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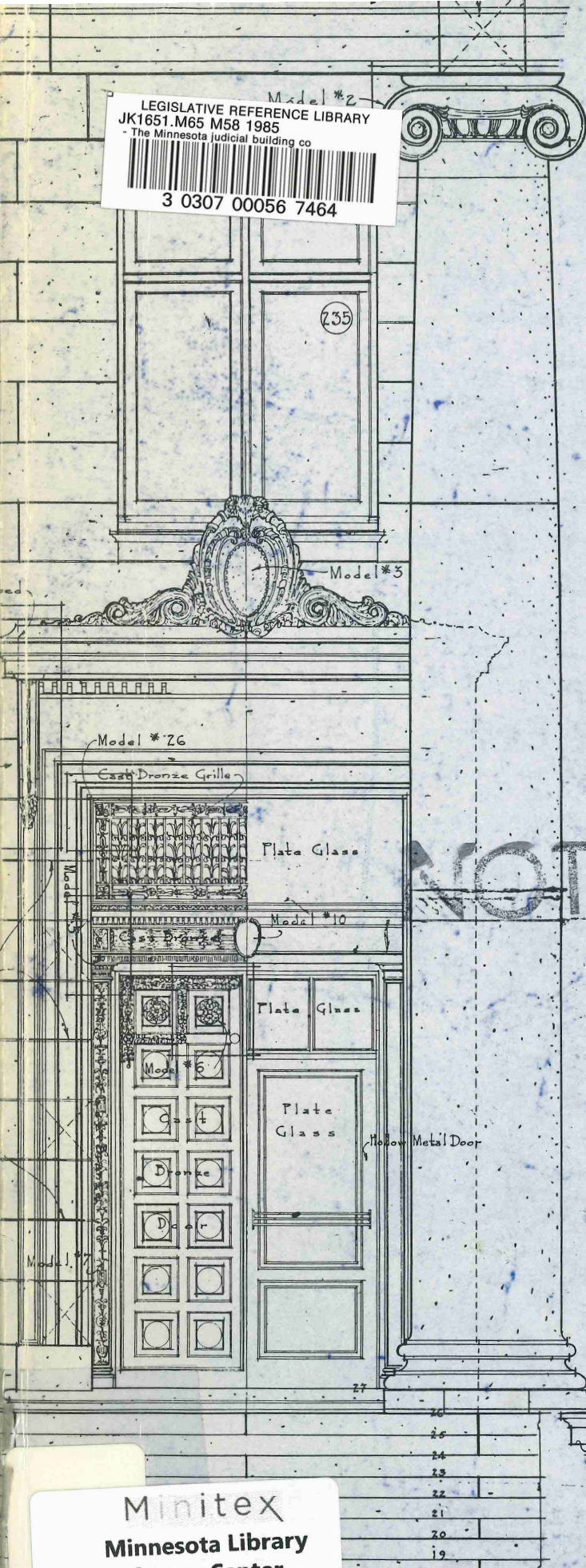


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The Minnesota Judicial Building Competition Program

Prepared for
The Capitol Area
Architectural and Planning Board

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Consultant: Walter H. Sobel

Consultant's Report prepared for the
CAAPB pursuant to 1984 Laws, ch 597
sec 2 (not a rpt but rules & reg's bld)

The Minnesota Judicial Building Competition Program

Prepared for:
The Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board

I. The Competition

by Walter H. Sobel, FAIA & Associates,
Professional Advisor

II. The Design Framework

by the CAAPB Staff,
and Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd., Special Consultant

In association with:
Walter H. Sobel, FAIA & Associates,
Professional Advisor

Valerius Michelson, FAIA; John Rauma, FAIA;
and William Sanders, ASLA, CAAPB Architectural
Advisors to the Capitol Area Board;

III. The Building Program

by Walter H. Sobel, FAIA & Associates,
Professional Advisor

February 1985

Preface

Several sections of the Competition Program documents have been adapted from materials prepared for other purposes for the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board and the Minnesota Department of Administration. Section I, The Competition, is an elaboration of the request for qualifications poster sent to all registrants. Section II, The Design Framework includes material adapted from the "Minnesota History Center Design Framework" by Dober and Associates. Section III, The Building Program, includes abbreviated material from the "Judicial Building Program Study." The Technical Supplement consists of a soil exploration report prepared by Geotechnical Engineering Corporation, the Fire Marshal's report on the existing Minnesota Historical Society Building, and the Structural Analysis of the Minnesota Historical Society Building by Burton I. Sobel, P.E., S.E.

The following individuals should be acknowledged for their contributions during the course of the preparation of the competition program documents:

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

Max E. Fowler, AIA, Director, Building Construction
Suzanne Zorn, Assistant to the Commissioner

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Douglas K. Amdahl, Chief Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court
Peter S. Popovich, Chief Judge, Minnesota Court of Appeals
Sue K. Dosal, State Court Administrator
Marvin Roger Anderson, State Law Librarian

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Architectural Advisors to the Capitol Area Board

Valerius Michelson, FAIA
John Rauma, FAIA
William Sanders, ASLA

Staff

Gary Grefenberg, Executive Secretary
Jill Fisher, APA

Special Consultant to the Capitol Area Board Staff:

Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.

Bernard Jacob, FAIA
Carol Morphew, APA

The Professional Advisor Team

Walter H. Sobel, FAIA and Associates

Walter H. Sobel, FAIA
Edward L. Deam, AIA
Roberta Feldman, M. Arch, M.Ph.
Donald H. Mahan, AIA
Jill Nagy Reich, Ph.D.

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Questions and Answers #1-65

Attachments to Questions and Answers

I The Competition

I

The Competition

1.1

The Competition

1.1.1 Competition Sponsor.

The State of Minnesota, the Minnesota Judicial System, and the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board have announced a national competition for the design of the Minnesota Judicial Building to be located in Minnesota's Capitol Area in St. Paul.

1.1.2 The Site

The competition site is bounded by Cedar Street, Central Avenue, the Mechanic Arts High School (main building), the Power Plant, and University Avenue. The construction site for the new Judicial Building complex is in the area bounded by Cedar Street, Central Avenue, the Mechanic Arts High School and the proposed East Capitol Plaza. The judiciary will occupy the renovated existing structure at 690 Cedar Street (presently occupied by the Minnesota Historical Society which is to be located in a new building) and new construction immediately adjoining on the east. The new landscape development for the proposed East Capitol Plaza is adjacent to the building construction site on the north.

1.1.3 The Project

This competition presents a major design challenge. The winning design must incorporate an existing building, which is on the National Register of Historic Places, with new facilities to be added on an adjacent site. The project includes the renovation of approximately 94,000 gross square feet* (GSF) and new construction of approximately 144,000 GSF, which will provide facilities for the Minnesota Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, State Court Administrator's Office, Minnesota State Law Library, Tax Court and Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals, and Quasi-judicial Boards. Approximately 76,000 GSF of on-site parking also will be provided.

*94,000 GSF includes approximately 14,000 GSF of sub-basement with dirt floor which may or may not be usable. The figure for the total GSF for the existing building is to be confirmed by an internal survey and supplied to the competitors the week of January 7, 1985.

In addition, the design competition requires the submission of a development proposal for the East Capitol Plaza--an urban plaza fronted on the west by the Capitol Building, and on the south by the proposed Judicial Building Complex.

1.2

The Minnesota Judicial Building Program

1.2.1 Project History

The competition for a Minnesota Judicial Building is the culmination of an effort which began in the early 1900's when the Legislature appropriated funds to house the Supreme Court and the Minnesota Historical Society, then located in the State Capitol Building, within their own facility. Although the Supreme Court eventually was not included in the plan, the idea to construct a judicial building has remained alive, primarily through the efforts of Chief Justice Oscar Knutson during the 1960's. The current Chief Justice, Douglas Amdahl, revived the concept shortly after taking office. The Chief Justice recognized that the need for additional staff and area to house them made it imperative to take immediate action. Current makeshift efforts to meet these needs are merely escalating costs.

During the last decade, the Minnesota judiciary has undergone remarkable change. Caseloads have grown dramatically. New and expanded responsibilities for a wide range of functions associated with progressive judicial administration have been added. In just the past five years, the number of state level judicial personnel has increased by more than 125 percent. These personnel are now scattered in seven locations throughout St. Paul, resulting in inefficiency, lack of coordination, reduced communication, and duplication of effort.

Construction of a new Judicial Building close to, and compatible with, the State Capitol Building will promote efficient, functional, and economical state court operations. In 1984, the Legislature determined that the existing Minnesota Historical Society Building at 690 Cedar would be an appropriate site for the new Minnesota Judicial Building. The Supreme Court will maintain its existing courtroom and conference room in the State Capitol Building, where these rooms serve as historic symbols in a beautiful setting.

A courthouse is more than just a building; it is also a symbol that speaks to its public. The new Judicial Building must communicate the strength and vitality of the State of Minnesota's system of law, the humanity of its form of government, and the equality of all its citizens. The success of this facility will depend upon how well it meets these requirements and how well it meets the needs of its users both now and in the future.

The construction of the Judicial Building also must respond to the physical development and enhancement of its milieu. The setting of the new building provides an opportunity to augment and complement the east approach to the Capitol as well as the Judicial Building's immediate environs. It is an opportunity to carry forth the visionary objectives of Cass Gilbert's Beaux Arts design for the Capitol and subsequent plans that have guided the development of the Capitol Area.

1.3

The Architectural Challenge

The design problem for the Minnesota Judicial Building poses these primary architectural challenges:

To communicate the meaning and spirit of justice and the significance of Minnesota's highest courts;

To complement and enhance the architectural and environmental character and importance of the Capitol Area, and to respond to the urban design and planning objectives for this area;

To provide for maximum use of the existing Historical Society Building;

To provide a harmonious integration of the existing and the new structures;

To respond to programmed spaces and adjacencies, and their hierarchical relationships;

To provide a cost-effective solution that promotes efficiency of planning, function, operations and maintenance, and structure, as well as economical energy consumption;

To be sufficiently flexible to accommodate change and growth of the justice system and its support facilities, and to respond to new technologies.

2.1

Competition Overview

Minnesota law requires that plans for the Judicial Building in the Capitol Area be secured by a competition conducted by the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board (Minnesota Statutes, section 15.50, 1982). The Capitol Area Board has the responsibility for preserving and enhancing the dignity, beauty, and architectural integrity of the buildings and grounds in the Capitol Area, including the existing Historical Society Building. To that end, the Capitol Area Board has authority to prepare a comprehensive plan. Any substantial alteration or improvement to public buildings or plans for proposed public buildings in the Capitol Area must be approved by the Board.

The Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board has determined that this competition be open, national, and one-stage. In a pre-qualification phase, seven semi-finalists were chosen to participate in a site orientation and briefing, and individual conferences with the Designer Selection Panel. At the conclusion of these conferences, the Designer Selection Panel will reconvene and choose five finalists and two alternates for participation in the design competition. Questions with regard to the competition or program will be answered by the Professional Advisor for a six week period beginning on the date of the site visit. Finalists will have a twelve week period to prepare their design submissions.

The finalists' design submissions will be reviewed by the Advisory Panel including the Professional Advisor. The Panel's evaluation of the submissions will be considered by the Competition Jury in its subsequent deliberations. A winning design, as well as second and third prize awards will be designated by the Competition Jury.

2.2

Schedule

December 13-14, 1984	Semi-finalists' site orientation, briefing, and conferences; distribution of definitive competition program
December 17, 1984	Finalists and alternates selection announcement
December 13, 1984-January 25, 1985	Question-and-answer period
March 8, 1985	Design submissions due by 4 P.M.
March 15, 1985	Report on evaluation of submissions presented to Competition Jury by Professional Advisor and Advisory Panel
March 16-18, 1985	Competition Jury deliberations followed by announcement of the awards
March 25, 1985	Competition Jury report due
To be determined	Exhibition date and place

2.3

Question-and-Answer Period

Information with regard to the competition or program shall be requested only by anonymous letter during the six week period. All letters should be addressed to the professional advisor at the competition address:

WALTER H. SOBEL, FAIA AND ASSOCIATES
Professional Advisor
Minnesota Judicial Building Competition
CAPITOL AREA ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING BOARD
Room 122, Capitol Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Copies of questions received and answers given will be promptly sent to all competitors. In order to be considered, a question must be received at the competition address no later than January 25, 1985.

2.4

Design Review and Awards

The Professional Advisor will examine the submission materials for compliance with the submission requirements (see Section I, 3) and will report his findings to the Jury.

The Professional Advisor and the Advisory Panel will examine the design submissions for compliance with the mandatory requirements of The Design Framework and The Building Program, and will report their findings to the Competition Jury.

The Jury members have agreed that they will conduct their evaluations of the design submissions in accordance with the competition documents. The Jury may review the submissions in private prior to its deliberations, which will be open to the public. At the end of its deliberations, the Jury will select the first, second, and third prize winners.

In making the awards, the Jury will affirm that it has made no effort to learn the identity of the various competitors, and that it has remained in ignorance of such identity until after the awards were made.

2.5

Report of Competition Jury

The Competition Jury will make a full report stating the reasons for its selection of the winning design and for the ranking of the designs placed second and third. A copy of this report, accompanied by the names of the prize winners, will be sent to the Professional Advisor. The Professional Advisor will transmit this report to the Capitol Area Board and the competitors along with any additional comments he may find advisable.

The State of Minnesota maintains the right to release any information from the Jury Report for publicity and publication purposes.

2.6

Exhibition of Finalists' Submissions

No formal exhibition will occur until after the award of the Jury. The competitors will be advised of the date and place of the exhibition of their design submissions.

2.7

Ownership of Submissions

Finalists may copyright their entries.

All submission materials will become the property of the State of Minnesota. The State maintains the right to photograph, copy, and exhibit all materials, and to release any information from these materials for publicity and publication purposes.

No feature from an unsuccessful submission will be incorporated in the construction project or in any other design derived from the entry without permission from the designer and just compensation.

2.8

Compensation and Awards to Finalists

The State of Minnesota agrees to compensate each finalist with \$25,000 to prepare its submission; \$15,000 at inception and \$10,000 upon acceptance of the submission.

The following awards will be paid to the firm or team according to the ranking of their design determined by the Competition Jury:

For the winning design:	\$40,000
For the design ranked second:	\$10,000
For the design ranked third:	\$ 5,000

Competitors will not be reimbursed for any expenses involved in the preparation of their submissions. Expenses required for the competition are considered a part of the compensation stipend.

2.9

Award of Contract for Architectural Services

The State of Minnesota agrees to employ the winner of the design competition as architect for the Judicial Building upon the execution of a mutually acceptable contract and funding of the project by the Minnesota State Legislature. The prize money awarded to the competition winner is considered an advance payment on the professional fee.

Should the winning firm or team be judged by the State of Minnesota to need specialized consulting experience, the firm or team may be required to associate with appropriate professionals. The consultant(s) will be chosen with the concurrence of the Minnesota Department of Administration, and the Supreme Court, and the winner.

The winning firm or team may be required to adjust the competition design to respond to the users' programmatic needs as a condition of the award of the commission. Substantial revisions to the winning design are not contemplated. If such revisions were to be considered, they would require the approval of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board.

2.10

Professional Fee

The agreement for professional services and compensation for architectural and engineering services will be negotiated. The agreement will include all travel required between the offices of the winning design team and the project site. It is expected that compensation for architectural and engineering services will be in a range of seven to eight percent of the estimated construction cost.

Full-time, on-site representation during the construction phase will be included as a basic service. It is understood that if a non-Minnesota firm is awarded this commission, the state may require the winner to associate with an architectural firm whose principal office is located in Minnesota.

The Court will request funding for the project from the Minnesota State Legislature in the 1985 session.

2.11

Professional Advisor

Walter H. Sobel, FAIA & Associates
Architects and Court Consultants
Chicago, Illinois

The Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board has appointed the Professional Advisor to prepare the program documents and to act as advisor in the conduct of the design competition. Assisting the Professional Advisor is the Executive Secretary of the Capitol Area Board, Gary Grefenberg, and his staff.

The competitor is reminded that communications with the Professional Advisor should be only by anonymous letter addressed to the competition address. (See Section I, 2.3.)

The Advisory Panel will include the representatives of the State of Minnesota and specialists that will review the design submissions prior to the Competition Jury deliberations.

Hon. Lawrence R. Yetka
Associate Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court

Hon. Peter S. Popovich
Chief Judge, Minnesota Court of Appeals

Majority Leader of the Minnesota Senate or Designee

Speaker of the Minnesota House or Designee

Member of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board

Beth Dunlop
Architecture Critic, The Miami Herald, Miami, Florida

Joseph Esherick, FAIA
Esherick, Homsey, Dodge, Davis
San Francisco, California

Mildred Friedman
Design Curator, Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Robert B. Marquis, FAIA
Marquis Associates, San Francisco, California

Glen Paulsen, FAIA
College of Architecture and Urban Planning
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

John Rauma, FAIA
Griswold, Rauma, Egge, and Olson Architects, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

A. Richard Williams, FAIA
Department of Architecture, School of Fine and Applied Arts
University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois

Sym Van der Ryn, FAIA
Van der Ryn and Calthorpe, Sausalito, California

Ex-officio juror:
Walter H. Sobel, FAIA
Professional Advisor

Alternate jurors:
Robert Campbell, Architect
Architecture Critic, The Boston Globe
Boston, Massachusetts

David T. Kahler, FAIA
Kahler/Slater/Torphy/Engberg
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

3 Submission Requirements

3.1 Delivery of Submission Materials

The submission materials shall be addressed to the Professional Advisor at the competition address to be received not later than 4:00 P.M. (C.S.T.) on March 8, 1985.

The competitor should request a return receipt of delivery to insure that the delivery has been made.

The Professional Advisor, the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board, and the Minnesota Judicial System assume no responsibility whatsoever for the safe or timely delivery of the competitors' submission materials.

3.2 Submission Format

3.2.1 Drawings

All drawings should be drawn or mounted on 30" x 40" stiff boards. Nothing should project beyond the edges and face of the boards. The drawing technique and medium is optional provided that it may be readily reproduced. The total number of boards is optional. The competitor should give clear and concise instructions for the ordering of the boards for display.

Labels will be provided that should be affixed to each board in the lower right-hand corner.

The competitor must notify the Professional Advisor (at the competition address by anonymous letter) by February 22, 1985, as to the maximum number of 30" x 40" boards which will comprise their design submission. This information is required to arrange for adequate display space for the Jury deliberations.

3.2.2 Written material

Written material, including the written statement (Section I, 3.3.3), explanatory diagrams and/or text (Section I, 3.3.4), tabulations (Section I, 3.3.5), construction cost estimate (Section I, 3.3.6) and systems outline and/or

narrative (Section I, 3.3.7), must be bound in a single document. This document should be 8 1/2" x 11"; horizontal or vertical presentation is optional. Color is optional.

Twenty-five copies of the bound document shall be provided. The front cover should have the following information and no other:

Design Submission:
The Minnesota Judicial Building Competition
March, 1985

Number each of the twenty-five copies consecutively, centered on the bottom of the cover.

3.3

Materials to be Submitted

All finalists must submit the materials specified below and no others.

3.3.1 Drawings

- A. **Rendered site plan and section** including the East Capitol Plaza, showing roof plans of buildings at 1"=30'-0". The boundaries of this plan are defined by the "Competition Site" identified in Section II, The Design Framework. The plan should show topography.
- B. **All floor plans** of the building complex (existing and new structures) at 1/16"=1'-0". The ground floor plan should show the curb line.
- C. **All exterior elevations** of the building complex (existing and new structures) at 1/16"=1'-0".
- D. **Three sections** of the entire complex at 1/16"=1'-0"; one longitudinal section through the existing and new structures; one transverse section through the existing building; and one transverse section through the new structure.
- E. **Drawings of the detailed definitive designs** at 1/4"=1'0" for the following spaces/rooms:
 - (i) Large appellate courtroom: Plans, interior elevations, and section(s) showing furnishings and finishes;
 - (ii) Prototype of a Supreme Court Justice's set: Plans and interior elevations and/or sections showing furnishings and finishes;
 - (iii) Clerk of the Appellate Court: Plans showing furnishings and finishes;
 - (iv) Space or room selected by competitor: Drawings that best illustrate the design concept(s).
- F. **Three rendered exterior perspectives of the competition site from the following views;**
 - (i) View from the east Capitol steps to occupy a 30" x 40" board. The range of view of this perspective shall include

the lamp on the east Capitol steps on the right of the drawing, and the furthest edge of the north facade of the new structure of the Judicial Building complex on the left. (ii) View from the intersection of Central Avenue and Cedar Street to occupy a 20" x 30" area of a full board. (This perspective may be placed on the same board as view iii or on a separate board.) The range of view shall include at least half of the southern facade of the Mechanic Arts High School on the right and the edge of the competition site on the left.

(iii) View from Central Avenue twenty feet west of Robert Street to occupy a 20" x 30" area of a full board. The range of view shall include the west entry bay of the Mechanic Arts High School on the right, and the edge of the parking ramp east of the Centennial Office Building on the left.

Each of these perspectives should be taken from the identified fixed station point locations and elevations shown on a map titled Perspective Views. This map and photographs corresponding to the views for the three required exterior perspectives will be provided with the program documents.

G. **One rendered interior perspective**, the location chosen by the competitor as illustrative of a central design concept(s). This drawing shall occupy a 30" x 40" board.

H. **Exterior wall section and segments of the contiguous exterior and interior elevations** at 3/4"=1'-0".

3.3.2 Massing model

The submission must include a model to match an existing site model of the Capitol Area Campus on display in St. Paul. The model is at the scale of 1"=60'-0". The finalists will be given the opportunity to view this model at the site orientation and briefing.

The competitors will be provided with a template showing the grades that must be accommodated to allow their models of the Judicial Building and East Capitol Plaza to be inserted into the existing site model.

3.3.3 Written statement explaining design rationale

The statement shall not exceed 1,000 words.

3.3.4 Explanatory diagrams and/or narrative of:

- A. Structural concept
- B. Exterior (vehicular, pedestrian, and service) and interior circulation
- C. Functional and hierarchical relationships between each of the building's functional components.
- D. Relationship of Judicial Building Complex to surrounding context.

3.3.5 Tabulations

All tabulations should be computed separately for existing and new construction for:

- A. Gross building volume
- B. Net building area
- C. Building design efficiency ratio (net area divided by gross area expressed as a percentage)
- D. Net area for each functional component.

3.3.6 Construction Cost Estimate

Computations must include cost estimates for renovation, new building construction, and plaza development and landscaping.

3.3.7 Systems outline and/or narrative

Competitors shall provide written outline and/or narrative which describes the designer's intent with respect to the following:

- A. Architectural materials and finishes
- B. Environmental control systems
- C. Security planning and technology
- D. Energy efficiency
- E. Life-cycle cost containment
- F. Flexible office planning.

3.4

Anonymity of Submission Materials

All of the above design submission materials shall bear no name or mark which could serve as a means of identification. No competitor shall reveal, either directly or indirectly, the identity of the designs or hold communication regarding the competition except as provided under Section I, 2.3 Question-and-Answer Period. It is understood that in submitting a design, each competitor thereby affirms having complied with the foregoing provisions in regard to anonymity and agrees that any violation of them renders null and void this agreement and any agreement arising from it.

To assure the anonymity of submission materials, each set of mounted drawings and bound document number one must include a plain, opaque, sealed envelope, without any superscription or mark of any kind securely attached to the back of the first board and the back of the bound document. The envelopes should contain the name and address of the finalist. These envelopes shall be opened by the chair of the Competition Jury. In addition, the drawings and written documents should be double wrapped. The inner wrapping of opaque paper shall bear no mark or identification of any kind.

In accordance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, sections 363.073-.074 (1982), competitors having more than twenty full-time employees in Minnesota at any time during the previous twelve months must have an affirmative action plan approved by the Commissioner of Human Rights.

Design competition submissions, therefore, will not be accepted unless they include one of the following:

- A copy of the firm's current certificate of compliance issued by the Commissioner of Human Rights; or
- A statement certifying that the firm has a current certificate of compliance issued by the Commissioner of Human Rights; or
- A statement certifying that the firm has made application for a certificate of compliance and the application has not been denied; or
- A statement certifying that the firm has not had more than twenty full-time employees in Minnesota at any time during the previous twelve months.

This document shall be enclosed in the sealed envelope that will be mounted to the back of the first board.

The purpose of Section I of this document, The Competition Program, is to delineate all aspects of the competition format and process, and to define the conditions and requirements of the competition. Sections II and III detail the objectives and requirements for the design of the Judicial Building and East Capitol Plaza and consideration of its urban context.

