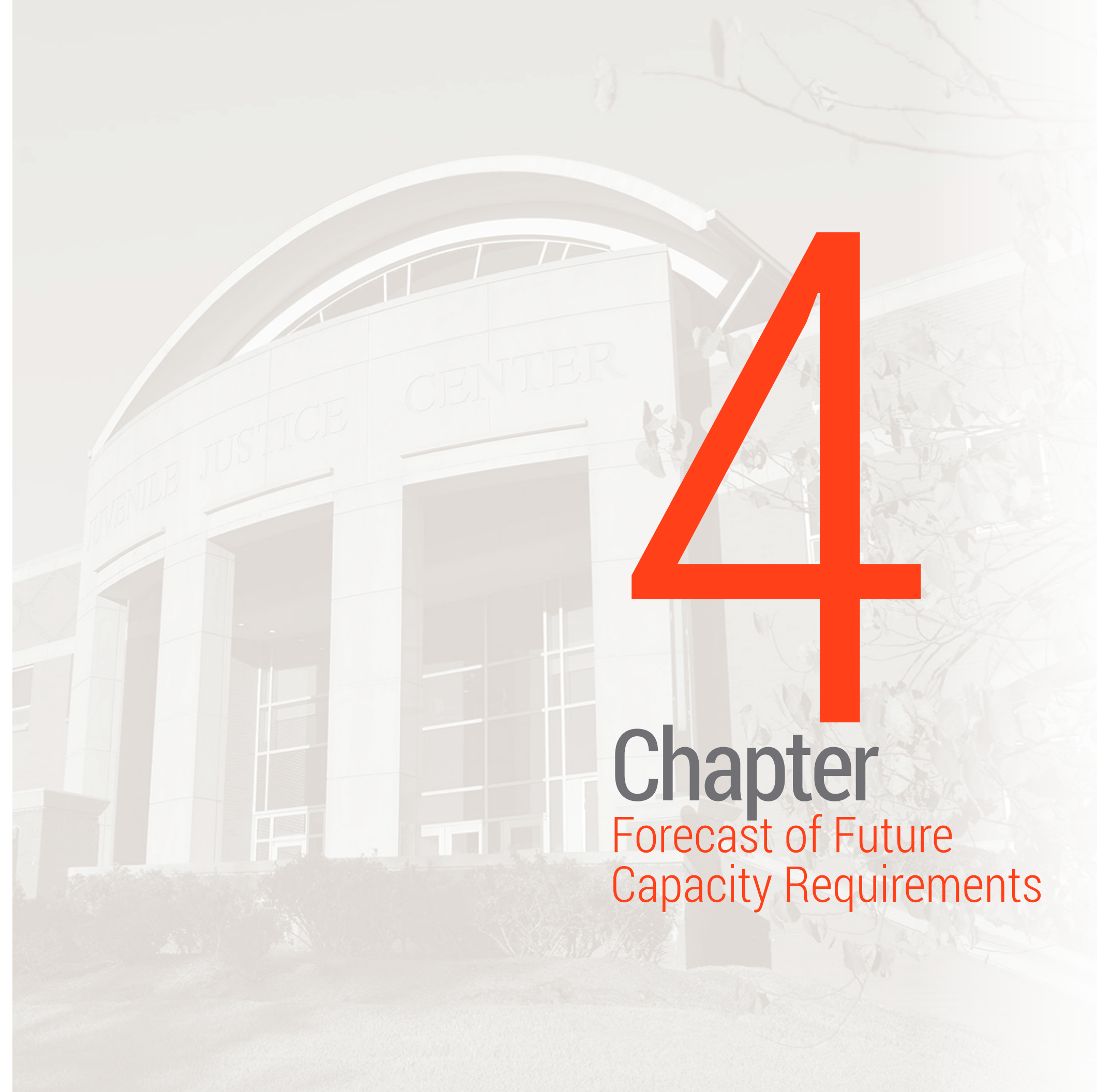
SUMMARY SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

- Metro Nashville and Davidson County juvenile population grew by 17.1% between 1990 and 2010. Projected juvenile population in the County is forecast to grow by 43.9% over the next 20 years, over two and a half times the rate it grew in the previous 20 years.
- Metro Nashville and Davidson County ranked 87th in Tennessee in Overall Child Well-Being (out of 95 counties) in 2014.
- The Group A Crime Rate decreased by 9.5% from 2006 and 2014, while total Juvenile Arrests increased by 28.5% during the period.
- In 2014, 59% of juveniles were arrested for TIBRS Group A Offenses (Crimes Against Persons; Crimes Against Property; and Crimes Against Society) while 41% were arrested for lower-level Group B offenses.
- Total Petitions filed in Juvenile Court decreased by 13.5% from CY-2006 to FY-2015, with Delinquency Petitions decreasing substantially by 46.5%.
- Total New Probation cases decreased by 75% from 2005 to 2016.
- The number of Youth Transferred as Adults from the Juvenile Court decreased substantially by 69% from CY-2006 to FY2015, while the Average Daily Population (ADP) of Youth Held in Adult Jail decreased from 3.8 in 2015 to 0 in 2016.
- Public Defender Closed Cases decreased by 40.4% from FY-2006 to FY-2016.
- From 2009 to 2016, Average Daily Population (ADP) in the Juvenile Detention Center decreased 9.7%; from 38.2 to 34.5. Average monthly Admissions increased by 47.3% from 201 to 296, while Average Length of Stay (ALOS) decreased by 32.8% from 5.8 to 3.9 days; ALOS includes the Non-Detainable juveniles. (Average Length of Stay for Detained juveniles was 81-Days on November 14, 2016.)
- The population profile for Detained Youth showed that Ages 16 and 17 accounted for 67% of the detention population. A total of 38% of the population had been detained for 26 or more days, while over half of the population's charges included a weapons offense.
- The population profile for Non-Detained Youth showed that Females represented 33% of the population, in contrast to 3% of the detained population. Based on the one day offense profile of non-detainable youth, there are potentially 8 or 9 youth that could qualify for respite/shelter care rather than secure detention.
- In terms of Disproportionate Minority Confinement, White, Hispanic, and Other Race youth are below their percentage of the total population at risk for all factors except - Other Race - Cases Diverted. Black youth were over-represented in all categories compared to their percentage of the total population at risk.

4

Chapter

Forecast of Future
Capacity Requirements





Chapter 4

Forecasts of Future Capacity Requirements

Introduction

This section presents the forecasts of future court staff, courtrooms and juvenile detention population. These forecasts are used to develop and project the future facility capacity requirements and future space allocation requirements.

Juvenile Court

The forecast models detailed below were utilized to complete personnel projections for total juvenile court staff.

Model 1 – Historic Staff Growth Model

This model is the estimate of future growth based on the average actual number decrease in staff per year. The average staff decrease was calculated for the period from 2006 to 2017.

Model 2 – Staff Percent Growth

This model is the rate of future growth based on the average percent decrease in staff per year. The average staff percentage decrease was calculated for the period from 2006 to 2017.

Model 3 – Ratio to County Juvenile Population

Model 3A uses the average ratio of staff per 10,000 juvenile population for the period from 2006 to 2017 to project future personnel growth. Model 3B uses the high ratio of staff per 10,000 juvenile population for the period from 2006 to 2017 to project future personnel growth. Model 3C uses the 2017 ratio of staff per 10,000 juvenile population for the period from 2006 to 2017 to project future personnel growth.

Juvenile Court [Cont'd]

Table 4-1 presents the projection models for total juvenile court staff. The Recommended Forecast is Model 3C - the 2017 ratio of court staff to 10,000 juvenile population.

Table 4-1 Juvenile Court Total Staff Forecast Davidson County, Tennessee												
Staffing	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Juvenile Court Historic Staff	132	130	113	121	120	116	107	105	108	106	114	126
Historic Davidson County Juvenile Pop.	132,409	133,405	134,400	135,396	136,391	141,820	145,102	149,336	153,624	157,984	161,731	165,468
Juvenile Court Staff/10,000 Juvenile Pop.	9.97	9.74	8.41	8.94	8.80	8.18	7.37	7.03	7.03	6.71	7.05	7.61
Forecast Period 2006-2017	# Change		% Change		2006-2017 Average							
	Number	Per Year	Number	Per Year								
Historic Staff	(6.00)	(0.55)	-4.5%	-0.4%	116.50							
Juvenile Court Staff/10,000 Juvenile Pop.	(2.35)	(0.21)	-23.6%	-2.1%	8.07							
Projection	2020	2025	2030	2035								
Davidson County Juvenile Population	175,648	188,569	196,258	203,585								
Forecast Models	2020	2025	2030	2035								
(1) Actual Number Decrease = -.55/year	124	122	119	116								
(2) Percentage Decrease = -.4%/year	124	122	119	117								
(3) Ratio to 10,000 Juvenile Population												
(A) Average Ratio = 8.07	142	152	158	164								
(B) High Ratio = 9.97	175	188	196	203								
(C) 2017 Ratio = 7.61	134	144	149	155								
(4) Department Projection												
RECOMMENDED FORECAST: Model 3C	134	144	149	155								

Table 4-2 – Juvenile Court Forecast by Department uses Table 4-1 - Total Staff Forecast as the base to project future staffing by Department. The 2017 ratio of Department staff to total Juvenile Court staff was used to forecast the future breakdown of staff by Department.

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

Table 4-2 Juvenile Court - Forecast by Department Davidson County, Tennessee					
Department	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Magistrates	4	4	5	5	5
Magistrates Parentage	3	3	3	4	4
Magistrate MSAC	1	1	1	1	1
MSAC ⁽¹⁾	13	14	15	15	16
Court Administrator ⁽²⁾	14	15	16	17	17
Parentage	15	16	17	18	18
Support, Intervention & Accountability	29	31	33	34	36
Community Outreach/Youth Court	5	5	6	6	6
STAR	3	3	3	4	4
FCRB	6	6	7	7	7
Intake	9	10	10	11	11
Assessments ⁽³⁾	12	13	14	14	15
Security/Warrants	12	13	14	14	15
Total	126	134	144	149	155

Note:
(1) MSAC reports 17 current staff.
(2) Includes Chief Judge.
(3) Additional staff (10) beyond forecast due to 24 hour operation.

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

Juvenile Court by Component

The forecast by component includes (2) additional Magistrate courtrooms by 2035. An additional courtroom for Youth Court brings the total future courtrooms to (3).

Juvenile Detention Center

Based on the juvenile justice system analysis, projections of the future juvenile offender populations were developed for the Metro Nashville and Davidson County Juvenile Detention Center.

Table 4-3 shows the forecast for Other Court Components. The forecasts use the current ratio of staff to 10,000 juvenile population to predict future staffing.

Table 4-3 Other Court Components - Forecast Davidson County, Tennessee					
Projection	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Davidson County Juvenile Population	165,468	175,648	188,569	196,258	203,585
Department	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Public Defender - .54/10,000 Pop.	9	10	10	11	11
District Attorney - .42/10,000 Pop.	7	7	8	8	9
Child Support Services - .54/10,000 Pop.	9	10	10	11	11
Department of Children Services - .54/10,000 Pop.	9	10	10	11	11
CASA - .66/10,000 Pop.	11	12	13	13	14
Juvenile Clerk of Court - 2.12/10,000 Pop.	31	33	35	37	38

Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.

Table 4-4 presents the projection models. A 25% peaking/classification factor was added to the juvenile population projection to account for additional bed space that is needed for periods of time when the detention center has an above average population, and bed space that must be separated for categories of offenders.

The base ADP used for the forecast models was the 2016 average of 34.5. The following forecasts were used to project the future juvenile detention population:

Forecast 1

Forecast 2

Forecast 3

Forecast 4

Forecast 5

Forecast 6

Forecast 1 uses the average number decrease of .52/year from 2009 to 2016 to project the future juvenile detention population.
Forecast 2 uses the average percentage decrease of 1.4%/year from 2009 to 2016 to project the future juvenile detention population.
Forecast 3 uses the 2016 Detention Rate of .21 per 1,000 juvenile population to project the future juvenile detention population.
Forecast 4 uses the average number increase of .6/year from 2011 to 2016 to project the future juvenile detention population.
Forecast 5 uses the average percentage increase of 1.9%/year from 2011 to 2016 to project the future juvenile detention population.
Forecast 6 is recommended for site master planning. Total capacity requirement by 2035 is roughly 50 beds.

Table 4-4 JUVENILE DETENTION POPULATION FORECAST MODELS Davidson County, Tennessee				
	2020	2025	2030	2035
Forecast 1 - Avg. Number Decrease - 2009-2016 - -.52/Year + 25% Peaking/Classification	32 8	30 7	27 7	25 6
Bedspace Estimate	41	37	34	31
Forecast 2 - Percentage Decrease - 2009-2016 - -1.4%/Year + 25% Peaking/Classification	33 8	30 8	28 7	25 6
Bedspace Estimate	41	38	35	32
Forecast 3 - Detention Rate - .21 + 25% Peaking/Classification	37 9	40 10	41 10	43 11
Bedspace Estimate	46	49	52	53
Forecast 4 - Avg, Number Increase - 2011-2016 - .6/Year + 25% Peaking/Classification	37 9	40 10	43 11	46 11
Bedspace Estimate	46	50	54	57
Forecast 5 - Percentage Increase - 2011-2016 - 1.9%/Year + 25% Peaking/Classification	37 9	40 10	44 11	47 12
Bedspace Estimate	46	50	55	59

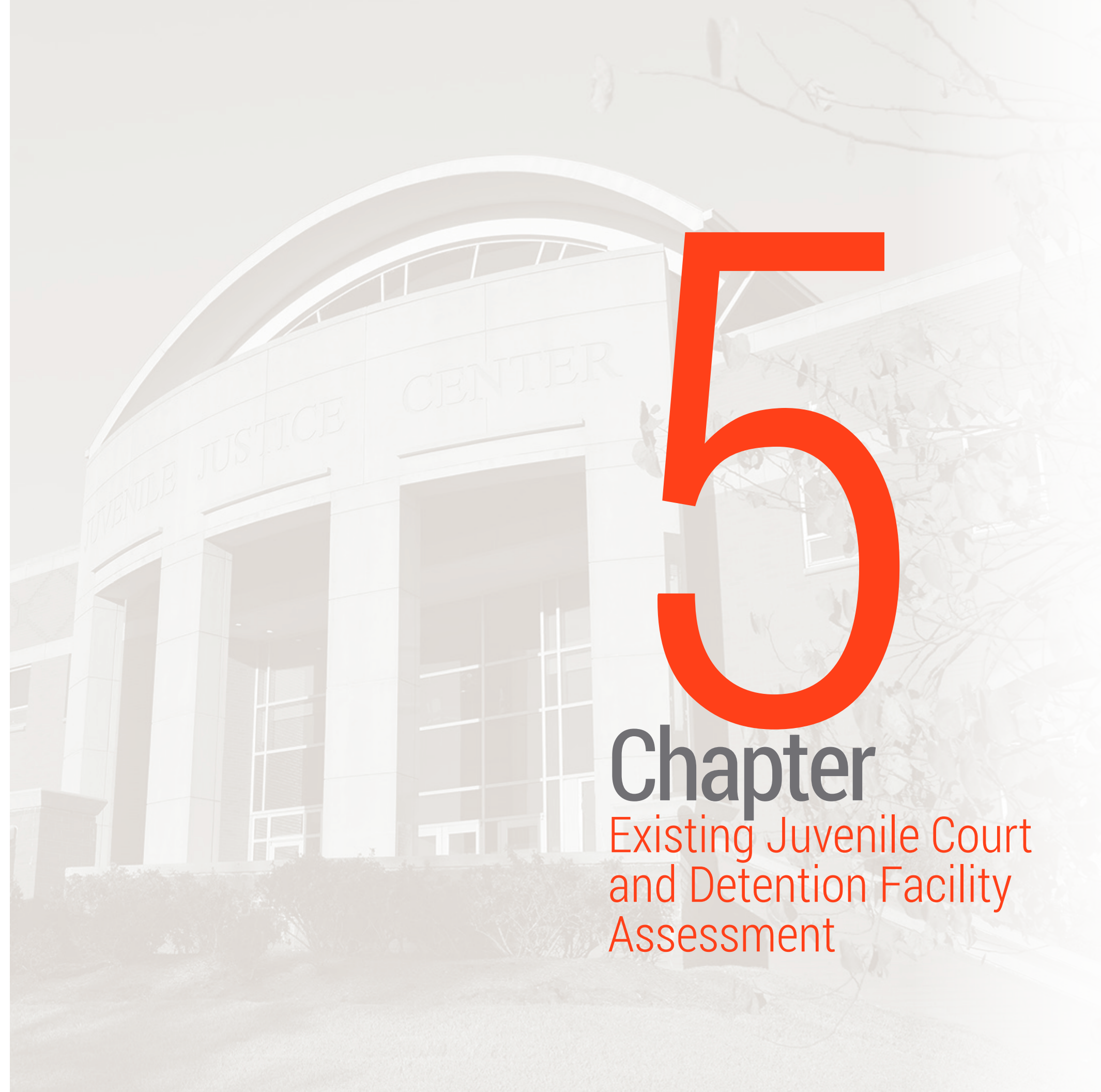
Source: Chinn Planning, Inc.



5

Chapter

Existing Juvenile Court
and Detention Facility
Assessment





Chapter 5

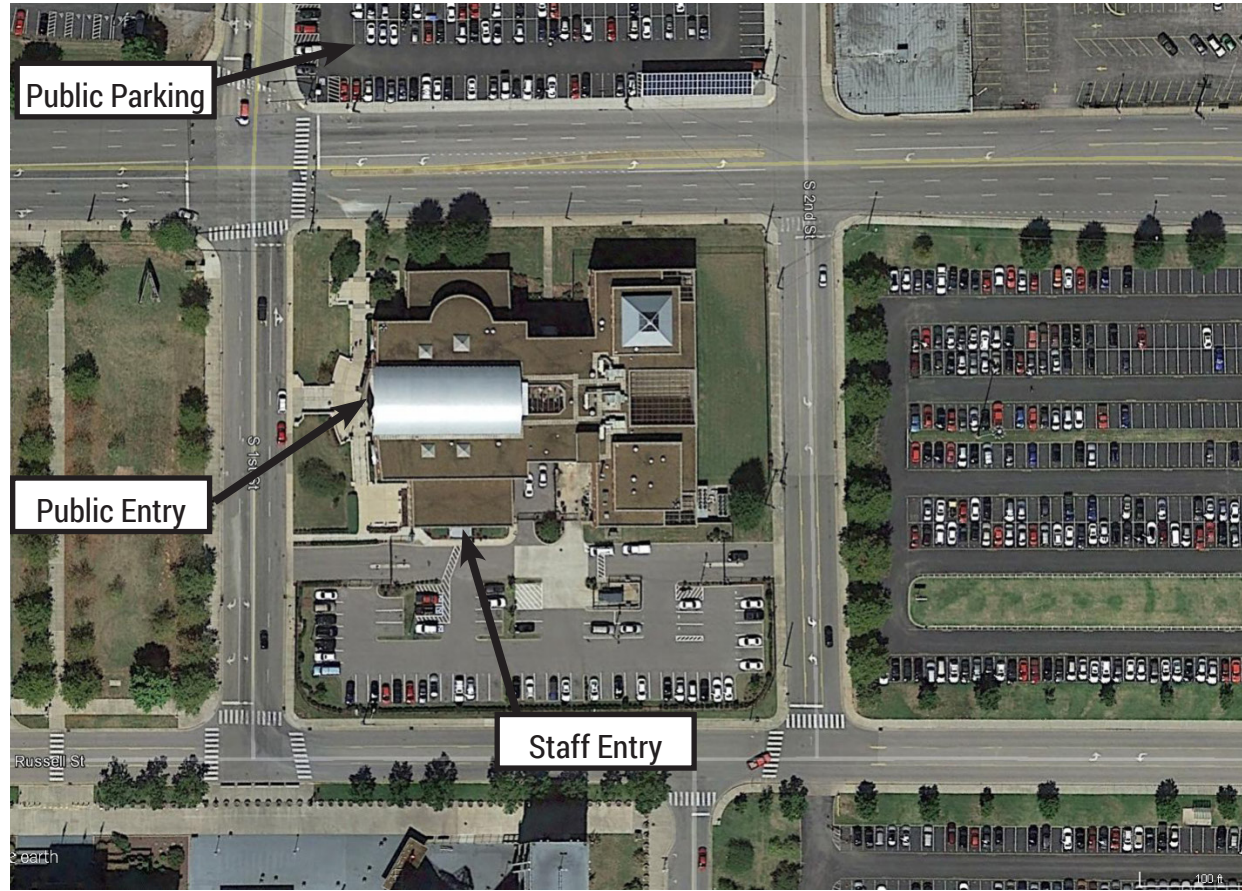
Existing Juvenile Court and Detention Facility Assessment

Introduction

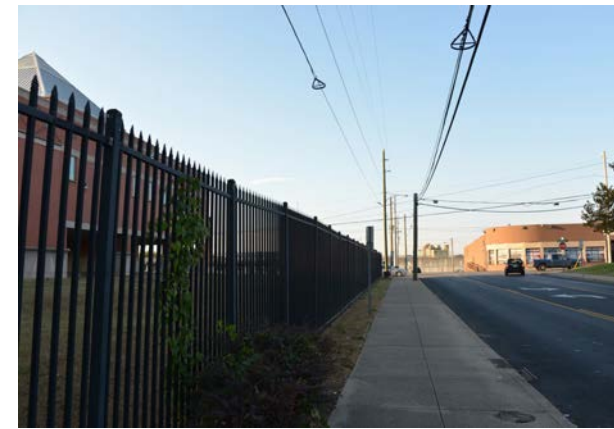
After opening in 1993, the Metro Nashville/Davidson County Juvenile Justice Center shortly outlived its usefulness and functional ability to handle the juvenile caseload heard by the judge and magistrates. Several years after its opening, the number of magistrates increased, forcing several agencies to decant the facility to allow the addition of three courtrooms and chambers. CASA and the juvenile division of the district attorney were several agencies that were displaced from the courthouse. The displacement of these and other agencies operationally affects the staff's ability to efficiently serve the judiciary, the youth and their families. Though beachhead offices have been provided for some, such as District Attorney, the need to travel between the downtown area and the juvenile center results in delayed time and service.

The current juvenile justice center located at 100 Woodland Avenue in Nashville restricts the opportunity envisioned by the juvenile system of creating a facility that consolidates or bridges all functions and services together to serve the needs of the youth in the community. The size of the site and the usage of the surrounding area for Nissan Stadium parking inhibit the opportunity to implement this vision. Further, the existing juvenile justice center presents numerous functional problems that hamper the court and detention components from effectively and efficiently operating. The following sections outline the functional issues for both components followed by the physical assessments of the facility.





Pedestrian approach across Woodland



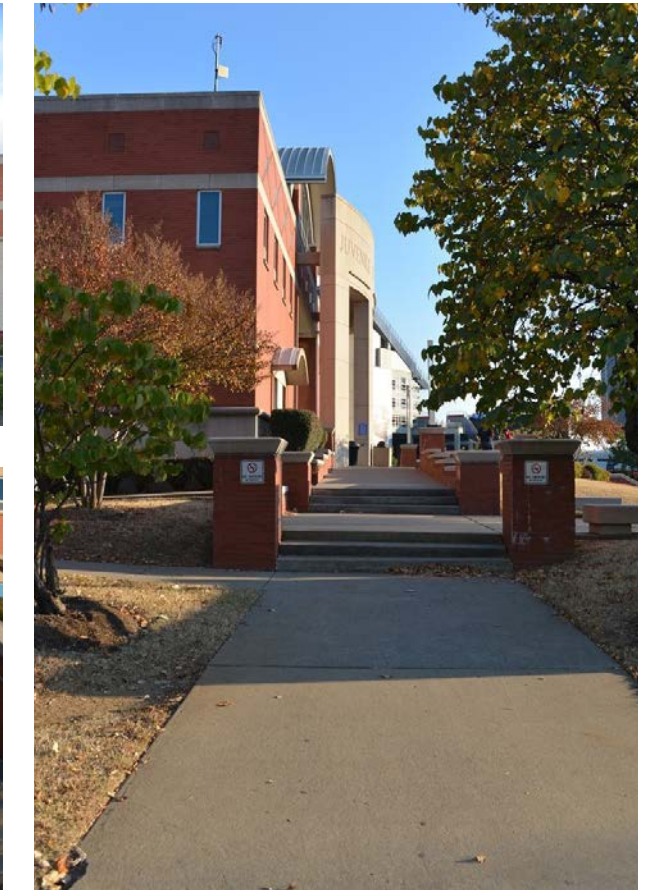
Sidewalk (South Side)



View of Northwest Facade



View of Southwest Facade



Sidewalk (Northwest Side) and Accessible Route



Sidewalk /Ramp (Northwest Side)



Steps to public entry

Existing Site Assessment

Approaching Nashville Juvenile Justice Center

The current site is centrally located near downtown with easy, direct access to both the Music City Central bus terminal and Interstates 24, 40 and 65. The site is bounded by public streets on all 4 sides. Sixty-four parking spaces are located on site for employees within a secure fenced area. This secured parking area also serves as the secure inmate transfer area.

A large public parking lot across Woodland Street is also available for employees and for citizens visiting the Juvenile Justice Center. However, the public parking lot is pay lot and crossing the 6 lanes of busy Woodland Street can be difficult and time consuming. There is no drop off area in front of the facility or any handicapped parking adjacent to the building.



No climb fence

Public Entry

The public entry located on the West side of the facility is well defined from an architectural standpoint and conveys the proper public importance and aesthetic scale of a judicial facility. The entrance is elevated from the street scape presenting a dignified approach through a series of steps. This setting of the facility on a plinth sets the proper amount of importance of this building above others in the city landscape.

The front entrance also is provided with an accessible route to front door from the north and the public parking across Woodland Street and a series of steps from the staff parking entrance to the South. Again it should be noted that no dropoff areas exist on the street in front of the public entrance.

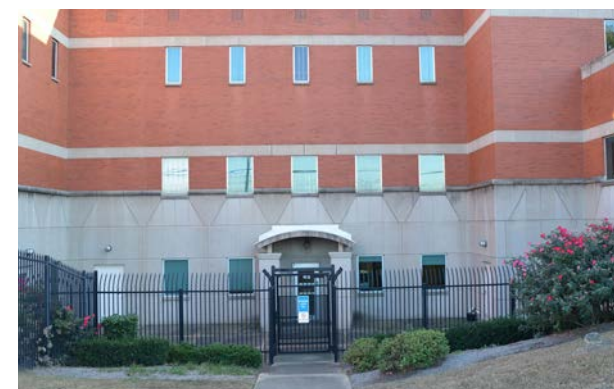
Although the public entrance is well defined and most recognize the entrance, finding parking for first time visitors is not clearly defined with signage. Some first time visitors were seen circling the facility several times before finding the parking lot area.



View of South Facade



Staff Entrance



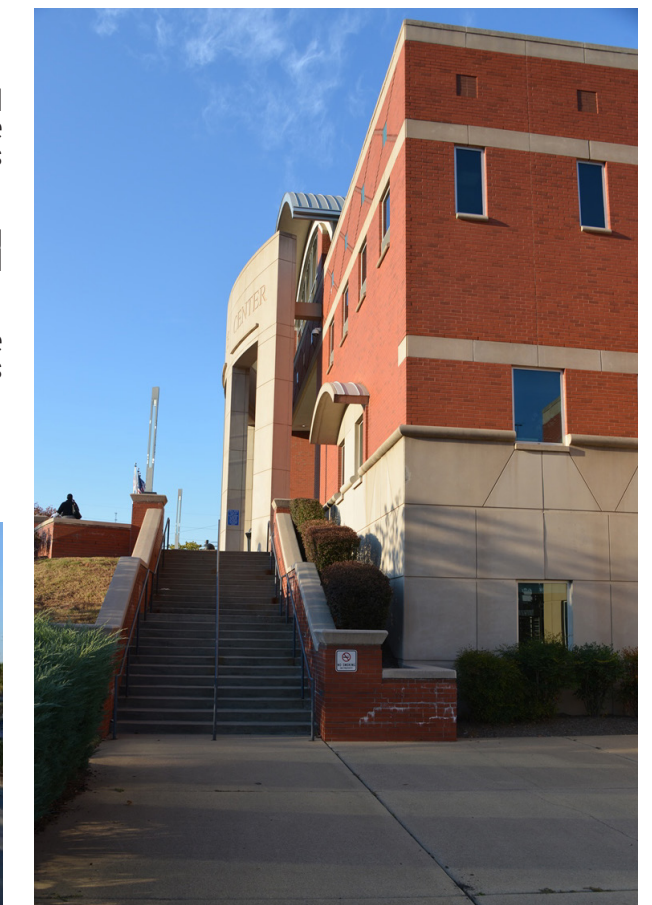
Unused Entrance (North Side)



Southwest (near public entry)



Sidewalk to staff parking



Steps to public entry (South side)



Other Site Elements

Generally, the landscaping, asphalt, concrete sidewalks, stairs, railings, signage, flag poles, and fencing are in good condition. Aging deficiencies were observed including a few cracked and chipped sidewalks, and deteriorating mortar and efflorescence in masonry walls. Due to the limited size of the site and the building placement and configuration, constructing an addition to the existing structure would prove challenging and would leave little or no room for parking or future expansion. This would also require temporary relocation of part, or all of the operations in the building. Additionally, an expansion or addition to the building would require additional parking spaces, which may require structured parking.

It was noted during the assessment and prior meetings that there is no significant outdoor area for either employee or student use. Due to site constraints, it may be difficult to program an outdoor space of any usable size.



Existing Building Assessment

General Project Description

Smith Gee Studio, Genesis Engineering Group and Archangel Protective Services performed a preliminary building conditions and security assessment of the existing Juvenile Justice Center, located at 100 Woodland Street, Nashville, Tennessee. The site is on the outer edge of Nashville's downtown area, on the East Bank of the Cumberland River adjacent to Nissan Stadium and associated parking lots. The site is a regularly shaped square of approximately 2.9 acres. Parking is provided on-site and in an adjacent surface lot. The property is currently owned and operated by the Metropolitan Government of Nashville & Davidson County.

The existing Juvenile Justice Center building is 3-story, concrete-framed, of approximately xx,xxx square feet, completed in 1993. The exterior façade is brick veneer with a precast base. The exterior wall substrate is metal stud except at the detention areas, which is CMU. Interior walls are primarily painted gypsum wallboard, with specialty finishes in some areas. Interior floor finishes are primarily stone tile in the more public areas and carpet in the office areas and courtrooms. Interior ceilings are primarily suspended acoustical ceiling grid and tile. The windows are aluminum storefront with tinted glazing.

The lower level of the building was renovated after the 2010 floods, and minor renovation and upkeep work was done to the remainder of the building in 2004.

Visual Assessment

Smith Gee Studio and Genesis Engineering Group conducted a walk-through of the building and site on December 1, 2016 to document the general physical conditions of the property. This assessment is not intended to identify conditions generally addressed with routine building maintenance, nor is it to be considered a review of code compliance. The assessment walk was done to visually observe both the exterior and interior spaces and conditions, and no destructive or intrusive testing or observation was performed. Exterior observations were performed from ground level and from the roof. The majority of the roof was accessible and observed. The building appears to be in generally good condition, with most of the deficiencies being minor and expected for the age of the building.

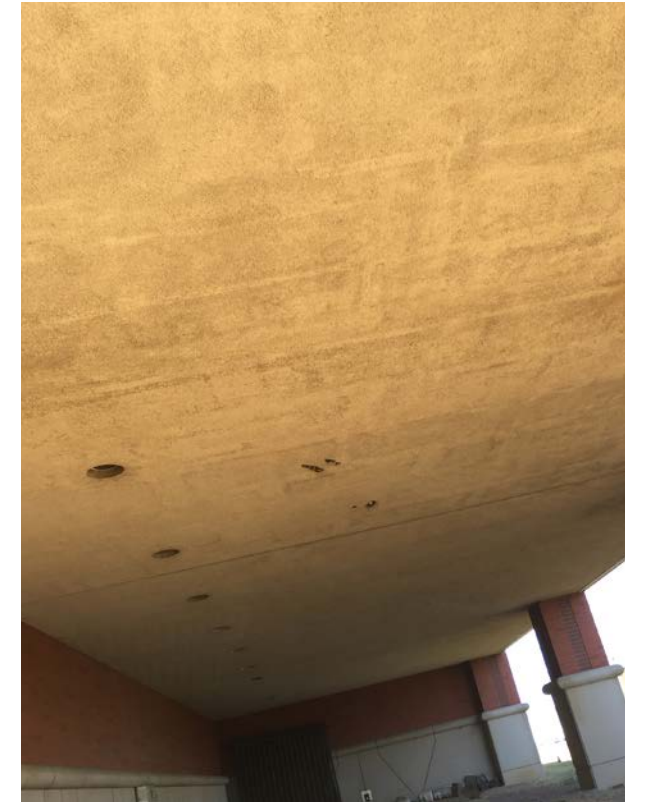
Information gathered and areas of physical deficiency are noted below, with additional photographs included in Appendix A – Assessment Photos.

Building Exterior

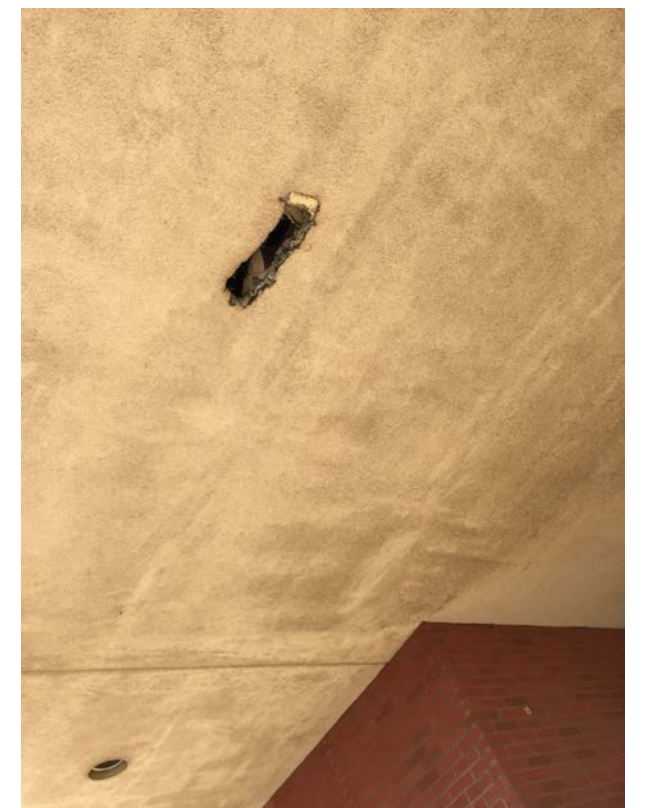
The building envelope and exterior was primarily observed from the ground. The exterior material is primarily brick veneer with pre-cast concrete veneer foundation and detailing. Generally, the exterior of the building is in good condition with deficiencies due to aging, weathering and exposure to sun.

The brick veneer mortar in southern and western orientations is showing signs of deterioration. In places, expansion joint filler and sealant has lost its adhesion and is beginning to fail. At the detention wing, the large overhangs have EIFS soffits which are spalling in some locations (see photo 1 & 2). The storefront windows in the detention area staff offices are showing signs of leakage and seal failure (see photo 3). The original through-wall flashing was observed as brittle and disintegrating in many locations, which may contribute to current and future water intrusion issues (see photo 4).

The roof was replaced with a ballasted EPDM roof in 2007 and is in good condition. Some recent work on masonry walls has been performed at the roof level to try to solve water infiltration issues at Pod A and B of the detention area. According to building officials, the problem has continued to occur. The gel coat on the fiberglass skylights appears to have deteriorated.



EIFS damage



EIFS damage



Window leakage

Building Interior

Generally, the interior of the Juvenile Justice Center building is in good condition, with minor damage as would be expected in a building of this age. Regular upkeep and a couple of renovations have helped satisfactorily maintain the facility for its use.

Security systems and technology have been added throughout the building since initial occupancy and have not been very well integrated. There was a noticeable odor, possibly associated with the collapsed sanitary sewer line.

The interior assessment is organized in the following areas: Lower Level Offices, Level One & Two Offices, Court Rooms, Public Areas and Detention.

Lower Level Offices

The Lower Level includes various departments and other support agencies organized in separate office areas. Following the 2010 flood, these areas were fully renovated and are in very good condition. Much of the Lower Level is below grade, so many of these departments are without access to daylight.

The Juvenile Court Clerk Office is the largest support division in the building. This area was recently renovated and is in excellent condition. It consists primarily of systems furniture cubicles with a few enclosed offices, two 1-fixture restrooms, a large conference room and two dedicated rolling file rooms. A third rolling file room is remotely located in the east corridor beneath the Detention area.

The Public Defender has offices located on the Lower Level, that were also renovated as part of the 2010 flood mitigation work. It consists of several individual offices a conference room and a central bullpen of systems furniture cubicles. One exterior door and one window offers a little daylight to the central area.

The District Attorney and Drug Court each have a small, shared office on the Lower Level. Located along an internal corridor near the Public Defender's offices neither has access to daylight.

Child Services department consists of systems furniture for the staff, with tables for the collection and storage of toys. This area is in good condition, but is also without windows. The primary deficiency identified by employees was a lack of storage.

The Finance Department, IT and Court Administrator share an area including a men's and women's restroom. This area was renovated as part of the 2010 flood mitigation work, but appears to have suffered more "wear and tear" than other divisions on the Lower Level.

SIA offices – likely renovated as part of the 2010 flood mitigation work, but appears to have suffered more "wear and tear" than other divisions on the Lower Level. The HVAC in this portion of the building doesn't appear to be very well-functioning. The collapsed sewer line runs through this division.

The Security Command Center and Warrants are also located on the Lower Level and were both renovated as part of the 2010 flood mitigation effort. The Command Center layout appears to function as intended. The Warrants division is crowded, with as many as three staff sharing the same small office.

Level One and Two Offices

Level One Offices consist of Parentage, Foster Care and Intake Family Services. Foster Care is used primarily for evaluations and review board meetings. Intake and Family Services Offices are mostly composed of systems furniture and interview rooms. Each of these areas appear to be in good condition. Parentage Offices are also in good condition, but lack a usable break area and sufficient storage.

The Court Administration offices includes the Judge and Magistrates offices and support staff on Level Two. This area was reconfigured and renovated since the initial construction and is in good condition overall, but appears to function at a less-than-optimal level due to available storage, toilet and breakroom areas.



Through-wall flashing

Court Rooms

The Court Rooms on Levels One and Two and the supporting office areas show general wear & tear to interior finishes, as expected for a building of this age. The ceilings in several spaces show signs of previous possible roof or plumbing leaks and/or mechanical condensate leaks (see photo 7 & 8). Built-in millwork, gallery pews and Judges' benches exhibit significant wear and tear.

Public Areas

Public Areas occur on all three levels and consist of the public entry/security lobby, corridors, stairs, restrooms, information and reception counters, Clerk/cashier counter and waiting areas. The public corridors and gallery space exhibit broken floor and wall tiles (see photo 5). Built-in millwork including public seating in the lobby show significant wear and damage in places (see photo 6). The layout of the Level One lobby, ingress and egress, and security checkpoint do not very successfully contribute to the civic nature of the building. The lobby area is cramped, noisy and offers no private or semi-private space.

The toilet rooms on the Lower Level have renovated finishes as part of the 2010 flood mitigation work, but are still sparsely appointed. The toilets on Levels One and Two appear not to have received updated finishes or fixtures.

It was both observed and mentioned during our visit that there is no secure point of entry and circulation for Sheriff's inmates that are brought to the facility. This requires inmates to be escorted through public areas.

Detention

Detention includes Detention Administration, Detention Control, Detention Processing/Intake, Release and Medical, Detention Housing (Pod A & B), Education, Food Service and Laundry, Storage and Recreation. The detention common areas at Pod A and B show signs of continual water intrusion. This has caused rust at the bottom of doors and windows, and may be contributing to floor tile damage and delamination (see photo 9 & 10). There may be unseen damage within the walls, behind door frames, to concealed piping, etc. The Men and



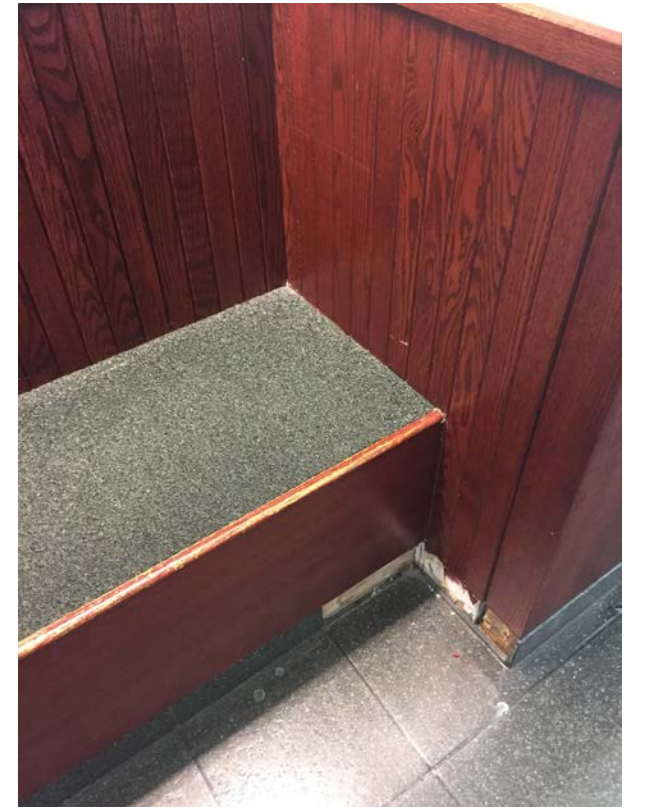
Damaged floor tile



Crowded court waiting area



Crowded court waiting area



Wear and damage to gallery bench



Water damage at ceiling tile

Women's restrooms have suffered from years of abuse and haphazard replacement of fixtures and accessories. Due to the institutional utilitarian construction and materials, the detention area has held up to severe abuse and is in fair condition given the age of the facility. However, the design and appearance as a whole does not support the current philosophy of therapeutic justice.

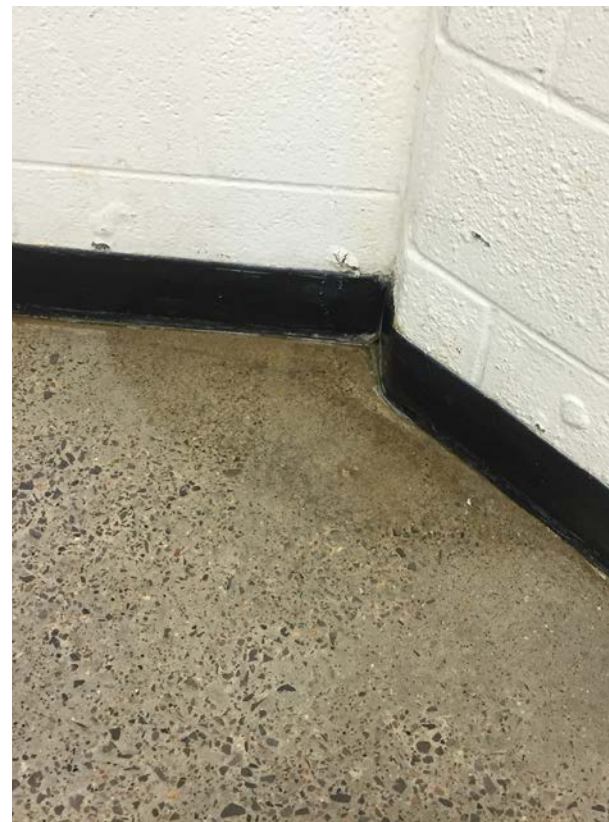
Structural System

Our team conducted a visual survey of the facility along with a review of the Record Documents dated February 1992 prepared by Structural Affiliates International, Inc. Although a detailed analysis was not conducted, the main goal of our team efforts in regards to the structure was to determine if the visual as-built field conditions significantly matched the original design documents. Additionally, our review was intended to verify the appropriateness of the original design load criteria for the current use of the facility.

The primary structural system of the building, as depicted in the 1992 documents, consists primarily of a conventionally reinforced one-way concrete slab and beam system. The building is founded on structural steel H-piles driven to depths sufficient to produce a vertical capacity of 40-tons in accordance with the referenced geotechnical report prepared by ERCE dated 2 October 1991. Concrete pile caps are generally located 2'-0" below the finished elevation of the basement floor. Concrete elements in the foundation system are planned around 3,000 psi and structural beams and elevated slabs at 4,000 psi. In general, the structural column grid is spaced equally at 24'-0" x 24'-0" across the building. The most prevalent column size in the building is 20" x 20". The basement level of the building is bounded by an 8" thick load bearing concrete wall. Typical elevated floor slabs are 8" thick conventionally reinforced. Typical reinforcing patterns are clearly depicted on the plans. Typical concrete beams in the elevated floors are 20" deep and range from 24" to 60" wide with varied reinforcing. The floor system of the housing pods on Level 2 consists of a 12" thick conventionally reinforced 2-way slab. The roof system is mixed with structural steel bar joists and metal roof deck over the secure areas and a concrete slab and beam system over the remainder. Structural steel joists over the secure areas are generally supported on load bearing 8" reinforced CMU walls extended from the 12" slab at Level 2. Additional high roof areas are framed from a combination of structural steel joists and custom steel frames over the clerestory area.



Damage at ceiling tile



Water intrusion at Detention Area



Floor at Detention Area

Design loads for the facility are listed on Sheet S1.0 of the 1992 documents. The governing building code at the time would likely have been the 1991 Standard Building Code.

Design Live Loads:

Office Space	50 psf
Assembly Areas	100 psf
Lobbies and Corridors	100 psf
Cell Blocks	40 psf
Partitions	20 psf
Roof	20 psf
Ground Snow Load	10 psf

Wind Load: 70 mph

Seismic: Zone 1

The loads listed, in our professional opinion, are appropriate for the facility as designed and as currently used. It is important to note that the listing of wind speeds at 70 mph are in reference to the use of service level "Fastest Mile Wind Speeds" used at the time versus nomenclature in recent codes that utilizes factored ultimate "Peak 3-second Gusts". When converted to standards used today, the design wind criteria listed in the original design documents is reasonably equivalent. Seismic design has changed significantly for this region since these documents were produced. However, the facility would not be required to be upgraded unless it was modified significantly as listed in the current editions of the International Building Code and American Society of Civil Engineers, ASCE 7. Seismic upgrades to standards in current codes would be significant.

Our team was able to perform a visual survey of most of the interior spaces of the building including the basement and both secure and non-secure areas of the upper levels. We observed no deviations from the structural plans in the areas surveyed. Additionally, there were no visible signs of stress or deterioration in any of the finishes that would indicate structural distress. Based on these observations, it is our professional opinion that the building is in sound structural condition and requires little to no repairs for continued occupancy.

HVAC and Plumbing Systems

The primary mechanical and plumbing systems are controlled via a Trane Tracer Summit building management system.

The primary mechanical system for the building consists of seven central station air handling units with chilled water cooling and hydronic heating. Air is distributed at medium pressure throughout the building to terminal boxes with hydronic reheat. Each terminal box represents a thermostat zone in the building.

- AH-1: 24,000 CFM
- AH-2: 20,000 CFM
- AH-3: 18,000 CFM
- AH-4: 5200 CFM
- AH-5: 7800 CFM
- AH-6: 5200 CFM
- AH-7: 10,000 CFM

All air handling units are original to the building and are at the end of their expected life. Periodic maintenance over time of the valves, fan belt, coils, etc., has occurred and the equipment does not show significant wear other than what would be expected give its life. The air handlers have new DDC controllers. Worn pipe insulation and some leakage at pipe joints are visible in the mechanical rooms.

Maintenance indicated that the outdoor air and exhaust systems do not appear to be balanced well. That is to be expected given the life of the building. Minor adjustments over time to damper settings and ductwork alterations





have most likely set these systems out of balance. The toilet rooms on the main level appeared to be under ventilated as a strong odor was observed. Any renovation of the building should consider a building wide air balance and control system retro-commissioning to be certain these dampers are operating as intended.

Chilled water is provided via two air-cooled chillers, located at grade in the chiller yard. Each are 130 tons each and operate in a lead/lag fashion. One chiller is original to the building and the other is newer. One chiller (the newer one) was observed to be running on a cool day, while the heating system was also running. This indicates a control issue and maintenance confirmed a new controller was going to be installed for this chiller. Chilled water is circulated via three pumps, all original to the building. The pumps have been repaired in place, one was being repaired at the time of the site visit. These pumps are at the end of their expected equipment life.

HVAC heating water is provided via two natural gas boilers, located in a lower level mechanical room. Each are 1674 MBH each and operate in a lead/lag fashion. Both are original to the building and near end of expected equipment life. Maintenance indicated it often has to manually start these boilers in the morning, indicative of a control issue. Hot water is circulated via two pumps, all original to the building. The pumps have been repaired in place over time and are at the end of their expected equipment life.

Three small air-to-air energy recovery units (800 CFM, 800 CFM and 1180 CFM) are located on the roof of the building. The energy recovery wheel is not functioning and appears to need a new control board.

There are 11 smoke evacuation fans and 8 general exhaust fans for the building. Maintenance history of these fans is unknown.

Domestic heating water is provided via three natural gas boilers, located in a lower level mechanical room. Both are newer to the building and there are no reported maintenance issues. Domestic hot water is circulated via two pumps.

Recent exploratory testing by a third party indicated that two underground branch pipes of the sanitary sewer system are ruptured and collapsed. Above ground sanitary lines observed in the boiler room have leaking joints and are need of repair/replacement.

Electrical Systems

The facility is being fed with a 277/480 volt, 2000 Amp, 3-phase service via a General Electric switchboard located in the main electrical room on the lower level. The peak electrical demand for the facility in the past year per Nashville Electrical Service was 433 kVA and occurred during the month of July, 2016. This places the largest load on the building, when calculated at 125% per the NEC, at 651 amps.

The switchboard has (2) 200 amp frames labeled as "spare" and (2) available spaces that could house (2) 200 amp frames or a single 400 amp frame. Per General Electric, frames are still available for this switchboard.

The emergency system is powered by a 277/480 volt, 3-phase 500 kVA generator that provides 600 amps worth of back-up power. The generator supplies back-up power to egress lighting, smoke evacuation, some receptacles, security equipment, and the facilities server room/ups system.

The first and second floor of the facility is fed by a 200 amp, 277/480 volt panel which feeds a 75 kVA step-down transformer in a main electrical room on the juvenile court side of the facility. Normal power for both the court and the detention sides of the facility are fed from this room. The 120/208 loads for the detention side of the facility are fed from 120/208 volt panels located on that side of the building and each level of the detention side has 120/208 volt panelboards fed from emergency generator.

Overall, the directory cards for the panelboards throughout the facility are largely missing or poorly labeled. This makes knowing exactly what the panels currently feeding very difficult to establish. Most of the panels are at or



near circuit breaker capacity so expansion within the existing portion of the building would require additional panelboards. Expansion in the form of additional square footage would likely be fed via new 277/480 volt panels and step-down transformers originating from the main switchboard. Per the facilities maintenance staff most of the building's lighting has been retrofitted to modern energy efficient lighting in the form of compact fluorescent down lights and T5 lamps in the 2x4 fixtures.

Elevators

The elevators appear to have been maintained and are in good condition.

Life Safety/Fire Protection

Life safety, fire protection and building code analyses were not performed as part of this assessment.

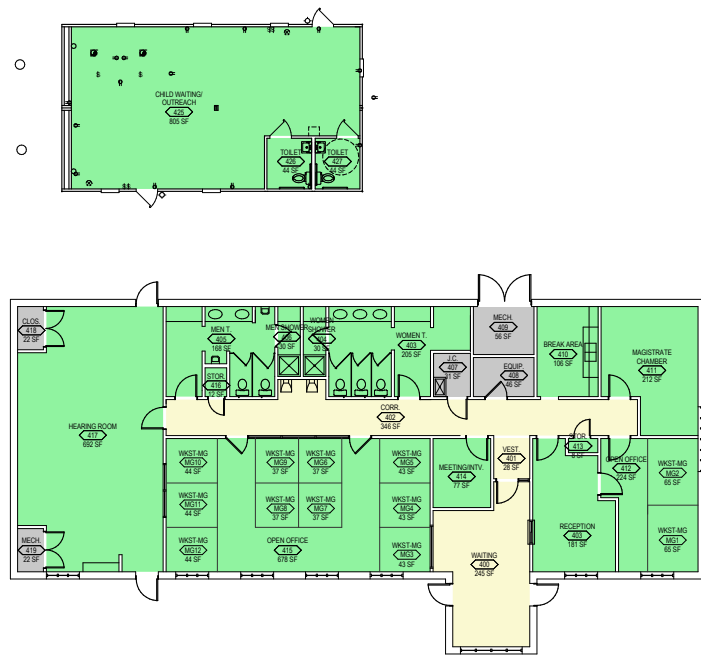


Facility Floor Plans and Space Utilization

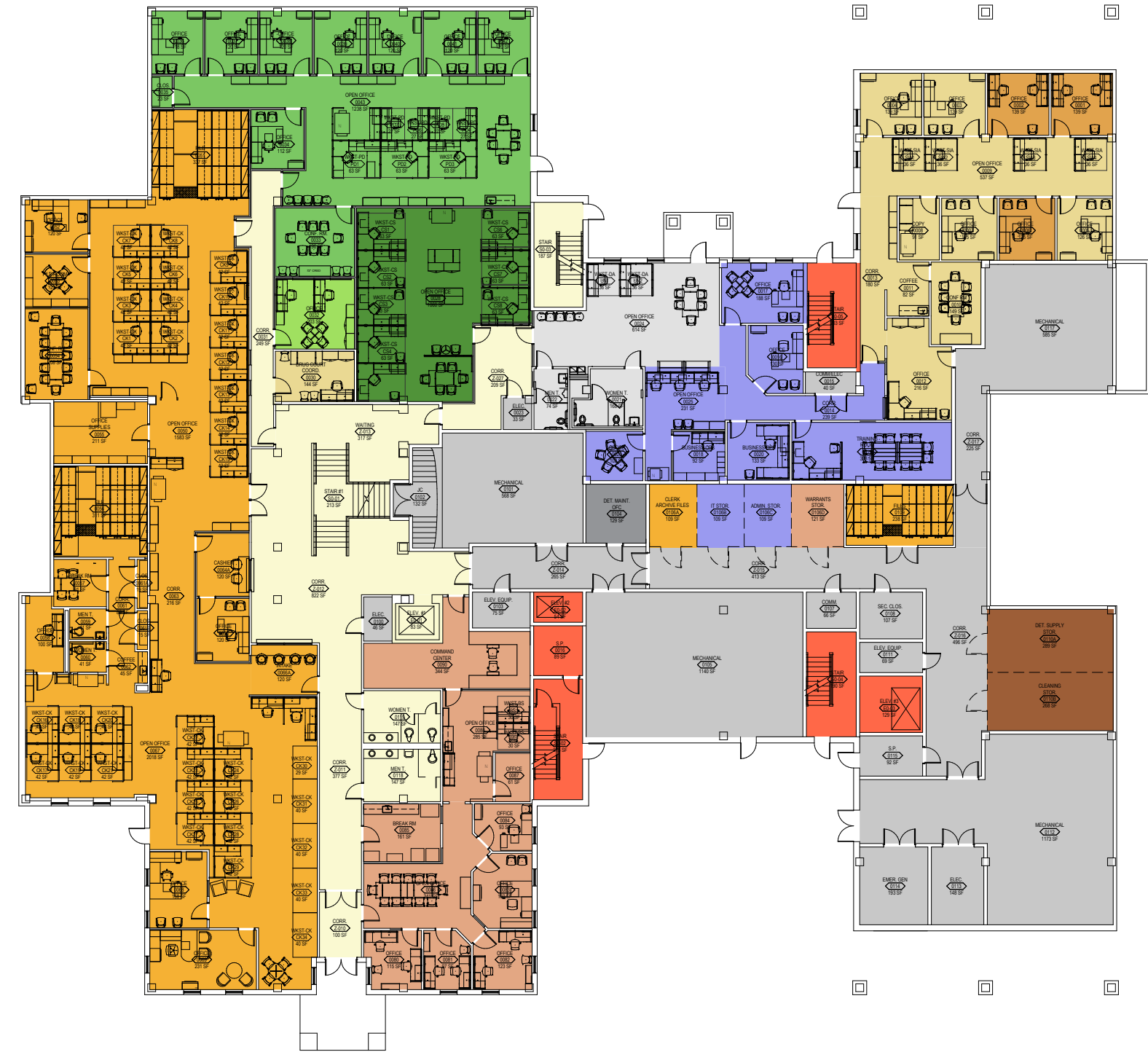
The following pages contain the overall floor plans for the Attendance Center and Juvenile Justice Center. The plans are color coded per departmental use. The net areas for each department are also accounted for and totaled later within this chapter. The net areas recorded in this analysis became the basis for the programming efforts and future needs determination.

The floor plans are later broken down into individual departments and enlarged to show room details.

ATTENDANCE CENTER & PORTABLE



JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION CENTER - LOWER LEVEL



- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| ASSESSMENT | COURTS | FOSTER CARE | MAINT & STOR | RECREATION |
| BLDG SECURITY | DETENTION ADMIN | HEALTH SERVICES | METRO SCHOOL ATTD COURT | SECURE |
| BLDG SUPPORT | DETENTION HOUSING | INTAKE | PARENTAL ASST COURT | SHARED |
| CENTRAL CONTROL | DETENTION, INTAKE & RELEASE | JUDICIAL | PRIVATE | SIA |
| CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES | DISTRICT ATTY | JUVENILE COURT CLERK | PUBLIC | STAR |
| COURT ADMIN | EDUCATION & TREATMENT | KITCHEN & DINING | PUBLIC DEFENDER | UNASSIGNED |
| COURT SUPPORT | FACILITY MAINT & STOR | LAUNDRY | PUBLIC LOBBY | VISITATION |

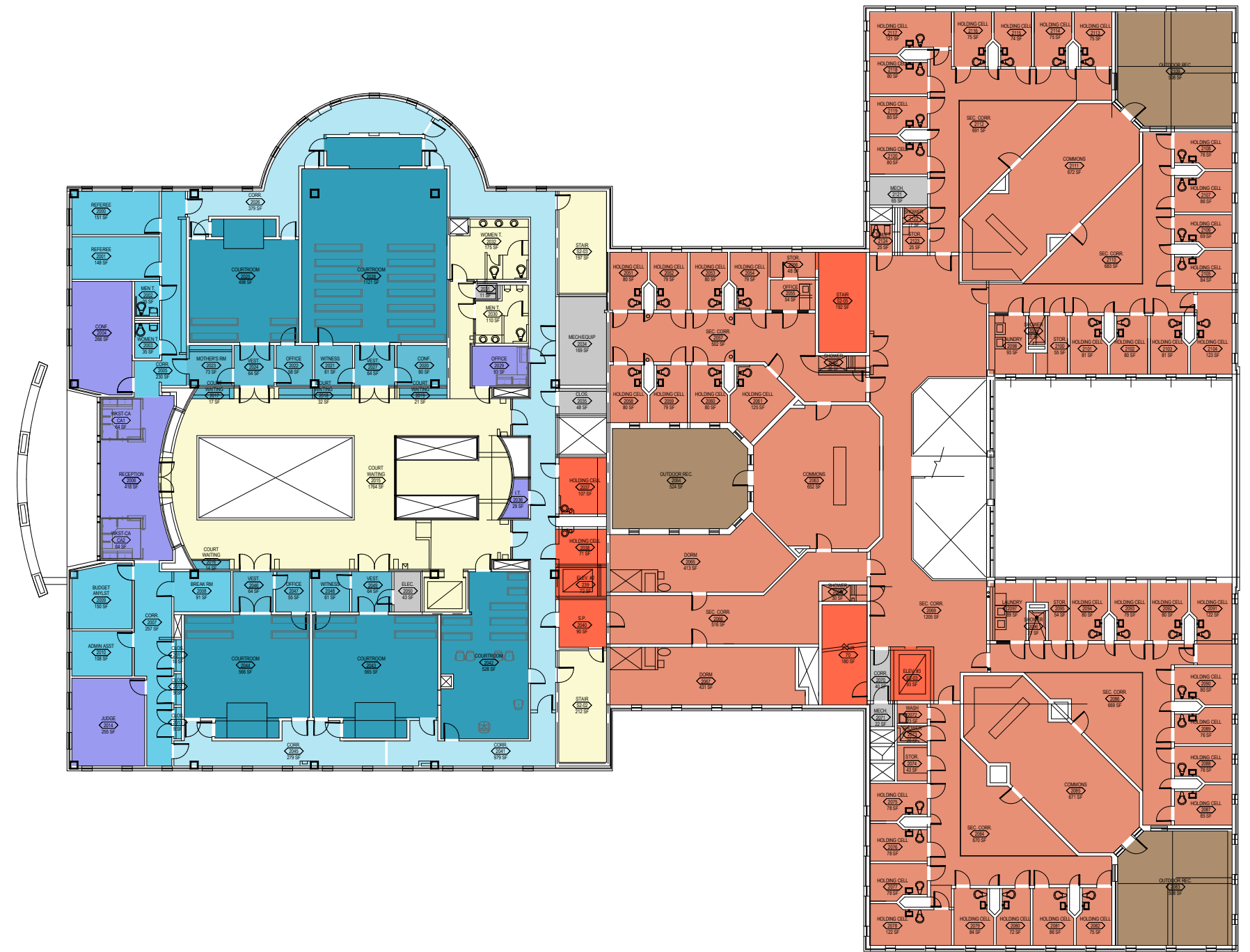
- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| ASSESSMENT | COURTS | FOSTER CARE | MAINT & STOR | RECREATION |
| BLDG SECURITY | DETENTION ADMIN | HEALTH SERVICES | METRO SCHOOL ATTD COURT | SECURE |
| BLDG SUPPORT | DETENTION HOUSING | INTAKE | PARENTAL ASST COURT | SHARED |
| CENTRAL CONTROL | DETENTION, INTAKE & RELEASE | JUDICIAL | PRIVATE | SIA |
| CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES | DISTRICT ATTY | JUVENILE COURT CLERK | PUBLIC | STAR |
| COURT ADMIN | EDUCATION & TREATMENT | KITCHEN & DINING | PUBLIC DEFENDER | UNASSIGNED |
| COURT SUPPORT | FACILITY MAINT & STOR | LAUNDRY | PUBLIC LOBBY | VISITATION |

JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION CENTER - FIRST LEVEL

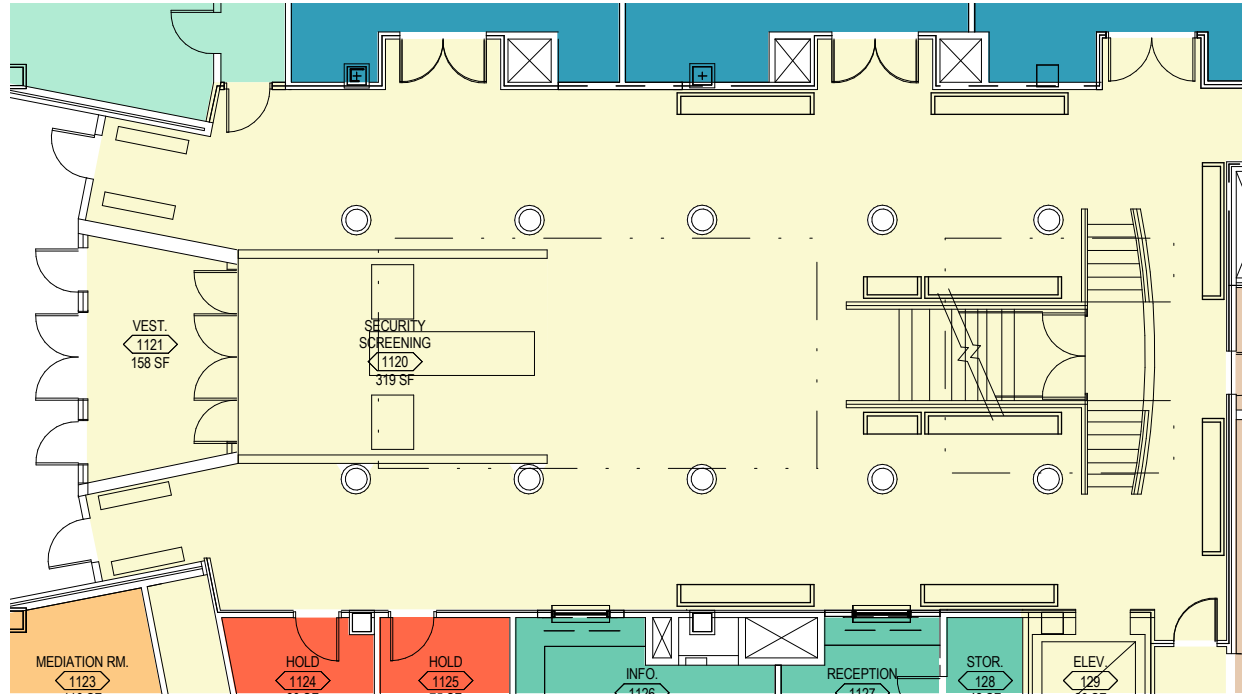


- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| ASSESSMENT | COURTS | FOSTER CARE | MAINT & STOR | RECREATION |
| BLDG SECURITY | DETENTION ADMIN | HEALTH SERVICES | METRO SCHOOL ATTD COURT | SECURE |
| BLDG SUPPORT | DETENTION HOUSING | INTAKE | PARENTAL ASST COURT | SHARED |
| CENTRAL CONTROL | DETENTION, INTAKE & RELEASE | JUDICIAL | PRIVATE | SIA |
| CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES | DISTRICT ATTY | JUVENILE COURT CLERK | PUBLIC | STAR |
| COURT ADMIN | EDUCATION & TREATMENT | KITCHEN & DINING | PUBLIC DEFENDER | UNASSIGNED |
| COURT SUPPORT | FACILITY MAINT & STOR | LAUNDRY | PUBLIC LOBBY | VISITATION |

JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION CENTER - SECOND LEVEL



- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| ASSESSMENT | COURTS | FOSTER CARE | MAINT & STOR | RECREATION |
| BLDG SECURITY | DETENTION ADMIN | HEALTH SERVICES | METRO SCHOOL ATTD COURT | SECURE |
| BLDG SUPPORT | DETENTION HOUSING | INTAKE | PARENTAL ASST COURT | SHARED |
| CENTRAL CONTROL | DETENTION, INTAKE & RELEASE | JUDICIAL | PRIVATE | SIA |
| CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES | DISTRICT ATTY | JUVENILE COURT CLERK | PUBLIC | STAR |
| COURT ADMIN | EDUCATION & TREATMENT | KITCHEN & DINING | PUBLIC DEFENDER | UNASSIGNED |
| COURT SUPPORT | FACILITY MAINT & STOR | LAUNDRY | PUBLIC LOBBY | VISITATION |



1.1 Public Lobby

The original floor plan of the courthouse lacked any provisions for screening the public entering the facility. This forced Metro to add two security screening stations that essentially engulfs the entire lobby area; leaving minimal space for public waiting or an information desk. Two lines for security screening separate the public from staff and attorneys. The position of the monitors for the x-ray allows the public to view items being screened as they're retrieving their personal possessions. To exacerbate the secure function of the lobby, two makeshift and unsecure cells were built near the exit off the public lobby since the building lacks provisions to hold in-custody adult defendants for court. This location requires security staff to escort the defendant in handcuffs and shackles through the public space into a courtroom.

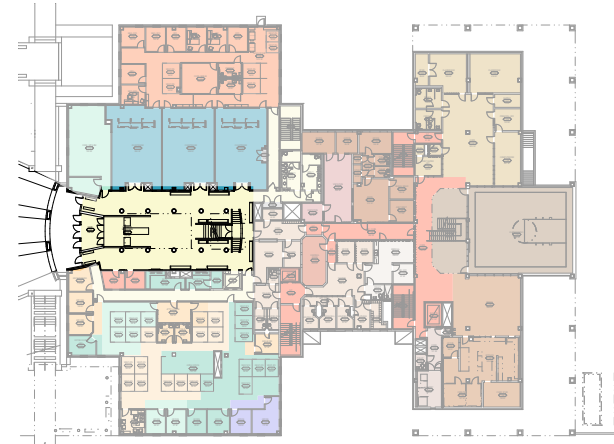
A single elevator serves all participants in the courthouse: judge/magistrates, staff, public and on occasions, in-custody individuals. This condition commingles the judge/magistrates with family members or friends of a youth who may have been tried in court. Juveniles escorted from the attached detention center enter the courthouse adjacent to the court administrator's office and access the courtrooms through the restricted corridor which should be used primarily by the judge/magistrates and select staff members.

The narrow corridors on the second level where five courtrooms are located along with the lack of appropriate public waiting creates a congested condition that has led to several volatile occurrences through the years. Since the building lacks any direct natural light, a skylight is provided above a two-story atrium that originally had a standard height (42 inch) railing. Due to the congested nature of this space, a fight occurred where a youth was almost thrown over the railing. This led Metro to weld another 42 inch high railing on top of the existing railing, creating a seven foot high railing that is redolent of a detention center.

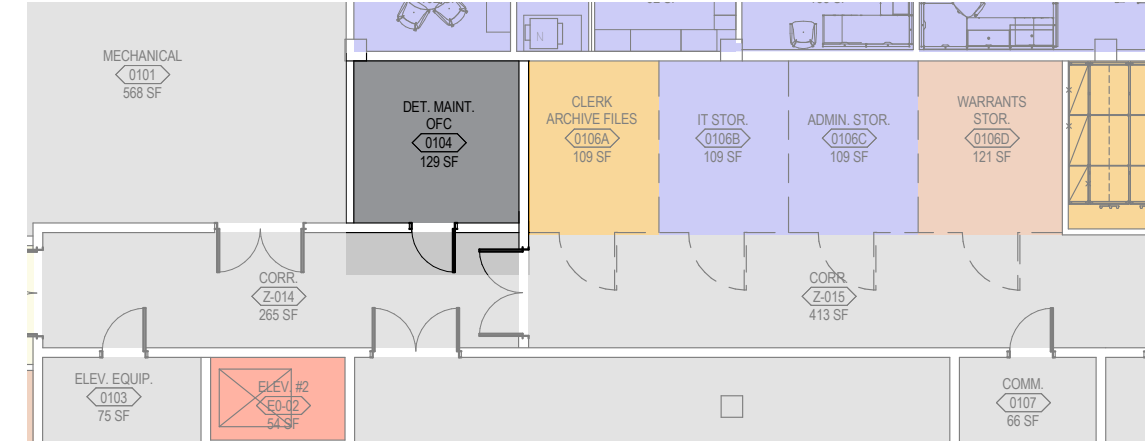
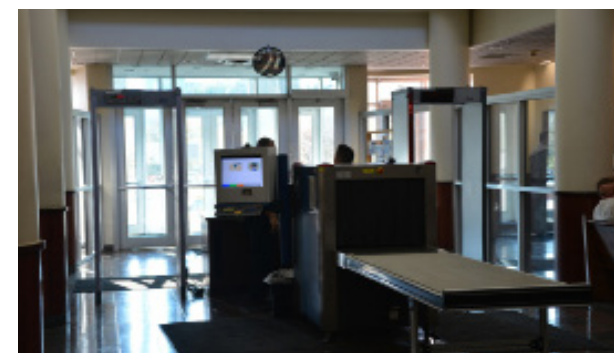
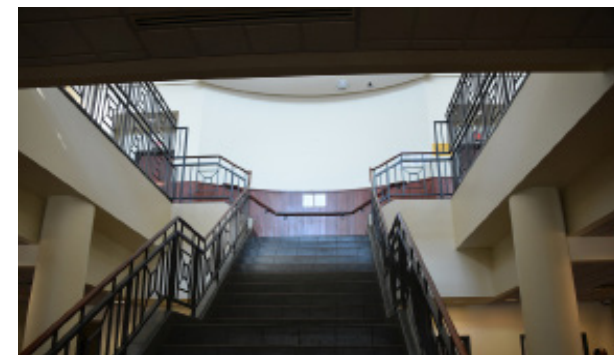
Attorneys, parents, guardians, and others who access the detention center for visitation or conferences are required to enter through the courthouse entry, thus increasing the number of people circulating through a congested lobby. In normal business day with multiple courtrooms being utilized, the noise level in the lobby and waiting areas can easily reach 80 decibels in volume.

Considering all the functional deficiencies that currently exist in the courthouse, the facility fundamentally lacks any consideration for a trauma-informed environment. The narrow and congested corridors, lack of natural light, and inferior acoustics can easily traumatize an individual who may suffer from PTSD, emotional trauma, other

1.1 PUBLIC LOBBY		
Room #	Name	Area
1120	VEST.	319
1121	SECURITY SCREENING	158
1122	PUBLIC LOBBY	2744
TOTAL		3221



Key Plan - First Level



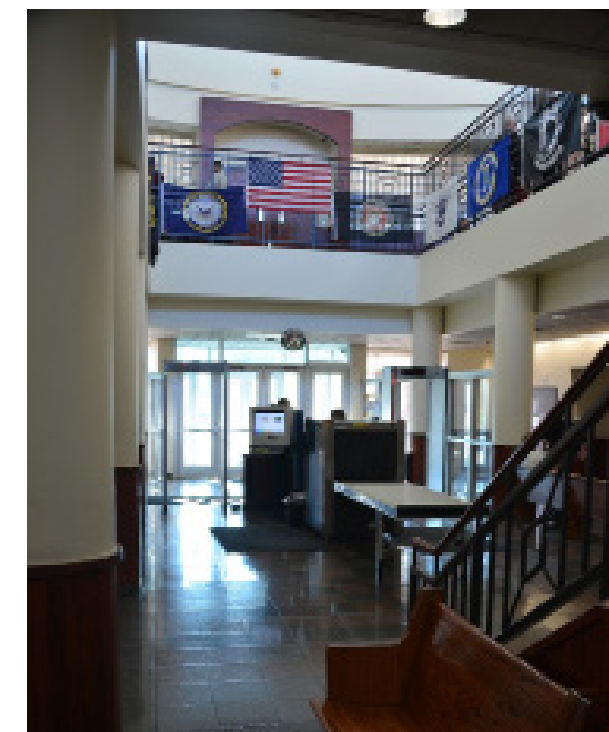
behavioral health issues; or simply because of the child's age and how overwhelming and intimidating a courthouse and participants presents in their mind.

1.4 Maintenance & Storage

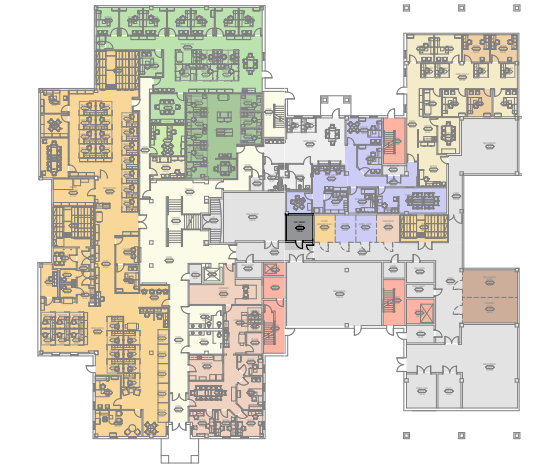
The lower level contains an area or usage for multiple departments for storage of records and other unused items. Multiple departments have individual wire mesh cages that are located on the main corridor leading to the central energy plant for the building. The CEP contains the chillers and boilers that supply hot and cooled water to the entire complex.