In addition to this document, the following materials will be provided to representatives of the semi-finalists during the mandatory site orientation and briefing:

- a Technical Supplement under separate cover consisting of a soil exploration report adapted from the Preliminary Subsurface Exploration Report, the Fire Marshal's report on the existing building, and the structural analysis of the Minnesota Historical Society Building;
- drawings of the existing Historical Society Building and a 1"=100'-0" topographic site plan of the Capitol Area Campus;
- a map showing the fixed station point locations and elevations for the three required exterior perspective drawings;
- photographs corresponding to the views for the three required exterior perspective drawings;
- one copy of the 1980 State Building Code with updated supplements.

A template to assist in the construction of the model to fit into the existing site model will be sent to the competitors in January, 1985.

At the conclusion of the Question-and-Answer Period, an addendum to the competition materials may be issued.

II The Design Framework

II The Design Framework

AERIAL VIEW OF STUDY AREA



DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Design Framework

The purpose of the Design Framework is to examine the urban and environmental context of the competition program, examining the site and existing structures as well as the environmental forces and urban planning goals of the site's immediate environs.

The Design Framework also contains suggested Design Guidelines as well as mandatory Design Requirements for the Judicial Building Competition.

1.2 Site and Urban Environs

A natural amphitheater of hills, tall bluffs, and the wide Mississippi River channel gives Saint Paul a distinctive urban setting. What nature created, human settlement has used to good visual effect, creating an imagable sense of place.

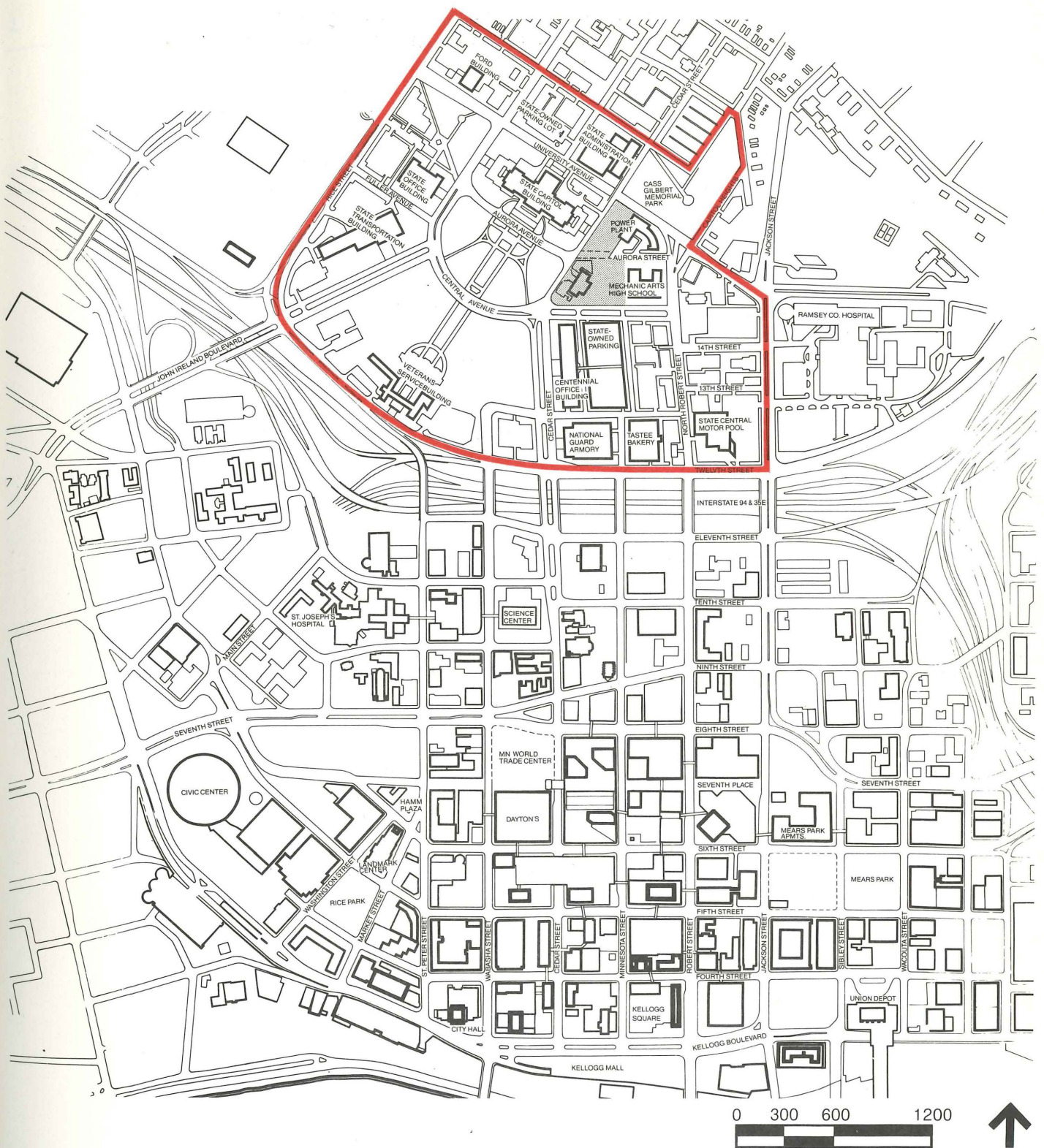
From the Capitol southward, Saint Paul's downtown skyline rises dramatically to fill the horizon. In between the Capitol and the City's core lie a multiplicity of land uses, whose ultimate development is expected to be compatible with both the Capitol area and Saint Paul's central business district (See Illustration No. 1). Surrounding the competition site are the major physical elements which constitute the Capitol area itself--the State Office Building, the Transportation Building, Veterans Building, Centennial Building, the Mall and, of course, the Capitol Building, a magnificent centerpiece building designed by Cass Gilbert. In 1890 construction started on the third and current State Capitol, a structure justly hailed as one of the premier capitol buildings in the nation. The entire architectural ensemble is rich in urban history and the individual structures are useful as referential points in placing the Judicial Building construction into an appropriate design framework.

At the city scale, the Saint Paul City Planning Commission has had, of course, a long-term interest in the Capitol Area's development. The city's own plan anticipates a number of constructive and complementary efforts in the vicinity of the Capitol Area during the 1980's, as discussed in its comprehensive plan document The Saint Paul



Plan. After careful study of economic and social trends as well as citizen aspirations, the plan describes specific developments which include: condominium development in the North Wabasha area, hospital expansions, and physical linkages across I-94 between the Capitol Area and downtown.

The background assumptions for these measures deserve mention. In essence, The Saint Paul Plan anticipates a stable city population (approximately 260,000 people); an older and better educated population; a rebounding economy; preserved and enhanced local neighborhoods; a strengthening of downtown and other employment places; infrastructure improvements that encourage energy efficiency; and a general uplifting of the physical environment citywide, within the limits of anticipated scarce financial resources.

[It should be noted that The Saint Paul Plan is referred to in a general sense only. This document does not contain information specific to this project or necessary for this competition.]



KEY

	Competition Site
	Study Area Boundary

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.

Capitol Area Factors

The Capitol Area, as determined by state law, is a forty-two block area surrounding Minnesota's Capitol Building. The district includes twenty-two government buildings housing about 6,000 employees, fifteen acres of open space, thirty-eight acres of private housing, the Bethesda Lutheran Medical Center, and a viable commercial area along Rice Street and University Avenue.

Within this area of Saint Paul, the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board (CAAPB) has zoning and long-range planning responsibilities.

For purposes of describing the design context for the Judicial Building, institutional and State land ownership has stabilized the area, and few major changes are anticipated in the land use pattern.

However, as discussed later, the development of the Judicial Building gives incentive for further articulation of the CAAPB Comprehensive Plan along the eastern border of the Capitol Area. This, in turn, could stimulate the coordination of public, institutional, and private development in what is now an underutilized and formless area.

The drawings and text that follow define and interpret physical development issues which may be particularly influential on the Minnesota Judicial Building site.

From 1979 through 1982 the CAAPB reassessed and revised its Comprehensive Plan for the Capitol Area. It extended and brought up to date ideas laid out in both the Gilbert plan and subsequent plans, including the original CAAPB-sponsored Comprehensive Plan of 1972.

The CAAPB document identified four major planning goals:

"GOAL 1 Preserve the dignity, beauty, and architectural integrity of the Capitol, the buildings immediately adjacent to it, and the Capitol grounds;

- "GOAL 2 Protect, enhance, and increase the open spaces within the Capitol Area when deemed necessary and desirable for the improvement of the public enjoyment thereof;
- "GOAL 3 Develop proper approaches to the Capitol Area for pedestrian movement, the highway system, and mass transit system so that the area achieves its maximum importance and accessibility; and
- "GOAL 4 Establish a flexible framework for growth of the Capitol buildings which will be in keeping with the spirit of the original design."

2.2

Capitol Area Features

The broader districts and environments which give context and form to the Judicial Building site include downtown, the remainder of the State Capitol area, and the mixed underdeveloped institutional and private area that lies to the southeast.

In some instances, the architectural features of the area stand out as prominent landmarks, visible at some distance. Singularly or *en masse*, as suggested earlier, the resulting panoramas are impressive and memorable.

The adjacent map (Illustration No. 2) identifies many of these elements and features in the surrounding environment. Significant features include clusters of related uses such as the Civic Center Area, the cultural institutions surrounding Rice Park, the Arts and Science Center Complex, the Town Square/Financial District, Lowertown including Mears Park, and the State Capitol Approach itself.

Other urban design features noted in Illustration No. 2 include the older residential and commercial neighborhoods north, west, and east of the Capitol; the two nearby hospital complexes; the interstate highways.

The Significant Features map also includes the location of the Minnesota World Trade Center, a concept which is intended to advance the State's economic well-being, and whose implementation may encourage the construction of an attractive and direct physical link between downtown and the State Capitol area.



The interlocking areas which comprise the study area are milieux through which one passes in gaining access to the proposed Judicial Building Complex. The quality of that experience is not unimportant, and it may offer referential clues to the designer who seeks aesthetic connections with Saint Paul's historic urban development.

The study area diagrammed in Illustration No. 3 presents the relationship of the major portion of the Capitol Area district to the specific site upon which the Judicial Building complex is to be constructed.

The boundaries of the Design Framework Study Area are Rice Street on the west, 12th Street on the south, Jackson Street on the east and Sherburne Avenue on the north.

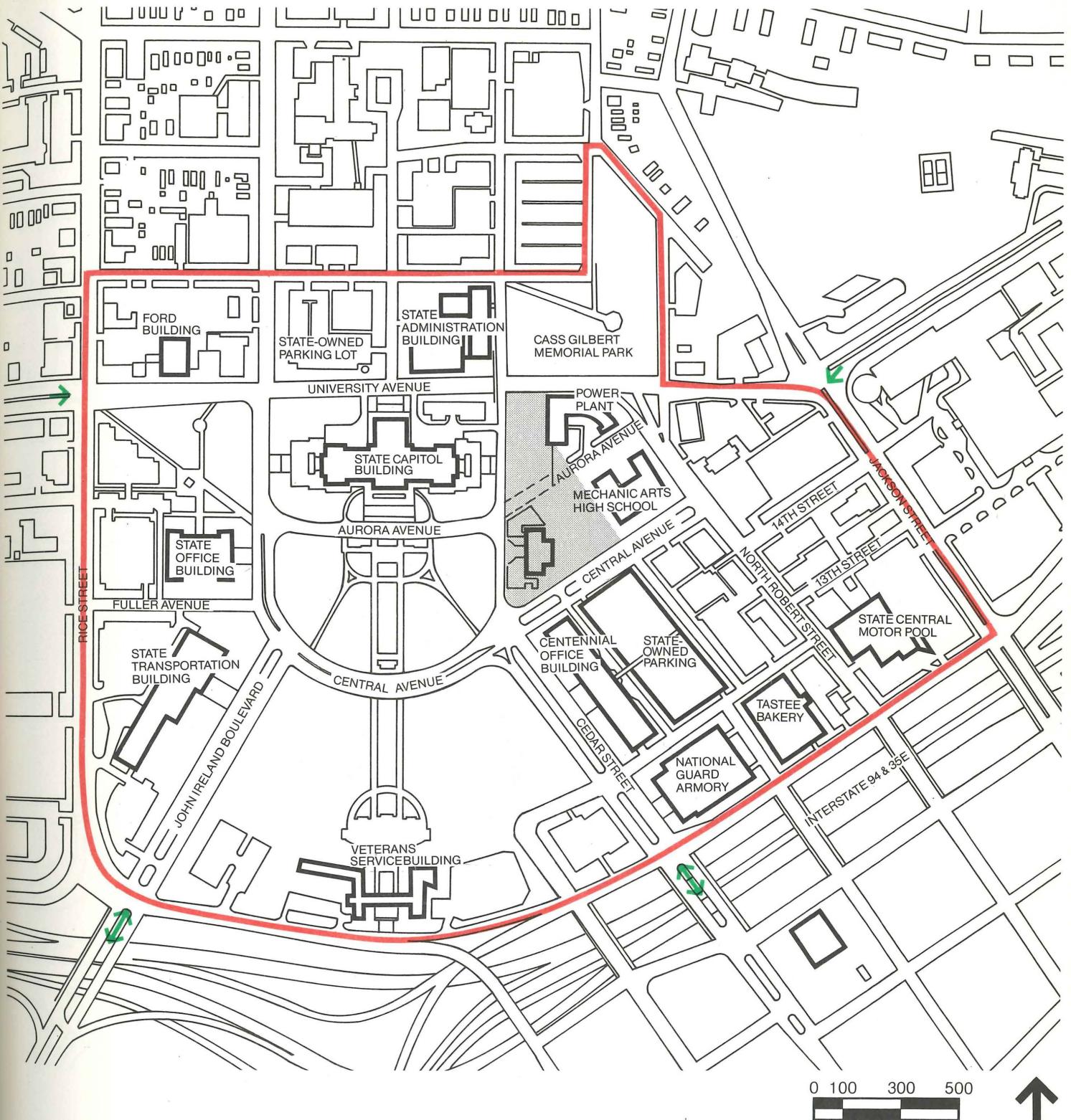
Illustration No. 4 delineates the study area's land use patterns. About 80 percent of the land in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Minnesota Judicial Building site is devoted to institutional uses. State government activities are the largest single land use, followed by health care, the latter represented by St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center and Bethesda Lutheran Medical Center.

A small church and a private residence for women are two main non-governmental/non-medical facilities in the immediate area.

The single commercial activity in the area, the Taystee bakery, occupies land just south of the competition site, fronting on the interstate highway.

Very few land use changes are projected in the study area. This reflects the age and stability of the city's development, and the lack of vacant land. The latter is less than 2.5 percent of the total city land, and much of that is not easily buildable because of steep topography, poor soils, and inadequate drainage.

Within the study area the only significant change in land use, again as evidenced in differences between the zoning map and existing land uses, is the southeast corner of the Capitol Area. Here commercial land use may in the future be interspersed with governmental uses.



KEY

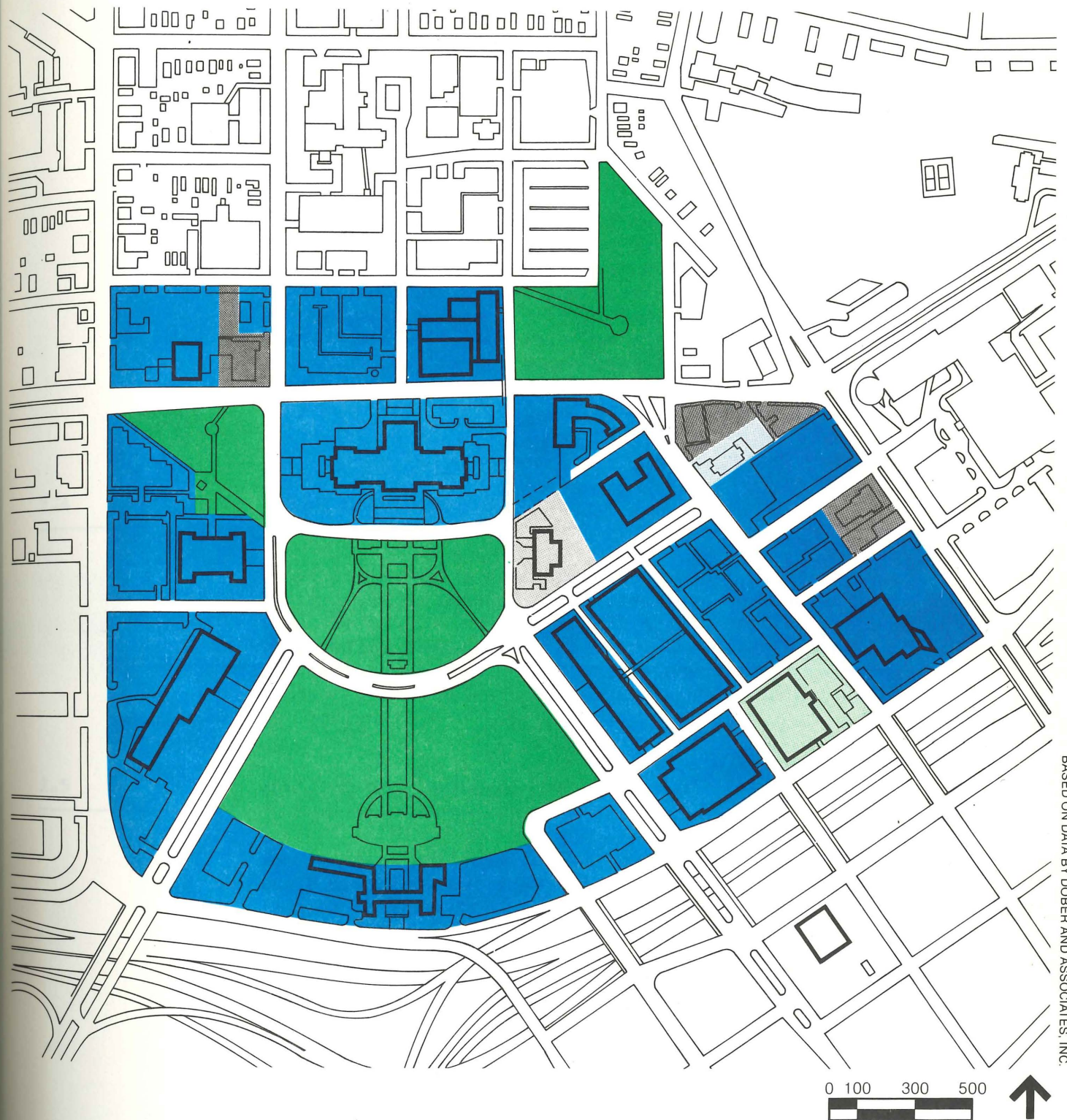
-  Competition Site
-  Study Area Boundary
-  Major Visual Corridors

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.



BASED ON DATA BY DOBER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

KEY

- Open Spaces
- Other Institutions
- State Property
- Commercial
- Residential
- State Property – Private Institution

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.

2.3.1 Visual Corridors

The State Capitol building serves visually and symbolically as the focal point for state government in Minnesota. As the focal point, views of this architecturally significant building are particularly important, and the quality of the physical setting through which one views the Capitol is critical.

From a distance, the major approach routes to the Capitol create important vistas of the Capitol building: within the Capitol Area, these routes frame the views of the Capitol, orient people, and create the initial impression of the Capitol Area. John Ireland Boulevard, Cedar Street, and University Avenue serve as the major approach routes. To ensure that these routes are appropriately designed and maintained in a manner commensurate to their importance, they have been designated "Visual Corridors" (See Illustration No. 3).

2.4

Zoning Requirements

Illustration No. 5 describes the current CAAPB zoning patterns. The CAAPB zoning guidelines are the authorized land use control in the Capitol Area. For the purposes of this design competition, however, the CAAPB zoning regulations are superceded by the competition rules, including the Design Requirements and Guidelines discussed in Section 3.

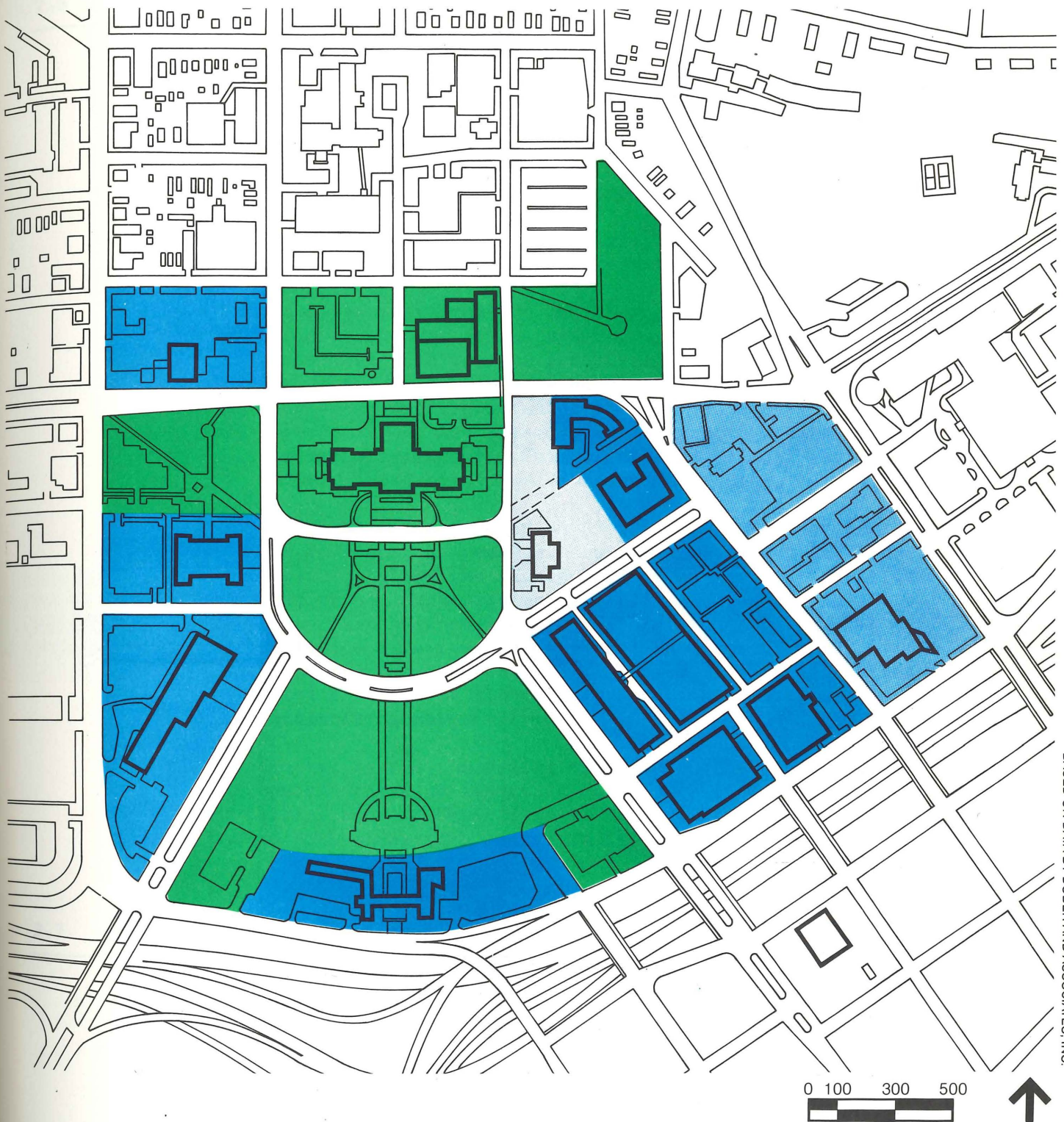
2.5

Building Code Requirements

The Judicial Building design shall conform to the Minnesota State Building Code in which the Uniform Building Code is adopted by reference.

The design shall provide for accessibility to the handicapped in accordance with Chapter 55 of the Minnesota State Building Code.

The existing MHS Building does not presently conform with fire and safety requirements (See Technical Supplement for Fire Marshal's report). The Competition Design Proposals shall include fire and life safety and accessibility provisions in accordance with the specified building code.



BASED ON DATA BY DOBER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

KEY

- G2 Government Open Space
- G1 Government Facilities
- OS1 Office Services
- Competition Site

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



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Anticipated Open Space and Landscape

The CAAPB is currently considering a Master Landscape Program which proposes major improvements in the Mall, including plant materials, walks, lighting and site furnishings. The Program anticipates that the Mall will become an active open space to accommodate civic celebrations and cultural events.

Illustration No. 6 is a conceptual diagram indicating the general approach to the future Master Landscape Plan.

The major approaches to the Capitol including John Ireland Boulevard, Cedar Street and University Avenue will be emphasized with special streetscape improvements and with design guidelines for new development. The Capitol Mall's open space will be extended between Cedar Street and Wabasha across the freeway, creating both a major physical linkage and enhancing this significant visual corridor between the Capitol and downtown Saint Paul.

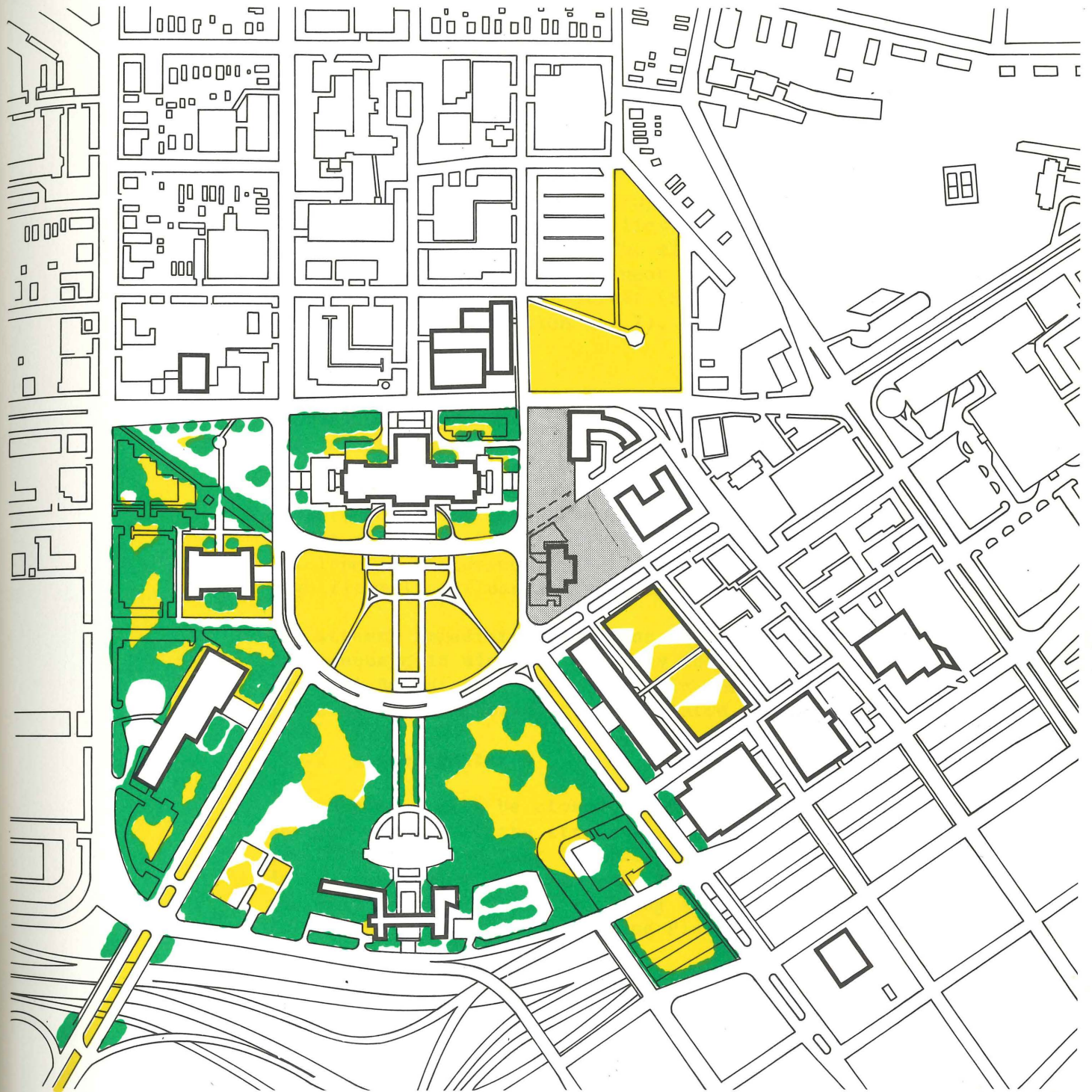
The CAAPB Master Landscape Program proposes that part of Aurora Avenue be removed between Cedar Street and Robert Street to allow the development of an East Capitol Plaza. This should both provide a significant pedestrian connection between the new Judicial Building and the Capitol and improve the physical environs of both buildings (See Section 3.3). Access will be maintained for service functions along a portion of Aurora Avenue intersecting Robert Street.

Central Avenue, bordering the site on the south, is envisioned as an important open space link between Robert Street and the Capitol Mall. It is expected to remain open to both pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Existing Vehicular Circulation

The historic development of the study area can be traced in the existing highway and street network, which in the main is adequate for the location, density, and interconnections among land uses.

The grain of most of the downtown streets reflects 19th Century real estate development practices. The broader axial streets and boulevards leading to and around the Capitol Area are part of Gilbert's urban design legacy. Interstate highways, I-94 and I-35E, as well as the



KEY

- Major Open Space
- Major Vegetation
- Competition Site

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
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connecting ramps and adjacent street widenings are of more recent origin. Both interstate highways are part of a well-developed metropolitan freeway system that provides easy access between the downtown centers of Minneapolis and Saint Paul as well as connecting major suburban activity centers.

The study area is well served today by public transportation, including metropolitan transit system buses and private buses. The site lies within the "dime" fare zone that serves downtown. The closest bus stops to the competition site are located near the intersection of Central Avenue and Cedar Street (See the blackened circles indicated on Illustration No. 7).

2.7.1 Automobile

The vehicular circulation system in the study area includes the interstate highway, I-94 (carrying over 20,000 vehicles per average day), and local streets with traffic one-tenth that density. Illustration No. 7 includes average daily traffic counts on the various components of the study area street network. Street layouts reflect the historic urban development discussed earlier. The designs are significantly influenced by topography.

The streets immediately adjacent to the competition site are adequate in size and capacity for the Minnesota Judicial Building. Some changes in the vicinity of the Judicial Building site are anticipated, as noted below.

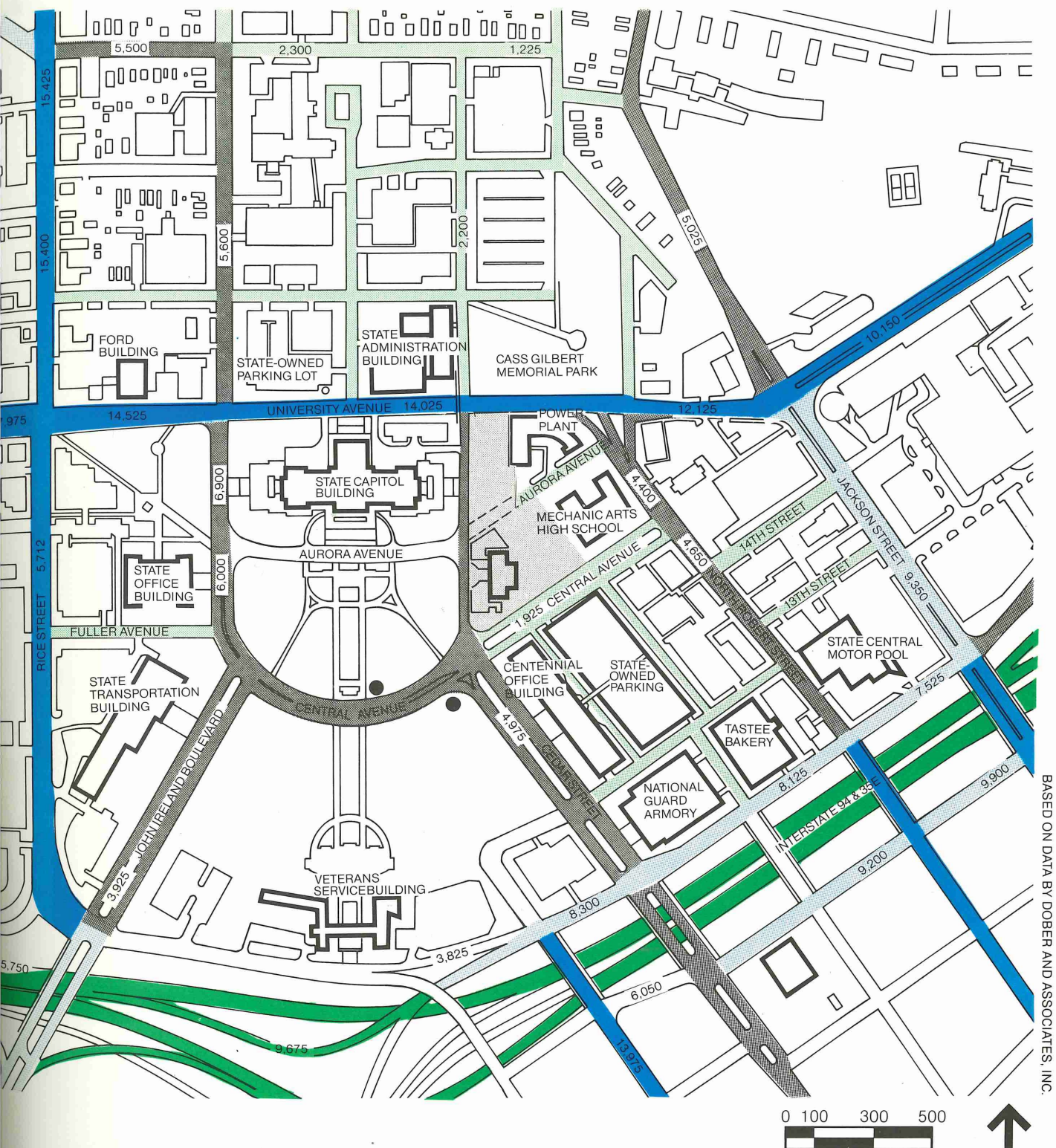
2.7.2 Street Patterns

Aurora Avenue will be closed to through traffic, and the western portion of the street will be vacated for the development of the East Capitol Plaza. Service and delivery vehicles will be permitted from Robert Street on the east to the Judicial Building site and to the State Maintenance Building and Cooling Plant.

Central Park Place from Columbus Avenue may be broadened or closed, depending on the eventual development plans for the underutilized State property south of the Judicial Building.

Robert Street, east of the building site, is expected to be landscaped as a city boulevard. The Cedar Street bridgehead is scheduled to be redesigned as part of the Capitol Area Landscape Plan.

Other streets and highways will continue in their present locations.



DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

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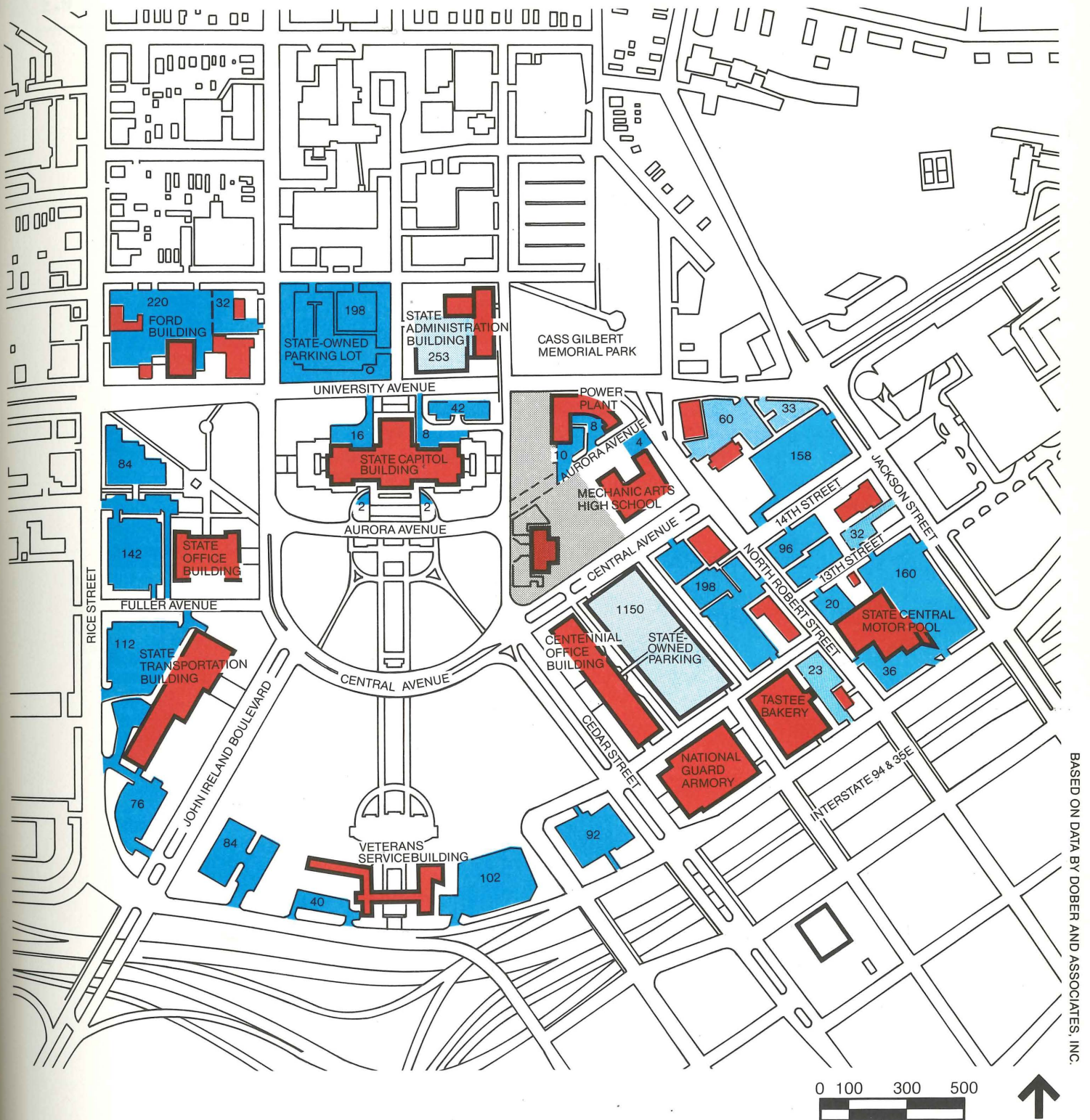
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Within the study area auto parking is provided by covered ramp, open lot and curbside parking spaces (See Illustrations No. 8). Of the 3,983 total parking spaces in the study area, 1,433 are located in parking ramps, 2,076 in paved open lots, and 474 are curb-side spaces. Of the total spaces, 3,835 are on State-owned land, with the 148 remaining spaces on private or other institutional property.

Not counted in these figures are the parking spaces forfeited by the development of the East Capitol Plaza. The 190 parking spaces required in the competition design are intended to serve the Judicial Building as well as to replace lost parking area.

State-owned areas in the immediate vicinity of the Judicial Building site that could be used for public parking include the covered ramp across Central Avenue from the competition site, (86 public spaces) and the open lot at Jackson and 14th Streets (158 spaces) which is presently assigned as an employee-only lot.

A comprehensive Capitol Area parking study is currently underway. Results from the study are expected to be available by March 1985.



BASED ON DATA BY DOBER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

KEY

- Open Parking State Property
- Ramp Parking State Property
- Buildings
- Open Parking Private Property
- Competition Site

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



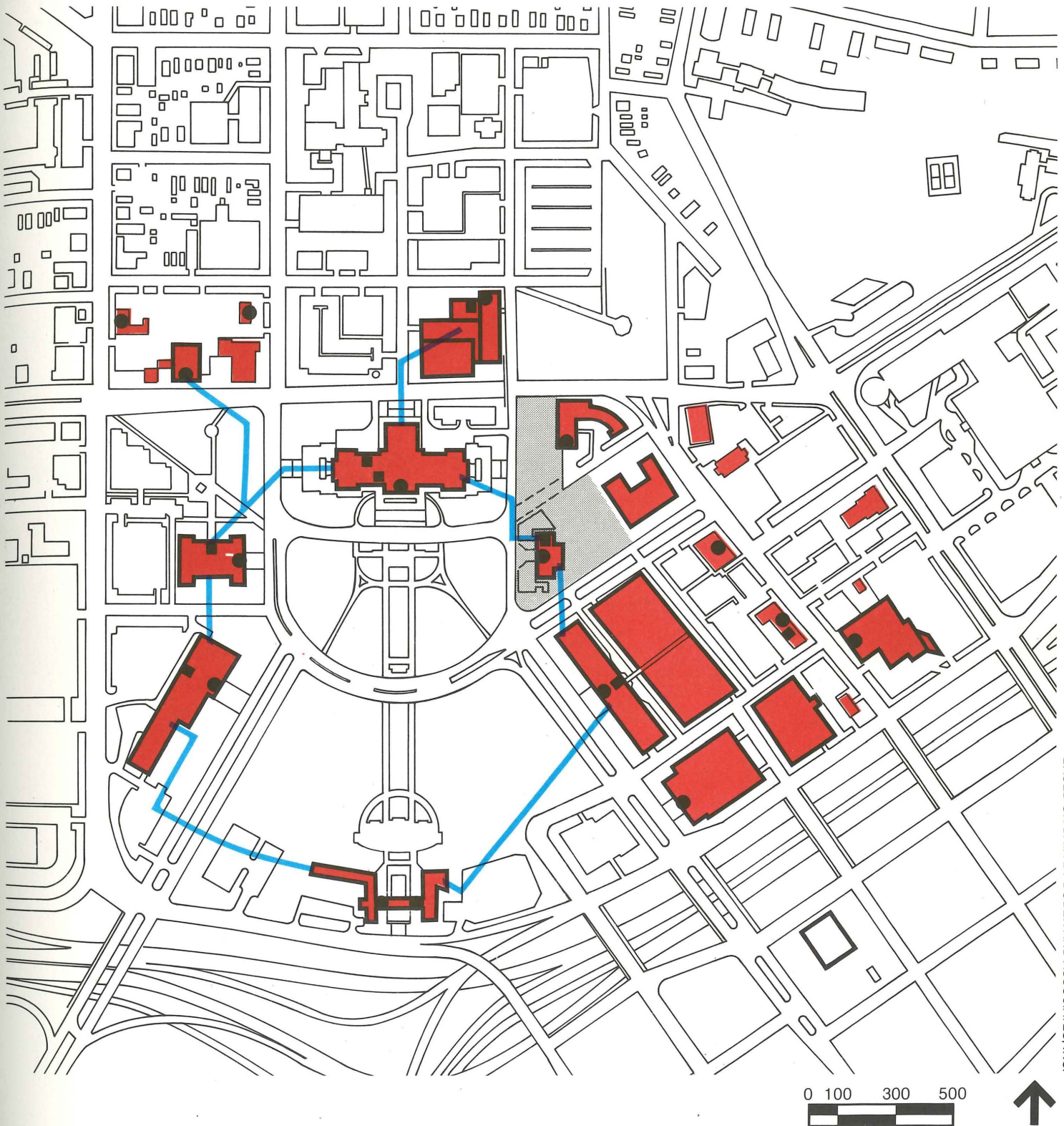
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Pedestrian Circulation

A multi-faceted pedestrian circulation system serves the Capitol area.

Formal walks developed as part of the Capitol Mall landscape plan ring the major blocks in the area, while informal paths have developed as popular shortcuts.

Of particular importance to the development of the Minnesota Judicial Building site are the underground pedestrian tunnels which now connect most of the State Capitol area buildings. The tunnel system is diagrammed in Illustration No. 9. The segment of the tunnel that passes through the existing MHS Building is expected to be redesigned as the Judicial facility is constructed. The tunnel will enter the Judicial complex at the basement level. Particularly in harsh winter weather, the tunnel system will be the pedestrian system of choice by the Judicial Building occupants as they move to the Capitol, the Centennial Office Building, and other study area buildings.



BASED ON DATA BY DOBER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

- KEY
- Tunnel Location
 - Occupied Buildings
 - Main Entrance
 - Handicap Entrance
 - Competition Site

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984

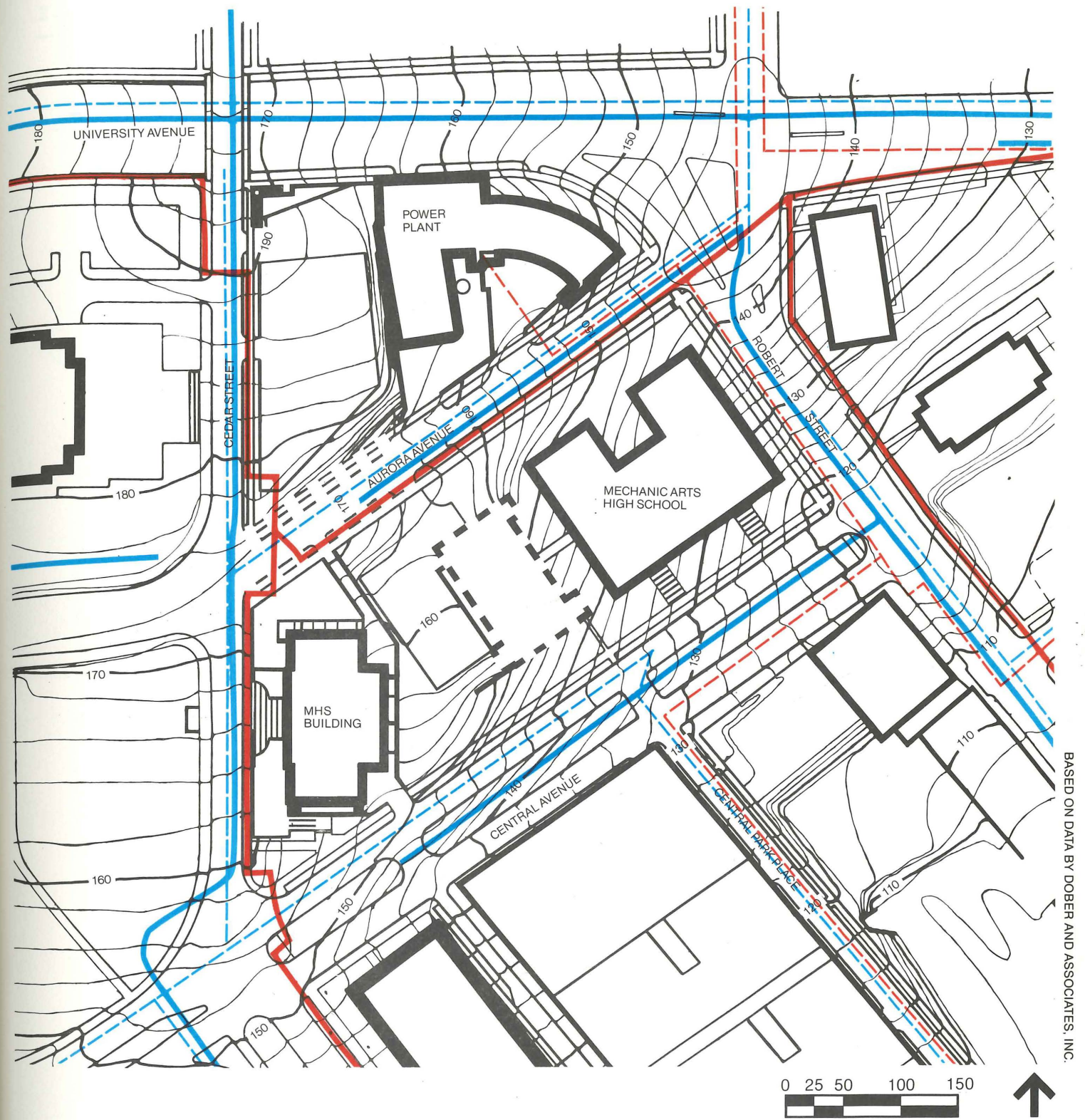


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Underground Utilities

The approximate location of known existing underground utilities near the competition site are indicated in Illustration No. 10. These alignments include the relatively new district heating system.

Competitors are also referred to the subsoil conditions report in the Technical Supplement to these competition documents which may have some influence on possible building and utility locations.