It appears that these storage areas are not adequate for the facilities current needs since multiple boxes and other items are currently stored in the main corridor for this area.

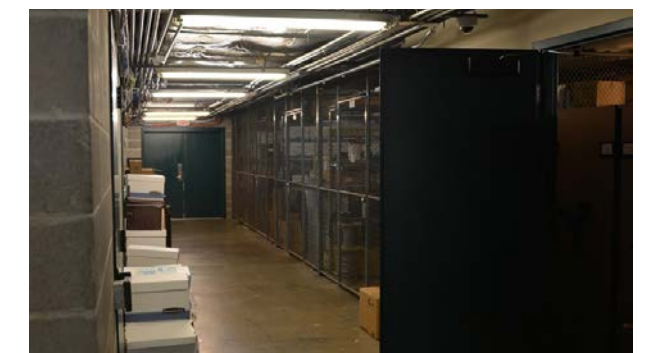
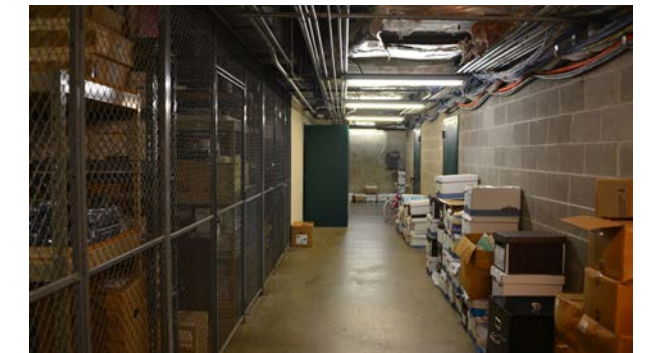
Public Lobby

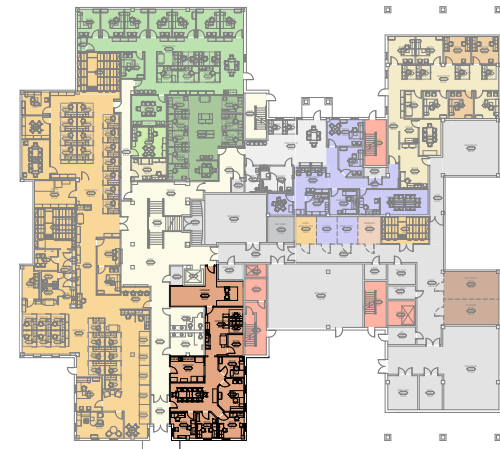
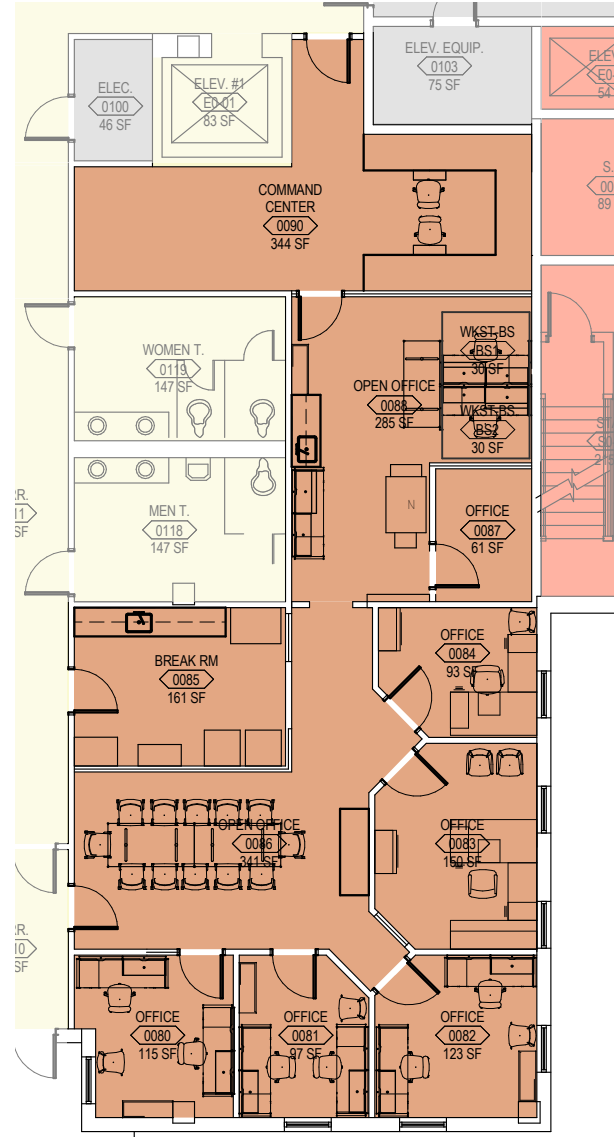


1.4 MAINTENANCE & STORAGE		
Room #	Name	Area
0104	DET. MAINT. OFC	129
TOTAL		129



Key Plan - Lower Level





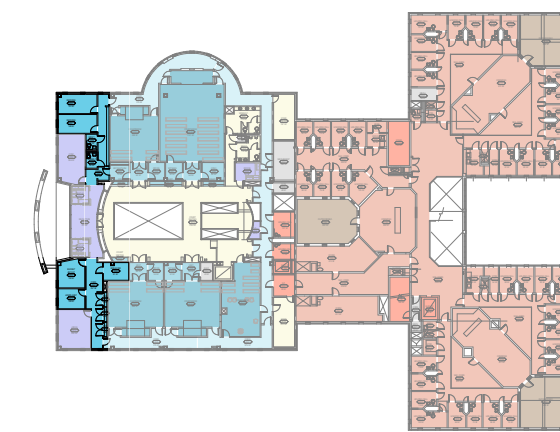
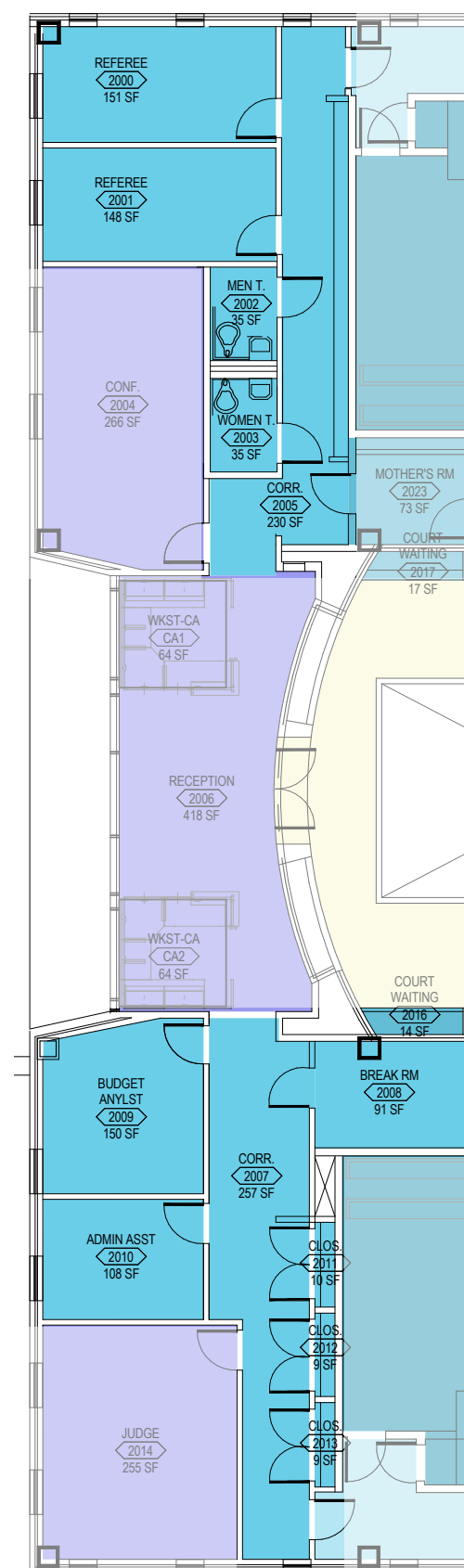
Key Plan - Lower Level

1.5 BUILDING SECURITY		
Room #	Name	Area
0080	OFFICE	115
0081	OFFICE	97
0082	OFFICE	123
0083	OFFICE	150
0084	OFFICE	93
0085	BREAK RM	161
0086	OPEN OFFICE	341
0087	OFFICE	61
0088	OPEN OFFICE	285
0090	COMMAND CENTER	344
0106D	WARRANTS STOR.	121
*2 WORKSTATIONS WITHIN OPEN OFFICE		
TOTAL		1892

1.5 Building Security

The building security suite contains the central control station for the facility run by a private corrections group and the warrant officers who serve as internal security for the courtroom operations. Both the private security officers and internal security staff utilize a common break area which is insufficient to serve the needs of this area. The majority of the warrant officers are located in private offices within this area.

The central control area is not best served in its current configuration. This area should be a completely separate space to insure officers staffing this post are not distracted by activities around them such as people moving in and out of the break area.



Key Plan - Second Level

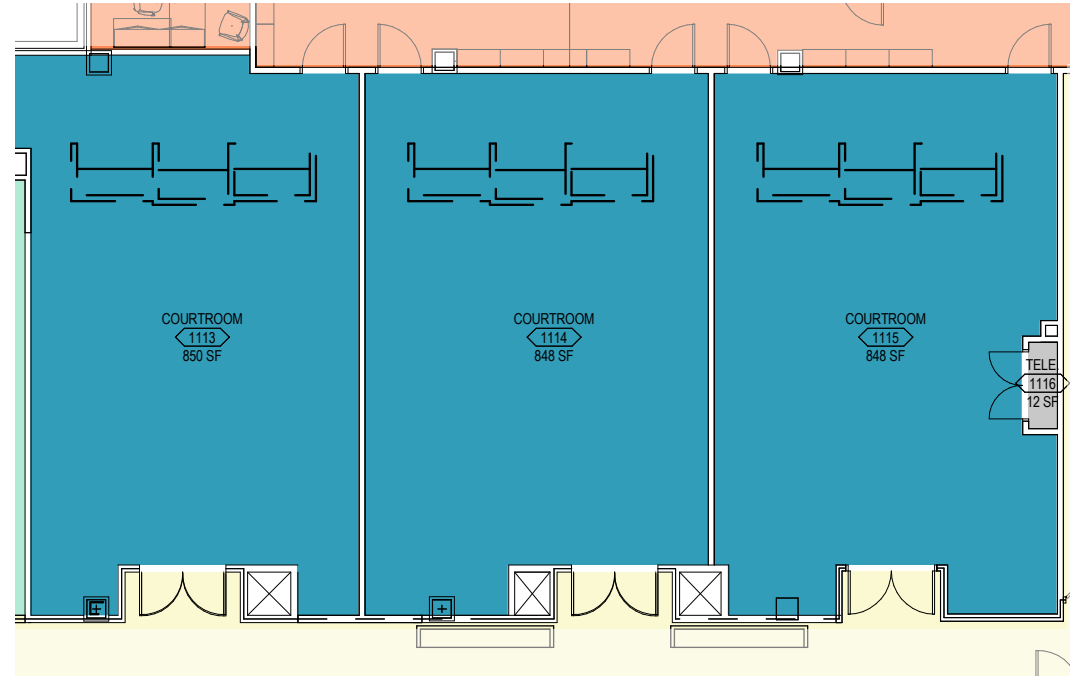
2.1 JUDICIAL		
Room #	Name	Area
2000	REFEREE	151
2001	REFEREE	148
2002	MEN T.	35
2003	WOMEN T.	35
2005	CORR.	230
2007	CORR.	257
2008	BREAK RM	91
2009	BUDGET ANALYST	150
2010	ADMIN ASST	108
2011	CLOS.	10
2012	CLOS.	9
2013	CLOS.	9
TOTAL		1235

2.1 Judicial

This area located on the West side of the facility on level two contains the offices for the Chief Judge and other court administration staff. One enters this area from the second floor public lobby into a small lobby/receiving area.

The floor area for this department is insufficient to serve the full needs of the judicial system. The Magistrates are not currently located in this area and it currently only contains a single meeting room. Multiple items such as shelving, copiers and file cabinets are currently located in the main corridor instead of dedicated spaces.





FIRST LEVEL

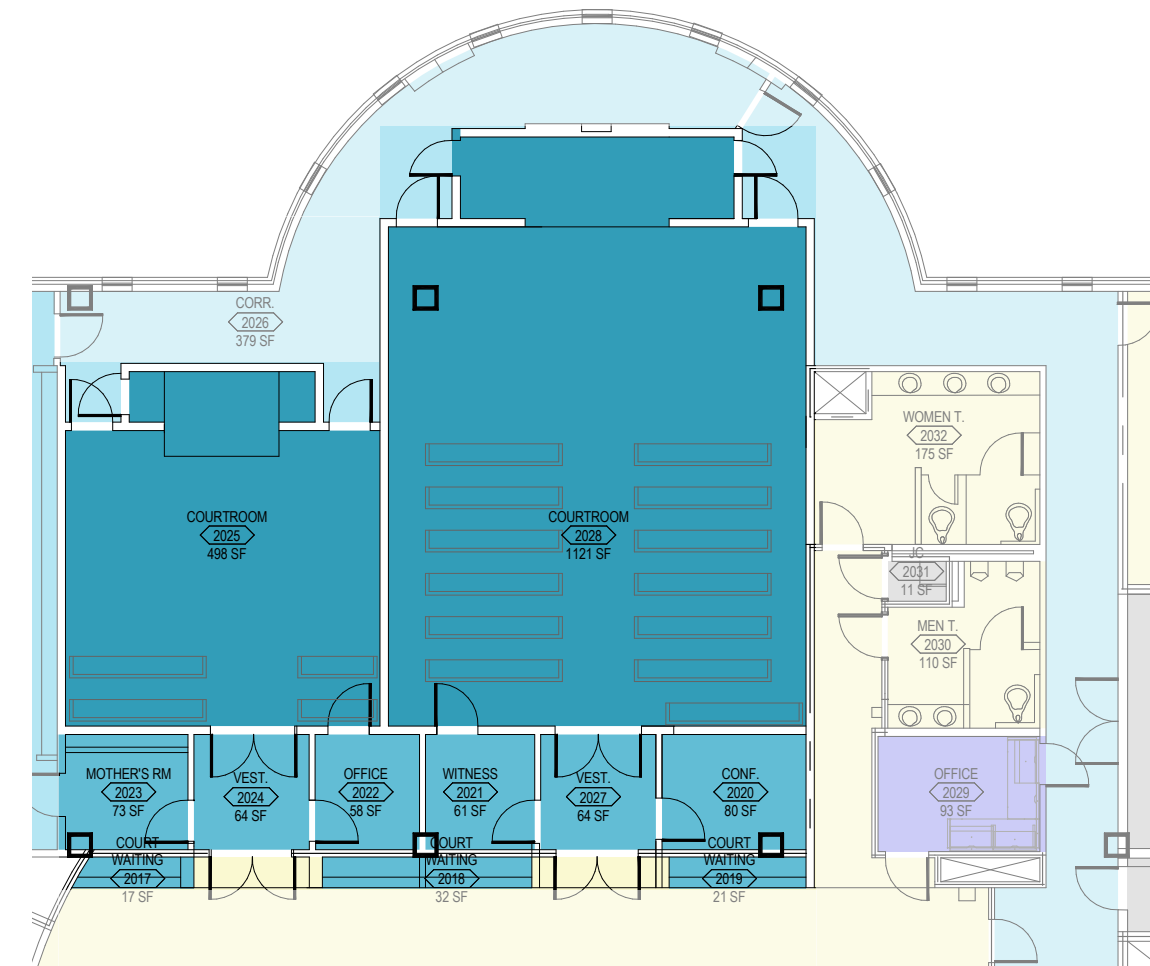
2.2 Courtrooms/Hearing Rooms

The existing and new courtrooms were never designed to handle the special nature of juvenile cases, since the size of the litigation well prevented additional tables for social workers, mental health providers, guardian-ad-litem, and/or school representatives that participate in an advisory or advocacy role for a youth. A clerk's station was never planned, forcing another table to be crammed into an otherwise congested litigation well. A majority of the courtroom sizes vary from 527 SF to 860 SF, with one at 1,125 SF. The courtrooms were also never designed for the scale of a child, so the sheer size and height of the judges' bench can traumatize a child. Finally, all the courtrooms are in non-compliance with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA).

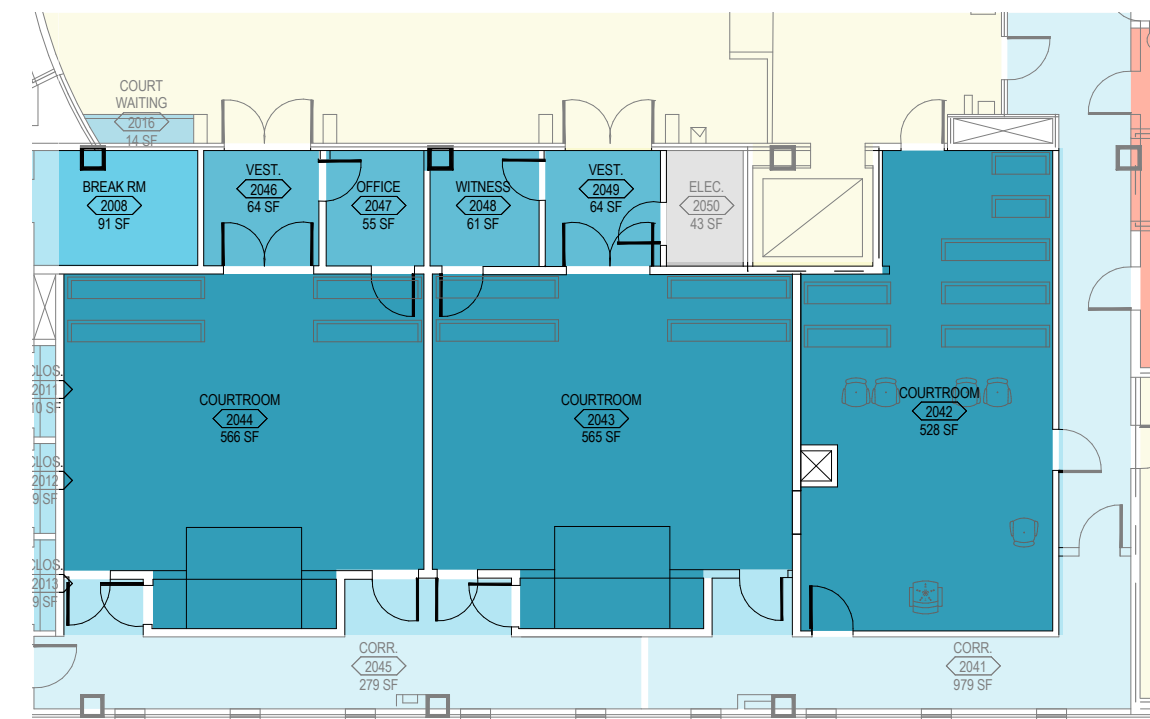
Skylight exists in several of the courtrooms on the second level, disrupting proceedings whenever there is a heavy rainfall. Courtrooms lack the infrastructure and connectivity for attorneys, judges, and staff to use technology to their fullest. No wireless exists and receptacles for laptop computers are limited in the litigation well.

A lack of conference rooms limits the ability of counsel to discuss cases with a juvenile and family member before court. These conversations generally occurred in the congested public waiting area where everyone is privy to the discussion.

2.2 COURTROOMS/HEARING ROOMS		
Room #	Name	Area
2016	COURT WAITING	14
2017	COURT WAITING	17
2018	COURT WAITING	32
2019	COURT WAITING	21
2020	CONF.	80
2021	WITNESS	61
2022	OFFICE	58
2023	MOTHER'S RM	73
2024	VEST.	64
2027	VEST.	64
2046	VEST.	64
2047	OFFICE	55
2048	WITNESS	61
2049	VEST.	64
SUB-TOTAL		728
1113	COURTROOM	850
1114	COURTROOM	848
1115	COURTROOM	848
2025	COURTROOM	498
2028	COURTROOM	1121
2042	COURTROOM	528
2043	COURTROOM	565
2044	COURTROOM	566
SUB-TOTAL		5824
1124	HOLDING CELL	80
1125	HOLDING CELL	75
2037	HOLDING CELL	107
2038	HOLDING CELL	71
SUB-TOTAL		333
TOTAL		6885

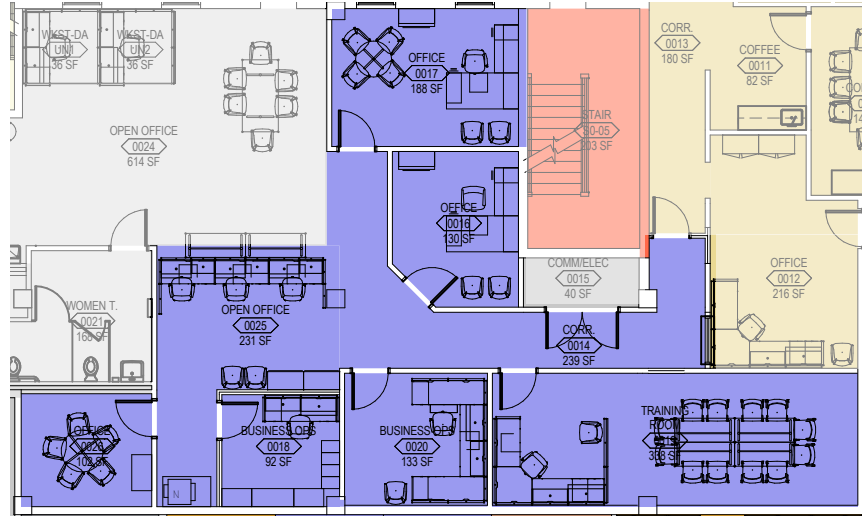


SECOND LEVEL

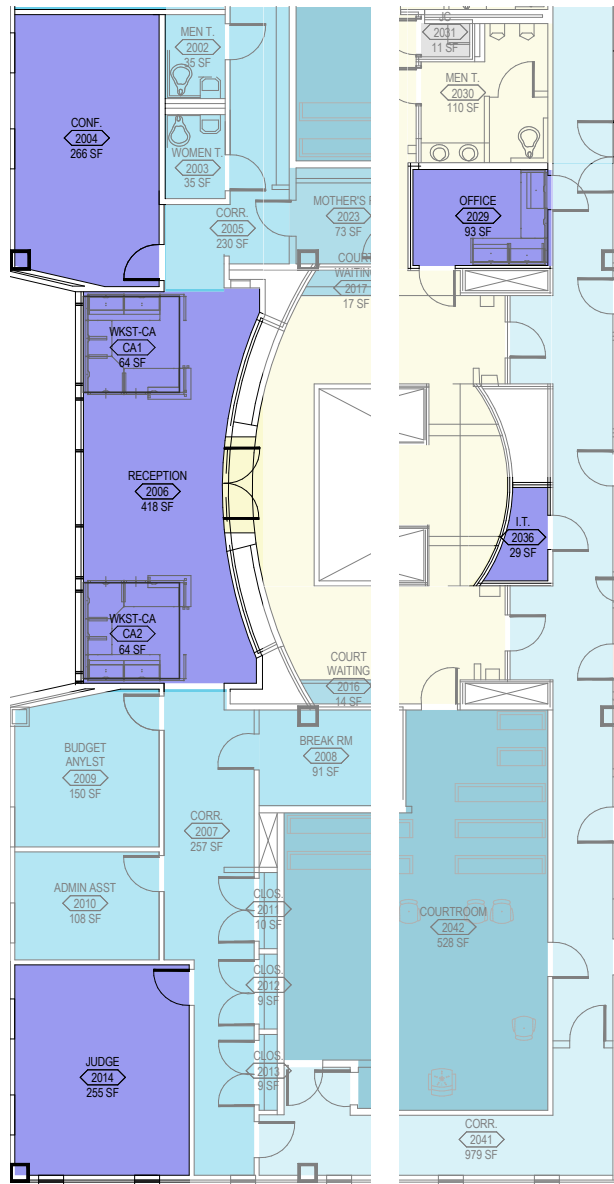


SECOND LEVEL





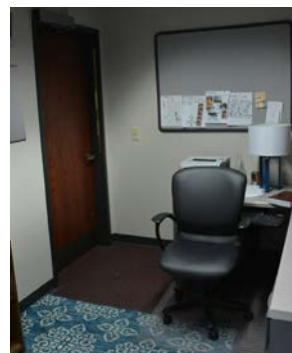
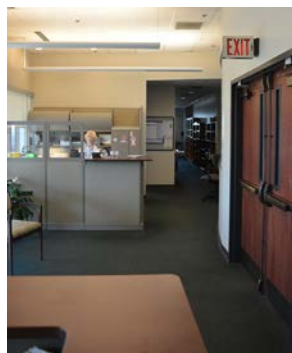
LOWER LEVEL



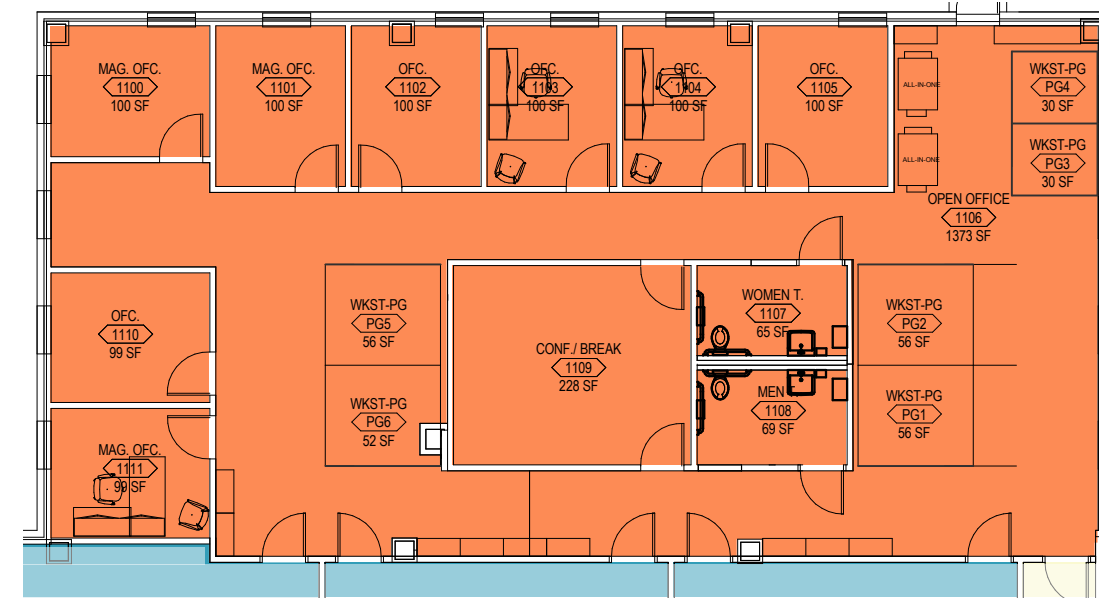
SECOND LEVEL

2.4 Court Administration

Court Administration is disaggregated in several locations throughout the courthouse, with the court administrator located in a windowless office directly across from juvenile holding cells. IT support is located on the lower level.



2.4 COURT ADMINISTRATION		
Room #	Name	Area
16	OFFICE	130
17	OFFICE	188
18	BUSINESS OPS	92
19	TRAINING ROOM	338
20	BUSINESS OPS	133
25	OPEN OFFICE	231
26	OFFICE	102
0106B	IT STOR.	109
0106C	ADMIN. STOR.	109
2004	CONF.	266
2006	RECEPTION	418
2014	JUDGE	255
2029	OFFICE	93
2036	I.T.	29
TOTAL		2493



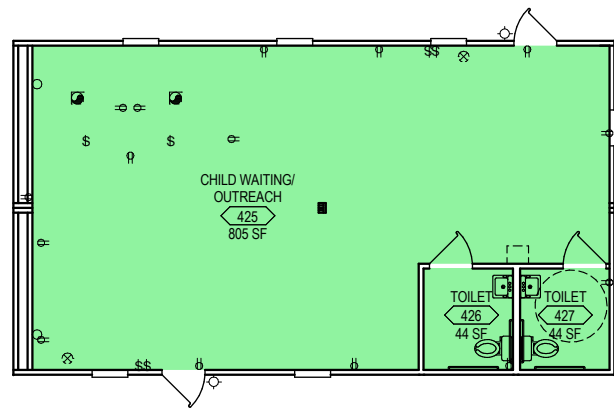
FIRST LEVEL

3.1 Parental Assistance Court

Generally speaking the services offered by this department are inadequately housed. Numerous instances can be seen where corridors are used as storage areas for files, boxes and other items. The central conference room serves as break areas and work room for the copier.



3.1 PARENTAL ASSISTANCE COURT		
Room #	Name	Area
1100	MAG. OFC.	100
1101	MAG. OFC.	100
1102	OFC.	100
1103	OFC.	100
1104	OFC.	100
1105	OFC.	100
1106	OPEN OFFICE	1373
1107	WOMEN T.	65
1108	MEN T.	69
1109	CONF./ BREAK	228
1110	OFC.	99
1111	MAG. OFC.	99
TOTAL		2536



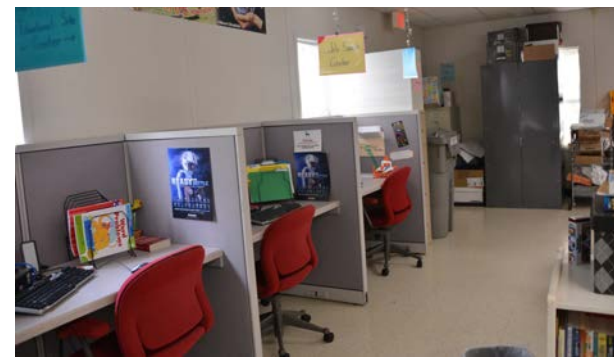
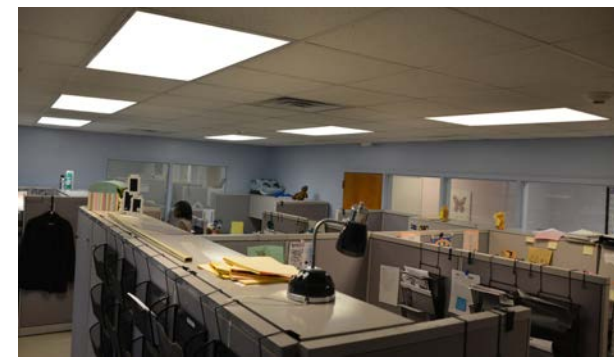
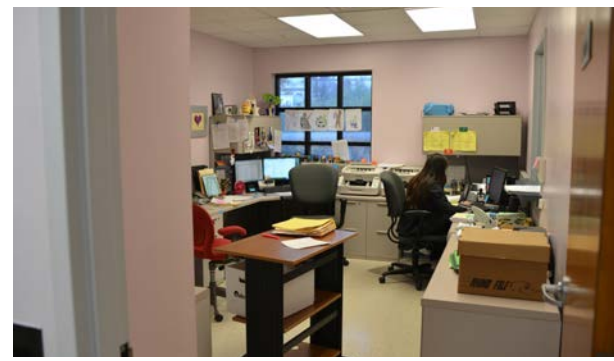
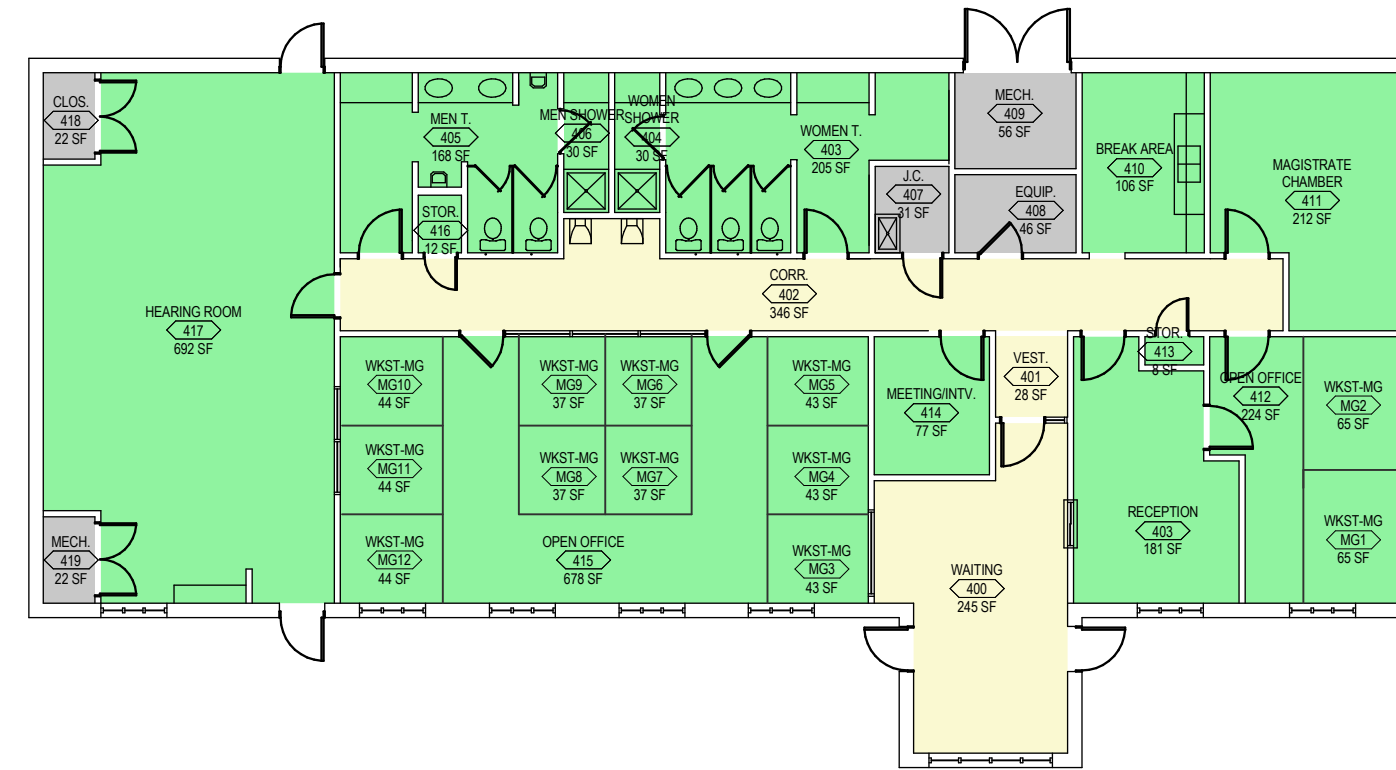
3.2 Metro School Attendance Court

Juveniles that are found not to be attending school by law enforcement or are delinquent from attendance of public schools are brought to this facility. A record is started for the juveniles and a mandatory meeting with a Magistrate is setup.

The Metro Attendance center is located several miles away from the JJC facility. It is housed in a facility that was not designed for its current configuration. A portable building was added in the rear of the facility to serve as a location for students to work and wait to be released into parental control.

The room that houses the Magistrate's legal proceedings is not setup as a typical courtroom and lacks any built-in millwork to serve as a space for legal proceedings.

3.2 METRO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COURT		
Room #	Name	Area
403	WOMEN T.	205
403	RECEPTION	181
404	WOMEN SHOWER	30
405	MEN T.	168
406	MEN SHOWER	30
410	BREAK AREA	106
411	MAGISTRATE CHAMBER	212
412	OPEN OFFICE	224
413	STOR.	8
414	MEETING/INTV.	77
415	OPEN OFFICE	678
416	STOR.	12
417	HEARING ROOM	692
425	CHILD WAITING/ OUTREACH	805
426	TOILET	44
427	TOILET	44
TOTAL		3516





3.4 SUPPORT, INTERVENTION & ACCOUNTABILITY

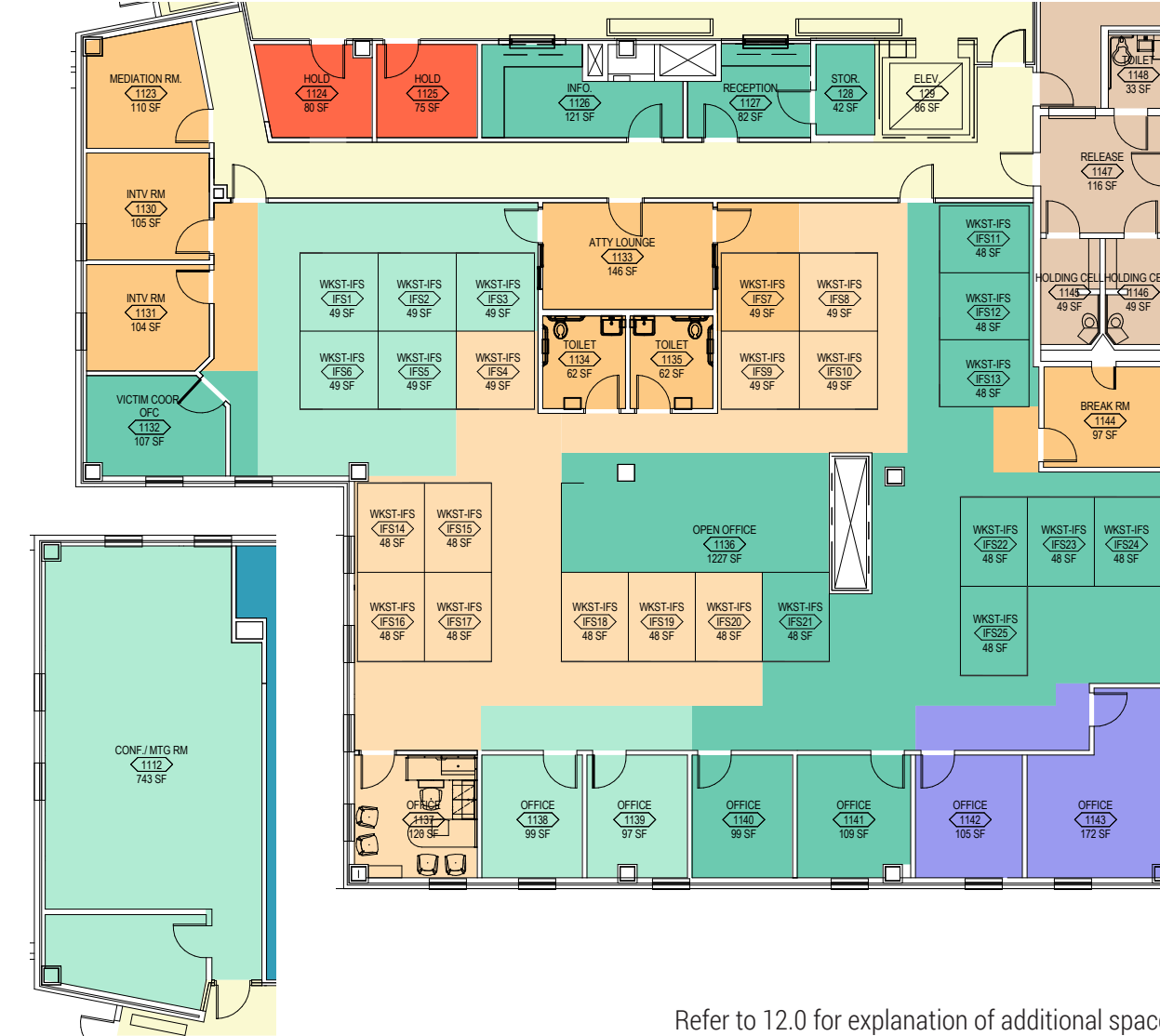
Room #	Name	Area
0003	OFFICE	139
0004	OFFICE	139
0005	OFFICE	126
0007	OFFICE	125
0008	COPY	91
0009	OPEN OFFICE	537
0010	CONF RM	149
0011	COFFEE	82
0012	OFFICE	216
0030	DRUG COURT COORD.	144
*4 WORKSTATIONS WITHIN OPEN OFFICE		
TOTAL		1748

3.5 STAR

Room #	Name	Area
0001	OFFICE	139
0002	OFFICE	139
0006	OFFICE	125
TOTAL		403

3.4 Support, Intervention and Accountability, 3.5 STAR,

The lower level houses the Public Defender; beach head office for District Attorney; Child Services; Support, Intervention and Accountability (SIA); and building support. Access to these areas hinders the public ability to interact with these agencies since they lack any intercom or other form of communication notifying the departments that visitors are waiting. Security control and offices are located on the southern side adjacent to an access that leads to a secure outdoor parking lot for the judge, magistrates and other select staff members.



Refer to 12.0 for explanation of additional spaces

3.6 Foster Care, 3.7 Intake

The southern part of the first floor accommodates Intake, Assessment, Foster Care and Community Outreach in a scattered manner based on availability of space. Similar to the agencies on the ground level, controlled access is inhibited due to a lack of intercom.



3.6 FOSTER CARE

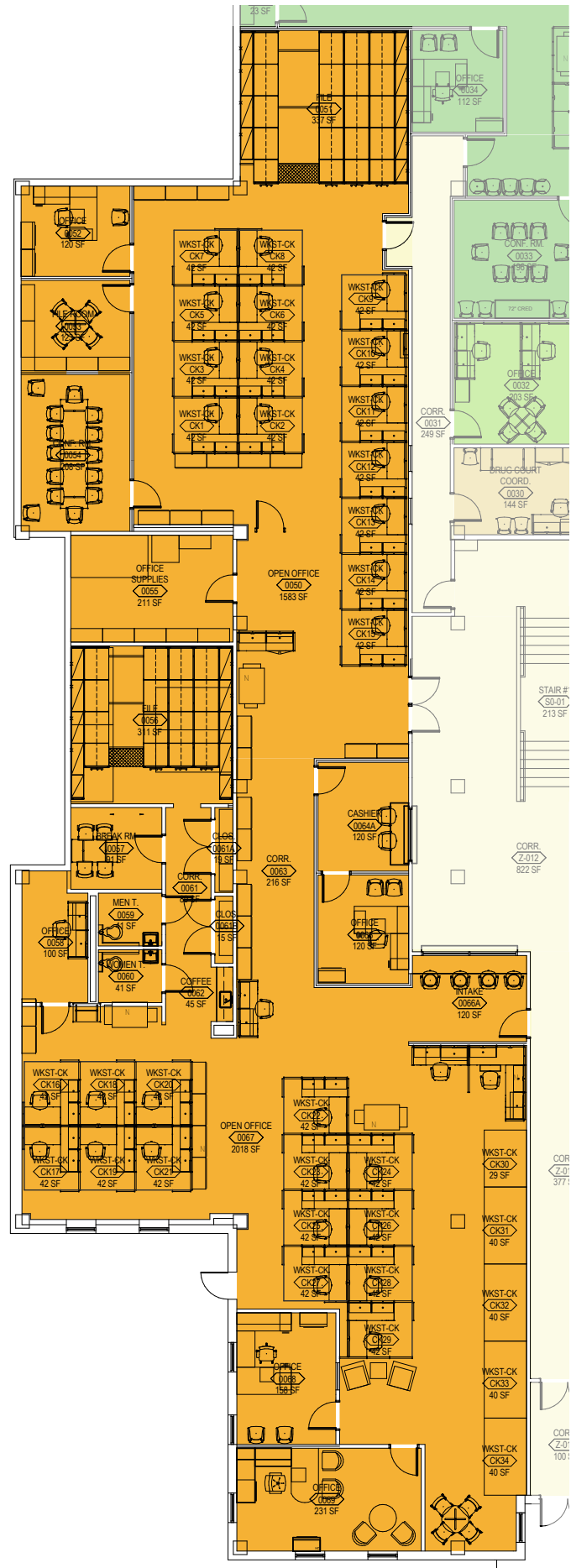
Room #	Name	Area
1112	CONF./ MTG RM	743
1136	OPEN OFFICE	516
1138	OFFICE	99
1139	OFFICE	97
*5 WORKSTATIONS WITHIN OPEN OFFICE		
TOTAL		1455

3.7 INTAKE

1125	INFO	121
1127	RECEPTION	82
128	STOR	42
1132	VICTIM COOR. OFC	107
1136	OPEN OFFICE	1226
1140	OFFICE	99
1141	OFFICE	109
*8 WORKSTATIONS WITHIN OPEN OFFICE		
TOTAL		1786

SHARED SPACES

1123	MEDIATION RM.	110
1130	INTV RM	105
1131	INTV RM	104
1133	ATTY LOUNGE	146
1134	TOILET	62
1135	TOILET	62
1136	OPEN OFFICE	108
1144	BREAK RM	97
TOTAL		794



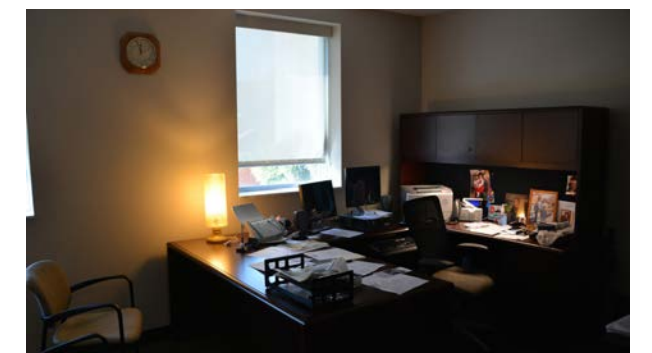
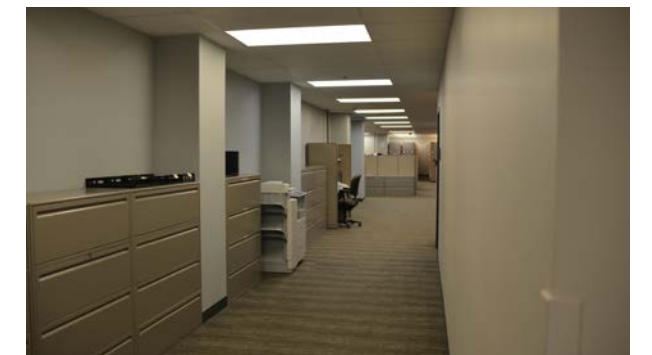
4.0 JUVENILE COURT CLERK		
Room #	Name	Area
50	OPEN OFFICE	1583
51	FILE	337
52	OFFICE	120
53	FILE ROOM	123
54	CONF. RM.	208
55	OFFICE SUPPLIES	211
56	FILE	311
57	BREAK RM	91
58	OFFICE	100
59	MEN T.	41
60	WOMEN T.	41
61	CORR.	89
0061A	CLOS.	19
0061B	CLOS.	15
62	COFFEE	45
63	CORR.	216
0064A	CASHIER	120
65	OFFICE	120
0066A	INTAKE	120
67	OPEN OFFICE	2018
68	OFFICE	158
69	OFFICE	231
0106A	CLERK ARCHIVE FILES	109
109	FILES	238
TOTAL		6663

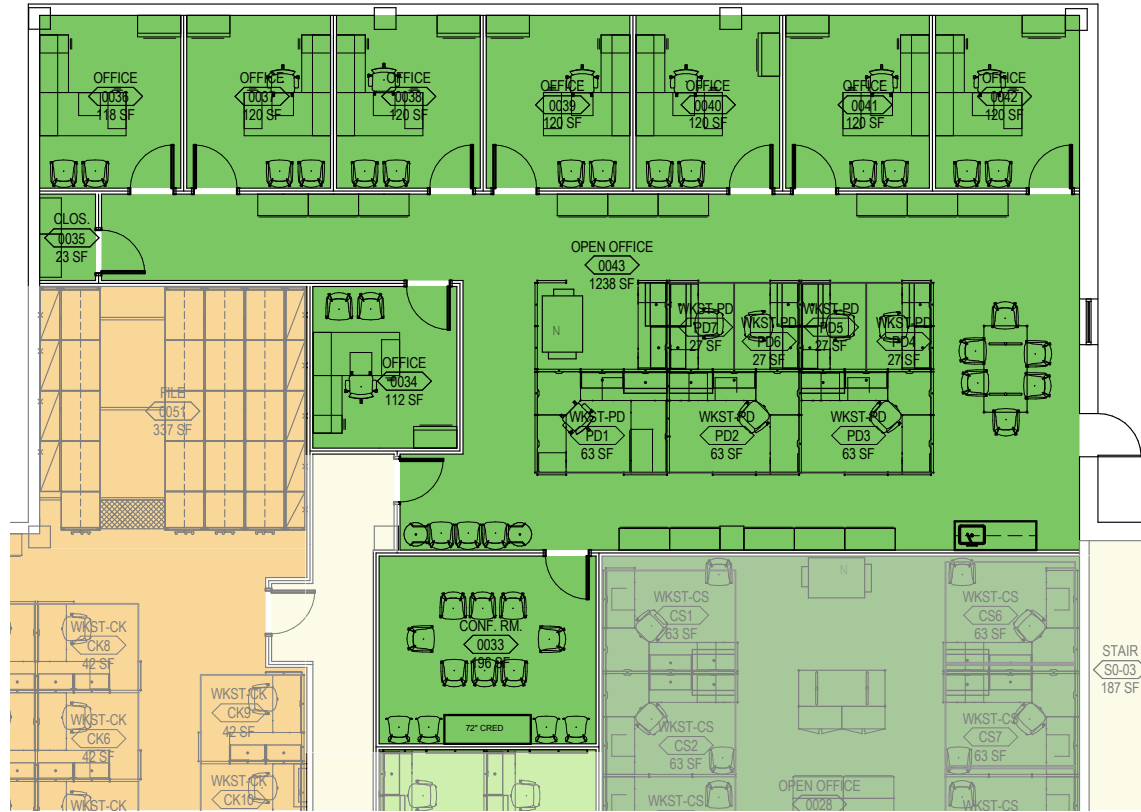


Key Plan - Lower Level

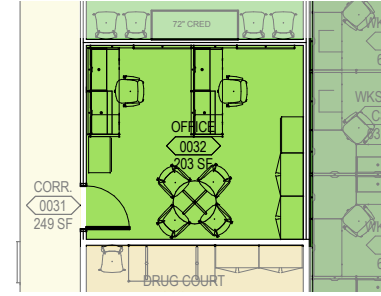
4.0 Juvenile Court Clerk

The Juvenile Clerk, which is a high profile agency for the court system, is located on the Ground Level below the main entry; without any clear signage that navigates the public down a hidden stairway to this agency. The location of the juvenile clerk's office, though spacious, lacks a dedicated and confidential counter area and queuing space for the public. Counters are wide open areas that prohibit the public from discussing confidential issues. None of the counters are ADA accessible. The counter area also leads directly to a corridor with unfettered separation for the judge, magistrates and sheriff entering the building from a restricted parking lot.





5.0 JUVENILE PUBLIC DEFENDER		
Room #	Name	Area
33	CONF. RM.	196
34	OFFICE	112
35	CLOS.	23
36	OFFICE	118
37	OFFICE	120
38	OFFICE	120
39	OFFICE	120
40	OFFICE	120
41	OFFICE	120
42	OFFICE	120
43	OPEN OFFICE	1238
TOTAL		2406



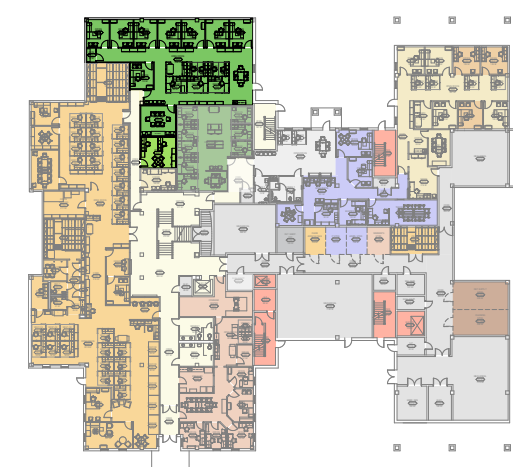
6.0 District Attorney

The District Attorney is responsible for prosecuting offenders within the Judicial system. Within the JJC, the District Attorney only has a beach-head office that is utilized by staff while attending court. The remainder of their space needs are accommodated in an off-site location. This is not a desirable situation and is addressed in the programming for the future facility.

6.0 DISTRICT ATTORNEY		
Room #	Name	Area
32	OFFICE	203
TOTAL		203

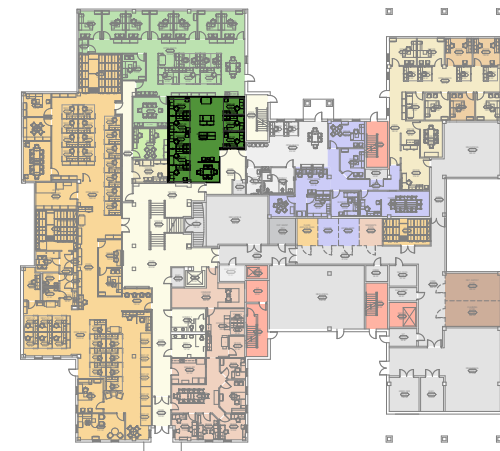
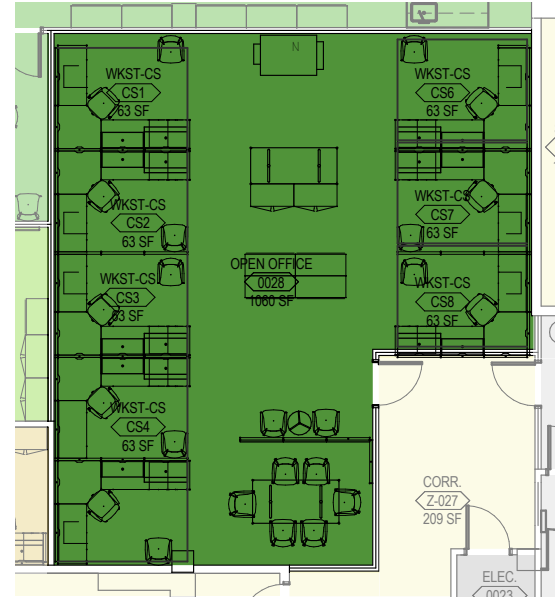
5.0 Juvenile Public Defender

The Public Defender department suffers from a lack of support space as similarly noted in other departments. Currently, copiers and file cabinets are placed in circulation areas of the space.



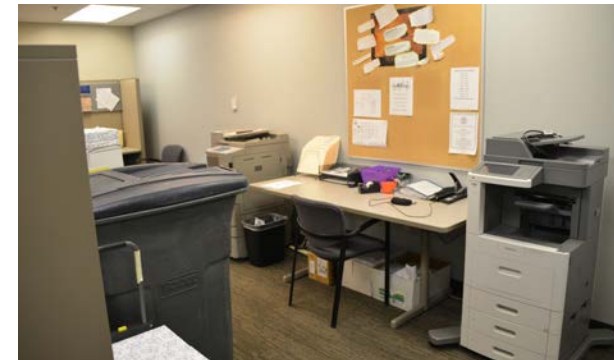
Key Plan - Lower Level





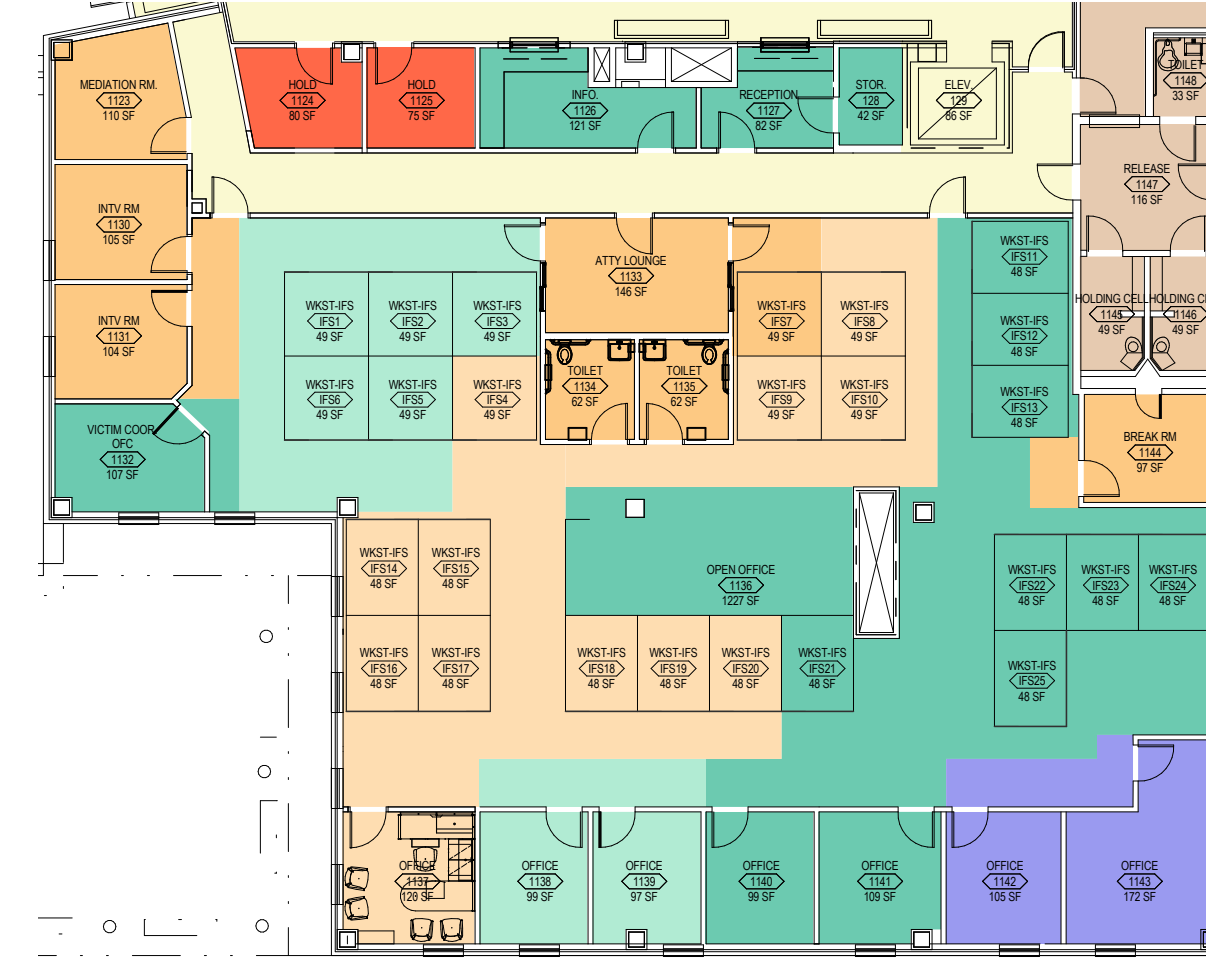
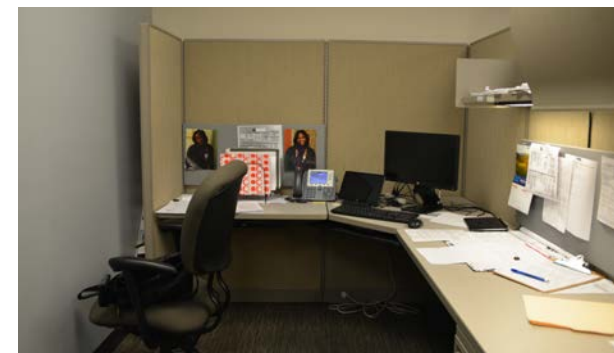
Key Plan - Lower Level

8.0 CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES		
Room #	Name	Area
28	OPEN OFFICE	1060
TOTAL		1060



8.0 Child Support Services

The lower level houses the Public Defender; beach head office for District Attorney; Child Services; Support, Intervention and Accountability (SIA); and building support. Access to these areas hinders the public ability to interact with these agencies since they lack any intercom or other form of communication notifying the departments that visitors are waiting. Security control and offices are located on the southern side adjacent to an access that leads to a secure outdoor parking lot for the judge, magistrates, and other select staff members.



12.0 JUVENILE ASSESSMENT CENTER		
Room #	Name	Area
1136	OPEN OFFICE	1095
1137	OFFICE	120
TOTAL		1215

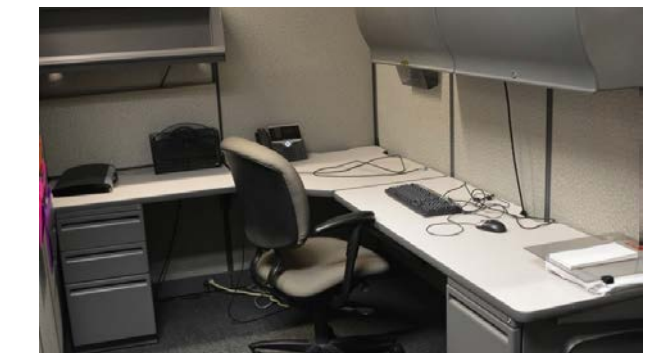
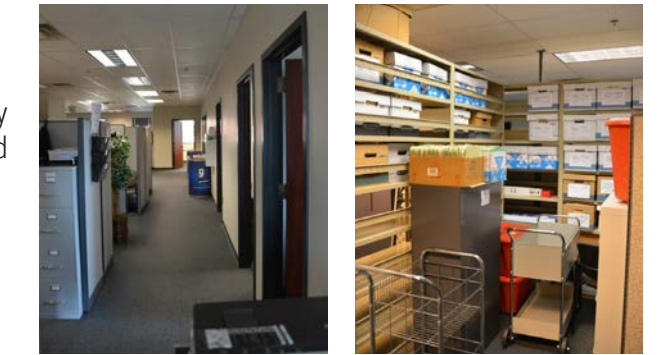
Refer to 3.6, 3.7 for explanation of additional spaces

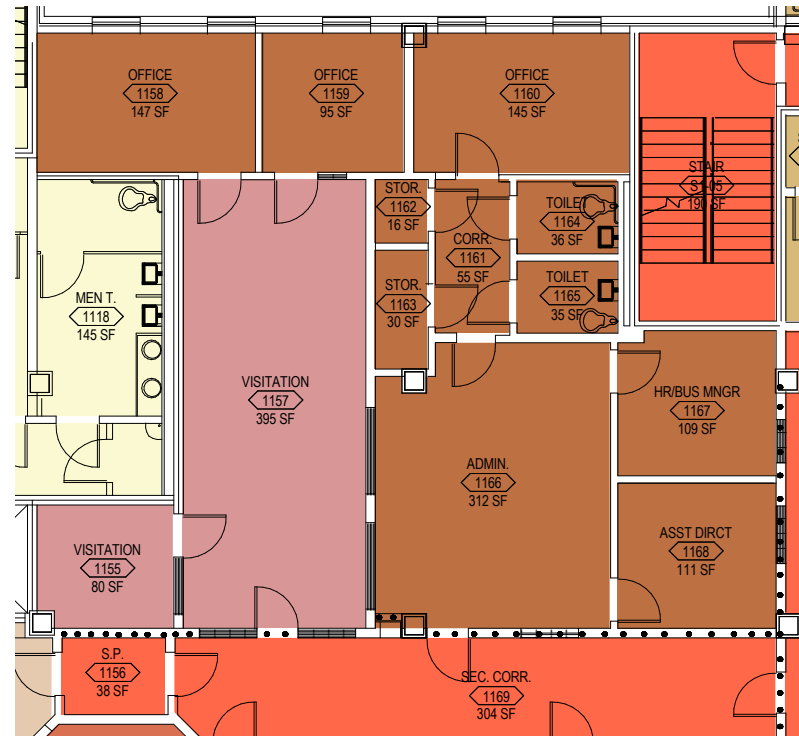


Key Plan - First Level

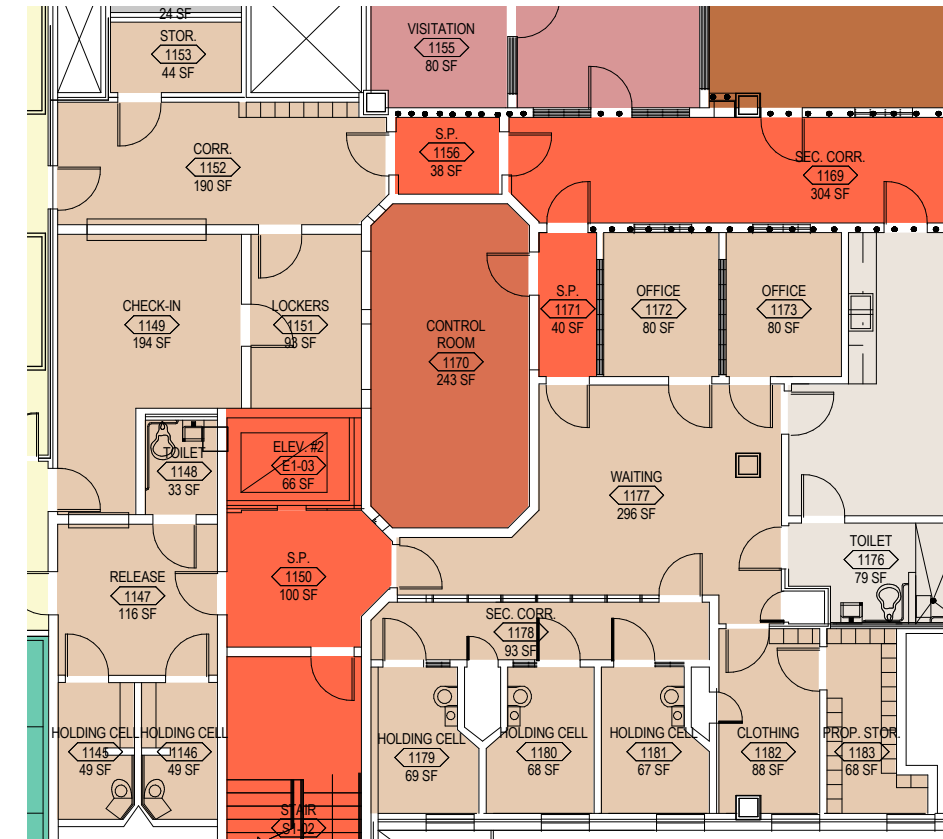
12.0 Juvenile Assessment Center

The Juvenile Assessment Center is co-mingled with several other departments on level one behind the public lobby to the south of the lobby. The separation of the supervisory offices and associated support staff are not ideal and lends to a difficult image of this as a separate department within the judicial system.





16.1 DETENTION ADMINISTRATION		
Room #	Name	Area
1158	OFFICE	147
1159	OFFICE	95
1160	OFFICE	145
1161	CORR.	55
1162	STOR.	16
1163	STOR.	30
1164	TOILET	36
1165	TOILET	35
1166	ADMIN.	312
1167	HR/BUS MNGR	109
1168	ASST DIRCT	111
TOTAL		1092

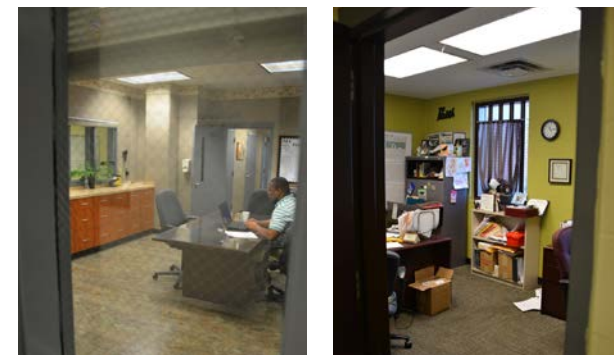


16.3 DETENTION - INTAKE & RELEASE		
Room #	Name	Area
1145	HOLDING CELL	49
1146	HOLDING CELL	49
1147	RELEASE	116
1148	TOILET	33
1149	CHECK-IN	194
1151	LOCKERS	93
1152	CORR.	190
1153	STOR.	44
1172	OFFICE	80
1173	OFFICE	80
1177	WAITING	296
1178	SEC. CORR.	93
1179	HOLDING CELL	69
1180	HOLDING CELL	68
1181	HOLDING CELL	67
1182	CLOTHING	88
1183	PROP. STOR.	68
TOTAL		1677

16.1 Detention Administration

Built concurrently as the courthouse, the juvenile detention facility component has a rated capacity of 86 beds for males and females. The facility serves both pre-adjudicated and adjudicated individuals awaiting trial or transfer to another facility. As mentioned previously, the only access for the public, mainly families and attorneys, is through the main courthouse entry, through the compressed lobby and at a door that is hidden by a stairwell to the lower and upper levels of the courthouse. Secondary security screening occurs in a space that is less than 9 feet wide; restricting ingress and egress from the detention center. Visitation and administration are commingled on the north side with no separate visitation or interview space for parents or attorneys. The first level is predominately occupied by medical, kitchen, dining, education and outdoor recreation.

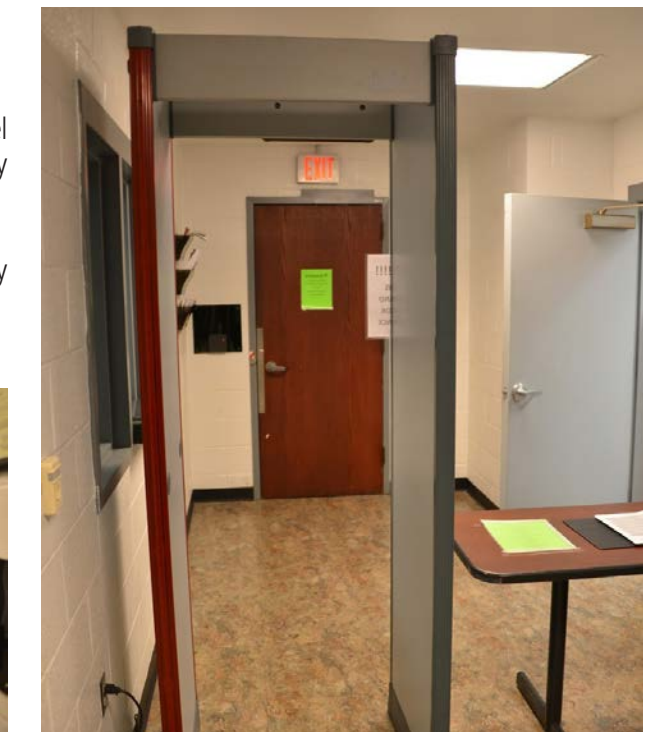
The appearance of the holding units on the second level presents an image of an adult detention center, with concrete masonry units and metal doors.

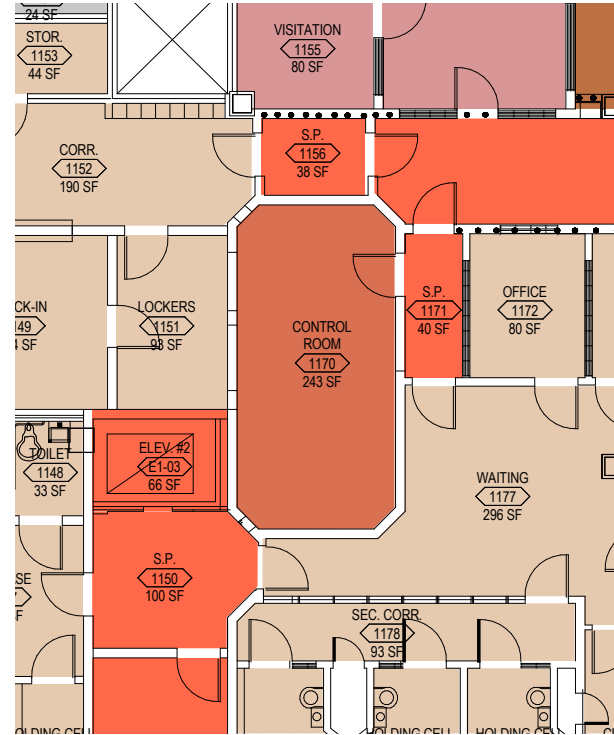


16.3 Detention- Intake & Release

The detention Intake & Release area is located on the first floor with movement of juveniles from the lower level entrance via stairs or elevator. The area contains the central detention control room, assessment offices, temporary holding cells, clothing, property storage, and medical assessment services.

Although the area appears sufficient for its purpose, the processing flow does not appear to function very efficiently compared to a more typical open booking environment.





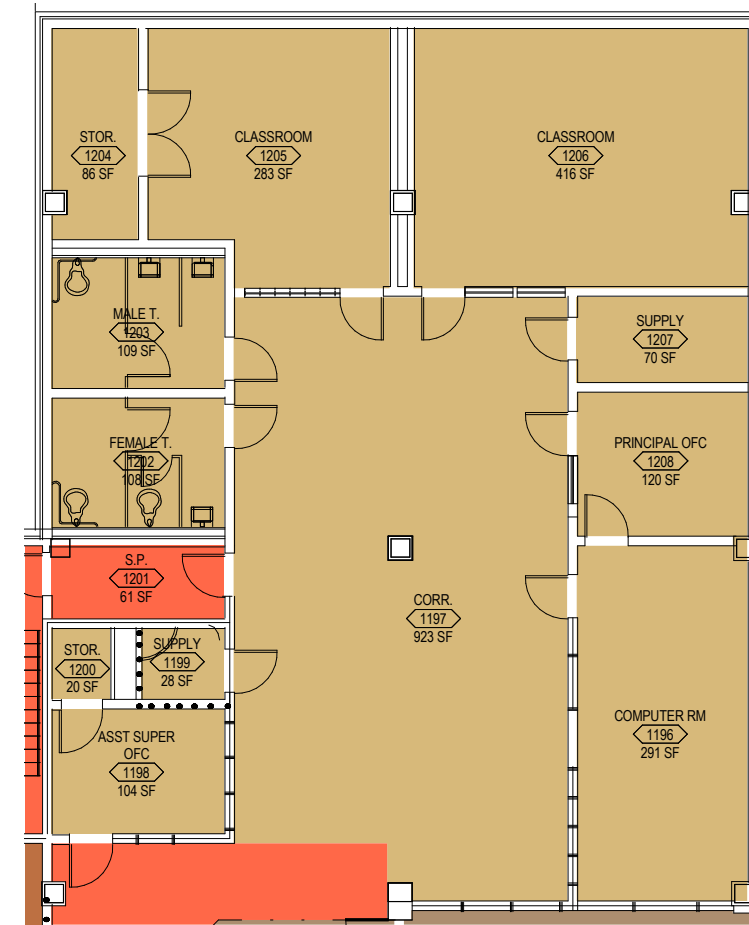
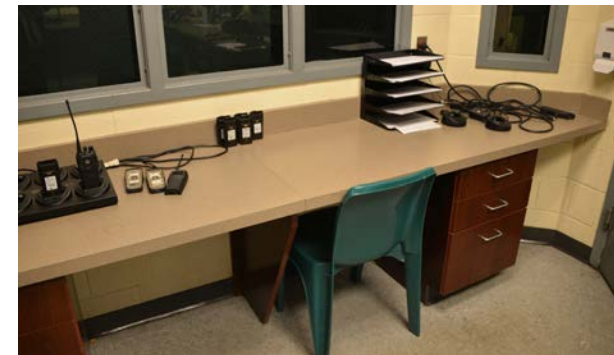
16.4 Central Control

The function of this space is to act as the central hub for all security activity for the detention side of the facility. In this location, all juvenile movement is controlled and monitored. This is a 24 hour staffed location which requires staff to monitor several video feeds and has the ability to lockdown the facility and remotely control door openings.