KEY

- Storm Sewer
- City Sanitary
- Electric Power
- District Heat 1984

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

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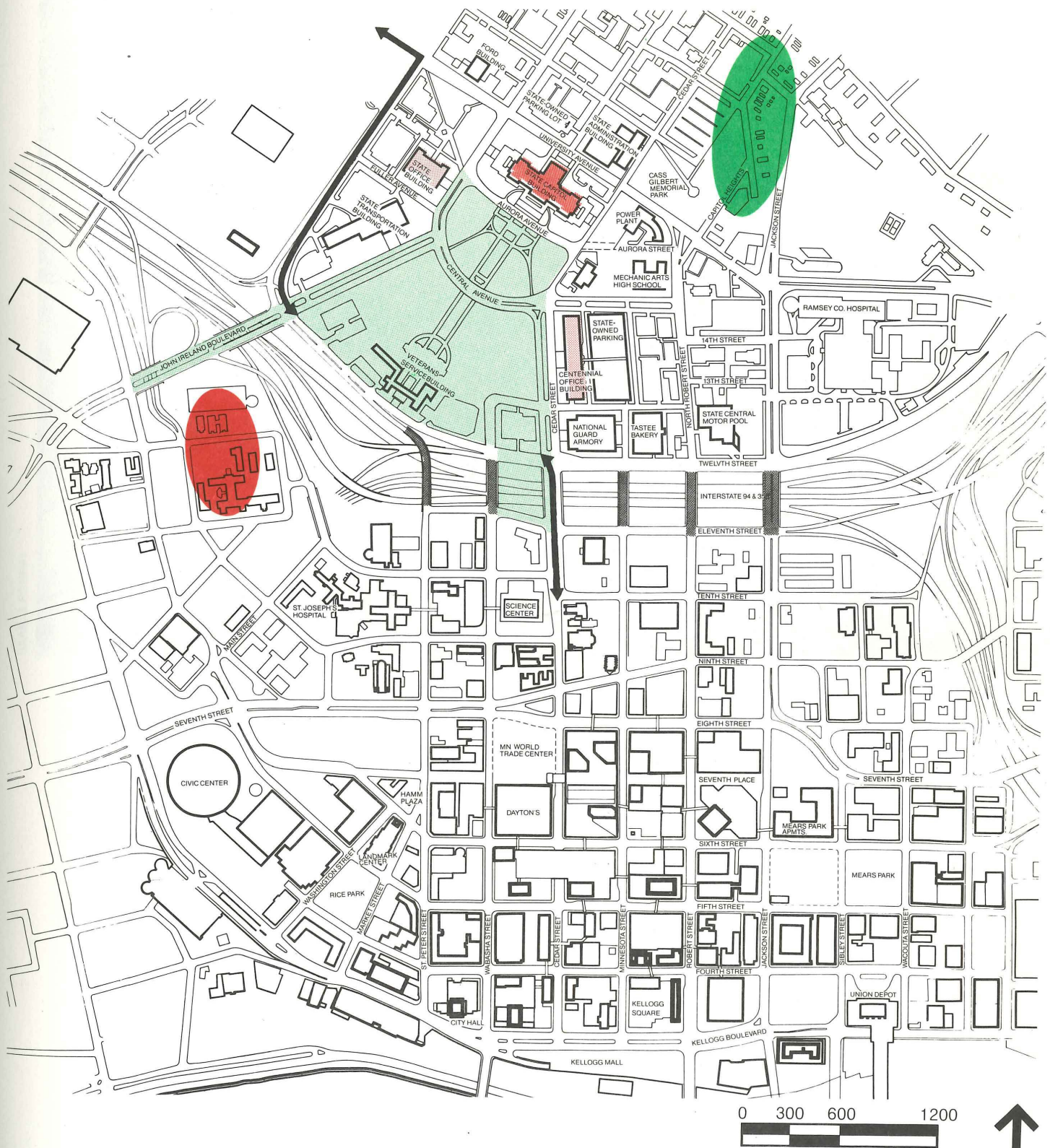
Change Factors: Sites and Buildings

Significant physical changes can be expected in the Capitol District in the coming decade. The area near the competition site will continue as a government-service and health-care zone, while the residential areas to the north, west, and east are further developed, and the commercial area to the south is redeveloped.

The following actions were in the final planning stages or under serious consideration in the Fall of 1984, in addition to the development of the Minnesota Judicial Building (See Illustration No. 11).

All six freeway overpasses connecting downtown with the Capitol will be reconstructed beginning in 1986. These bridges will be redesigned to be more appropriate gateways to the Capitol Area as well as more comfortable, safe, and attractive for pedestrians. As previously mentioned, the closing of a segment of Aurora Avenue east of Cedar Street is also planned. Another site improvement involves the further enhancement of the Mall landscape and the areas northwest of the Capitol.

As to anticipated building changes: major restoration plans are underway to refurbish the Capitol over the coming decade; new housing is under consideration for the northeast sector of the Capitol district; the former Miller Hospital site may be redeveloped as the new 400,000 square-foot Minnesota History Center; both Saint Paul-Ramsey and Bethesda Hospitals expect to expand physically; and major interior renovation of the State Office Building and the Centennial Office Building will be completed or in planning.



KEY

- Bridge Improvements
- Light Rail Transit Pathway (LRT)
- Landscape Improvements
- Building Renovation
- Building Restoration
- New Housing
- Minnesota History Center

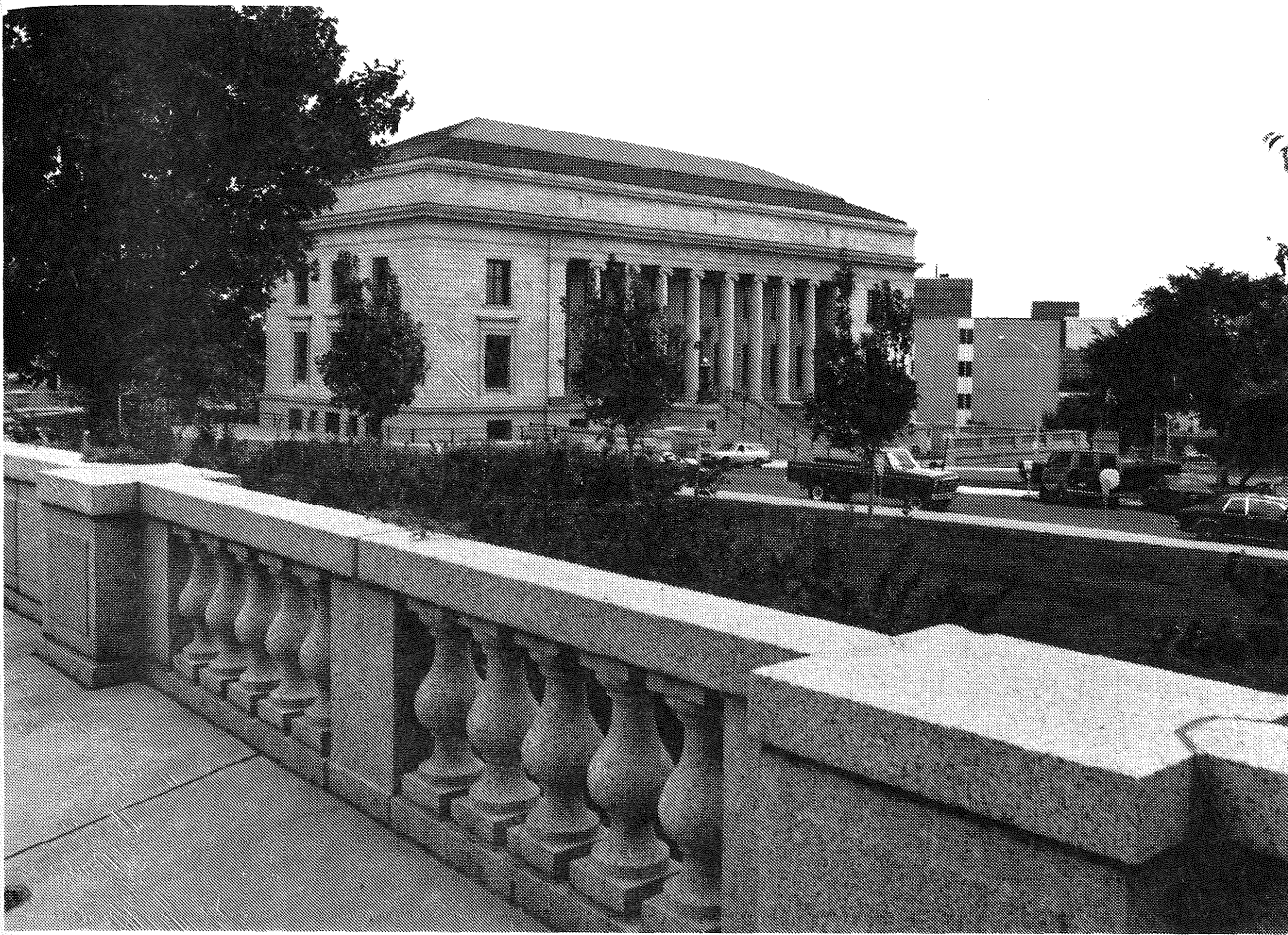
DESIGN FRAMEWORK

Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



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Minnesota Historical Society Building from the State Capitol South Terrace

December 1984

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB



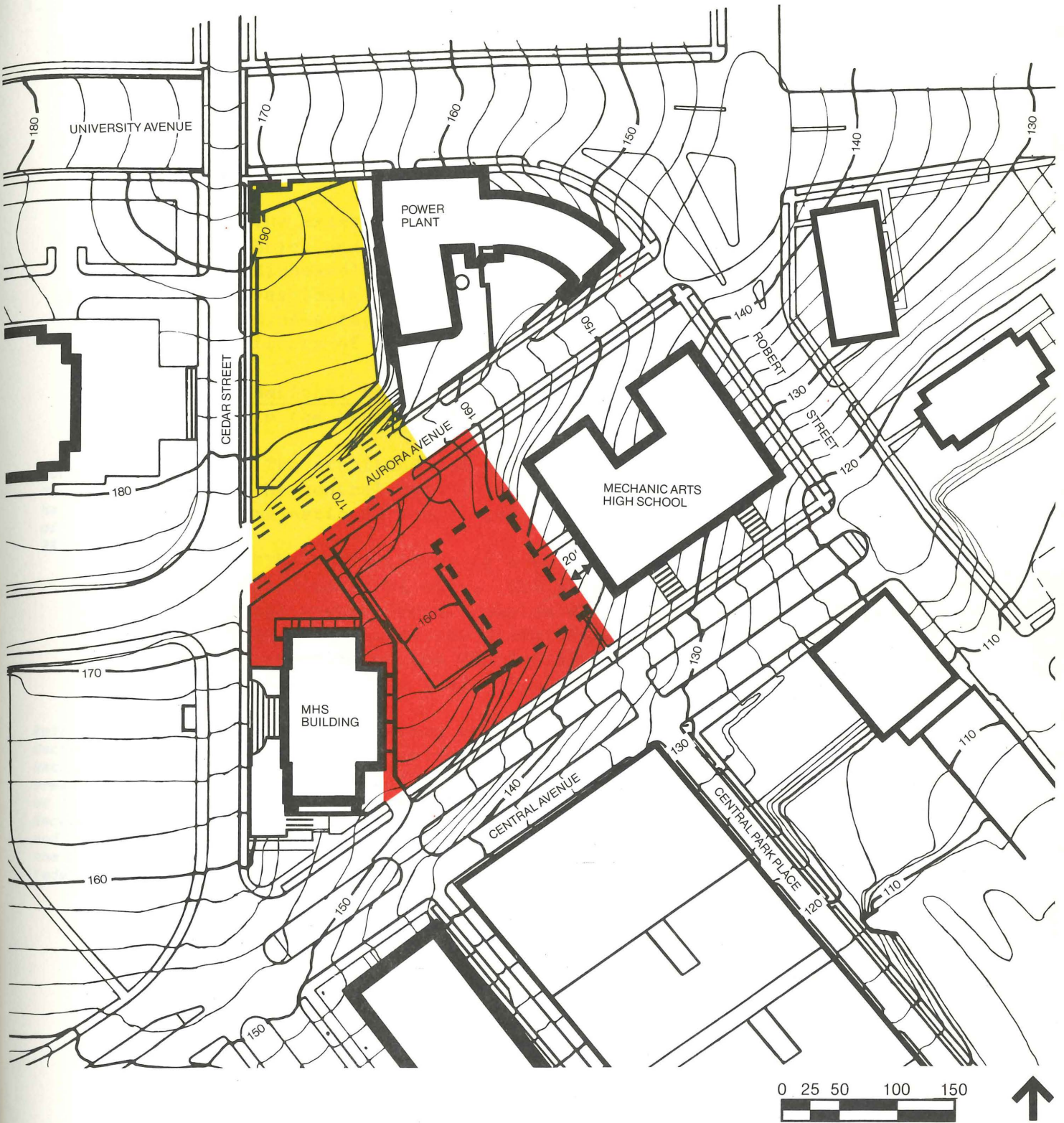
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This section contains the Design Guidelines and Design Requirements for the Design Competition. Illustration No. 12 indicates the physical parameters of the competition site. The building area for the addition to the existing building is limited to the southern curb of vacated Aurora Avenue. The area to the north of that from Aurora to University Avenue is to be developed as a plaza to serve both the East entrance to the Capitol as well as the new Judicial Complex (See Paragraph 3.4 of this Section).

The design of the Judicial Complex thus entails the integration of a prominent existing structure with a new addition and the design of a significant outdoor space. Each of the elements is described below and the pertinent design requirements and guidelines are included in the text.

3.1 Parameters of the Competition Site

The Focus Area is the block bounded by Central Avenue, Cedar Street, Aurora Avenue, Robert Street, and the immediately adjacent environs (See Illustration No. 12). The total land area available for the East Capitol Plaza is approximately 38,600 square feet. The total land area available for new building construction is approximately 56,700 square feet. The existing Mechanic Arts High School gymnasium is to be removed from the site for the purposes of this competition. (The removal of the gymnasium will be included in the successful competitor's construction documents.) The following existing conditions, probable future development, and design features are recorded as influential factors in the design of the Judicial Building and open spaces.



KEY

- Plaza
- Building Area

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.

3.2.1 The Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) Building

Designed by Clarence H. Johnston (See Illustration No. 13).

Construction begun in 1915 and completed in December 1918.

The exterior granite is from Sauk Rapids, Minnesota; the brick and fireproofing tile are from Chaska, Minnesota and Minneapolis, respectively; the stone for the walls of the vestibule and the entrance hall is from Frontenac, Minnesota; and the marble of the staircase and of the floors of the corridors are from Kasota, Minnesota.

National Register Designation - The MHS building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Source:
Nomination to the
National Register
of Historic Places,
28 June 1972

"The architectural style is simplified Roman Renaissance, the central motive being an Ionic colonnade, stately and majestic in scale, projected over a recessed loggia ..."

"The MHS Building is a valuable asset...as an important architectural site. The structure is a significant part of the architectural complex which includes the Capitol building...and the State Office Building to the west. The retention of the MHS Building is essential in protecting the style and scale of the Capitol..."

Reference:
Section 106 of the
National Historic
Preservation Act
of 1966 and
Sections 36 CFR800
and 36 CFR801 of
the Code of
Federal Regulations.

This designation recognizes the building's significance to the State's cultural and architectural history. The designation does not, per se, prohibit alterations to the building. It mandates a review by the State Preservation Officer of the proposed work only in the instances when federal grants or licenses are involved. Thus the responsibility for proposed alterations rests with the CAAPB. Criteria for changes and alterations need, nevertheless, to uphold the integrity of the building whose preservation has been mandated.



DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.

3.2.2 Urban Design Significance

The MHS Building derives its status from Cass Gilbert's plan for the Capitol Approach and Mall. The building is symmetrically balanced by the State Office Building on the opposite side of the Mall. These two buildings, the Minnesota Historical Society and State Office Building, frame the State Capitol and landscaped Mall area immediately south of the Capitol. They reinforce the stately siting of the Capitol and by their scale and design they reinforce the symbolic and architectural dignity of the Capitol's setting. As a triumvirate, these buildings have achieved the status of cultural monuments, easily the most famous and best known architectural composition in Minnesota.

In the narrowest sense, the west facade of the building, facing the Capitol Mall, is the most important elevation. However, it is the buildings *together*, as a living architecture, charged with history and memories, that have become the fulcrum of our imagination. The three buildings are truly monuments as architectural and cultural artifacts. Within this framework, any changes should be executed with the greatest of care and in the most discreet of manners.



South Elevation of MHS Building with view of the Capitol beyond

December 1984

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB



Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.



East Elevation of MHS Building showing Stack Area

December 1984

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB



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3.3.1 Design Requirements

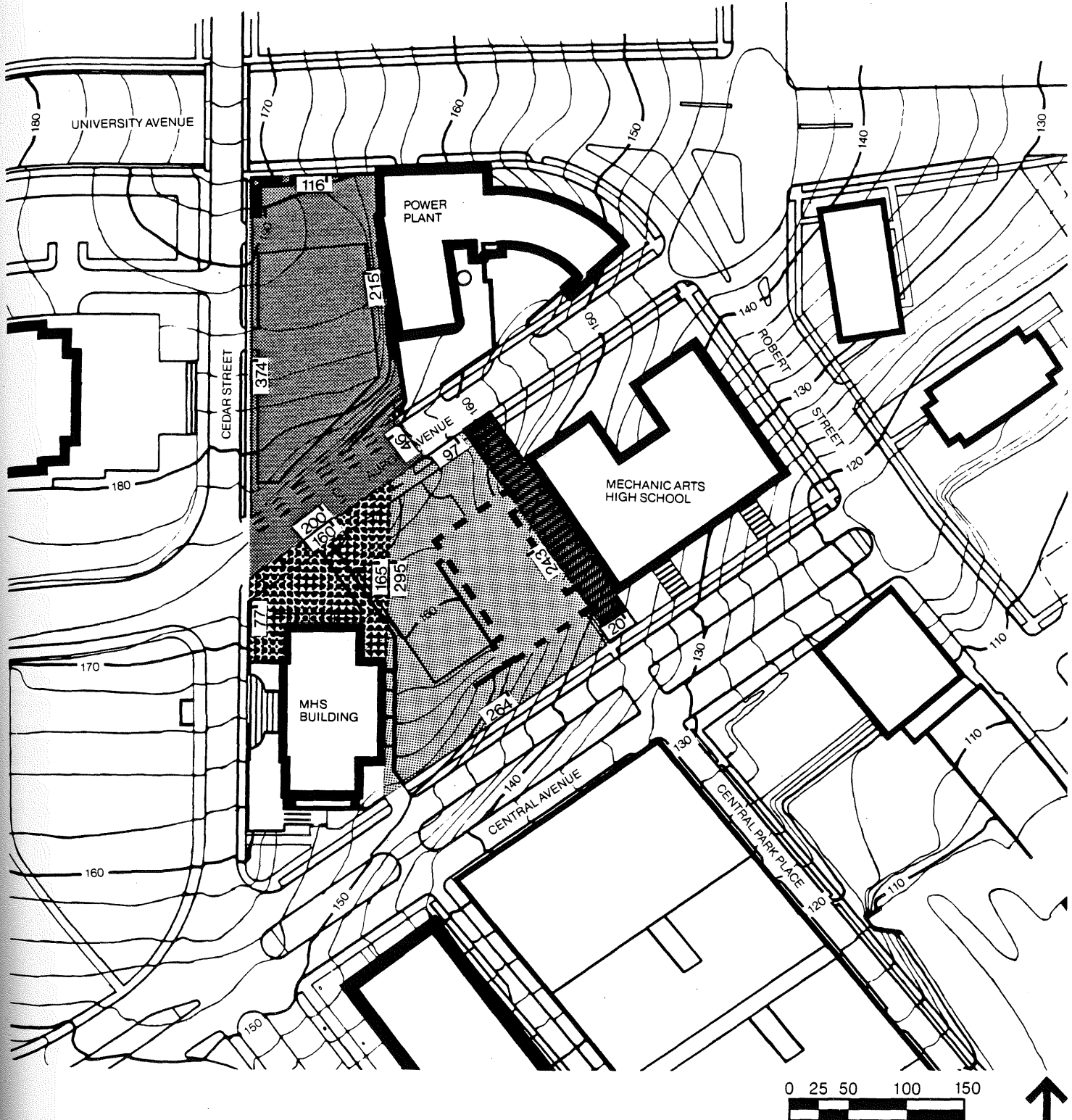
The northwest terrace infill structure (built during the WPA years) is to be removed. A new terrace may be included in the site design as an extension of the East Capitol Plaza (See Illustration No. 13A).

The integrity and solemnity of the existing building should be maintained. Thus any abutment to the building above the beltline is to be confined to the east side and may only occur as shown in Illustration No. 13A. Abutments below the beltline may occur on the north elevation and the northwest and northeast corners of the building, in the area of the present terrace infill.

Because of the vista of the Capitol presently available from the east of the MHS Building and also the vistas of downtown Saint Paul, available from the east Capitol entrance, competitors are invited to consider the retention of these views. The building addition above the beltline may not exceed the cornice line of the existing building (See Illustration No. 14). Any roofs exceeding the height of the cornice shall conform to the existing roof, and shall not exceed the elevation of the east-west ridgeline.

While there is no mandate as to style or expression of the addition, it is a requirement that the existing building not be overwhelmed, ridiculed or parodied by an addition. Although the new Judicial Building Complex will be functionally one building, the addition is to be designed such as to allow the existing MHS Building to dominate the composition. Symbolically and effectively, the MHS Building is to serve as the representation of the Minnesota Judiciary. As such, an obvious requirement is the removal of the inscription carved in the lintel above the the west facade's colonnade. The design of the addition should conform to CAAPB 1509 and 1510. Particular attention is directed to Section G. Relationship of Materials, Texture and Color; and Section H. Roof Shapes (See Design Framework Appendix).

The interiors of the existing building should inspire the competitor in matters of scale, detail and ornament. Where interior alterations are necessary, they should be such as not to conflict with the neo-classical character of the building. The designer is encouraged to utilize where possible major design elements of the existing interior, in particular, the central multi-level stairway. The central stairway as a whole or portions thereof may be relocated so as to facilitate the grand entry/circulation to the building.

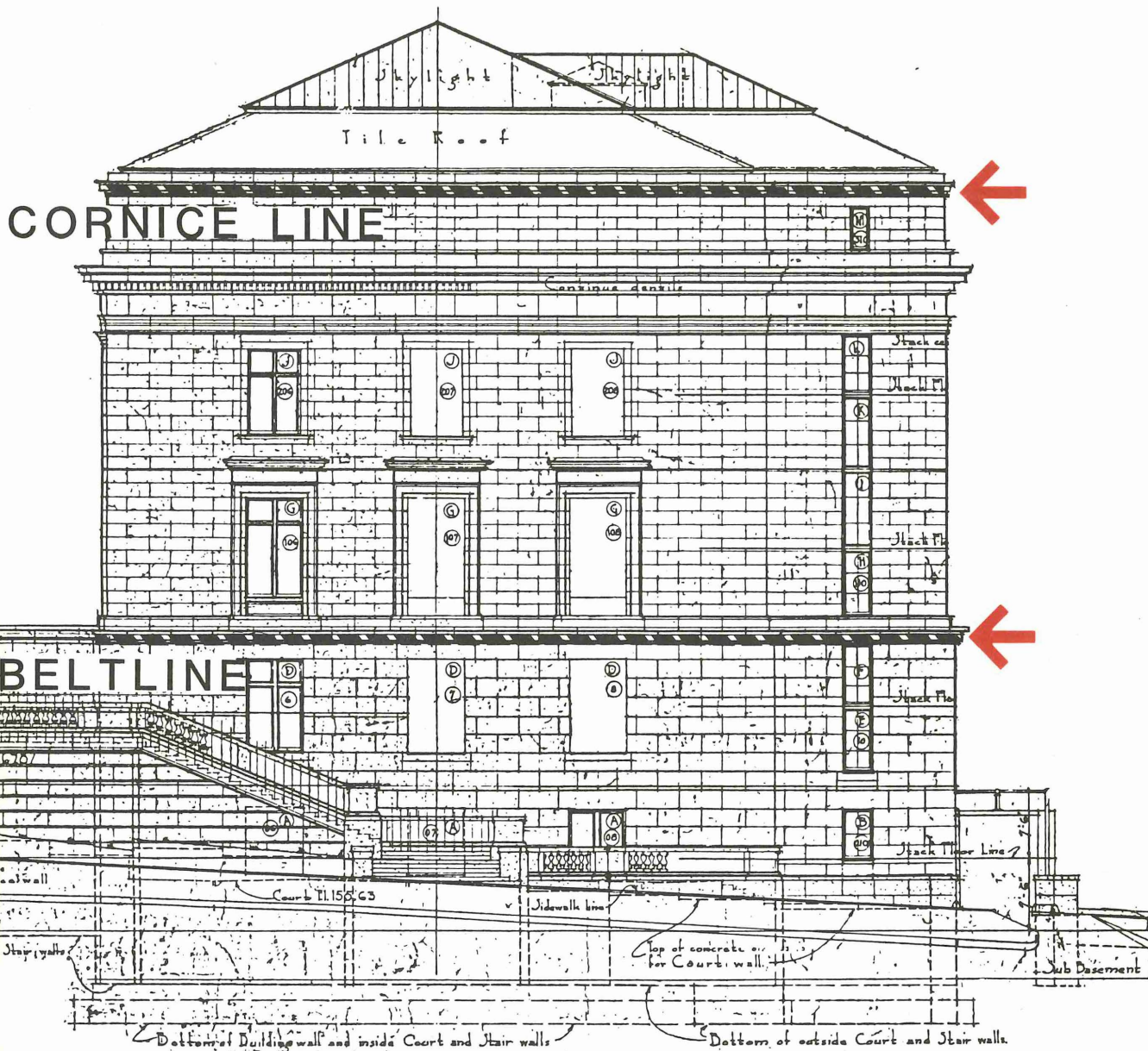


- KEY
- East Plaza
 - Height Limited to Belt Course
 - Height Limited to Cornice
 - Area Usable for Access

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984





Minnesota Historical Society Building
South Elevation

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



In keeping with the spirit and intent of the competition, the principal and most important entry is that from Cedar Street, off the Capitol Mall, through the existing MHS Building's west facade. This is to be the ceremonial and principal access to the Judicial Building Complex.

Other functional entries necessary to the complex are also important. First, a dignified entry which is accessible to the physically handicapped must be provided. This could occur off the East Capitol Plaza. Second, the entry from both underground or adjacent parking must be considered. These entries should be equally clear and appropriate.

Third, is the entry from the tunnel leading to/from the Capitol. Because the Supreme Court will retain its courtroom and conference room in the Capitol, it is anticipated that a great deal of travel will occur through the tunnel, particularly during the long winter season. The entries from the tunnel are important functional necessities to be carefully considered. The existing tunnels enter the building at the basement level, elevation 150.5. This entry elevation is to be retained. Finally, a discreet service entrance is also a requirement.

3.3.2 Design Guidelines

The reuse of existing elements (e.g., doors, hardware, trim mouldings, etc.) is encouraged. The eight-tier independent library stack floor structures on the east side of the building may be removed and the space utilized at the designer's option.

Competitors may propose the addition of exterior windows on the third floor of the existing building. Reference is made to the upper level windows on the State Office Building. Such windows, if inserted, will have to be carefully proportioned and symmetrically placed so as to satisfy the most stringent classical requirement of scale and balance. Another option is to restore the skylights for illumination of this third floor.

3.4

The East Capitol Plaza

The design concept calls for the area east of the Capitol, (presently a parking lot and street), to be developed into an urban plaza (See Illustration No. 15). The plaza is to be designed to extend the existing entry apron on the east side of the Capitol, thus improving the east Capitol approach, as well as creating an appropriate forecourt for the new Judicial complex. Cedar Street is to remain as a major north-south collector street.

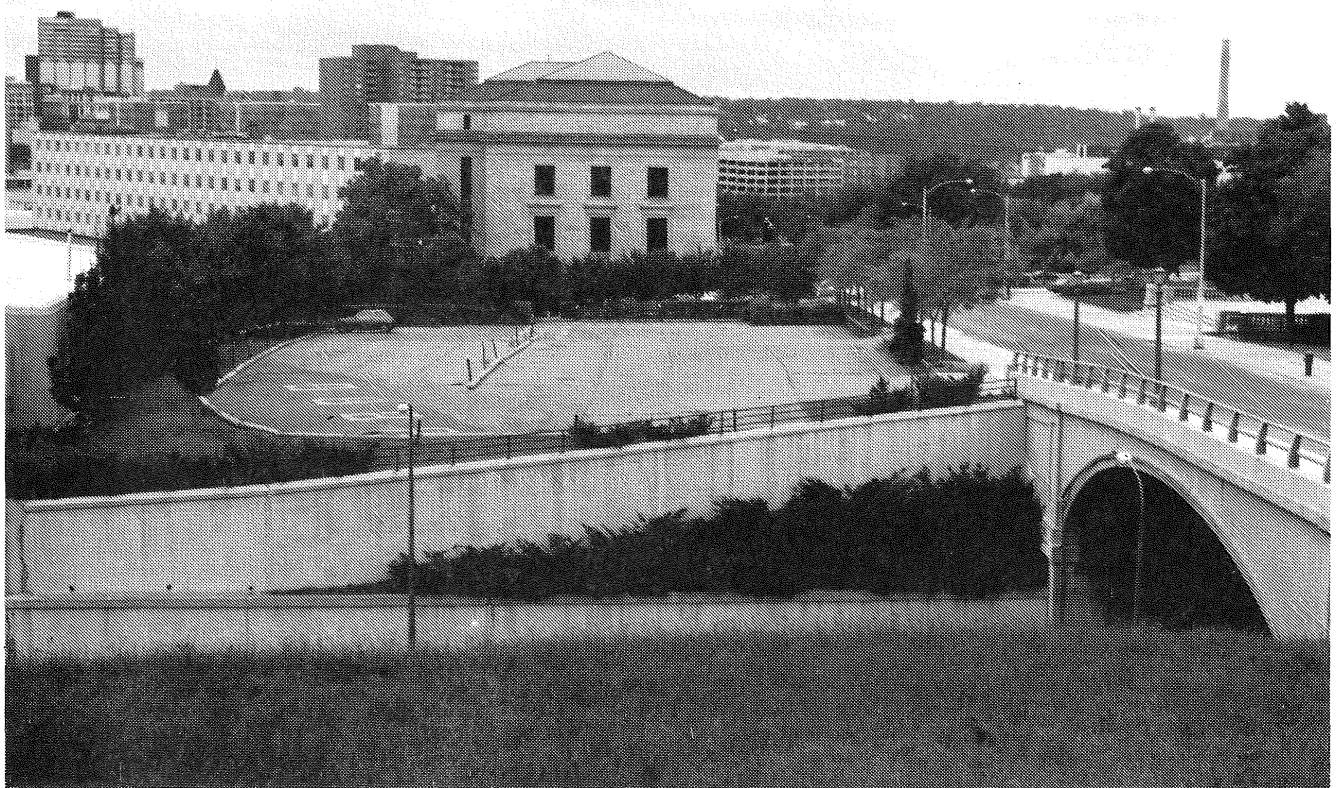


DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.



North Elevation of MHS Building with East Capitol Plaza Site in Foreground

December 1984

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB



Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.

Design Guidelines

The competitor is to give careful consideration to the need for a discreet, urbane and appropriate design.

The proposed plaza will provide a direct visual link between the Capitol and the new Judicial Building. New entrances to the Judicial Building facing the Plaza must not detract from the existing main building entrance facing the Mall.

The following comments are offered as points of information:

1. As previously stated, it is intended that a portion of Aurora Avenue will be closed eastward from its intersection with Cedar Street.
2. The existing Plant Services Building and cooling tower structures will be retained for an indefinite period. However, it is anticipated that the stack can be removed within the next 10 years.
3. The Capitol Building, including its East Terrace and approach stairways, shall remain without alteration.
4. A means should be provided for visual screening and separation of the East Plaza area from the Power Plant and vehicular service areas related to Aurora Avenue at the lower elevation.
5. Vistas and visual penetration potential to the southeast, and south-to-southwest of the existing Historical Society Building should be considered for exploitation.
6. The Plaza will be utilized for exterior pedestrian movement between the State Capitol Building and the new Judicial facility.
7. The Plaza may be terraced as it is extended to the building complex. The Plaza may also be extended to include the roof top or portions of the new addition.

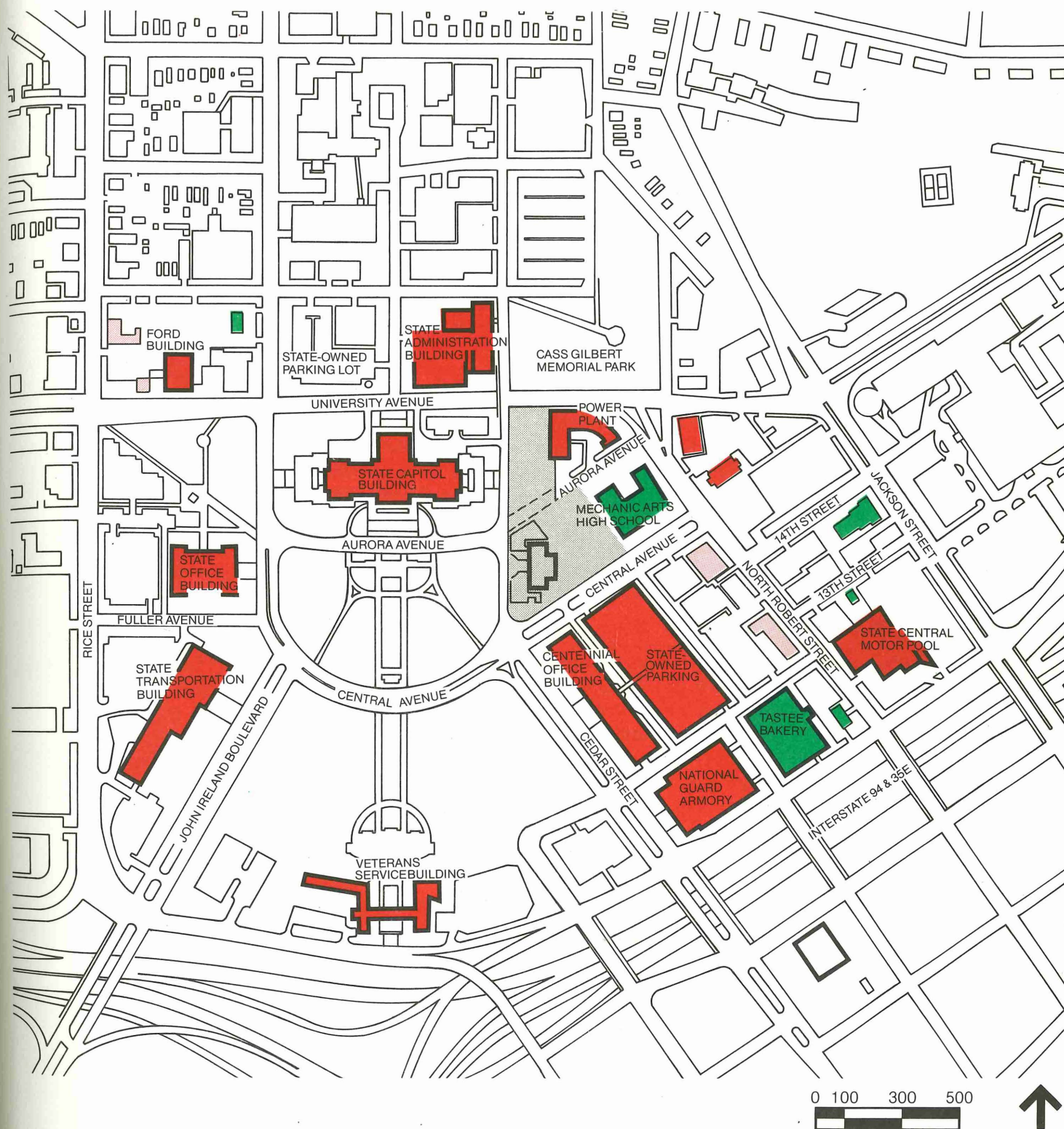
3.5

Buildings to Remain

Significant changes are expected on the Judicial Building site itself, on land to the southeast. Buildings likely to remain and those likely to be removed are indicated on accompanying Illustration No. 16.

State Maintenance Building and Power Plant

The building complex bordering the Judicial Building site to the northeast is the State Maintenance Building and Power Plant. The Maintenance Building and Power Plant comprise approximately 31,350 net square feet.



KEY

- Buildings to Remain
- Buildings—Possible Change
- State Buildings—Possible Change
- Competition Site

DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.

The Maintenance Building houses the State's Central Shops, an area used for repair and remodeling of State property (furniture, electrical and mechanical equipment).

The Power Plant presently provides steam heat and chilled water to many Capitol area buildings. The heating operation will be discontinued when the new Central District Heating system is fully implemented.

Vehicle storage on the site presently provides for 16 vehicles.

The Maintenance Building and Power Plant are connected to other Capitol area buildings by the pedestrian tunnel system.

The State is examining the potential of consolidating several support activities including those now conducted in the Maintenance Building and Power Plant to a new site. No administrative decision has yet been reached, however, on this proposed consolidation and relocation.

Should the Maintenance Building and Power Plant remain, the impact of their presence will be considerable on the Judicial Building site, particularly on the East Capitol Plaza.

According to Plant Management personnel, the Power Plant stack must remain for a maximum of 10 years (despite the cessation of heat production) to facilitate the production of chilled water. While the water chilling compressors can be shielded from view on the East Capitol Plaza, the stack, however, will continue to be a strong visual element for the site area over the short term.

Centennial Office Building

Directly south of the Judicial Building site is the five-story Centennial Office Building, designed and built in 1958 as a memorial to Minnesota's 100th year of statehood. Representative of the simplified style popular in the late 1950's and 1960's, this state office building is an undistinguished structure on the Capitol Approach.

Ramsey County Medical Center West Building/Emma Norton Residence

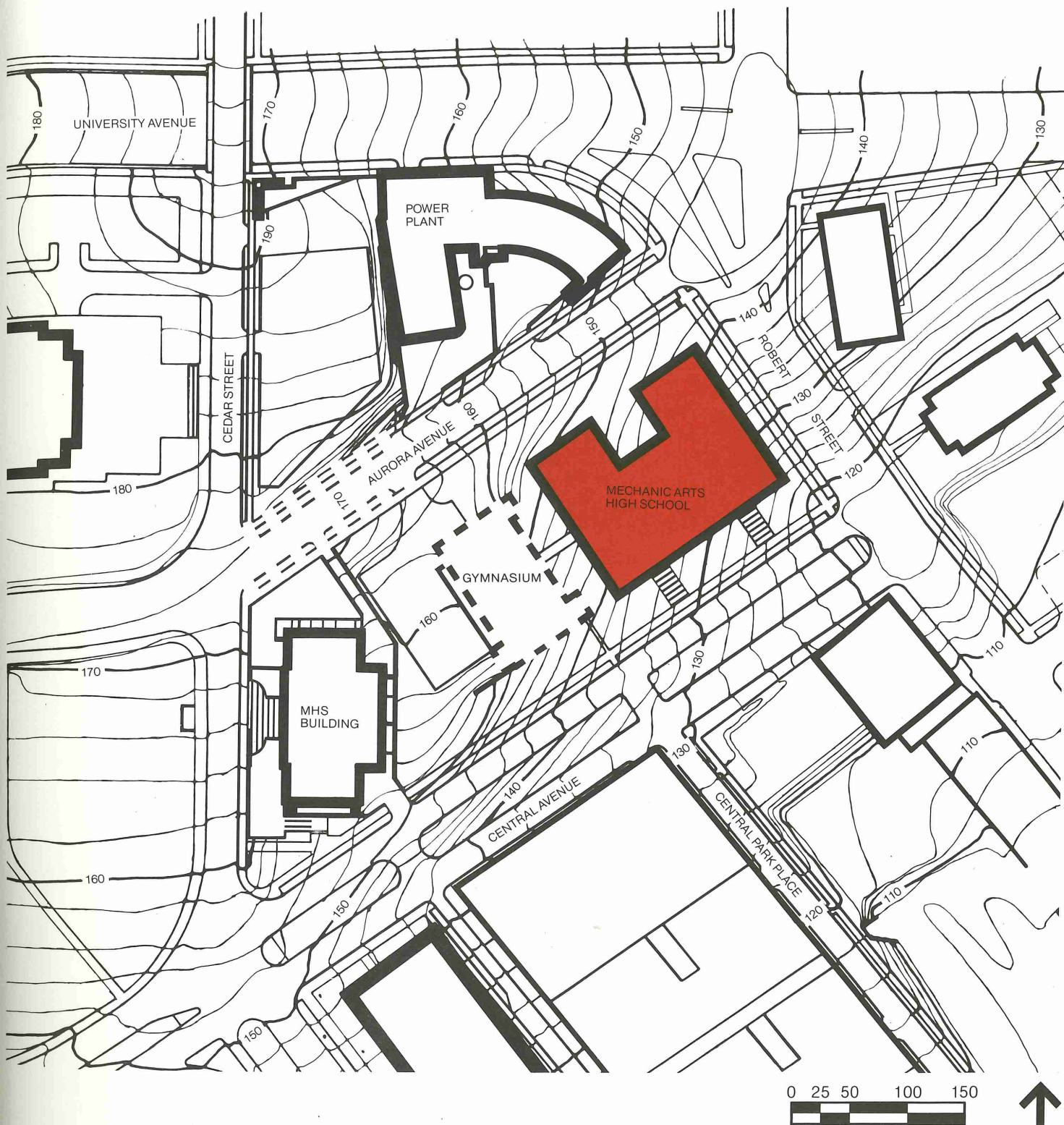
Northeast of the Judicial Building site, across Robert Street, are two institutional buildings--an office building occupied by Ramsey County Hospital and a private residence for women operated by the Methodist Church. Both structures will remain for an undetermined period.

By virtue of its location directly east of the competition site, the Mechanic Arts High School (MAHS) Building will be a major factor affecting the design of the Minnesota Judicial Building (See Illustration No. 17).

The classroom building was designed in 1910 by the Philadelphia firm of Rankin, Kellogg and Crane. Designed in five levels, the structure is approximately 120,000 square feet. A 20,000 square foot gymnasium building was added in 1929. Originally in the midst of a residential neighborhood, the area's character gradually changed over the years. The two buildings were used as educational facilities until 1978, when the State acquired the MAHS site at a cost of nearly \$2.2 million. The main building is currently unoccupied. The former gymnasium is being used by the Minnesota Historical Society as storage space. It has been determined that the gymnasium building will be removed to make way for the Judicial Building addition.

The 5-level building is finished in a dark brown brick with extensive exterior trim in contrasting Indiana limestone. According to a study prepared by an architectural consultant, "The expression of building elevations are well defined in their relationship to the surrounding environment. The structure currently presents a clear distinction between a "front" (south elevation) and a "rear" (north elevation) exposure. The south facade is five stories high, contains prominent entry points, a large amount of fenestration, and maintains strong southerly orientation... The western exposure of the building complex currently provides no strong orientation to the major portion of the State Capitol Complex."

In 1981, Design Consortium, Inc. of Minneapolis, prepared a reuse feasibility study of the Mechanic Arts buildings. The goal of the study was to provide "... an objective basis for decision making related to anticipated State space and programmatic needs, and to determine the potential role which the Mechanic Arts facility may play in addressing these needs". The consultant made recommendations in the general areas of physical potential of the MAHS buildings, renovation costs and benefits, and new construction options on the MAHS site. Briefly stated, the consultants findings included:



DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Minnesota Judicial Building

CAAPB/December 1984



Bernard Jacob Architects, Ltd.

PHYSICAL POTENTIAL: "The physical potential for reuse of the Mechanic Arts Facility is excellent ... Moreover, the structure generally maintains a positive image, which may be enhanced by building renovation."

RENOVATION COST/BENEFITS: "An analysis of the cost/benefits related to building renovation clearly favors an approach which involves total rehabilitation of the existing structure."

NEW CONSTRUCTION OPTION: "For comparable areas cost estimates clearly favor the accommodation of programmatic uses within a renovated Mechanic Arts Building rather than the construction of a new facility on the project site."

In a 1982 addendum to the MAHS Reuse Study, the life cycle of a remodeled Mechanic Arts Building was estimated at 20 years.

Since the Reuse Study was completed, no final decision has been made regarding the future of the Mechanic Arts High School Building.

Source: Rules of Capitol Area Architectural
and Planning Board, 1982

CAAPB 1509

Mechanical and Electrical Equipment.

All mechanical and electrical equipment, such as transformers, air conditioning and heating units, television and other antennae, and similar exposed mechanical and electrical elements shall be completely concealed from public view. Concealed from public view is defined as not visible from any point within the visual corridor at ground level to an elevation equal to the roof level.

CAAPB 1510

Additional Design Criteria.

In order to further achieve harmony of design, visual compatibility and protect and enhance the dignity, beauty and architectural integrity of the capitol area, the following additional requirements shall be applied to construction, reconstruction, repair or alteration activities subject to this chapter.

A. Continuity of walls. Appurtenances of a building such as building facades, fences, and landscape masses, shall visually contribute to the spatial definition of the visual corridor and form cohesive walls of enclosure along those streets designated visual corridors to ensure visual continuity of the building with those buildings, squares, and places conforming with these design rules to which it is visually related.

B. Proportion and dimension of building's front facade. The relationship of the width of the windows to height of the front elevation shall be visually compatible to those buildings, squares and places conforming with these design rules to which it is visually related.

C. Proportion of openings within the facility. The relationship of the width of the windows to height of windows in a building shall be visually compatible with those buildings, squares and places conforming with these design rules to which the building is visually related.

D. Rhythm of solids to voids in front facades. The relationship of solids to voids in the front facade of building shall be visually compatible with those buildings, squares and places conforming with these design rules to which it is visually related.

Source: Rules of Capitol Area Architectural
and Planning Board, 1982

CAAPB 1510
(Continued)

E. Rhythm of spacing of buildings on street. The relationship of a building to the open space between it and adjoining buildings shall be visually compatible to those buildings, squares and places conforming with these design rules to which it is visually related.

F. Rhythm of entrance and/or porch projection. The relationship of entrances and porch projections to sidewalks of a building shall be visually compatible to those buildings, squares and places conforming with these design rules to which it is visually related.

G. Relationship of materials, texture and color. The relationship of the materials, texture and color of the facade of a building shall be visually compatible with the predominant materials used in those buildings conforming with these design rules to which it is visually related. Masonry, concrete and glass materials are generally appropriate.

H. Roof shapes. The roof shape of a building shall be visually compatible with those buildings conforming with these design rules to which it is visually related.

I. Scale of building. The size of a building, the building mass of a building in relation to open spaces, the windows, door openings, porches and balconies shall be visually compatible with those buildings, squares and places conforming with these design rules to which it is visually related.

J. The place and orientation of the front elevation of a building, including the shape and composition of its architectural elements shall be visually compatible with those buildings, squares, and places conforming with these design rules to which it is visually related.

K. All the elements of the landscape design of a building, such as planted areas, plant materials, grading, and pedestrian walks and areas, shall be visually compatible with the corresponding elements of those buildings, squares and places conforming with these design rules to which it is visually related.

III The Building Program

III

The Building Program

Components and Timetable: Overview

The new Judicial Building will be constructed to meet the space needs of the following components of the judicial system:

SUPREME COURT OF MINNESOTA

Supreme Court
Supreme Court Commissioner
Supreme Court research area

MINNESOTA COURT OF APPEALS

Court of Appeals
Staff Attorneys
Appellate research area

STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

CLERK OF THE APPELLATE COURTS

STATE LAW LIBRARY

QUASI-JUDICIAL BOARDS

Board of Law Examiners/Board of Continuing Legal Education/
Board of Legal Certification
Board on Judicial Standards
Lawyers' Professional Responsibility Board

TAX COURT

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT OF APPEALS

SHARED FACILITIES

ON-SITE PARKING

190 cars

The renovation of the existing building and new construction on the adjoining site directly to the east will meet programmed space needs of the judiciary until the year 2010, including parking. The judiciary anticipates occupying the new Judicial Building complex by 1988.

The existing building is presently occupied by the Minnesota Historical Society; therefore, construction and occupancy of the new facility may occur in two phases. The new construction may be built and occupied prior to the renovation of the existing building.

The construction of the new Judicial Building will consider the space needs of the judiciary for the years 1990 through 2010.

The projected growth of the judicial-related area between 1990 and 2010 is from 125,040 net square feet (NSF) to 156,280 NSF, not including parking. The 31,240 NSF unoccupied by the judiciary in 1990 will be finished to meet interim needs for other compatible state offices until the Appellate Courts, their support offices, and the State Law Library need that area for expansion.

TOTAL TIME-PHASED GROWTH PROJECTIONS (in NSF)

	Need 1990	Need 2000	Need 2010
Judicial area	125,040	142,480	156,280
Area available for interim use by other state offices	31,240	13,800	0
TOTAL NET AREA	156,280	156,280	156,160
Parking	76,000	76,000	76,000

Renovation of the Interior of the Existing Building

The competitor should consider the best use of the space in the existing building. This building must be an integral part in the Judicial Building complex.