This space also has the ability to directly monitor movements around the control room through multiple window locations.



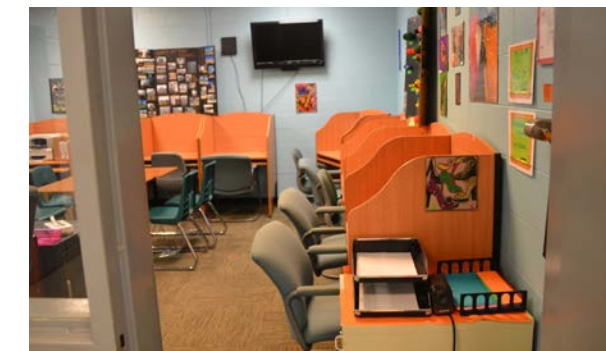
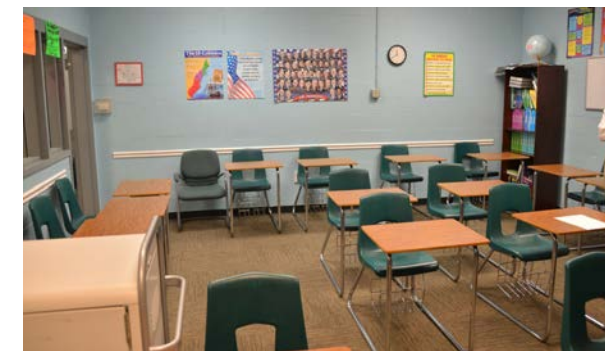
16.4 CENTRAL CONTROL		
Room #	Name	Area
1170	CONTROL ROOM	243
TOTAL		243

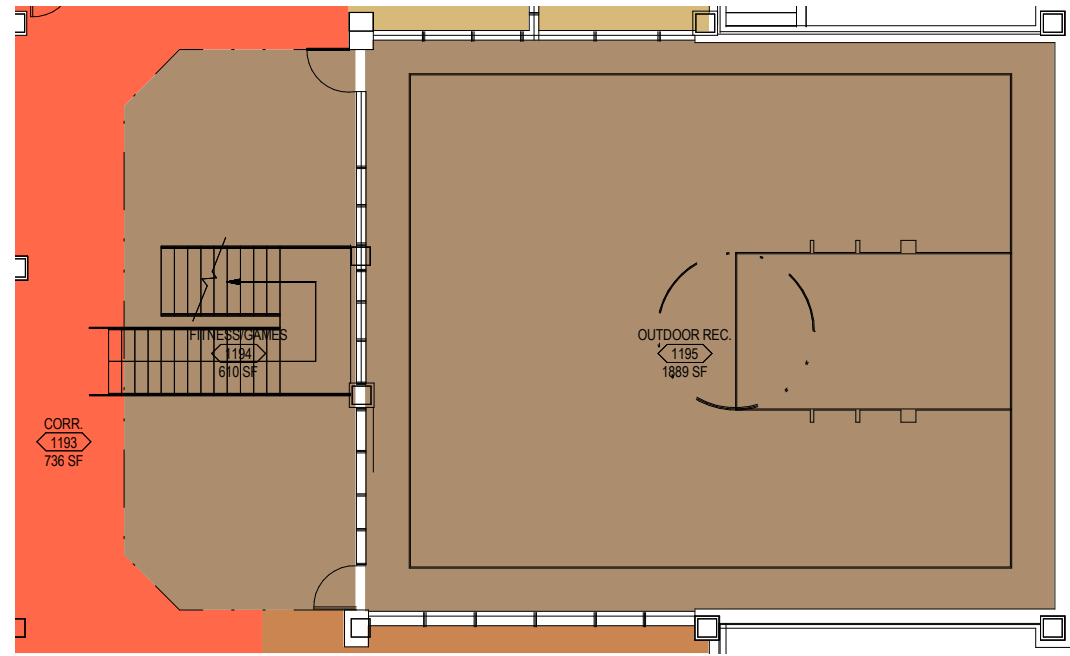


16.6 Education & Treatment

The education area is characterized by a central lobby space that is surrounded by classrooms, offices, and various support spaces. The classrooms are serving several age groups and contain the educational materials in open book shelves. This area may be better served in the future with additional education spaces that could be flexible in size and configuration.

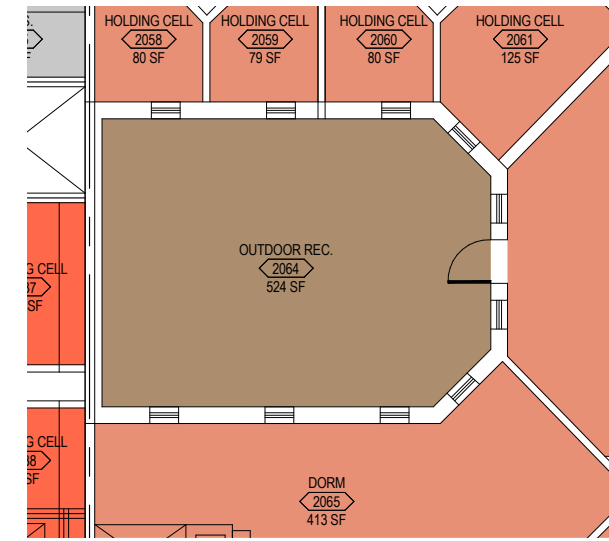
16.6 EDUCATION & TREATMENT		
Room #	Name	Area
1196	COMPUTER RM	291
1197	CORR.	923
1198	ASST SUPER OFC	104
1199	SUPPLY	28
1200	STOR.	20
1202	FEMALE T.	108
1203	MALE T.	109
1204	STOR.	86
1205	CLASSROOM	283
1206	CLASSROOM	416
1207	SUPPLY	70
1208	PRINCIPAL OFC	120
TOTAL		2559



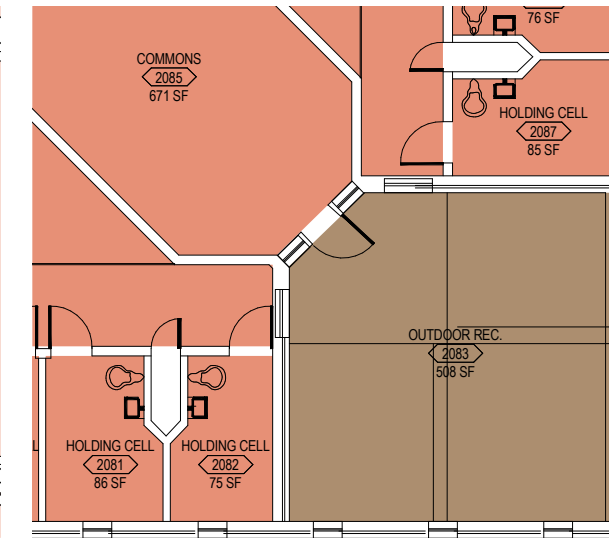


FIRST LEVEL

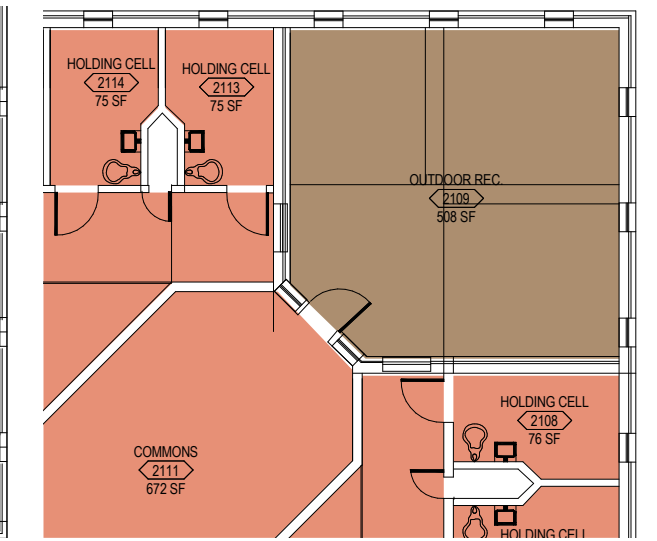
16.7 RECREATION & GYM		
Room #	Name	Area
1194	FITNESS/GAMES	610
1195	OUTDOOR REC.	1889
2064	OUTDOOR REC.	524
2083	OUTDOOR REC.	508
2109	OUTDOOR REC.	508
TOTAL		610
NON-PROGRAM TOTAL		3429



SECOND LEVEL



SECOND LEVEL



SECOND LEVEL

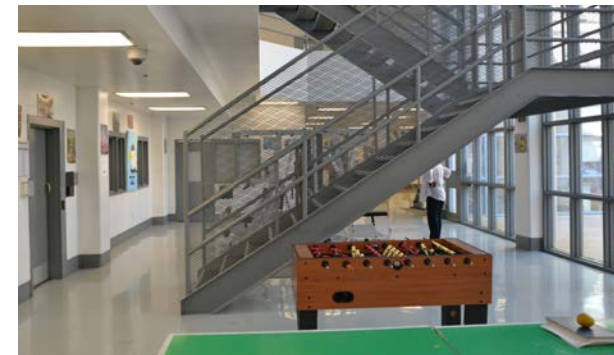
16.7 Recreation & Gym

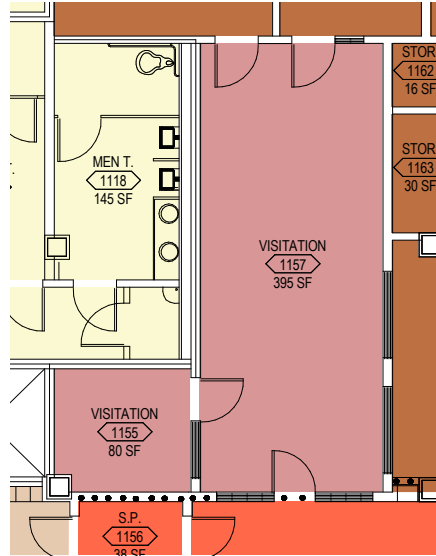
The recreation area is found on the first level of the juvenile detention housing unit. Gymnasium weight training equipment is located in areas adjacent to the stairwell area. Since this is an open area, there is no way to keep juveniles from contacting the equipment when this activity is not desired.

The open recreation area is fully enclosed and separated from the housing unit. The principle activity within this space is utilized for basketball with an approximate half-court space provided.

There is currently no true outdoor space available for the juveniles to utilize. The housing units do contain corner recreation yards with daylight from the sky but no views to the surrounding community are provided.

Several attempts have been made to soften the environment through use of painted murals and other graphic techniques.





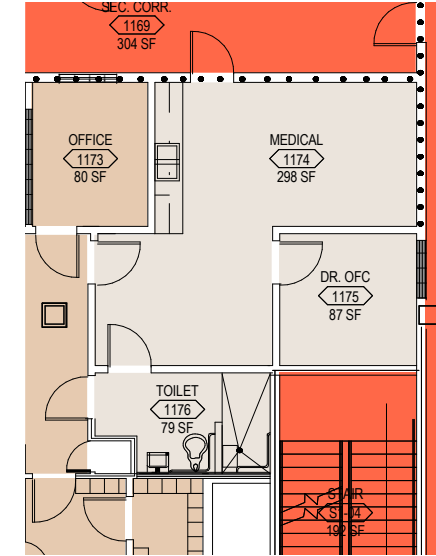
16.8 Visitation

Visitation within the juvenile detention area is full contact which requires movement of visitors into the secure area of the facility. Since this access is from the public lobby, it is not clear how visitation is accomplished when the judicial functions are not in use. Future consideration of visitation may need to consider separate entrances for these activities.

The visitation area is comprised of an open room with tables and chairs bordered by several offices. No natural daylight is found within this department.



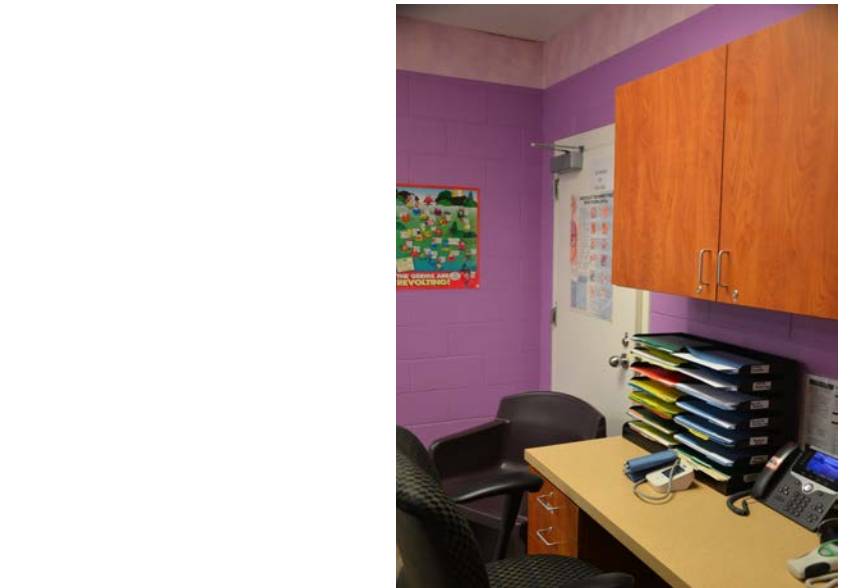
16.8 VISITATION		
Room #	Name	Area
1155	VISITATION	80
1157	VISITATION	395
TOTAL		475

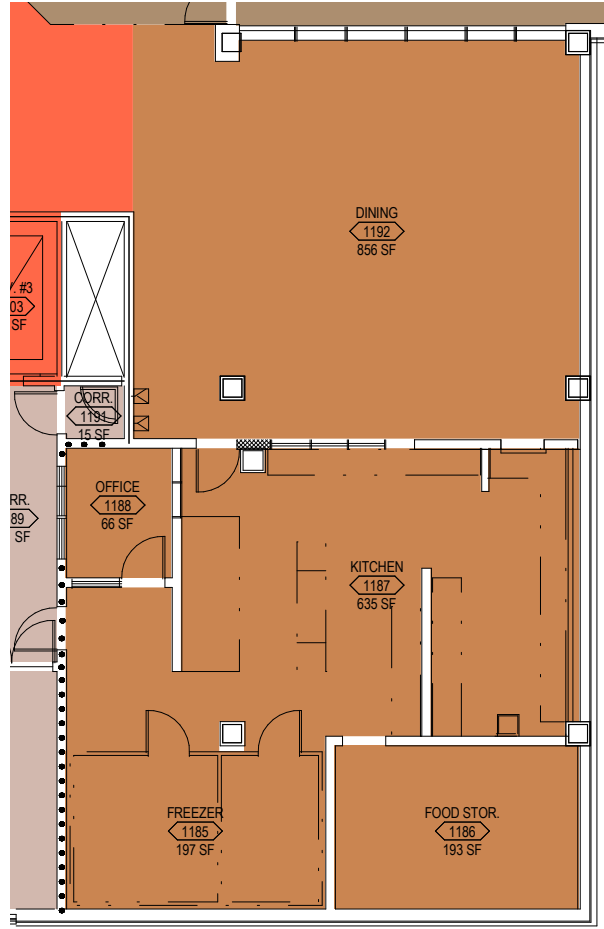


16.9 Health Services

The medical and health services are located adjacent to the intake facility and are utilized for both assessment and treatment services. The space allocated for these services appears to be inadequate for current needs. Multiple exam areas should be provided, as well as, areas for overnight observation of juveniles. Medical records should be stored in a secure location and not located within treatment areas. Pharmaceuticals should also have a secure area for storage. Medical staff require office space for medical record dictation or recording.

16.9 HEALTH SERVICES		
Room #	Name	Area
1174	MEDICAL	298
1175	DR. OFC	87
1176	TOILET	79
TOTAL		464





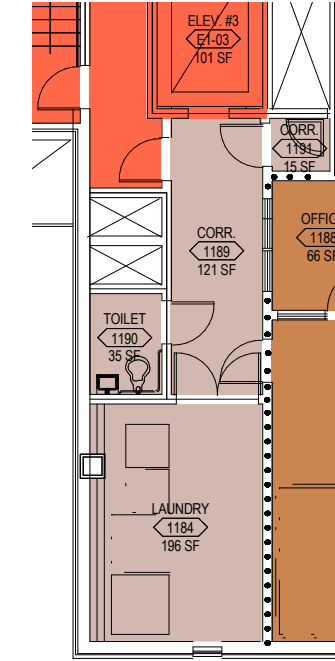
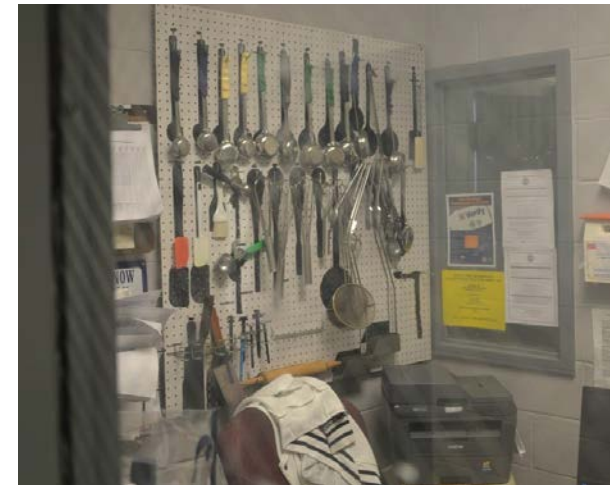
16.10 Kitchen & Dining

The kitchen, food service, and dining area appears to be adequately sized to serve the current detention population. However, the kitchen equipment may be approaching the useful lifespan of the primary cooking equipment. The storage areas for both dry goods and cooler are appropriately sized.

The juvenile dining area is equipped with moveable and stackable furniture with limited natural daylight from adjacent recreation yard.

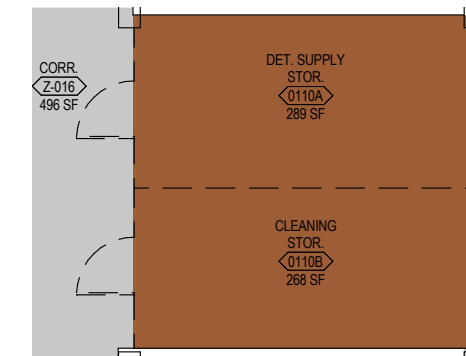


16.10 KITCHEN & DINING		
Room #	Name	Area
1185	FREEZER	197
1186	FOOD STOR.	193
1187	KITCHEN	635
1188	OFFICE	66
1192	DINING	856
TOTAL		1946



16.11 Laundry

The laundry facility contains commercial grade washing and drying equipment for use by juvenile detention. There appears to be a lack of folding space for the clean laundry and separation of dirty laundry stored in carts. Also it was noted that only a single washer exists. A secondary washer would be desirable in case of one machine needing repairs.



16.12 Detention Storage

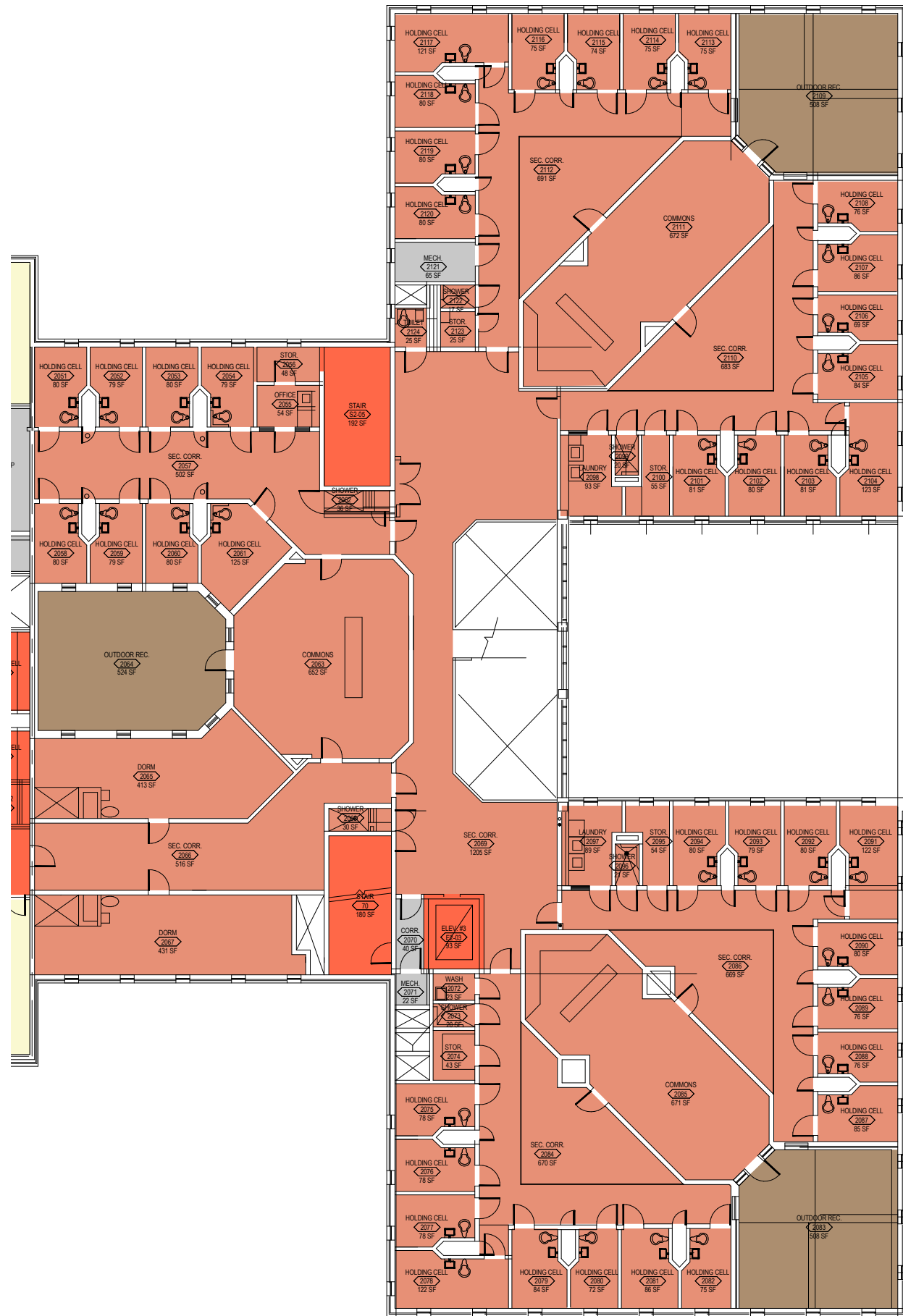
Similar to other JJC department storage, the detention storage is located in the lower level in the corridor leading to the central energy plant.



16.11 LAUNDRY		
Room #	Name	Area
1184	LAUNDRY	196
1189	CORR.	121
1190	TOILET	35
TOTAL		352

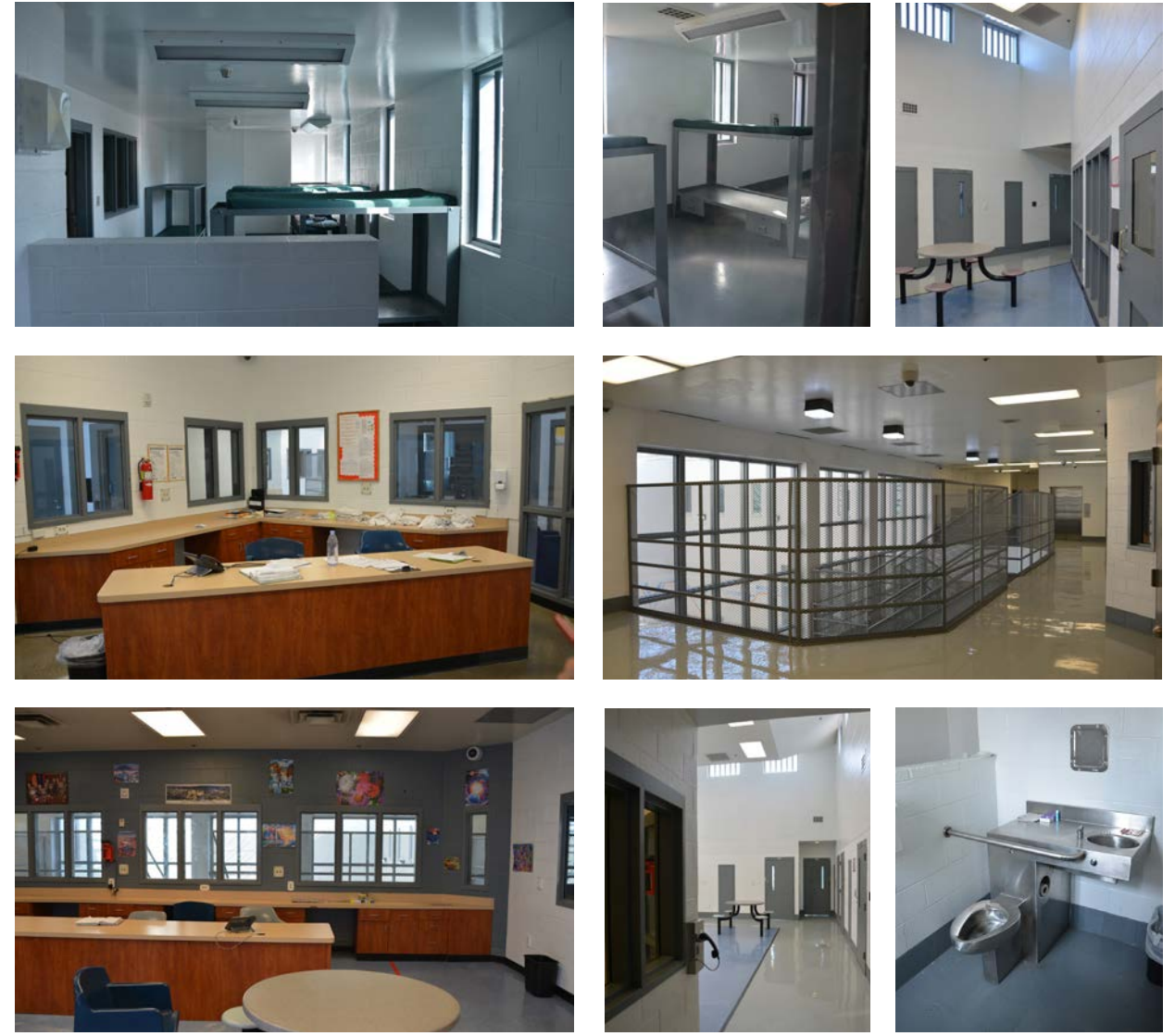
16.12 DETENTION STORAGE		
Room #	Name	Area
0110A	DET. SUPPLY STOR.	289
0110B	CLEANING STOR.	268
TOTAL		557





16.13 DETENTION HOUSING		
Room #	Name	Area
2051	HOLDING CELL	80
2052	HOLDING CELL	79
2053	HOLDING CELL	80
2054	HOLDING CELL	79
2055	OFFICE	54
2056	STOR.	48
2057	SEC. CORR.	502
2058	HOLDING CELL	80
2059	HOLDING CELL	79
2060	HOLDING CELL	80
2061	HOLDING CELL	125
2062	SHOWER	36
2063	COMMONS	652
2065	DORM	413
2066	SEC. CORR.	516
2067	DORM	431
2068	SHOWER	30
2069	SEC. CORR.	1205
2072	WASH	23
2073	SHOWER	20
2074	STOR.	43
2075	HOLDING CELL	78
2076	HOLDING CELL	78
2077	HOLDING CELL	78
2078	HOLDING CELL	122
2079	HOLDING CELL	84
2080	HOLDING CELL	72
2081	HOLDING CELL	86
2082	HOLDING CELL	75
2084	SEC. CORR.	670
2085	COMMONS	671
2086	SEC. CORR.	669
2087	HOLDING CELL	85

2088	HOLDING CELL	76
2089	HOLDING CELL	76
2090	HOLDING CELL	80
2091	HOLDING CELL	122
2092	HOLDING CELL	80
2093	HOLDING CELL	79
2094	HOLDING CELL	80
2095	STOR.	54
2096	SHOWER	21
2097	LAUNDRY	89
2098	LAUNDRY	93
2099	SHOWER	20
2100	STOR.	55
2101	HOLDING CELL	81
2102	HOLDING CELL	80
2103	HOLDING CELL	81
2104	HOLDING CELL	123
2105	HOLDING CELL	84
2106	HOLDING CELL	69
2107	HOLDING CELL	86
2108	HOLDING CELL	76
2110	SEC. CORR.	683
2111	COMMONS	672
2112	SEC. CORR.	691
2113	HOLDING CELL	75
2114	HOLDING CELL	75
2115	HOLDING CELL	74
2116	HOLDING CELL	75
2117	HOLDING CELL	121
2118	HOLDING CELL	80
2119	HOLDING CELL	80
2120	HOLDING CELL	80
2122	SHOWER	17
2123	STOR.	25
2124	TOILET	25
TOTAL	11802	



16.13 Detention Housing

The detention housing area located on the second level is characterized by groupings of individual juvenile cells surrounding a dayroom and common area. These groupings are typically labeled as "pods". The number of cells per pod varies in this facility from 8 - 10. Each pair of pods share a common recreation area.

Currently some cells house single juveniles and some are holding two juveniles at one time. The design of the cells are typical of an adult cell with stainless steel plumbing fixtures and steel bunks and tables. Future plans should attempt to decrease the apparent harshness of the cell and dayroom environment.

Female juveniles are currently confined to a single housing unit pod due to the small population.

One of the housing units is currently configured as a dormitory but is not utilized.

ACCESSIBILITY ASSESSMENT

At the time this document was produced, the Nashville Metropolitan Government has adopted the International Code Council (ICC) 2012 set of building codes. In addition, the ANSI A117.1 2009 version was adopted as the code to address accessibility compliance. The following comments regarding accessibility requirements are in reference to this currently adopted code. Any future renovations to this facility would need to take into account the currently adopted codes and will be required to address the compliance issues.

Site observations

The parking for the public and some of the JJC staff is currently located to the Northwest across Woodland Street, a busy 6 lane street which serves as a major circulation artery to the downtown business district. This parking lot contains dedicated accessible van and car parking. There appears to be a fully compliant accessible path to the front door of the JJC facility. This path includes curb cuts and ramps to circumvent stairs.

In addition to the public parking lot, a private secure parking exists to the Southeast side of the JJC facility. There also appears to be dedicated accessible van and car parking with a defined accessible path to the lower level staff entry.

The single notable deficiency for the facility is the

absence of a passenger drop-off area. This drop-off area would need to be in compliance with section 503 Passenger Loading Zones. The appropriate location for this would be along 1st Street near the building main entrance.

Floor Plan Review

Starting with the most commonly used spaces such as the public lobby. It was noted that there are no dedicated waiting/seating areas that have spaces identified for individuals in wheelchairs. In fact, there is a deficient amount of waiting areas in general for any courtroom. See photos 5.01, 5.02. The information window located in the lobby does not have an accessible counter meeting ANSI A117.1 requirements. See photo 5.04, 5.05

The courtrooms also appear to be missing dedicated areas inside the public seating area for persons in wheelchairs. Most of the benches for Judges and Magistrates are not accessible nor have the required turning radius in the area immediately behind the bench. See photo 5.03

The majority of the public interaction counters do not have an accessible height counter that is currently compliant. See photo

The attached floor plans indicate areas of the

building that are not in compliance with the required maneuvering clearance at manual swinging doors. Table 404.2.3.2 shows the required clear area around door swings depending on approach directions.

Stair handrails do not meet current code for the proper extension length at the end or at corners. See photos 5.06 - 5.08.

Public Toilets and Toilet Stalls

In the review of the public toilets, deficiencies were noted in handicap turning radius, approach to doors as noted above and lack of insulated lavatory guard on plumbing. In addition, all stall sizes need to be verified to be in compliance with the currently adopted code. In future reuse of the facility, these deficiencies would need to be addressed. Drinking fountains do not meet code for accessibility clearances. See photos.

Protruding objects

To be fully in compliance with Section 307 Protruding Objects, no object can project into a circulation path more than 4 inches unless the protrusion extends to within 27 inches of the finished floor. During the building review, a number of protruding objects were noted including those associated with adding equipment and furnishings to hallways within the facility.

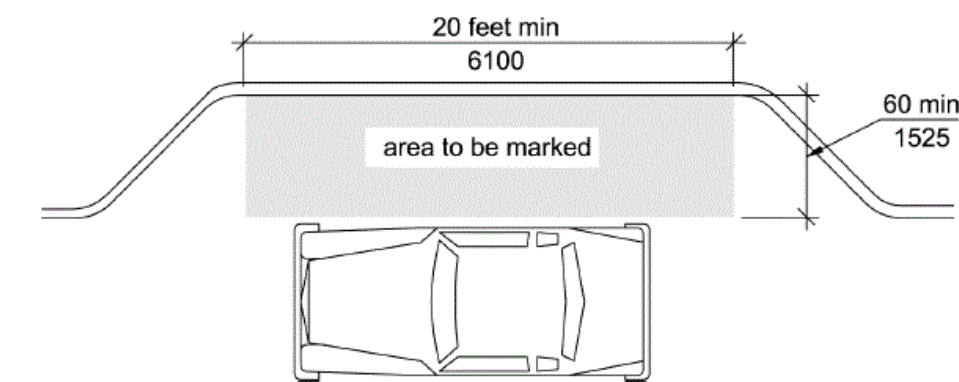


FIG. 503.3
PASSENGER LOADING ZONE ACCESS AISLE

TABLE 404.2.3.2—MANEUVERING CLEARANCES AT MANUAL SWINGING DOORS

TYPE OF USE		MANEUVERING CLEARANCES AT MANUAL SWINGING DOORS	
Approach Direction	Door Side	Perpendicular to Doorway	Parallel to Doorway (beyond latch unless noted)
From front	Pull	60 inches (1525 mm)	18 inches (455 mm)
From front	Push	48 inches (1220 mm)	0 inches (0 mm) ³
From hinge side	Pull	60 inches (1525 mm)	36 inches (915 mm)
From hinge side	Push	54 inches (1370 mm)	42 inches (1065 mm)
From hinge side	Push	42 inches (1065 mm) ¹	22 inches (560 mm) ^{3 & 4}
From latch side	Pull	48 inches (1220 mm) ²	24 inches (610 mm)
From latch side	Push	42 inches (1065 mm) ²	24 inches (610 mm)

¹Add 6 inches (150 mm) if closer and latch provided.

²Add 6 inches (150 mm) if closer provided.

³Add 12 inches (305 mm) beyond latch if closer and latch provided.

⁴Beyond hinge side.

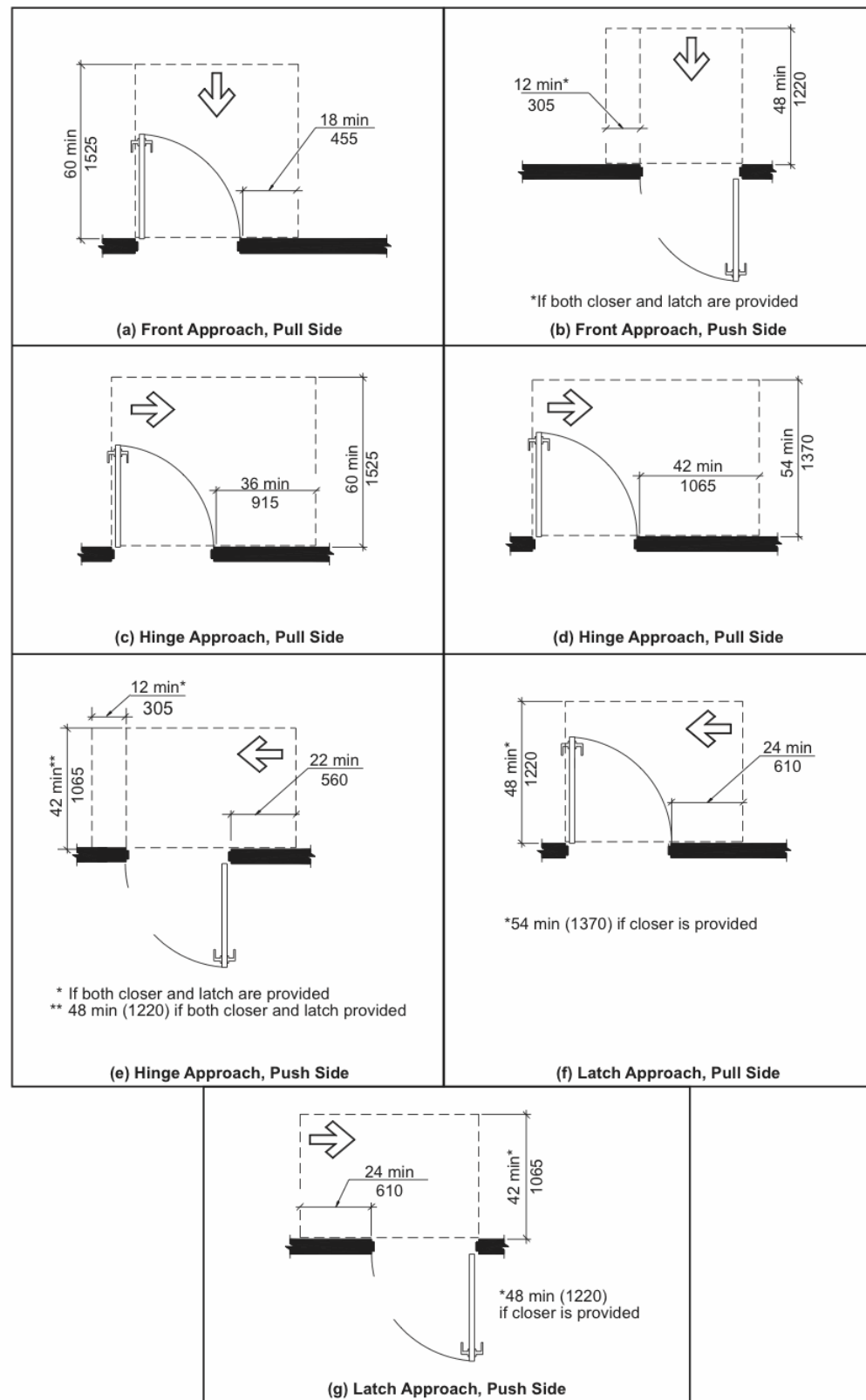


FIG. 404.2.3.2
 MANEUVERING CLEARANCE AT MANUAL SWINGING DOORS

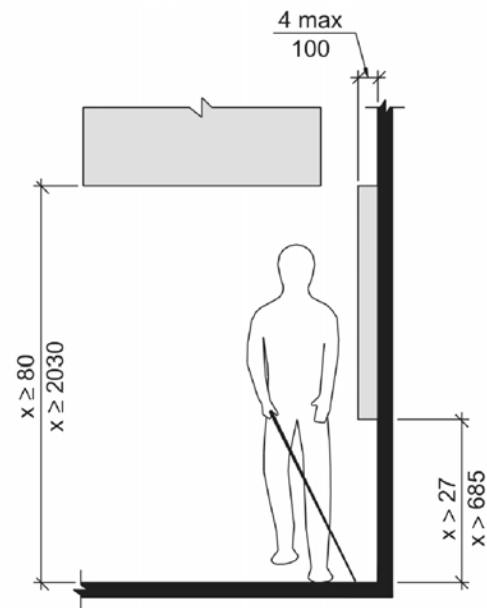


FIG. 307.2
 LIMITS OF PROTRUDING OBJECTS

Signage and Communication Graphics

It appears that a significant amount of signage has been added to the facility over the years to address some deficiencies with the facility. Most has been installed in an Ad Hoc manner and it is apparent most does not meet current requirements defined by ANSI A117.1. Although some signage is installed at the correct height and has raised braille letters, the majority of the signage does not meet these basic requirements. It was also noted that some signage installed from years ago, does not accurately reflect the current usage of the space as it has been re-assigned over the years.

Juvenile Detention Housing Units

The main entrance point for the juvenile housing is on level one with level two containing additional sleeping areas for inmates. In general, the common areas of the housing units are open spaces free from any accessible restrictions. Both stairs and elevators are available for inmate movement between floors. As is typical for inmate housing units, the juveniles have direct access to food service, education rooms and recreation.

The booking/intake area is very cramped with minimal space to queue incoming juvenile inmates. Benches in the waiting area were not compliant for HC usage (see section 903 Benches).

The juvenile housing cells however depict an

assortment of accessibility deficiencies. When one looks at the individual housing cells, you will note a lack of any handicap accessible toilet fixtures or any housing cell that is identified as accessible (section 806 Holding Cells and Housing Cells). In the current cell configuration, the toilet is directly adjacent to the toilet located at the entrance to each individual cell. Within the cell the bed and desk do not provide sufficient space for the required 60" turning radius. The shared shower stall areas for the juveniles do not appear to be compliant with HC approaches or provide HC benches.

On level two, one of the celled housing units was converted into a dormitory configuration in the past, but it was noted that even this area does not have accessible toilet and sink or shower.

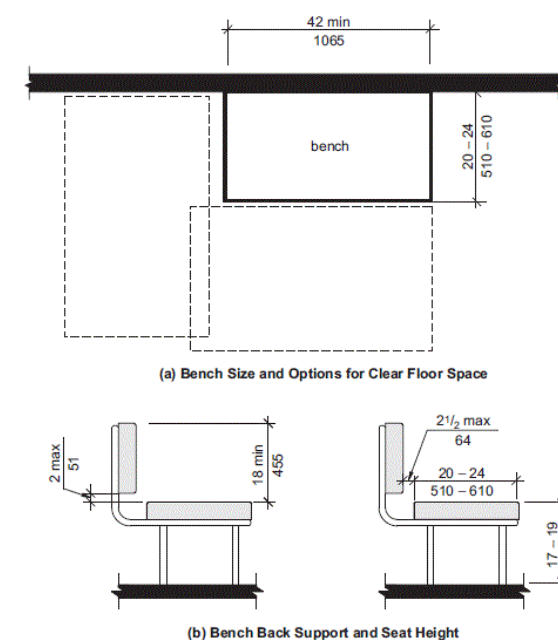


FIG. 903
 BENCHES



5.01



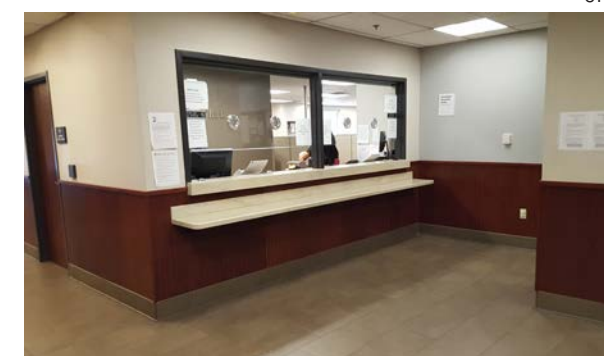
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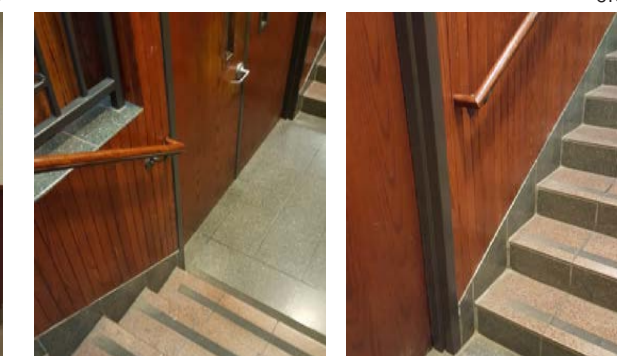
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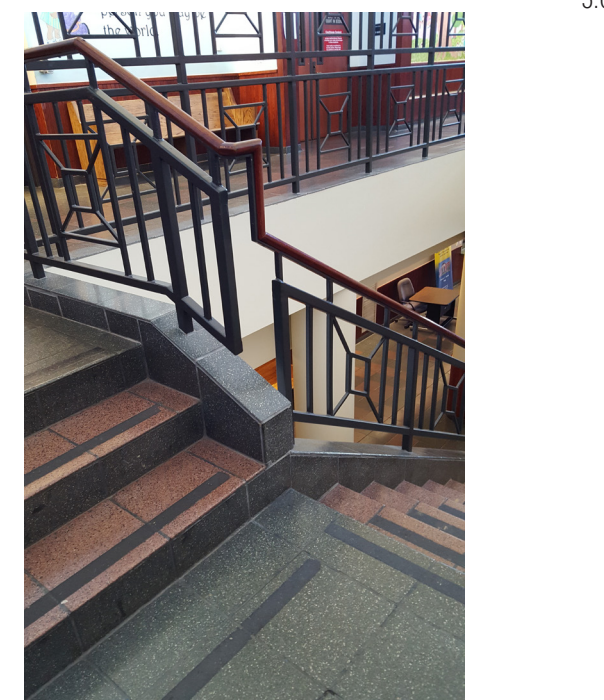


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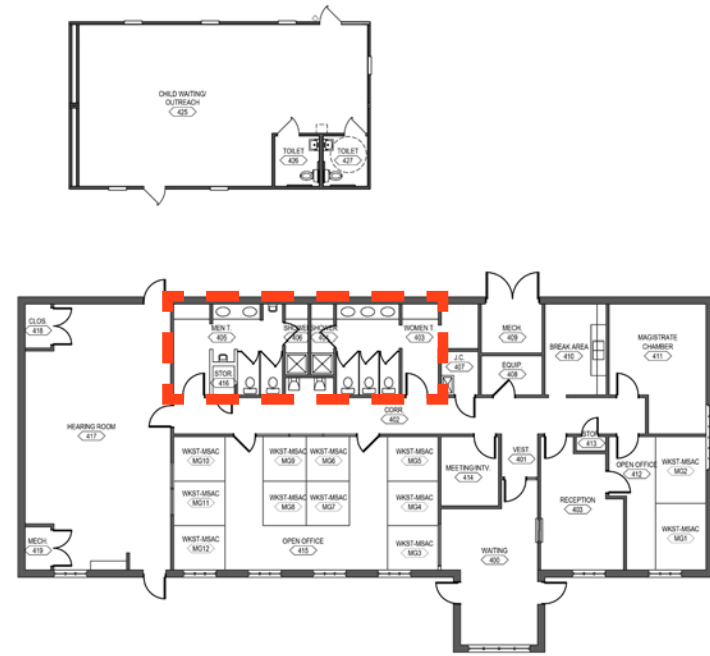
5.06



5.07



5.08



ATTENDANCE CENTER & PORTABLE



-  DEFICIENCIES IN PLUMBING REQUIREMENTS
-  INADEQUATE DOOR CLEARANCES



JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION CENTER - LOWER LEVEL



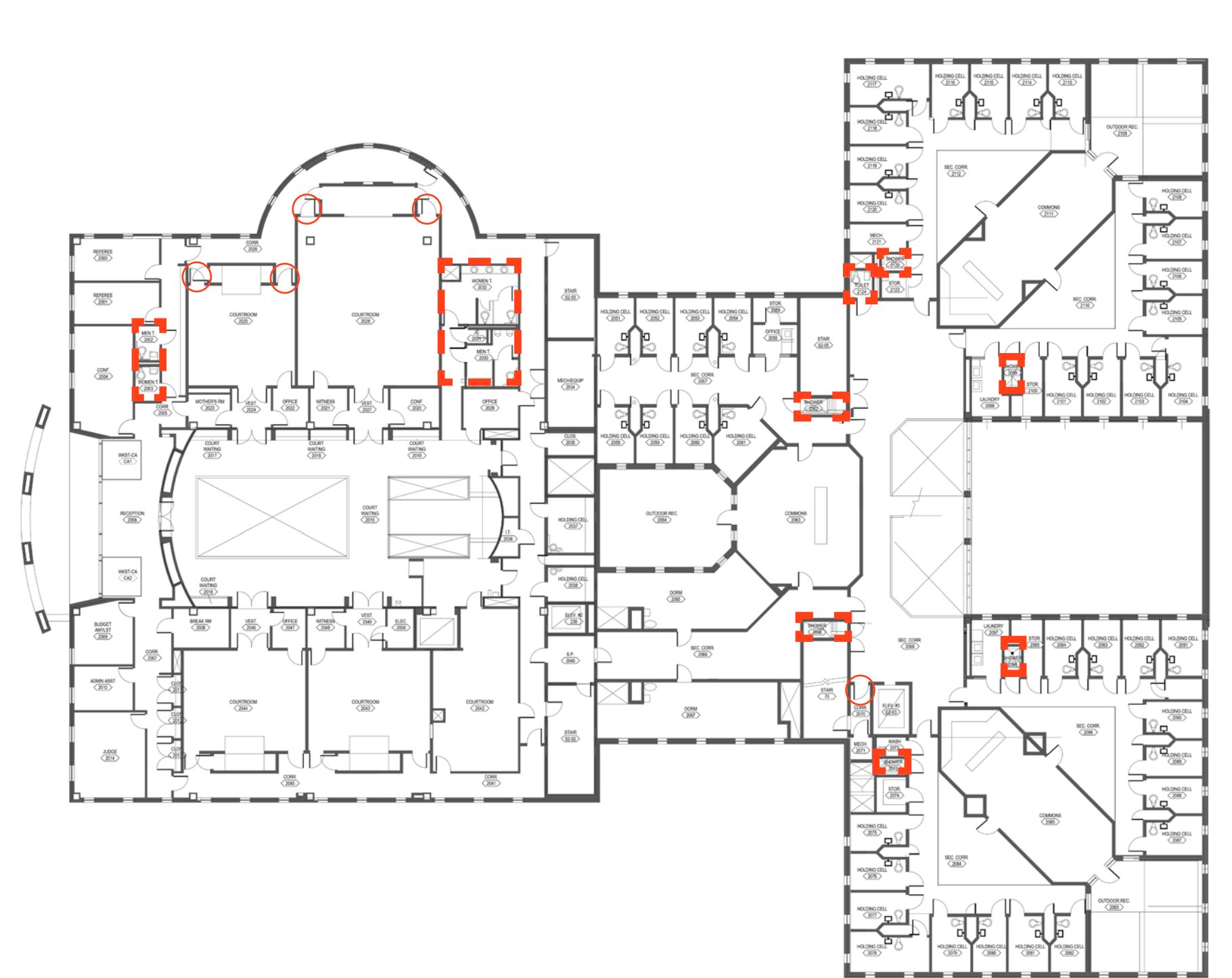
-  DEFICIENCIES IN PLUMBING REQUIREMENTS
-  INADEQUATE DOOR CLEARANCES



JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION CENTER - FIRST LEVEL



-  DEFICIENCIES IN PLUMBING REQUIREMENTS
-  INADEQUATE DOOR CLEARANCES

JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION CENTER - SECOND LEVEL



-  DEFICIENCIES IN PLUMBING REQUIREMENTS
-  INADEQUATE DOOR CLEARANCES

Security Assessment

Background Nashville Juvenile Justice Center

The Juvenile Justice Center (JJC) is located at 100 Woodland St, Nashville, TN, 37213. It opened in 1994 with only three court rooms and has since been modified to eight court rooms. The center is the primary location for Davidson County Juvenile Justice. The JJC is divided into two sections; courts and detentions. Approximately 125 to 140 employees work at the center. The number of employees can exceed 200 when supporting agencies and detention staff are present. JJC handles approximately 600 to 850 customers per day. The customer peak times are 0800, 1100, 1300, and 1630. Most court sessions end between 1500 and 1530. The normal work days are Monday – Friday from 0800 – 1600 excluding holidays. Occasionally, the courts may hold a special docket on Friday evening or Saturday mornings. The JJC detention section operates 24 hours and 7 days per week.

The court and administrative section is protected by a professional security team comprised of court warrant officers and security contractors. The security contractor supplies five-armed security officers. The security officers are responsible for the entry control and screening of employees and customers. A team of 18 armed warrant officers provide court room security and respond to other security related issues. The security staff typically works from 0730 – 1730, Monday – Friday. A security officer works inside the security control center to monitor the security cameras and alarms, between 0730 – 1730 on Monday - Friday. After hours monitoring is controlled by the detention center control room, located in the detention section of the JJC.

The detention section of the center is located on the 1st and 2nd floors. The detention center is operated by contract staffing which is overseen by the Davidson County Sheriff department. The detention staff is unarmed. The center was designed to accommodate a maximum of 80 students and normally houses 30 students to maintain a good staff to student ratio.

The Security Assessment

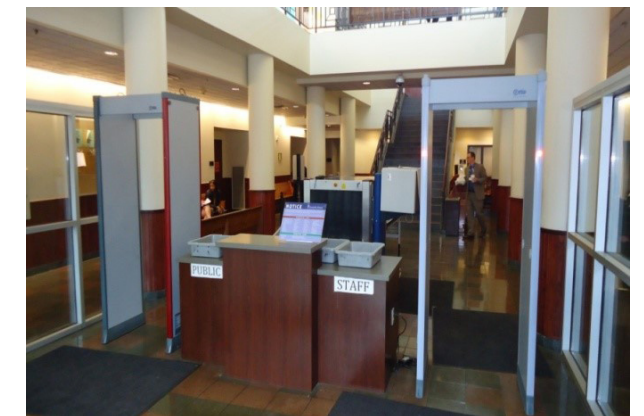
The JJC security assessment reviewed current security operating procedures and the security infrastructure. The assessment focused on the following security areas: Security Screening, Access Control, Security Cameras & Alarm Systems, Courtroom, Personnel, and Detention Areas. The assessment identified vulnerabilities and provided recommendations to mitigate or eliminate the vulnerabilities.

Security Screening Process

All employees and customers entering the JJC’s main entrance are security screened by armed security officers. The security screening station is setup just inside the front doors and located in the lobby area. The screening area is lined with a 8’ tall glass partition which helps to funnel traffic towards the metal detectors and helps to prevent people from walking around the screening station. The screening station is divided into two different lines: employees and customers. Employees are screened in the right line and customers are screened in the left line. Customers are required to remove all metal objects and jackets prior to passing through the walk-thru metal detector. All metal objects, jackets, and bags must pass thru the X-Ray system, any items of concern are additionally searched by the security officer. The security officer also has the ability to use a hand held metal detector wand to conduct additional screenings. Employee’s security screening is modified. Employees are not required to remove all metal objects prior to passing thru the metal detector. If the metal detector alerts, the security officer will visually check the employee’s waist area to ensure no weapons are entering the facility, however employees can avoid security screening by using the back door to enter the lower level. The back door is located in the JJC’s secured parking lot and only accessible with an active employee badge. Customers can exit the back doors into the secure parking area and with security approval can exit the parking lot via the turnstile.



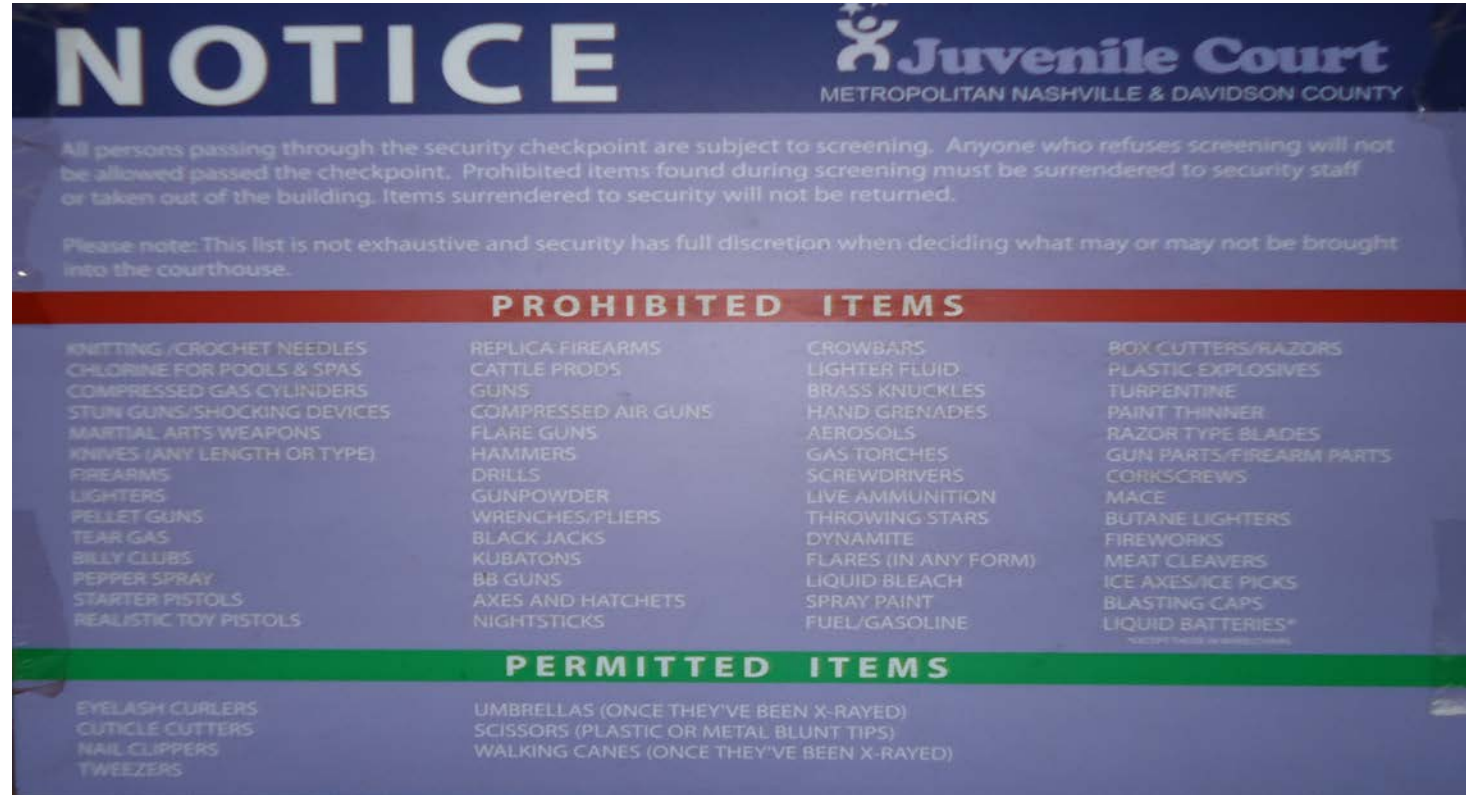
Public Entrance to security screening



Security screening area



Secure parking lot turnstile



List of prohibited and permitted items

In 2016, the JJC security staff found approximately 933 contraband items during security screenings. Contraband items identified included knives, other sharp objects over three inches long, and firearms. Many of the items, approximately 651 items were returned to the owner after they departed the JJC. The Director of Warrants is notified anytime a firearm is found.

Security Screening Vulnerabilities

The security screening equipment has been extended beyond its service life span. The JJC has two operational metal detectors and uses an out-of-service metal detector for spare parts to keep the two metal detectors operational. The x-ray screening machine was installed in 1996 and is becoming difficult to maintain and is not upgradable.

The location of the security screening area is not ideal for addressing current and emerging security threats. The footprint of the screening area takes up a large section of the lobby area which due to its size creates additional span-of-control security concerns. The security screening area is within close-proximity to the 1st floor courtrooms and lobby. During peak times, the lobby area is very congested and noisy which could become a distraction for security officers performing screening. The distraction could lead to missed opportunities to identify contraband. The location also provides quick access to the courtrooms and 2nd floor access. The large area could lead to additional risks in an active security situation and could be catastrophic during an active shooter event or security team response to a suspicious device found during x-ray screening. Additionally, the primary evacuation exits require people to exit within proximity of the security screening area. This could create additional bystander exposure if security is dealing with an emergency in the security screening area.

The ideal location of a security screening area should be in an area which would provide protection and screening from sensitive areas such as courtrooms and high traffic areas such as main lobby. Bulletproof and sound damping glass could act as a protective barrier while enabling the space to be opened and inviting. This set up would also help contain disruptive situations and minimize the mass casualties' impact.

Access and Egress Controls Vulnerabilities

Allowing non-employees to exit the building's back door into the secured parking area compromises the security of the parking area. Security depends on the ability to control both entrance and exit of the secured areas. A person(s) could exploit this vulnerability by hiding in the parking lot to assault or harass employees, or gain access to

the secure area.

The electronic access control system was installed in 2010 during the building's flood restorations. The JJC uses a combination of electronic and magnetic locking mechanisms to access doors to restricted areas. All electronic and magnetic locks are operational and are tested monthly for functionality. Occasionally, the door located on the 2nd level accessing the southeast corner restricted hallway does not automatically lock after the door closes. The employee must use a key to reset the locking system. All electronic locking doors are equipped with an alarm that alerts the security control room when any door is left opened.

Access to restricted areas is facilitated by use of staff access badges in the non-detention areas only. Access into the detention areas are controlled by the detention security control center, which is manned 24 hrs/day. The Director of Warrants issues employees badges. Employees are granted access to areas based on their job requirements. Employee access is also controlled based on the time of day for added security. Most badges automatically deactivate after 1800 on the weekdays and completely deactivate on Saturday and Sunday. All employees are required to display their badges while at the JJC. Any employee that forgets or has lost their badge must contact the Director of Warrants for a replacement. All lost badges and badges from terminated employees are immediately deactivated.

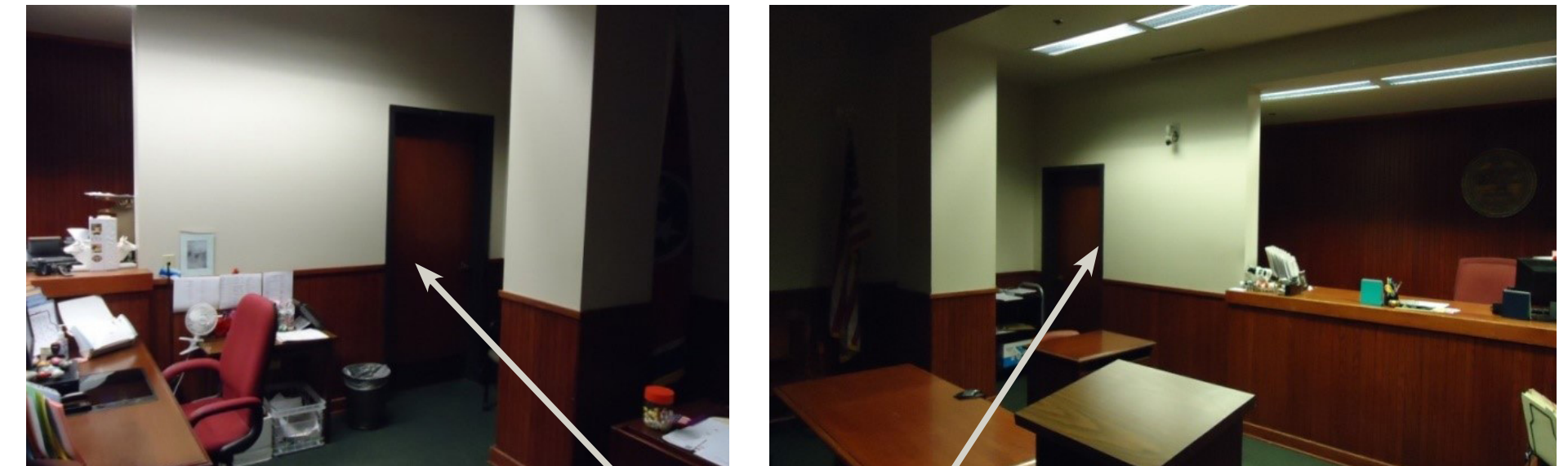
Access Control Vulnerabilities

The JJC access into non-detention restricted areas is primarily accessed by the employee's badge touching the proximity sensor located next to the door. The current security standard requires a minimum of 2 identification protocols for control of access into sensitive areas. The current system does not require a secondary authentication such as a personal identification number (PIN) or biometrics. The secondary authentication would make it harder for an unauthorized person to gain access by using only an employee badge and would bring the system into current security compliance.

The JJC's courtrooms lack access control on the back doors leading to restricted staffing areas such as administration and judge offices and to the doors accessing the Judge's benches on the 2nd level courtrooms. A locking system should be added to the courtrooms' back doors to prevent unauthorized access, which could lead to harassment or assaults on staff working in the restricted areas. The locking system should include a secondary



Access and Egress Controls



Courtroom Back Door

authentication to access the door.

Security Camera and Alarm System Overview and Vulnerabilities

The JJC original Security Camera System only included 20 cameras which were mainly located in the detention areas. In 2010, the system was updated to 161 cameras to cover the majority of the building's interior and exterior. All cameras are operational and serviced by Johnson Controls when repairs are needed. The cameras can be controlled and viewed by either security control rooms (detention or courts). The video is digitally stored on a digital video recorder (DVR) which has approximately 7 days of storage capacity. The system does not have any audio capability. The Director of Warrants has the ability to download stored video to external storage devices such as CDs or thumb drives.

Security Control Room

There are 17 cameras on the exterior of the JJC to monitor outside activities. Only three of the cameras have full pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) functions and the remaining 14 only have a zoom function. The 17 cameras provide near 360 degrees coverage of the JJC exterior. There are three blind spot areas. The large pillars at the main entrance obstruct some of the view of the walkway and steps. A couple of large trees block the view of the sidewalk along Woodland Street. None of the cameras are positioned to cover the northwest exterior corner, where people normally sit just below some of the windows of court's administration offices. There are a couple of blind spots inside the JJC. The pillars in the 1st floor lobby obstruct some of the lobby views. The bathroom hallway on the 2nd floor is not viewable by any camera.

There are also two more camera systems that operate independently of the JJC camera system. The cameras located inside the courtrooms are controlled by the courtroom staff for the purpose of recording court procedures and testimony for the record. The cameras are only activated while court is in session. The video from the courtroom is not viewed or monitored by either security control rooms. Metro Police Department controls two cameras located on top exterior corners of the JJC. The Metro Police Department camera system is called (Eyes in the Sky) and used primarily to monitor crowds during the Titans football games and other special events in the area. The camera video is not viewed or monitored by either security control rooms.

Panic alarms buttons are in the courtrooms and clerk office. It alerts the security control rooms once pressed and officers are immediately dispatched to the location. The alarm buttons are serviceable and tested monthly.

Additional Security Camera and Alarm Systems Vulnerabilities

The 7-day digital video storage capacity is not sufficient for a facility that handles 600 to 850 customers per day. Security and law enforcement officials lack the ability to review video greater than 7 days, which could hinder the ability to solve crimes or detect suspicious activities. The video storage capacity should be increased to store at least 30 days of digital video. The increase storage would allow security and law enforcement officials the ability to solve crimes that occurred within the storage timeframe and to proactively identify patterns of suspicious activity or behavior, which could be used to prevent crime.

The lack of PTZ external and internal cameras affects the ability to monitor or track security threats. All external cameras should be upgraded to PTZ functions to improve the ability to track and monitor security concerns. It would allow officials to move cameras to identify critical details such as a license plate on a vehicle or detailed description of a person. Cameras located in the lobby area should also be upgrade to PTZ which would increase coverage and capability to track and monitor security concerns. Adding audio recording to external areas and areas within the detention sections could aid with investigations.

The identified blind spots both internal and external should be eliminated to ensure total coverage. The blind spots can be eliminated by adding cameras to cover the main entrance, northwest exterior corner, 1st floor lobby, and 2nd floor bathroom hallway. The additional exterior and lobby cameras should have PTZ capabilities to ensure complete coverage.

Additional panic alarms should be added to any office space which is not regularly patrolled by security personnel. The added alarms would improve overall staff security and safety.



Large trees obstructing security cameras views



Security Control Room

JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION CENTER - LOWER LEVEL

Security Camera Location Diagrams



● SECURITY CAMERA

JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION CENTER - FIRST LEVEL

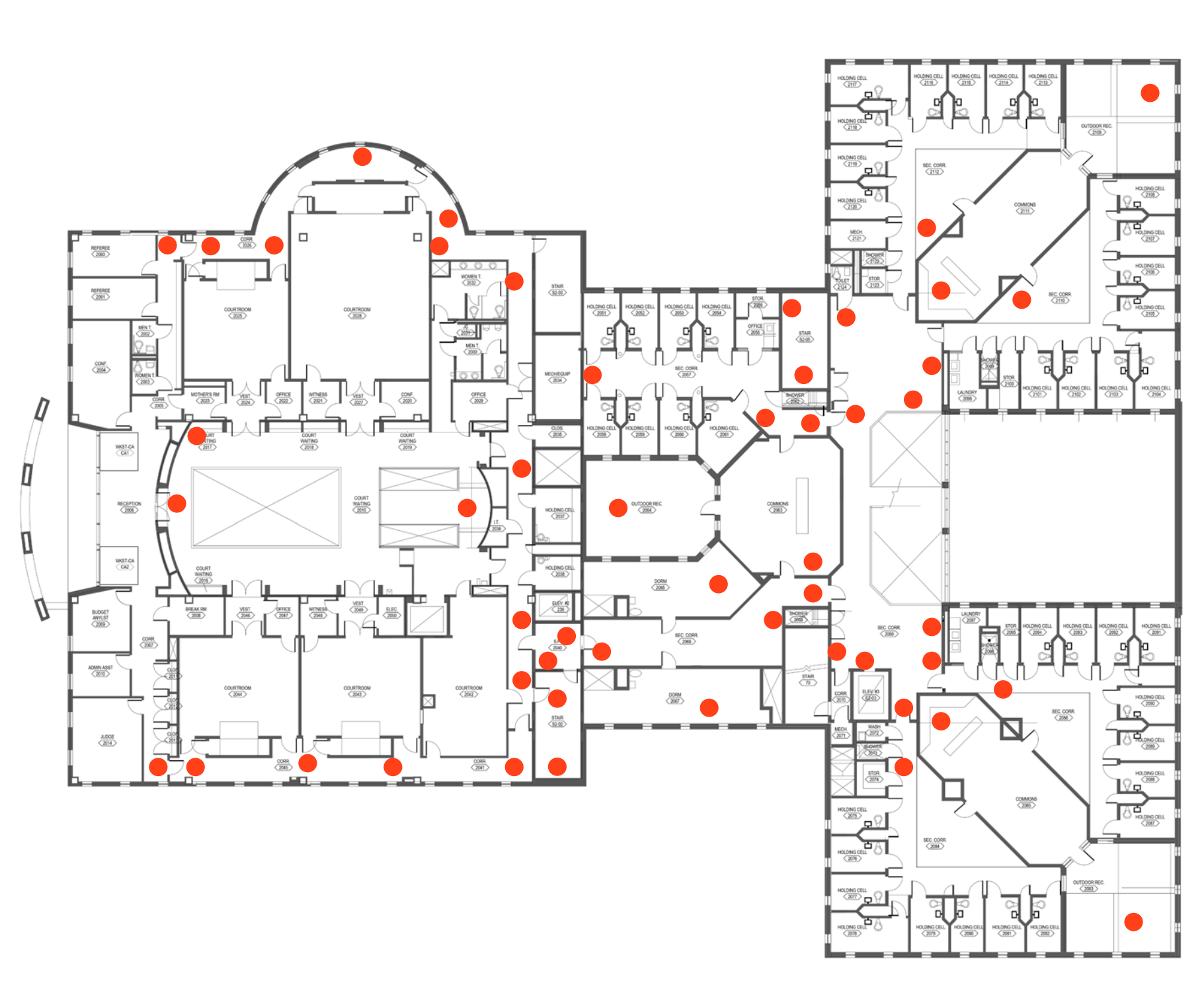
Security Camera Location Diagrams



● SECURITY CAMERA

JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION CENTER - SECOND LEVEL

Security Camera Location Diagrams



● SECURITY CAMERA

Personnel Security Overview

The JJC building design allows close interaction in the common spaces such as the lobby, hallway, elevator and entrance doors. The common spaces are used by staff, customers, and students at the same time.

Personnel Security Vulnerabilities

The lack of restricted spaces could create opportunities for harassment and/or assaults on staff and customers. For example, it is possible for conflicting involved parties such as an (attorneys, clients, victim, student and/or court staff) to ride in the same elevator after a court session. Sometimes, judges are in the restricted hallway prior to the start of court and must be warned when students are being escorted in the same hallway. There are two holding cells located on the right side of the lobby, which places the cells near customers in the lobby area. The individuals in the holding cells are escorted thru the lobby area to the courtroom. The cells should be relocated to an area within the restricted area to minimize contact with customers or staff. Security protocols should be developed to minimize contact between students, staff, and customers. Protocols may include restricting student movements in common areas such as lobbies and elevators to non-peak hours only, which would minimize contact between customers and students. The back door leading to the employee secured parking lot should be converted to employee only for entrance and exit. All customers should enter and exit out the main entrance to avoid unwanted contact.

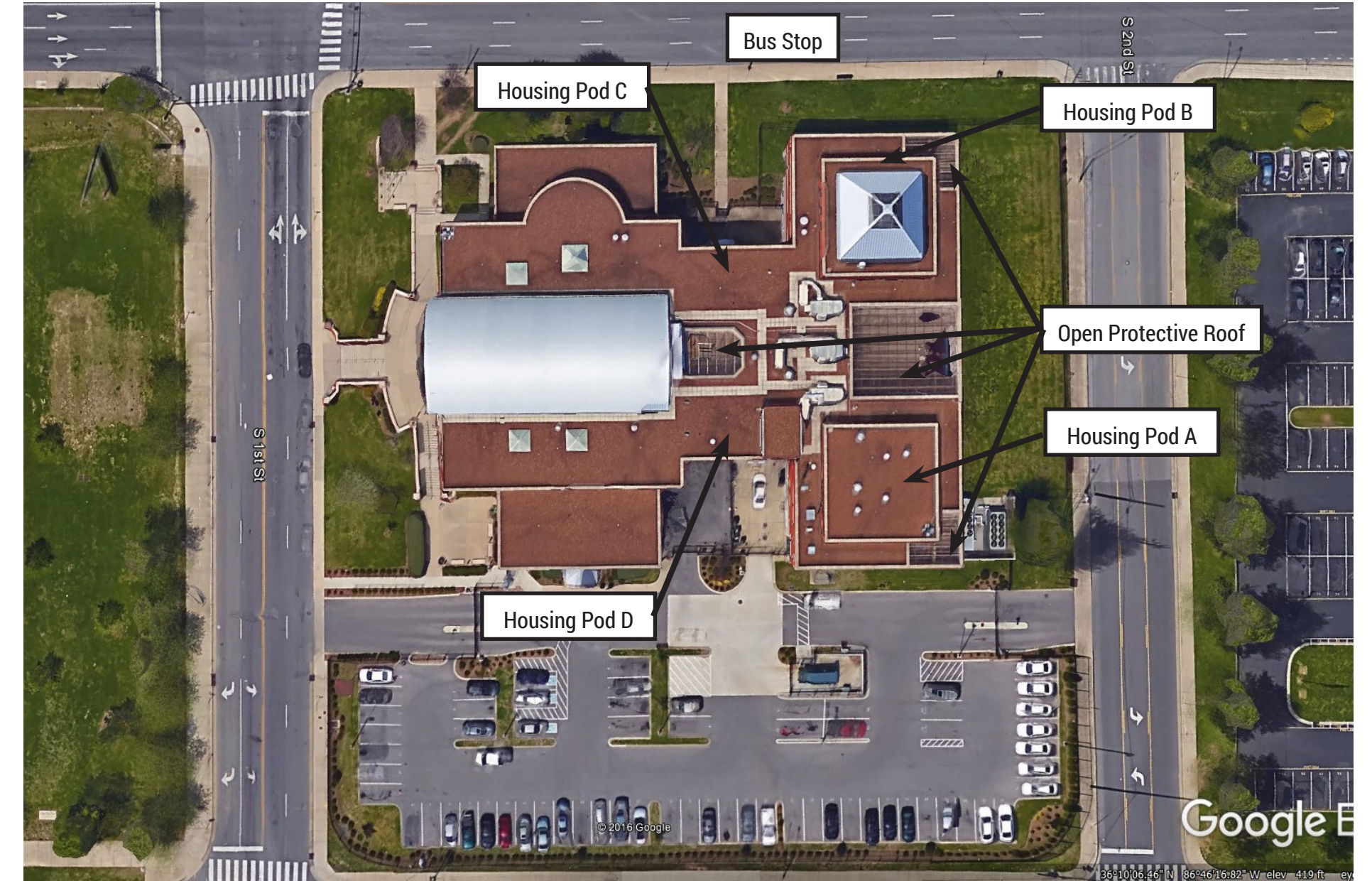
Detention Area Security Overview

The detention section is located in the rear of the JJC's 1st and 2nd floors. Unarmed staff monitors and control students' movements throughout the detention section. The detention section is separated from the court section by security doors controlled by detention security control room. The detention security control room also controls various doors within the detention section and monitors the security cameras. All doors and locks are operational.