Section II, The Design Framework, discusses the guidelines and requirements of the renovation of the exterior and interior of the existing Minnesota Historical Society Building.

In addition to historic, functional and formal criteria for the renovation of the interior of the existing building, the competitor should consider the structural limitations of the existing building as well. The Structural Analysis of the Minnesota Historical Society Building found in the Technical Supplement shall serve as a guide.

The following building design objectives have been established to assure that the new Judicial Building complex communicates the meaning and importance of this public edifice, and that the building contributes to the effective and economic functioning of the Minnesota Judicial System.

3.1

Symbolism and Image ---

The site for the Minnesota Judicial Building was chosen, in part, for its prominence and visibility, as well as its proximity to the State Capitol. The design of the Judicial Building should take full advantage of the importance of this site. The existing building is a landmark in the Capitol Area, and should continue to be recognizable and memorable. The new construction should enhance this image.

In effect, the court desires an architectural design that captures the spirit and meaning of the administration of justice.

3.2

Allowing for Future Expansion ---

The complex will be designed and built to meet the judicial needs until the year 2010. The long-term space needs of the judiciary, however, require the building to allow for future facility expansion after 2010. A likely site for expansion may be the Mechanics Arts School site directly east.

3.3

Flexibility ---

The buildings, new and renovated, should be designed to respond to anticipated, diverse, and unexpected change. Spaces occupied by the State Court Administrator's Office, clerks of the various courts, commissioners, and staff attorneys, as well as spaces finished to meet interim needs of other compatible state offices should be designed with flexible wall, ceiling, and mechanical systems. Flexible

office planning will permit simple rearrangement to accommodate time-phased growth or change in layout, equipment, interior environmental controls, power, communications, technology, and fire safety systems. Whether an open or closed flexible office system is used by the competitor, the control of sound transmission between offices should be a primary consideration.

There are, however, permanent spaces which will require minimal change: the public entry lobby, the courtrooms, hearing rooms, chambers, libraries, shared facilities (cafeteria, conference center, and toilet and lounges), and maintenance areas. Each of these spaces should be acoustically isolated from surrounding areas, and all of these permanent spaces (except toilets, lounges and maintenance areas), require independent interior environmental controls. These spaces, however, must be designed to allow for expansion and growth in technological systems.

3.4

Ease of Vehicular and Pedestrian Movement

Consideration should be given to promoting efficient vehicular circulation and pedestrian movement above and below grade. Driveways, drop-offs, and entrances should respond to existing vehicular and pedestrian movement patterns. Access to the Judicial Building complex should be legible, easy, and safe. Attention should be directed also to the formal qualities of the sequence of arrival for vehicles, and pedestrians. This critical introduction to the building should orient the user and communicate the importance of this public edifice and the functions it houses.

The Judicial Building must be fully accessible to physically handicapped persons. The objective is to provide the handicapped person with the same or similar path of circulation on the site as the non-handicapped public.

3.5

Comprehensive Interior Circulation

The circulation system from the entry through the building should be comprehensible: public and staff should readily find their way in, through, and out of the complex.

Circulation should:

- be direct
- have minimum decision points (e.g., change in direction of movement or passage through doorways)
- have logical functional relationships of spaces and rooms along routes to eliminate backtracking.

During design development following this competition, consideration will be given to the provision of a comprehensive and understandable public orientation system. At the entry, there should be an immediate, readily visible, public information source, including an information desk as well as display provisions for directions, docket calendars, and graphic orientation guides. Information is not only required at the point of entry; continued orientation guides are necessary along the route.

Barrier-free access is mandated throughout the building; therefore, consideration also must be given to the orientation requirements for the handicapped.

3.6 Security

The safety of the users of the Judicial Building is a primary objective. Separate public and staff entrances are required to increase building security. The number of entrances/exits needs to be kept to a minimum.

Separate horizontal and vertical circulation systems for the staff and public within the building must be provided. Blind passageways and alcoves that may limit visibility along circulation paths also should be avoided.

In addition to the physical design, technological aids are required to augment security. These may include detection devices, signaling, and communications equipment.

3.7 Technology: Present and Future

The Judicial Building complex should be designed with consideration given to present and future technologies. In addition to technological security measures, advances in communications and information processing and storage should be accommodated.

3.8 Quality Materials, Finishes, and Furnishings

All materials, finishes, and furnishings should be of a high quality befitting the dignity and functions of the judiciary. This objective shall be considered for those spaces requiring definitive designs for the competition submission, and during design development following the competition, for the entire Judicial Building complex.

All ambient environmental control systems--lighting, HVAC, and acoustical control systems--should be adequate for task performance, representative of current technologies, and energy efficient. As previously noted in Section III, 3.3, the lighting, HVAC, and acoustical systems should be adaptable to time-phased growth patterns and unpredictable changes.

3.9.1 Lighting

Daylighting should be provided wherever possible. The justices' and judges' sets* must have a source of natural lighting and an outside view. It is desirable to provide natural lighting in the courtrooms, hearing rooms, conference rooms, support offices, and the Law Library. Natural light sources must be controlled to provide privacy, the elimination of glare, and the reduction of heat gain and loss.

Following this competition and during design development, consideration will be given to providing all spaces and rooms with artificial lighting controlled by bank switches as well as individual office switches. Artificial light levels in courtrooms and judges' chambers will be adjustable by use of dimmer switches. An emergency lighting system operated by an emergency power generator will be required for all circulation spaces.

3.9.2 HVAC

All spaces and rooms in the new Judicial Building complex (existing building and new construction) should be air-conditioned as well as heated. Courtrooms, justices' and judges' chambers, conference rooms, the Law Library, the cafeteria, and Conference Center should be provided with individual HVAC controls. As already specified, spaces requiring flexibility in office planning should have an adaptable HVAC system. (See Section III, 3.3.)

3.9.3 Acoustics

The acoustical treatment of all spaces and rooms requires careful attention. The courtrooms should be designed with suitable and adequate acoustical treatment to allow all

* The justices' and judges' sets include chambers, private toilet, law clerks' and secretarial/receptionists' offices and work areas.

participants to be heard and avoid such problems as an echo effect and excessive fluttering. All courtrooms, justices' and judges' chambers, and conference rooms must have adequate sound proofing. Spaces that have noisy activities should be separated from those which require noise control.

In design development, building equipment will be arranged to prevent noise and vibration transmission. HVAC and plumbing systems will be insulated against noise and vibration transmission.

As already specified, flexible office plans must consider the need to control sound transmission between offices (see Section III, 3.3).

3.10

Building Design Efficiency

The ratio of net to gross area measures building design efficiency. Gross area includes net area and non-assignable areas such as corridors, stairs and elevators, public toilets, mechanical and general storage spaces, structure and exterior walls. Gross area does not include internal circulation within an office division or other functional component (see Section III, 5.2).

In new construction, court-related space should attain a minimum of 70% efficiency, with administrative offices exceeding a 75% level. Renovated spaces generally cannot attain these high levels of design efficiency; however, a building design efficiency of 65% should be an objective.

3.11

Cost Containment

The design should consider cost containment for construction and operations over the life of the building. The State of Minnesota seeks maximum benefit for cost without sacrificing architectural quality and the dignity befitting a place of justice. Cost containment measures are described below:

3.12.1 Capital costs

The budget is specified in the table titled, Project Cost Estimate.

3.12.2 Life cycle costs

The life cycle costs of the following building design components should be considered:

- Materials and finishes
- Flexible office planning system
- Operating costs and ease of maintenance of mechanical and technological systems.

PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

1. Construction cost estimate related to the Judicial Building Competition

Demolition of gymnasium	\$ 15,000
New construction	
Gross area--144,200 sq.ft.	11,592,390
Remodel Minnesota Historical Society Building	
Gross area--94,400 sq.ft.	7,552,000
On-site parking (190 cars)	2,052,000
Site development and landscaping for Judicial Building and East Capitol Plaza	840,000
<u>TOTAL from above</u>	<u>\$22,051,390</u>

35% allowance for contingencies, escalation to mid-point of construction and miscellaneous construction costs	<u>7,717,990</u>
---	------------------

TOTAL--Construction costs related to the Judicial Building Competition	\$29,769,380
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2. Other cost estimates not related to the Judicial Building Competition

A. Survey allowance	1,500
B. Remodel State Capitol	150,000
C. Allowance for art and sculpture 1% of construction related to the Judicial Building Competition	297,700
D. Allowance for furniture and furnishings	3,133,120
E. Allowance for planning fees for construction, furniture, and miscellaneous construction	2,648,300
<u>TOTAL--Other cost estimates not related to the Judicial Building Competition</u>	<u>\$ 6,230,620</u>

Summary of project cost estimate

1. Construction cost estimates related to the Judicial Building Competition	29,769,380
2. Other cost estimates not related to the Judicial Building Competition	6,230,620
<u>TOTAL PROJECT COST ESTIMATE</u>	<u>\$36,000,000</u>

3.12.3 Energy efficiency

The designer should consider energy conservation measures including those applicable to the mechanical systems, building envelope, and other architectural and landscape design elements and configurations that save energy costs.

3.12

Structural Feasibility

The structural requirements of both the existing structure (see Structural Analysis of Minnesota Historical Society Building in the Technical Supplement) and those of the new structure need analysis and consideration of advanced as well as cost effective technologies.

The various functional components of the Judicial Building will occupy spaces of relative size, location, and prominence.

4.1

Hierarchical Order of Functional Components

The functional components should be arranged to reflect the following symbolic hierarchy:

1. Supreme Court and its support offices
2. Court of Appeals and its support offices
3. State Court Administrator
Clerk of the Appellate Court
Quasi-Judicial Boards
4. State Law Library
5. Tax Court and Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals
6. Shared Facilities

4.2

Sectoring

The spaces that will house the judiciary should be organized in a three-sectored system. This system groups the participants--public and staff--and separates them until they meet in the courtroom or other shared facilities. By separating participants in this way, security, dignity, efficiency, flexibility, and privacy are increased. The three sectors are:

4.2.1 Public sector

The public sector contains offices and support spaces serving the public. These spaces are directly accessible to the public user.

4.2.2 Interface sector

The interface sector contains those spaces in which the public and non-staff attorneys meet justices, judges, and those staff members who need access to both public and private circulation systems. Users should enter courtrooms, offices, and the library only from the circulation appropriate to their sector. Access from the public to private circulation systems should be controlled by court staff.

4.2.3 Private sector

The private sector includes those spaces which require separation of justices, judges, certain staff, and identified users from the public and non-staff attorneys. This separation prevents possible prejudicial observations and actions.

4.2.4 Grouping of facilities within three sectors:

THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Public waiting area
Attorneys' waiting/work area
Attorneys' conference rooms
Board of Law Examiners/Board of Continuing Legal Education/
Board of Legal Certification
Board on Judicial Standards
Lawyers' Professional Responsibility Board
Shared facilities
-Press rooms
-Public toilet
-Custodian areas
-Building services

THE INTERFACE SECTOR

Supreme courtroom *

Appellate courtrooms and robing rooms
Tax Court hearing room
Workers' Compensation Appellate Court hearing room
Supreme Court conference rooms
Court of Appeals conference rooms
Reception areas for justices and judges
State Court Administrator's office
Clerk of the Appellate Courts' office
State Law Library
Shared facilities
-Cafeteria
-Conference center
-Staff toilets and lounges

THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Supreme Court Chief Justice's set
Supreme Court Associate Justices' sets
Supreme Court Retired Justices' offices
Supreme Court Justices' committee room
Supreme Court Commissioner's office
Supreme Court research area
Court of Appeals Judges' sets
Appellate staff attorneys' offices
Appellate Court research areas
Judicial secretary and law clerk photocopy and work areas
Coffee bar facilities
Justices' lounges and toilets
Staff lounges and toilets
Staff parking

* This courtroom will remain in the Capitol Building and be used periodically.

4.3

Circulation

The three sectors described above should be served by two discrete circulation systems:

- Public circulation
- Private circulation

4.4

Functional Relationships

The components of the Judicial Building should be organized to reflect the frequency of contact among components. The frequency range of day-to-day contact among the functional components is:

HIGHEST FREQUENCY to other components:

State Court Administrator
State Law Library

MEDIUM FREQUENCY to other components:

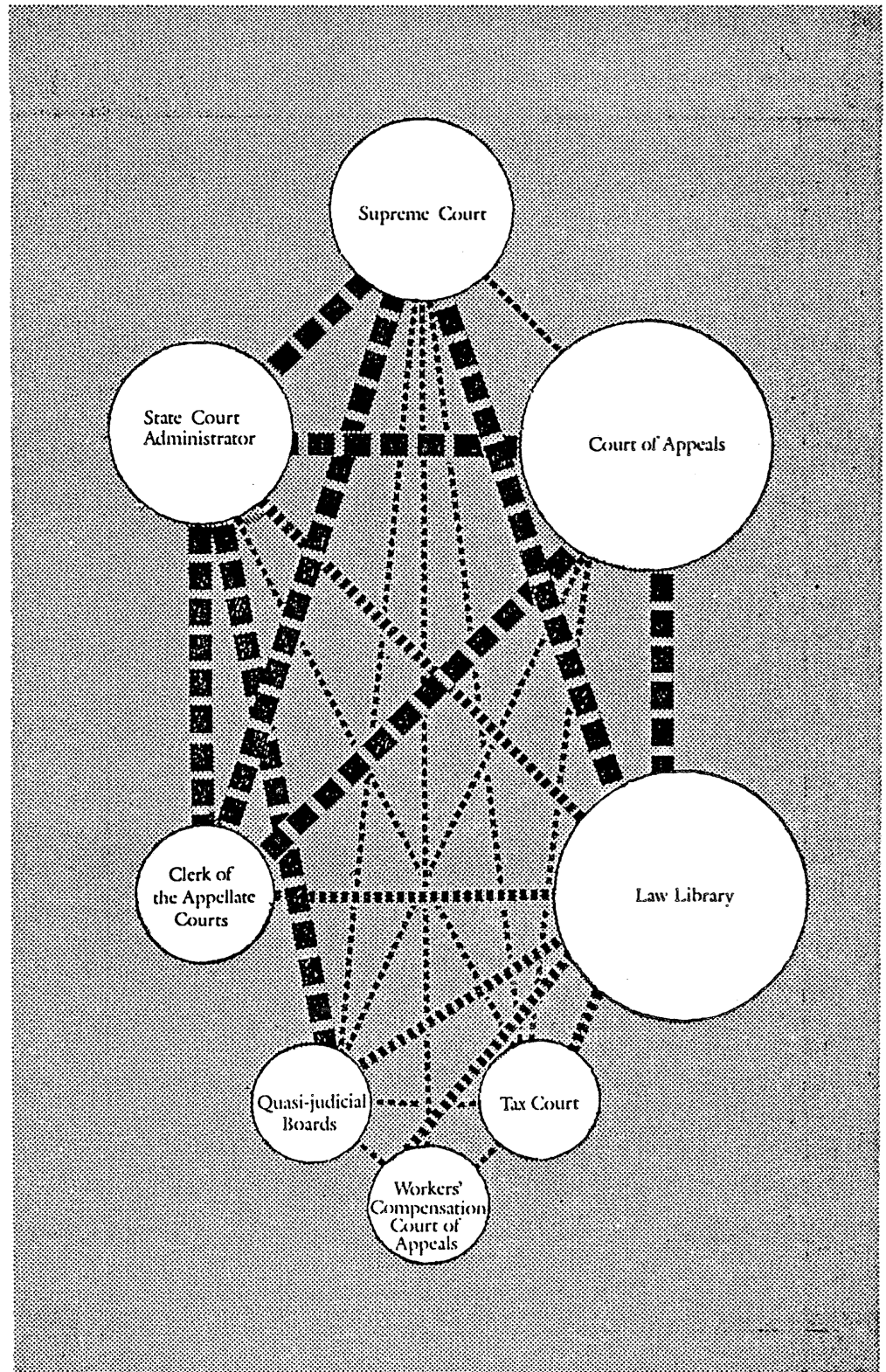
Supreme Court
Court of Appeals
Clerk of the Appellate Courts

LOWEST FREQUENCY to other components:

Quasi-judicial Boards
Tax Court
Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals

The components with the highest and medium frequency ranges of contact should have easy and direct access among one another in order to provide an efficient and functional operation (see Contact Frequency Diagram).

Contact Frequency Diagram

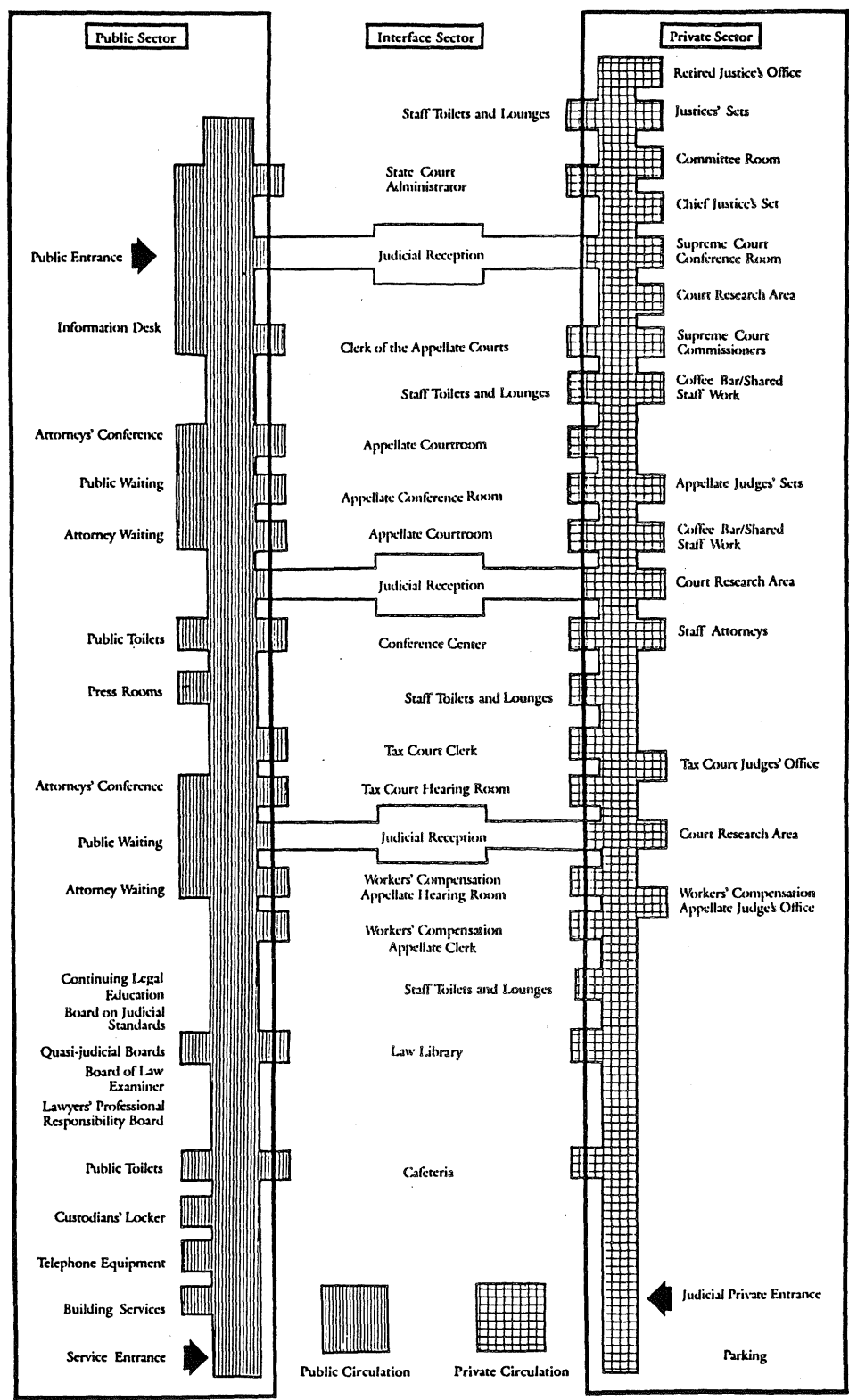


The functional arrangement of spaces is a requisite. The diagram entitled, Functional Relationships: Sectoring and Circulation Diagram, presents adjacencies for the courts and judicial support offices within the context of sectoring and discrete circulation systems. The second, Functional Relationships: Hierachy Diagram expresses the hierarchical relationships among functional components.

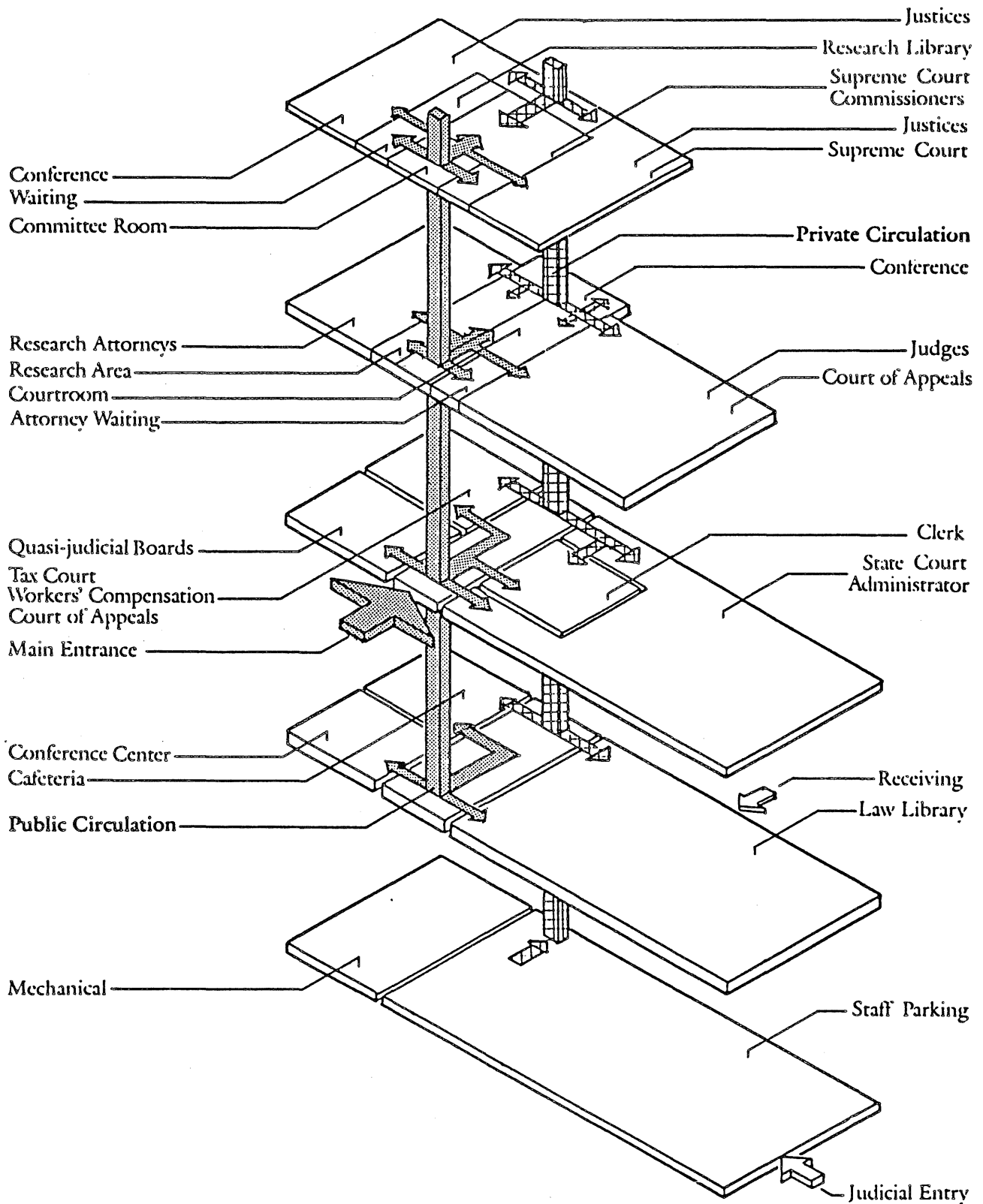
Neither diagram is intended to represent a design solution; rather, it is intended solely as a visual presentation of space organization requirements. There are many means to satisfy these objectives. The competitors are encouraged to consider the alternative that best fits their overall design concept.

Design and space requirements for each component are analyzed in the following pages.