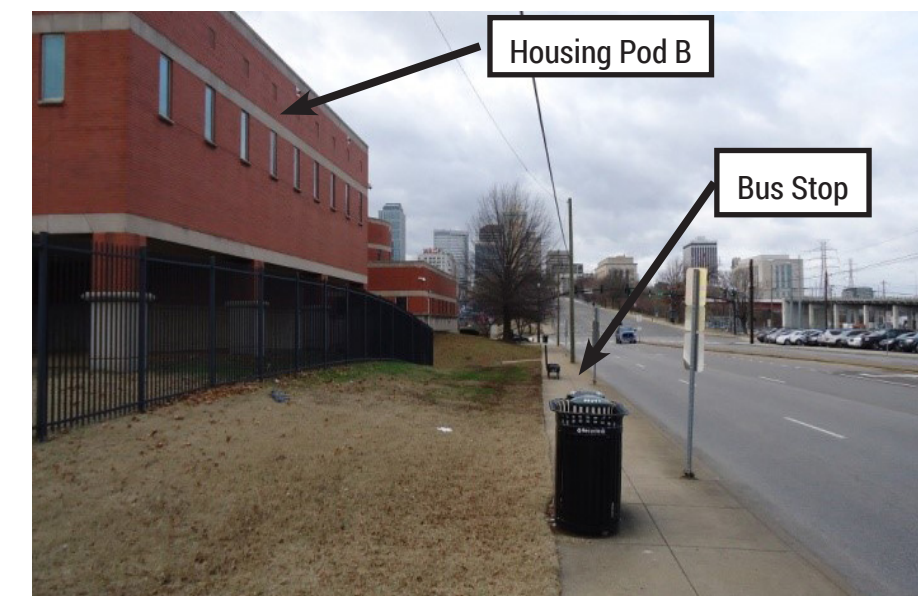
The following offices or sections are located on the 1st floor of the detention area: education, main recreation, cafeteria, medical, administration offices, and security control room. The 2nd floor is divided into housing pods designed to house 80 students and contain three smaller recreation rooms within the housing pod. Housing pods A and B have separate recreation rooms and housing pod C and D share a recreation room. All recreation room ceilings are covered by a mesh metal fence and are open to the elements. The housing pods have sealed windows to utilize natural light. The windows in housing pod B overlook parts of Woodland St and 2nd Ave. The windows in housing pod A overlook the secured parking lot and parts of 2nd Ave and Russell St. The windows in housing pod C overlook parts of Woodland St and the windows in pod D overlooks the secure parking lot.

Detention Area Security Vulnerabilities

The close proximity of JJC to public streets and parking lots presents some security concerns. Students in housing pods A and B can take advantage of the opened recreation room's ceiling to communicate to people standing on the public sidewalks along Woodland St and 2nd Ave. Students could use hand signals to communicate discreetly with outside people on Woodland St and 2nd Ave. The windows in the recreation rooms and housing pods allow the students to observe people and activity on Woodland St, 2nd Ave, and secured parking lot. Students located in housing pods A and D can observe and identify the personal vehicles driven by staff and observe new students arriving to the facility. Lining the housing pod and recreation room windows with reflective tint would prevent outside people from being able to see inside the rooms and still allow in natural light and the ability to see out the window. The park bench and bus stop, located on the Woodland St. sidewalk outside of housing pod B, should be relocated to the corner of Woodland St and South 1st St to reduce the opportunity of unauthorized communications with the outside people.



Lobby Holding Cells



Housing Pod B
Bus Stop

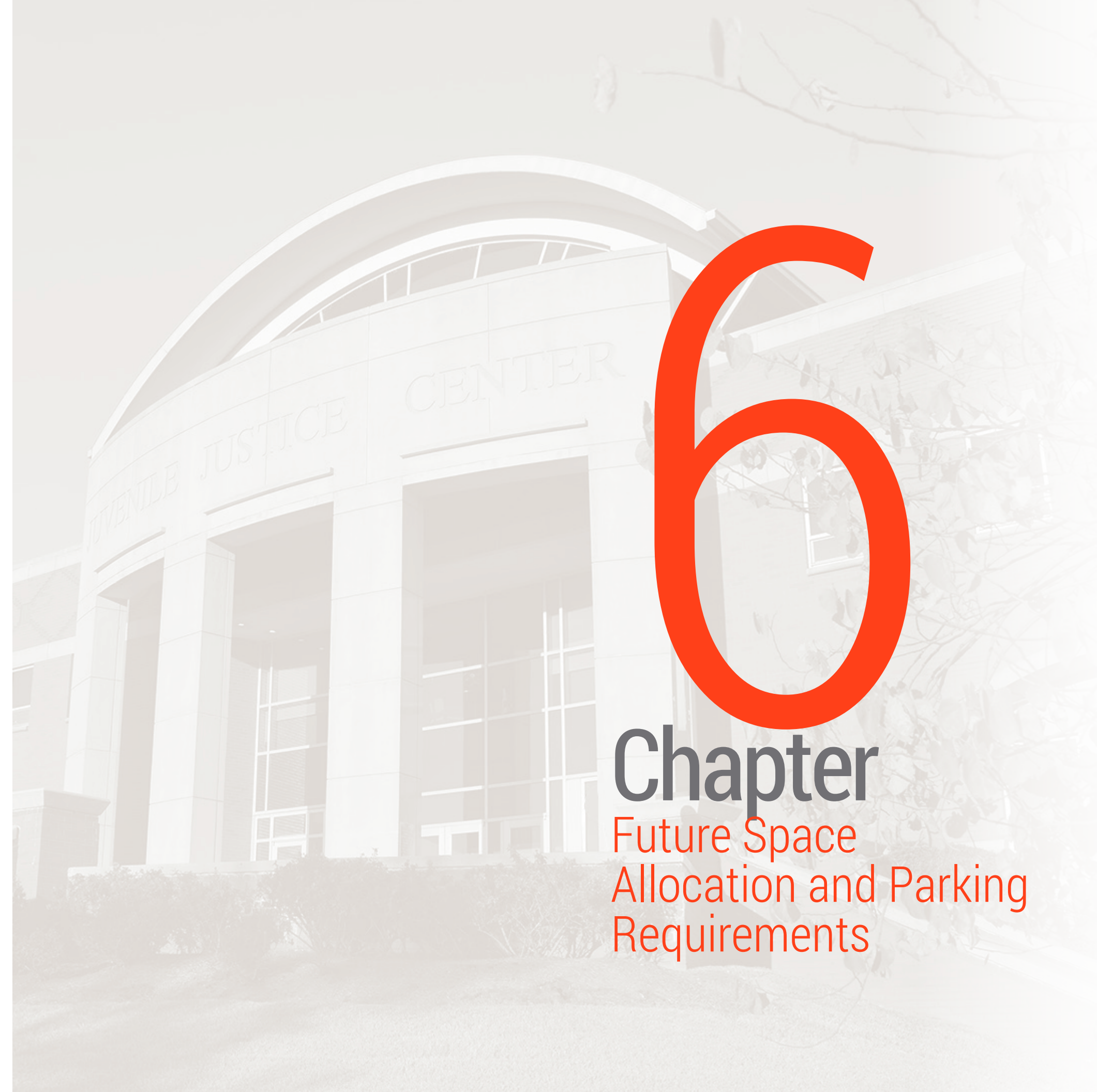


Housing Pod B
Recreation Area

6

Chapter

Future Space
Allocation and Parking
Requirements





Chapter 6

Future Space Allocation and Parking Requirements

Introduction

The space standards and “best practice” principals used to develop future space requirements will be presented in this Section. This includes best practice in juvenile court and detention operation and design; nationally recognized space standards applicable to juvenile court and detention facilities; Metro Nashville and Davidson County office space standards; and the juvenile courts’ vision for a Juvenile Justice Center that provides enhanced services to at-risk youth and families.

Based on the forecast of future capacity requirements presented in Section 4 and the space standards presented in this Section the future space requirements for the new Juvenile Justice Center are projected through 2035. A comparison of current space utilization to projected space requirements is presented to aid in the understanding of the growth in facility size. Finally, parking requirements for the Juvenile Justice Center are presented in this Section.

Overview Of Best Practice Juvenile Court And Detention Facilities

Based on the Consultant Teams’ experience in planning and design of Juvenile Justice Centers as well as literature that supports a trauma informed environment for juvenile court and detention facilities the following “Best Practice” concepts were adhered to in the development of the space allocation program and later concept design:

BEST PRACTICES FOR JUVENILE COURTS

- Beach-Head offices for community groups, volunteers, social workers, schools, etc.
- Collocation of agencies with judiciary
- Courtrooms/Hearing rooms:
 - Sizes: Litigation well for multiple tables: social workers, counselors, Guardian ad litem, CASA, etc.
 - Bench platform height
 - Materials
 - Natural Light
 - Seating capacity
 - Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Holding Areas
 - Hardened vs. non-hardened
- Waiting Areas:
 - Separation of parties
 - Proximity to courtrooms/hearing rooms

SPACE STANDARDS USED TO DEVELOP PROGRAM

BEST PRACTICES FOR JUVENILE COURTS [Cont'd]

- Trauma-Informed Environment:
 - Lighting
 - Acoustics
 - Natural Light
 - Openness/Nature
- Multi-Lingual/Multi-Cultural
- Victim-Witness Areas
- Restorative justice type space
- Children waiting areas

BEST PRACTICE IN OPERATION AND DESIGN OF JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES

- Structured Decision Making for Placement and Classification
- Placement Based on Individualized Assessment - Behavior Characteristics and Service Needs
- Programming Responsive to Individual Risks and Needs
- Provide Programming Responsive to "Special Needs Population" – Trauma Informed Care
- Extensive Program Opportunities (Education, Recreation, and Visiting)
- Structured Daily Routine
- Normative Environmental Character
- Behavior Management is the Basis of Safety and Security
- Maximize Staff Supervision of Youthful Offenders
- Small Housing Units (8-12 youth) Results in Improved Classification, Safety, and Management
- Single Occupancy Sleeping Room for High Risk Offenders
- Housing Units Arranged in Groups for Shared Services and Staffing Efficiency
- Access to Natural Light
- Open Dayroom with Contiguous Sleeping Rooms (Improved Supervision)
- Single User Showers/Toilet Rooms (1 per 8 Residents)
- On-Unit Housing Activities (Counseling, Homework, Passive Recreation for Program Flexibility)
- Access to Outdoor Space
- Central Dining
- Very limited and Monitored Use of any form of Isolation
- Direct Supervision Staffing Ratio of 1:8 (day) and 1:16 (night) to comply with PREA Standards
- Incorporate ACA Standards and Other Youth Residential Facility Standards

Juvenile Courtroom Standards

Space standards represent the amount of space allotted to a specific work effort or activity. The development of space standards is a product of the amount of space required to fulfill a function, and of the image and status associated with the function. As compared to an adult courthouse, courtrooms in a juvenile courthouse present a different set of functional characteristics. The current courtrooms which vary in sizes cannot support and accommodate the various representatives that generally attend a hearing for an adolescent. The litigation well is too small to allow additional table and the addition of a clerk's table compresses the space for the prosecutor and litigant.

Another element in developing the standards for the juvenile courtrooms ensures a therapeutic approach to justice. Compared to large courtrooms that can intimidate and traumatize a youth, the master plan recommends smaller sized courtrooms. Further, this courtroom size minimizes the public seating capacity and creates a well that supports a minimum of three tables for counselors and juvenile-related agencies that represent the interest of the youth. During workshops where 100-person courtrooms were discussed, it was determined that the usage of these large courtrooms occurs minimally during settlement calls. In lieu of programming these larger courtrooms, docket waiting rooms were programmed that can function for settlement docket calls as well as public waiting.

The 1,000 SF courtrooms provide a seating capacity of 20 to 24 people. Since the seating capacity is smaller, this affords the ability to increase the size of the well to accommodate additional tables as previously described. The courtroom also places the Judge one to two steps above the main floor providing a direct eye contact with the juvenile. This courtroom size also allows, as shown on the diagram, the ability to develop a circular restorative justice room where all participants are located on floor level, allowing for the offender and victim the opportunity to discuss how the offense has affected them. The consensus is this sized courtroom should be the predominant room for juvenile hearings and trials.

The 1,200 SF courtrooms are also programmed allowing for a seating capacity of 50 people with the same characteristics for the litigation well. Their usage would occur for drug court allowing the Judge to bring in multiple youths at one time as a basis for individuals to share their outcomes through

a treatment program. Parentage Court that may require the presence of an in-custody adult is also suitable for this courtroom type. The 1,400 SF courtrooms provide a seating capacity of 56.

A single jury courtroom is used primarily for Teen Court. Jurisdictions across the country have found this court to be a great benefactor for adolescents in that it allows them to act as jurors of their own peers and teaches them the fundamental civic lesson of our judicial system. Further, depending on the size of the docket and anticipated number of families attending, this courtroom can also be used for Drug Court.

Finally, hearing/mediation rooms are also programmed to allow for individualized hearings with minimum participants to arrive at a settlement that may not be required in a formalized courtroom setting. Small breakout rooms are adjacent to the hearing/mediation rooms in the event parties need to discuss their case individually and confidentially prior to or during a hearing.

The courtroom space standards used in the development of the space allocation program are illustrated in Appendix A-1.

Juvenile Detention Standards

The American Correctional Association (ACA) Standards for Local Juvenile Detention Facilities was the guiding set of standards used to develop the space allocation program. These nationally recognized standards provide both operational and spatial guidelines. ACA Standards include spatial guidelines for housing unit size, sleeping room occupancy and configuration, dayrooms, food service and dining, recreation areas, and other guidelines such as the number of sanitary fixtures and levels of lighting.

The National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCHC) Standards for Health Services in Juvenile Detention and Confinement Facilities were used to develop health and mental health components of the space allocation program. These standards provide guidance on operational and spatial requirements for exam and treatment rooms, mental health service provision, pharmaceuticals, equipment, specialty care and other services to support the physical and mental health treatment needs of youth in custody.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), passed in 2003, was the first federal civil statute focused specifically on addressing sexual violence in juvenile facilities. Most of the standards relate to operational and reporting procedures and service provision to reduce sexual violence against youth in custody. The Act also includes a provision to dictate appropriate direct care and supervision staffing ratios in secure juvenile facilities. These staffing ratios (1:8 day and 1:16 sleeping hours) were adhered to in the development of the space allocation program and concepts for the housing units.

The Secure Juvenile Detention Standards described above are included in Appendix A-2.

Office Space Standards

Space standards for court personnel and allied agencies to be housed in the Juvenile Justice Center were reviewed by the Project Advisory Committee. Metro Nashville and Davidson County office space standards provided the basis for all office space allocation, with adjustments for staff positions and activities unique to the juvenile court and detention and not specified in the County space standards. Office, meeting/interview, and conference space standards used to develop the space allocation program are included in Appendix A-3.

SUMMARY SPACE ALLOCATION FOR THE JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER

Table 6-1 summarizes the space requirements for the Metro Nashville and Davidson County Juvenile Justice Center. Table 6-1 shows:

- Net Square Feet**
 Square feet of useable space (inside wall to inside wall) for each component of the facility.
- Departmental Grossing Factor**
 A factor added to each component to account for circulation between spaces within each component (varies between components).
- Departmental Gross Square Feet**
 Total square feet for useable areas and circulation within each component.
- Building Gross Square Feet**
 A factor of 8% for mechanical and 22% for building gross is added to the Departmental Gross Square Feet to account for major building and mechanical systems wall thickness, elevator shafts and main building circulation.

A total of 286,869 building gross square feet of space has been programmed for the Metro Nashville and Davidson County Juvenile Justice Center. The detailed space allocation program is shown in Appendix B.

TABLE 6-1 METRO NASHVILLE DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER SPACE ALLOCATION SUMMARY				
Comp. #	Facility Component	Total NSF Component	Grossing Factor	Total DGSF
COURT COMPONENTS				
1.000	Public Lobby/Building Support/Shared Use			
1.100	Public Lobby	3,610	25%	4,513
1.200	Meeting/Training/Community/Shared Use	4,270	25%	5,338
1.300	Staff Area (Wellness, Lockers, Cafeteria)	4,040	25%	5,050
1.400	Maintenance and Storage	3,410	25%	4,263
1.500	Building Security	2,160	25%	2,700
Subtotal - Public Lobby/Building Support/Shared Use				21,863
2.000	Court Rooms and Judicial Administration			
2.100	Judicial Chambers and Support	2,955	35%	3,989
2.200	Courtrooms/Hearing Rooms/Holding Area	27,630	35%	37,301
2.300	Mediation Rooms	2,640	35%	3,564
2.400	Court Administration	3,513	35%	4,743
Subtotal - Court Rooms and Judicial Administration				49,596
3.000	Juvenile Court Programs and Support Areas			
3.100	Parental Assistance Court	2,635	35%	3,557
3.200	Metro Student Attendance Center (MSAC Courtroom 2.200)	4,632	35%	6,253
3.300	Community Outreach/Youth Court	1,516	35%	2,047
3.400	Support, Intervention and Accountability	5,325	35%	7,189
3.500	STAR	1,136	35%	1,534
3.600	Foster Care Review Board	3,190	35%	4,307
3.700	Intake	2,318	35%	3,129
Subtotal - Juvenile Court Programs and Support Areas				28,015
COURT SERVICES AND RELATED PROGRAMS				
4.000	Juvenile Court Clerk	6,932	35%	9,358
5.000	Juvenile Public Defender	3,412	35%	4,606
6.000	Juvenile District Attorney	1,729	35%	2,334
7.000	CASA	2,667	35%	3,600
8.000	Child Support Services	2,218	35%	2,994
9.000	Department of Children's Services	2,660	35%	3,591
10.000	Metro Nashville Public School	1,232	35%	1,663
Subtotal - Court Services and Related Programs				28,148
TOTAL - COURT COMPONENTS & RELATED PROGRAMS				127,622
ENHANCED COURT SERVICES AND PROGRAMS				
11.000	Allied Agency Shared Use Areas	2,000	35%	2,700
12.000	Juvenile Assessment Center	5,648	35%	7,625
13.000	Safe Exchange House/Infant Court Program Space	1,000	35%	1,350
14.000	Juvenile Respite Center (age 18 and under) - 12 capacity	5,030	40%	7,042
15.000	Youth Shelter (Ages 18-24) - 60 capacity	14,883	40%	20,836
TOTAL - ENHANCED COURT SERVICES AND PROGRAMS				39,553
SECURE DETENTION - 48 CAPACITY				
16.000	Secure Detention			
16.100	Detention Administration and Lobby	2,234	35%	3,016
16.200	Staff Services	710	30%	923
16.300	Detention Intake, and Release	3,470	35%	4,685
16.400	Central Control	530	30%	689
16.500	Detention and Transfer Hearing Room	2,204	35%	2,975
16.600	Education and Treatment Programs	4,504	35%	6,080
16.700	Recreation/Gymnasium	5,850	10%	6,435
16.800	Visitation	1,280	25%	1,600
16.900	Health Services	1,080	35%	1,458
16.1000	Kitchen and Dining	2,690	30%	3,497
16.1100	Laundry	460	20%	552
16.1200	Facility Maintenance and Storage	1,600	20%	1,920
16.1300	Housing			
	Living Units - Six (8) Bed Units	7,140	50%	10,710
	Housing Support Area (3) Areas	4,290	40%	6,006
TOTAL - SECURE DETENTION				50,546
SUBTOTAL - FACILITY COMPONENTS DGSF				217,721
Mechanical/Electrical (8%)				17,418
SUBTOTAL - DGSF AND MECHANICAL ELECTRICAL				235,138
Overall Grossing Factor (22%)				51,730
GRAND TOTAL - FACILITY COMPONENTS				286,869

SPACE PROGRAM COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

COURTS

1.000 - PUBLIC LOBBY/BUILDING SUPPORT/ SHARED USE AREAS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER INCLUDE:

1.100 Public Lobby

The public lobby serves as the screening and entrance into the facility, with general waiting and separate waiting areas for victims and the Foster Care Review Board. The public lobby includes metal detection areas, reception desk, security screening office, public restrooms, family changing restroom, and a vending area/snack bar for general public use.

1.200 Meeting/Training/Community/Shared Use

A community room that accommodates 150 people is included in the program for use by the juvenile court and allied agencies as well as the community. In addition, two large conference rooms could also be used by the court as well as community groups. A small kitchenette should be located adjacent to the community meeting and conference rooms. A resource room is included for use as a library, computer lab, and work stations for public seeking information and resource materials.

1.300 Staff Area (Wellness, Lockers, Cafeteria)

A wellness center with a capacity for 30 people is included in the program (along with storage) to serve staff of the juvenile court and detention center. Associated locker and toilet/shower facilities are included for males and females. A cafeteria to serve staff and allied agency providers is included, and an outdoor area adjacent to the cafeteria is desired.

1.400 Maintenance and Storage

A maintenance and operations work area and office is included to ensure that the building is maintained and appropriate storage is available. Separate areas for bulk, chemical, equipment, IT, recycling storage are included in this area, along with a loading and receiving area, mailroom, and maintenance staff toilet.

1.500 Building Security

Building security includes spaces associated with ensuring the safe operation of the building, including a security supervisor office, security staff breakroom, a warrant office, security monitoring room, and an area for law enforcement to use while they are at the juvenile court between court sessions. This area also includes

separate holding cells for adults in custody that must appear in juvenile court, and juveniles that are moving between juvenile detention and the court component of the building. Holding cells will also be located between courtrooms.

2.000 - COURT ROOMS AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION COMPONENTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER INCLUDE:

2.100 Judicial Chambers and Support

This component includes office space for the 8 current Magistrates, and space for 3 future Magistrates. It also includes judicial waiting and judicial lounge/meeting room. Office space for the Chief Judge is included in the Court Administration component 2.400.

2.200 Courtrooms/Hearing Rooms/Holding Area

A total of twelve courtrooms are included in the space allocation program, which is an addition of three courtrooms over the current nine courtrooms utilized by the Chief Judge and Magistrates. Each courtroom has associated space including an entry vestibule, attorney/client conference room, victim witness waiting room, court waiting, A/V storage, evidence storage, attorney/defendant interview room, and temporary holding cells. In addition, three hearing rooms are programmed with associated space for vestibules and attorney/client meeting rooms. One space is allocated for a jury deliberation room which can also serve as a meeting room. Courtroom docket areas (4) will display information on cases, and court officer stations (6) should be located near court and waiting areas.

2.300 Mediation Rooms

Three large mediation rooms are included in the program, and each large mediation room will have two small mediation break out rooms for discussion among parties in mediation. There is a mediation waiting room and storage associated with mediation materials and supplies.

2.400 Court Administration

This component includes space for the Chief Juvenile Court Judge and thirteen current Court Administration personnel. Three future office areas are included in the program. A waiting area, conference room, storage, copy/workroom, IT training room and coffee counter

will serve all personnel in Court Administration and the Magistrates.

3.000 - JUVENILE COURT PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT AREAS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER INCLUDE:

3.100 Parental Assistance Court

This component includes waiting area and office space for nine staff and five mediators associated with the parentage court and programs. Three future office areas are included in the program. Additional spaces are allocated for interview rooms, conference room, copy/workroom, storage, files, and child room with observation capability.

3.200 Metro Student Attendance Center (MSAC)

This space includes all staff and support areas associated with the MSAC Courtroom (see MSAC Courtroom 2.200). A large public waiting area (with court officer workstations), office space for current staff and three future office areas, conference and interview rooms, storage and file areas, break area and staff and youth toilets are included in the program. Three public school offices and an area for students who have been removed from the classroom are included in the program.

3.300 Community Outreach/Youth Center

This component includes a small waiting area, which should be located near the Youth Courtroom (see Youth Courtroom 2.200) and office and support space for the community outreach and youth court staff. Space for current staff and one future office area are included in the program. A conference room, file and storage areas, interview rooms, copy/workroom, and intern space as well as a share use space for field to use are included in the program.

3.400 Support, Intervention, and Accountability

This component includes office, meeting, and support space for staff responsible for supervising youth in the community. Space is allocated for waiting, staff offices (including seven (7) future office areas), drug testing restrooms and storage, large and small group meeting and interview rooms, conference room, field staff workstations, copy/workroom, files and storage, and intern work space is included in the program. Bulk

storage is also included for the significant amount of storage of supplies and items required to support youth and families in the community.

3.500 STAR

This component includes office and support space for the STAR team, which works closely with SIA and Assessment. Space for current staff, two interns, one future office area, copy/workroom, storage, meeting room, and a resource room are included in the program.

3.600 Foster Care Review Board

The Foster Care Review Board component includes waiting area, interview rooms, office space for current staff and one future office area, conference and interview rooms, file and storage areas, breakroom, and intern workstations. A 30 capacity Board Room is also included, as well as an office area for Department of Children’s Services staff that are present during board reviews.

3.700 Intake

The Intake component includes space for an information counter, which should be centrally located off the public lobby. Space is allocated for current staff and two future office areas. Additional space is provided for victim meetings, interview and conference rooms, file and storage, copy/workroom, and a break area.

COURT SERVICES AND RELATED PROGRAMS

4.000 Juvenile Court Clerk

The Juvenile Court Clerk component of the Juvenile Justice Center includes space to support the functions of recording, payment, filing, storage, docketing, and accounting for all activities of the juvenile court. This includes office space for current staff and seven future office areas. It also includes public waiting and payment windows, records viewing room, copy/workroom, conference room, and a staff break area.

5.000 Juvenile Public Defender

Office space for the Juvenile Division of the Public Defender includes office for the current staff as well as 2 future office areas. An office for a contract attorney is included for instances where outside attorneys are assigned to cases. The waiting area is sized to accommodate 10 to 12 people, and interview rooms and the “soft” child interview room should be located off the waiting area. Additional space is needed for

a conference room, file and record storage, copy/workroom, intern work area and break area.

6.000 Juvenile District Attorney

Due to overcrowding in the existing facility the Juvenile Division of the District Attorney’s Office is not currently located in the Juvenile Justice Center. Space for the District Attorney is included in the space allocation program for the new Juvenile Justice Center. This includes office space for attorneys and support staff and one future office area. It also includes a waiting area, an interview and conference room, file and storage area, copy/workroom, and a small coffee counter.

7.000 CASA

The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program is not currently located in the Juvenile Justice Center. CASA staff and trained volunteers provide support to youth and families in court proceedings on a frequent basis so space for CASA is included in the new Juvenile Justice Center space program. Spaces for waiting, office areas, conference and interview rooms, a child play area, intern workstations, file and storage areas, and copy/workroom are included in the program. Three future office areas are also included. The CASA program needs access to the larger court community room in the Juvenile Justice Center for large group training of volunteers.

8.000 Child Support Services

Child Support Services is not currently located in the Juvenile Justice Center. As a result, clients that are involved with the Parentage Court and programs have to drive across town for the related services that they are required to access by the Parentage Court, including paternity testing provided by Child Support Services. Space is included for waiting area, offices for staff (including two future offices), DNA testing room, conference and interview room, breakroom, file and supply storage, and breakroom.

9.000 Department of Children’s Services

The Department of Children’s Services is currently housed in the Juvenile Justice Center. The space allocation program provides expanded space in the future for DCS staff to support the intake and reporting activities that DCS provides for the Court. Space included in the program includes waiting area, office areas for current staff and 2 future work areas, training/team meeting and interview rooms, copy/workroom, file and supply storage, intern and shared use work area for off-site DCS workers that have cases before the juvenile court, and a break area.

10.000 Metro Nashville Public School

An office area for Metro Nashville Public Schools is included in the program for the new Juvenile Justice Center, which should be collocated with the MSAC court and program. Space for a waiting area, interview and conference room, staff offices (including two future office areas), shared use work area for teachers or other professionals needing work space on a temporary basis, intern workstations, supply and file storage, and a coffee counter are included in the space allocation program.

ENHANCED COURT SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

All of the components described above, with the exception of CASA, Juvenile District Attorney, Child Support Services, and Metro Nashville Public School are currently located in the Juvenile Justice Center. These functions are not located in the current facility due to overcrowding, but each of these components are an integral part of daily juvenile court operations and should be included in the new facility. The Enhanced Court Services and Programs described below are included in the space allocation program because they enhance the vision of the juvenile court, and provide additional needed services to the at-risk youth and families in the metro Nashville and Davison County. These components should be considered for inclusion in the new juvenile justice center, and could be master planned for a phased campus approach to the development of a comprehensive juvenile justice center for the county.

11.000 Allied Agency Shared Use Areas

Shared use space for allied agencies that interact with many of the divisions of the Juvenile Court and provide services to youth and families is included in the space program. This space has not been clearly defined, but a total of 2,000 net square feet is included in the program for human service, mental health, education, job training, and other providers to have shared use space in the Juvenile Justice Center to link services in the community to youth and families involved with the Juvenile Court.

12.000 Juvenile Assessment Center

Assessments are currently conducted on some, but not all, youth referred to the juvenile court. The vision for the future is to conduct a comprehensive assessment on all youth referred to the juvenile court in an effort to intervene early and direct youth and families to needed services that address root causes of at-risk or delinquent activity. Currently the assessment process is conducted from 8am-5pm. The Assessment Center developed in the space allocation program assumes 24 hour operation in service, so that youth and families can access services

when they are needed. Law enforcement can bring youth that do not require secure detention to the Assessment Center. Youth that do not require secure detention but may need other placement or services will come to the assessment center and staff will make a determination of placement or make contact to have a youth picked up from the Assessment Center. The Center will have a waiting area (with security screening), law enforcement drop off area, and meeting/group rooms, conference and interview rooms to conduct assessments and provide services. Office space for Assessment Center staff (with ten future office areas) and shared use treatment provider workroom, resource room and clinician space is provided for community service agencies and providers to meet with youth and families at the Assessment Center. Office support space including file and storage areas, copy/workroom, and a break area are included. Staff and youth toilets (one with a shower) should be located near the youth waiting area and group rooms.

13.000 Safe Exchange House/Infant Court Program Space

A safe exchange house is needed to support the parentage and other court programs. A space allocation of 1,000 net square feet is included in the program to develop a space for parents to drop off young children and “exchange” between parents in custody disputes or battles. This area is envisioned to be a home like environment where one parent can enter and drop off a youth and another parent can pick up the youth. The new Infant Court program could also use this space to provide small group classes on parenting and life skill development.

14.000 Juvenile Respite Center (age 18 and under) – 12 capacity

Another enhanced service envisioned for the Juvenile Justice Center is a 12-bed respite center for youth (under 18) that do not require secure detention but require a temporary out of home placement. The County currently contracts for shelter care placements, but having a facility located on the Juvenile Justice Center campus would allow for the seamless transition of youth to a shelter facility when secure detention is not required. In addition to the twelve individual sleeping rooms and living area, space is provided for multipurpose and recreation activities, staff office space, storage, and resident and staff restrooms. A shared use space is also provided for treatment providers to provide treatment and counseling for youth and families at the respite center.

15.000 Youth Shelter (Ages 18-24) – 60 capacity

There are currently homeless services provided to older

youth (18-24) in Metro Nashville and Davidson, but demand for services is increasing. The vision of the enhanced Juvenile Justice Center includes a homeless shelter for older youth that age out of the juvenile court age of jurisdiction but still require temporary shelter and housing. This component of the space allocation program includes 60 beds of capacity in a separate and stand-alone facility on the campus. Thirty beds would be in dormitory style to serve youth on a short term, drop-in basis as an immediate response to homelessness. The other thirty beds of capacity, with individual sleeping rooms, would serve youth with more chronic homelessness and other treatment needs. Space is also provided for service providers and multipurpose space to support treatment programming at the shelter. Both residential components include sleeping areas, living areas, toilets and showers, laundry facilities, kitchen and dining areas, storage, interview rooms, and other activity spaces.

SECURE JUVENILE DETENTION – 48 BED CAPACITY

16.000 –SECURE DETENTION COMPONENTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER INCLUDE:

16.100 Detention Administration and Lobby

The Detention Administration and Public Lobby component includes offices for the Facility and Program Management staff, clerical and storage areas, and multipurpose/conference/training space which may be used by all facility staff. The public lobby includes a public waiting area and restrooms, storage space for resident visitors, and metal detection capabilities. Office space for the treatment and program staff, teachers, volunteers and other staff providing direct services to residents will be located in various areas within the facility.

16.200 Staff Services

The Staff Services area includes space for a staff breakroom, restrooms, lockers and supply storage. An outdoor area adjacent to the staff breakroom should be considered.

16.300 Detention Intake and Release

The Detention Intake and Release area of the facility comprises several essential functions, including:

- vehicle sallyport for secure entry and exit at the facility;

- admissions processing and interviews;
- temporary holding (for medical, behavior or suicide observation; separation during processing, and for juveniles awaiting transport for court appearance or transfer to other facilities);
- clothing and property storage associated with the intake process;
- release processing for youth departing the facility; and
- equipment issue for detention staff.

The Intake process involves secure reception of juveniles brought by law enforcement to the facility, physical inspection and search of juveniles, health screening, clothing distribution, and initial orientation of the juvenile to facility operations and behavior requirements. Open seating is provided near the Intake Processing desk. Holding rooms located at Intake are intended for the temporary custody of youths who exhibit out-of-control behavior at the time of admissions or during their stay in detention. These rooms may also be used for youth who must be temporarily segregated from others for medical reasons or for youths awaiting court appearance or transfer to other facilities. Juveniles who present a significant danger of self-harm or suicide may also be temporarily held in these rooms and observed continually by Intake staff.

16.400 Central Control

The Central Control station serves as the central electronic surveillance/remote monitoring component for the facility. All access to the control station is controlled by on-duty control station staff, with no access by residents or the public. Central control station staff do not participate in the detention intake process. Intake is conducted by staff assigned to the intake area or who are summoned from residential areas by control station staff.

Control panels for remote door release, emergency notification systems, and communications linkages between all staff and all areas of the facility are located here. Staff located in central control are responsible for control of access into secure areas (law enforcement at admissions, staff, vehicles, and the public at visiting). Central control staff will also store, receive and distribute equipment used by on-duty staff. Sufficient space for two staff is required within the control station. A restroom should be directly accessible from the control station.

16.500 Detention and Transfer Hearing Room

The Detention and Transfer Hearing Room provides space in the facility for a detention hearing courtroom and associated Magistrate office and support areas.

Holding areas are included in this area for youth awaiting detention or transfer hearings.

16.600 Education and Treatment Programs

Educational services will be provided to all residents during their stay, with residents involved in academic and other learning activities throughout the day. Classes will be regularly scheduled during the day, with homework, special programs, and individual learning activities (homework, computer skills, tutoring) provided during the evening. Life skills activities and health-related training will take place during scheduled academic periods and as part of housing activities. Full resident participation in academic and related programs will contribute to improved behavior management and resident/staff safety. Residents will be engaged in structured and supervised activities at all times.

Teachers will work with residents in all classifications and will each be responsible for ten to twelve residents in a classroom, with assistance from direct care or other detention staff who are primarily responsible for supervision. Ease of supervision by direct care detention staff from areas outside of classrooms is required to promote staffing efficiency and support.

The Education and Treatment component includes:

- (5) individual classrooms for groups of 10 to 12 residents;
- 2) multipurpose/life skills/art/music other/activities space which may be used flexibly for life skills and independent studies, arts, music, and crafts;
- (1) library/learning lab center for books, magazines and computer material storage and display which can also be used as a small classroom.

All classroom and activities spaces should feature natural lighting and provide storage space for academic materials and should be should be equipped with data linkages.

In addition, a teacher workroom which permits preparation of classroom materials and which includes a staff restroom and files storage space is also required. The teacher workroom should be centrally located to ensure ready access and supervision of all students.

A Student Commons entry area should be located immediately adjacent to central education spaces. The Student Commons area may be incorporated as part of central circulation space. It should be easily supervised from central education areas.

16.700 Recreation/Gymnasium

A wide variety of recreational pursuits, both indoor and outdoor, will be provided. Large muscle sports and games (basketball, volleyball, and others) will take place in the indoor gymnasium. Large muscle and other recreational activities that are essential to the conduct of a comprehensive behavior management and resident health program will occur in the gym.

Outdoor recreation will occur at a large outdoor recreation field or at smaller outdoor surfaced areas near the gym and outdoor recreation field. Outdoor recreation and surface areas should be located in close proximity to the gymnasium in order to access the equipment storage areas located at the gymnasium. Table games and similar, more passive activities (including crafts, audio-visual programs, study groups) are planned for multi-purpose spaces to be developed integrally with the housing area.

16.800 Visitation

The Visitation area will accommodate large and small group visiting, as well as space for visiting and volunteer storage. Spaces include:

- (1) large group contact visitation area with a capacity for 20-25 persons;
- (2) smaller private contact visitation rooms with capacity for 6-8 persons;
- (1) Volunteer/Chaplain workroom; and
- (1) Visiting storage area to support volunteer and community programming activities with residents.

All visits should take place in the designated visiting area outside of secure residential portions of the facility but within the secure perimeter. Visitors should not enter secure residential areas at any time. Visiting spaces should be easily accessible from both the public lobby and residential areas. Direct supervision of the visiting areas should, if possible, be accomplished from central control and by staff within and outside the visiting area.

The large group visiting area for residents and their visitors (20-25 total users) should be directly adjacent to the smaller group visiting rooms (6-8 total users), with glazed surface between areas for ease of supervision. The group visiting area may also be used for staff training, community meetings, and other conferences and should support video capabilities. Restrooms for visitors are located in the Public Lobby.

The large and small group visiting spaces should feature movable furnishings which can be arranged for a variety of uses. Natural lighting and direct views to the outside are desired. If possible, space for easily supervised outdoor visitation immediately adjacent to the group

visiting room is desired. All visitors should be screened prior to entering visiting areas. This includes metal detection in the public lobby and visual screening by staff in the visiting areas.

16.900 Health Services

The Health Services component will focus on routine examination, first aid and distribution of medications. Trauma and emergency services will be provided by outside resources as required. In the event a resident requires transfer to an external facility due to serious medical needs or isolation requirements, temporary holding awaiting transfer may be accomplished via use of holding rooms located at Intake.

The health services unit will provide two examination rooms with adjoining restroom/shower and locked storage areas. Medical examinations and services will be provided at the facility on a scheduled basis. A nurses' station and visiting doctors' office should be located adjacent to the exam rooms and should incorporate sufficient storage space for medical equipment and files.

Health services should be accessible to central activity areas for sick call and regular examinations. Direct access from the Intake area is not essential. It is anticipated that medications will be dispensed by nursing staff from a central location during the day. For this reason, the health unit should be located in close proximity to other central residential services to facilitate resident access.

16.1000 Kitchen and Dining

Food will be prepared at a central kitchen in the facility. Three meals will be provided daily to residents in a dining room adjacent to the kitchen and served via a serving line. Snacks and other light meals may, at times, be prepared and delivered to the housing units. The dining area will accommodate up to 30 users. Ideally the dining room would be located in close proximity to the school area to minimize lunch break time required during the school day. Food service deliveries will occur at a secure loading dock, that also serves the laundry, maintenance and other delivery functions in the facility.

16.1100 Laundry

Laundry and linen services will be contracted with an outside vendor. However, staff will have access to a small laundry area near the kitchen and maintenance area of the facility for some on site laundry capability. The area will include washer and dryer and area for folding and clothing and cart storage. A washer and

dryer will also be located in the Intake area, and a small laundry area will be located at the housing support areas. All laundry areas should include adequate space for a commercial grade washer and dryer, cabinets for cleaning supplies, clothing linen storage, and sorting/folding activities.

16.1200 Facility Maintenance and Storage

The Maintenance and storage related functions at the detention facility will include central storage space for general inventory and bulk goods, custodial materials and supplies storage, maintenance work and storage areas, and grounds maintenance and equipment storage areas. Ideally, maintenance functions will make use of a service drive and loading dock associated with food services so that all service deliveries are easily monitored.

16.300 Living Units – Six (8) Bed Units and Housing Support Area (3) Areas

Secure housing areas in the juvenile detention facility will provide a total residential capacity of 48 beds with associated living and activity areas. Six (6) individual housing units comprised of (8) eight single bedrooms will be configured around (3) housing support areas that each serves (2) housing units, or (16) youth. The housing support area includes multipurpose space, staff work station, youth commons, case managers' office, interview room, learning lab/resource room, and storage areas. Resident access to the housing units will occur through the central housing support/ multipurpose space. Residents from the living units will access the housing support multipurpose spaces on a scheduled basis.

Housing units should be arranged with all bedrooms, single-user bathrooms and living spaces on a single level. All sleeping rooms should have exterior windows which provide natural lighting and a view to the outside. A bed and writing surface should be included within each bedroom. One of the (8) rooms in each housing unit is sized to accommodate ADA accessibility guidelines.

Rationale For Growth Of Space In The Juvenile Justice Center

The existing Metropolitan Nashville – Davidson County Juvenile Justice Center was opened in 1994. At its opening, the facility housed three Courtrooms, the Juvenile Detention Center and all associated agencies and support functions. Over time, as the demand for services grew, additional courtrooms were needed. In response to this demand, several agencies and programs were displaced from the building to allow renovation to provide four additional courtrooms. A fifth courtroom accommodating the Metro School Attendance Court and related programs is currently housed off-site.

Currently, the court and detention center occupy about 95,533 BGSF including off-site facilities. Projected space required through the year 2035 is 286,869 BGSF. As illustrated in Figure 6-1 below the increase in space requirements is attributable to four major factors:

First, roughly a third of the projected increase (95,913 BGSF) is attributable to meeting current county space standards for current needs. This factor includes increases in courtrooms sizes, staff space, and critical support functions such as public waiting which is a significant deficiency in the existing building. Additionally, this provides for support spaces such as attorney/client interview rooms, conference rooms and similar facilities that have converted to office space in the existing courthouse to accommodate staff growth. This results in a total area of 191,446 BGSF – just to meet current shortfalls relative to standards.

Second, 38,406 BGSF is for functions that have been moved out of the building or limited to “beachhead” space in order to accommodate the court. Included in this allowance is adequate space for the District Attorney’s Juvenile Division, Public Defender’s Juvenile Division, Staff facilities, Mediation Rooms, CASA, Child Support Services, Metro Nashville Public Schools and space for community providers that are critical to the operation of the court and the care of children involved in court proceedings. Additionally, inside recreation facilities are included for the detention center along with a secure detention hearing room. Also included in this area is a 24hour Juvenile Assessment Center separate from Detention Intake. These are all functions that are necessary for the functioning of the Court in service to the community, for a total projected need of 229,852 BGSF.

Third, the total space allocation provides for future growth thru the year 2035. Based on the projections model, three additional courtrooms with associated staff will be required thru the year 2035. The projected growth impacts both the courts and all support agencies, resulting in a projected need for an additional 18,506 SF for a total of 248,358 BGSF.

Finally, the Metropolitan Nashville – Davidson County Juvenile

Court is committed to providing the broadest possible range of services in the care of juveniles in the community. As a result, as part of the planning study, the Court identified several gaps in services to the youth in the Metropolitan area and has included these programs as Enhanced Services. These programs include space for a Safe Exchange House and Infant Court, a Juvenile Respite Center for up to 12 youths, age 18 and under, who are in need of sheltered care, and short term Youth Shelter for youth ages 18-24 who are otherwise homeless. These Enhanced Programs total 38,511 SF, for a grand total of 286,869 BGSF.

In summary: 68% of the projected space required is simply attributable to reducing overcrowding in the existing facility based on meeting County Space Standards for staff and providing adequate public and support space – much of which is either lacking or has been converted to office space in the existing facility.13% is attributable to functions that have been dislocated or severely reduced in the existing building to accommodate the growth of the courts and direct court support; 6% is attributable to projected growth of three judicial positions with associated support through the year 2035. An additional 13% is attributable to enhanced youth services for the community.

Figure 6-1 Rationale for Growth at Juvenile Justice Center

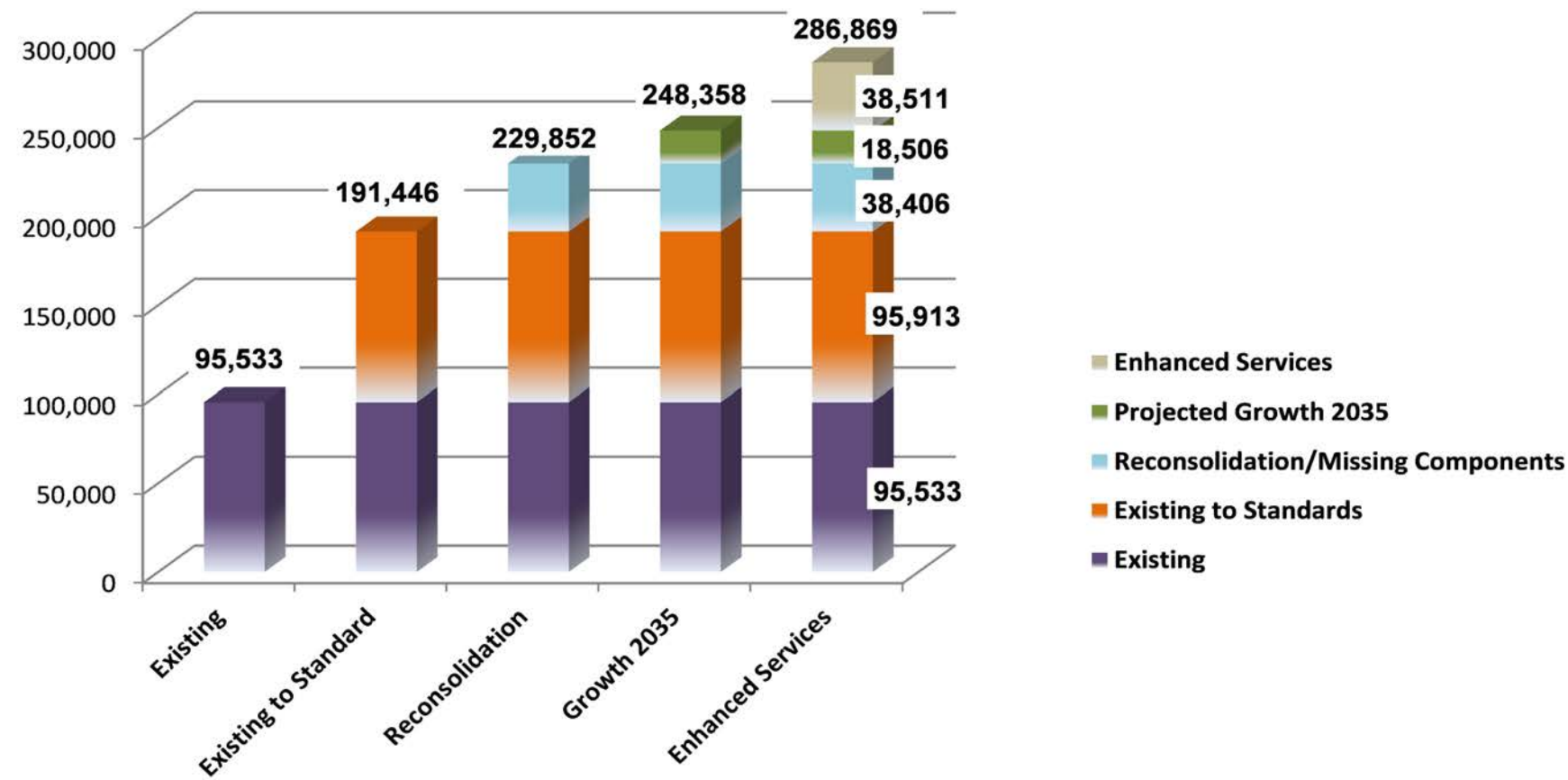


Figure 6-2 Rationale for Growth Compared to Existing Space

Existing	Upgrade	Upgrade w/ Missing Components	2035	2035 w/ Enhanced Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1993 courthouse designed for five (5) courtrooms and judicial officers – now nine (9) Courtrooms undersized to accommodate outside advocacy groups Several agencies, including CASA and major part of District Attorney decanted from courthouse No provisions for security screening No holding areas for courtrooms No 24/7/365 Assessment Center No separate entry for juvenile detention Single elevator used by public, judicial officers and in-custody individuals In-custody defendants shared corridor with judicial officers Inadequate public waiting for courtrooms No indoor recreation & gymnasium for detention Detention Center is at 446 SF per rated bed vs. general benchmark of 1,200 SF/Bed Courthouse is at 6,332 SF/Courtroom vs. general benchmark of 15,000 SF for Juvenile Court with associated support agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase courtrooms size to enhance functionality Return M-SAC and courtroom Provide Mediation and Hearing Rooms Provide centralized operation for District Attorney-Juvenile Division Provide juvenile and adult holding areas Provide attorney client conference rooms Create three separate circulation systems (public, private, secure) Provide public queuing at Clerk’s office Provide suitable public lobby Provide suitable 24/7/365 Assessment Center Centralize Court Administration Provide additional meeting, training and community rooms Provide detention hearing room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return CASA to courthouse Provide Staff Service Areas Provide space for Child Support Services and Metro Nashville Public Schools Provide indoor recreation/ gymnasium Provide space for DA Juvenile Division Provide space for Public Defender Juvenile Division 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodate future personnel growth Accommodate three courtrooms with ancillary support space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodate Youth Shelter, Respite Center and Safe Exchange House

Table 6-2 METRO NASHVILLE JUVENILE JUSTICE STUDY PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF PARKING SPACE REQUIREMENTS - COURT FUNCTIONS		
Method	Calculations	Site
METHOD 1	Total Departmental Square Footage (*1):	168,154
Ratio of Parking Spaces to Total Building Square Footage	Provide one (1) parking space for every 300 Square Feet (Juvenile Courts fewer capacity w/ no jurors) TOTAL SPACES REQUIRED	561
METHOD 2	A. Total Estimated Staff Parking Spaces (*2):	288
Estimate of Total Staff and Public	B. Total Estimated Juror Parking Spaces (NA):	0
Projected Staffing Levels 288	C. Total Estimated Public Parking Spaces:	293
	<i>Step 1: Volume of Traffic</i>	<u>439</u>
	*Courtroom (average 30 persons/courtroom x 12 courtrooms)	0
	*Hearing Rooms (average 10 persons/hearing rooms x 3 hearing rooms)	30
	<i>Total Courtroom/Hearing Room Traffic w/Utilization Factor</i>	293
	*Transaction (50% of Court volume)	146
	<i>Step 2: Ridership Ratio</i>	<u>351</u>
	*Court (assume 80% use cars; 20% carpool or transit)	234
	*Transaction (assume 80% use cars; 20% carpool or transit)	117
	<i>Step 3: Turnover Ratio (based on 1-hour peak)</i>	<u>293</u>
	*Court (assume 1 space every 60 minutes)	234
	*Transaction (assume 1 space every 30 minutes)	59
	TOTAL SPACES REQUIRED	581
Average of Two Methodologies		571
Notes: (*1) Method 1 is based on total building square footage occupied by courts in Juvenile Courthouse (*2) Total Estimated Staff spaces based on program for new Juvenile Courthouse		

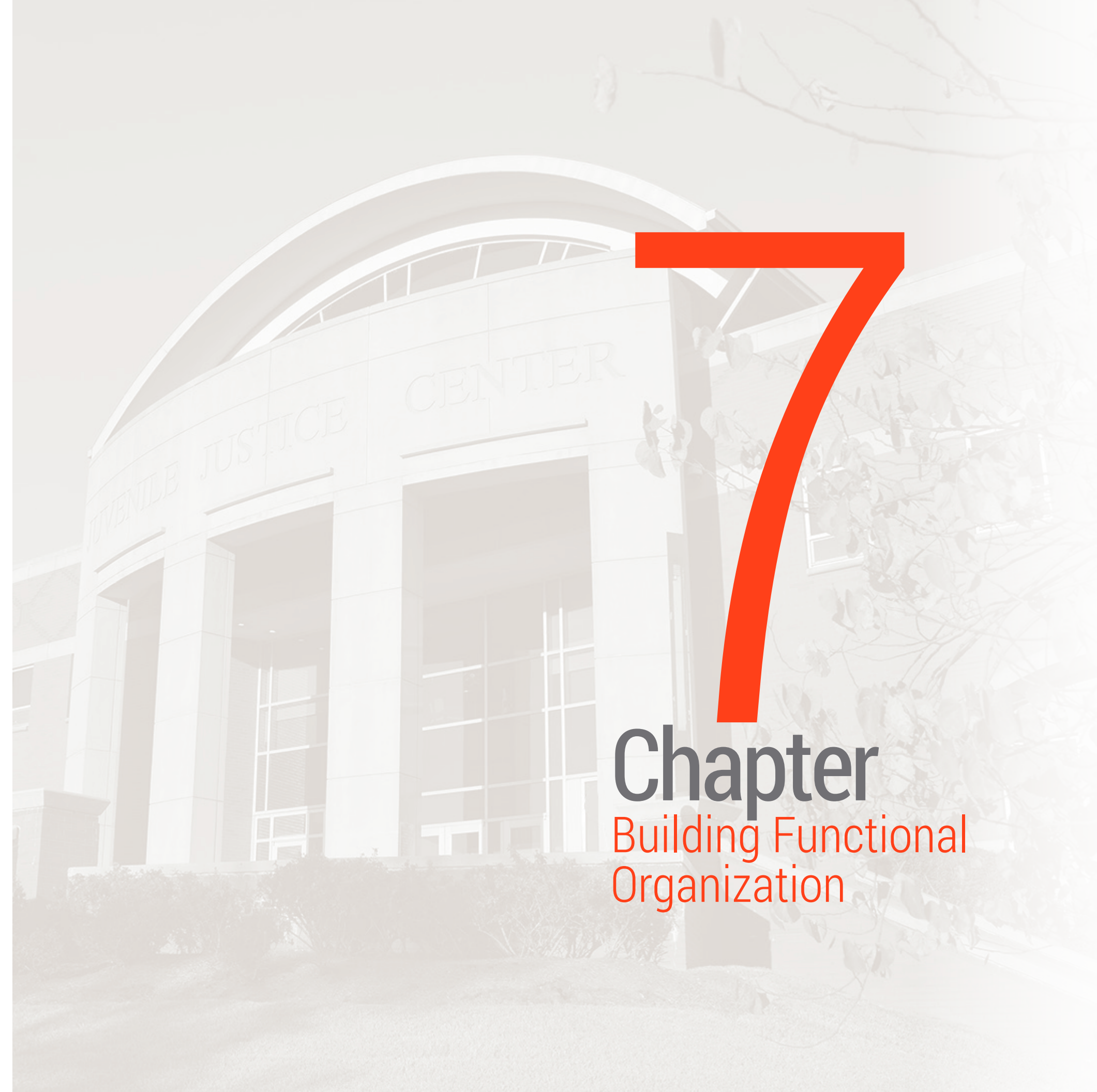
Table 6-3 METRO NASHVILLE JUVENILE JUSTICE STUDY PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF PARKING SPACE REQUIREMENTS - DETENTION		
Staffing		
	1st Shift Youth Counselors	12
	2nd Shift Youth Counselors (Shift overlap for parking)	12
	Administrative/Program/Support Staffing	20
Total Staff Parking		44
Visitor Parking		
	Official Visitors/Outside Professionals	8
	Youth Visiting*	
	Maximum 2 Units 16 Youth per visiting period	
	74% participation = 12 concurrent Visits	12
	Overlap between visiting periods 100%	12
Total Visiting Parking		32
* Dependent on scheduling & Site Plan Youth Visiting Parking may be covered in court count		
Total Projected Need Detention Parking		76

Estimated Parking Requirements

Table 6-2 and 6-3 present the estimated parking requirements for the Juvenile Justice Center. Table 6-2 shows two methods used to develop the court parking requirements. The average of these two models is 571 spaces. Table 6-2 shows the estimated parking requirements for the detention component of the Juvenile Justice Center. Parking requirements for detention are estimated at 76 spaces, for a total combined court and detention parking requirement of approximately 650 spaces.



Chapter
Building Functional
Organization





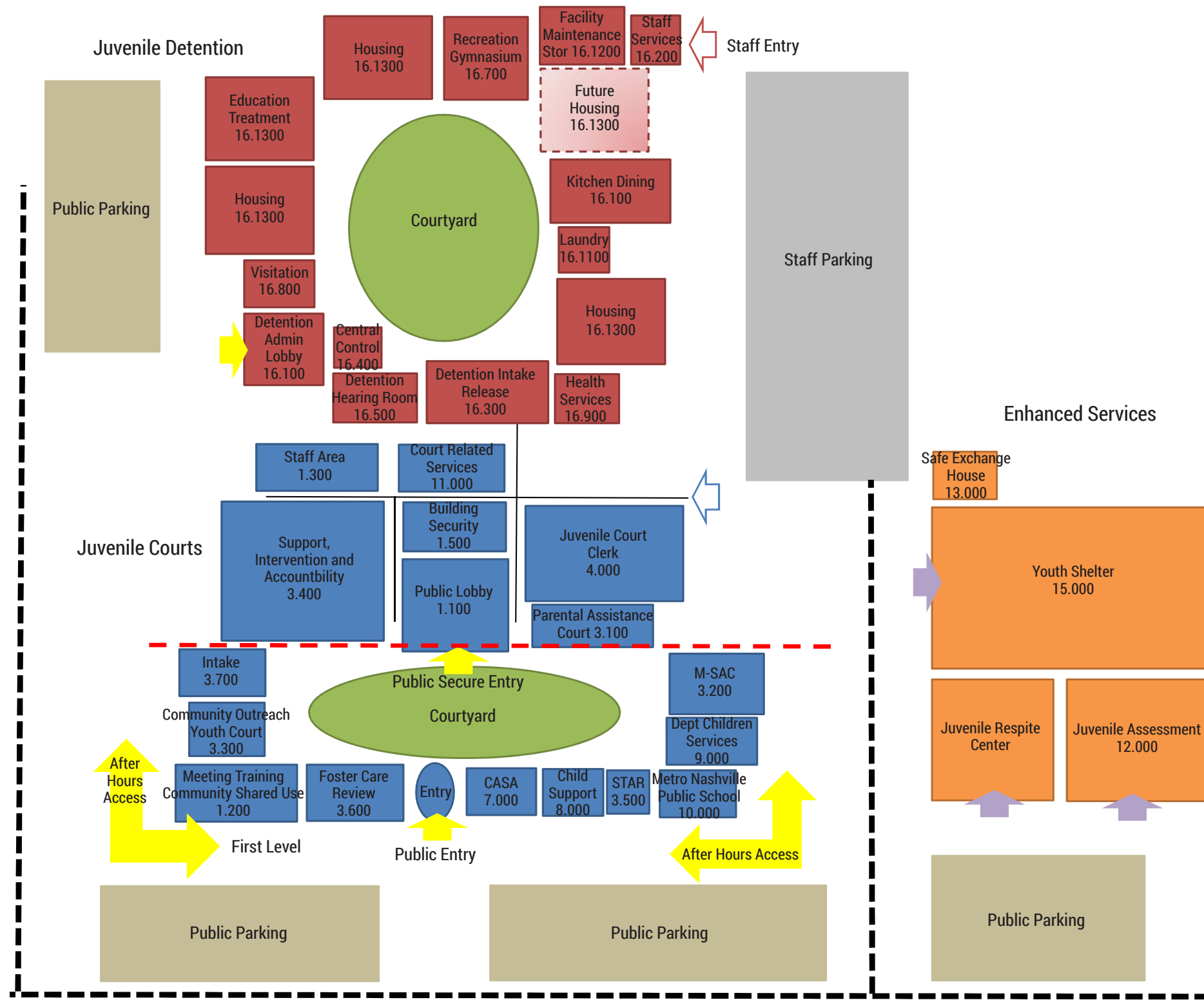
Chapter 7

Functional Organization

Introduction

The vision for the development of a new Nashville/Davidson County Juvenile Justice Center centers on creating a collocated complex that includes the Courts, Detention and Enhanced Services. The functional organization structures each component as a distinct architectural element with its own identity and entry. Architecturally, the mass and scale of the individual buildings should present a community oriented facility rather than an overwhelming and aggrandizing structure. Parking should also be dispersed serving each component based on the estimated need. The following is a succinct description on the functional organization of each component.

Functional Organization



Juvenile Courthouse

In addition to the courtrooms, clerk's office, court administration and sheriff, the courthouse also houses juvenile advocacy, school and support functions that serve the community. Their interaction with the courts provides the judiciary valuable information in the handling of a juvenile's case. In some instances, these agencies operate beyond the normal business hours of the courts, so organizing them in a manner that prevents compromising the courthouse security is important. As the Idealized Diagram illustrates, the concept organization can form a low level structure in front of the courthouse creating an inner secure courtyard for the public and staff to use without exiting and re-entering through the security screening area. Example includes the Meeting/Training/Community Rooms that allows outside community-based organizations to conduct meetings or events on weekends or after hours, or training seminars for staff members. The secure courtyard creates a semi-natural area that offers a respite for people who may be traumatized by appearing in court.

As in any courthouse, the high-volume and high-profile functions such as the juvenile clerk's office should be located on the main level. This location prevents moving a large volume of people through the vertical transportation system. It also operates as a de facto information area for the public when they enter the courthouse. Other lower level functions may include Support Intervention and Accountability (SIA) and Parental Assistance Court. Placing the Staff Areas on the lower level offers an opportunity of a dedicated outdoor courtyard for the staff.

The upper levels will include the remaining agencies, courtrooms and hearing rooms. In order to maintain small courtrooms (1,000 SF and 1,200 SF), courtroom docket areas are congregated around courtrooms where a magistrate can announce and determine which cases are ready for settlement and others requiring trial date. This area also serves as over flow waiting areas for the courtrooms and hearing rooms.

Consolidating the judge and magistrates' offices on the top floor allows for the flexible assignment of cases to the various types of courtrooms and hearing rooms. Court Administration will also be collocated at this level since it includes the Chief Judge's office and the administrative operation of the courts.

Juvenile Detention

The organizational structure of the detention center revolves around developing a facility that is composed of individual components that have a campus-like appearance compared to a single structure as currently exist at the juvenile justice center. Functionally, the housing units should be treated as individual architectural elements such as a cottage. The education/treatment and recreation/gymnasium components can also be individual building blocks and commingle with the housing units giving an appearance of a campus setting. The remaining programmatic functions can be consolidated in a single structure. The arrangement of the individual buildings for the detention center should act as a secure perimeter for this facility. Based on the final site selection, the juvenile detention center should have a direct and secure connection to the courthouse for movement of in-custody youth for court appearances.

Enhanced Services

Compared to the juvenile courthouse and detention center, the components composing the Enhanced Services do not necessarily have any direct relationship to one another or the courthouse and detention center. The Allied Agency Shared Use Areas, Assessment Center, Youth Shelter, Respite Center and Safe Exchange House each have a separate operational mission as described in Chapter 6. Of these components, the Youth Shelter should be situated closer to the downtown area since they serve homeless adolescents between the ages of 18 and 25 and using bus transit is an important factor to reach this facility. These components could be master planned for a phased campus approach to the development of a collocated juvenile justice center. Architecturally, the development of these Enhanced Service components should be residential in scale and image; projecting this is a facility for the Nashville/Davidson County community and their youth.

Modern Courthouse Planning

Circulation Systems

To successfully implement courts program elements into a cohesive design solution we rely on an intimate knowledge of modern courthouse planning, the main tenet of which is to provide separate and distinct circulation systems for the public, staff and inmate movement. The goal of this planning strategy is to provide a safe and secure environment for all users of the courthouse. Each of the three circulation systems will operate in a closed loop, only coming together in the controlled setting of the courtroom itself.

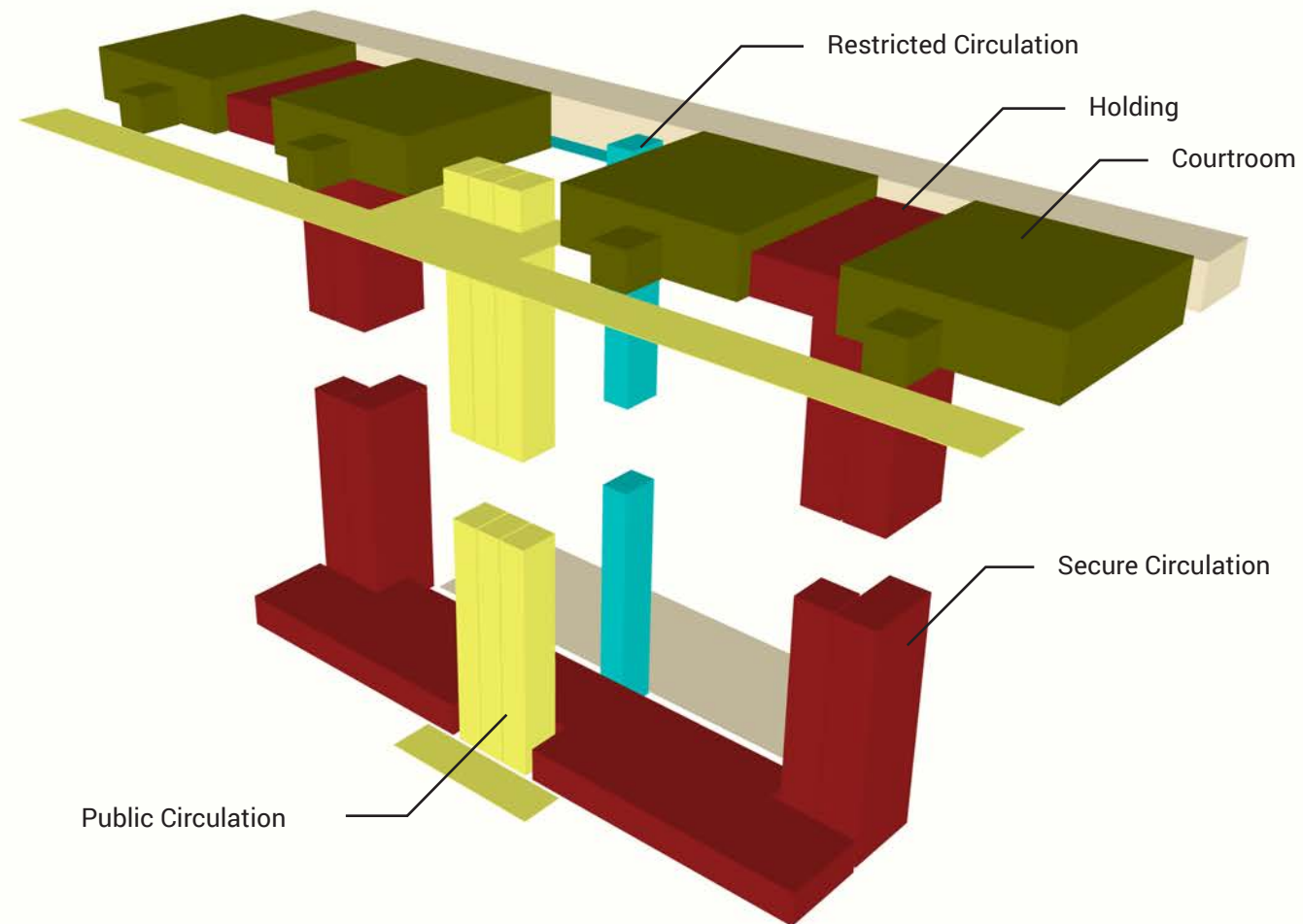
The public circulation system should provide access from the main building entrance to all publicly accessed functions such as the courtrooms, agency offices and counter areas. The overall building organization must be easily understood and defined by this circulation system. Simple orientation and way finding ease use for the first time user. The use of daylight, views, and referential spaces help guide and orient the public. Waiting areas along the courtroom floors should provide ample space for seating or breakout areas for conversation. Corridors are more than just a means of getting from one place to another. They are functional and necessary spaces that require a level of design and attention.

Staff moves throughout the courthouse in the restricted circulation corridors. Access to this circulation system is limited to judges, court staff, jurors accompanied by security personnel, and building security. Although the public may require controlled access to some portions of the restricted corridor, the restricted circulation system should never be bisected by the public circulation system. At such access points, control doors, intercom systems, and, in some cases, video monitoring will prevent unwanted individuals from gaining access to restricted areas. Other components of the restricted circulation system include elevators and, sometimes, communicating stairs.

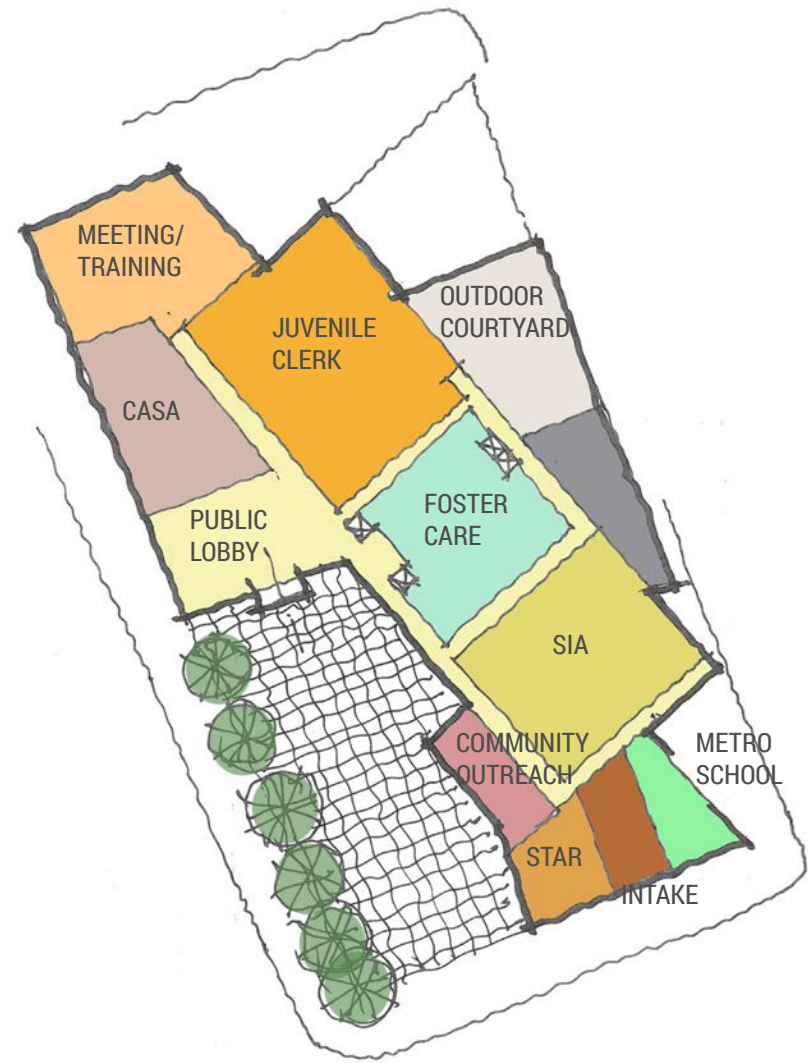
The third and final circulation system is for inmate movement. Referred to as the secure circulation system, this circulation pattern relies heavily on elevators to transport individuals from secure areas to smaller court floor staging areas between pairs of courtrooms. This closed loop system begins with the vehicle sally port and terminates at the courtroom itself.

Courthouse Organization

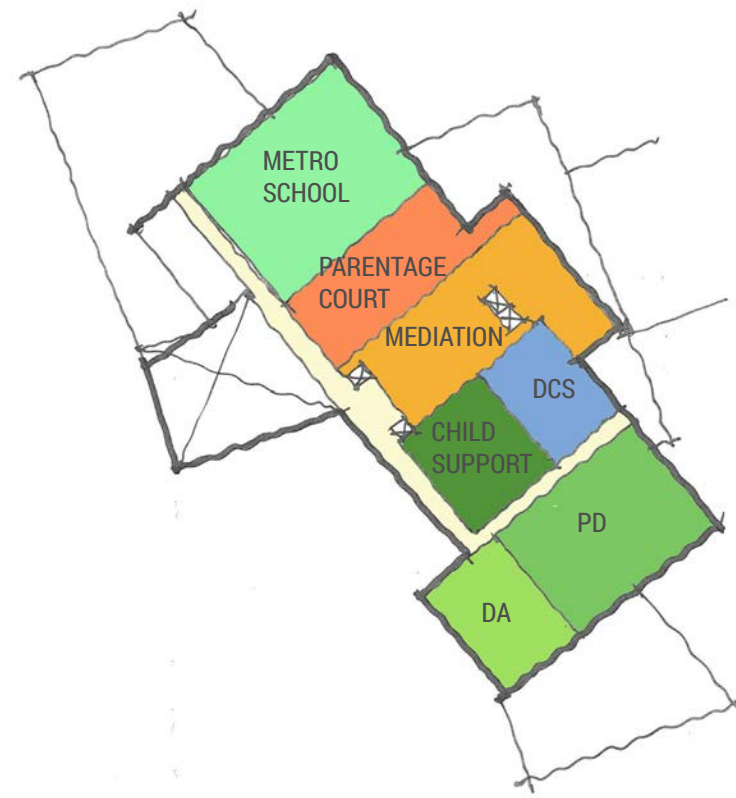
In an effort to support the required separate circulation systems, the program stacking and zoning must be considered. New court facilities benefit from both horizontal and vertical segregation. In the simplest terms, the front half of the courthouse is reserved for the public with the back designated for staff. Multi-story facilities typically place high-volume public spaces such as Jury Assembly and Court Offices on the first or second level with easy access from the main public lobby. This keeps the public movement simple and contained while benefiting security. A commuter star that connects the main level to the second level is commonly used to decrease the load on the public elevators and quickly gain access to public counters and other court services. Due to the variety of tenant spaces and the varying clientele, the building organization must fully consider the adjacencies of the various departments. The floor plan layouts and vertical stacking must foster a safe and secure environment. The upper floors will largely be for courtrooms, public waiting, small detention areas between pairs of courtrooms, and the judicial chambers and support spaces.



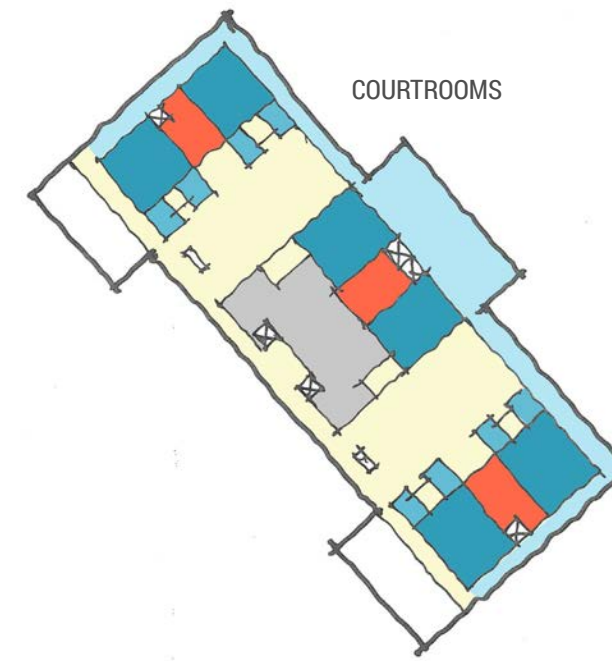
COURTHOUSE BLOCKING & STACKING DIAGRAMS



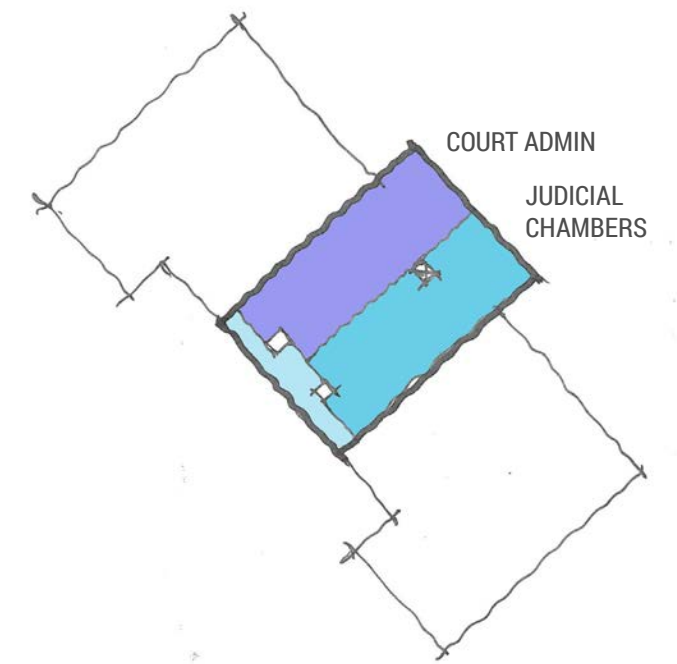
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

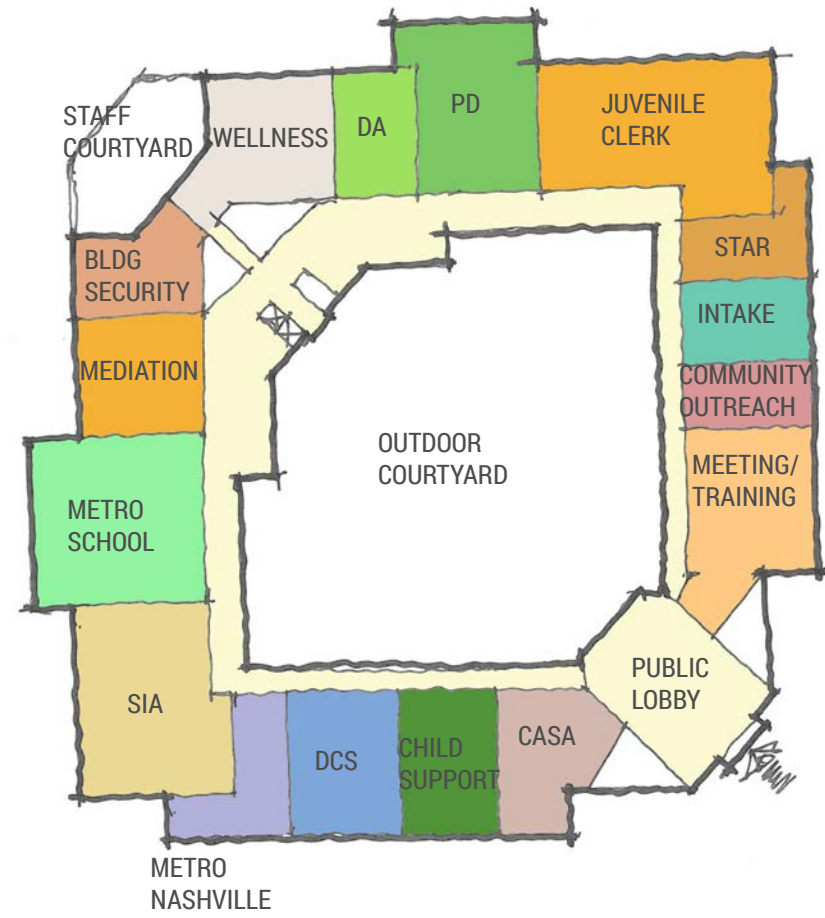


THIRD & FOURTH FLOOR



FIFTH FLOOR

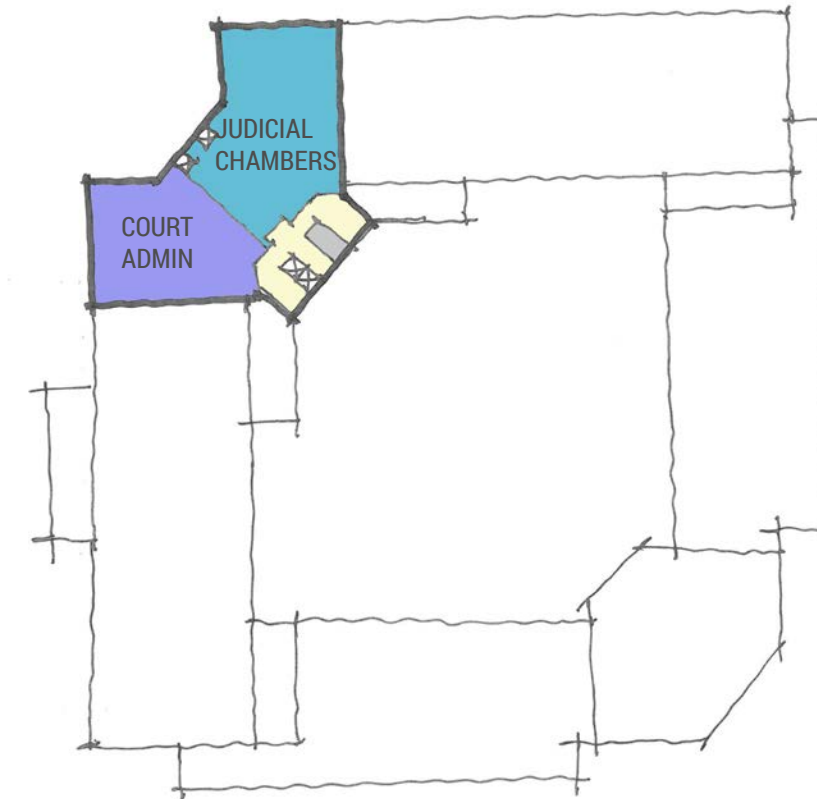
COURTHOUSE BLOCKING & STACKING



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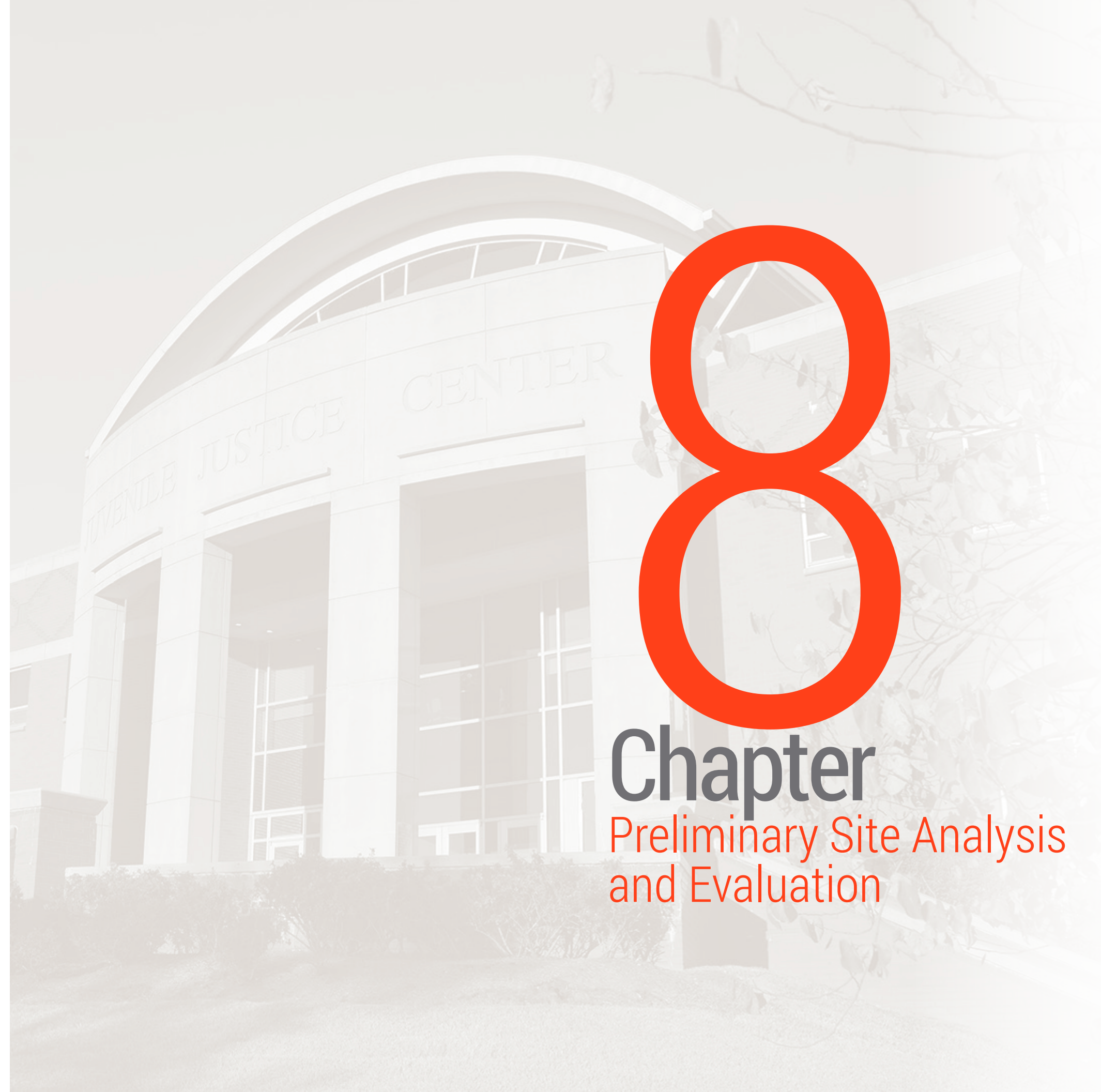
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THIRD & FOURTH FLOOR

8

Chapter Preliminary Site Analysis and Evaluation





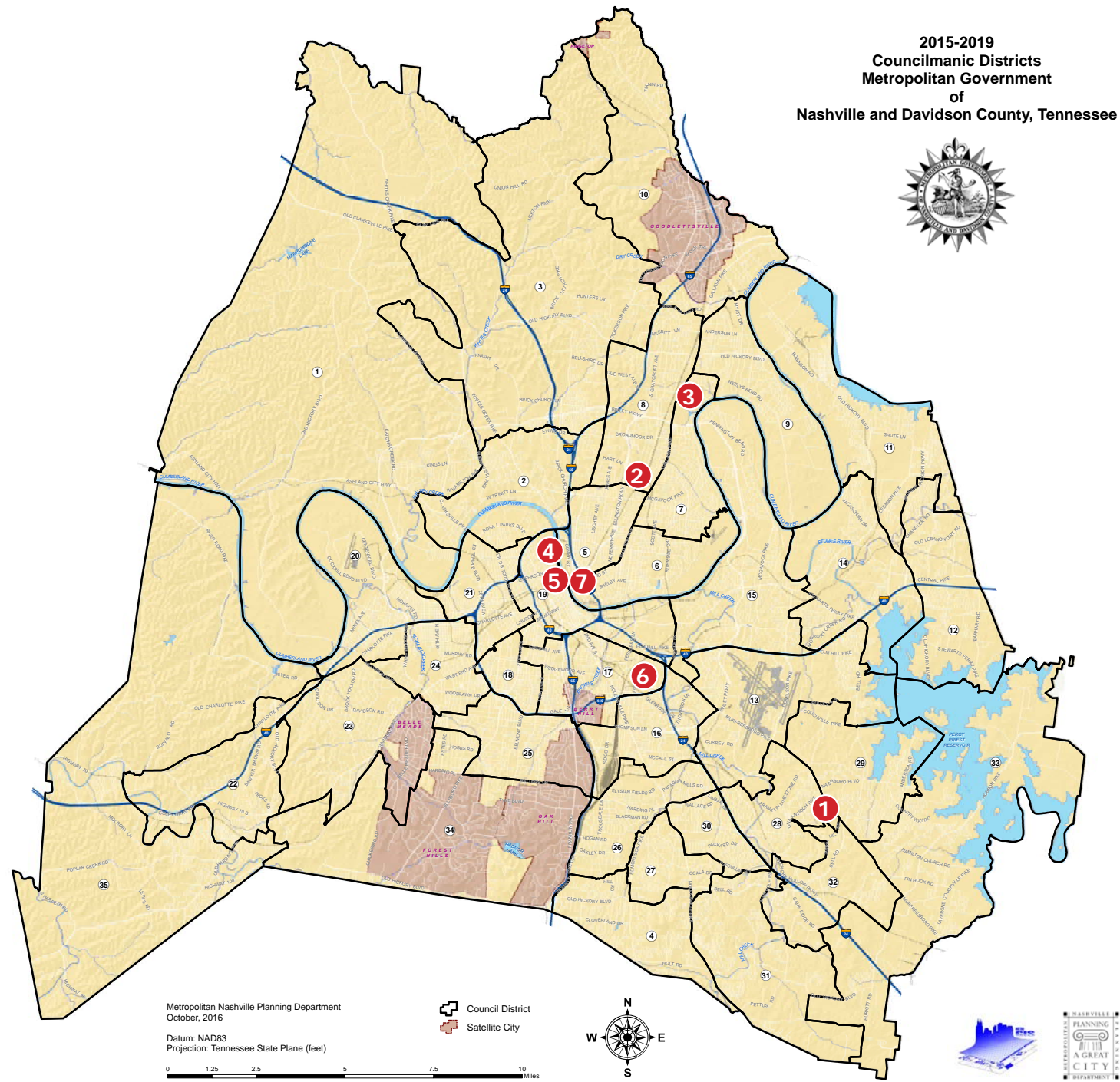
Chapter 8

Site Planning

Introduction

This section of the report evaluates the various sites proposed for the relocation and development of the new Nashville/Davidson County Juvenile Justice Center. The objective is to assess and test each of the sites identified by Metro using the proposed programmatic and functional requirements of the facility as defined in the previous section. Further, comments and evaluation criteria from the Executive Committee were used in assessing the viability of each site for further consideration.

The initiation of the site assessment began during the needs assessment and space programming phase when Metro provided the consulting team seven (7) sites for examination including the existing Juvenile Justice Center site. Figure xx shows and identifies the location of the six sites (except juvenile detention center) within the Metro Nashville/Davidson County area.



2015-2019
Councilmanic Districts
Metropolitan Government
of
Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee

Site	Location	Acreage	Transit	Distance to DT (miles)	Current Usage	Site Features	Parking
1	Murfreesboro Pike	20.60	#15, #55	10.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abandoned K-Mart and some active stores Several active stores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 foot drop from Murfreesboro Adjacent to MacDonald's & Tire Shop Adjacent to residential area Flat topography 	Grade Parking
2	R.S. Gass	172.30	None	5.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 abandoned historic structures Tennessee Bureau of Investigation Nashville Environment Field Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant site slopes Heavily wooded area to south 	Grade Parking
3	Memorial Hospital	21.60	#36	8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommissioned hospital Partially occupied office buildings Vacant child care facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant number of swales for storm water drainage Significant number of 20 foot wide sewer easements Adjacent to noisy Interstate highway Hospital and office structure creates U-shaped site Not all parcels are assembled Significant topographical grade changes 	Grade Parking
4	Water Services	1.78	#9	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking lot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat parking lot Adjacent to downtown Small acreage 	None
5	Hill Detention	3.17	#9, #28	0.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detention Center Fire Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat land for development Adjacent to downtown Fire station site not known Small acreage 	None. Paid Parking
6	Tennessee Preparatory School	4.0	#15	4.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nashville School for the Arts Abandoned Historic Auditorium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active school Relatively flat site 	Grade Parking
7	Existing Juvenile Justice Center	2.94	#4, #20	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juvenile Justice Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foot stadium Parking for stadium, juvenile justice center, and state 	Grade Parking adjacent to JJS

Proposed site locations spread from the central to the eastern section of Davidson County, with the Murfreesboro Pike site being the farthest and the Hill Detention Center being the nearest to the downtown area. Table xx provides an overview of seven sites and their individual features.

Each site was visited and photographed. Features such as distance to downtown, bus routes, ownership and land size were collected for review with the Executive Committee at Workshop No. 5. Site exploration concepts for the Hill Detention site and a generic site were developed to test-fit the ability of developing an urban juvenile facility and determine the size for an urban and suburban site. Figures xx illustrate the two concepts for the Hill Detention site.

Potential Sites

- 1 - Murfreesboro Pike Site
- 2 - R.S. Gass Site
- 3 - Memorial Hospital Site
- 4 - Water Services Site
- 5 - Hill Detention Center Site
- 6 - Tennessee Preparatory School Site
- 7 - Existing Site

The tight urban condition of the Hill Detention site results in a high-rise courthouse (five to seven stories) and a two level detention center. The topography of this site allows for public access to the detention center along the eastern side where entry to the courthouse occurs on the southern side. Housing units, education/treatment and gym/recreation were located on a second level platform created by the sloping site. Parking for the Hill Detention site was assumed to be accommodated by using the adjacent parking lots or the potentially a new Metro parking garage that can also serve the Justice Birch Courthouse and the new justice center under construction. This site test-fit determined that an urban site of 4 to 6 acres is required for the new juvenile center.

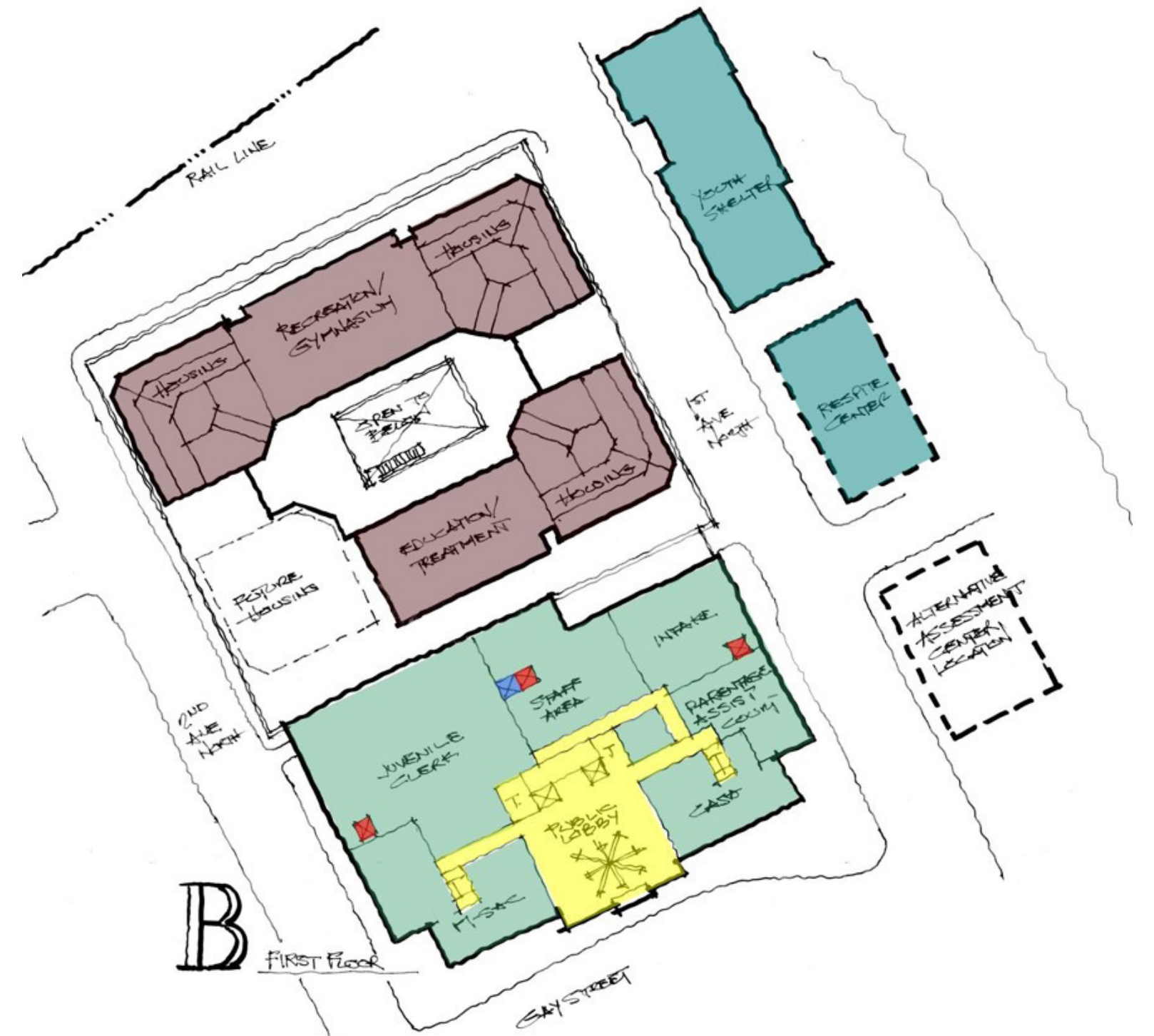
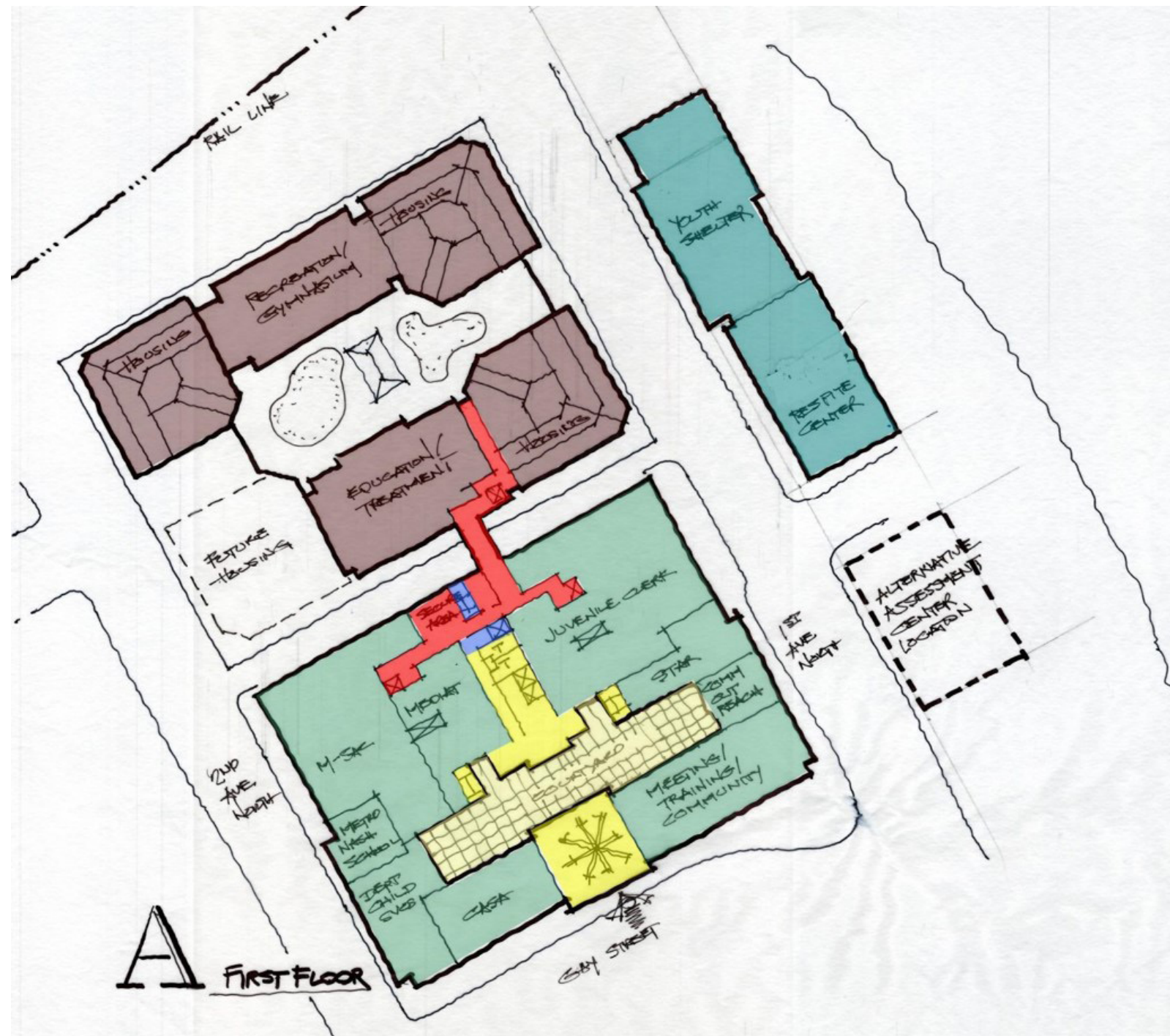
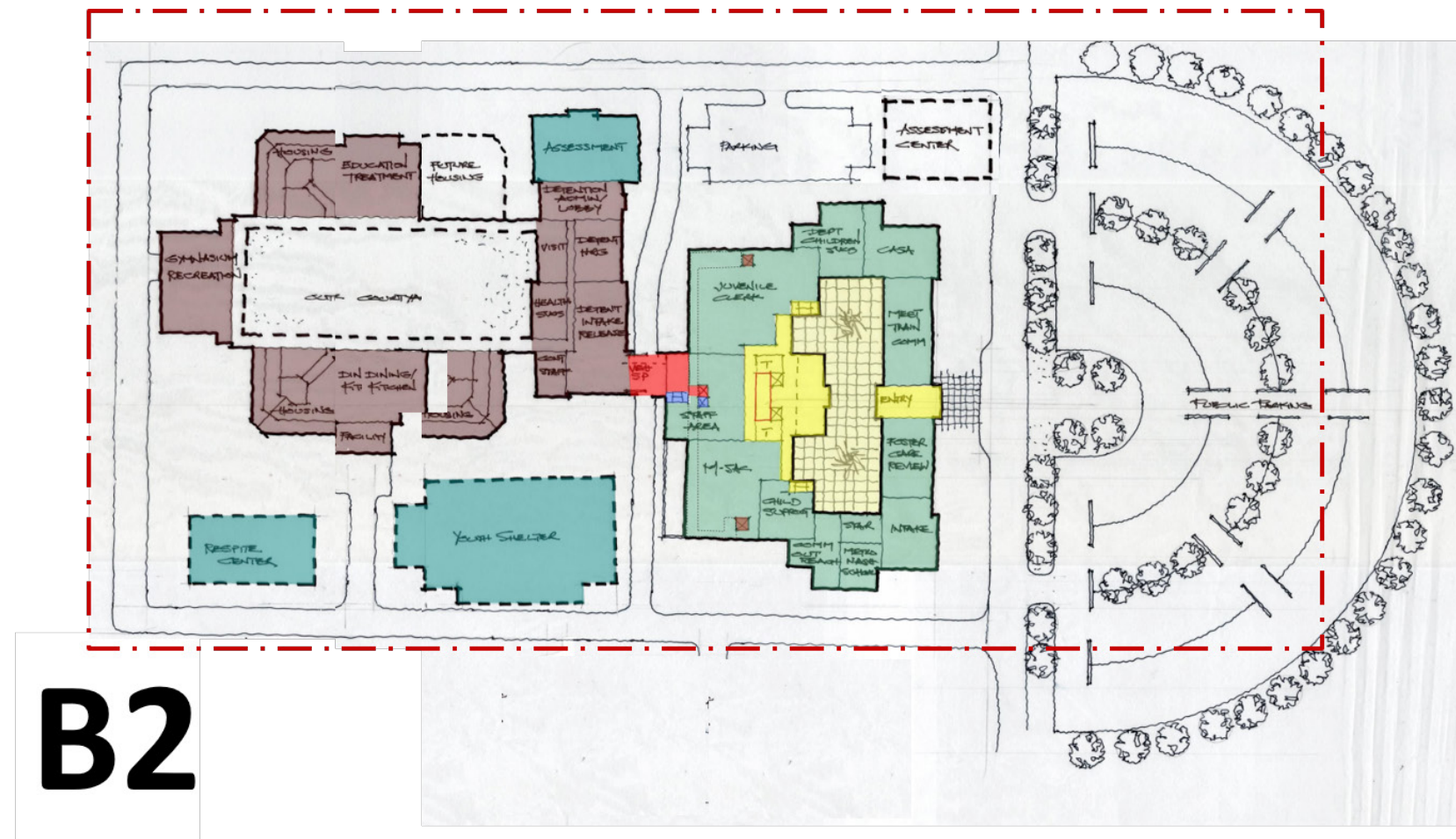
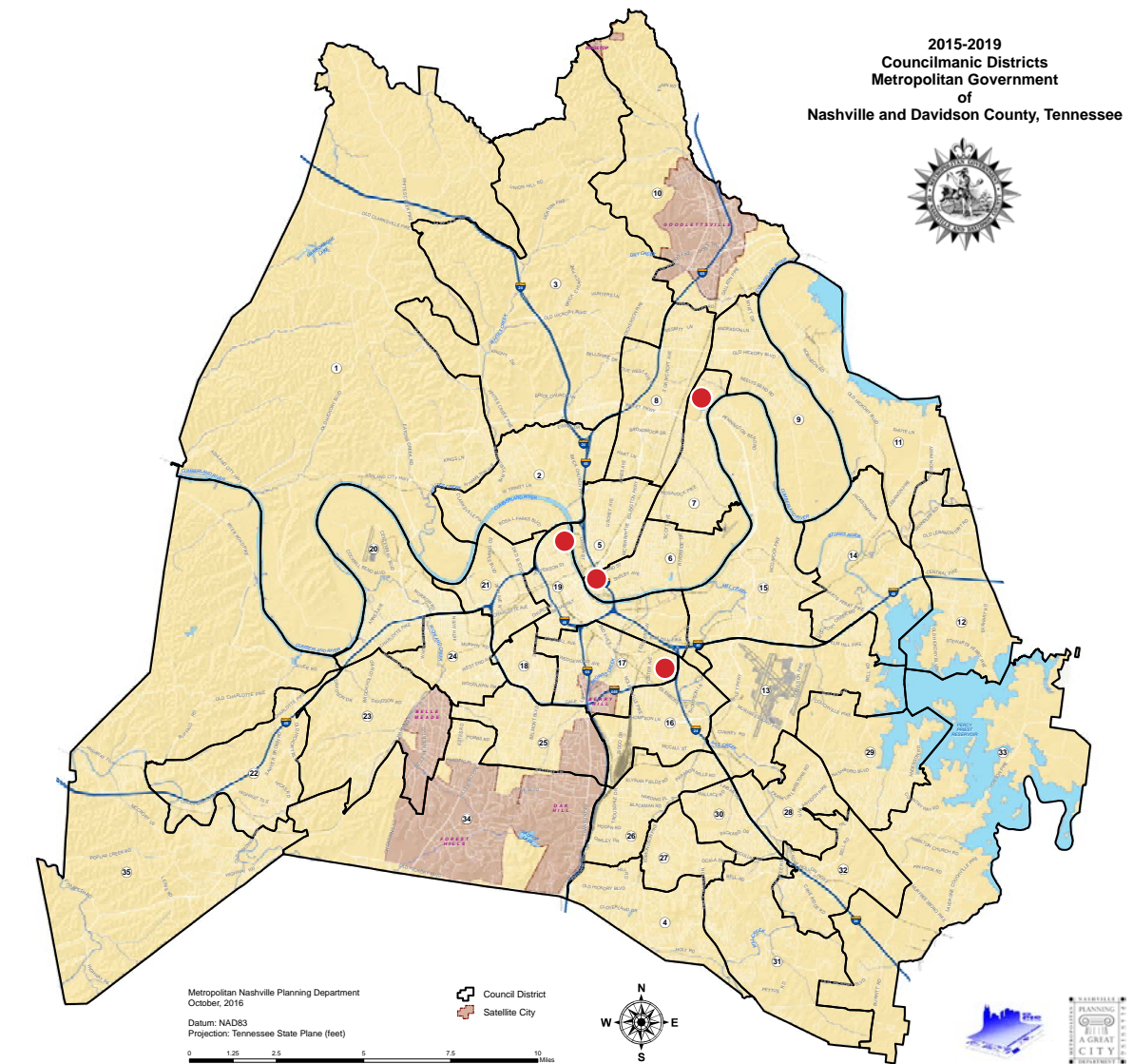
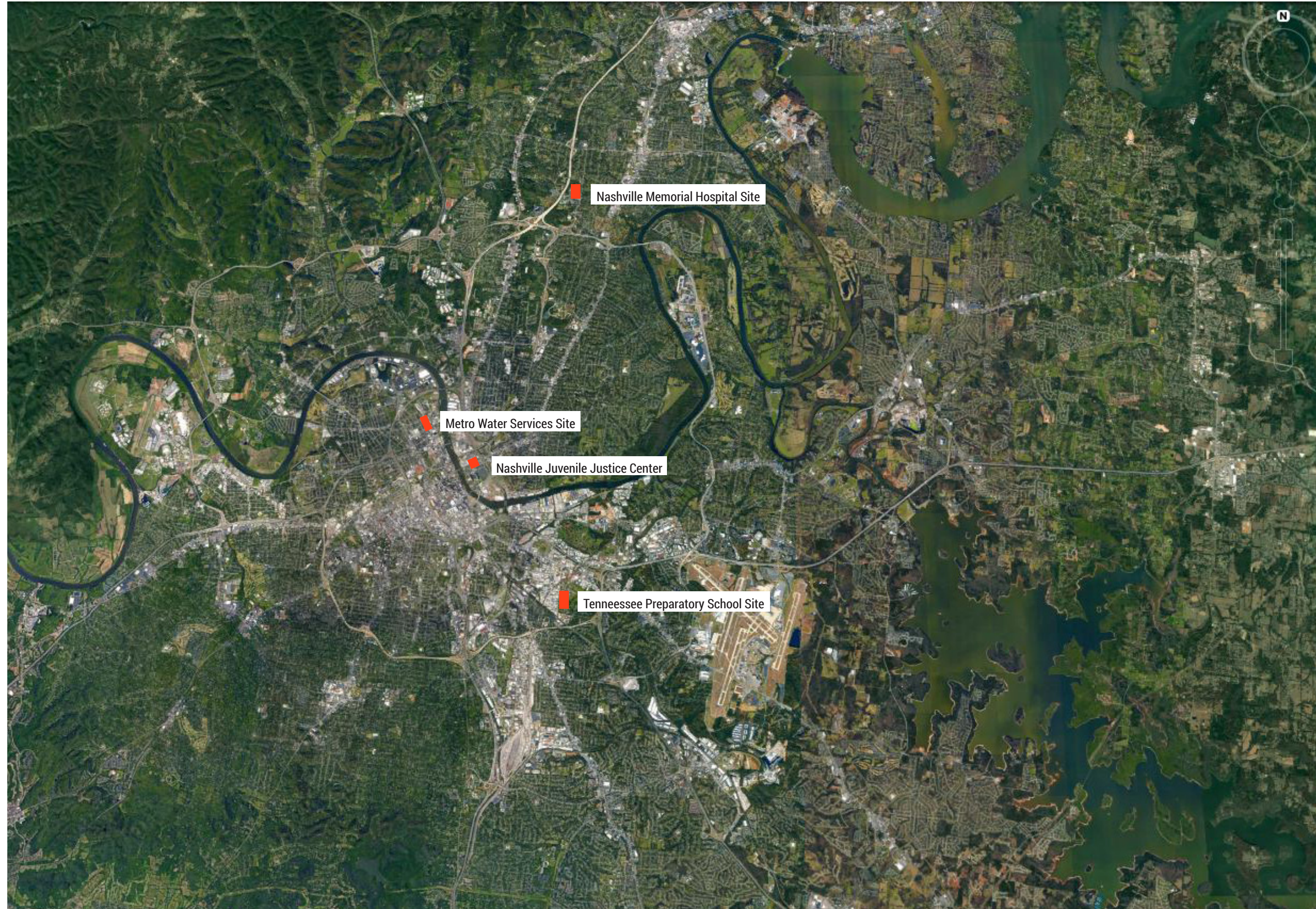


Figure xx illustrates a proposed layout for a juvenile facility on a suburban site. As compared to an urban site, a suburban site requires between 15 to 22 acres allowing for a low-rise courthouse with a courtyard and single level detention center where the various major components are linked by a continuous arcade that opens to an outdoor courtyard. This concept encourages the youth to circulate to various activities (dining, education, recreation, health service) similar to a mini school campus. The architecture creates the perimeter security feature for this design. All parking occurs on grade. The diagram below provides an illustrative diagram of a suburban juvenile justice center.

Juxtaposing the urban and suburban exploratory concepts, the following table compares the advantages and disadvantages of each site development. Urban sites generally provide better transportation access and closer access to other justice agencies in the downtown core, while structured parking and multi-story construction potentially results in higher construction cost and neighborhood concerns as a disadvantage. Suburban sites provide more flexibility in design, allowing for future expansion and reduced construction cost due to low-rise and surfaced parking, but the distance to downtown and lack of regular bus service are disadvantages.





EXISTING AND POSSIBLE FUTURE SITES

Distance from current JJC site:

- Metro Water Services - 1.1 miles
- Tennessee Preparatory School - 4.2 miles
- Nashville Memorial Hospital - 8.1 miles

SITE EXPLORATIONS: Advantages/Disadvantages

Urban Site 4 – 6 acres

Advantages:

- Access to bus service and central station
- Proximity to other social and treatment services
- Close proximity for transporting adult detainees
- Potentially of maintaining several agencies (public defender and district attorney) within their home office in downtown to lower building size/cost
- Create a consolidate justice center in the urban core
- Reduced Site Development Costs

Disadvantages:

- Lack of land for dedicated parking.
 - Parking structure more expensive.
- Restricted site configuration
- High rise vs. low rise building
- Limited space for expansion
- Limited space for Enhanced Services
- Limited space for large courtyard development
- May require multiple land assemblages
- Urban noise for juvenile facility
- Lack of street level development to enhance active urban scene

Suburban Site 15 – 22 acres

Advantages:

- Parking lot available and less expensive
- Ability for low-rise design
- Ability for future expansion
- Ability to provide large courtyard spaces for courts and detention
- More relationship for detention center with natural environment for outdoor programs

Disadvantages:

- Distance from downtown
- Enhanced Services more appropriate for urban area
- Opposition from neighborhood groups for a justice center in their area
- Traffic intensity from facility in suburban location
- Potential land use compatibility and
- Increased Site Development Costs

Key Siting Criteria

Urban Site

- Buildings only 4 – 6 acres
- Multiple adjacent parcels will facilitate Phasing
 - Unified Court/Detention
 - Separate Site Respite, Shelter & Possibly 24 Hour Assessment
- Parking
 - Total Need (Public & Staff) 700 +/- Spaces
 - Surface Area Approximately 6+/- Acres
 - Parking Garage .8 +/- acres; 120' x 280'; 7 Levels
 - If Public Garages used may need "voucher" system
- Best location for Transit Accessibility – Hub & Spoke Routing
- Access to Community Services
- Proximity to other Court/County Functions
- Will require more vertical solution
- Minimize site acquisition/development costs
 - number of parcels, demolition, remediation etc.

Suburban Site

- 15-22 acres – campus, low-rise buildings, surface parking
- Consistent regular transit access a key consideration
- May reduce viability of Shelter program
- Good Highway access required re: assessment & juvenile intake
- Avoid extreme topography variations
- Availability of utilities a plus
- Minimize site acquisition & development costs
 - number of parcels, demolition, remediation, grading, utility extensions etc.
- Acceptance from local neighborhood associations
- Location that mitigates increased traffic patterns in residential areas
- Land use compatibility/zoning
- Land not restricted by environmental issues such as wetlands/floodplains

REFINED SITE EXPLORATIONS AND ANALYSIS

From the original seven sites provided by Metro, the Executive Committee eliminated the following sites from further consideration:

- Murfreesboro Pike,
- R.S. Gass,
- Hill Detention, and
- Existing Juvenile Justice Center sites.

The basis for eliminating these sites ranged from land size, potential increased construction cost, distance to downtown, lack of bus service, and/or topography. The existing juvenile justice site was excluded due to size of the adjacent parking lot, the logistics of temporarily relocating the juvenile center, and the potential future development of the adjacent parking lot for future use by Nissan Stadium.

The site explorations and functional programming also highlighted several locational issues for future site development studies. First, the Youth Shelter should be located closer to the downtown area for easy access by homeless adolescents between the ages of 18 and 25. Second, the Assessment Center should be a separate structure and not connected to the courthouse and detention center. Third, locating the juvenile justice center in an urban environment is not an important and driving criteria since most of the community-based services are scattered throughout the Metro area.

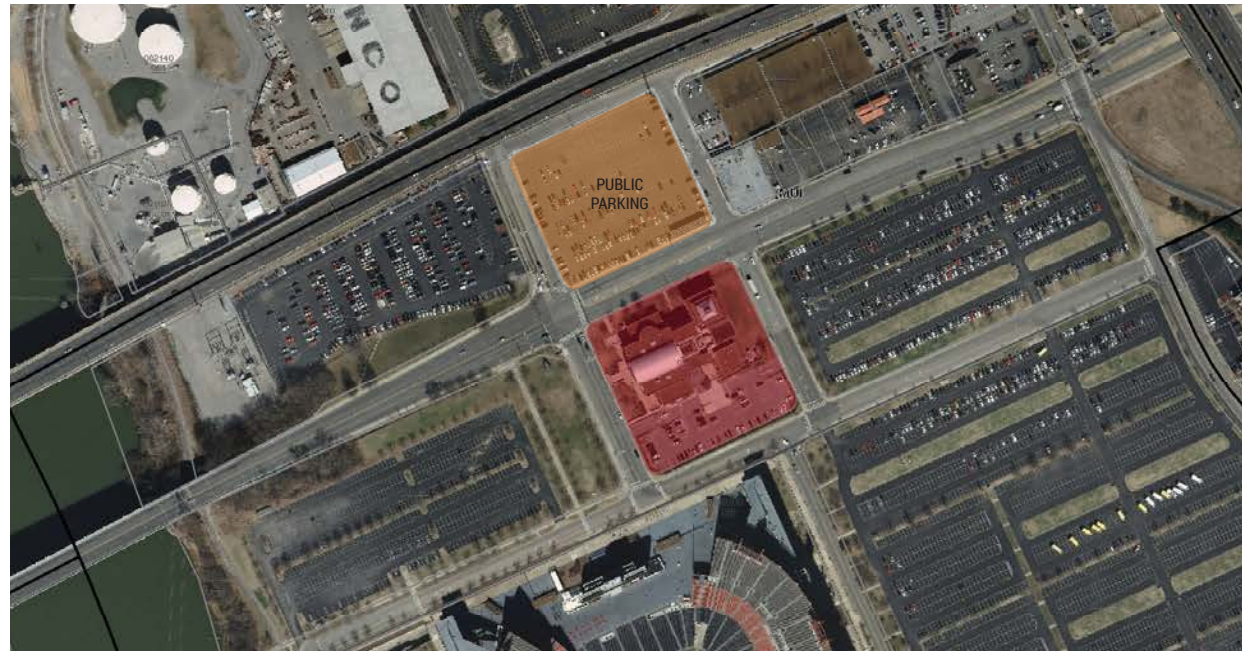
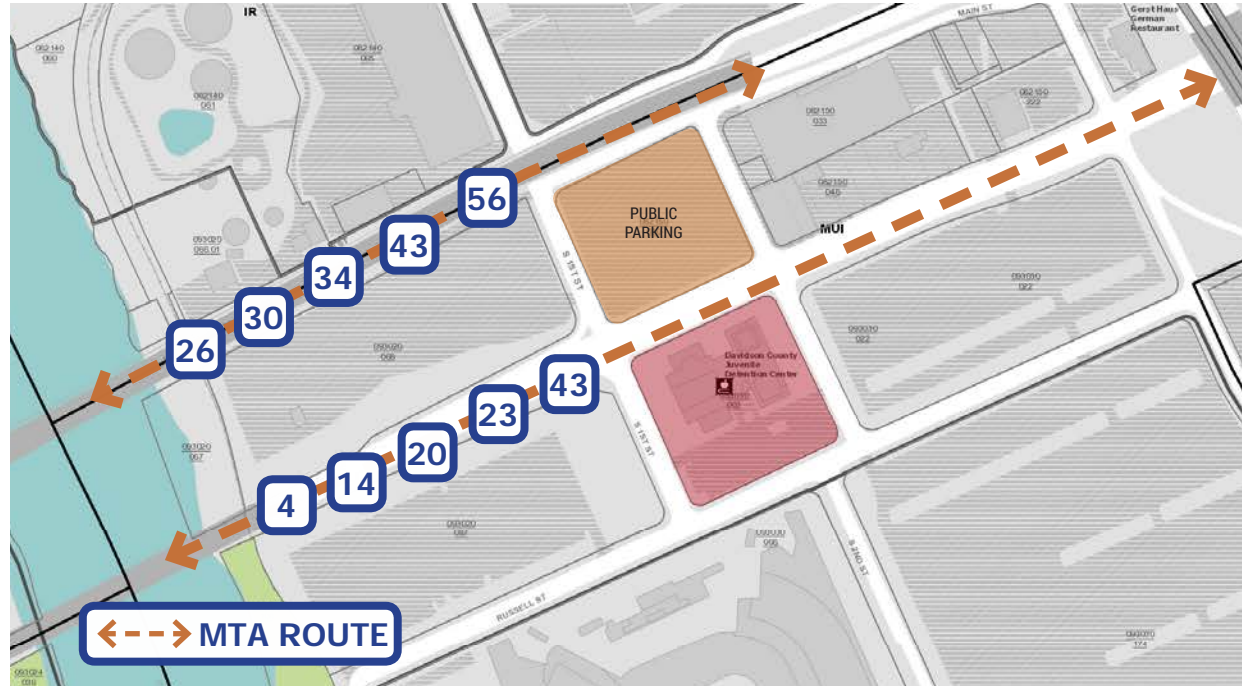
Following Workshop No. 5 presentation, Metro officials culled down the number of viable sites and identified other potential sites for further study. The result was the identification of three (3) sites:

- **Expanded Water Services** – this site, owned by Metro, was expanded from the original parking lot to the area east of the 3rd Avenue North. The site currently includes offices for the Water Services department and a parking lot across from Morgan Park. Metro is presently looking to relocate the Water Services building to another location.

- **Tennessee Preparatory School** – Metro owns the Tennessee Prep School site. This site includes the historic auditorium, an adjacent alumni lodge and the Nashville School for the Arts. Currently, Metro is looking to relocate the school to another location providing an opportunity to reuse all or part of the school for the juvenile detention center.

- **Memorial Hospital** – the Memorial Hospital site is privately owned and consists of two attached structures (hospital and medical office building) and a vacant day care center. The hospital has been decommissioned for 20 years and the office building is currently being leased to several tenants. The sheriff's department is planning to lease space in the office building until the new justice center is completed in downtown. The area north of the hospital has numerous site utilities and easements requiring relocation before development can occur.

To further evaluate the viability of these three sites, the consultant developed two (2) exploratory concepts for each site showing variations on how they can accommodate a juvenile justice center and parking. The following pages show the location of the three sites in relation to downtown Nashville and summarizes the characteristics for each of these three sites.



CURRENT SITE - 2.94 +/- ACRES

100 WOODLAND ST., NASHVILLE, TN 37213
 PARCEL - 093030003000

OWNER: Metro
 ZONING: Mixed Use Intensive (MUI)
 CURRENTLY PERMITTED: Yes, Non-Conforming
 COMMUNITY POLICY: Civic (Ci)
 OVERLAYS: East Bank Redevelopment District (MDHA),
 Urban Zoning Overlay (UZO)

Current usage:

- Juvenile Justice Center

Site Features:

- Football Stadium adjacent
- Parking for stadium, Juvenile Justice Center, and State

Parking:

- Grade parking adjacent to JJS

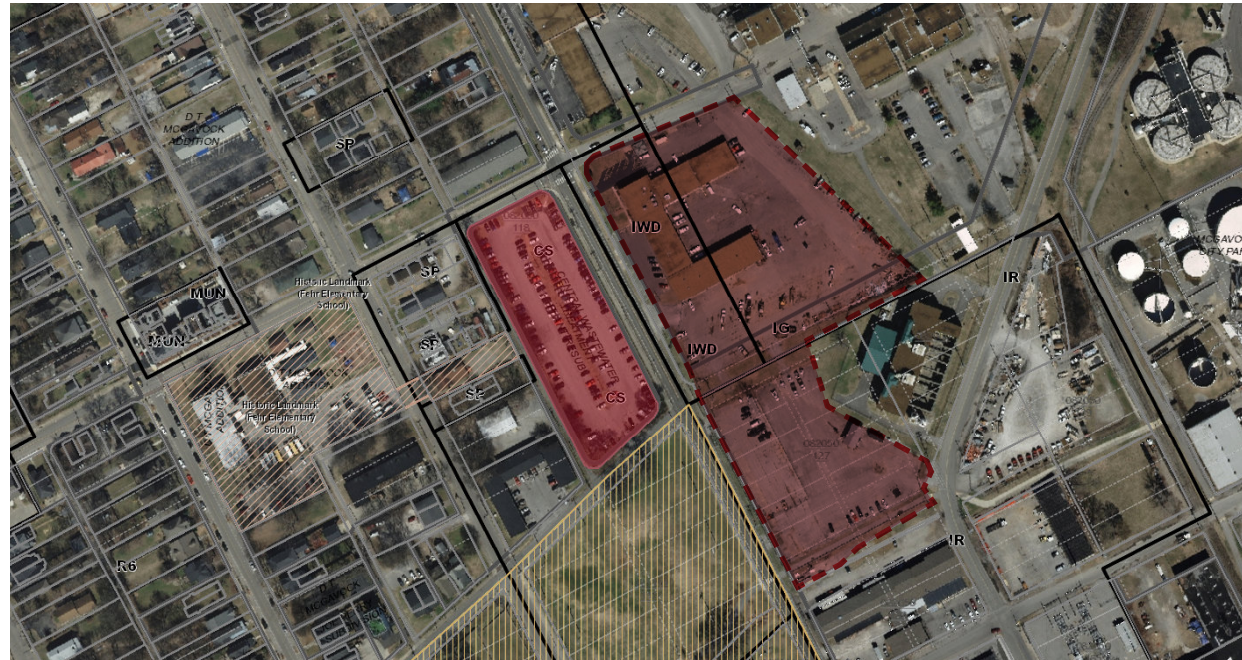
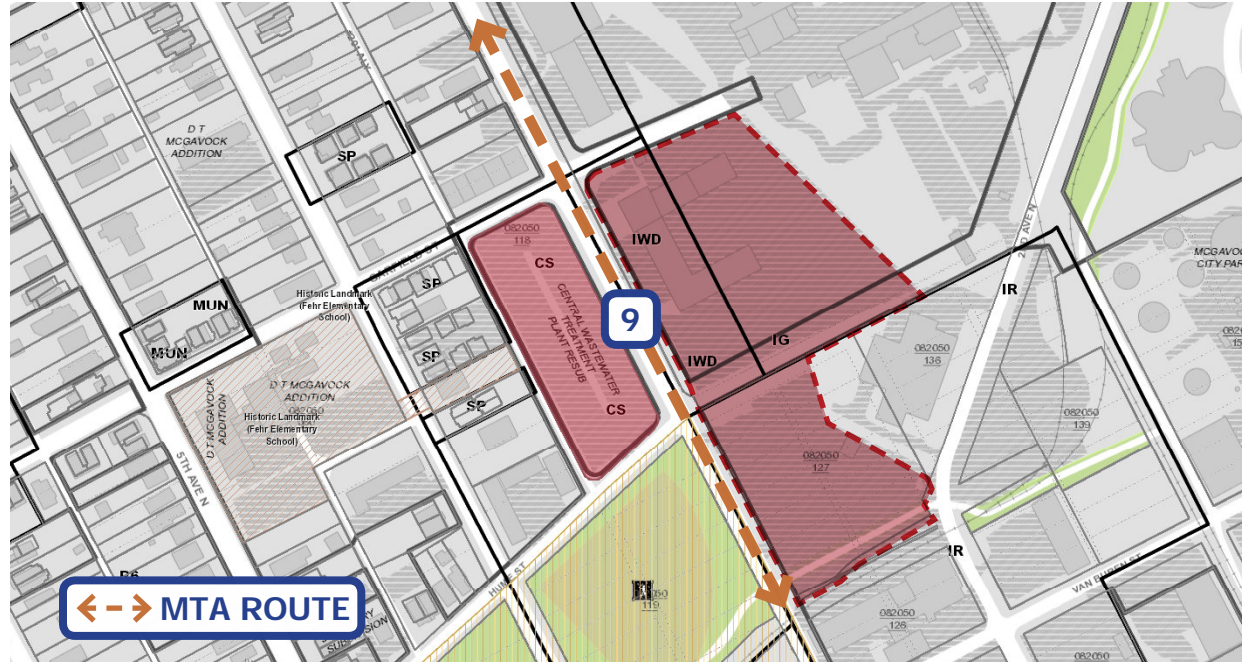


Pros:

- Proximity to Downtown – within walking distance of Music City Central bus terminal
- Metro owned property
- Located on or near 9 bus routes (#4, #20) minutes from Music City Central
- Auto Access – Very Good
- Nearby public parking lots
- Zoning (MUI) does not allow use; however, because it exists today it is allowed (existing non-conforming)

Cons:

- Size – Very small site; may not accommodate program; will not accommodate public parking
- Existing facility is programmatically and functionally obsolete
- Renovation, addition could require multiple phases and extended construction period and/or temporary relocation of the courts and detention
- New construction would require demolition, and temporary relocation of courts and detention
- Size requires an urban(multi-story) campus
- Located in the 500 Year Floodplain



METRO WATER SERVICES - 10.23 +/- ACRES

1601 3RD AVE. NORTH., NASHVILLE, TN 37208
 PARCEL - 08205011800, 08205013100, 08205012700

OWNER: Metro
 ZONING: Commercial Services (CS), Industrial Restrictive (IR), Ind./Warehouse (IWD)
 CURRENTLY PERMITTED: No
 COMMUNITY POLICY: District (DI), Civic (CI)
 OVERLAYS: Urban Zoning Overlay (UZO)

Note: partial parcels on 1508 and 1600 3rd Ave. North

Current usage:

- Metro Water Services, parking lot

Site Features:

- Flat parking lot
- Adjacent to downtown
- Adjacent to Metro's water/sewage filtration plant

Parking:

- Grade Parking across the street

Pros:

- Location near downtown
- Metro owned property
- Frequent bus service (#9)
- Auto Access – Very Good
- Allows more spread out urban solution
- Site available for parking
- Allows phasing for Respite and Shelter Care

Cons:

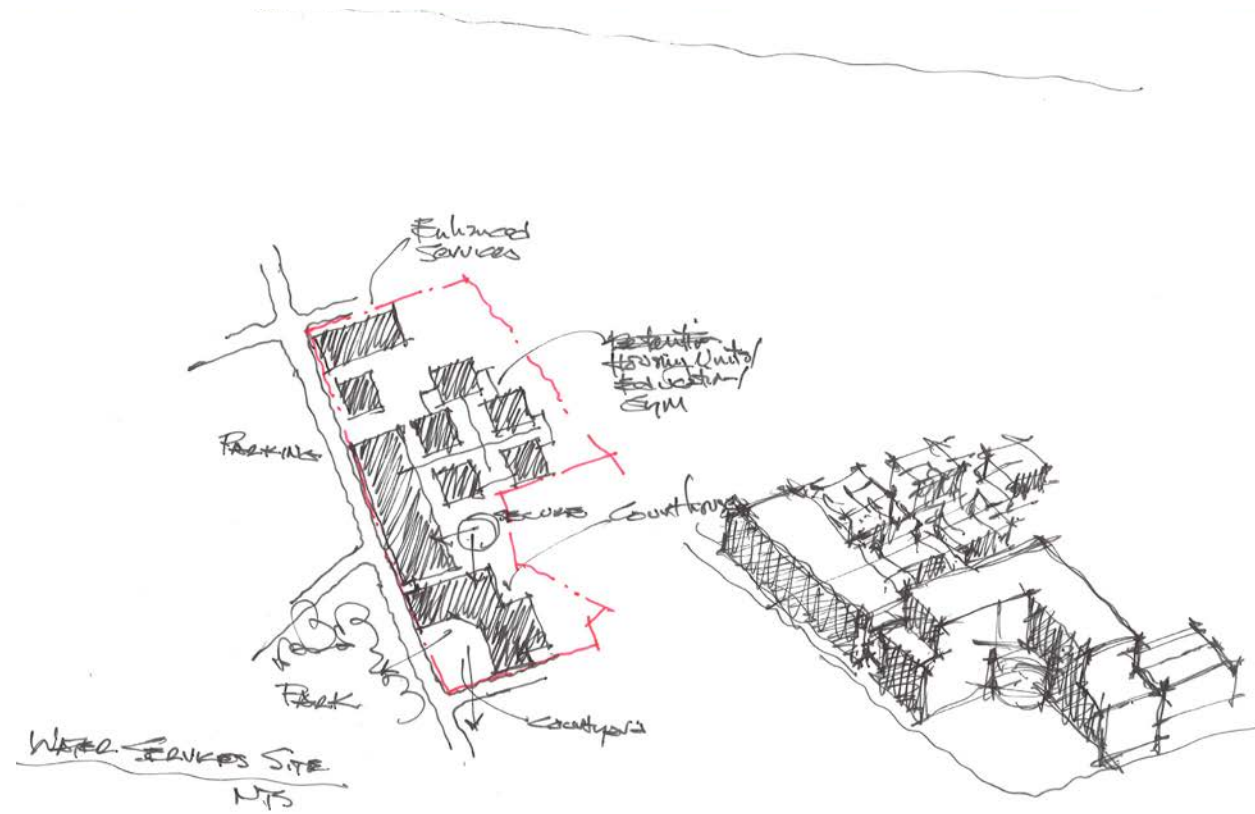
- Zoning (CS, IWD,IR,IG) does not allow use, though Land Use Policy (CI) might support a Zoning Change
- Proximity to Residential Neighborhood re: Potential Opposition
- Requires Relocation of Water District Service Center
- Demolition Required/May Require Remediation
- May Require Structured Parking
- Research Environmental Conditions

METRO WATER SERVICES - Summary

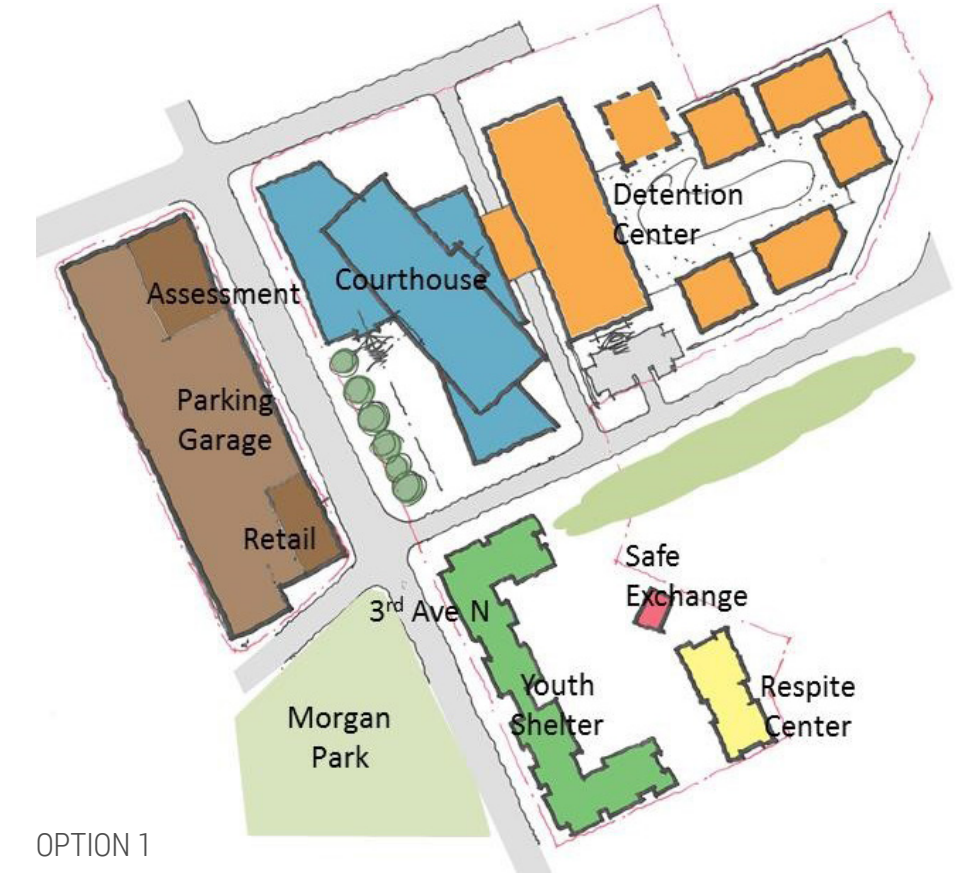
Both options used the parking lot on the west side of 3rd Avenue North as a new parking structure. To reduce the height of the parking structure, one level is below grade, resulting in 2-1/2 levels above grade or approximately 25 feet high. Since this area of Nashville has seen a transformation in new residential and commercial development, the first level can be designed for retail use and potentially location of the 24/7 Assessment Center. This design feature activates the street life promoting the urbanism that's starting to occur in various neighborhoods of Nashville. Another design idea is that in the event the Enhanced Services components are not built concurrently with the courthouse and detention center due to funding, the site for these buildings can initially be built as a temporary park. In the case of Option 2, the park becomes a natural front for the detention center along 3rd Avenue North.

Option 1 locates the courthouse directly across the street from the parking structure and is directly attached to the detention center on the east for the secure transfer of juveniles in custody to court. The alley between both structures can ramp down to a vehicular sallyport and parking for the judiciary and select staff members. The courthouse provides a landscaped courtyard as an entry portal to the front door allowing the public on the upper floors looking towards to the west to see urban nature and views of downtown Nashville. The Enhance Services components with the exception of the Assessment Center are located to the south of the courthouse facing Morgan Park to the west.

Option 2 situates the courthouse to the south from Option 1 and across the street from Morgan Park. A tunnel connection can occur between the courthouse and detention center for transfer of juveniles to court. The Enhanced Services components are located across from the parking ramp and west of the proposed detention center.

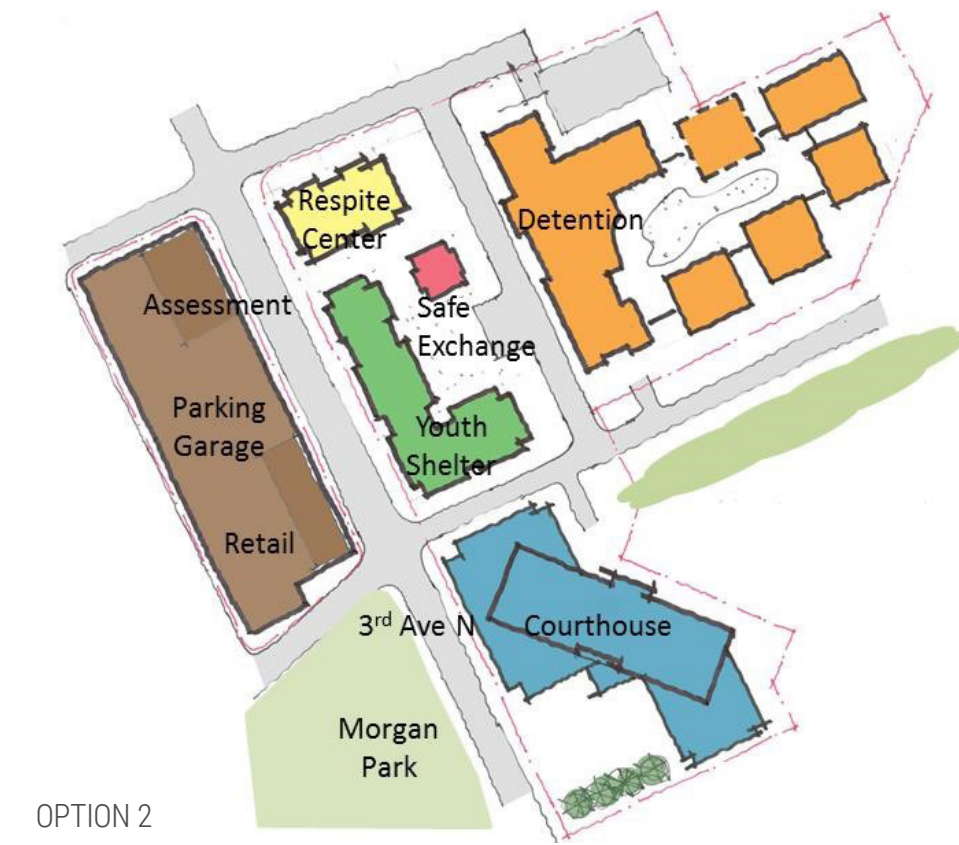


- Five-story courthouse fronts garage
- Courthouse/Detention Center connection
- Enhanced Services could initially be urban park
- Assessment Center/Retail in Garage-Urban Design
- Continuation of Greenway

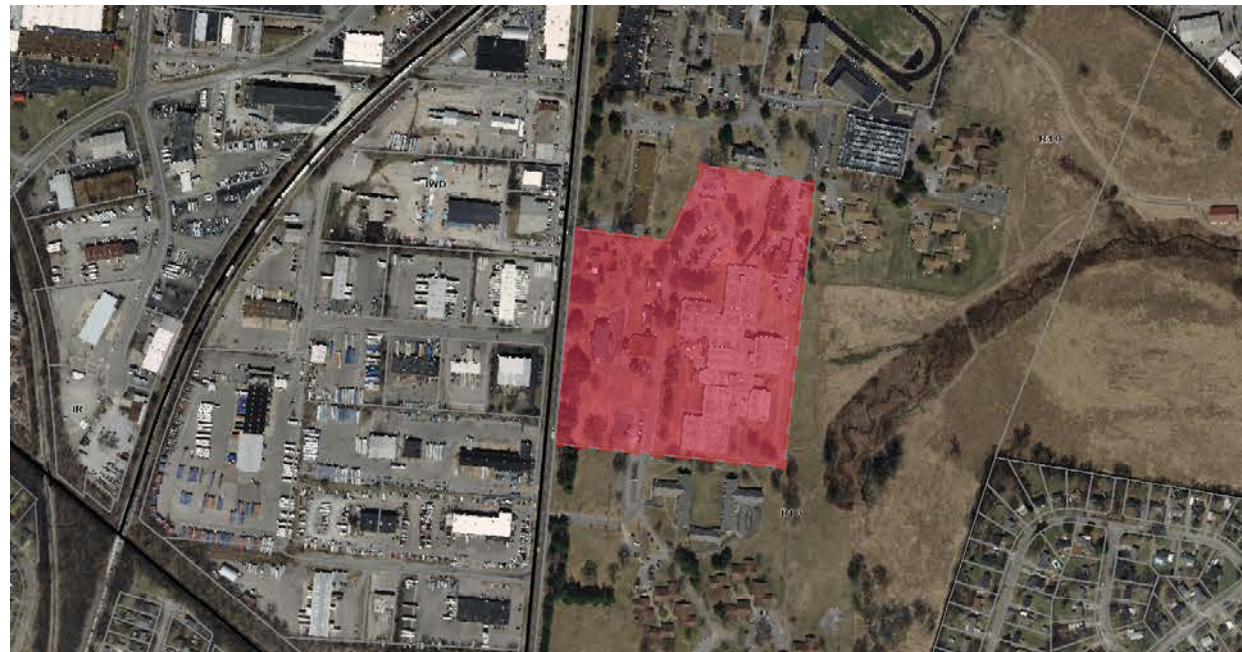
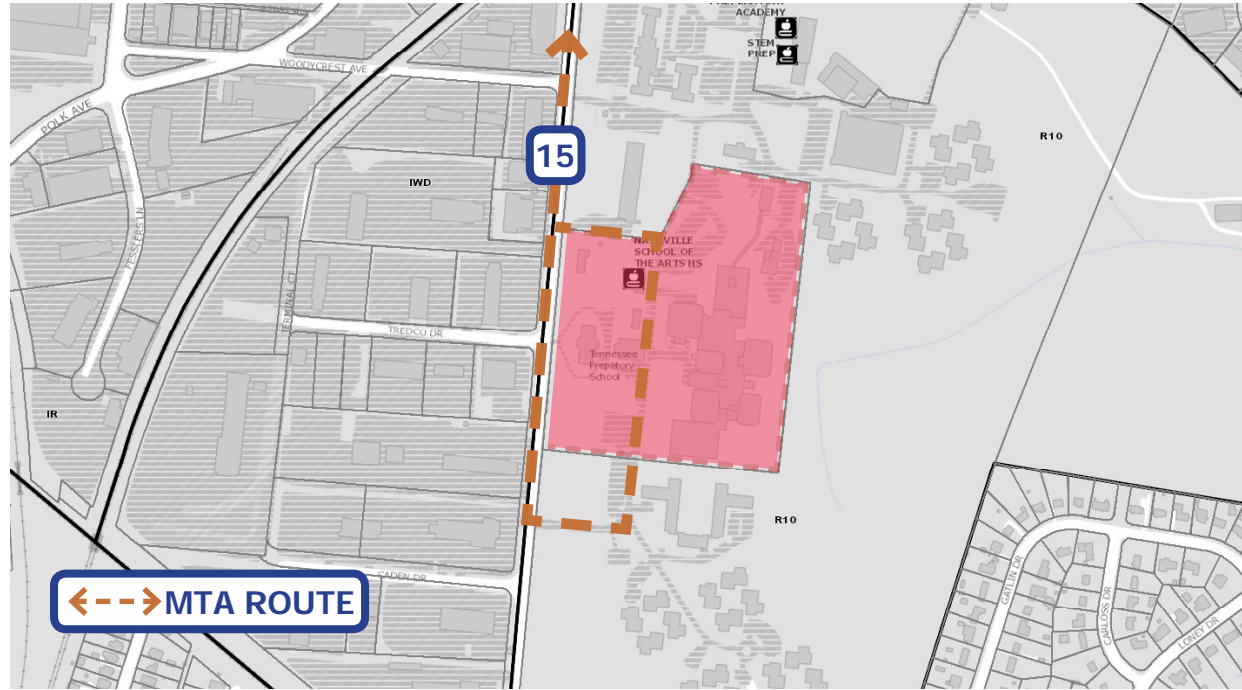


OPTION 1

- Five-story courthouse fronts Morgan Park
- Enhanced Services could initially be urban park
- Detention Center set back from 3rd Ave N
- No courthouse/detention center connection
- Assessment Center/Retail in Garage-Urban Design



OPTION 2



TN PREPARATORY SCHOOL - 18.95 +/- ACRES

0 FOSTER AVENUE, NASHVILLE, TN 37201
 PARCEL - 10600017400

OWNER: Metro
 ZONING: R10
 CURRENTLY PERMITTED: No
 COMMUNITY POLICY: District Major Institutional (DMI)
 OVERLAYS: Airport (AR)

Current usage:

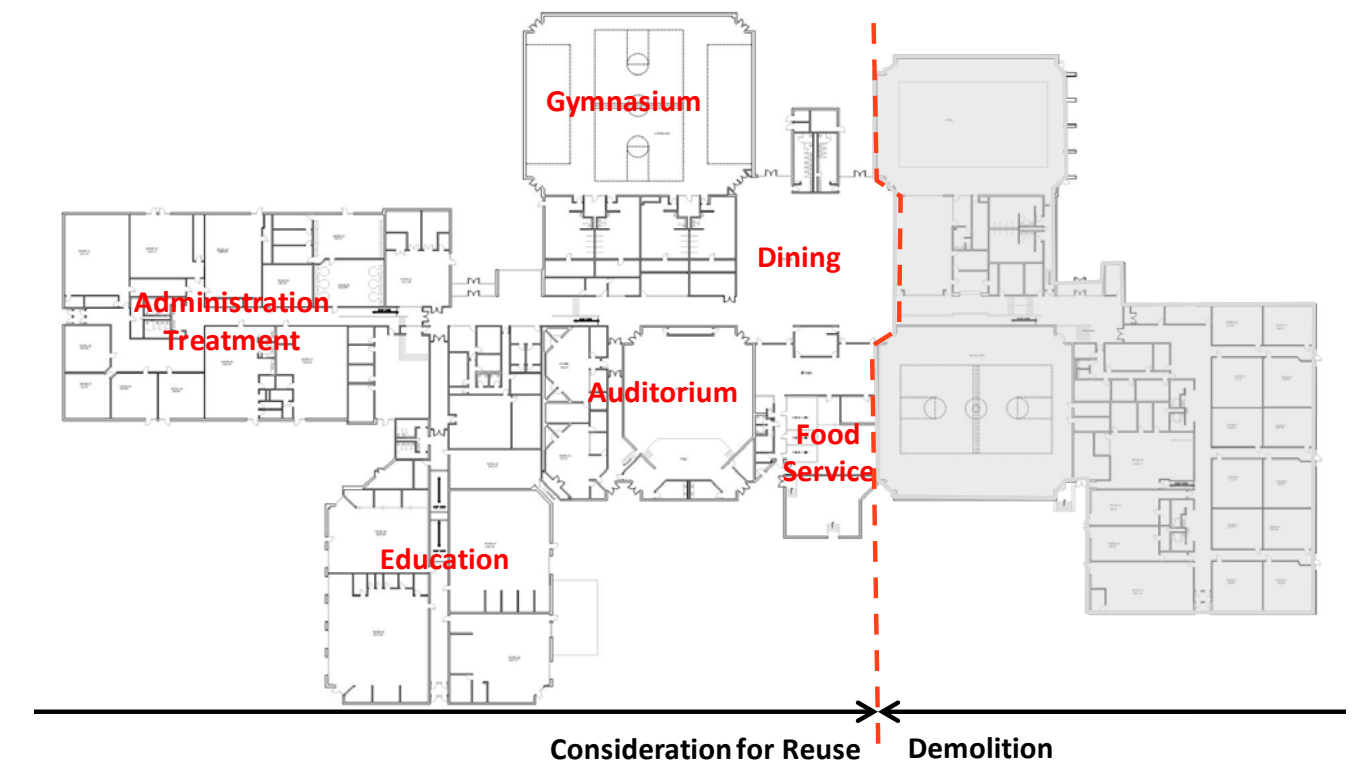
- Nashville School for the Arts
- Abandoned Historic Auditorium
- Alumni Lodge

Site Features:

- Active school
- Relatively flat site
- Drop off in elevation of 12' to school

Parking:

- Grade parking



Pros:

- Proximity to Downtown
- Metro owned property
- Located on bus route (#15) 17 minutes from Music City Central
- Auto Access – Good
- Proximity to new Family Services Center re: related services
- Proximity to new Police Headquarters
- Potential to integrate and use Cole Auditorium for Community outreach and training
- Accommodates "compact" open campus plan
- Allows for phased development of Respite/Shelter
- Allows for Surface Parking

Cons:

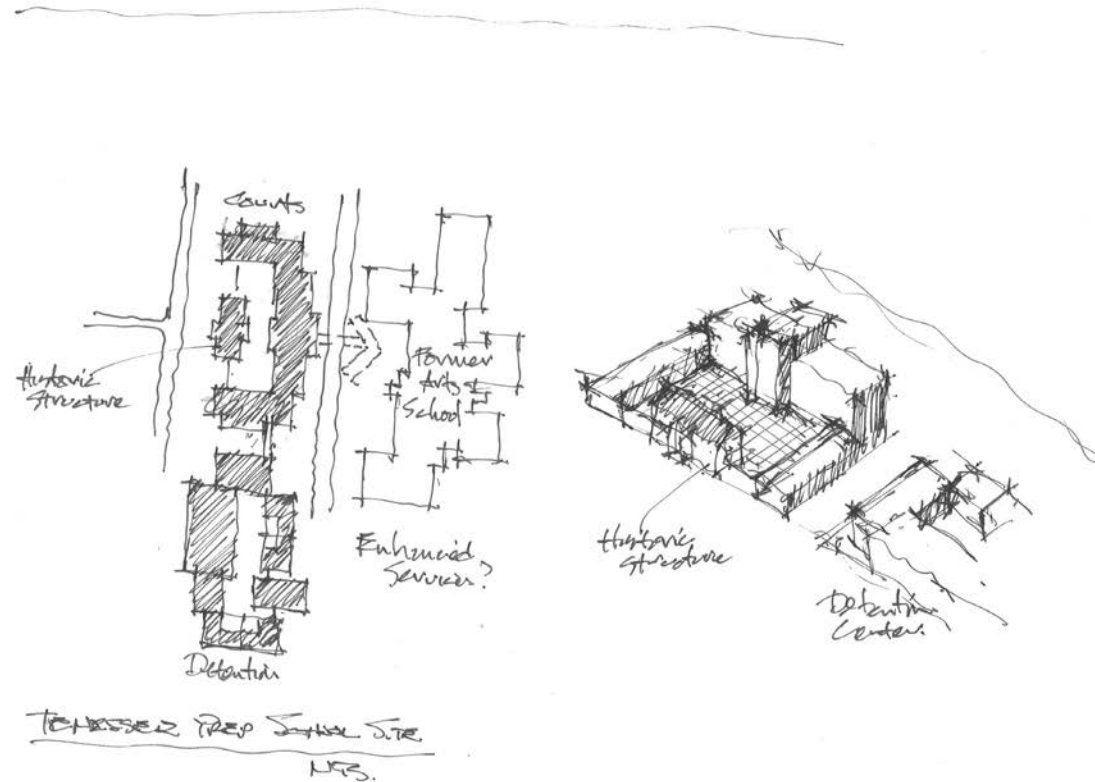
- Access to site is outside property lines
- Proximity to historic structure/site (Anna Russell Cole Auditorium)
- Low Bus Frequency (every 40 minutes) requires working with MTA for expanded service (\$)
- Zoning (R10) does not allow use, though Land Use Policy (DMI) might support a Zoning Change; Airport Zoning Overlay
- Development must allow for access to rear of site – State property for disposition and development
- Dependent on planned relocation of Arts School (timing??)
- Demolition/Remediation Required

TN PREPARATORY SCHOOL - Summary

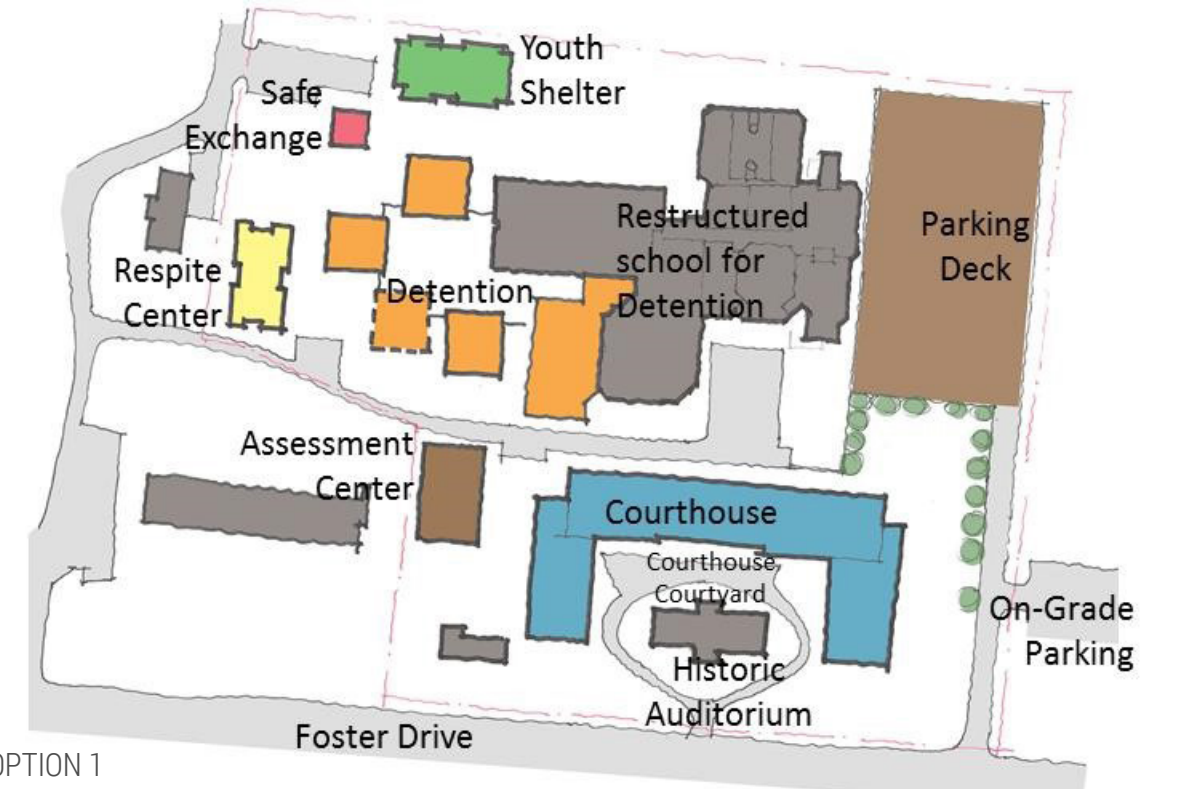
Though covering over 300 acres, the site proposed by Metro is approximately 18 acres. The Tennessee Prep School site has a storied history that houses a historic auditorium and an active alumni lodge. The site also includes an active Nashville School for the Arts with plans to relocate to another site in Nashville. The existing school offers the opportunity to reuse all or part of the structure for the juvenile detention center.