Functional Relationships: Sectoring and Circulation Diagram



Functional Relationships: Hierarchy Diagram



The following summary table of projected net and gross areas for the years 1990, 2000, and 2010 provides an overview of the space requirements of the new judicial facility. It should be noted that the competitor is not to include the renovation of the Supreme Court facilities that will remain in the Capitol in its design submission; however, the architect receiving the commission for the Minnesota Judicial Building will be responsible for the renovation of these facilities.

SUMMARY OF PROJECTED NET AREAS

FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS	NEED 1990 NET	NEED 2000 NET	NEED 2010 NET
SUPREME COURT			
Supreme Court	11,790	11,790	11,790
Supreme Court Commissioners	2,530	3,000	3,480
Supreme Court research area	1,220	1,220	1,220
COURT OF APPEALS			
Court of Appeals	23,740	29,080	35,560
Appellate Staff Attorneys	3,500	5,130	6,690
Court of Appeal research area	1,400	1,510	1,560
STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR	17,700	21,280	22,000
CLERK OF COURTS	6,280	8,350	9,800
QUASI-JUDICIAL BOARDS			
Board of Law Examiners/Board of Continuing Legal Education/Board of Legal Certification	2,220	2,270	2,270
Board on Judicial Standards	1,010	1,010	1,010
Lawyers' Professional Responsibility Board	4,970	5,650	5,720
STATE LAW LIBRARY MAIN BRANCH	27,370	29,500	30,970
TAX COURT	4,640	5,150	5,690
WORK COMP COURT OF APPEALS	5,060	5,220	5,380
SHARED FACILITIES	11,540	12,320	13,040
PARKING	76,000	76,000	76,000
TOTAL NET SQUARE FEET	201,040	218,480	232,280

The competition design submission must meet the space requirements for the year 2010. Two degrees of design development for the Judicial Building are expected.

5.1.1 Conceptual design

A conceptual design showing the arrangement of net areas for each programmed element specified in the staff/space analyses that follow should be submitted. The staff/space analysis charts give the net area requirements for programmed elements and the number of personnel that may use the spaces. The programmed elements may refer to an individual space or room, or to more than one space or room comprising a division or functional component of the judicial system.

For purposes of the design competition, the detailed layout of individual spaces or rooms of all functional components is not required. Rather, the planning for individual spaces or rooms is expected only for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Clerk of the Appellate Court. For the other functional components--the Supreme Court research area, the Appellate Staff Attorneys, the Appellate research area, the State Court Administrator's office, Law Library, Quasi-judicial Boards, Tax Court, Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals, cafeteria, conference center, and miscellaneous spaces--the design submission need only show the layout of aggregated net areas of the divisions of the functional components as shown in the staff/space analyses charts.

5.1.2 Definitive design

The design submission should include detailed definitive designs, including plans and interior elevations and/or sections, all showing furnishings and finishes of the following:

- A. The large appellate courtroom
- B. A prototype design for a Supreme Court Justice's set
- C. A prototype of flexible office planning, using the Clerk of the Appellate Court as an example
- D. A space or room selected by the competitor that is illustrative of the central design concept(s).

Although a definitive design is not required for the Law Library, the design submission requirements do call for the layout of the public service counter and stacks, but not other furnishings nor finishes.

In order to assure proper interpretation of the diagrams and tables in the space program, the reader should note the following:

5.2.1 Space allocations for design competition

The space allocations for the year 2010 that should be followed in the design competition are highlighted. Figures for 1990 and 2000 are presented for the purpose of background information on the phased occupancy and projected growth of the judiciary's space needs.

5.2.2 Net areas

Two net square foot area figures are included in the staff/space analysis charts:

Net area: Assignable space for each court, office, or other individual space unit;

Net area x 1.2: Area projections include a 20% factor for internal circulation within the envelope of the functional component or department. This is the area shown in summaries of projected net areas.

5.2.3 Private, semi-private and open spaces

In the staff/space analysis charts, all individual space units have been given one of the following notations:

P = Private:	Acoustical and visual privacy
S = Semi-Private:	Sound control, visual privacy when seated
O = Open:	Sound control, no visual privacy required.

All spaces should have clearly defined physical boundaries. Spaces in which the boundaries are not marked lead to ambiguity and potential conflict among users. In spaces that do not require full walls, boundaries may be marked using other architectural means such as partial walls, changes in materials, the use of lighting, furnishings, and other semi-fixed and movable physical elements.

Functional Components: Description and Program

6.1

Supreme Court

**Competition
Design
Requirements**

1. Conceptual design showing arrangement of programmed elements specified in staff/space analysis;
2. Detailed definitive plans and interior elevations and/or sections showing furnishings and finishes for a prototypical Supreme Court Justice's set.

Function

The Minnesota Supreme Court is the court of final resort in the State. It receives cases directly from the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals and Tax Courts, convictions of first degree murder from the district courts, and reviews by certiorari cases heard and decided by the Court of Appeals. The Court now disposes of appeals with and without oral argument.

The Supreme Court presently has a bench of one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. By statute the number of Associate Justices will be reduced to six by attrition. This reduction is likely to be completed within 5-7 years.

Retired justices may continue serving the court and have an office in the building. Active justices are supported by secretaries and law clerks. Retired justices have no support staff.

**Special Design
Requirements**

**Supreme Courtroom
and
Conference Room**

The program assumes that these existing and historic spaces in the state Capitol will continue to be the seat for Supreme Court oral arguments and deliberation.

Supreme Court
Justices' Sets

The justices' sets are the justices' work area; they have both functional and ceremonial requirements. They are used for research, writing, conferences, and restricted interaction.

The justices' chambers must be:

- Generous in space, having room for both a desk and a conference table for post hearing conferences;
- Acoustically isolated from surrounding spaces;
- Provided with individual mechanical controls;
- Provided with natural daylight and a view to the outside.

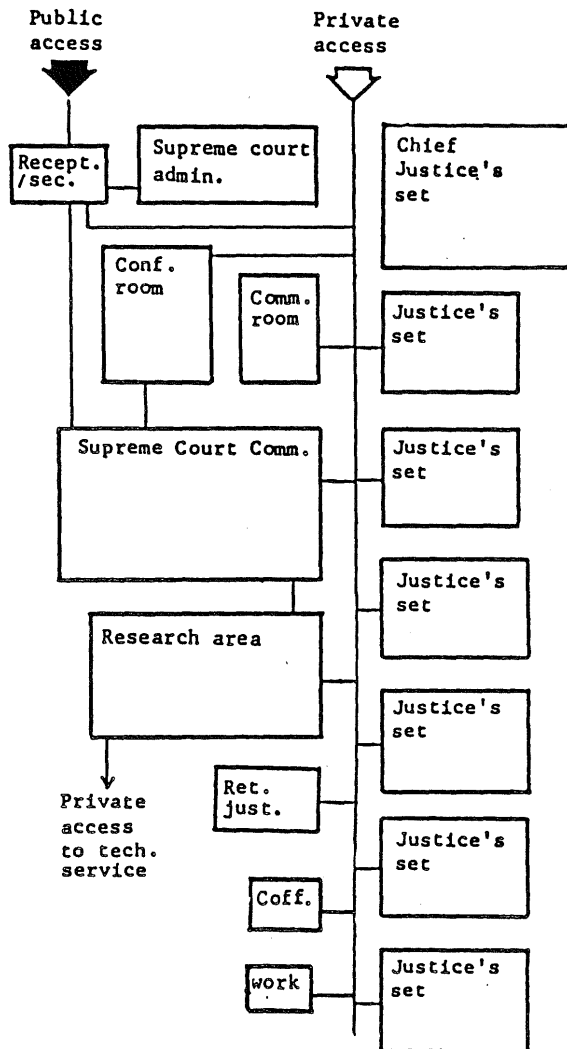
The support staff and law clerks work within immediate proximity to these chambers.

The space allocations for the Supreme Court Justice's set are as follows:

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES' SETS COMPONENTS (IN NSF)

Justices' area	
Chambers	400
Private toilet and closet	50
Law clerks' area	
Offices for two	300
Book alcove	50
Secretary/reception	
Work area	100(1)
Printer space	25(1)
Filing units	60(6)
Supply units	40(4)
Waiting area	60(4)
	1,085 NSF

Supreme Court of Minnesota: Adjacency Diagram



Supreme Court: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990				Need 2000				Need 2010			
Space Type	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area
P-Private S-Semi-Private O-Open	SUPREME COURT Public Sector												
O	PUBLIC WAITING AREA OUTSIDE SUP. CTRM.	COURT WILL USE EXISTING FACILITIES IN THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING											
	NET AREA				0				0				0
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	0			0	0			0	0			0

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990				Need 2000				Need 2010			
Space Type	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area
P-Private S-Semi-Private O-Open	SUPREME COURT Interface Sector												
P	EXISTING SUPREME COURTROOM & CONF. RM.	COURT WILL USE EXISTING FACILITIES IN THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING. ROBBING ROOM, PRIV. TOILETS, & NEW JUDGES' CHAMBERS.											
P	SUPREME COURT CONFERENCE ROOM	0	1	600	600	0	1	600	600	0	1	600	600
	NET AREA				600				600				600
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	0			720	0			720	0			720

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Supreme Court: Staff/Space Analysis

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990				Need 2000				Need 2010			
Space Type	P-Private S-Semi-Private O-Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit				SUPREME COURT				Private Sector			
		Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area
P		5	1	1315	1315	5	1	1315	1315	5	1	1315	1315
P		0	1	350	350	0	1	350	350	0	1	350	350
P		24	6	1085	6510	24	6	1085	6510	24	6	1085	6510
O		0	2	250	500	0	2	250	500	0	2	250	500
O		0	10	15	150	0	10	15	150	0	10	15	150
O		0	1	100	100	0	1	100	100	0	1	100	100
O		0	1	200	200	0	1	200	200	0	1	200	200
					9125				9125				9125
		29			10,950	29			10,950	29			10,950

Competition
Design
Requirements

Conceptual design showing net area for this functional component in relation to other programmed elements.

Function

The Commissioner is responsible for legal research staff assistance to the Supreme Court. The work of this office involves research, documentation, and recommendation. The Commissioner maintains large numbers of files of work in progress, open motion files, and final work product for at least one year. The staff consists of the Commissioner, two additional attorneys, an administrative assistant, and two and a half clerical persons.

Adjacency
Requirements

Confidentiality is a key part of the Commissioner's research staff function; therefore, the office should be located in the private sector away from the public and attorneys. The Commissioner requires controlled public access through the Supreme Court reception area for attorneys coming to argue motions before the Commissioner. The office should be arranged to prevent access by non-court attorneys to the remainder of the Commissioner's operation. The office should be located to allow visitor access without passing by justices' sets.

Physical proximity is required to justices' sets, the Supreme Court research area, and Supreme Court conference room where the Commissioner frequently conducts motion hearings. Reasonable access to the Clerk of Courts' office and the State Law Library also is required.

Supreme Court Commissioner: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need <u>1990</u>				Need <u>2000</u>				Need <u>2010</u>			
Space Type P-Private S-Semi-Private O-Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area
	SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONER												
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	11			2530	13			3000	16			1480

Competition
Design
Requirements

Conceptual design showing net area for this functional component in relation to other programmed elements.

Function

The Supreme Court research area houses the collection and study space available to justices, law clerks, and Commissioners.

Adjacency
Requirements

The Supreme Court research area should be immediately adjacent to the justices' sets and have private access to the Law Library's technical services.

Supreme Court Research Area: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990		Need 2000		Need 2010	
P=Private Space S=Sem-Private Type O=Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units
	STATE LAW LIBRARY	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area
	Supreme court Research Area						
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	0	1220	0	1220	0	1220

Competition
Design
Requirements

1. Conceptual design showing arrangement of programmed elements specified in staff/space analysis;
2. Detailed definitive plans and interior elevations and/or sections showing furnishings and finishes for the large appellate courtroom.

Function

The Minnesota Court of Appeals, which began operation on November 1, 1983, hears appeals from the state's district and county courts that involve civil, criminal, family, and juvenile matters, as well as appeals from a variety of administrative agencies. Appeals from this court are taken to the Supreme Court of Minnesota. The Court of Appeals disposes of appeals with or without oral argument.

Special Design Requirements

Details of Courtroom Functioning

The appellate courtrooms are used for oral arguments, motions, hearings, and ceremonial events. Participants and activities during oral argument include:

Panel of judges:

- Hear oral arguments presented by attorneys and decide them;
- Sit at bench after seeing a ceremonial entrance.
(Panel consists of three judges which may be increased to seven or twelve for certain hearings.)

Law clerk or marshal:

- Times attorneys' presentations, records hearings, and operates sound and projection equipment.
(One person on a rotating basis.)

Attorneys:

- Present oral arguments to the court;
- While waiting for their cases, sit at extra participants' chairs inside the bar or use public waiting facilities;
- During argument, sit at attorney's tables;
- While presenting argument, stand at lectern.
(Four to six attorneys--two party matters--50%;
eight to sixteen attorneys--multiple party matters--50%.)

Spectators:

- Observe hearing; do not participate;
- Sit in area behind the bar rail.
(Generally ten to fifteen spectators plus lawyers not seated within the bar.)

Media:

- Observe, report, record, and operate broadcasting equipment from remote electronic press room;
- Sit in area behind the bar rail at designated positions inside the courtroom, or in a remote press room.
(Number of people varies by type of matter.)

It is anticipated that there will be flexible assignment for use of courtrooms. The large appellate courtroom will be used occasionally by the Supreme Court when not in use by the Court of Appeals. Furthermore, the Court of Appeals should be able to use, on an occasional basis, the Tax Court and/or Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals hearing rooms, when these rooms are not in use.

Flexibility in assignment of courtrooms highlights the need for common access to all courtrooms from the private circulation system.

Court of Appeals
Large Courtroom-
Size and Number
of Participants

The large courtroom should have a bench to seat nine judges, clerk's work area, four attorneys' tables, lectern, seating inside the bar for 16 additional participants, permanent spectator seating for 25, plus extra loose seating for 15.

Courtroom
Elements

The BAR is the working area of a courtroom in front of spectator seating. It contains the bench, clerk's station, attorneys' tables, attorneys' lectern, and seating for additional attorneys. Each of these units has specific needs in addition to general criteria for sightlines, acoustics, technology, and security.

The BENCH is the focal point of the courtroom. Judicial entrance to the bench is very ceremonial and is done by rank and seniority. This procession from the robing room and conference room to the bench should be carefully considered and dramatized when designing the courtroom. Circulation space is needed behind the bench when judges are seated en banc in order to allow one of them to leave the bench without disturbing the others. Access should be provided from the bench down into the bar. The bench should be configured to allow the judges to see each other when they are seated. The large appellate court bench should have nine stations, 5'-0" on center. Benches should be raised 24" above the floor and should have a durable facing and a bullet-resistant lining. Fifty lineal feet of bookshelves should be provided in the wall behind the appellate benches. Each station should have a drawer, foot rest, a 3" raised lip to hide papers on the desk top, emergency call capacity, call system to chambers, concealed microphone and speaker, and space to install a computer terminal concealed from public view. The appellate stations should also have a clock-timing system and an internal vote tally system.

The MARSHAL'S STATION should have light dimmers, control of sound, TV and projection equipment, and a space to install a computer terminal screened from public view. A clock-timing system is required. The station should have a bullet-resistant lining and be raised 12" above the floor.

The ATTORNEYS' TABLES should be large enough to seat three or four lawyers allowing space for them to "spread out." Tables should be movable. Microphones should be provided at each table. Additional seating should be provided behind the attorneys' tables, but within the bar, for additional participants.

The LECTERN, centered on a table, is used by attorneys for oral arguments and should be centered on the bench. The table should be at least 5'-0" in length and equipped with a microphone and clock-timing system.

Courtrooms and hearing rooms should have barrier-free access to all stations within the bar.

Sightlines

Courtroom elements must be arranged so that all participants within the bar can see each other's faces during proceedings. Sightlines are crucial and must be checked painstakingly during the design and construction document phases.

Acoustical Treatment

Acoustical isolation from other spaces is imperative for all courtrooms. The room must be designed so that all participants can understand each other during proceedings, preferably without the use of sound reinforcement systems. Generally, a combination of hard (reflective) and soft (absorptive) material is used to provide good acoustical quality within a space.

Environmental Controls

Each courtroom must have individual environmental controls and acoustically isolated ducts for supply and return air systems.

Daylight

Courtrooms should have natural daylight wherever possible. Daylight must be controlled to provide energy efficiency and privacy.

Technological Equipment

In addition to microphones, speakers, and clock and timer systems as noted above, courtrooms should be equipped with the following:

- Multi-track sound recording systems (court archival)
- Audio and televised broadcast capacity
- Projection capacity for slides, overheads, x-rays, movies, and televised replays
- Closed circuit television for security.

The courtrooms should be designed for present and future technology. At a minimum, wiring conduit should be roughed-in for installation of concealed systems at a later time.

Security

Several security measures have been noted: proper sectoring and circulation systems; technological devices including alarm systems between the bench and the clerk's station; and bullet resistant liners at the bench and clerk's station. In addition, a closed circuit television system and concealed metal detection system at the public entrance are required.

Court of Appeals: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990				Need 2000				Need 2010			
P-Private S-Semi-Private O-Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel				Total Personnel				Total Personnel			
	COURT OF APPEALS Public Sector	Number of Spaces/Units				Number of Spaces/Units				Number of Spaces/Units			
		Area per Space/Unit				Area per Space/Unit				Area per Space/Unit			
		Total Area				Total Area				Total Area			
O	PUBLIC WAITING OUTSIDE APPELLATE COURTROOMS	0	10	15	150	0	20	15	300	0	20	15	300
S	ATTORNEYS' WAITING AREA	0	1	200	200	0	1	200	200	0	1	200	200
P	ATTORNEYS' CONFERENCE ROOM	0	1	200	200	0	1	200	200	0	1	200	200
	NET AREA				550				700				700
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	0			660	0			840	0			840

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990				Need 2000				Need 2010			
P-Private S-Semi-Private O-Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel				Total Personnel				Total Personnel			
	COURT OF APPEALS Interface Sector	Number of Spaces/Units				Number of Spaces/Units				Number of Spaces/Units			
		Area per Space/Unit				Area per Space/Unit				Area per Space/Unit			
		Total Area				Total Area				Total Area			
P	LARGE APPELLATE COURTROOM	0	1	2000	2000	0	1	2000	2000	0	1	2000	2000
P	REGULAR APPELLATE COURTROOM	0	1	1600	1600	0	2	1600	3200	0	2	1600	3200
P	APPELLATE CONFERENCE ROOM	0	1	600	600	0	1	600	600	0	1	600	600
P	ROBING ROOM ALCOVE	0	1	150	150	0	1	150	150	0	1	150	150
P	PRIVATE TOILETS	0	2	50	100	0	2	50	100	0	2	50	100
	NET AREA				4450				6050				6050
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	0			5340	0			7260	0			7260

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Court of Appeals: Staff/Space Analysis

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990				Need 2000				Need 2010			
Space Type	Private S-Semi-Private O-Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit											
		Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area
		COURT OF APPEALS											
		Private Sector											
P		48	16	885	14,160	57	19	885	16,815	75	25	885	22,125
P		JUDGES' SETS											
P		LAW CLERKS' WORK AREAS											
O		1	1	100	100	1	1	100	100	1	1	100	100
O		RECEPTIONIST'S STATION											
O		0	15	15	225	0	18	15	270	0	24	15	360
O		RECEPTION AREA											
O		0	1	100	100	0	1	100	100	0	1	100	100
O		SHARED COFFEE BAR											
O		0	1	200	200	0	1	200	200	0	1	200	200
O		SHARED WORK AREA FOR SECRETARIES AND CLERKS											
		NET AREA											
		14,785				17,485				22,885			
		TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation											
		49			17,740	58			20,980	76			27,460

Competition
Design
Requirements

Conceptual design showing net area for this functional component in relation to other programmed elements.

Function

Staff attorneys and their support secretaries are responsible for legal research assistance to the Court of Appeals. Work involves research, documentation, and recommendation on matters filed with the Court of Appeals.

Adjacency
Requirements

Confidentiality is a key part of the research staff function; therefore, the operation should be located in the private sector away from the public and other private and court attorneys. The office should be located to allow visitor access without passing by judges' sets.

Physical proximity is required to judges' chambers and the appellate research area. Physical proximity is desirable as well to the State Law Library and the Clerk of Courts.

Appellate Staff Attorneys: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990		Need 2000		Need 2010	
Space Type Private Semi-Private Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel		Total Personnel		Total Personnel	
	APPELLATE STAFF	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit
	Staff Attorneys						
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	17	3500	25	5130	32	6690

6.6

Appellate Research Area

Competition
Design
Requirements

Conceptual design showing net area for this functional component in relation to other programmed elements.

Function

The appellate research area houses the collection and study space available to appellate judges, law clerks, and staff attorneys.

Adjacency
Requirements

The appellate research area should be immediately adjacent to the appellate judges' sets, and have private access to the Law Library's technical services.

Appellate Research Area: Staff/Space Analysis

Space Type P-Private S-Semi-Private O-Open	Staff/Functional Description	Need 1990				Need 2000				Need 2010			
		Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area
	DEPARTMENT/Unit STATE LAW LIBRARY Appellate Court Research Area												
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	0			1400	0			1510	0			1660

Competition
Design
Requirements

Schematic plans of the net area for the functional divisions and its relation to other components in the building as indicated on the staff/space analysis.

Function

The State Court Administrator's Office assists the Supreme Court in its duties of administering the judicial system. Currently, the Office has responsibility for areas related to court operations, personnel, budget, planning, education, legal research, and information systems.

The State Court Administrator's responsibility is to oversee the operation of all divisions and their several sections, to furnish liaison among the judicial, executive, and legislative branches, and to provide support for the judiciary.

Functional
Divisions

The office is organized into five functional divisions with the following responsibilities for each division:

1. Administrative services

A. Finance:

- Act as fiscal director of the courts;
- Prepare and submit budgets for approval by the judiciary and by the legislature;
- Maintain payroll records of designated personnel within the court system;
- Provide expense accounting for Supreme and Appellate Courts, State Court Administrator, trial court judges and administrators, and boards;
- Provide auditing services;
- Provide purchasing services.

B. Personnel:

- Maintain records of designated personnel within the court system;
- Maintain personnel plan including job descriptions, class specifications, and compensation plan;
- Administer grievance procedures.

C. Continuing education:

- Develop, conduct, and evaluate educational programs and classes for the judiciary and court personnel;
- Provide information to the public related to the function and operation of the Minnesota court system.

D. Central services:

- Provide copying, printing, and folding services for the courts and support offices;
- Provide mail collection, posting, and distribution services;
- Coordinate micrographic record reduction services;
- Provide janitorial service.

2. Research and planning

- Research and interpret data related to the trial and appellate courts at the direction of the courts;
- Provide planning services to anticipate judicial need;
- Recommend reform;
- Prepare, present, and monitor legislation;
- Provide legal research for development of administrative policies.

3. Information system services

A. Information systems management:

- Manage operation;
- Implement and maintain manual and automated record keeping systems for trial courts and agencies (T.C.I.S.);
- Analyze need for enhancements to current systems;
- Form liaisons with all trial courts to provide support for their automated and manual systems;
- Maintain state-side statistical case tracking information system (S.J.I.S.);
- Plan and develop other assigned tasks.

B. Information systems development:

- Analyze and program new development work for T.C.I.S and S.J.I.S. systems.

C. Technical systems management:

- Manage computer center;
- Develop and maintain computer documentation;
- Manage and maintain on-going use of all present and new systems plus utility hardware;
- Implement equipment and communications configurations and provide on-going data communications support to the counties with pilot programs;
- Load the operating system and software for operation of the local district computer centers;
- Provide on-going software support to the district computer centers.