Option 1 proposes reusing part of the Nashville School for the Arts. The physical elements of the school that can accommodate the needs of the juvenile detention center include a gymnasium, kitchen/dining, education and treatment. As an added bonus, due to its location, the school provides an auditorium for the juvenile facility allowing for performing art programs to the youth in the facility. The remainder of the program needs for the detention center consists of Intake/Release, Medical Services and Housing. The courthouse is located directly behind the historic auditorium allowing it to reflect on the historical nature of the building and also develops an outdoor secure courtyard for the public and staff to use on pleasant days. A secure tunnel connects the courthouse to the detention center. The topography of the site drops approximately 12 feet from the southern side of the courthouse to the existing school. This provides a natural location for a two-story ramp that integrates with the natural slope of the site. Additional parking is available to the south of the proposed site by Metro. Enhanced Services components, with the exception of the Youth Shelter, are dispersed along the northern part of the detention center and courthouse.

Option 2 is almost similar in nature to Option 1 with the exception that the concept illustrates the demolition of the existing school for a new juvenile detention center. The detention center is developed as school campus where the architecture acts as a secure perimeter and allowing the youth to circulate to various programs and activities within a secure area.

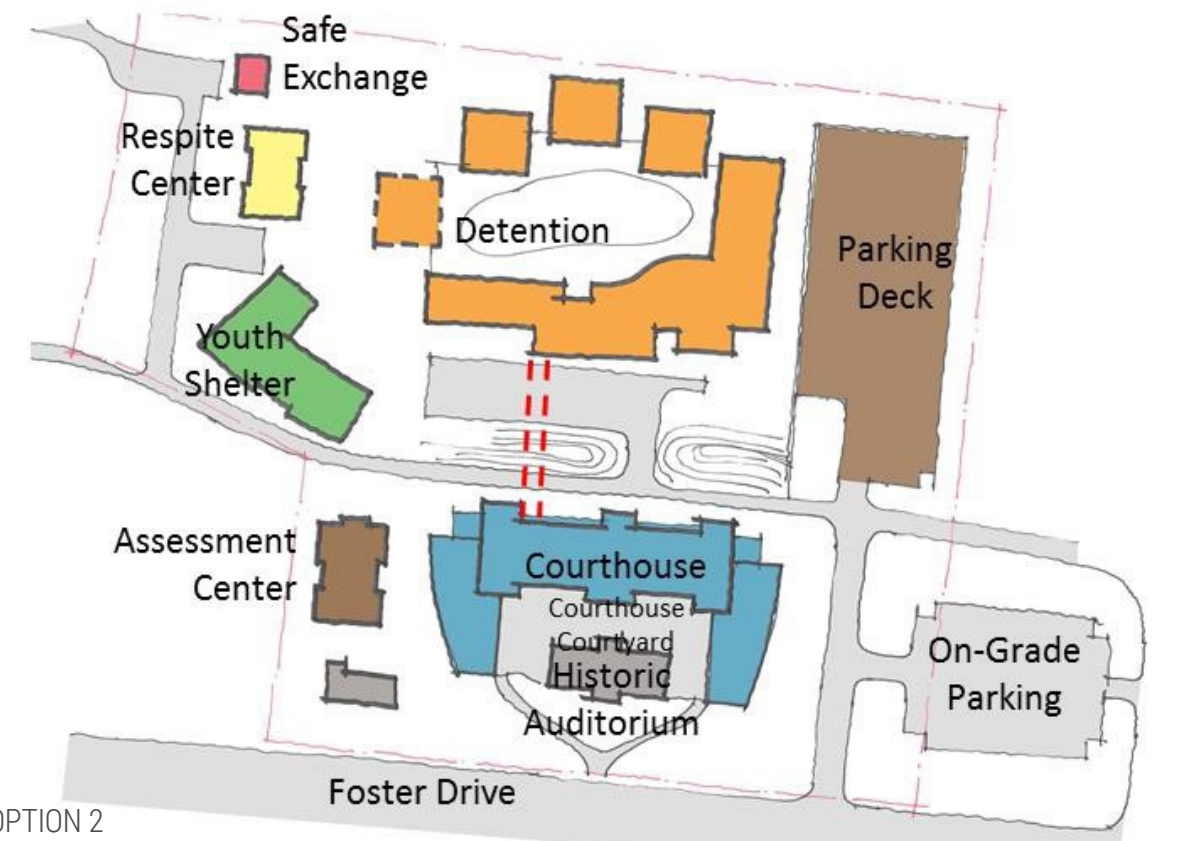


- Four-story courthouse
- Secure courtyard surrounds auditorium
- Courthouse/Detention Center underground connection
- Partial reuse of existing school: Gym, Dining/Food Service, Auditorium, Education
- Minimal new juvenile detention construction
- Two-story parking deck responds to site slope

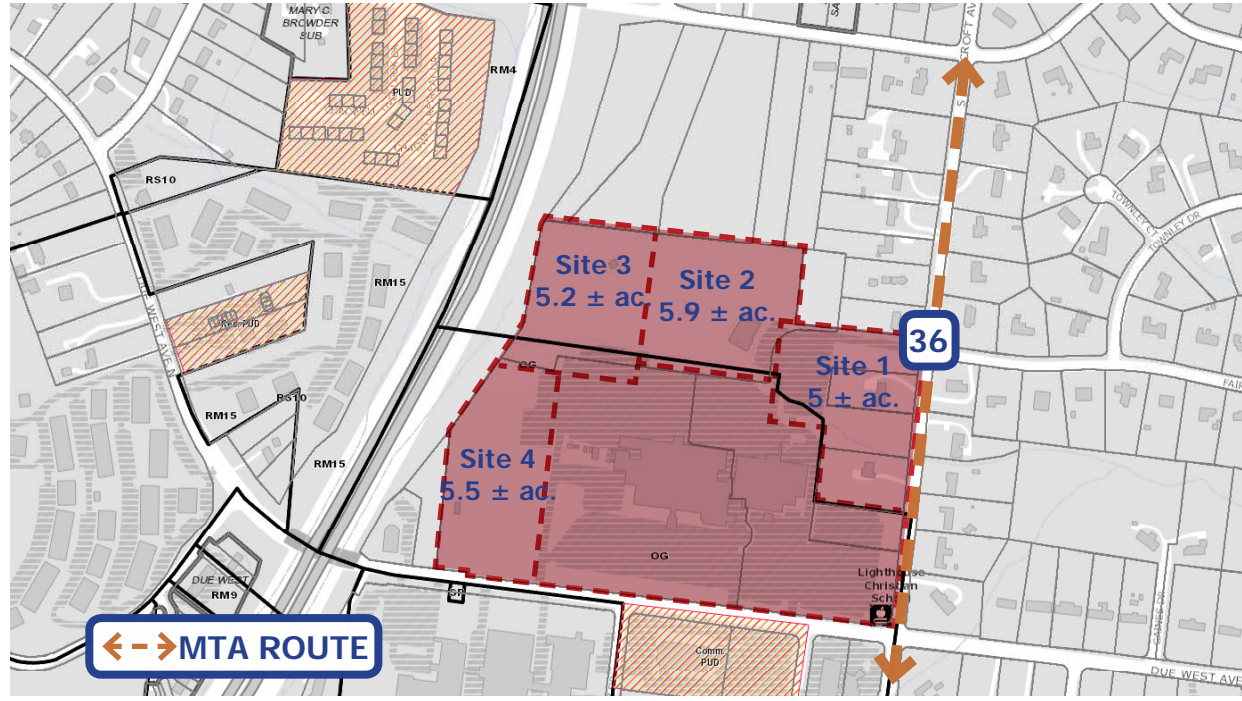


OPTION 1

- Four-story courthouse
- Secure courtyard surrounds auditorium
- Courthouse/Detention Center underground connection
- Existing Arts School demolished
- Two-story parking deck responds to site slope



OPTION 2



MEMORIAL HOSPITAL - 48 +/- ACRES (PORTION SHOWN)

610, 616 DUE WEST AVE.; 1022, 1102, 1106 S. GRAYCROFT AVE.; 0, 1101 CHADWELL DR., NASHVILLE, TN 37115 - PARCEL - 05106005500, 05106005600, 05106001300, 05106001000, 05106001100, 05100000600, 051000000700

OWNER:	Private
ZONING:	Office General (OG), RS20
CURRENTLY PERMITTED:	No
COMMUNITY POLICY:	District Employment Center (D-EC), T3 Neighborhood Maint. (T3NM)
OVERLAYS:	None

Notes: Existing hospital mostly vacant, being redeveloped.

Current usage:

- Decommissioned hospital
- Partially occupied office buildings
- Vacant child care facility

Site Features:

- Significant number of swales for storm water drainage
- Significant number of 20 foot wide sewer easements
- Adjacent to noisy interstate highway
- Hospital and office structure creates U-shaped site
- Not all parcels are assembled
- Significant topographical grade changes

Parking:

- Grade parking

Pros:

- Size could accommodate suburban "Campus"
- Express Bus service (13 minute bus ride from Music City Central)
- Auto Access – Good (Near Ellington Parkway, Briley Parkway and I-65)
- Considered a gateway to Madison

Cons:

- Limited bus service (Very low frequency & daytime periods with no bus service)
- Steep topography and drainageways
- Multiple utility and drainage easements identified on survey
- Parcel configuration may be challenging due to available land, existing buildings and parking (Best Parcel is developed)
- Private property – acquisition required
- Could require demolition of 1 small daycare structure
- Zoning (RS20 & OG) does not allow use, though Land Use Policy (D-EC) of a portion of the site might support a Zoning change

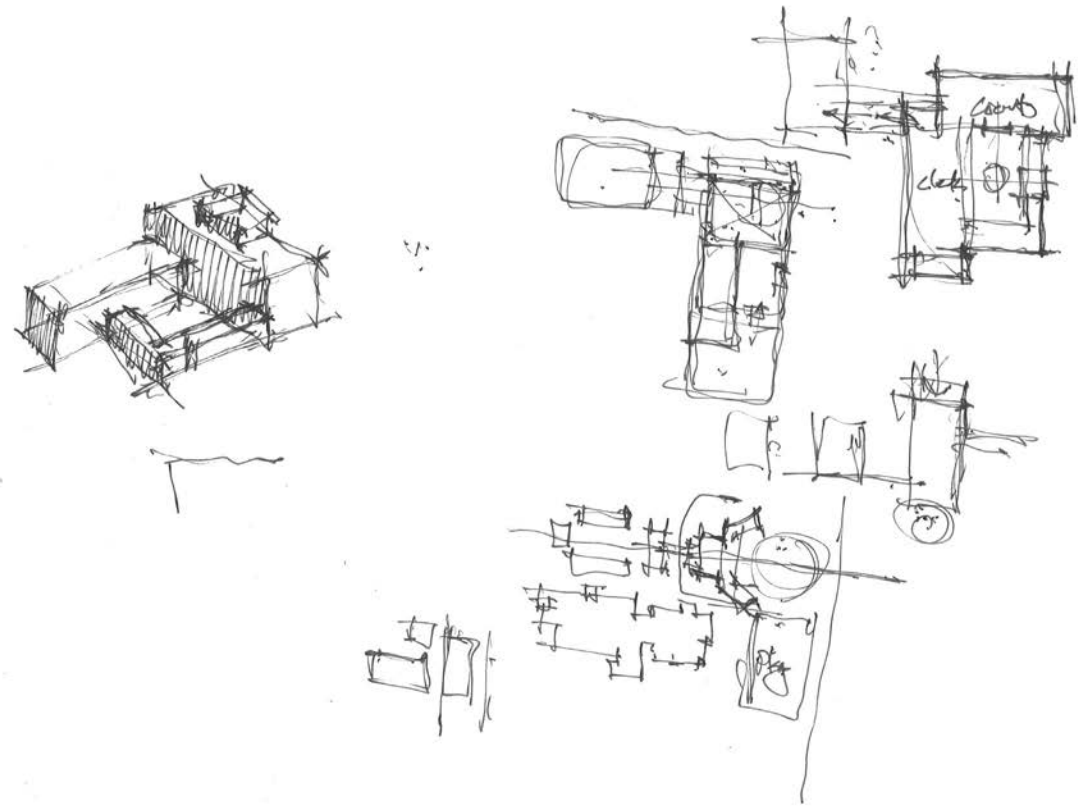


MEMORIAL HOSPITAL SITE - Summary

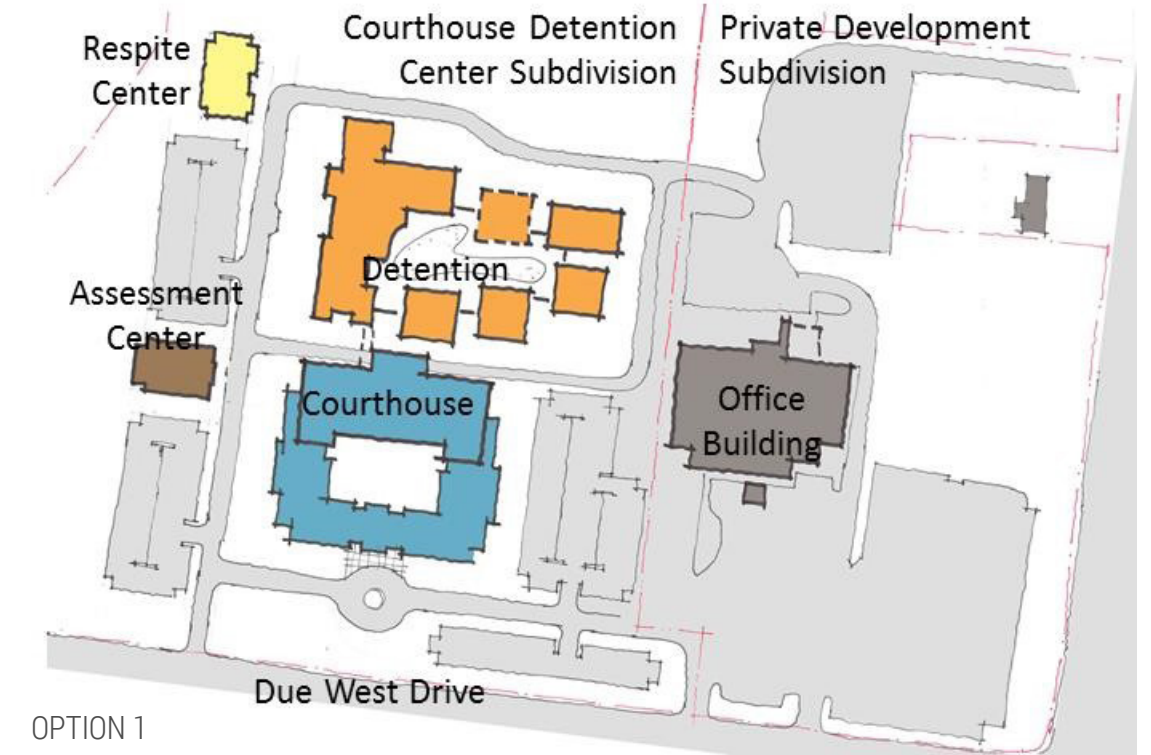
The 48 acre site is privately owned and located approximately 8 miles from the downtown core. The site includes a 1960s decommissioned hospital, an attached medical office building, and a vacant day care center. The owner has leased out part of the medical office building with an agreement that the Sheriff's department will lease space until the completion of the new downtown Justice Center. The central plant that serves the hospital and office building is located on the western end of the hospital. Option requiring demolition of the hospital will necessitate the construction of a new plant serving the medical office building. Though the site is infrequently served by a single bus line, Metro plans for a light rail transit line would include a stop at the intersection of Due West and South Graycroft Avenues.

Option 1 develops a proposal of subdividing the property where the eastern part will continue to be privately owned and Metro purchases the western section for the new juvenile justice campus. In this scenario, the decommissioned hospital will be demolished paving the way for a new courthouse and detention center. The Enhanced Services components will be located along the western side of the property. All parking serving the justice center is on grade.

Option 2 illustrates where Metro purchase the entire site. This concept shows the demolition of the hospital and medical office building. The courthouse is situated on the southeast corner at the intersection of Due West and South Graycroft, creating a civic presence for the campus. Due to the availability of land, the courthouse is a low rise (two-story) scheme with an outdoor secure courtyard. The detention center is located to the west of the courthouse and interconnected. Enhanced Services components are located on the northern part of the developed site. Similar to Option 1 all parking is on grade. Similar to Option 1, parking for the entire juvenile center occurs on grade.

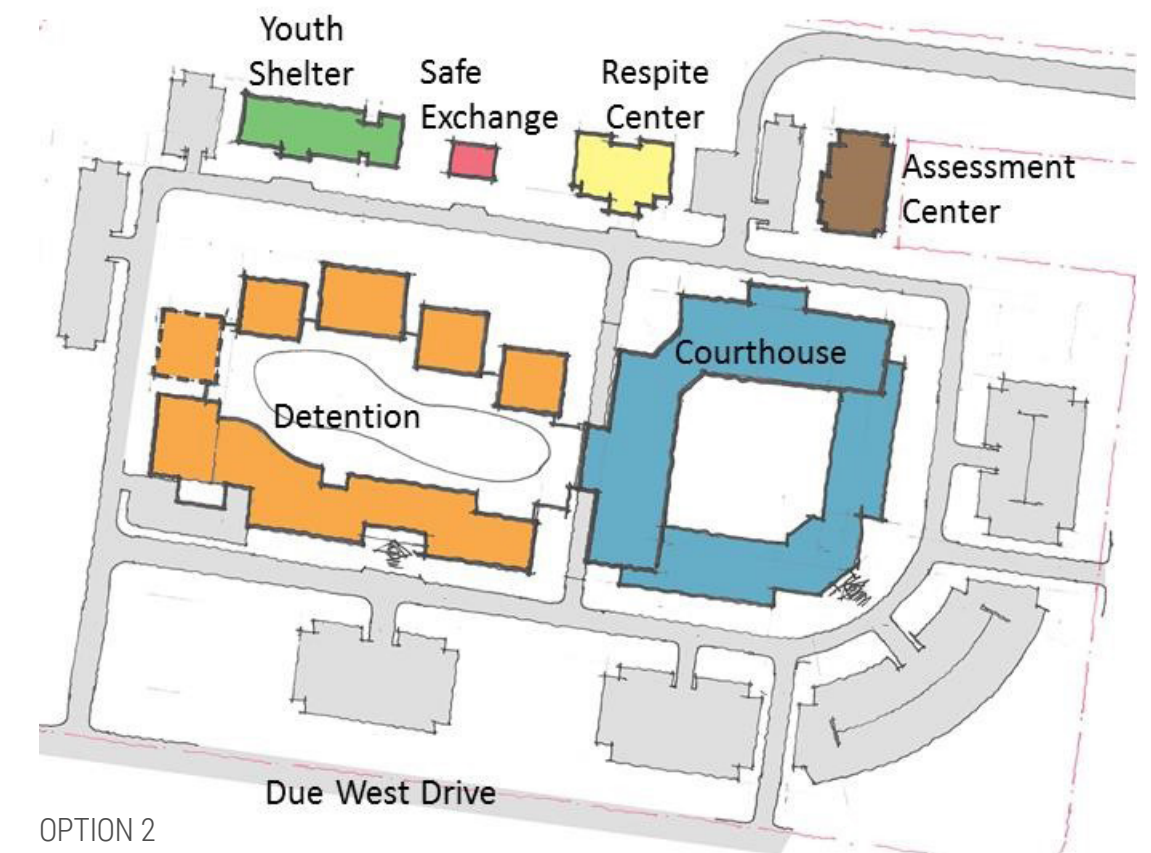


- Five-story courthouse
- Consolidated courthouse/detention center
- Existing hospital demolished /office building remains
- Relocation of site utilities on north side
- Clear subdivision of Metro and Private subdivision



OPTION 1

- Three-story courthouse
- Secure courthouse courtyard
- Existing hospital/office building demolished
- Direct secure connection courthouse/detention center
- Future expansion capability
- Minimal site grading
- Utility relocation on north side
- Infill for demolished hospital/office buildings



OPTION 2

SITE CONCEPT SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Water Services Site



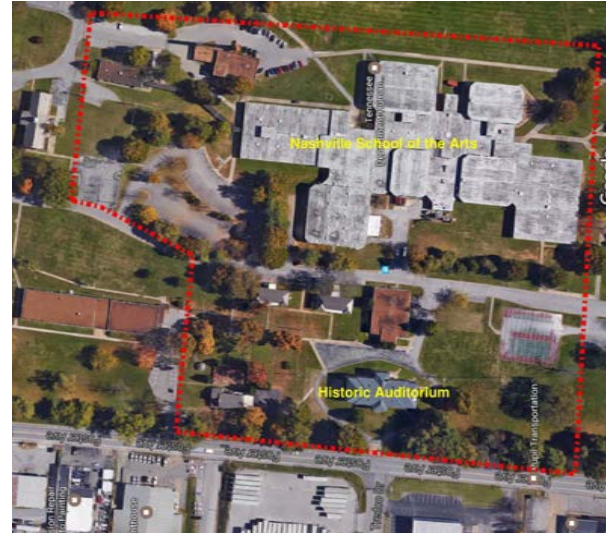
Pros:

- Excellent accessibility for public and users
- Multiple design opportunities/options
- City/county owned
- Development can be supportive of overall neighborhood/waterfront revitalization efforts
- Limited impact on budget model costs - parking garage (assumes relocation of water facilities by others)
- Low development costs

Cons:

- Timing for relocation of Water Department Facilities
- Cost for relocation of Water Department Facilities
- Community acceptance

Tennessee Prep School Site



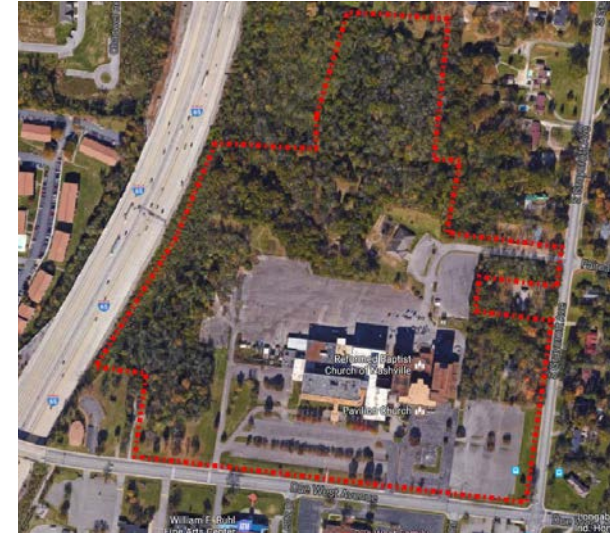
Pros:

- Multiple design opportunities/options
- City/county owned
- Limited impact on budget model costs - May require parking deck; potential savings from reuse of school
- Sustainable solution - reuse of facilities
- Low development costs

Cons:

- Fair accessibility, may require additional bus lines
- Timing for relocation of school/site availability

Memorial Hospital Site



Pros:

- Multiple design options - assuming that hospital and MOB are demolished
- Parking handled on grade
- Provisions for future expansion
- East access off interstate highway

Cons:

- Private ownership, significant acquisition costs
- Effective site development requires acquisition of entire site and demo of hospital and MOB (disparate parcels, grading, utility relocation)
- Poor accessibility - probable requirements for greatest transportation subsidy
- Highest development costs
- Farthest site to downtown

SITE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Using the three exploratory site options, the next step consists of establishing a means of evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of each site. Two colored coded evaluation matrixes were developed for each site exploratory concept. The first examines the financial implications since a program level budget was developed for a 286,227 SF juvenile justice center without any reference to a particular site. The second matrix assesses the operational and physical implications. The criteria used for the financial assessment consist of:

- Site Acquisition – is the site privately or publicly owned?
- Site Preparation – what is the implied cost to develop the site based on demolition of existing structures, relocation of utility lines, and other site features requiring attention?
- Structured Parking – does the site required structured parking resulting in a higher cost as compared to on-grade parking that is less expensive.
- Added Construction – will the site size require the development of a multi-story structure (courthouse and detention center) that drives up the construction cost compared to a larger site where a low-rise solution is less expensive. Further, does the site pose topographical (grade) changes requiring significant site work?
- Timeline – this category examines what issues on the site may result in prolonging the implementation of the project including the need to relocate an existing usage/building to another location.

The second evaluation matrix focuses on the operational and physical implications of each site option. Compared to the previous matrix that helps one to understand the potential for added cost, this evaluation examines the physical issues that may affect the functionality of the option. Though subjective in nature compare to the financial implication, this matrix provides certain tangible items that can influence the decision making of a particular site. The criteria for this evaluation consist of:

- Land Size – based on the size of the land, does the design allow for design flexibility compared to a smaller

site with restrictions and limitations?

- Neighborhood Compatibility – as with any justice projects, neighborhood resistance may affect the ability to seek approval for a project. This criterion assesses how the neighboring areas will respond to the development of a new juvenile justice center.
- Transit Location – Nashville/Davidson County is primarily served by a hub and spoke bus system, where all routes serving the county converged at a central depot in downtown where passengers transfer to another line to reach their final destination. This is similar in nature to many airlines that establish hubs to serve cities in regional areas. Further, consideration is also given to the potential service of a future light-rail transit system serving the metropolitan area.
- Proximity to Downtown – though not consider a major criterion with the exception of the Youth Shelter, this category considers the distance to the downtown core where all government and other justice related services are located.
- Zoning – this criterion determines the necessity of a site to be rezoned to accommodate a new usage.
- Proximity to Nature – research has proven that locating a justice structure in a natural environment or given the opportunity for windows to view nature mitigates the trauma individuals and in particular youth feel when they enter a courthouse. It also focuses on the ability to develop a secure courtyard for the courthouse and a secure inner green space for the detention center.
- Future Expansion – like any entity, the justice system expands as the population and demographics changes. This criterion evaluates the sites ability to allow the individual building elements to expand to handle the future needs.
- Juvenile Transport – direct connection between a courthouse and detention center reduces the transport cost compared to transporting a youth by car or van. This category determines the ability of eliminating vehicular transport between the courts and detention.

• Requires Building Relocation - though covered under the financial implication matrix, this category addresses the need to relocate an existing usage before the initiation of the project.

• Building Footprint Flexibility – this criterion considers how the site configuration and size can provide multiple options in the development of functional solutions. Based on developing the criteria for the financial, and operational and physical implications the consultant developed a color coded system to evaluate each option. This allows the Executive Committee to visually understand the level of impact each of these criteria has on the various options. The color ranges from green (no cost/impact) to red (maximum cost/impact) with intermediary colors for minimum and medium.

COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL/OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS

The following matrix provides a comparative analysis of the financial, and operational and physical implication for each of the exploratory concepts for the three sites. The assessment for the financial implications shows the Tennessee Prep School site with the least impact since none of the categories result in a maximum cost/impact. The major advantages of this site are the potential reuse of the Nashville School for the Arts and develop parking on grade or an inexpensive parking ramp. The disadvantage with the Water Services site is the added cost for a high-rise courthouse due to the smaller site and for the Memorial Hospital site the acquisition cost and site preparation for the numerous utility lines and easements that occurred on the northern side.

The Tennessee Prep School site also exhibits a similar advantage, with the distance to downtown being the only disadvantage; but based on previous discussions, the committee stated that various community- based services are scattered through the Metro area. The Memorial Hospital site Option 1 also revealed a favorable location. The transit criterion would be negligible when the light rail transit system is constructed with a proposed stop located adjacent to this site. The major item cost would be the construction of a new central plant and relocation of the site utilities serving the medical office building.

LEGEND	No Cost/Impact	
	Minimum Cost/Impact	
	Medium Cost/Impact	
	Maximum Cost/Impact	

SITE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note that these respective site concepts are not building designs. The level of study shown is only sufficient to understand the relative constraints and opportunities each site would present to the designers once actual schematic design is initiated. Selected diagrams and sketches illustrate only one potential approach. Others were considered in the assessment process. Each of the site concepts strove to realize certain basic planning requirements for the new Juvenile Justice Center. Specifically, these requirements included the need to:

- Illustrate overall site area comparisons and their impacts on the site.
- Explore the implications of a bridge connection between courthouse and juvenile detention center.
- Determine an efficient means of accommodating the projected parking requirements.
- Illustrate the anticipated scale of the new Juvenile Center in the existing context.
- Examine concepts that collocate all the services on one site to enhance the efficient and effective delivery of justice and service.

Through the preceding exercise of examining various sites in the Nashville/Davidson County area, the Tennessee Preparatory School and Memorial Hospital sites enables Metro and the juvenile justice system to create a shared vision and public purpose to serve the youth and families of the area. These sites also provide the most flexibility in developing a new consolidated juvenile justice center that allows for different configurations and long-term needs.

These concepts served as the basic for criteria-based performance evaluations. The intent is to provide the Executive Committee with sufficient data to make an informed decision on the most appropriate site for the new juvenile justice center.

		Water Services Site		Tennessee Prep School Site		Hospital Site	
CRITERIA		Option 1	Option 2	Option 1	Option 2	Option 1	Option 2
CAPITAL BUDGET FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS	Site Acquisition Costs or Assemblage	Metro owned	Metro owned	Metro owned	Metro owned	Privately Owned	Privately owned
	Site Preparation (Demolition, Utilities, Etc.)	Demolish Water Service Building, potential utility relocation		Partial School Demolition.	Demolish Arts School.	Demolish Hospital, Day Care, utility easements & relocation	Demolish Hospital & Office Bldg, Haz Mat
	Structured Parking Required	2-1/2 story parking garage - 1 level below grade		2-story parking deck		On grade parking	On grade parking
	Added Construction Costs (Grading, High Rise, Etc.)	Urban Site. 5-Story Courthouse	Urban Site. 5-Story Courthouse	Reuse of school. Site grading, Mid-rise court.	Mid rise courthouse. Site grading	Infill after demolition	Low rise courthouse
	Timeline for Implementation	Relocation of Water Services Building	Relocation of Water Services Building	Relocation of Nashville School for the Arts	Relocation of Nashville School for the Arts	Acquisition of Site	Acquisition of Site
OTHER OPERATION & PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS	Land Size	Urban Site	Urban Site	Medium size site	Medium size site	Hospital and site grades	Hospital demolished
	Neighborhood Compatibility	New Adjacent Apartments. Existing Utility Operations. Future Greenway Development		No residential	No residential	Not adjacent to residential area	Adjacent Residential East and North
	Transit Location	1 Bus Route. Frequent Service	1 Bus Route. Frequent Service	1 bus route. infrequent service *	1 bus route. In frequent service*	1 bus route. Future light rail	1 bus route. Future light rail
	Proximity Downtown	1.1 Miles	1.1 Miles	4 Miles	4 Miles	8.1 Miles	8.1 Miles
	Zoning	Rezoning required	Rezoning required	Rezoning required	Rezoning required	Rezoning required	Rezoning required
	Proximity to Nature	Morgan Park & Greenway	Morgan Park & Greenway	Open Land	Open Land	Open Land for Detention Center	Open Land
	Future Expansion	Urban Site	Urban Site		Demolition of school		
	Juvenile Transport	Secure connection	Secure connection	Potential Underground	Potential Underground	Transport Required	Secure Connection
	Requires Building Relocation	Water Services Building	Water Services Building	Arts School	Arts School	Relocate central plant	Medical Office Building
	Courthouse Courtyard	Urban Plaza	Urban Plaza	Secure courthouse plaza	Secure courthouse plaza	Court Plaza	Secure courthouse plaza
Building Footprint Flexibility	Urban site	Urban site, south parcel geometry	Partial Arts School	Arts School demolished	Existing hospital and office	All structures demolished	

* Subsidy required for increased service

* Subsidy required for increased service.



Appendix A

Applicable Space
Standards Used in
Space Allocation
Program



Appendix A

Applicable Space Standards Used in Space Allocation Program

Contents

JUVENILE DETENTION SPACE STANDARDS

- ACA Juvenile Detention Facilities
- National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) Standards for Health Services in Juvenile Detention and Confinement Facilities
- Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Standards

JUVENILE COURT SPACE STANDARDS

OFFICE SPACE STANDARDS

Juvenile Detention Space Standards

American Correctional Association Standards for Local Juvenile Detention Facilities

Item	ACA Juvenile Detention Facilities (3rd Edition, 1991, with 2012 Standards Supplement)	Comments
3-JDF 2C-01	Living units are primarily designed for single occupancy sleeping rooms; multiple occupancy rooms do not exceed 20 percent of the bed capacity of the unit.	None
3-JDF 2C-02	<p>Revised January 1996, Single cells/rooms and multiple-occupancy cells/rooms may be used for housing juveniles in medium/minimum custody when the classifications system, cell/room size, and level of supervision meet the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Occupants Amount of Unencumbered Space* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 35 square feet per occupant 2-50 25 square feet <p>*"Unencumbered space" is usable space that is not encumbered by furnishings for fixtures. At least one dimension of the unencumbered space is no less than seven feet. In determining unencumbered space in the cell or room, the total square footage is obtained and the square footage of fixtures and equipment is subtracted. All fixtures and equipment must be in operational position and must provide the following minimums per person: bed, plumbing fixtures (if inside the cell/room), desk, locker, and chair or stool.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When confinement exceeds 10 hours per day, there are at least 80 square feet of total floor space per occupant. Housing is in compliance with American Correctional Association standards 3-JDF-2C-06, 3-JDF-2C-07, 3-JDF-2C-08, and 3-JDF-2C-09. Medium-security juveniles housed in multiple-occupancy cells/rooms require direct supervision. A classification system is used to divide occupants into groups that reduce the probability of assault and disruptive behavior. At a minimum, the classification system evaluates the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mental and emotional stability escape history history of assaultive behavior medical status age enemies of record male and female juveniles are housed in separate cells/rooms 	None

Item	ACA Juvenile Detention Facilities (3rd Edition, 1991, with 2012 Standards Supplement)	Comments
3-JDF 2C-02-1	<p>Added August 1991. Written policy, procedure, and practice provide that single-occupancy rooms shall be available when indicated for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> juveniles with severe medical disabilities juveniles suffering from serious mental illness sexual predators juveniles likely to be exploited or victimized by others juveniles who have other special needs for single housing 	While standards permit the housing of juveniles in multiple rooms, there is a need for single rooms for the juvenile groups listed above. The caveat "when indicated" refers to determinations made by the classification system, medical diagnosis or other professional conclusion.
3-JDF 2C-03	<p>Revised January 1996. Each sleeping room has, at a minimum, the following facilities and conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sanitation facilities, including access to toilet facilities that are available for use without staff assistance 24-hours a day a washbasin with hot and cold running water a bed and adequate space for storage a desk and chair or stool in facilities that do not have scheduled program activities outside youth sleeping rooms for eight hours or more per day natural light temperatures that are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones 	Sensory awareness is enhanced by providing variety in terms of space, surface textures, and colors. Natural lighting should be available either by room windows to the exterior or from a source within 20 feet of the room. The bed should be elevated from the floor and have a clean, covered mattress with blankets provided, as needed.
3-JDF 2C-04	Revised August 1995. Dayrooms with space for varied juvenile activities are situated immediately adjacent to the juvenile sleeping areas. Dayrooms provide a minimum of 35 square feet of space per juvenile (exclusive of lavatories, showers, and toilets) for the maximum number of juveniles who use the dayroom at one time, and no dayroom encompasses less than 100 square feet of space (exclusive of lavatories, showers, and toilets).	While the standard establishes a minimum square footage for any dayroom, total square footage is calculated for the maximum number of users at one time rather than the total number of juveniles served.
3-JDF 2C-05	Revised August 1998. Dayrooms provide sufficient seating and writing surfaces. Dayroom furnishings are consistent with the custody level of the juveniles assigned.	The standard provides managers and designers with flexibility designing and furnishing dayrooms and takes into consideration the range of activities that may occur (for example, dayroom activities usually include television viewing, reading, recreation, conversation, and games, and sometimes include eating and work). In lower security settings, the use of "normalized" furnishings should be considered.

Juvenile Detention Space Standards [Cont'd]

Item	ACA Juvenile Detention Facilities (3rd Edition, 1991, with 2012 Standards Supplement)	Comments
3-JDF-2C-06 (REF. 2-8133)	Toilets are provided at a minimum ratio of one for every 12 juveniles in male facilities and one for every eight juveniles in female facilities. Urinals may be substituted for up to one-half of the toilets in male facilities. All housing units with five or more juveniles have a minimum of two toilets.	The standard ensures the availability of toilets and requires a measure of privacy and control for users. At the same time, the standard provides flexibility for designers and managers.
3-JDF-2C-07 (REF.2-8133)	Juveniles have access to operable wash basins with hot and cold running water in the housing units at a minimum ratio of one basin for every 12 occupants.	Provision must be made for juvenile access to wash basins in sleeping areas, dayrooms, and other parts of the facility.
3-JDF 2C-08	Revised August 1995. Juveniles have access to operable showers with temperature-controlled hot and cold running water, at a minimum ratio of one shower for every eight juveniles, unless national or state building or health codes specify a different ratio. Water for showers is thermostatically controlled to temperatures ranging from 100 degrees Fahrenheit to 120 degrees Fahrenheit to ensure the safety of juveniles and to promote hygienic practices.	Juveniles can use scalding showers as a weapon against, or punishment for, other juveniles. Also, accidental injury could occur when cold water is drawn in other areas, thereby unexpectedly elevating the hot water in showers to scalding temperatures. Water temperatures below 100 degrees Fahrenheit are uncomfortable and may deter an individual from pursuing good hygienic practices. The temperature controls should not preclude the use of water at higher temperatures, if needed, in other areas of the institution, such as kitchens.
3-JDF 2C-09	Revised August 1995. Juveniles with disabilities are housed in a manner that provides for their safety and security. Housing used by juveniles with disabilities is designed for their use and provides for integration with other juveniles. Programs and services are accessible to juveniles with disabilities who reside in the facility.	If the facility accepts individuals with disabilities, it must provide for their housing and use of facility resources. Housing includes, but is not limited to, sleeping quarters/areas, furnishings, dayrooms, toilets, washbasins, facilities, showers/bathing, and other common elements. Program and service areas include, but are not limited to exercise and recreation areas, visiting rooms, laundry facilities, private counseling space, group meeting rooms, dining rooms, telephone facilities, admission and intake areas, and administrative areas, where appropriate.

Item	ACA Juvenile Detention Facilities (3rd Edition, 1991, with 2012 Standards Supplement)	Comments
3-JDF-2D-01	Revised January 2008. Written policy, procedure, and practice require that all housing areas provide at a minimum the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lighting of at least 20 foot-candles at desk level and in the personal grooming area, as documented by a qualified source, at least once per accreditation cycle. • Natural light available from an opening or window that has a view to the outside, or from a source within 20 feet of the room. • Other lighting requirements for the facility determined by tasks to be performed. • Access to drinking fountain. • Heating, ventilation, and acoustical systems to ensure healthful and comfortable living and working conditions for juveniles and staff. 	None
3-JDF-2E-01 (REF. 2-8143)	Principle: Adequate space must be provided for the various program and service functions conducted in the facility. Spatial requirements are best determined by careful assessment of how, when, and by how many juveniles such spaces are used. <p>The total combined indoor activity area, which includes the gymnasium, multi-purpose room(s), library, arts and crafts room(s), and all other leisure areas outside the living unit, provides space equivalent to a minimum of 100 square feet per juvenile.</p>	Space requirements for living units, day room, dining room, and school classrooms are stated specifically in other standards, as are outdoor space requirements.
3-JDF-2E-02 (Ref. New)	Outdoor and covered/enclosed exercise areas for general population juveniles are provided in sufficient number to ensure that each juvenile is offered at least one hour of access daily.	None
3-JDF-2E-03 (Ref. 2-8147)	Sufficient space is provided for a visiting room or areas for contact visiting. There is adequately designed space to permit screening and searching of both juveniles and visitors. Space is provided for the proper storage of visitors' coats, handbags, and other personal items not allowed into the visiting area.	None

Juvenile Detention Space Standards [Cont'd]

Item	ACA Juvenile Detention Facilities (3rd Edition, 1991, with 2012 Standards Supplement)	Comments
3-JDF-2E-04 (Ref. 2-8152)	There is interview space available in or near the living unit.	Juveniles waiting to see their social worker or probation officer need a place to wait next to the office but away from their group. Use of such a room, with a door into the office, can save time and make for more effective interviews. A small alcove can serve the same purpose.
3-JDF-2D-05 (Ref. 2-8146)	School classrooms are designed in conformity with local or state educational requirements.	None
3-JDF-2E-06 (Ref. 2-8144)	There is at least 15 square feet of floor space per person using the dining room or dining area; space is provided for group dining except where security or safety considerations justify otherwise.	In addition to provisions for the maximum number of juveniles that utilize the dining area, allowances should be made for staff or guests who may use the dining area at the same time.



NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL HEALTH CARE (NCCHC) STANDARDS FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN JUVENILE DETENTION AND CONFINEMENT FACILITIES – 2011

Y-D-03 **CLINIC SPACE, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES**
important

Standard: Sufficient and suitable space, supplies, and equipment are available for the facility's medical, dental, and mental health care services.

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

1. Examination and treatment rooms for medical, dental, and mental health care are large enough to accommodate the necessary equipment, supplies, and fixtures, and to permit privacy during clinical encounters.
2. Pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and mobile emergency equipment are available and checked regularly.
3. There is adequate office space with administrative files, secure storage of health records, and writing desks.
4. Mental health services are provided in an area with private interview space for both individual assessment and group treatment, as well as desks, chairs, lockable file space, and relevant testing materials.
5. When laboratory, radiological, or other ancillary services are provided on site, the designated area is adequate to hold equipment and records,
6. When patients are placed in a waiting area for more than a brief period, the waiting area has seats and access to drinking water and toilets.
7. At a minimum, daily inventories are maintained on items subject to abuse (e.g., syringes, needles, scissors, other sharp instruments).
8. Treatment and examinations take place on site (as opposed to a community medical setting), the facility has, at a minimum, the following equipment, supplies, and materials:
 - a. hand-washing facilities or appropriate alternate means of hand sanitization,
 - b. examination tables,
 - c. a light capable of providing direct illumination, and
 - d. trash containers for biohazardous materials and sharps.
9. All aspects of the standard are addressed by written policy and defined procedures.

Juvenile Detention Space Standards [Cont'd]

DISCUSSION

An intent of this standard is that the facility provides sufficient equipment and space to support the health services program. The amount of space and the configuration of the room(s) needed for the care and treatment of patients may vary with the size of the facility and the kinds of services provided on site.

The types of equipment, supplies, and materials for examination and treatment depend on the level of health care provided in the facility and the capabilities and needs of specific health care professionals. The daily monitoring of sharps can be in the form of verification of the accuracy of daily logs or other types of monitoring systems.

In addition to equipment required by compliance indicator #8, the facility should have, at a minimum, the following equipment, supplies, and materials for the examination and treatment of patients:

- a. scales,
- b. thermometers,
- c. blood pressure monitoring equipment,
- d. stethoscope,
- e. ophthalmoscope,
- f. otoscope,
- g. transportation equipment (e.g., wheelchair, stretcher),
- h. equipment and supplies for pelvic examinations if female juveniles are housed in the facility, and
- i. fetal heart monitor if pregnant juveniles are housed in the facility.

Basic equipment for on-site dental examinations includes at a minimum:

- a. hand-washing facilities or appropriate alternate means of hand sanitization,
- b. dental examination chair,
- c. examination light,
- d. sterilizer,
- e. instruments,
- f. trash containers for biohazardous materials and sharps, and
- g. a dentist's stool.

Additionally, a dental operatory should have at least:

- a. an X-ray unit with developing capability,
- b. blood pressure monitoring equipment, and
- c. oxygen.

OPTIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

It is good administrative practice to maintain inventory lists of all equipment, materials, and supplies purchased for health services. Suitable medical and health care reference books, periodicals, audiotapes, videotapes, and online computer resources should be available to health staff. Publications should include current medical, mental health, dental, pharmacological, and nursing textbooks specific to the adolescent and developmental specialties, and a medical dictionary.

Y-D-04 DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

Important

Standard: On-site diagnostic services are registered, accredited, or otherwise meet applicable state and federal law.

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

1. The responsible health authority maintains documentation that on-site diagnostic services (e.g., laboratory, radiology) are certified or licensed to provide that service.
2. When the facility provides on-site diagnostic services, there is a procedure manual for each service, including protocols for the calibration of testing devices to ensure accuracy.
3. Facilities with full-time health staff have multiple-test dipstick urinalysis, finger-stick blood glucose tests, peak flow meters (handheld or other), and in facilities housing female juveniles, pregnancy test kits.

DEFINITION

Diagnostic services include biomedical or imaging services and results that are used to make clinical judgments. These diagnostic services may be provided by reference laboratories, hospital radiology and laboratory departments, public health agencies, or correctional facilities.

DISCUSSION

An intent of this standard is that the facility provides the necessary diagnostic services for patient care. Specific resources for diagnostic studies and services to support the level of care provided to juveniles are important aspects of a comprehensive health care system.

Personnel working in radiology should regularly monitor levels of exposure through dosimeters.

Facilities offering on-site laboratory services should seek accreditation (or a waiver) by a CLIA-approved agency (Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments). The list of CLIA accrediting agencies can be obtained from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Y-D-05 HOSPITAL AND SPECIALITY

Important

Standard: Arrangements are made to provide hospitalization and specialty care to patients in need of these services.

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

1. For each community hospital or off-site specialty service used regularly for medical and mental health care, there is a written agreement that outlines the terms of the care to be provided.
2. The agreements require that the off-site facilities or health professionals provide a summary of the treatment given and any follow-up instructions; this information is to accompany the juvenile on return or be faxed immediately to facility health staff.
3. For on-site specialty services used regularly for medical and mental health care, there are appropriate licenses and certification.
4. All aspects of the standard are addressed by written policy and defined procedures.

Juvenile Detention Space Standards [Cont'd]

PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT (PREA) STANDARDS

Understanding the Impact of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Standards on Facilities That House Youth

Passed in 2003, the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) is the first federal civil statute focused specifically on addressing sexual violence in juvenile facilities, jails, prisons, lockups, and other facilities. PREA established the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission, which held hearings about sexual misconduct in custody, issued reports on the problem of sexual victimization in secure facilities, and proposed standards for the prevention, detection, and response to sexual misconduct in criminal and juvenile justice settings. The law provided for data collection, technical assistance, early funding to assist states, and periodic reviews of facilities with high and low rates of victimization.

PREA required the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to examine the prevalence of sexual misconduct in juvenile facilities. To meet this requirement, BJS surveyed youth in 195 juvenile confinement facilities across the country. Over one in eight youth reported experiencing one or more incidents of sexual victimization by another youth or facility staff from 2008 to 2009.

Finally, PREA required the Department of Justice to issue standards outlining the steps that facilities must take to address sexual misconduct prevention, detection, and response. On June 20th,

2012, the Department of Justice officially published the final standards for four types of facilities: juvenile facilities, adult prisons and jails, lockups, and community confinement facilities. The final standards and the Justice Department commentary are available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-06-20/pdf/2012-12427.pdf>.

What do the standards mean for facilities that house youth?

The PREA standards apply to certain categories of facilities. For example, the standards establish a set of standards for "juvenile facilities," defined as facilities "primarily used for the confinement of juveniles pursuant to the juvenile justice system or criminal justice system." The Justice Department made clear that facilities such as group homes fall within the juvenile facility standards, not the adult community confinement facility standards.

For the purposes of PREA, a "juvenile" is any person under the age of 18 "unless under adult court supervision and confined or detained in a prison or jail." In states with extended age of juvenile court jurisdiction, the juvenile standards still apply to facilities that confine youth over the age of 18, so long as the facility confines primarily youth under the age of 18. The standards for adult prisons, jails, and lockups also contain special provisions for youth housed in those criminal justice facilities pursuant to the adult criminal justice system, which are discussed later in this document.

Under the PREA standards, State governors must certify that all facilities "under the operational control of the State's executive

branch" fully comply with the PREA standards, including facilities operated by private entities on behalf of the State. Otherwise, the State may lose five percent of any Department of Justice grant funds that it receives for "prison purposes." The Department of Justice has not yet specified which funding streams could be in jeopardy for non-compliance. Additionally, correctional accreditation organizations that receive any federal funding must ensure that their standards conform to the PREA standards.

Note: Even though a facility such as a county-operated juvenile detention center does not officially fall within the scope of the governor's certification, an agency and facility administrators may be subject to litigation for noncompliance with the standards to the extent that courts interpret the PREA standards as "generally accepted professional standards."

What do the PREA standards require for youth in juvenile facilities?

Officials should read the PREA standards and commentary in full to understand the requirements that apply to their facilities. This section provides a summary of the key requirements in each area. It is intended for individuals who wish to understand the new standards but who do not have responsibility for implementing the details of the requirements.

- Prevention Planning
- Response
- Training and Education
- Screening
- Reporting
- Responding to Misconduct
- Investigations
- Discipline
- Medical and Mental Health Care
- Data Collection and Review
- Audits

Juvenile Detention Space Standards [Cont'd]

JUVENILE DETENTION STAFFING GUIDELINES

1. PREA Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities

PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT (PREA) JUVENILE FACILITY STAFFING STANDARDS

STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE FACILITIES – 115.313 SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

(c) Each secure juvenile facility shall maintain staff ratios of a minimum of 1:8 during resident walking hours and 1:16 during resident sleeping hours, except during limited and discrete exigent circumstances, which shall be fully documented. Only security staff shall be included in these ratios. Any facility that, as of the date of publication of this final rule, is not already obligated by law, regulation, or judicial consent decree to maintain the staffing ratios set forth in this paragraph shall until October 1, 2017, to achieve compliance.

Source: National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape Under the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), 28 C.F.R. Part 115, Docket No. OAG-131, RIN 1105-AB34, May 17, 2012.

2. National Partnership for Juvenile Services

NATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR JUVENILE SERVICES POSITION STATEMENT "MINIMUM DIRECT CARE STAFF RATIO IN JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS"

DEFINITIONS:

Direct Care Staff: - Employees whose exclusive responsibility is the direct and continuous supervision of juveniles.

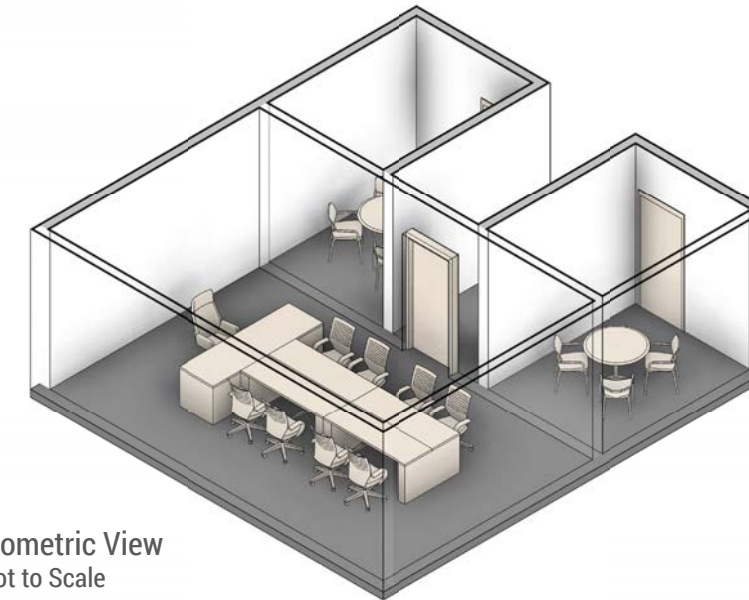
POSITION STATEMENT:

The National Partnership for Juvenile Services advocates that regulation, policy, procedure, and practice ensure a minimum ratio of one staff to no more than eight (1:8) juveniles during the day, and a ratio of one staff member to no more than sixteen (1:16) juveniles during the night.

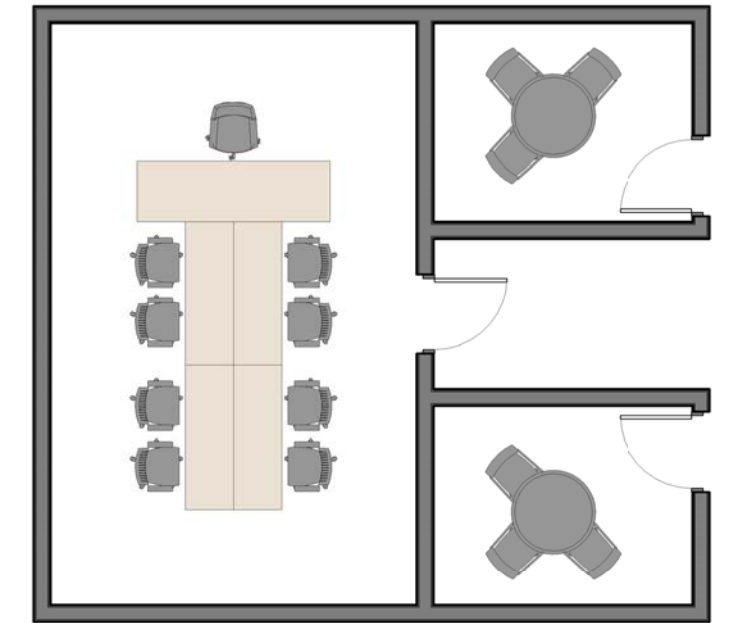
Source: National Partnership for Juvenile Services.

Juvenile Court Space Standards

MEDIATION ROOM / INFORMAL HEARING ROOM [HR-J-400]
400 SF Nominal, 8 Seats

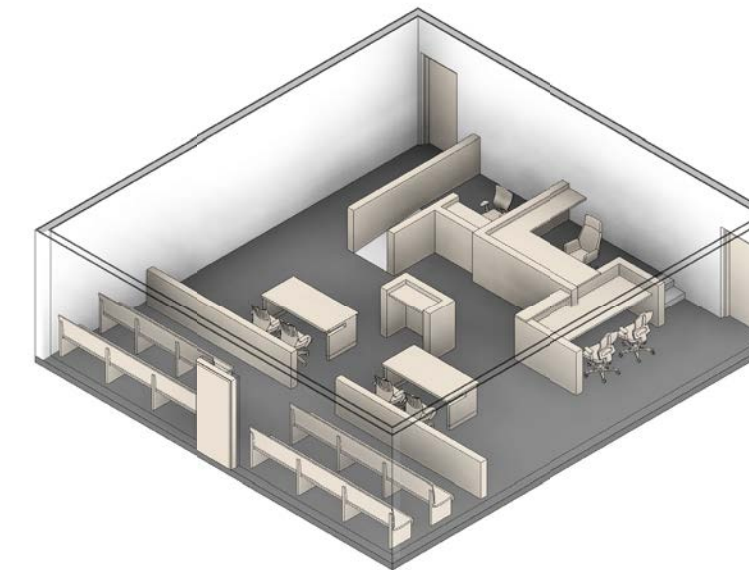


Isometric View
Not to Scale

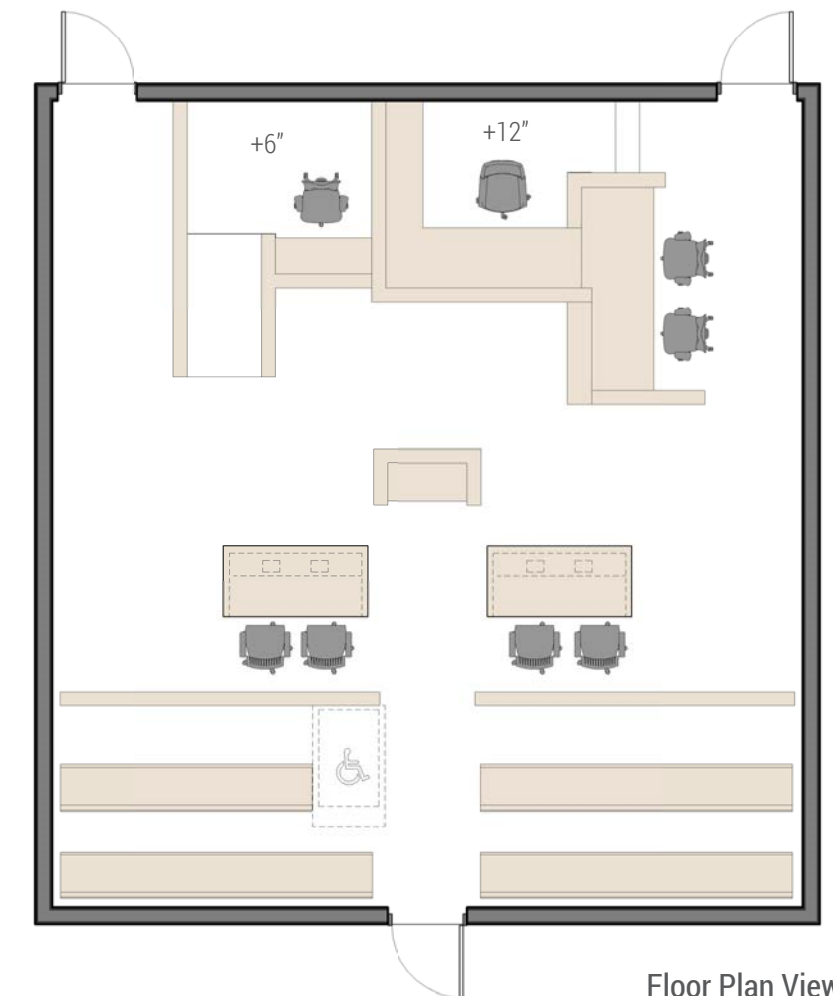


Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

JUVENILE COURTROOM [CR-J-1000]
1,000 SF Nominal, 20 Spectators



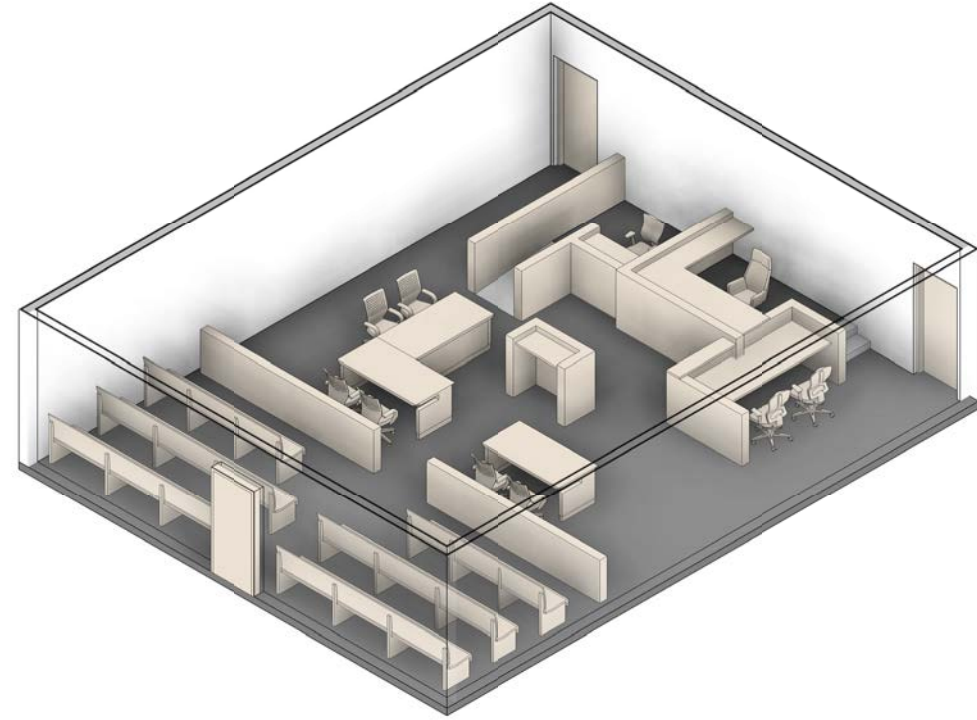
Isometric View
Not to Scale



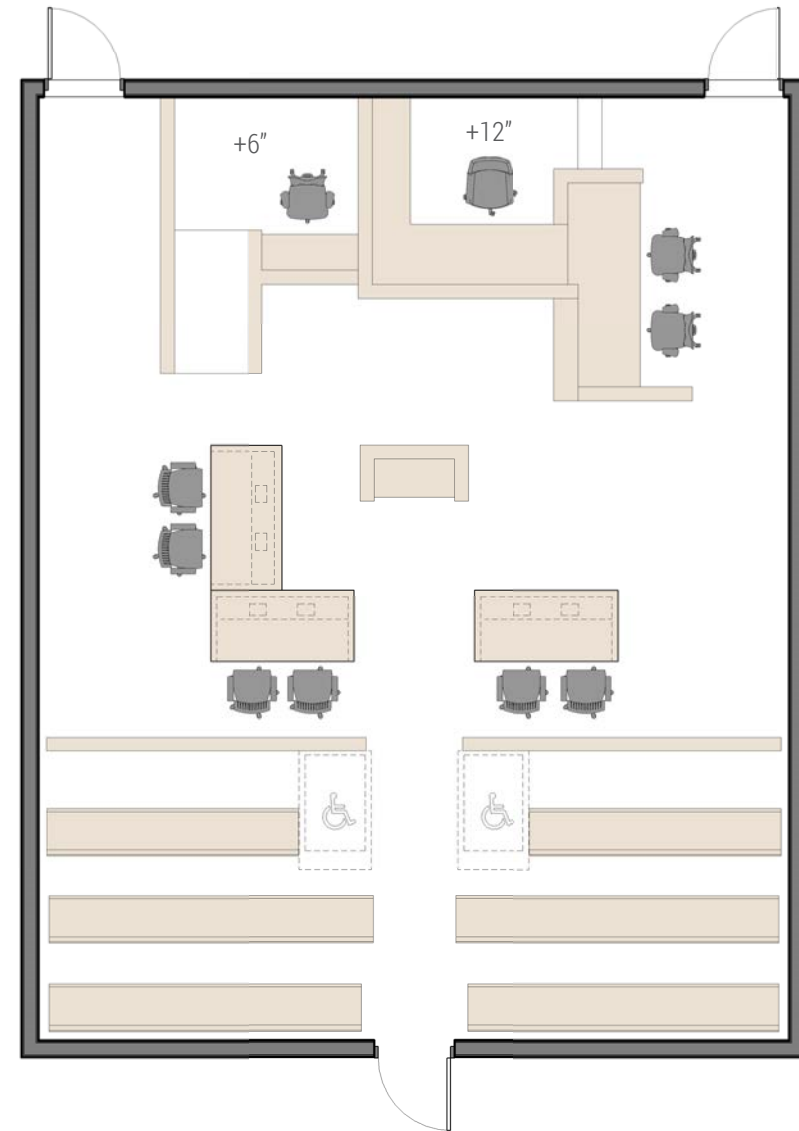
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Juvenile Court Space Standards [Cont'd]

JUVENILE COURTROOM [CR-J-1200]
1,200 SF Nominal, 50 Spectators

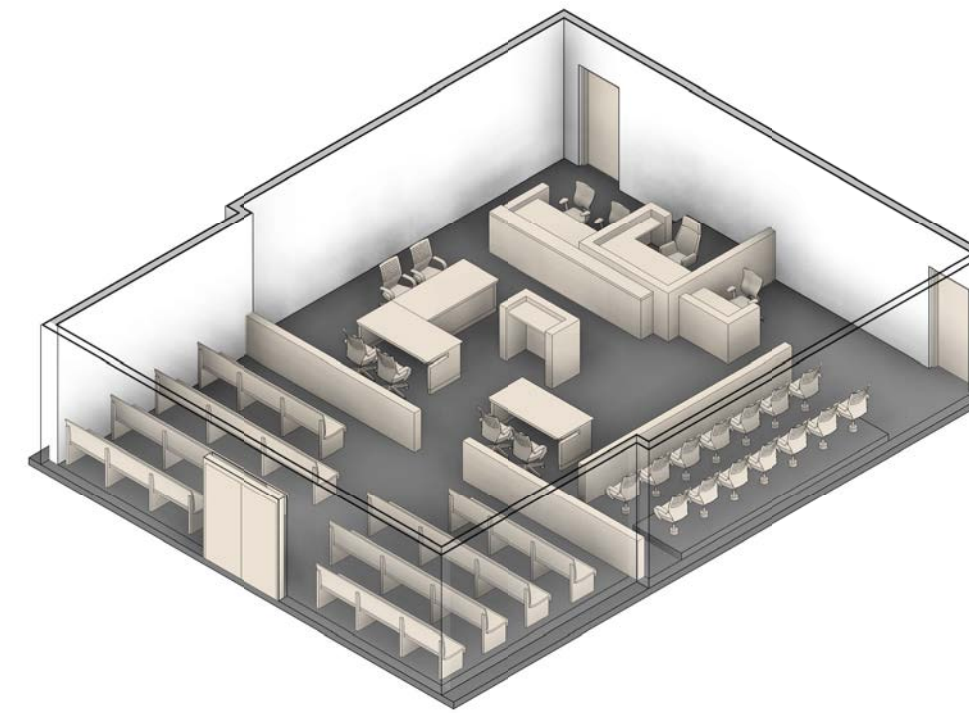


Isometric View
Not to Scale

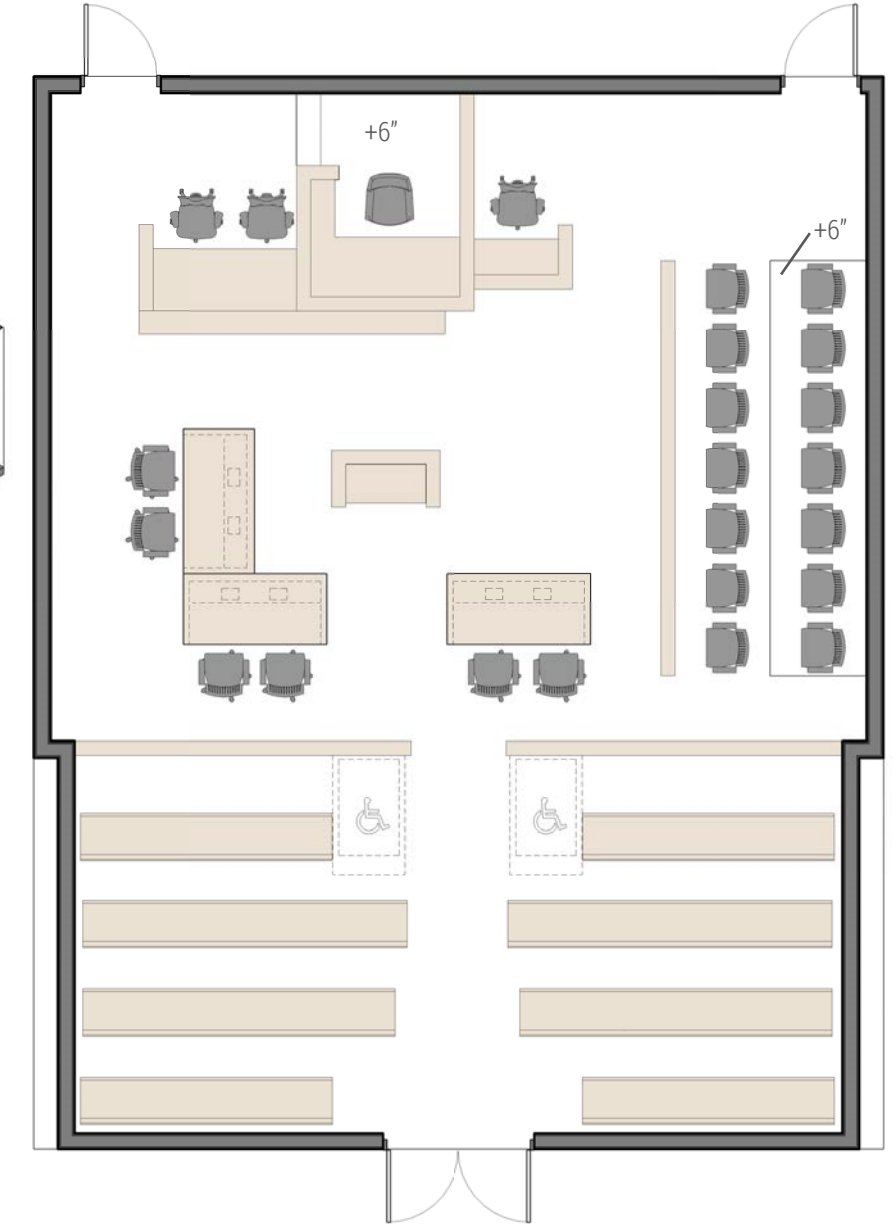


Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

YOUTH / DRUG COURTROOM [CR-YD-1450]
1,450 SF Nominal, 65 Spectators



Isometric View
Not to Scale

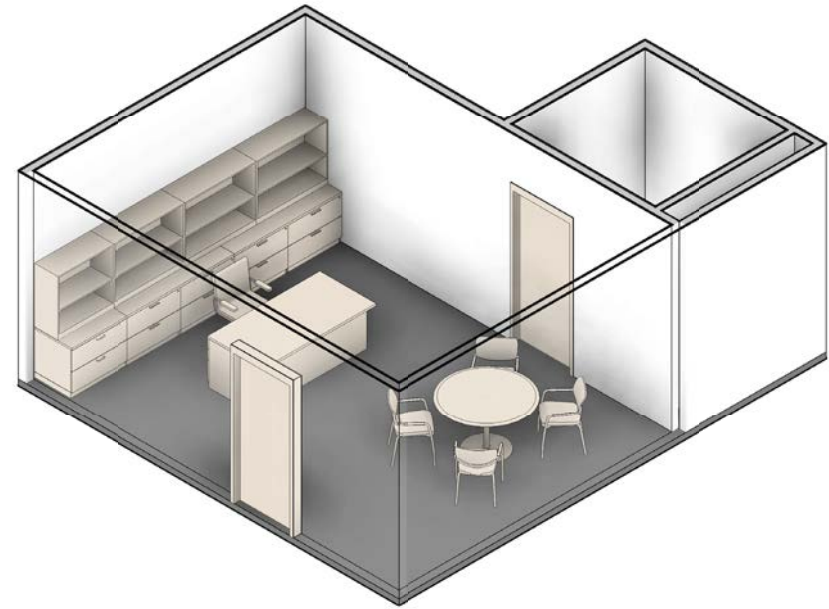
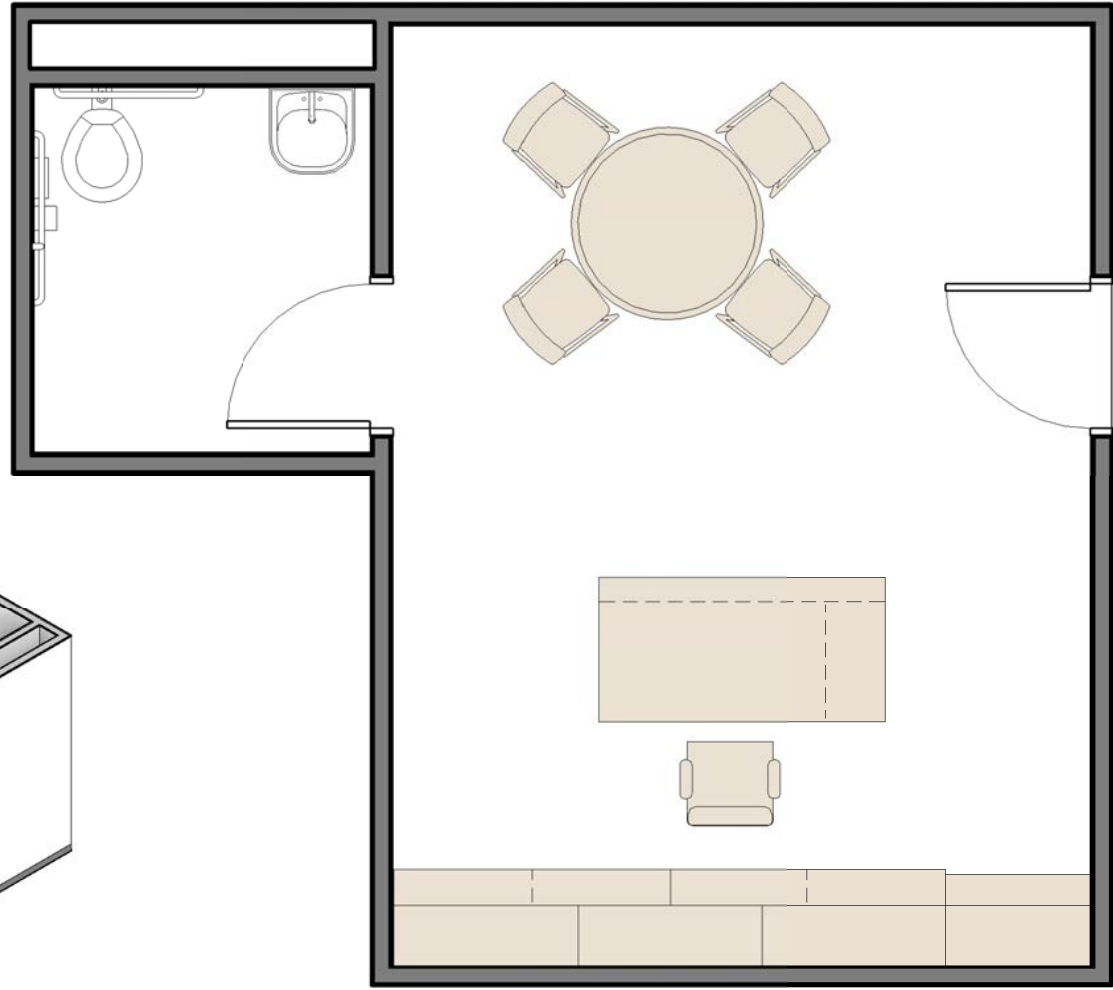


Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Office Space Standards

OFFICE [OF-300]
300 SF Nominal

- Chief Juvenile Court Judge (with restroom)
- Clerk of Juvenile Court (with restroom)

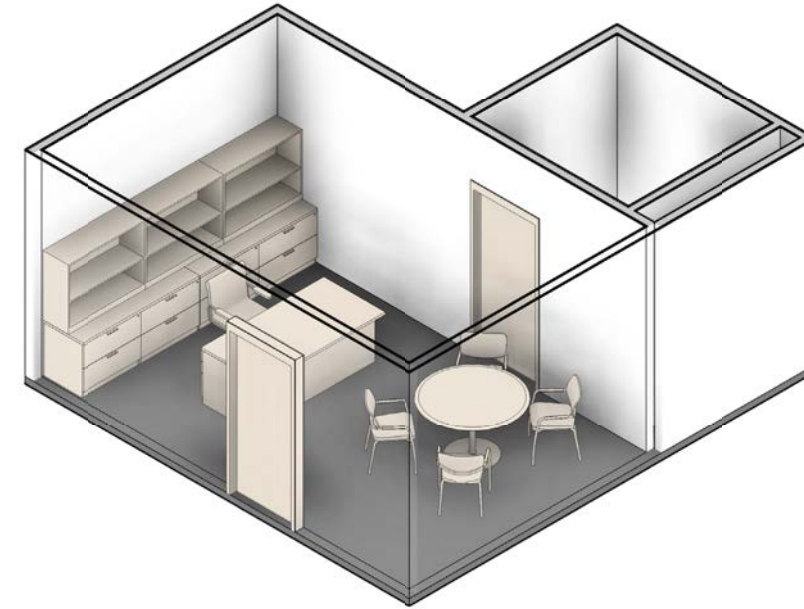
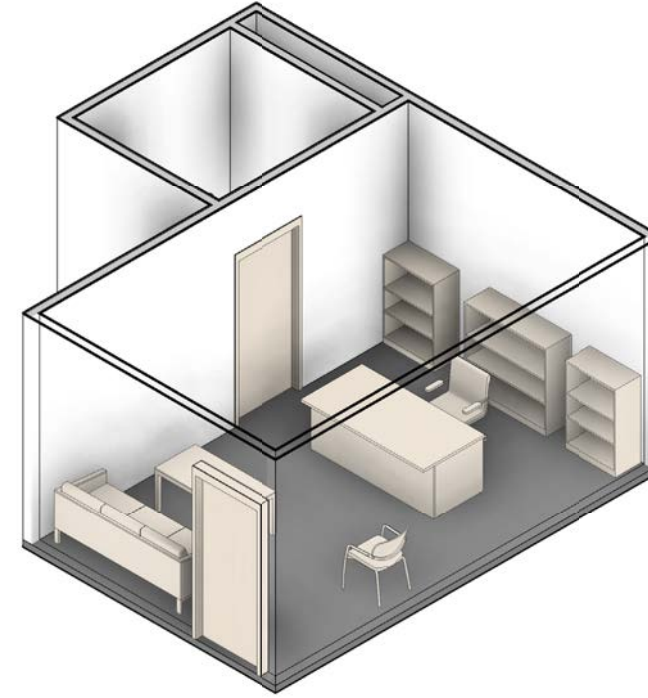


Isometric View
Not to Scale

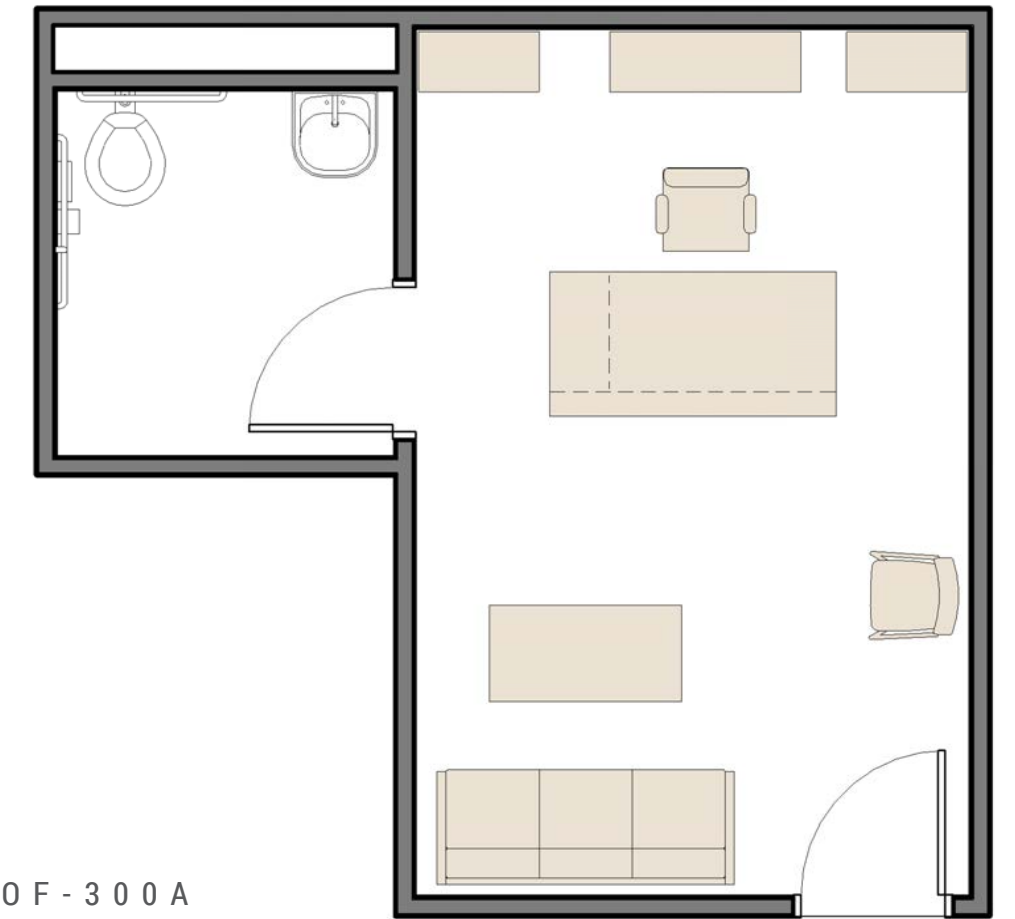
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

OFFICE [OF-225]
225 SF Nominal

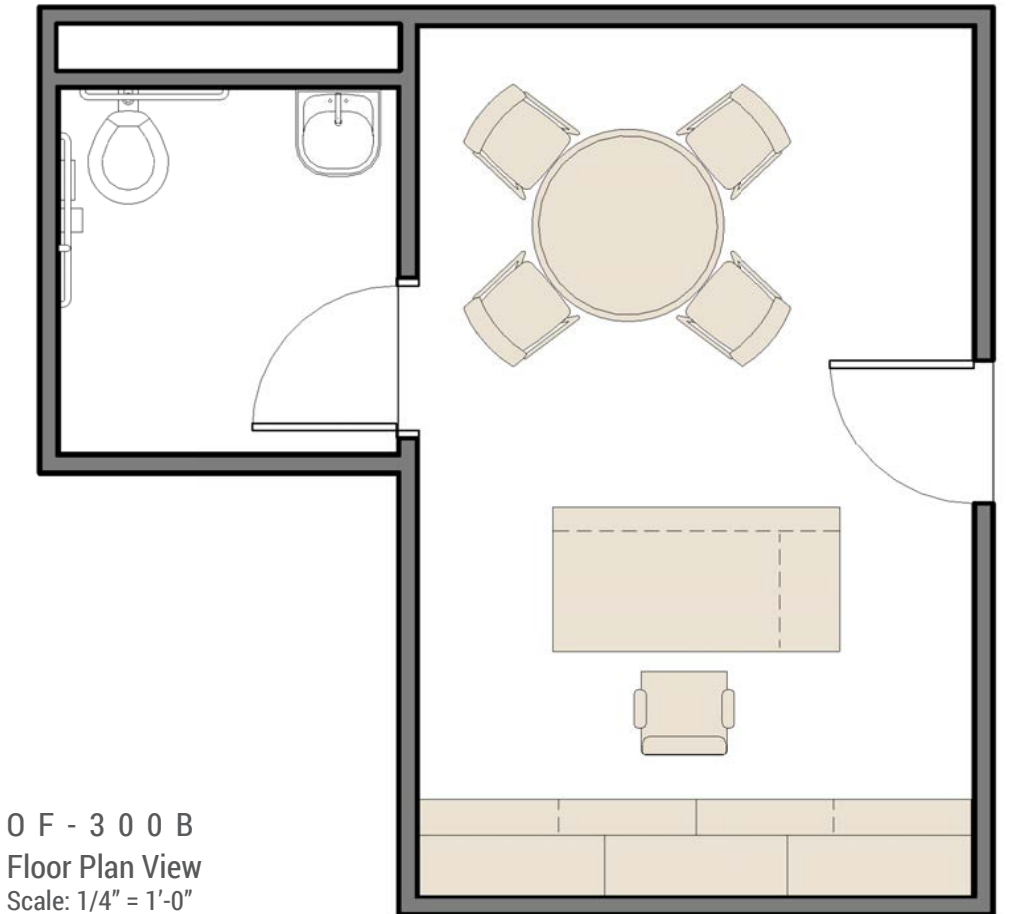
- Magistrate



Isometric View
Not to Scale



OF - 300 A

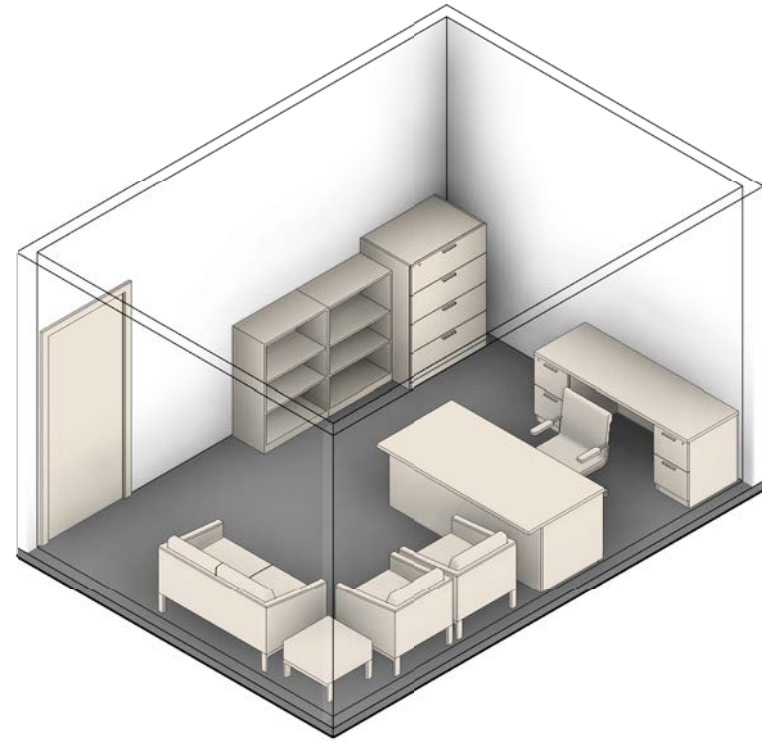


OF - 300 B
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

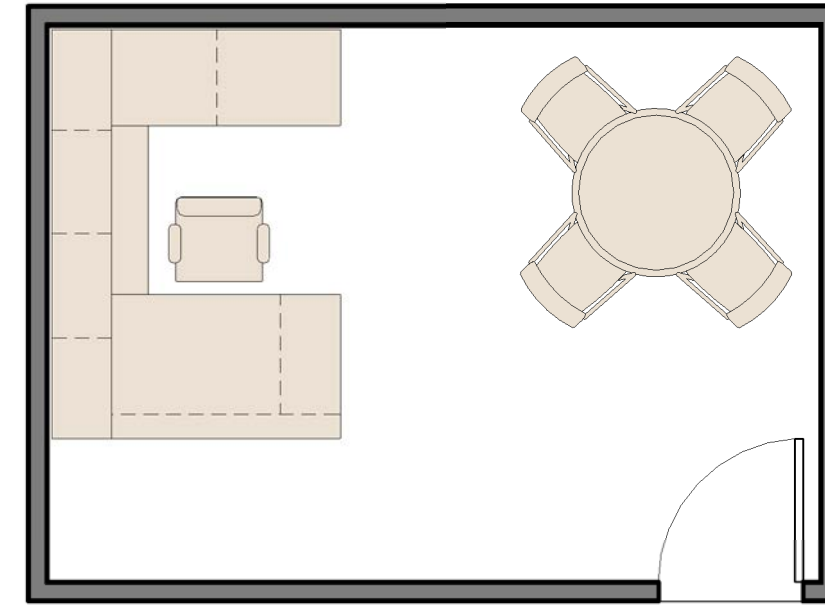
Office Space Standards [Cont'd]

OFFICE [OF-200]
200 SF Nominal

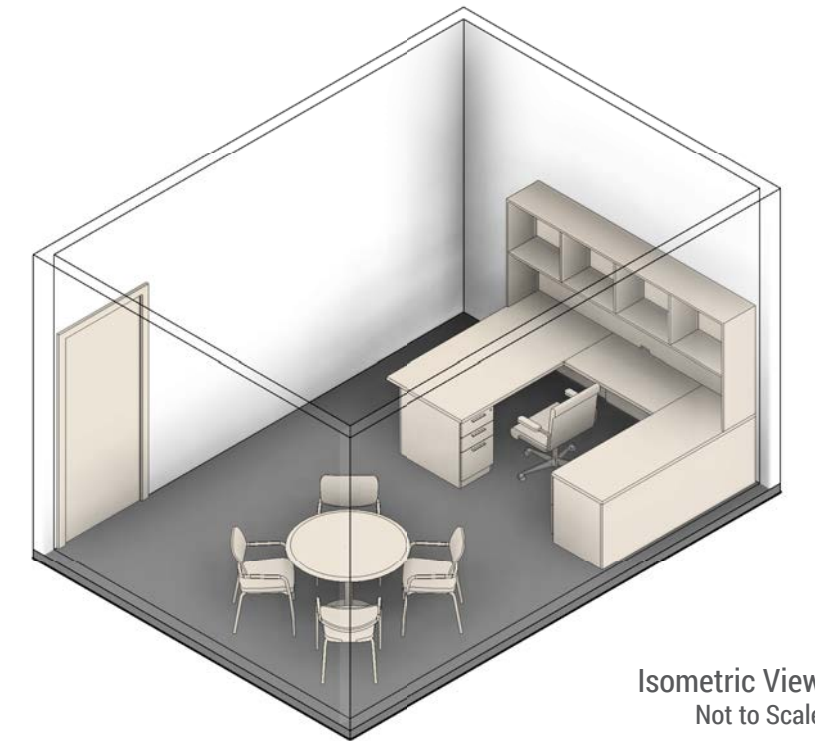
- Juvenile Court Administrator



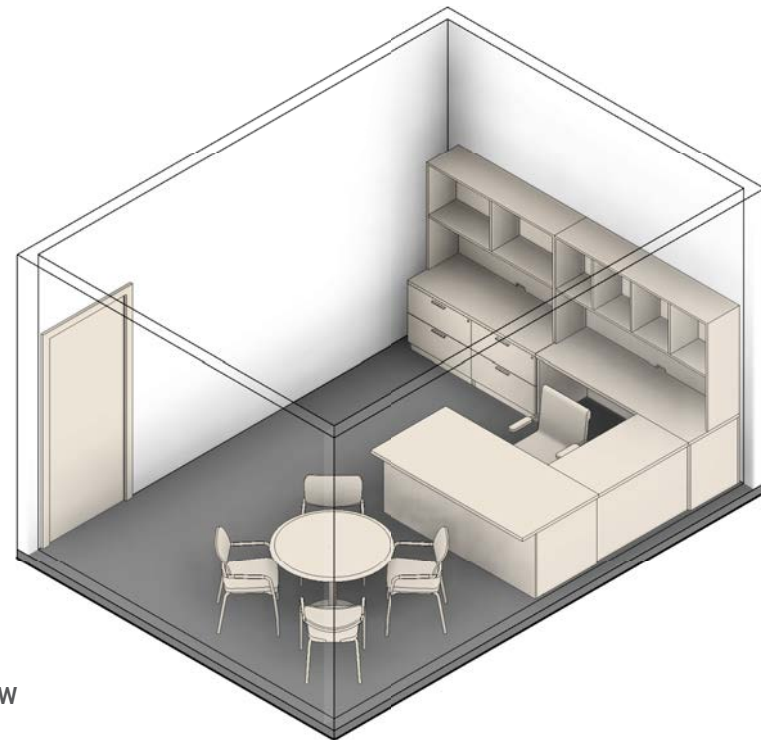
OF - 200 A



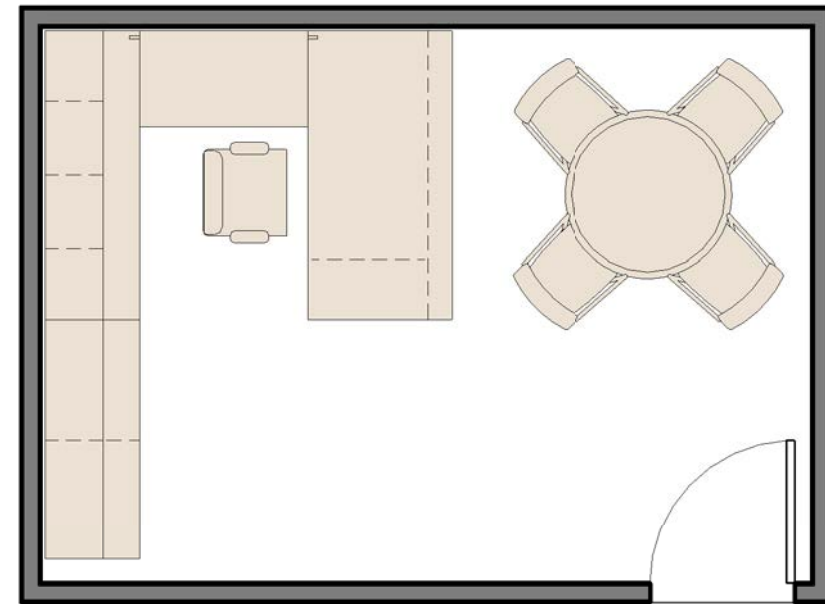
OF - 200 C
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



Isometric View
Not to Scale



Isometric View
Not to Scale



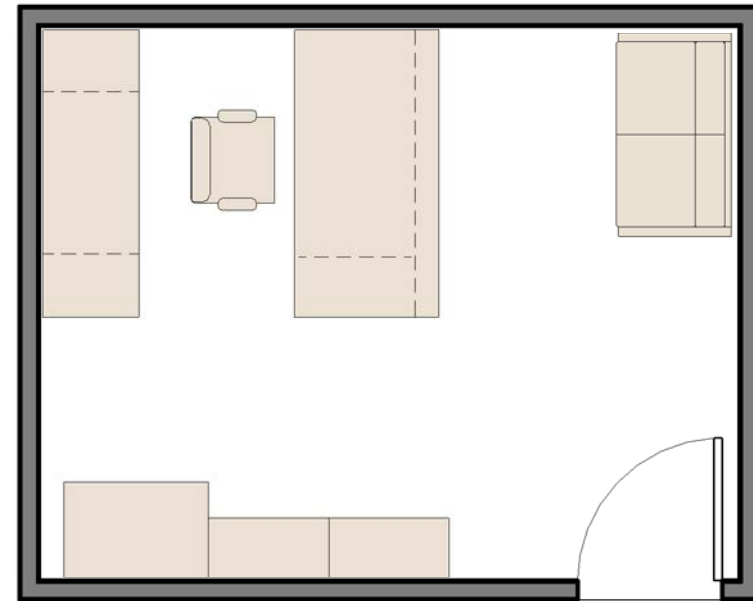
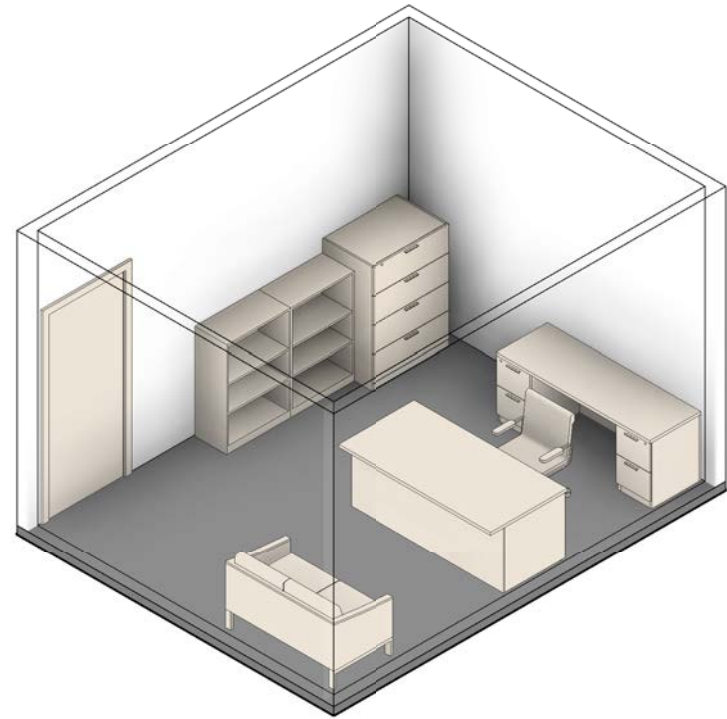
OF - 200 B
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

OFFICE [OF-200]			
	A	B	C
Worksurface	29 SF	32 SF	32 SF
Files	20 LF	12 LF	15 LF
Shelving	30 LF	12 LF	8 LF

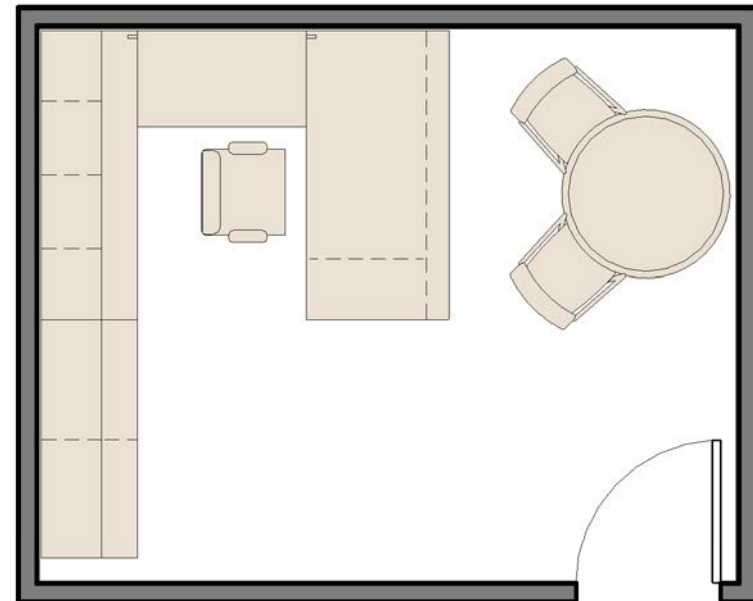
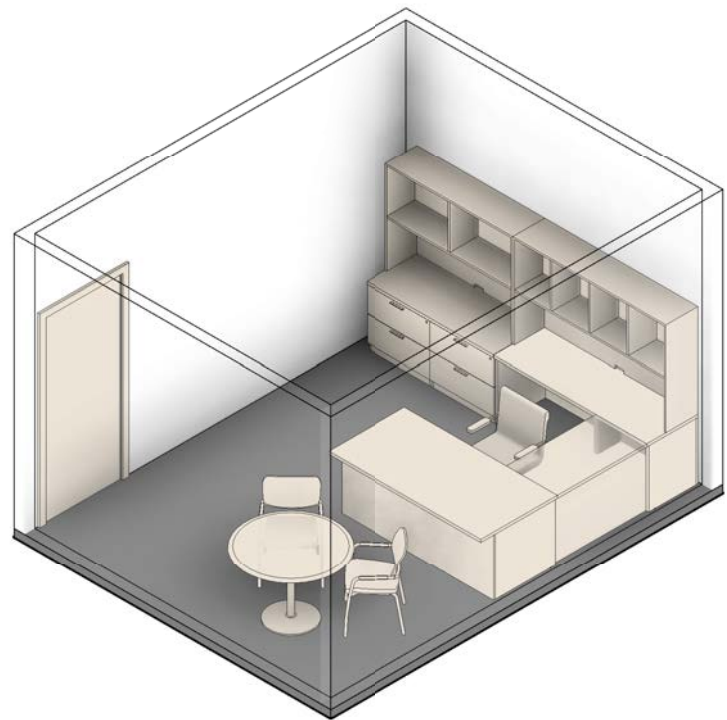
Office Space Standards [Cont'd]

OFFICE [OF-180]
180 SF Nominal

- Juvenile Court Deputy Director



OF - 180 A

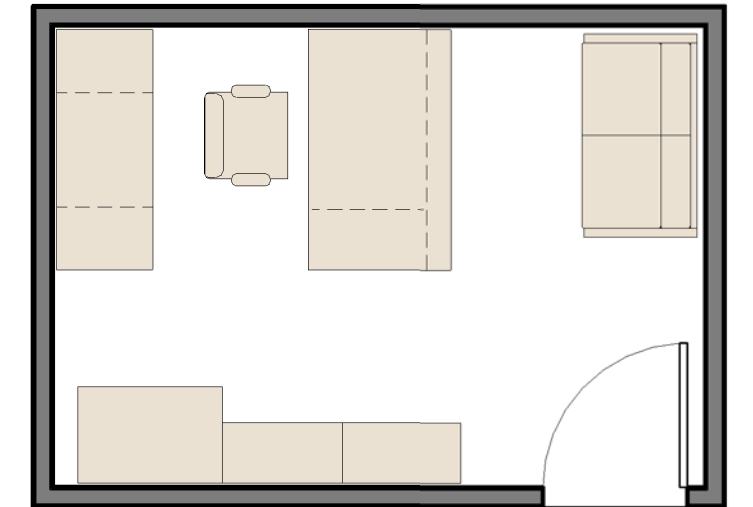
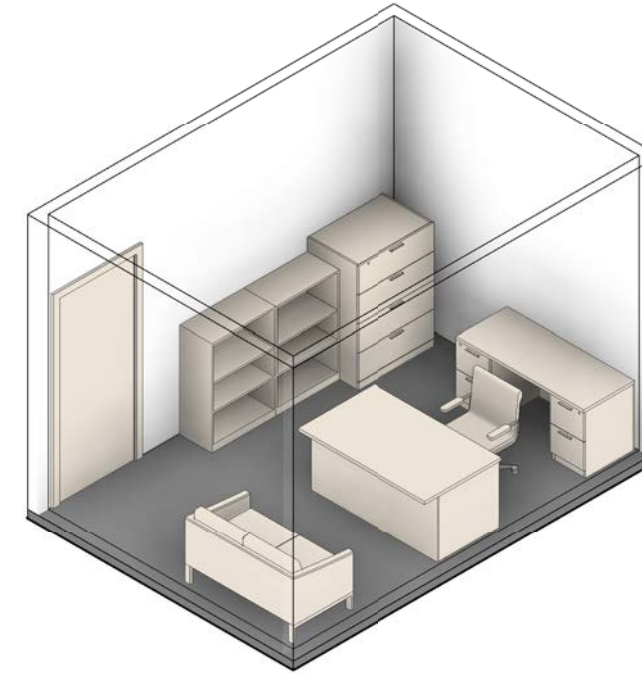


OF - 180 B
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

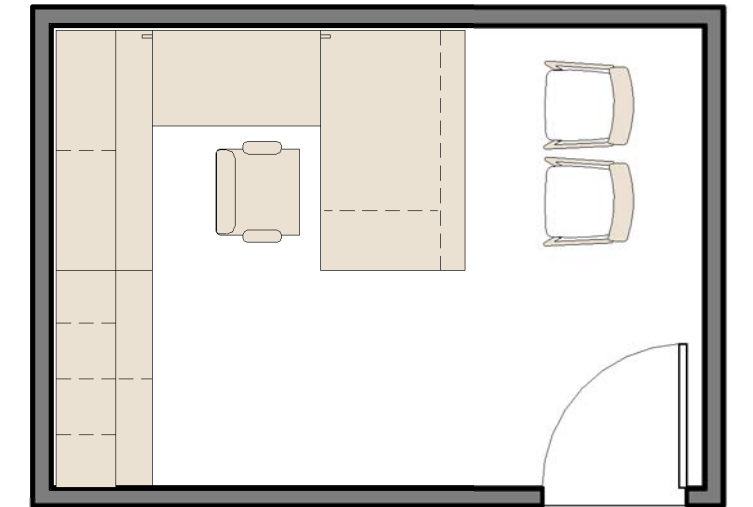
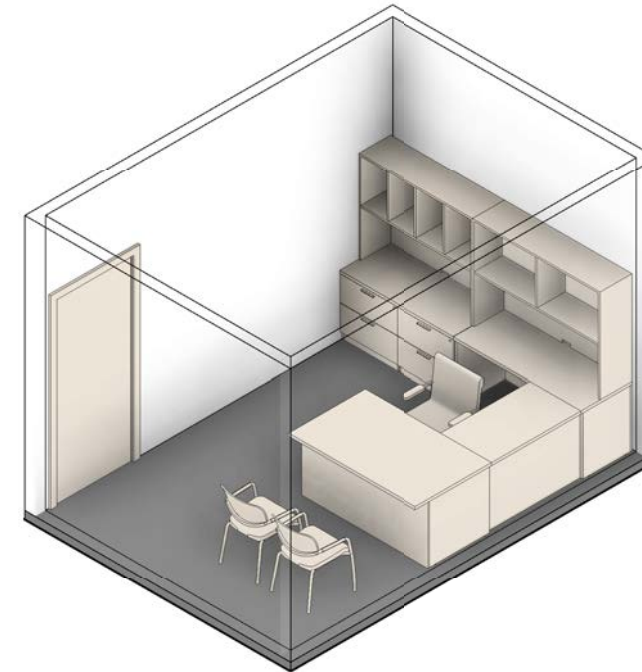
Isometric View
Not to Scale

OFFICE [OF-140]
140 SF Nominal

- Attorney
- Detention Director
- Chief SIA Officer
- Chief Security
- Director Parentage
- Director CASA



OF - 140 A



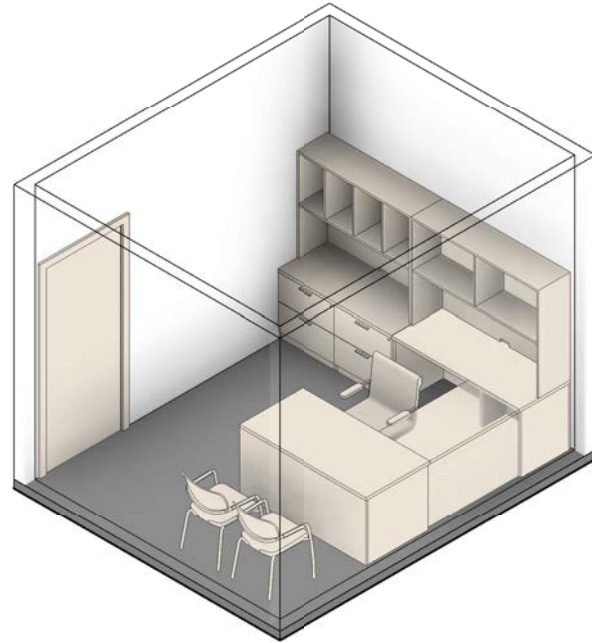
OF - 140 B
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Isometric View
Not to Scale

Office Space Standards [Cont'd]

OFFICE [OF-100-120] 100 to 120 SF Nominal

- Supervisor
- Office Manager
- Accountant
- Program Manager
- PAC Specialist
- Principal
- Development Director



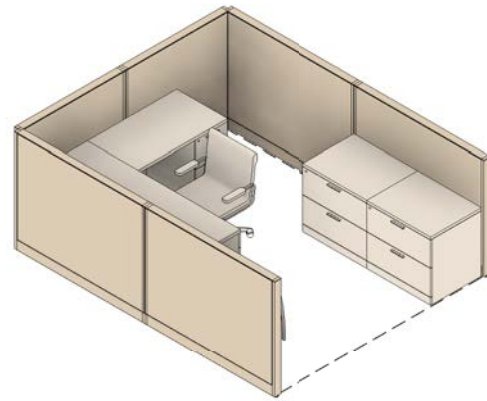
Isometric View
Scale: N.T.S.



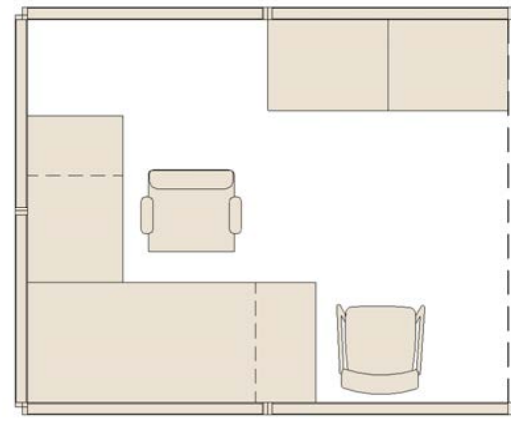
OF-100-120
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

WORKSTATION [WS-80] 80 SF Nominal

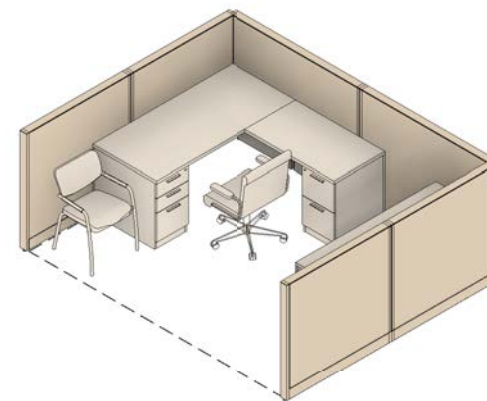
- Social Worker
- Case Manager
- Court Liaison
- Court Facilitators
- Legal Assistant
- Victim Coordinator
- Program Specialist
- Interpreter
- Assessment Specialist
- Fiscal/Support/Grants
- IT Specialist
- Advocacy Supervisor
- Probation Officer
- PAC Specialist



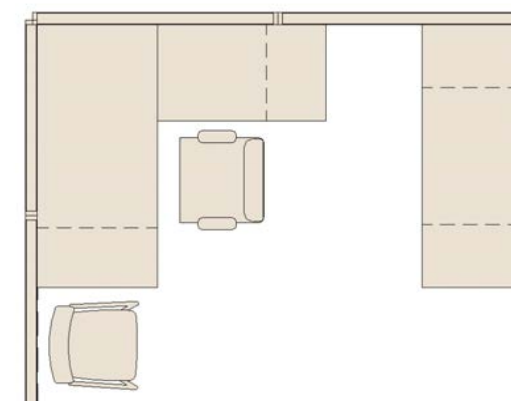
Isometric View
Scale: N.T.S.



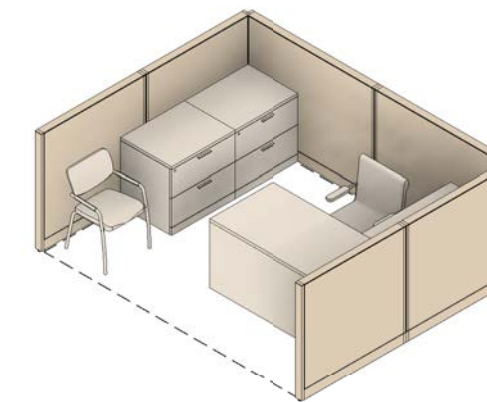
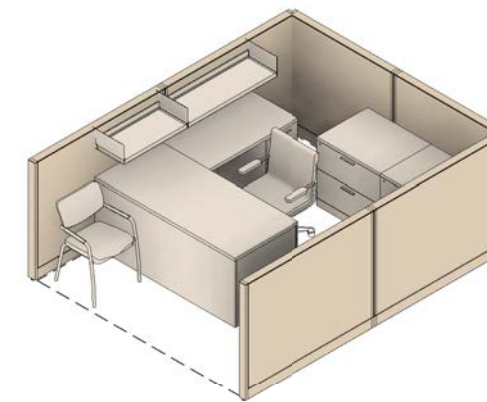
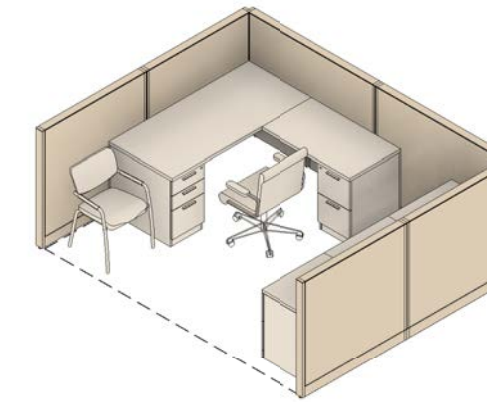
W S - 8 0 A



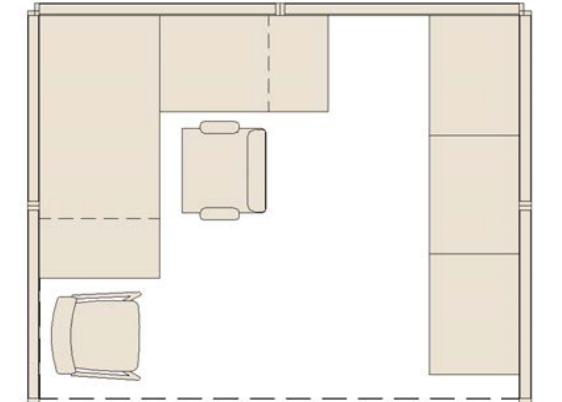
W S - 8 0 B
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



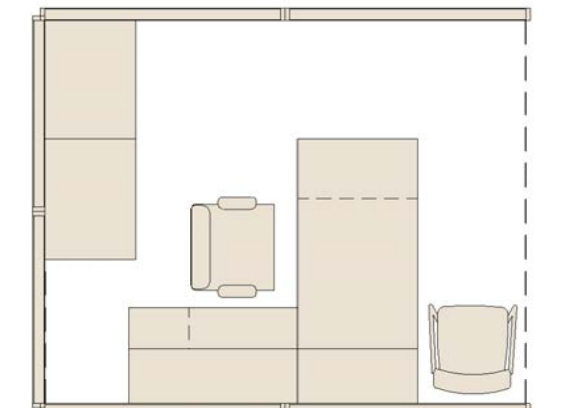
WORKSTATION [WS-80] CONT'D 80 SF Nominal



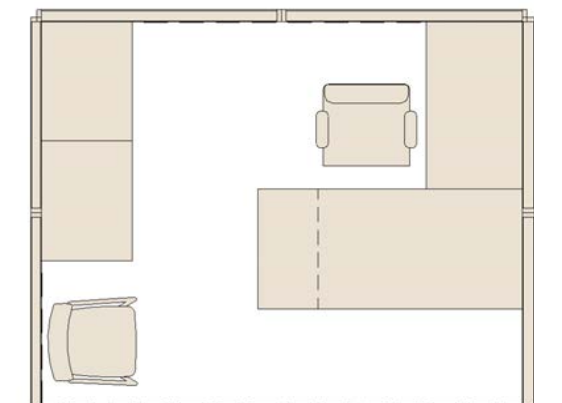
Isometric View
Scale: N.T.S.



W S - 8 0 C



W S - 8 0 D



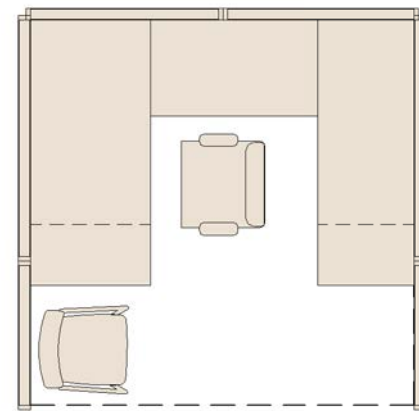
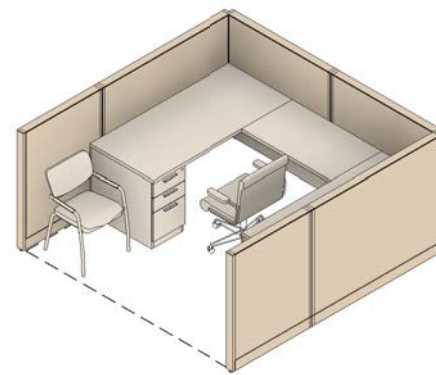
W S - 8 0 E
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

	OFFICE [WS-80]		
	A	B	C
Worksurface	18 SF	55 SF	18 SF
Files	10 LF	3 LF	15 LF
Shelving	6 LF	5 LF	5 LF

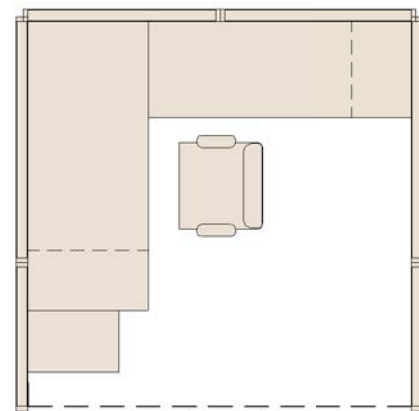
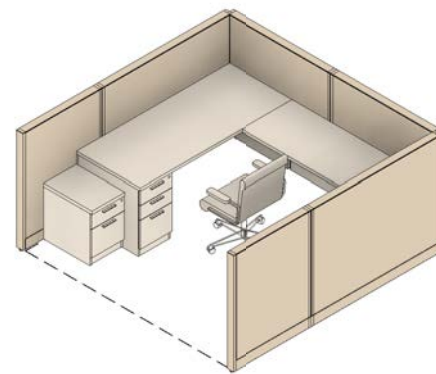
Office Space Standards [Cont'd]

WORKSTATION [WS-64]
64 SF Nominal

- Clerical
- Administrative
- Mediator
- Social Work Tech
- Records/Cashier Clerk
- Courtroom Clerk
- Intake Specialist



W S - 6 4 A

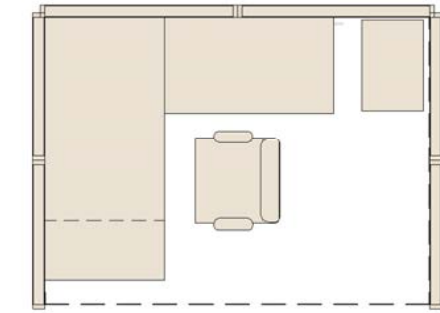
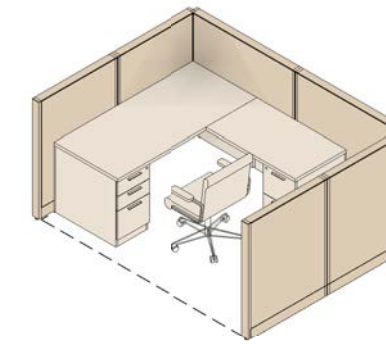


W S - 6 4 B
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

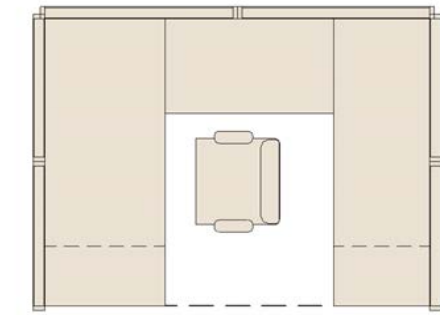
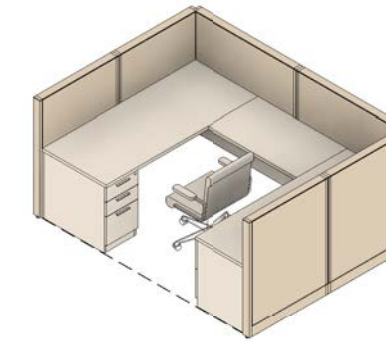
Isometric View
Scale: N.T.S.

WORKSTATION [WS-48]
48 SF Nominal

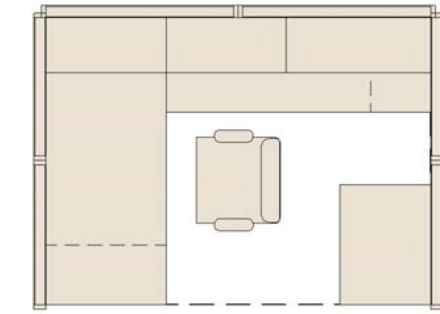
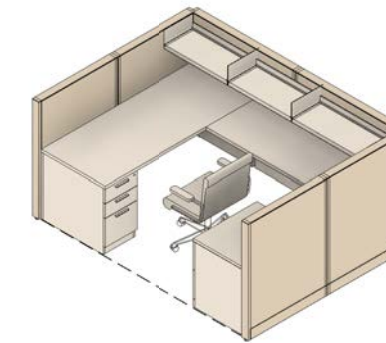
- Intern



W S - 4 8 A



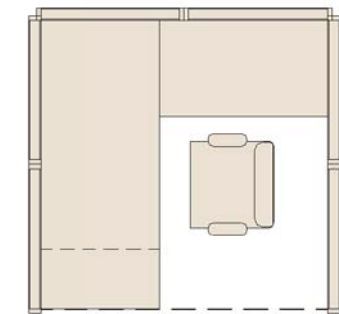
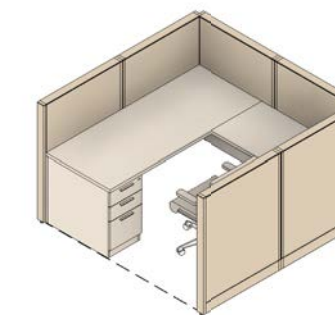
W S - 4 8 B



W S - 4 8 C

WORKSTATION [WS-36]
36 SF Nominal

- Field Staff Workstation



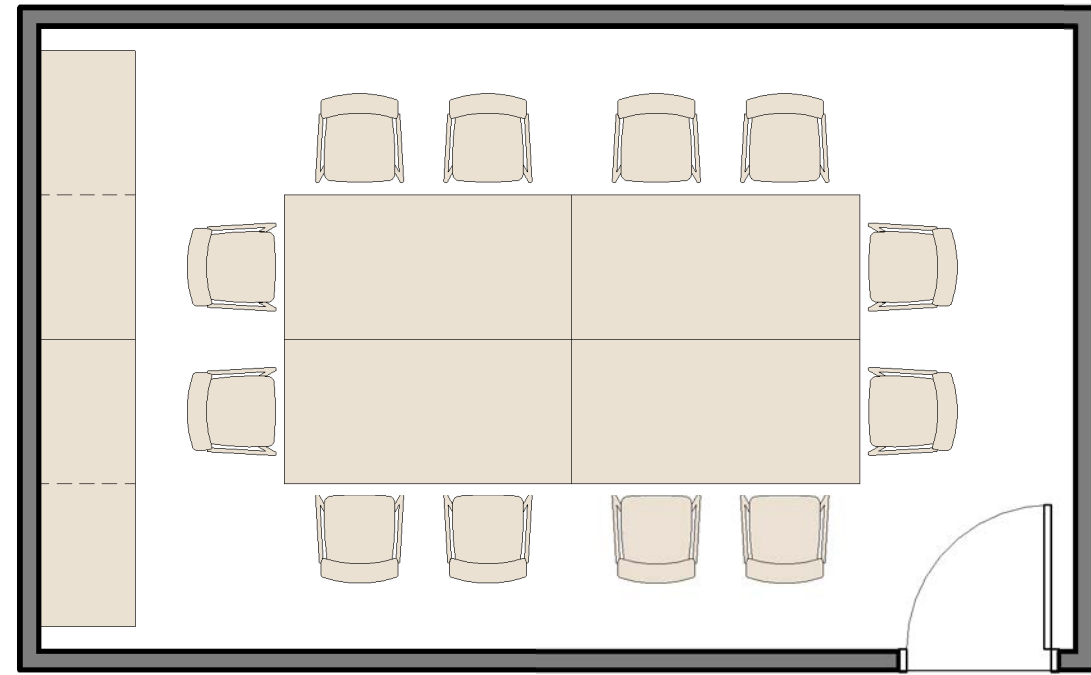
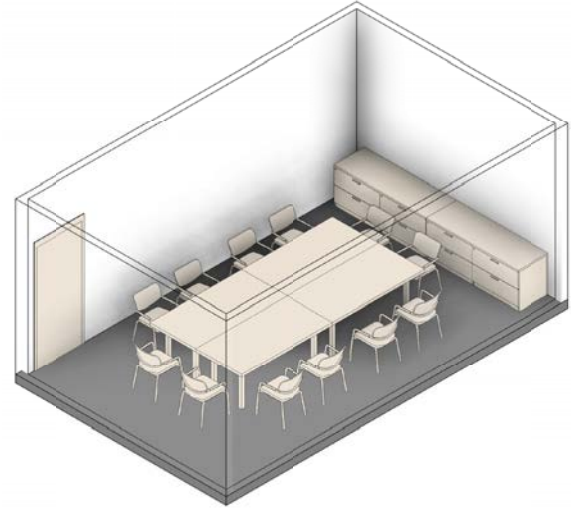
W S - 3 6
Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Isometric View
Scale: N.T.S.

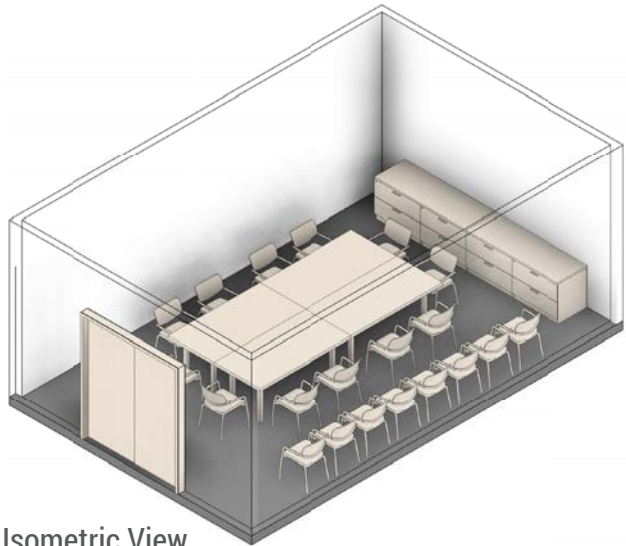
Office Space Standards [Cont'd]

MEETING AREAS [CF]

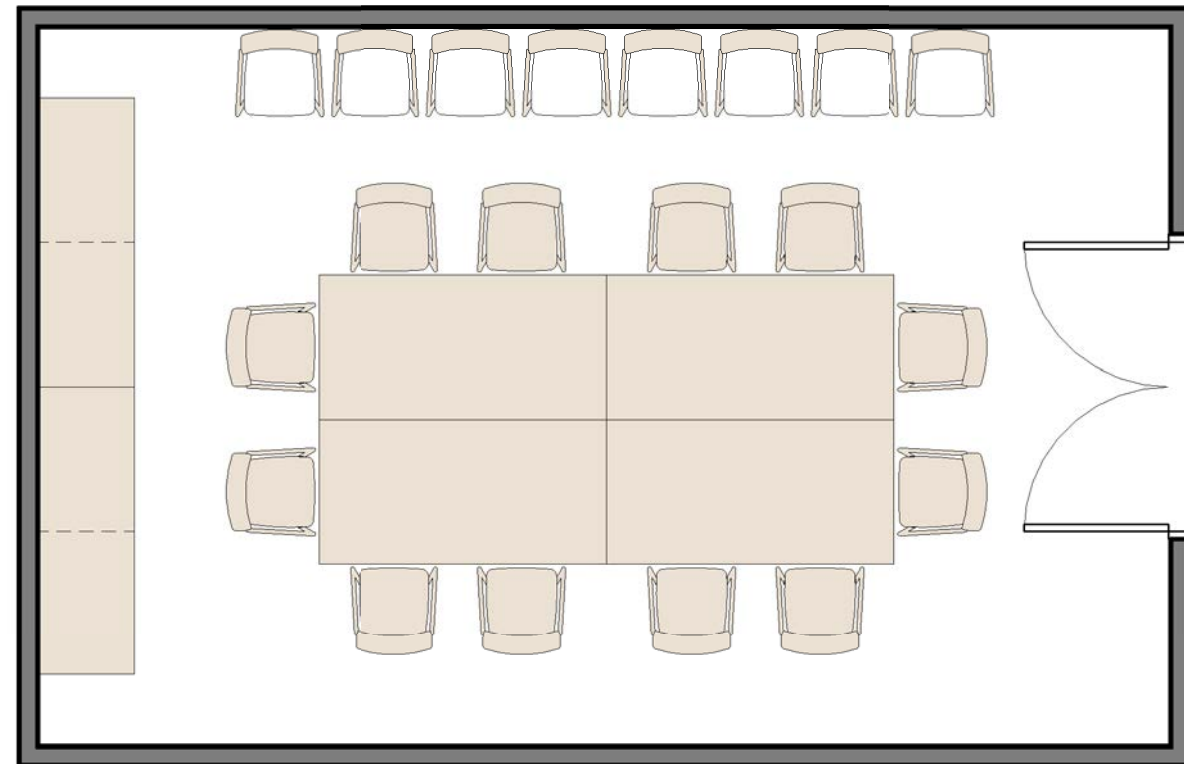
- Conference Room (25/person)



C F - 3 0 0



Isometric View
Scale: N.T.S.



C F - 3 7 0

Floor Plan View
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

OTHER AREAS

- Community Meeting/Training (15-20 sqft / person)
- Waiting (15sqft / person)
- Breakroom (100-120 sqft)
- Toilet (50 sf)



B

Appendix B

Space Allocation
Program



Appendix B

Space Allocation Program

TABLE B-1 METRO NASHVILLE DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER SPACE ALLOCATION SUMMARY				
Comp. #	Facility Component	Total NSF Component	Grossing Factor	Total DGSF
COURT COMPONENTS				
1.000	Public Lobby/Building Support/Shared Use			
1.100	> Public Lobby	3,610	25%	4,513
1.200	> Meeting/Training/Community/Shared Use	4,270	25%	5,338
1.300	> Staff Area (Wellness, Lockers, Cafeteria)	4,040	25%	5,050
1.400	> Maintenance and Storage	3,410	25%	4,263
1.500	> Building Security	2,160	25%	2,700
Subtotal - Public Lobby/Building Support/Shared Use				21,863
2.000	Court Rooms and Judicial Administration			
2.100	Judicial Chambers and Support	2,955	35%	3,989
2.200	Courtrooms/Hearing Rooms/Holding Area	27,630	35%	37,301
2.300	Mediation Rooms	2,640	35%	3,564
2.400	Court Administration	3,513	35%	4,743
Subtotal - Court Rooms and Judicial Administration				49,596
3.000	Juvenile Court Programs and Support Areas			
3.100	Parental Assistance Court	2,635	35%	3,557
3.200	Metro Student Attendance Center (see MSAC Courtroom 2.200)	4,632	35%	6,253
3.300	Community Outreach/Youth Court	1,516	35%	2,047
3.400	Support, Intervention and Accountability	5,325	35%	7,189
3.500	STAR	1,136	35%	1,534
3.600	Foster Care Review Board	3,190	35%	4,307
3.700	Intake	2,318	35%	3,129
Subtotal - Juvenile Court Programs and Support Areas				28,015
COURT SERVICES AND RELATED PROGRAMS				
4.000	Juvenile Court Clerk	6,932	35%	9,358
5.000	Juvenile Public Defender	3,412	35%	4,606
6.000	Juvenile District Attorney	1,729	35%	2,334
7.000	CASA	2,667	35%	3,600
8.000	Child Support Services	2,218	35%	2,994
9.000	Department of Children's Services	2,660	35%	3,591
10.000	Metro Nashville Public School	1,232	35%	1,663
Subtotal - Court Services and Related Programs				28,148
TOTAL - COURT COMPONENTS				127,622

TABLE B-1 METRO NASHVILLE DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER SPACE ALLOCATION SUMMARY				
Comp. #	Facility Component	Total NSF Component	Grossing Factor	Total DGSF
ENHANCED COURT SERVICES AND PROGRAMS				
11.000	Allied Agency Shared Use Areas	2,000	35%	2,700
12.000	Juvenile Assessment Center	5,648	35%	7,625
13.000	Safe Exchange House/Infant Court Program Space	1,000	35%	1,350
14.000	Juvenile Respite Center (age 18 and under) - 12 capacity	5,030	40%	7,042
15.000	Youth Shelter (Ages 18-24) - 60 capacity	14,883	40%	20,836
TOTAL - ENHANCED COURT SERVICES AND PROGRAMS				39,553
SECURE DETENTION - 48 CAPACITY				
16.000	Secure Detention			
16.100	Detention Administration and Lobby	2,234	35%	3,016
16.200	Staff Services	710	30%	923
16.300	Detention Intake, and Release	3,470	35%	4,685
16.400	Central Control	530	30%	689
16.500	Detention and Transfer Hearing Room	2,204	35%	2,975
16.600	Education and Treatment Programs	4,504	35%	6,080
16.700	Recreation/Gymnasium	5,850	10%	6,435
16.800	Visitation	1,280	25%	1,600
16.900	Health Services	1,080	35%	1,458
16.100	Kitchen and Dining	2,690	30%	3,497
16.110	Laundry	460	20%	552
16.120	Facility Maintenance and Storage	1,600	20%	1,920
16.130	<u>Housing</u>			
	> Living Units - Six (8) Bed Units	7,140	50%	10,710
	> Housing Support Area (3) Areas	4,290	40%	6,006
TOTAL - SECURE DETENTION				50,546
SUBTOTAL - FACILITY COMPONENTS DGSF				217,721
Mechanical/Electrical (8%)				17,418
SUBTOTAL - DGSF AND MECHANICAL ELECTRICAL				235,138
Overall Grossing Factor (22%)				51,730
GRAND TOTAL - FACILITY COMPONENTS				286,869

**TABLE B-2
METRO NASHVILLE DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER
SPACE ALLOCATION BY COMPONENT**

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: PUBLIC LOBBY/MEETING/STAFF AREA/MAINTENANCE/ STORAGE/BUILDING SECURITY - 1.000					
Subcomponent: Public Lobby					
Subcomponent No: 1.100					
1.100	Entry Vestibule	100	1	100	
1.101	Pre-Screening	240	1	240	Queuing space
1.102	Security Screening/Metal Detector	100	2	200	Provide 2 entry aisles
1.103	Security Screening Office	100	2	200	Sheriff staff; also one at courts area
1.104	Public Lobby/Waiting	1,500	1	1,500	100 occupants; child area; add'l waiting at Court(s) and Detention Admin; docket display
1.105	Foster Care Waiting	-	0	-	see Foster Care Review Board
1.106	Victim Witness Waiting	-	0	-	see District Attorney and other program areas
1.107	Public Lobby Restroom/Male	200	1	200	w/child changing table
1.108	Public Lobby Restroom/Female	200	1	200	w/child changing table
1.109	Baby/Family Changing Restroom	60	1	60	
1.110	Reception Desk	80	1	80	2-3 stations, at public lobby waiting
1.111	Vending Area/Snack Bar	800	1	800	30 people; tables/seating; confine food/drink to this area; food storage/refrigeration; double sink, dishwasher, counter; food vendor?
1.112	Janitor's Closet	30	1	30	
	Public Lobby/Building Support Total			3,610	
	25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			903	
	TOTAL SPACE			4,513	

Component: PUBLIC LOBBY/MEETING/STAFF AREA/MAINTENANCE STORAGE/BUILDING SECURITY - 1.000

Subcomponent: Meeting/Training/Community/Shared Use					
Subcomponent No: 1.200					
1.200	Community/Training Room	2,250	1	2,250	150 people (15 SF/person); capability to subdivide; shared community and program use.
1.201	Conference/Meeting Room	750	2	1,500	30 capacity; shared use group/meeting rooms

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
1.202	Community/Room Kitchenette	100	1	100	food prep, adjacent to community room, frig, sink, microwave, storage
1.203	Community/Room Storage	140	1	140	adjacent to community room; table/chairs
1.204	Community Resource Room	250	1	250	library; workstations; copier, fax; resource materials, coffee counter
1.205	Janitor's Closet	30	1	30	
	Meeting/Training/Community/Shared Use Total			4,270	
	25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			1,068	
	TOTAL SPACE			5,338	

Component: PUBLIC LOBBY/MEETING/STAFF AREA/MAINTENANCE STORAGE/BUILDING SECURITY - 1.000

Subcomponent: Staff Area (Wellness, Lockers, Cafeteria)					
Subcomponent No: 1.300					
1.300	Wellness Center	1,500	1	1,500	30 capacity; (1) aerobic room (weights and machines) and (1) movement room (yoga, floor exercise, other)
1.301	Respite Room	150	1	150	
1.302	Fitness Rm Showers/Lockers/Toilet	250	2	500	male/female
1.303	Fitness Room Storage	100	1	100	
1.304	Staff Cafeteria	1,500	1	1,500	20-25 people; tables, chairs, sink, microwave, ice machine, refrigerator (larger if full cafeteria?)
1.305	Lactation Room	80	2	160	w/frig, sink, chair (one for public use)
1.306	Health/Exam Room	100	1	100	used on contract basis? Sink and frig; locked cabinets
1.307	Janitor's Closet	30	1	30	
1.308	Outdoor Area	-	-	-	adjacent to cafeteria
	Staff Area Total			4,040	
	25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			1,010	
	TOTAL SPACE			5,050	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: PUBLIC LOBBY/MEETING/STAFF AREA/MAINTENANCE STORAGE/BUILDING SECURITY - 1.000					
Subcomponent: Maintenance and Storage					
Subcomponent No: 1.400					
1.400	Maintenance/Operations Office	200	1	200	2 to 3 workstations, plan storage
1.401	Maint/Ops Work Area	400	1	400	work counters, basic maintenance
1.402	Storage Space	200	1	200	tools, secure; for maintenance and house-keeping (buffer floor cleaning); eye wash station
1.403	Chemical Storage	60	1	60	
1.404	Bulk Storage	1,500	1	1,500	paper, computers, supplies, other bulk items
1.405	Receiving Office	100	1	100	
1.406	Loading/Receiving Dock	200	1	200	dumpsters/compactor
1.407	Mail Room	100	1	100	
1.408	I.T. Support/Server Room	250	1	250	computer repair/server
1.409	Shredding Service Storage	200	1	200	bin storage
1.410	Recycling Center	150	1	150	
1.411	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
	Maintenance and Storage Total			3,410	
	25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			853	
	TOTAL SPACE			4,263	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: PUBLIC LOBBY/MEETING/STAFF AREA/MAINTENANCE STORAGE/BUILDING SECURITY - 1.000					
Subcomponent: Building Security					
Subcomponent No: 1.500					
1.500	Security Entrance Area	80	1	80	w/gun locker
1.501	Security Staff Work/Breakroom	200	1	200	sink, frig, table/chairs
1.502	Law Enforcement Area	150	1	150	for use by off-site LE personnel
1.503	Security Supervisor Office	140	1	140	
1.504	NC1C	80	1	80	secure area
1.505	Security Monitoring Room	150	1	150	building monitoring and camera, security equipment; locate near parentage
1.506	Warrant Office Work Area	500	1	500	confirm location and size??; 15 staff work-stations
1.507	Sallyport/Entrance	150	2	300	separate juvenile and adult entrance into secure holding area of courts building
1.508	Holding Cells	100	4	400	wet cells; separate juvenile and adult area and site/sound separation
1.509	Storage	60	1	60	food storage w/sink, frig to serve adult inmates at holding
1.510	Staff Toilets	50	2	100	
1.511	Vehicle Sallyport	-	-	-	covered fenced area; 2-3 vehicles (2400?)
	Building Security Total			2,160	
	25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			540	
	TOTAL SPACE			2,700	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: COURT ROOMS AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION - 2.000					
Subcomponent: Judicial Chambers and Support					
Subcomponent No: 2.100					
2.100	Judicial Waiting	0	0	-	share with Court Administration
2.101	Magistrate	225	4	900	
2.102	Magistrate (Parentage)	225	3	675	
2.103	Magistrate (M-SAC)	225	1	225	
2.104	Magistrate Toilet	150	2	300	
2.105	Judicial Conference Room	0	0	-	share with Court Administration
2.106	Judicial Breakroom	150	1	150	
2.107	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
2.108	Future Magistrate Office	225	3	675	
	Judicial Chambers and Support Subtotal			2,955	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			1,034	
	TOTAL SPACE			3,989	
Component: COURT ROOMS AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION - 2.000					
Subcomponent: Courtrooms/Hearing Rooms/Holding Area					
Subcomponent No: 2.200					
2.200	Jury Courtroom	1450	1	1,450	Youth Court
2.201	50-person Courtroom	1200	2	2,400	Non-Jury (one for MSAC)
2.202	20-person Courtroom	1000	6	6,000	Also Restorative Justice Court
2.203	Attorney Client Conference	120	12	1,440	(3 future)
2.204	Victim Witness Waiting Rm	120	12	1,440	(3 future)
2.205	Courtroom Vestibule	80	12	960	(3 future)
2.206	Courtroom Docket Area	500	4	2,000	(1 future)
2.207	Courtroom Waiting Area	250	12	3,000	20-30 capacity (3 future)
2.208	Courtroom Meeting Room	280	1	280	use as jury deliberation room
2.209	Robing Rooms	80	6	480	two per courtroom floor
2.210	Staff Toilets	50	6	300	two per courtroom floor
2.211	Clerk's Workroom	100	3	300	one per courtroom floor with copier
2.212	Hearing Room	500	3	1,500	
2.213	Hearing Room Atty/Client	120	3	360	
2.214	Hearing Room Vestibule	80	3	240	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
2.215	Temporary Holding Area	80	12	960	pair of holding areas (enclosed or opened) per two courtroom (3 future)
2.216	Attorney Defendant Interview	30	12	360	pair of interview rooms per two courtrooms (3 future)
2.217	Secure Soundlock	40	12	480	(3 future)
2.218	Court Officer Station	20	6	120	(1 future)
2.219	Courtroom Storage Room	50	3	150	(1 future)
2.220	A/V Storage Room	60	3	180	(1 future)
2.221	Future Courtroom	1000	2	2,000	20 person
2.222	Future Courtroom	1200	1	1,200	50 person
2.223	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
	Courtrooms/Hearing Rooms/Holding Area Subtotal			27,630	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			9,671	
	TOTAL SPACE			37,301	
Component: COURT ROOMS AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION - 2.000					
Subcomponent: Mediation Rooms					
Subcomponent No: 2.300					
2.300	Small Mediation Room	120	6	720	two per large large mediation room
2.301	Large Mediation Room	400	3	1,200	
2.302	Mediation Room Waiting	150	3	450	
2.303	Storage Room	80	3	240	
2.304	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
	Mediation Rooms Subtotal			2,640	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			924	
	TOTAL SPACE			3,564	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: COURT ROOMS AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION - 2.000					
Subcomponent: Court Administration					
Subcomponent No: 2.400					
2.400	Waiting Area	150	1	150	10 person; shared with magistrates
2.401	Court Administrator Office	200	1	200	
2.402	Admin/Clerical	64	4	256	
2.403	Chief Judge Office	300	1	300	
2.404	Chief Judge Toilet	50	1	50	
2.405	Chief Judge Closet	12	1	12	
2.406	Deputy Personnel	180	1	180	
2.407	Deputy Administration	180	1	180	
2.408	Finance Assistant/Support	80	2	160	
2.409	Grants	80	1	80	
2.410	IT Specialist	80	2	160	
2.411	Interpreter	80	1	80	
2.412	Conference Room	500	1	500	20 person; also used a judicial conference
2.413	IT Training room	625	1	625	25 capacity
2.414	Copy/Work Room	150	1	150	
2.415	Office Storage	80	1	80	
2.416	Coffee Counter/Break	80	1	80	adjacent to conference room
2.417	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
2.418	Future Office Area	80	3	240	
	Court Administration Subtotal			3,513	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			1,230	
	TOTAL SPACE			4,743	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE COURT PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT AREAS - 3.000					
Subcomponent: Parental Assistance Court					
Subcomponent No: 3.100					
3.100	Waiting Area	150	1	150	10 person
3.101	Clerical Workstation	64	5	320	view of waiting area
3.102	Director Office	140	1	140	
3.103	PAC Specialist	80	3	240	
3.104	Mediators	64	5	320	
3.105	Interview Room	120	3	360	directly off waiting area
3.106	Conference Room	200	1	200	8 person
3.107	Copy Work Room	150	1	150	
3.108	Office Storage Room	80	1	80	
3.109	Files	60	1	60	disperse throughout PAC area
3.110	Multi-Function Copier/Print	15	3	45	
3.111	Child Room	120	1	120	one way mirror from Child Observation Room
3.112	Child Observation Room	80	1	80	
3.113	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
3.114	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
3.115	Future Office Area	80	3	240	
	Parental Assistance Court Subtotal			2,635	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			922	
	TOTAL SPACE			3,557	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE COURT PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT AREAS - 3.000					
Subcomponent: Metro Student Attendance Center (see MSAC Courtroom 2.200)					
Subcomponent No: 3.200					
3.200	Public Waiting	450	1	450	30 person
3.201	Receptionist Area	64	2	128	
3.202	Receptionist Support Area	80	2	160	
3.203	Court Officer Workstation	64	1	64	observes public waiting area
3.204	Probation Officer	80	6	480	
3.205	Social Worker Tech	64	5	320	
3.206	Case Manager	80	1	80	
3.207	Supervisor Office	100	1	100	
3.208	Public School Office	120	3	360	
3.209	Conference Room	500	1	500	20 person
3.210	Interview Room	200	2	400	
3.211	Office Storage Room	100	1	100	
3.212	School Worktable	150	1	150	area for students to prepare their work plans
3.213	Computer Terminal Area	200	1	200	6-8 workstations
3.214	Reading Area	120	1	120	chairs with bookshelves
3.215	File Room	100	1	100	
3.216	School Storage Room	150	1	150	
3.217	Shelve Area	60	1	60	
3.218	Transitional Room	120	1	120	area for students to reside who have been displaced from school
3.219	Break Area	120	1	120	
3.220	Staff Toilets	50	2	100	
3.221	Youth Toilets	50	2	100	
3.222	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
3.223	Future Office Area	80	3	240	
	Metro School Attendance Court Subtotal			4,632	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			1,621	
	TOTAL SPACE			6,253	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE COURT PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT AREAS - 3.000					
Subcomponent: Community Outreach/Youth Court					
Subcomponent No: 3.300					
3.300	Waiting	60	1	60	4 person; 15-20 when tours, locate near lobby for tour assembly
3.301	Youth Courtroom			-	see Courtrooms/Hearing Room, 25-30 capacity; jury box
3.302	Interview/Meeting Room			-	see Courtrooms/Hearing Rooms, 4-6 person; at courtroom
3.303	Supervisor	120	1	120	
3.304	P.O.II	80	3	240	
3.305	Program Specialist	80	1	80	
3.306	Intern	48	2	96	
3.307	Storage	150	1	150	Shelving; secure, promotional materials, pamphlets; see also Bulk Storage
3.308	Copy/Workroom	100	1	100	copy, fax, printer, shredder, worksurface for document assembly
3.309	Break Area	80	1	80	
3.310	Conference Room	250	1	250	10 person
3.311	Shared Staff Work Area	80	1	80	out posted staff use
3.312	File Area	80	1	80	
3.313	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
3.314	Future Office Area	80	1	80	subject to review
	Community Outreach/Youth Court Subtotal			1,516	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			531	
	TOTAL SPACE			2,047	
Note: Additional staff may include (1) P.O. and (1) Program Specialist.					

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE COURT PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT AREAS - 3.000					
Subcomponent: Support, Intervention, and Accountability					
Subcomponent No: 3.400					
3.400	Waiting Area	225	1	225	15-20 person; also used by Gang/Recovery Court program; child friendly area
3.401	Counter Area	48	2	96	view into waiting from clerical
3.402	Interview Rooms	150	3	450	4 to 6 person, near waiting; also used for Assessment
3.403	Drug Testing Restroom	50	2	100	secure, near waiting
3.404	Drug Testing Storage and Processing	80	1	80	secure, near waiting; sink, cabinet, frig
3.405	Large Group Meeting	750	1	750	30 capacity, near waiting; use also by Drug and Recovery Court; group enrichment programs
3.406	Meeting Storage	100	1	100	adjacent to meeting room
3.407	Clerical/Administrative	64	2	128	view into waiting from clerical
3.408	Chief SIA Officer	140	1	140	
3.409	SIA Supervisor	120	3	360	
3.410	SIA Case Managers	80	6	480	confidential meetings; (1) Gang Court, (1) Recovery Court
3.411	Intern	48	3	144	
3.412	Field Staff Workstations	36	17	612	Filed Staff Work stations
3.413	Conference Room	500	1	500	20 person (share with STAR?)
3.414	Secure Files	80	1	80	adjacent to clerical/admin
3.415	Copy/Printer/Workroom	150	1	150	worksurface, storage, cabinets, copier, printer, shredder
3.416	Bulk Storage	150	1	150	toys, clothing, hygiene, coats, water w/shelving; also see Bulk Storage
3.417	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
3.418	Breakroom	120	1	120	6 person; sink, frig, microwave, supplies
3.419	Future Office Area	80	7	560	subject to review
	Support, Intervention, and Accountability Subtotal			5,325	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			1,864	
	TOTAL SPACE			7,189	
Note: Need access to interview rooms at courtrooms and larger meeting rooms.					

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE COURT PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT AREAS - 3.000					
Subcomponent: STAR					
Subcomponent No: 3.500					
3.500	Waiting Area	60	1	60	4 to 5 person
3.501	Meeting Room	200	1	200	8 person; use of SIA conference/meeting?
3.502	Supervisor	120	1	120	
3.503	Probation Officer II and III	80	2	160	
3.504	Intern	48	2	96	
3.505	Resource/File Room	150	1	150	shelving, cabinets, pamphlets, secure files
3.506	Supply Storage	80	1	80	training supplies, easels, water
3.507	Copy/Workroom	100	1	100	copier, fax, printer, supplies, work surface for document assembly
3.508	Coffee Counter	40	1	40	
3.509	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
3.510	Future Office Area	80	1	80	subject to review
	STAR Subtotal			1,136	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			398	
	TOTAL SPACE			1,534	
Note: 1. Need access to large (150 capacity) training room. 2. Additional staff may include (2) Probation Officers.					

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE COURT PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT AREAS - 3.000					
Subcomponent: Foster Care Review Board					
Subcomponent No: 3.600					
3.600	Waiting Area	300	1	300	20 person; child friendly area
3.601	Interview Room	120	2	240	4-6 person; near waiting
3.602	Supervisor	120	1	120	
3.603	Clerical	64	1	64	view into waiting
3.604	Court Facilitators	80	4	320	
3.605	Intern	48	2	96	
3.606	Conference Room	500	1	500	20 person
3.607	Board Room	750	1	750	30 person, capacity to subdivide
3.608	Kitchen/Breakroom	120	1	120	adjacent to Board/Conf rooms; sink, frig, microwave, ice, storage
3.609	Storage	120	1	120	shelving; diapers, toys, snacks, clothing and other office supplies
3.610	Copy/Workroom	150	1	150	printer, fax, copier, shredder, work surface for document assembly
3.611	File Room	150	1	150	secure; electrever; near clerical and court facilitators; maintain social file
3.612	DCS Work Area	80	1	80	copier; documents required by law; adjacent to boardroom
3.613	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
3.614	Future Office Area	80	1	80	subject to review
	Foster Care Review Board Subtotal			3,190	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			1,117	
	TOTAL SPACE			4,307	
Note: 1. Additional staff may include: (1) Clerical/Admin (2) Court Facilitator.					

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE COURT PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT AREAS - 3.000					
Subcomponent: Intake					
Subcomponent No: 3.700					
3.700	Waiting Area	150	1	150	6 person with 4 terminals/workstation
3.701	Information Counter	80	1	80	view into waiting; 2 stations
3.702	Interview Room	100	3	300	near waiting/information counter
3.703	Supervisor	120	1	120	
3.704	Intake Specialist	64	7	448	case initiation
3.705	Victim Service Coordinator	80	1	80	access to meeting rooms for victim meetings
3.706	Resource Room/Victim Meeting	120	1	120	near separate exit for victims
3.707	Conference Room	350	1	350	12 to 14 person
3.708	Copy/Workroom	150	1	150	copy, fax, printer, shredder, work surface for document assembly and staff processing
3.709	File Storage	80	1	80	locked
3.710	Storage	80	1	80	supplies, emergency items, hygiene, food/snack, clothing
3.711	Break Area	100	1	100	sink, frig, microwave, ice, supplies
3.712	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
3.713	Future Office Area	80	2	160	subject to review
	Intake Subtotal			2,318	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			811	
	TOTAL SPACE			3,129	
Note: 1. Additional staff may include (1) victim coordinator, (2) Intake Specialist.					

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE COURT CLERK - 4.000					
Subcomponent No: 4.100					
4.100	Public Queuing	72	6	432	
4.101	Public ATM	10	1	10	in public queuing
4.102	Public Terminals	16	3	48	in public queuing
4.103	Records Counter Stations	30	4	120	
4.104	Cashier Counter Stations	30	2	60	
4.105	Counter Support Station	12	6	72	
4.106	Records Viewing Room	150	1	150	
4.107	Juvenile Clerk Office	300	1	300	
4.108	Toilet	50	1	50	
4.109	Deputy Clerk Office	180	1	180	
4.110	Office Manager Office	120	1	120	
4.111	Accountant Office/Cashier Supervisor	120	1	120	
4.112	Vault Room Closet	50	1	50	
4.113	Record Filing Area	1400	1	1,400	based on hi-density filing for 60,000 files
4.114	Records Supervisor	120	1	120	
4.115	Records Clerk Workstation	64	12	768	
4.116	Cashier Clerk Workstation	64	3	192	
4.117	Minute Clerk Supervisor	120	1	120	
4.118	Courtroom Clerk Workstation	64	10	640	
4.119	Printer Station	15	6	90	one printer per 5 clerks
4.120	Copy Work Room	150	1	150	w/multifunction printer
4.121	Staff Breakroom	200	1	200	w/sink, microwave and small refrigerator
4.122	Office Storage Room	150	1	150	
4.123	Conference Room	500	1	500	20 person
4.124	Work Area for Records	80	1	80	
4.125	Next Day Docket Area	120	1	120	
4.126	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
4.127	Janitors Closet	30	1	30	
4.128	Future Office Area	80	7	560	
	Juvenile Court Clerk Subtotal			6,932	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			2,426	
	TOTAL SPACE			9,358	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE PUBLIC DEFENDER - 5.000					
Subcomponent No: 5.100					
5.100	Waiting Area	150	1	150	10 to 12 persons, view from Admin area; w/ child play area
5.101	Attorney Offices	140	5	700	w/locked cabinets
5.102	Interpreter Workstation	80	1	80	
5.103	Contract Attorney Office	140	1	140	also used for visiting attorneys'
5.104	Intern	48	4	192	
5.105	Conference Room	500	1	500	20 persons
5.106	Break Area	100	1	100	adjacent to conference, sink, frig, microwave
5.107	Trial Prep/Workroom	150	1	150	
5.108	Interview/Soft Room	150	1	150	w/soft furnishing for child interviews
5.109	Interview Room	100	2	200	near waiting area
5.110	Office Manager	120	1	120	
5.111	Social Work	80	3	240	
5.112	Records Area/File Storage	200	1	200	keep files to age 19; then go to archives
5.113	Copy/Workroom	120	1	120	w/copier, fax, shredder, work surface, supplies
5.114	Supply Storage	80	1	80	
5.115	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
5.114	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
5.115	Future Office Area	80	2	160	
	Juvenile Public Defender Subtotal			3,412	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			1,194	
	TOTAL SPACE			4,606	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE DISTRICT ATTORNEY - 6.000					
Subcomponent No: 6.100					
6.100	Waiting Area	150	1	150	10 person
6.101	Admin/Reception Counterstation	64	1	64	view to waiting
6.102	Assist District Attorney Office	140	5	700	
6.103	Victim Witness Coordinator	80	1	80	
6.104	Interview Room	100	1	100	adjacent to public waiting
6.105	Conference Room	200	1	200	8 person
6.106	File Area	80	1	80	
6.107	Coffee Counter	40	1	40	
6.108	Office Storage Room	80	1	80	
6.109	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
6.110	MF Printer	15	1	15	
6.111	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
6.112	Future Office Area	140	1	140	
	Juvenile District Attorney Subtotal			1,729	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			605	
	TOTAL SPACE			2,334	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: CASA - 7.000					
Subcomponent No: 7.100					
7.100	Waiting Area	150	1	150	10 person; provide space for pamphlets storage
7.101	Child Play Area	100	1	100	view from waiting area
7.102	Receptionist Counterstation	64	1	64	
7.103	Director's Office	140	1	140	
7.104	Development Director Office	120	1	120	
7.105	Development & Admin Asst	80	1	80	
7.106	Volunteer & Training Manager	120	1	120	
7.107	Program Manager	120	1	120	
7.108	Advocacy Supervisors	80	4	320	
7.109	Interns Workstation	48	1	48	
7.110	Large Interview Room	375	1	375	15 capacity
7.111	Small Interview Room	250	1	250	10 capacity
7.112	File Room	150	1	150	
7.113	Copy/Work Room	120	1	120	
7.114	Office Supplies/Storage	100	1	100	
7.115	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
7.116	Breakroom	40	1	40	
7.117	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
7.118	Future Office Area	80	3	240	
	CASA Subtotal			2,667	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			933	
	TOTAL SPACE			3,600	

Note: Need access to large meeting room for training.

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES - 8.000					
Subcomponent No: 8.100					
8.100	Waiting Area/Check In	200	1	200	4 to 5 persons; w/4 to 5 computer stations
8.101	Attorney Office	140	3	420	
8.102	Clerical/Admin/Data	64	2	128	view to waiting
8.103	Supervisor Office	120	1	120	
8.104	Legal Assistant	80	3	240	
8.105	DNA Testing	80	1	80	locked w/storage; sink, frig near waiting
8.106	Interview Room	100	2	200	near waiting area/check in
8.107	Conference/Meeting	250	1	250	10 person
8.108	Break Room	100	1	100	adjacent to conference, sink, frig, microwave, ice machine
8.109	Storage/Copy Room	120	1	120	printer, shredder locate near admin/waiting
8.110	File Room	100	1	100	secure files (specs for security of room)
8.111	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
8.112	Future Office Area	80	2	160	
	Child Support Services Subtotal			2,218	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSGF)			776	
	TOTAL SPACE			2,994	
Note: (1) Additional Staff may include: (1) Attorney, (1) Legal Assistant, and (1) Administrative Assistant.					

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES - 9.000					
Subcomponent No: 9.100					
9.100	Waiting	90	1	90	6 to 8 person
9.101	Supervisor Office	120	1	120	
9.102	Court Liaison	80	7	560	confidential intake/consultation
9.103	Clerical	64	1	64	view into waiting
9.104	Intern	48	2	96	
9.105	File Room	120	1	120	secure
9.106	Copy/Work Area	120	1	120	w/copier, fax, shredder, work surface, supplies
9.107	Supply Storage	80	1	80	
9.108	Team Meeting/Conference Room	300	2	600	for child and family team meeting; 12 person (part of intake process); one with soft furnishings
9.109	Interview Room	100	2	200	
9.110	Staff Attorney Office	150	1	150	shared use office for off site attorneys
9.111	DCS Worker/Shared Use	150	1	150	work area for off-site DCS staff
9.112	Break Area	100	1	100	w/sink, frig, microwave
9.113	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
9.114	Future Office Area	80	2	160	subject to review
	Department of Children and Family Subtotal			2,660	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSGF)			931	
	TOTAL SPACE			3,591	
Note: (1) Also need access to conference/meeting rooms at courtrooms. (2) Need access to safe exchange area.					

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: METRO NASHVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS - 10.000					
Subcomponent No: 10.100					
10.100	Waiting	60	1	60	4-5 person
10.101	Interview Room	100	1	100	
10.102	Conference Room	250	1	250	10 person
10.103	Office/Supervisor	120	1	120	
10.104	Clerical	64	1	64	
10.105	Professional Work Area	80	2	160	shared use; touch down space
10.106	Intern	48	1	48	
10.107	Supply Storage	80	1	80	
10.108	Copy/Workroom	100	1	100	copier, fax, printer, supplies, shredder, work surface for document assembly
10.109	Coffee Counter	40	1	40	
10.110	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
10.111	Future Office Area	80	2	160	subject to review
	Metro Nashville Public Schools Subtotal			1,232	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			431	
	TOTAL SPACE			1,663	
Note: (1) Larger group meetings at shared use/community meeting rooms. (2) Ideally located next to MSAC.					

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE ASSESSMENT CENTER - 12.000					
Subcomponent No: 12.100					
12.100	Public Waiting	300	1	300	20 person, with child play area
12.101	Security Screening	60	1	60	staffed by security 24 hours
12.102	Public Restrooms	50	2	100	
12.103	Law Enforcement Area/Drop Off	80	1	80	w/gun locker
12.104	Interview Rooms	100	4	400	adjacent to waiting area; 6-8 person; soft furnishings
12.105	Youth Waiting	200	1	200	comfortable seating
12.106	Youth Toilet	50	1	50	
12.107	Group/Therapy/Meeting Rooms	320	2	640	adjacent to waiting area; 16 person
12.108	Admin/Clerical	64	1	64	view into waiting
12.109	Assessment Supervisor	120	1	120	
12.110	Assessment Specialists	80	10	800	
12.111	File Room	100	1	100	
12.112	Copy Work Room	150	1	150	copier, fax, shredder, printer, supplies, work-surface
12.113	Intern	48	3	144	
12.114	Clinician/Shared Use	150	1	150	shared use office
12.115	Treatment Provider Workroom	150	1	150	shared use office
12.116	Resource Room	120	1	120	child friendly environment (young children)
12.117	Youth Toilet/Shower	70	1	70	full bathroom w/shower, 24 hour operation
12.118	Supply Storage	150	1	150	w/shelving
12.119	Conference Room	750	1	750	30 person (use group meeting?)
12.120	Break Area	120	1	120	4 to 6 person; sink, frig, microwave supplies
12.121	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
12.122	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
12.123	Future Office Area	80	10	800	subject to review
	Juvenile Assessment Center Subtotal			5,648	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			1,977	
	TOTAL SPACE			7,625	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: JUVENILE RESPITE/SHELTER CARE (UNDER 18) 12 CAPACITY - 14.000					
Subcomponent No: 14.100					
14.100	Entry Vestibule	40	1	40	
14.101	Public Waiting/Reception	100	1	100	5 to 6 person
14.102	Restroom	50	2	100	one at group room, one at lobby
14.103	Administrative/Program Offices	120	2	240	
14.104	Conference/Visiting	250	1	250	10 to 12 person
14.105	Staff Room/Lockers	120	1	120	
14.106	Staff Restrooms	50	2	100	
14.107	Private Interview	100	1	100	
14.108	Living Area	500	1	500	comfortable furniture
14.109	Multipurpose/Recreation Area	500	1	500	
14.110	Dining	400	1	400	16 to 20 capacity
14.111	Kitchen	150	1	150	
14.112	Multipurpose Rooms	300	2	600	6 to 8 users
14.113	Treatment Provider Workroom	150	1	150	shared use
14.114	Program/Materials Storage	100	1	100	
14.115	Medical Exam Room/Health Care Room	100	1	100	locked medicine cabinet, sink
14.116	General Storage	150	1	150	clothing, hygiene, linens, paper products, other supplies
14.117	Single Bedrooms	80	12	960	dry rooms
14.118	Laundry/Linen Storage	120	1	120	w/washer and dryer
14.119	Resident Bathrooms	70	2	140	w/shower
14.120	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
14.121	Future Office Area	80	1	80	
	Juvenile Respite/Shelter Care Subtotal			5,030	
	40% Department Grossing Factor (DGsf)			2,012	
	TOTAL SPACE			7,042	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: YOUTH SHELTER CARE FACILITY (30) CAPACITY LEVEL 1 AND (30) CAPACITY LEVEL II - 15.000					
Subcomponent No: 15.100					
	Lobby, Processing and Shared Use Spaces				
15.100	Entry Vestibule	100	1	100	
15.101	Check-In/ Waiting	375	1	375	25 person, comfortable furnishing
15.102	Interview Rooms	80	2	160	at waiting
15.103	Public Toilets	60	2	120	
15.104	Multipurpose/Group Rooms	600	2	1,200	25-30 person
15.105	Multipurpose Storage	100	1	100	
15.106	Worship Space	400	1	400	20 person
15.107	Coffee Counter	40	1	40	sink, frig, ice, supplies; near group rooms
15.108	Director Office	200	1	200	
15.109	Staff Office	100	2	200	
15.110	Admin/Clerical	64	2	128	
15.111	Agency/Staff Shared Use Office	150	1	150	off-site agency shared use office
15.112	Copy/File/Workroom	100	1	100	w/fax, printer, shredder, office supplies, resource materials
15.113	Health/Exam Room	120	1	120	sink, frig, locked cabinets, exam table; schedule and contracted service
15.114	Animal Boarding	200	1	200	kennels, supplies, rub or similar flooring; sink, frig
15.115	Animal Wash	150	1	150	kennels, supplies, rub or similar flooring; wash area, sink
15.116	Bulk Facility Storage	500	1	500	donations, supplies, clothing, blankets, sheets, cots,
15.117	Bike Storage	300	1	300	w/bike repair area (covered not conditioned space?)
15.118	Food Pantry	150	1	150	w/shelving; food donations
15.119	Janitor Closet	40	1	40	
15.120	Staff toilets	50	2	100	
15.121	Outdoor Area			-	area adjacent to group rooms for outside activities
	Level 1- 30 Capacity Drop-In Immediate Response/ Homeless Shelter				
15.122	Entry Vestibule	60	1	60	
15.123	Living Room	800	1	800	30 person

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
15.124	Kitchen/Dining	500	1	500	30 person
15.125	Storage	150	1	150	youth item storage; bulk items
15.126	Sleeping Area	1050	1	1,050	35 SF each bed; partitions to subdivide areas
15.127	Toilet/Shower/Dressing	70	5	350	
15.128	Locker Area	200	1	200	adjacent to sleeping area
15.129	Laundry/Linen Storage	100	1	100	w/washer/dryers; adjacent to sleeping and locker area
15.130	Snack Area	60	1	60	
15.131	Multipurpose/Activity Room	200	1	200	6-8 person; computer workstations, quiet activity; adjacent to living room
15.132	Interview Rooms	80	2	160	
15.133	Quiet Room	100	1	100	
15.134	Staff Office Area	120	1	120	copier, fax, printer, supplies; view into living/dining area
15.135	Storage	100	1	100	hygiene supplies, paper products, clothing, other
15.136	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
15.137	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
	Level 2 - (30) Capacity for 30 to 90 day program				
15.138	Entry Vestibule	60	1	60	
15.139	Living Room	800	1	800	30 person
15.140	Kitchen/Dining	500	1	500	30 person
15.141	Storage	150	1	150	youth item storage; bulk items
15.142	Sleeping Rooms	80	30	2,400	individual sleeping rooms
15.143	Toilet/Shower/Dressing	70	15	1,050	one between two sleeping rooms
15.144	Locker Area	100	1	100	more storage in sleeping room
15.145	Laundry/Linen	100	1	100	w/washer/dryers; adjacent to sleeping and locker area
15.146	Snack Area	60	1	60	
15.147	Interview Rooms	80	2	160	
15.148	Resident Mailbox/Mail Room	40	1	40	
15.149	Multipurpose/Activity Room	200	1	200	6-8 person; computer workstations, quiet activity; adjacent to living room
15.150	Staff Office Area	120	1	120	copier, fax, printer, shredder, supplies; view into living/dining area

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
15.151	Storage	100	1	100	hygiene supplies, paper products, clothing, other
15.152	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
15.153	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
	Youth Shelter Care Subtotal			14,883	
	40% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			5,953	
	TOTAL SPACE			20,836	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Detention Administration and Lobby					
Subcomponent No: 16.100					
16.100	Entry Vestibule	60	1	60	
16.101	Public Lobby	340	1	340	seating for 20 users, vending alcove
16.102	Metal Detector	80	1	80	at public lobby
16.103	Public Restrooms	50	2	100	single user; male/female
16.104	Visitor Storage	40	1	40	20 half-lockers at detention lobby area
16.105	Detention Director Office	140	1	140	w/small conference table
16.106	Asst. Detention Director Office	120	1	120	
16.107	Shift Supervisor Office	150	1	150	shared use; locate near housing and program area
16.108	Program Manager	120	1	120	
16.109	Case Manager	80	2	160	w/files; work on units (close to housing)
16.110	Administrative Assistant/Clerical	64	1	64	w/secure files
16.111	Training/PbS Coordinator	80	1	80	
16.112	Conference Room	250	1	250	10 persons
16.113	Coffee Counter	40	1	40	adjacent to conference room; w/sink
16.114	Copy/Workroom	120	1	120	copier, fax, supplies, work area; shredder, mail
16.115	File Storage	80	1	80	locked, secure
16.116	Supplies Storage	80	1	80	
16.117	Staff Toilet	50	2	100	
16.118	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
16.119	Future Office Area	80	1	80	
	Detention Administration and Lobby Subtotal			2,234	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			782	
	TOTAL SPACE			3,016	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Staff Services					
Subcomponent No: 16.200					
16.200	Staff Entrance Vestibule	60	1	60	separate staff entrance; pass by central control and metal detector
16.201	Staff Breakroom	300	1	300	tables, chairs, sink, frig, microwave, staff mailboxes, lockers
16.202	Staff Restrooms	50	2	100	male/female
16.203	Staff Restroom	70	1	70	w/shower
16.204	Lactation Room	80	1	80	
16.205	Supply Storage	100	1	100	adjacent to breakroom
16.206	Outdoor Area			-	adjacent to staff breakroom
16.207	Outdoor Secure Parking			-	adjacent to staff entrance
	Staff Services Subtotal			710	
	30% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			213	
	TOTAL SPACE			923	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Detention Intake and Release					
Subcomponent No: 16.300					
16.300	Secure Vehicle Sallyport	1,500	1	1,500	3 vehicles
16.301	Law Enforcement Area	60	1	60	law enforcement counter; view into intake area; gun locker
16.302	Secure Entry Vestibule	80	1	80	w/scanner
16.303	Juvenile Intake/Processing	180	1	180	w/open staff station; open seating for 8
16.304	Interview Room	80	1	80	health screening; other interviews
16.305	Search/Shower/Dressing	90	2	180	w/toilet; one ADA
16.306	Clothing Storage/Issue	200	1	200	clothing and hygiene supplies, janitor sink
16.307	Property Storage	300	1	300	w/locked cabinet, washer/dryer
16.308	Single Holding Rooms	70	3	210	single user, 2 w/toilet, visible from control
16.309	Release Waiting	60	1	60	4 person; separate from intake seating
16.310	Equipment Storage	100	1	100	
16.311	Staff Restroom	50	1	50	
16.312	Photo/ID Area	60	1	60	
16.313	Intake Staff Offices	120	1	120	shared use office for 2 staff
16.314	Food Pantry	60	1	60	
16.315	File Storage	80	1	80	secure; near intake processing
16.316	Copy/File/Work Area	80	1	80	copier, fax, shredder, printer, supplies
16.317	Secure Storage Closet	40	1	40	contraband storage
16.318	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
	Detention Intake and Release Subtotal			3,470	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSGF)			1,215	
	TOTAL SPACE			4,685	
Note: Parking for official vehicles adjacent to vehicle sallyport.					

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Central Control					
Subcomponent No: 16.400					
16.400	Secure Vestibule	40	1	40	entry into Control Room
16.401	Control Room	200	1	200	w/2 stations; main control and monitoring; storage; view into intake, lobby and visiting; climate control
16.402	Restroom	50	1	50	in Control Room
16.403	Equipment Storage	60	1	60	in Control Room
16.404	Electronic Equipment	180	1	180	adjacent to secure vestibule
	Central Control Subtotal			530	
	30% Department Grossing Factor (DGSGF)			159	
	TOTAL SPACE			689	
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Detention and Transfer Hearing Room					
Subcomponent No: 16.500					
16.500	Hearing Room Waiting	150	1	150	10 to 15 persons, off detention lobby
16.501	Hearing Room Vestibule	60	1	60	
16.502	Interview Rooms	80	4	320	at entrance to hearing room
16.503	Detention Hearing Room	1000	1	1,000	access from youth holding areas and lobby for public access
16.504	Video Equipment Storage	40	1	40	adjacent to hearing room
16.505	Youth Holding	120	1	120	six youth, secure access from housing area
16.506	Single Holding Room	70	1	70	
16.507	Bailiff/Security Station	30	1	30	observe youth holding
16.508	Youth Toilet	50	1	50	adjacent to youth holding
16.509	Magistrate Office	140	1	140	direct and separate access to hearing room
16.510	Clerk Work Area/Records	64	1	64	adjacent to Magistrate, secured
16.511	Supply Storage/Copy/Files	80	1	80	
16.512	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
16.513	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
	Detention Hearing Room Subtotal			2,204	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSGF)			771	
	TOTAL SPACE			2,975	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Education and Treatment Programs					
Subcomponent No: 16.600					
16.600	Student Commons Area	-	-	-	see visitation to combine areas
16.601	Classrooms	480	5	2,400	12 per classroom @ 40 sf/youth, computer workstations (one future); w/storage in classroom
16.602	Principal Office	120	1	120	
16.603	Clerical	64	1	64	
16.604	Library Area	150	1	150	adjacent to classroom
16.605	Learning Lab	150	1	150	w/computer workstations-housing and school location?
16.606	Teacher Workroom	200	1	200	workstation, files, fax, copier, beverage counter; resource materials
16.607	General Storage	100	1	100	
16.608	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
16.609	Student Toilet	50	2	100	
16.610	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
	Treatment Programs				
16.611	Multipurpose Room	400	1	400	16 capacity; w/kitchen wall for Life Skills Program
16.612	Art/Music Multipurpose	400	1	400	12-14 capacity; w/sink, storage; special flooring; also for pet program; also for cosmetology
16.613	Interview Room	80	2	160	
16.614	Staff Office	100	1	100	shared use by treatment providers
16.615	Supply Storage	80	1	80	
	Education and Treatment Programs Subtotal			4,504	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			1,576	
	TOTAL SPACE			6,080	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Recreation/Gymnasium					
Subcomponent No: 16.700					
16.700	Gymnasium	4,800	1	4,800	regulation junior high school gym with 10' space around perimeter of court
16.701	Weight Room	800	1	800	separate secure
16.702	Rec. Equipment Storage	150	1	150	at gymnasium and outdoor recreation area
16.703	Toilets	50	2	100	
16.704	Outdoor Recreation	-	-	-	hard and soft surfaces; large outdoor area
16.705	Passive Recreation	-	-	-	small outdoor spaces; at housing support area
	Recreation/Gymnasium Subtotal			5,850	
	10% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			585	
	TOTAL SPACE			6,435	
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Visitation					
Subcomponent No: 16.800					
16.800	Public Waiting	-	-	-	at Lobby
16.801	Security/Screening Vestibule	60	1	60	at commons area
16.802	Group Visiting Room/Commons	600	1	600	25 to 30 capacity
16.803	Private Visiting/Interview	120	2	240	6 capacity accessible from group visiting area; attorney and other visits
16.804	Volunteer Workroom/Chaplain	100	1	100	w/copier, files, storage shelves
16.805	Visiting Room Storage	150	1	150	adjacent to visiting area; chairs, tables, AV equipment, etc.
16.806	Toilets	50	2	100	if needed used as Resident Search
16.807	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
16.808	Outdoor Area	-	-	-	secure outdoor area adjacent to visitation for outside visiting or other programs
	Visitation Subtotal			1,280	
	25% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			320	
	TOTAL SPACE			1,600	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Health Services					
Subcomponent No: 16.900					
16.900	Youth Waiting	50	1	50	2 to 3 youth
16.901	Nurse Station	80	1	80	view into waiting
16.902	Examination Room	110	2	220	w/counter and sinks
16.903	Medication/Storage	80	1	80	w/locked medications cabinet and pill cart; frig and sink
16.904	Medical Files	80	1	80	w/medical tech workstations; secure area
16.905	Medical Office/Interview	100	2	200	4 person
16.906	General Storage	100	1	100	supplies, equipment
16.907	Clean Utility	20	1	20	
16.908	Soiled Utility	20	1	20	
16.909	Youth Toilet	50	1	50	specimen collection
16.9010	Medical Waste Storage	20	1	20	
16.9011	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
16.9012	Staff Area/Break	80	1	80	
16.9013	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
	Health Services Subtotal			1,080	
	35% Department Grossing Factor (DGFSF)			378	
	TOTAL SPACE			1,458	
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Kitchen and Dining					
Subcomponent No: 16.1000					
	Kitchen Serving Area				
16.1000	Food Preparation	400	1	400	
16.1001	Dishwash/Storage	80	1	80	
16.1002	Cooler/Refrigerator	60	1	60	
16.1003	Freezer	60	1	60	
16.1004	Dry Storage	100	1	100	
16.1005	General Storage	500	1	500	
16.1006	Kitchen Staff Office	100	1	100	w/fax, copier, and files
16.1007	Staff Restroom	50	1	50	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
16.1008	Waste/Refuse Area	50	1	50	
16.1009	Receiving Vestibule	60	1	60	secure access control; adjacent to loading dock
16.1010	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
16.1011	Serving/Dish Return Area	140	1	140	near student commons; dining area
	Resident Dining Area				
16.1012	Dining Area	900	1	900	30 capacity; (24 youth plus staff); 2 shift dining; access to serving line
16.1013	Dining Room Storage	80	1	80	adjacent to dining area
16.1014	Toilet	50	1	50	
16.1015	Janitor Closet	30	1	30	
	Kitchen and Dining Subtotal			2,690	
	30% Department Grossing Factor (DGFSF)			807	
	TOTAL SPACE			3,497	
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Laundry					
Subcomponent No: 16.1100					
16.1100	Washer/Dryer/Folding Area	250	1	250	w/cabinet storage
16.1101	Clothing/Linen Storage	150	1	150	
16.1102	Cart Storage	60	1	60	
	Laundry Subtotal			460	
	20% Department Grossing Factor (DGFSF)			92	
	TOTAL SPACE			552	

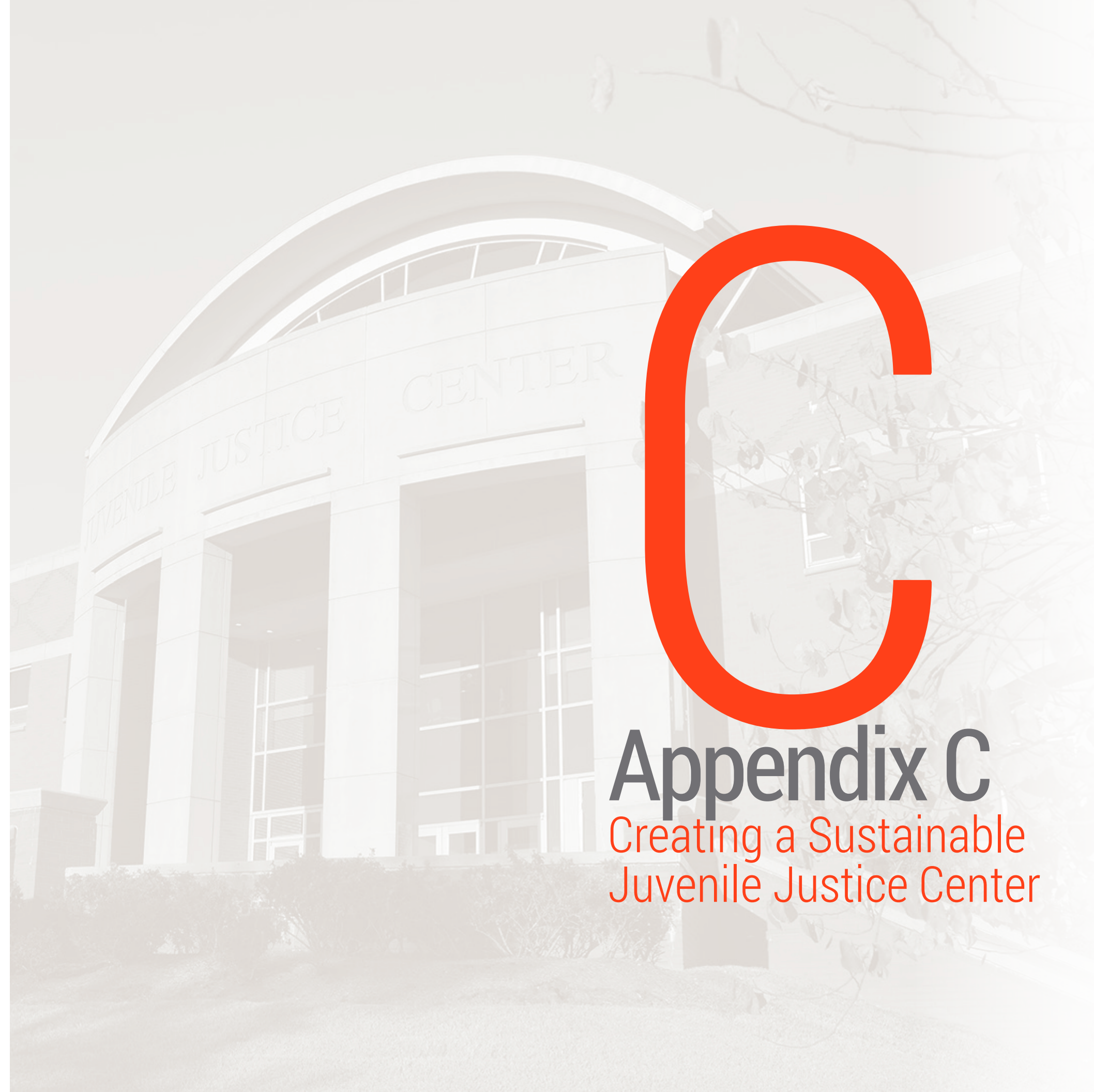
Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Facility Maintenance and Storage					
Subcomponent No: 16.1200					
16.1200	Central Storage/Inventory/Hygiene Supplies	1,000	1	1,000	supplies, extra mattresses, equipment, small area for commissary item storage
16.1201	Maintenance Work Area/Storage	400	1	400	office and workspace for two staff; flammable storage closet; eye wash station
16.1202	Custodial Storage/Supplies	150	1	150	
16.1203	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
16.1204	Loading Dock	-	-	-	access into kitchen and central storage area
	Facility Maintenance and Storage Subtotal			1,600	
	20% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			320	
	TOTAL SPACE			1,920	
Component: SECURE DETENTION - 16.000					
Subcomponent: Living Unit - Six (8) Bed Living Units, Single Occupancy (48 Total Capacity)					
Subcomponent No: 16.1300					
16.1301	Sleeping Rooms	80	7	560	ACA standard 70; bed, toilet, writing surface, chair, natural light
16.1302	Sleeping Room ADA	100	1	100	use as double room if needed; toilet
16.1304	Dayroom	400	1	400	ACA standard 35/per youth
16.1305	Shower/Toilet/Dressing	90	1	90	ADA accessible; another shower?
16.1306	Supply Storage	40	1	40	limited back up supply of linen, hygiene, library materials, etc..
	Detention Living Unit Subtotal			1,190	
	x 6 Living Units			7,140	
	50% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			3,570	
	TOTAL LIVING UNIT SPACE			10,710	

Space No.	Support Area/Equip. Description	Net Area (s.f.)	Number of Units	Subtotal Net Area (s.f.)	Comments
Housing Support Area - (3) Housing Support Areas (one housing support for (2) 8 Bed Living Units)					
16.1306	Entry Vestibule	80	1	80	
16.1307	Youth Commons	500	1	500	w/library alcove, comfortable seating, staff desk, table tops for games/study, TV area, natural lighting, view to outdoor rec area
16.1308	Beverage Station	40	1	40	Sink, frig, counter and shelving at commons area
16.1309	Storage	80	2	160	hygiene, clothing, linen; program and activities storage
16.1310	Case Manager Office	100	1	100	verify other staff ?
16.1311	Interview/Health Screen Room	80	1	80	multiple use; locked cabinets
16.1312	Learning Lab	150	1	150	w/computer workstations, quiet learning, 4-5 capacity
16.1313	Resource Room	100	1	100	locked w/files, copier, shredder, fax, workstation
16.1314	Laundry Alcove	80	1	80	near commons, w/shelving & capability to lock area
16.1315	Youth Toilet	50	1	50	
16.1316	Staff Toilet	50	1	50	
16.1317	Janitor Closet	40	1	40	
16.1318	Outdoor Recreation Area	-	-	-	outdoor area visible from commons, shared by (2) 8 bed living units; controlled access by staff
	Housing Support Area Subtotal			1,430	
	x 3 Housing Support Areas			4,290	
	40% Department Grossing Factor (DGSF)			1,716	
	TOTAL HOUSING SUPPORT AREA SPACE			6,006	
	GRAND TOTAL - LIVING UNITS AND HOUSING SUPPORT			16,716	



Appendix C

Creating a Sustainable
Juvenile Justice Center





Appendix C

Creating a Sustainable Juvenile Justice Center

Introduction

As a complement to the innovative programming desired for the future JJC, the planning, design, construction, and operation of the facility can satisfy and benefit from other Metro Nashville initiatives. Namely, as a new Metro facility, the new JJC will need to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver certification. This section will outline measures from the LEED Rating System that can be pursued to meet this requirement. By achieving LEED certification, JJC will provide its occupants and visitors with a healthy, affordable, durable facility and the community with another example of Nashville's leadership in balancing the social, environmental, and financial demands of its built environment.

Creating a Sustainable Juvenile Justice Center

INTEGRATIVE PROCESS (IP) MEASURES:

- Looking for synergies across design and construction disciplines, systems, and technologies.
- Conducting a design charrette to hear from stakeholders, propose ideas, vet alternatives, develop schematic plans, report out to Metro leaders, and incorporate feedback into future designs.

IMPACT TO JJC'S MISSION:

By pursuing an Integrative Process Metro, the design team, and the Court will achieve energy, water, material and space efficiencies from thoughtfully programmed layout, orientation, and massing; equipment that is properly sized and controlled; and building spaces and functions that promote restorative justice. This process has already been happening in the Master Plan and the continuation of it will allow for the building to be suited for a variety of functions and potential future growth.

LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION (LT) MEASURES:

- Choosing to locate within a LEED for Neighborhood Development site.
- Protecting sensitive land by developing on infill sites and avoiding hazardous sites (e.g. flood zones), endangered species habitat, wetlands and prime agricultural or parkland.
- Choosing sites where redevelopment would improve the site and catalyze further redevelopment in the surrounding community such as historic districts, federally designated Empowerment, Enterprise, or Renewal districts, or brownfield locations.
- Conserving land by locating near existing dense development, infrastructure, and services.
- Reducing motor vehicle use, land use, and air pollution by locating near existing or planned mass transit stops.
- Providing facilities that support cycling to and from the building.
- Discouraging single-passenger vehicle commuting by restricting parking spaces and providing preferred parking for carpools and vanpools.
- Reducing air pollution by providing preferred, discounted, or assisted (e.g. charging stations) parking for low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles.

IMPACT TO JJC'S MISSION:

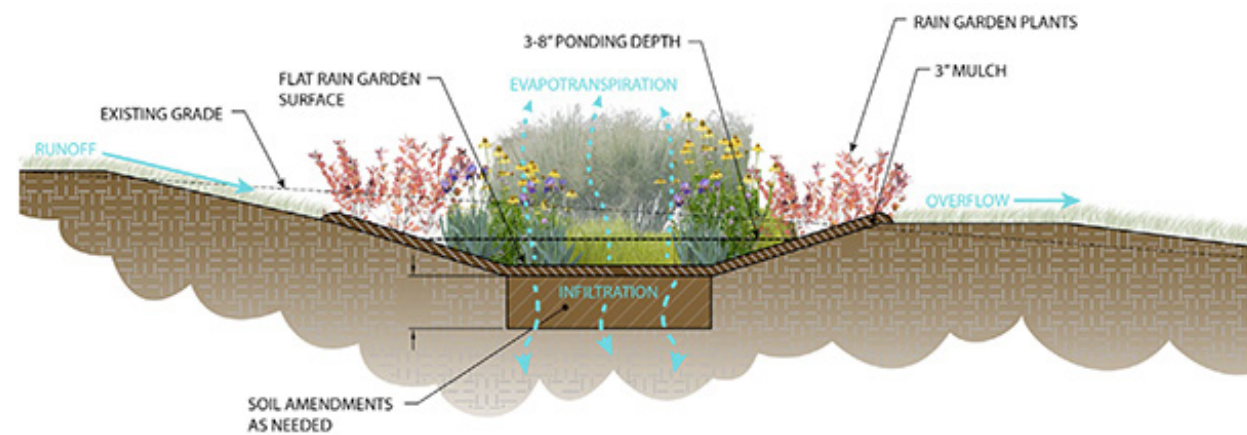
By pursuing Location and Transportation Measures at JJC Metro avoids development on inappropriate sites. Students, their parents and guardians, and employees benefit from many sustainable transportation options and community services. The community, especially children with still-developing respiratory systems, benefits from reduced near roadway pollution and cleaner air. By choosing a site that maximizes transportation options, JJC also makes their new facility easier to get to, reduces the expense of building parking facilities, and expands the options that family members, court representatives, etc. have to get to the building. The restoration of building stock and economic activity, preservation of sensitive community assets, and reducing potential for blight fosters a sense of pride and place in the local community.

SUSTAINABLE SITES (SS) MEASURES:

- Controlling pollution from construction activity including waterway sedimentation, air-blown debris, and soil erosion.
- Conducting environmental site assessments as needed to determine and mitigate site contamination and make optimal use of the geology, geography, biology, and sociology of the site.
- Preserving greenfield portions of the site, restoring habitat on developed portions of the site, or funding restoration of remote sites.

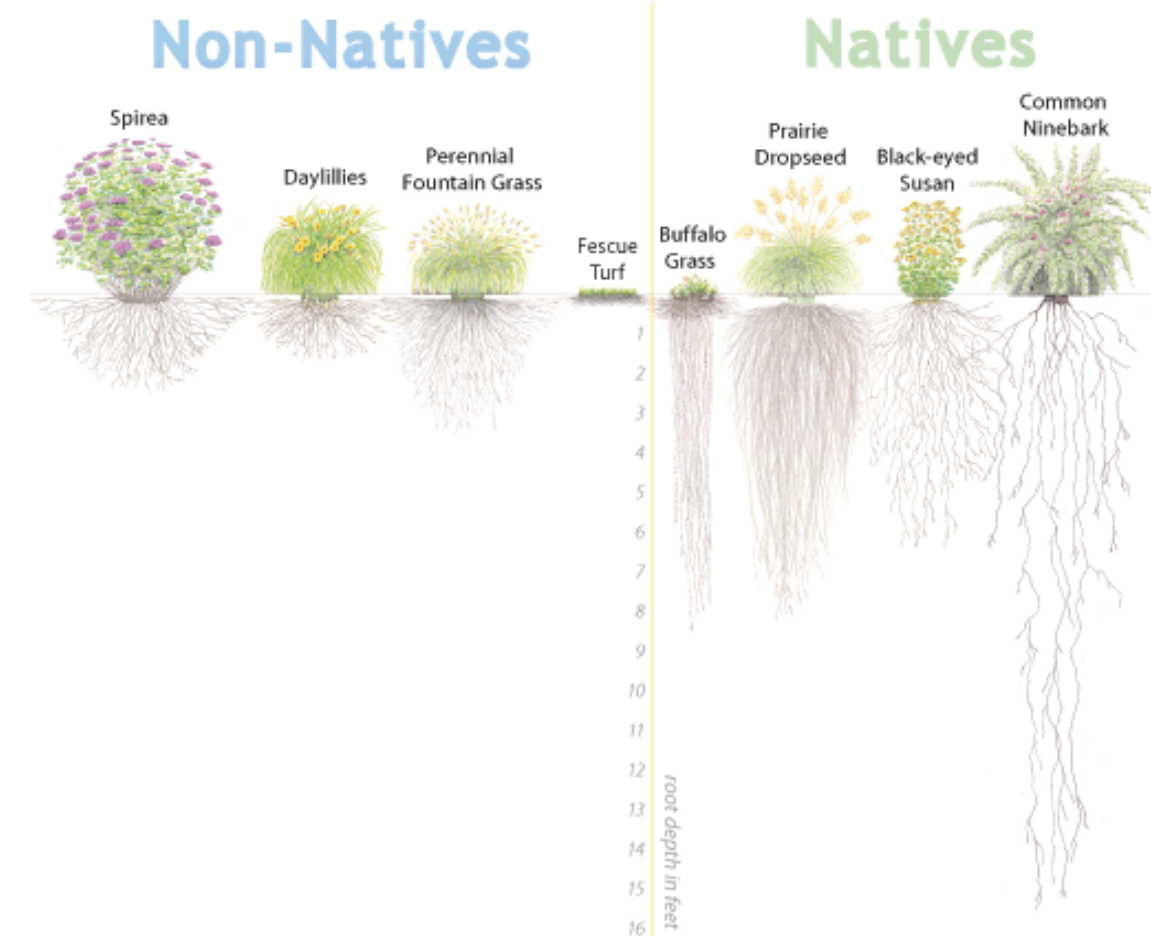


Bioretention devices can retain stormwater until it infiltrates, allow for native species planting and habitat restoration, and provide visual interest for relaxation and recreation.



Low Impact Development devices are engineered structures sized and specified to meet the site's needs, relieving the burden on grey infrastructure with attractive and visible green infrastructure.

- Preserving a portion of the site as open space for visitors and employees.
- Managing rainwater through surface or building elements to replicate the natural hydrology of the site prior to development.
- Reducing heat island impacts by increasing vegetation, shading, or reflectivity of built surfaces.
- Reducing light pollution by reducing artificial lighting shining into the night sky.



Over time, native species have adapted with deeper root systems to they can reach the water table depths through a wider range of microclimate rain patterns. Planting with natives can eliminate the need for irrigation.



Permeable surfaces can be used when both a durable surface and infiltration is needed.

IMPACT TO JJC'S MISSION:

By pursuing Sustainable Sites Measures a new JJC on a new site will create an example of how a site can effectively mimic its predevelopment biology and geology. Making some of these measure visible such as rainwater collection, bioretention gardens, and daylighting stormwater treatment trains could inspire students to pursue careers they never considered. Reducing pollution and restoring habitat allows students, visitors, and employees to connect to the

surrounding habitat instead of feeling confined to the inside of a building.

WATER EFFICIENCY (WE) MEASURES:

- Reducing outdoor water use by specifying native, drought-tolerant plantings and turfgrass, collecting rainwater from the roof for irrigation, and using high-efficiency irrigation systems.
- Reducing indoor water use in bathrooms, kitchens, water-using appliances, and cooling towers.
- Opportunity to isolate water usage and leaks from metering water at both the whole building level and for major uses within the building.

IMPACT TO JJC'S MISSION:

JJC has an opportunity to reduce operational costs and resource waste by pursuing Water Efficiency Measures. By specifying products that demand less water, both supply and sewage expenses will be reduced. Capturing rainwater for nonpotable uses also helps reduce stormwater runoff from the site. By metering the largest water consuming features of the building, the potential for leak detection and remediation is increased. All these measures will save life-giving water for JJC and the Nashville community.



Open space is desirable for recreation and pedestrian transport. Vegetated open space can allow for habitat restoration, stormwater management, and add a vital connection to nature that humans crave.

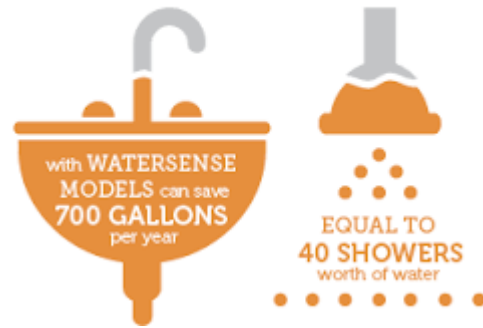


Water-efficient fixtures provide the same function with much less water use



Water Sense is a new certification program from the U.S. EPA that ensures a minimum level of efficiency in each labeled device.

REPLACING FAUCETS AND AERATORS



Water Sense models can save both water supply and sewage costs.



Dual-flush toilets offer users a simple way to save water when applicable.

ENERGY AND ATMOSPHERE (EA) MEASURES:

- Specifying energy efficient equipment and controls so that the least amount of energy is consumed to provide the function desired.
- Commissioning the building and its equipment before construction is complete ensures that all was installed and is operating as it was designed.
- Opportunity to save energy by metering its use at both whole building and major equipment levels.
- Specifying refrigerants that do not reduce the earth's ozone layer or increase heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere.
- Reducing energy use by allowing the electric utility to cycle off some of your building's equipment temporarily when the demand for electricity in the community is highest.
- Reducing nonrenewable energy consumption by installing renewable energy sources like solar panels or solar water heaters.
- Purchasing green power offsets to allow remote installations of renewable energy generation offset what energy use you cannot reduce or generate at JJC.

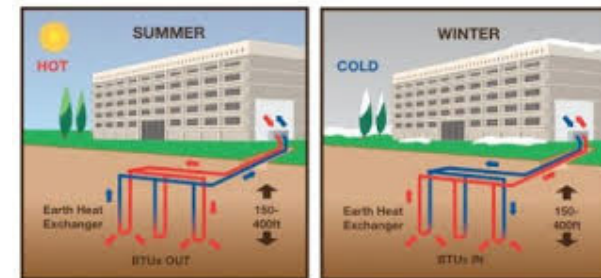


Specifying ENERGY STAR equipment is among the easiest, most-often required, and most recognizable steps you can take when purchasing appliances, lighting, or other electronic devices.

	LED	CFL	Incandescent
Average Life Span	25,000+ hours	8,000 hours	1,200 hours
Watts Used	8-12 watts	13-15 watts	60 watts
Kilo-watts Used*	44 KWh/yr	55 KWh/yr	219 KWh/yr
CO₂ Emissions*	45 pounds/yr	56 pounds/yr	225 pounds/yr

* Per bulb, based on 10 hours a day, 365 days a year

LED lighting technology offers operating cost savings from both lower energy use and much longer expected lamp life.



Ground-source heat pumps are an energy efficient HVAC option since they can borrow heat and cooling from relatively constant ground temperature vs. the much wider fluctuations of ambient air temperature.

ENERGY PERFORMANCE RATINGS	
U-Factor (U.S./I-P)	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
0.30	0.30
ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS	
Visible Transmittance	Air Leakage (U.S./I-P)
0.51	0.2

Manufacturer stipulates that these ratings conform to applicable NFRC procedures for determining whole product performance. NFRC ratings are determined for a fixed set of environmental conditions, and a specific product size. NFRC does not recommend any product and does not warrant the suitability of any product for any specific use. Consult manufacturer's literature for other product performance information. www.nfrc.org

The more window surface area a building has the more important a window's energy efficiency, indicated by lower U-factors and Solar Heat Gain Coefficients.

IMPACT TO JJC'S MISSION:

Energy efficiency measures reduce operating costs and the numerous negative environmental and social impacts from non-renewable energy generation. Air pollution, water pollution, mercury exposure, methane emissions, deforestation, mountaintop removal, and private and public health costs are all reduced when non-renewable energy consumption is reduced. Many forms of commissioning pay for themselves in two years or less by ensuring that equipment is operating when and how it was designed instead of running continuously or out of control. Visual symbols of energy efficiency like motion sensors, lighting controls that adjusts large area lighting depending on the level of outdoor lighting detected, and solar panels could spark the interest of students, inspiring them to be engineers or technicians, and could possibly be used as a teaching tool.

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES (MR) MEASURES:

- Planning for the storage and regular collection of recyclables throughout the building.
- Recycling of building materials during construction.
- Considering building reuse as a way to preserve the embodied energy in existing materials.
- Specifying building materials that have had their sustainability characteristics certified by third parties.
- Specifying building materials whose manufacturers make extra efforts to minimize ecological impact while extracting raw materials.
- Specifying building materials whose manufacturers make efforts to disclose their ingredients for public examination.

IMPACT TO JJC'S MISSION:

Materials and processes in the building can provide much more visible examples of sustainability than the less visible sustainability measures behind the walls or inside the equipment. Measures such as recycling regularly in office and common areas and installing sustainable materials such as glass countertops or wheat-straw cabinetry are tangible examples. Sourcing products from nearby manufacturers reduces shipping costs and air pollution, and supports jobs and growth in the local economy.



Visible recycling bins placed in convenient locations offer visual cues to encourage recycling of common workplace materials such as paper, cardboard, and plastic.



The Forest Stewardship Council mark is a trusted symbol of third-party audited sustainability in forest management.



The Greenguard logo offers assurance that the certified product has met a broad-based consensus standard for indoor air quality.



Cradle-To-Cradle certification indicates that the product manufacturer has formulated the product or a plan to so that the product can be recycled at the end of its useful life.



Mohawk and Shaw are global suppliers of sustainable flooring products. By creating demand for recyclable material in their finished products they diversify their raw material sources and help keep recyclable materials out of landfills.



Separation of recyclables at their disposal point and proper signage contribute to inexpensive and effective recycling of construction debris.

INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (EQ) MEASURES:

- Bringing an industry-minimum amount of filtered fresh air and oxygen from outside into the building.
- Prohibiting tobacco and electronic cigarette smoking in the building or near its entrances.
- Installing interior finishes that don't emit airborne pollutants or volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
- Reducing the chance that pollutants will transfer from one interior space to another.
- Monitoring for and mitigating high carbon dioxide concentrations in areas with many people or significant physical exertion such as a gymnasium.
- Planning to reduce the dust and debris associated with interior construction activities.
- Achieving industry-minimum standard for human comfort by controlling for temperature and humidity during all occupied hours.
- Providing occupants with adequate and adjustable interior lighting.
- Channeling daylight into as many interior spaces as possible.
- Considering floor plans and space sharing to provide occupants with views outdoors.
- Provide workspaces that promote productivity and well being by reducing background noise and noise transferring between spaces.

IMPACT TO JJC'S MISSION:

Indoor environmental quality can bring benefits to all JJC occupants and visitors. Imagine a space that is designed for human health and well being through sight, hearing, and breathing. Children's smaller size and rapid development make them especially susceptible to chemical off-gassing and other air pollution risks. Using building products with low VOCs and more benign ingredients can reduce these risks. Removing the risk of second hand smoke inhalation is among the most basic preventative measures in enclosed



Introducing outside air into a building helps remove pollutants and oxygenate interior air. Natural ventilation is a passive strategy that exchanges appropriate exterior air with interior air to refresh the work environment at a lower cost than mechanical ventilation.



Permanent walk-off mats keep many air pollutants from being tracked through a building.



Since we spend so much time indoors, it is important to both installers and workplace staff that only low-emitting materials are used inside.



Microclimate controls distributed among workstations allow staff to adjust slightly from the building's setpoint temperature to meet their individual preferences.

Building materials manufacturers have improved their labeling to reflect sustainable features, but close examination of accepted thresholds and actual emission values should be verified before installation.



Many common sense measures can be used to reduce the impact of spills, high VOC products, and other construction pollution.



All building owners should communicate their facility's smoking policy, especially if it prohibits smoking in or near buildings.



A workplace that provides daylighting will see many staff members scrambling for a workstation near the window. Interior walls can also be specified to allow light entering perimeter windows to travel even deeper into a building compared to one with opaque interior walls.



The more vibrant the views to the outdoors, the higher the potential for a relaxed and productive staff.

spaces. Seeking a temperature and humidity-controlled space is the reason most people move inside. Providing fresh air, daylight, and views are all well-known strategies to contribute to employee and occupant productivity.

IMPACT OF SUSTAINABLE MEASURES ON OCCUPANTS:

- Sustainably built buildings such as those that are LEED-certified can enhance a student's ability to learn by keeping them healthy, attentive and present.
- The physical location where students learn has a direct impact on the educational experience. Sustainably built buildings provide students, teachers and visitors with clean and healthy air to breathe, better acoustics, regular access to daylight, thermal comfort and moisture control.
- LEED for Schools, for example, emphasizes strategies to create spaces that enhance learning by:

- o Removing toxic materials and products from places where students learn and live.
- o Controlling exposure to dust and pollen, which improves the health of students and staff, potentially decreasing sick days.
- o Giving access to daylight and outdoor views to building occupants, which has been shown to heighten participation, lessen distraction and encourage learning. Studies have shown that when deprived of natural light, melatonin cycles are disrupted, thus likely having an impact on alertness during school.
- o Emphasizing the importance of acoustics, which are fundamental to absorbing and retaining information. There is a clear connection between proper acoustic design in schools and acoustic performance from students.
- o Using LEED credits such as "the school as a teaching tool" within the LEED for Schools rating system, which encourages teachers to use the school facility as an educational tool. Fusing the sustainable features of a school facility with the school's educational mission brings the building to life, improves environmental literacy in students, and leads to a generation of sustainability natives. One example that could be incorporated within JJC would be indoor or outdoor garden areas that are used to assist in treating the air and/or producing food or herbs used in the cafeteria.

- On average, green schools use 33 percent less energy and 32 percent less water than their conventional counterparts, and save \$100,000 per year on direct operating costs.

IMPACT TO JJC'S MISSION:

By utilizing LEED measures and seeking certification, the new JJC building will not only foster an environment more akin to restorative justice, but will also reduce taxpayer's costs for energy and water consumption as well as maintenance. The case studies below provide examples of how JJC's across

the country have implemented LEED certification into their design and construction and created a more livable and sustainable space with a wide range of uses.

CASE STUDY EXAMPLES:

- Alameda County, CA
 - o Alameda County's General Services Agency (GSA) was tasked with delivering a new Juvenile Justice Center. County agencies needed to consolidate services to provide an integrated therapeutic environment for the community's at-risk youth. To facilitate this, the Center was designed to provide a healthy indoor environment while also reducing global warming impacts and saving taxpayer dollars through conservation and waste reduction.
 - o Creating a healthy space with daylight and fresh air for facility youth and occupants was a top priority. Requirements and regulations for detention and court facilities make many typical green features a challenge to incorporate. For example, security requirements limit choices for materials and continual building operation is energy intensive. With no additional funding, green features had to be integrated into the overall design.
 - o The juvenile detention center addressed the increased use of daylight by putting skylights and two levels of windows facing an outdoor courtyard in the residential areas, providing natural light without compromising security. The design team integrated the external exercise area with the housing unit to take advantage of natural lighting.
 - o Through well-insulated roofs, walls, and windows as well as efficient lighting and ventilation and a central plant for heating and cooling, the facility is designed to outperform a code-compliant building by 46%. To ensure the facility performs as designed, all systems were tested by a third-party commissioning agent.
 - o Alameda County JJC Results:
 - 379,000 square feet and 360 beds
 - 9 integrated services agencies on site
 - 50% of the facility's electricity is generated from solar panels
 - Energy and water demand was reduced to 40% below conventional design and construction
 - Construction was completed on time and within budget (\$176 million/31 months) including all elements leading to the LEED Gold certification.

- Philadelphia, PA Youth Center
 - o Philadelphia Youth Center earned LEED Silver, and provides services for teens and young adults ranging from 13 to 20 with a focus on restorative justice.
 - o The Youth Center is composed of interior courtyards and inmate meditation gardens because of its location in a busy urban area.
 - o The building is 150,000 square feet and primary goals are safety, youth enrichment, and development for the adjacent neighborhood.

- Olathe, KS Juvenile Justice Center
 - o Consists of an older campus, much like the Nashville JJC, and a new, LEED Platinum campus.
 - o The new campus has wooden beds, large windows and carpeting to lend a dormitory feel to the space. Day rooms are large and airy with art uniting the space.

This Master Plan has listed multiple desirable characteristics for the new JJC facility. Table 9.1 indicates how the LEED categories intersect with stated facility goals.

Table 9.1. Master Plan Stated Goals Intersecting with LEED Certification

Characteristic	IP	LT	SS	WE	EA	MR	EQ
Natural Light	✓				✓		✓
Access to Outdoor Space	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Extensive Program Opportunities	✓	✓					✓
Rooms with multiple uses	✓				✓	✓	✓
Effectiveness of employees	✓		✓		✓		✓
Calming nature of surroundings	✓	✓	✓				✓
Activity spaces	✓	✓	✓				✓
Outdoor area adjacent to staff breakroom	✓		✓				✓
Large outdoor recreation field	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Direct views to the outside	✓	✓	✓				✓
All sleeping rooms should have windows, natural lighting, and views	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓

LEED version 4 Checklists

Metro Nashville's LEED Ordinance requires Silver certification for Metro facilities larger than 5,000 square feet. We have used the following addresses as approximate values to estimate the potential for LEED Silver certification at each location. This is not intended as a guaranteed indication of certification, rather as a comparison tool to see which site might be more readily suited for Silver or above.

Prospective Site	Address Used for LEEDv4 Analysis
Memorial Hospital	612 W. Due West Ave., Madison, TN 37115
Prep School	1212 Foster Ave. Nashville, TN 37210
Metro Water Services area	1508 3rd Ave North, Nashville, TN 37208



LEED v4 for BD+C: New Construction and Major Renovation

Project Checklist

Project Name: Metro Water Services area, 1508 3rd Ave North, Nashville, TN
Date: 1-Jun-2017

Table with 3 columns: Y, ?, N. Row 1: 1, 0, 0. Credit Integrative Process 1

Section 3 5 8 Location and Transportation 16. Includes LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, Sensitive Land Protection, High Priority Site, etc.

Section 6 4 0 Sustainable Sites 10. Includes Construction Activity Pollution Prevention, Site Assessment, etc.

Section 6 5 0 Water Efficiency 11. Includes Outdoor Water Use Reduction, Indoor Water Use Reduction, etc.

Section 8 5 20 Energy and Atmosphere 33. Includes Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, Minimum Energy Performance, etc.

Section 2 4 7 Materials and Resources 13. Includes Storage and Collection of Recyclables, Construction and Demolition Waste Management, etc.

Section 11 5 0 Indoor Environmental Quality 16. Includes Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance, Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control, etc.

Section 6 0 0 Innovation 6. Includes Innovation, LEED Accredited Professional

Section 3 0 1 Regional Priority 4. Includes Regional Priority: Thermal Comfort - Design, Rainwater Management, etc.

TOTALS 46 28 36. Possible Points: 110. Certified: 40 to 49 points, Silver: 50 to 59 points, Gold: 60 to 79 points, Platinum: 80 to 110



LEED v4 for BD+C: New Construction and Major Renovation

Project Checklist

Project Name: Prep School, 1212 Foster Ave. Nashville, TN
Date: 1-Jun-2017

Table with 3 columns: Y, ?, N. Row 1: 1, 0, 0. Credit Integrative Process 1

Section 3 3 10 Location and Transportation 16. Includes LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, Sensitive Land Protection, etc.

Section 6 4 0 Sustainable Sites 10. Includes Construction Activity Pollution Prevention, Site Assessment, etc.

Section 6 5 0 Water Efficiency 11. Includes Outdoor Water Use Reduction, Indoor Water Use Reduction, etc.

Section 8 5 20 Energy and Atmosphere 33. Includes Fundamental Commissioning and Verification, Minimum Energy Performance, etc.

Section 2 6 5 Materials and Resources 13. Includes Storage and Collection of Recyclables, Construction and Demolition Waste Management, etc.

Section 11 5 0 Indoor Environmental Quality 16. Includes Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance, Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control, etc.

Section 6 0 0 Innovation 6. Includes Innovation, LEED Accredited Professional

Section 3 0 1 Regional Priority 4. Includes Regional Priority: Thermal Comfort - Design, Rainwater Management, etc.

TOTALS 46 28 36. Possible Points: 110. Certified: 40 to 49 points, Silver: 50 to 59 points, Gold: 60 to 79 points, Platinum: 80 to 110



LEED v4 for BD+C: New Construction and Major Renovation

Project Checklist

Project Name: Memorial Hospital, 612 W. Due West Ave., Madison, TN

Date:

Y	?	N		
1			Credit	Integrative Process
				1

6	3	7	Location and Transportation		16
			Credit	LEED for Neighborhood Development Location	16
1			Credit	Sensitive Land Protection	1
		2	Credit	High Priority Site	2
	2	3	Credit	Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses	5
3		2	Credit	Access to Quality Transit	5
1			Credit	Bicycle Facilities	1
	1		Credit	Reduced Parking Footprint	1
1			Credit	Green Vehicles	1

6	4	0	Sustainable Sites		10
Y			Prereq	Construction Activity Pollution Prevention	Required
1			Credit	Site Assessment	1
	2		Credit	Site Development - Protect or Restore Habitat	2
1			Credit	Open Space	1
2	1		Credit	Rainwater Management	3
2			Credit	Heat Island Reduction	2
	1		Credit	Light Pollution Reduction	1

6	5	0	Water Efficiency		11
Y			Prereq	Outdoor Water Use Reduction	Required
Y			Prereq	Indoor Water Use Reduction	Required
Y			Prereq	Building-Level Water Metering	Required
2			Credit	Outdoor Water Use Reduction	2
4	2		Credit	Indoor Water Use Reduction	6
	2		Credit	Cooling Tower Water Use	2
	1		Credit	Water Metering	1

8	5	20	Energy and Atmosphere		33
Y			Prereq	Fundamental Commissioning and Verification	Required
Y			Prereq	Minimum Energy Performance	Required
Y			Prereq	Building-Level Energy Metering	Required
Y			Prereq	Fundamental Refrigerant Management	Required
3	2	1	Credit	Enhanced Commissioning	6
3	2	13	Credit	Optimize Energy Performance	18
	1		Credit	Advanced Energy Metering	1
		2	Credit	Demand Response	2
1		2	Credit	Renewable Energy Production	3
1			Credit	Enhanced Refrigerant Management	1
		2	Credit	Green Power and Carbon Offsets	2

2	6	5	Materials and Resources		13
Y			Prereq	Storage and Collection of Recyclables	Required
Y			Prereq	Construction and Demolition Waste Management Planning	Required
	2	3	Credit	Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction	5
1	1		Credit	Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product	2
	1	1	Credit	Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials	2
	1	1	Credit	Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Material Ingredients	2
	1	1	Credit	Construction and Demolition Waste Management	2

11	5	0	Indoor Environmental Quality		16
Y			Prereq	Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance	Required
Y			Prereq	Environmental Tobacco Smoke Control	Required
1	1		Credit	Enhanced Indoor Air Quality Strategies	2
3			Credit	Low-Emitting Materials	3
1			Credit	Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan	1
1	1		Credit	Indoor Air Quality Assessment	2
1			Credit	Thermal Comfort	1
2			Credit	Interior Lighting	2
1	2		Credit	Daylight	3
	1		Credit	Quality Views	1
1			Credit	Acoustic Performance	1

6	0	0	Innovation		6
5			Credit	Innovation	5
1			Credit	LEED Accredited Professional	1

3	1	0	Regional Priority		4
1			Credit	Regional Priority: Thermal Comfort - Design	1
1			Credit	Regional Priority: Rainwater Management	1
1			Credit	Regional Priority: Water Use Reduction	1
	1		Credit	Regional Priority: Access to Quality Transit	1

49	29	32	TOTALS		Possible Points: 110
Certified: 40 to 49 points, Silver: 50 to 59 points, Gold: 60 to 79 points, Platinum: 80 to 110					

Site-specific Sustainability Advantages

After these prospective sites were identified, the project team met with stakeholders to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each site across a variety of categories. The discussion also revealed a number of characteristics that could contribute to the sustainability of each of the three sites, any of which could add value to the selection process.

Memorial Hospital

- Proximity to Mass Transit Investments: Metro Nashville's Mayor Barry recently announced that Gallatin Pike is targeted for the first light rail line in the \$6 billion 25-year nMotion regional transit plan. Gallatin Pike was chosen first because the surrounding neighborhood already has the highest number of sidewalks and mass transit ridership per capita in Nashville. The Hospital site is within 1 mile of Gallatin Pike and Metro Transit Authority's (MTA) Bus #36 already stops at three street corners immediately adjacent to it. Mass transit improvements such as light rail tend to boost ridership and development in an area. Considering this dramatic and attractive investment so close to this site it seems plausible that MTA would increase feeder service to this larger light rail line. This would allow sustainable design choices such as reduced impermeable parking surfaces, lower net transportation pollution, less traffic, and less expensive transport options for JJC visitors and staff.

- Catalyst for existing Metro Parks land: Although the majority of the site is now privately owned, as the former site for Nashville's publically owned Memorial Hospital, some of the site's acreage reverted to Metro Parks. Reacquisition of the total parcel would spark more possibility for a larger Metro Parks development to supplement JJC's psychological goals for its visitors and students, restore habitat, and provide programmed green space for the neighboring community.

- JJC Campus as a community asset: During the site comparison discussion, the Hospital site was the one that lent itself most to the JJC's immediate future programming and future expansion into a campus for community services. The program developed in this master planning process already includes most of the associated services needed to achieve JJC's mission of restorative justice. It's relatively easy to see that this suburban 40 acres could balance the economic and environmental objectives of a sustainable development. A campus approach could allow this site to incorporate additional community and social services to improve the social equity of the community in ways not yet foreseen.

Nashville School of the Arts

- Significant resource reuse: The School site would have allowed the design team to reuse large portions of the existing school including foundations, exterior walls, roof, and selected mechanical, plumbing, and electrical equipment. Modifications would be needed

to improve the building's layout, function, efficiency, and code compliance but reuse of any building components would preserve the raw materials, energy, and cost that went into their original use. Better than recycling, which usually requires additional transport and some reconditioning or remanufacturing, direct building and material reuse is inherently sustainable. An example of a metric that can be used to measure the sustainable impact of reuse is to aggregate the net energy required to mine the raw materials, fabricate the finished product, and transport it from cradle to grave. When you compare that quantity of energy to zero energy required to reuse a building component already installed, one can see how sustainable reuse is.

- Existing facilities support programming goals: The School also had some facilities that could be used "as is" including a gymnasium and a greenhouse at a minimum. The JJC leadership team was excited that these facilities were already available as a catalyst for programming that is intended for the new facility.

Metro Water Services area

- A smaller urban site can stimulate a sustainable development: The Metro Water Services (MWS) site is a few blocks from the city's largest wastewater treatment plant. The urban location offers multiple sustainable options. First, the site is smaller than the other two, which would require the JJC facility to be more vertical than horizontal. A taller building is often a better use of land and creates a relatively smaller stormwater management footprint than a shorter building that would need to cover more land. Second, the JJC facility would be 4 to 5 stories tall, which would offer a more visually pleasing aesthetic than the neighboring industrial sites and a visual buffer from the mostly 1 to 2-story adjacent industrial facilities. This visual improvement would likely support much faster mixed-use development right up to the JJC site where the previous industrial look may have slowed down such advancement. Mixed-use development tends to build community, reduce need for driving, and support better use of scarce downtown land. A 4 to 5-story building can also be more energy efficient than a 1-story building because of less building surface area exposed to the elements. Third, the presence of a facility with significant pedestrian traffic among buildings and high turnover of visitors daily would draw in vendors to cater to population and catalyze support services such as more mass transit, community infrastructure such as sidewalks, streetlights, and public open space. This growth in activity may be enough to extend the activation beyond business hours.

- Catalyst to upgrade existing Metro Park: The MWS site is adjacent to Metro's Morgan Park, an underused park with few amenities. The new JJC could benefit from an adjacent revitalized park, and the activation from the JJC traffic could justify a substantial upgrade to the park, providing new amenities for the neighborhood.