4. Supreme court administration

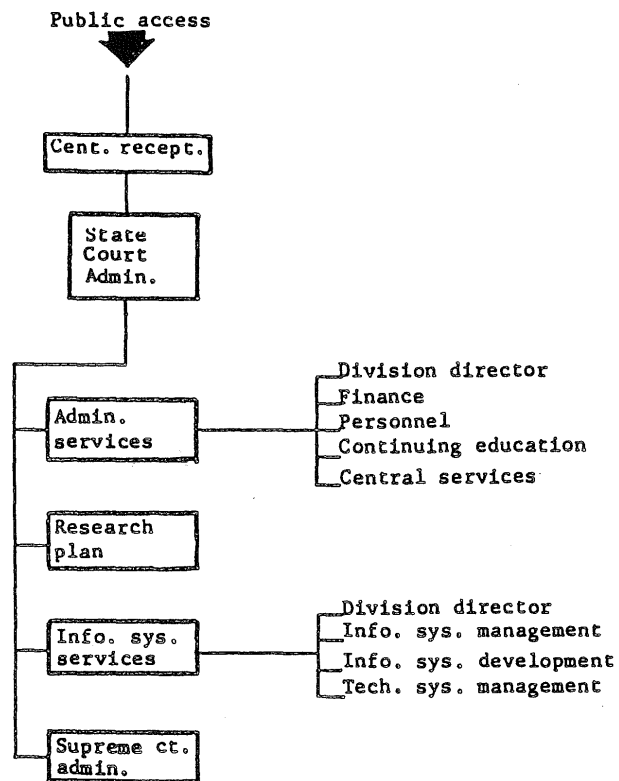
- Oversee Supreme Court support staff including attorney registration and the Clerk of the Appellate Courts;
- Serve as assistant to the Chief Justice for administrative operation of the Supreme Court;
- Serve as staff to the justices for their committee responsibilities;
- Supervise reception for the justices.

5. Clerk of the appellate courts

- Serve as the chief ministerial officer for the Supreme and Appellate Courts;
- Act as custodian of court records;
- Docket, keep, and retrieve notices of appeal, petitions, writs, orders, motions, briefs, files, exhibits, opinions, and other papers related to each case from its inception to conclusion.

A separate summary statement has been prepared for the Clerk's office. This statement is located directly after the State Court Administrator's office. (See Section 6.8.)

State Court Administrator's Office: Adjacency Diagram



State Court Administrator's Office: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990			Need 2000			Need 2010			
Space Type	Private S-Semr-Private Type O-Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit			DEPARTMENT/Unit			DEPARTMENT/Unit			
		Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2	
											Summary
		CENTRAL RECEPTION	0	225	270	0	225	270	0	225	270
		STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR	3	900	1080	4	1125	1350	4	1125	1350
		1. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES									
		DIVISION DIRECTOR	2	445	530	2	445	530	2	445	530
		FINANCE	3.5	930	1120	16	2450	2940	16	2450	2940
		PERSONNEL	3	600	720	5	830	1000	7	1050	1260
		CONTINUING EDUCATION	4	920	1100	6	1170	1400	6	1170	1400
		CENTRAL SERVICES	4	1490	1790	4	1490	1790	4	1490	1790
		(SUB-TOTAL)	16.5	(4385)	(5260)	(33)	(6385)	(7660)	(35)	(6605)	(7920)
		2. RESEARCH AND PLANNING	10	1890	2270	13	2395	2870	13	2395	2870
		3. INFORMATION SYSTEMS SERVICES									
		DIVISION DIRECTOR	2	705	850	2	705	850	2	705	850
		INFORMATION SYSTEMS MGMT.	11	1640	1970	10	1560	1870	9	1470	1760
		INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	12	2080	2500	14	2370	2840	16	2610	3130
		TECHNICAL SYSTEMS MGMT.	8.5	2330	2800	9	2330	2800	11	2570	3080
		(SUB-TOTAL)	(33.5)	(6755)	(8120)	(35)	(8965)	(8360)	(38)	(7355)	(8820)
		4. SUPREME COURT ADMINISTRATOR	3.5	645	770	3.5	645	770	3.5	645	770
		NET AREA	14,800			17,740			18,350		
		TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	66.5	17,770		88.5	21,280		93.5	22,000	

Competition
Design
Requirements

Detailed plans with furnishings and finishes for all offices and other programmed elements specified in the staff/space analysis. Note: This plan and accompanying text and/or diagram(s) should be illustrative of the submittor's flexible office planning concept.

Function

The Clerk of Courts is the chief ministerial officer for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The primary function of this office is that of custodian of court records. The Clerk is responsible for the docketing, preservation, and retrieval of notices of appeal, petitions, writs, orders, motions, briefs, files and exhibits, opinions, and the papers which attend each case from inception to conclusion. Active files are made available to staff attorneys, law clerks and judges, as well as private lawyers.

Functional
Sections

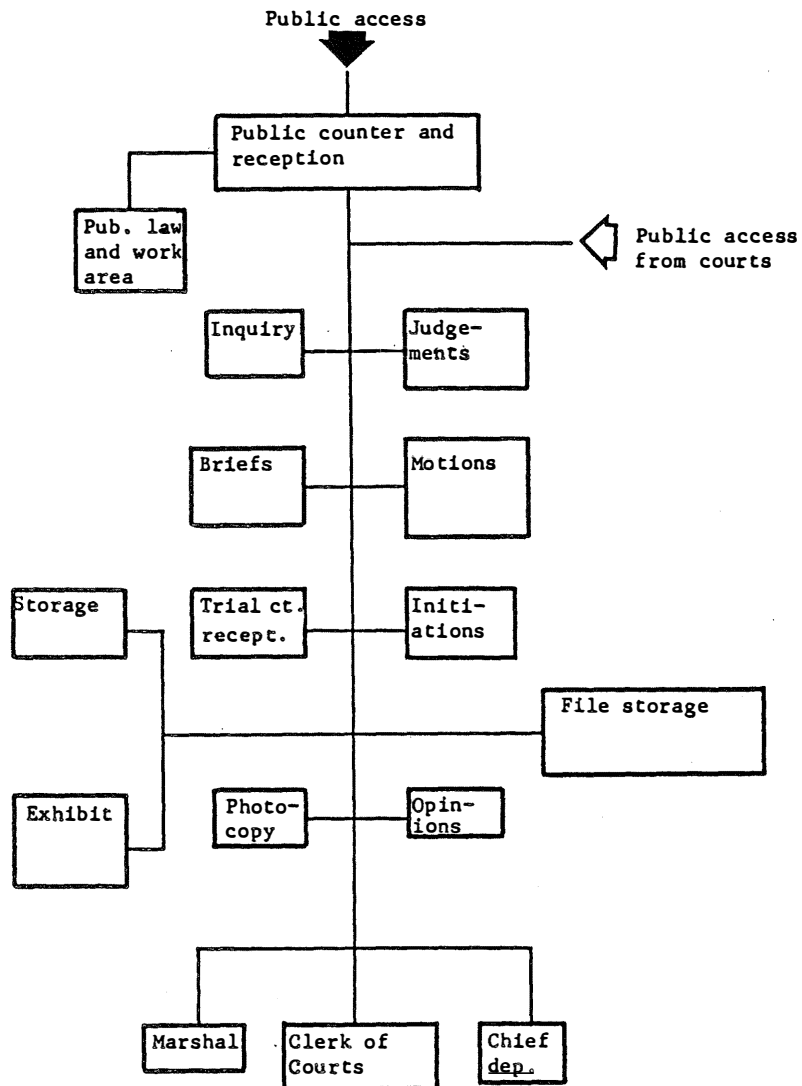
The office is divided into eight functional sections:

- Administrative and supervisory
- Case initiation
- Motions
- Judgments
- Trial court records
- Briefs
- Inquiries
- Marshal

Special Design
Requirements

Direct access from public circulation is required to the public counter area of this office in order to service the attorneys and the public who may file without an attorney. This counter area should remain visually separate from the remainder of the Clerk's office. Given its responsibility for files, the remaining area of the Clerk's office requires proximity to both courts through private circulation. Both the Clerk of Courts and the chief deputy's semi-private work area should have circulation access but not visual access from the public space.

Clerk of the Appellate Courts: Adjacency Diagram



Clerk of the Appellate Courts: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990				Need 2000				Need 2010									
Space Type	Private S-Sem-Private O-Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit				Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area						
		CLERK OF THE APPELLATE COURTS																	
P		CLERK OF COURTS OFFICE				1	1	225	255	1	1	225	255	1	1	225	225		
S		CHIEF DEPUTY'S WORK AREA				1	1	120	120	1	1	120	120	1	1	120	120		
O		MARSHAL'S WORK AREA				1	1	100	100	1	1	100	100	1	1	100	100		
		ASSISTANT CLERKS' WORK AREAS				12				16				20					
P		CASE INITIATION					2	100	200		3	100	300		4	100	400		
P		OPINIONS					1	100	100		1	100	100		2	100	200		
P		MOTIONS					2	100	200		3	100	300		4	100	400		
O		JUDGMENTS					2	100	200		3	100	300		3	100	300		
O		TRIAL COURT RECORDS					2	100	200		2	100	200		3	100	300		
O		BRIEFS					2	100	200		2	100	200		3	100	300		
O		INQUIRIES					1	100	100		2	100	200		2	100	200		
O		PUBLIC COUNTER/ RECEPTION*					0	19	630		0	19	630		0	19	630		
O		FILE STORAGE					3725 LINEAR FT. 0	213	2310		5750 LINEAR FT. 0	341	3630		7335 LINEAR FT. 0	422	4190		
P		STORAGE ROOM					0	1	200	200		0	1	200	200	0	1	200	200
P		EXHIBIT ROOM					0	1	300	300		0	1	300	300	0	1	300	300
O		TRANSFER BOX STORAGE					0	1	150	150		0	1	150	150	0	1	150	150
O		PHOTOCOPY AND WORK AREA					0	1	150	150		0	1	150	150	0	1	150	150
		NET AREA							5235				6955				8165		
		TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation							6280	19			8350	23			9800		

*Counter should be screened from view of the general office
and should be controlled from the inquiry clerk's work station.

Competition
Design
Requirements

Schematic plans of the functional components of the Law Library as specified in the space/staff analysis. Note: The design competition submission requires the layout of the public service counter and stacks, but not other furnishings.

Function

The library has statewide responsibility to meet legal research needs and provide assistance to users of legal information.

Functional
Divisions

The library is organized into four functional divisions, with the following responsibilities for each division:

1. Public services

- Furnish references and circulation assistance to users to enhance their utilization of library resources;
- Answer in-person, telephone, and written questions;
- Explain library policies related to reference, circulation, research, and photocopying;
- Suggest research strategies to locate cases, statutes, regulations, or books on points;
- Prepare bibliographies and other descriptions of the library's resources;
- Operate computer-assisted legal research program;
- Serve as federal government depository library;
- Train library personnel and conduct orientation classes.

2. Technical services

- Handle the acquisition, processing, cataloging, and conservation of library resources;
- Serve other Capitol Area libraries and county law libraries throughout the state;
- Participate in the preparation and distribution of the records and briefs of cases argued before the Minnesota Supreme Court and Court of Appeals (a microfiche format is used);
- Update the library collection and locate resources that can be requested through inter-library loan;
- Arrange for group purchasing of legal and law related books;
- Perform cooperative cataloging services for county law libraries or state agencies not having access or expertise with the Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC);
- Provide, on a fee basis, training to operate an OCLC terminal;
- Anticipate provision of centralized technical services to the library and county law libraries.

3. County law library services

- Advise and assist local boards of trustees with the development of statewide county law library systems;
- Complete reorganization of all boards of trustees;
- Set up training programs for county law library administrators;
- Visit county law libraries as requested;
- Anticipate working with a centralized county law library operation having computer access to the library's data base and other bases through the Supreme Court Trial Court Information System.

4. Administration

- Oversee the operation of all library divisions;
- Furnish accounting services;
- Provide central computerized services to all divisions.

Collection

The anticipated collection is:

STATE LAW LIBRARY COLLECTION (in volumes)

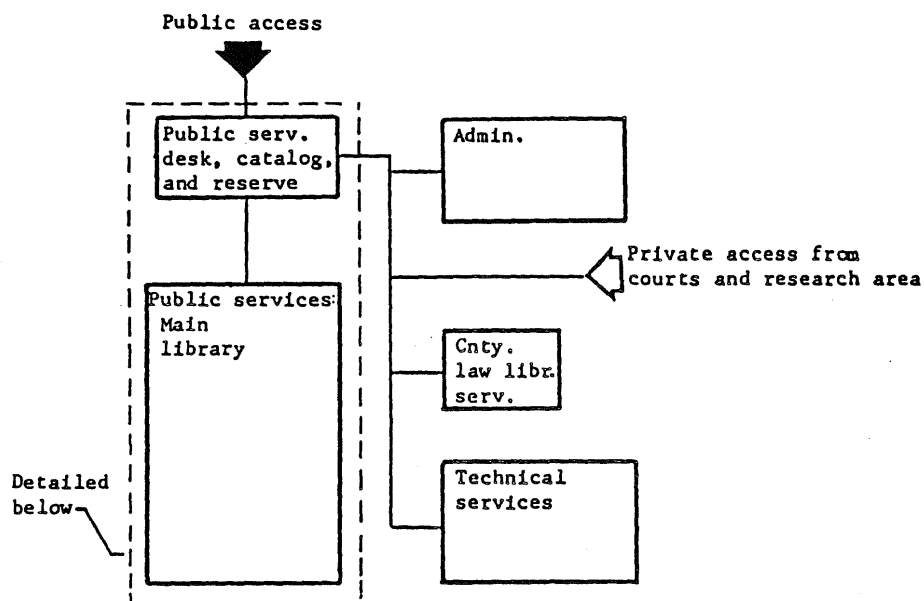
	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
Main reading room	190,000	210,000	220,000
Rare book room	2,000	2,000	2,000
Reserve area	1,000	1,000	1,000
Periodical reading room	500	500	500
Research areas	15,000	15,000	15,000
	208,500	228,500	238,500

Adjacency Requirements

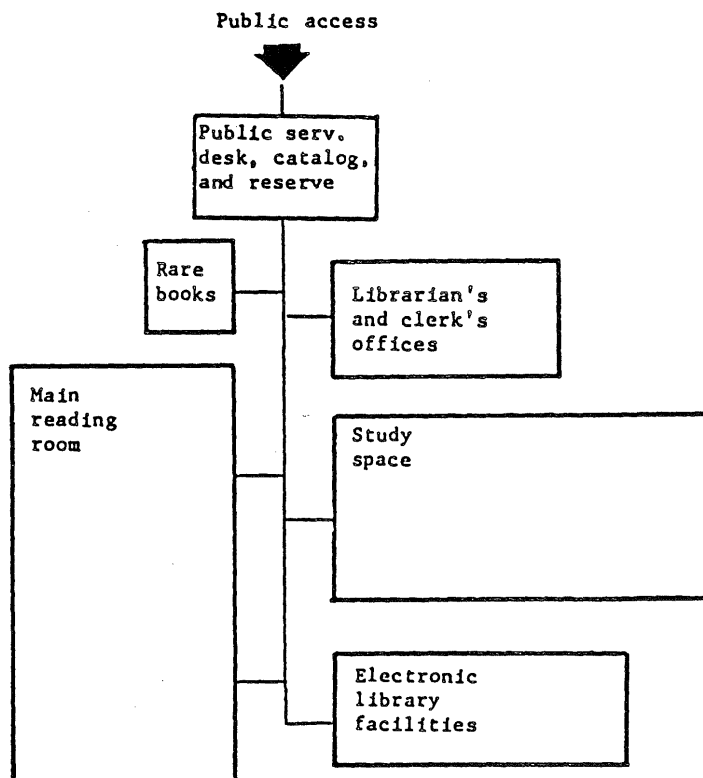
The main library is part of the interface sector. Separate entrances are required from public and private circulation. Research areas to serve each of the courts should be adjacent to judges' sets and staff attorneys' offices as part of the private sector. Research areas should be stacked in order to be serviced by one elevator which can also provide private entrance to the main library.

A loading dock should be provided adjacent to the technical services area.

State Law Library: Adjacency Diagram



State Law Library-Public Services: Adjacency Diagram



State Law Library: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990			Need 2000			Need 2010		
Space Type	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2
	STATE LAW LIBRARY Summary									
	PUBLIC SERVICES	5	19480	23380	5.5	21210	25450	6.5	22310	26770
	TECHNICAL SERVICES	5	2160	2590	5	2210	2650	6	2330	2800
	COUNTY LAW LIBRARY SERVICES	1.5	330	400	1.5	330	400	5	330	400
	ADMINISTRATION	4	835	1000	4	835	1000	4	835	1000
	TOTAL AREA MAIN BRANCH LIBRARY	15.5	22805	27370	16	24585	29500	18	25805	30970

State Law Library-Public Services: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990			Need 2000			Need 2010		
Space Type	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel
	STATE LAW LIBRARY Public Services									
P	LIBRARIAN OFFICE	5	5		570	5.5	6		640	6.5
O	PUBLIC SERVICES DESK, CATALOG, RESERVE AREA		1000 vol. 0 60 22	1320		1000 vol. 0 60 22	1320		1000 vol. 0 60 22	1320
O	MAIN READING ROOM AND PERIODICALS		190,000 vol. 0 18H 8	14480		210,500 vol. 0 16320			220,500 vol. 0 17,080	
P	RARE BOOK ROOM		2000 vol-2 places 0 1 260	260		2000 vol-2 places 0 1 260	260		2000 vol-2 places 0 1 260	260
	STUDY SPACE		0	1440		0	1440		0	1440
	ELECTRONIC LIBRARY FACILITIES		0	1090		0	1230		0	1450
	NET AREA			19480			21210			22310
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation		5	23380		5.5	25450		6.5	26770

Competition
Design
Requirements

Conceptual design showing net areas for the three board offices and their reception area as specified in the staff/space analysis.

Function

The offices and their functions are as follows:

1. Board of Law Examiners/Board of Continuing Legal Education/Board of Legal Certification

This office, under a single Executive Director, supports three separate boards which supervise independent, but related areas of the practice of law.

A. Board of Law Examiners:

The Supreme Court, by rule, prescribes qualifications of all applicants to practice law. It appoints this board to administer rules and regulations, and to examine applicants at least twice a year. The board reports examination results and its recommendations to the Supreme Court.

B. Board of Continuing Legal Education:

The board has two responsibilities: to establish rules and approve courses required for lawyers' continuing education; and to monitor the continuing legal education requirement for each lawyer registered in the state and report, to the Supreme Court, the names of lawyers who have and have not satisfied this requirement.

C. Board of Legal Certification:

This board establishes rules and approves programs required for the certification of lawyers and specialists.

2. Board on Judicial Standards

The board receives complaints against judges, and investigates and holds hearings about them. The Board makes recommendations to the Supreme Court concerning retirement, censure, or removal of a judge.

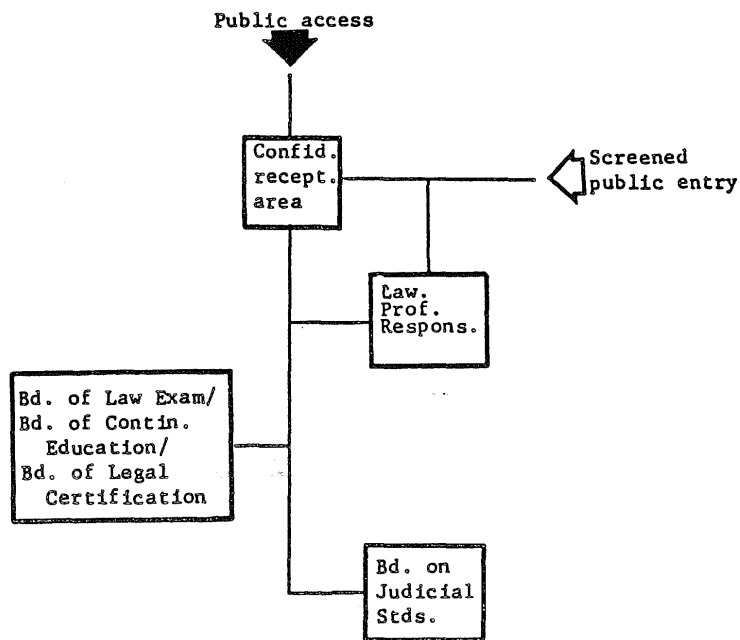
3. Lawyers' Professional Responsibility Board

The board has several responsibilities including: to receive complaints against attorneys, and to investigate and dispose of complaints against Minnesota lawyers; to issue advisory opinions to the bar; to administer professional corporation filing fees and mergers; and to educate bar members and the public on disciplinary law and the function of this board.

All Boards should be accessible to the public. In addition to public entry, the Lawyers' Professional Responsibility Board requires a separate screened public entry.

Adjacency
Requirements

Quasi-Judicial Boards: Adjacency Diagram



Quasi-Judicial Boards: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990			Need 2000			Need 2010		
SPACE P-Private TYPE O-Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2
	QUASI-JUDICIAL BOARDS									
	Summary									
	CONFIDENTIAL RECEPTION AREA	0	60	72	0	60	72	0	60	72
	LAW EXAMINERS/ CONTIN LEGAL EDUCATION/ LEGAL CERTIFICATION	6.7	1790	2148	6.7	1830	2198	6.7	1830	2198
	JUDICIAL STANDARDS	3.0	845	1010	3.0	845	1010	3.0	845	1010
	LAWYERS' PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY	26.0	4145	4970	30.0	4705	5640	30.0	4765	5720
	NET AREA			6840			7440			7500
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	35.7		8200	39.7		8930	39.7		9000

Competition
Design
Requirements

Conceptual design showing the net areas for the public, interface, and private sectors of the Tax Court as specified in the staff/space analysis.

Function

The Tax Court is part of the executive rather than the judicial branch. It has two jurisdictions: trial and appellate. The Court consists of judges and support staff including the Clerk of Court, secretary, clerks, and law clerks.

Sectors

The public sector includes a public waiting area and lawyer's work area, and conference room. A hearing room, robing room, and the Clerk of the Court's office are in the interface sector. The judges' chambers and research area constitute the private sector.

Adjacency
Requirements

The Tax Court does not require physical proximity to other building components, with the exception of access to the Law Library.

Tax Court: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990			Need 2000			Need 2010		
Public Sector Type Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2
	TAX COURT Summary									
	Public Sector*	0	450	540	0	450	540	0	450	540
	Interface Sector*	0	850	1020	0	850	1020	0	850	1020
	Private Sector	6	1450	1740	7	1700	2040	9	2080	2500
	Clerk of Court	4	1120	1340	5	1290	1550	5	1360	1630
	Notes:*									
	If configuration permits facilities in public sector can be shared with Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals.									
	NET AREA			3870			4290			4740
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	10		4640	12		5150	14		5690

Competition
Design
Requirements

Conceptual design showing the net area for the public, interface, and private sectors of the court as specified in the staff/space analysis.

Function

The Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals is part of the executive rather than the judicial branch. Appeals are heard from trials conducted by Workers' Compensation judges and from administrative hearings held by the Department of Labor and Industry.

The court consists of judges, Clerk of Court, administrative assistant, and secretaries.

Sectors

The public sector includes a public waiting area, lawyer's work area, and conference room. A hearing room, robing room and private toilet, and the Clerk of Court are located in the interface sector. The judges' chambers and research area are in the private sector.

Adjacency
Requirements

No physical proximity to other building components is required, with the exception of access to the Law Library.

Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990			Need 2000			Need 2010		
Space Type Private S-Sum-Private Type Open	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2	Total Personnel	Net	Net X 1.2
	Summary									
	Public Sector*	0	450	540	0	450	540	0	450	540
	Interface Sector*	0	850	1020	0	850	1020	0	850	1020
	Private Sector	8	1750	2100	9	1850	2220	10	1950	2340
	Clerk of Court	5	1170	1400	5	1200	1440	5	1230	1480
	Notes:*									
	If configuration permits facilities in public sectors can be shared with Tax Court.									
	NET AREA			4220			4350			4480
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	13		5060	14		5220	15		5380

Competition
Design
Requirements

Conceptual design showing arrangement of programmed elements as specified in the staff/space analysis.

Function

Space has been projected for the following functions which are used by all persons working in or visiting the building:

Cafeteria and support spaces

The cafeteria will be used by the public and staff; therefore, access is required from both public and private circulation.

The cafeteria will include one staff and a public eating area and a separate judge's eating area. The serving area and the kitchen and support facilities will service both eating areas. A loading dock must be accessible to the service area of the cafeteria.

Conference Center

The conference center also will be used by both the public and staff. Access, therefore, is required from public and private circulation. The conference center will have conference rooms for 50, 20, and 10 people, and an AV lab and projection room.

Staff Toilets and Lounges

Staff toilets and lounges are to be located in the following functional components:

- Supreme Court support staff and Commissioner
- Appellate Court and staff attorneys
- State Court Administrator and Clerk of Courts
- State Law Library
- Various in-house boards
- Tax court
- Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals

All toilets should have facilities for men and women, and for handicapped persons.

Miscellaneous

The miscellaneous shared facilities include custodians' lockers and toilets, a telephone equipment room, electronic press room, and written press room.

Shared Facilities: Staff/Space Analysis

SPACE P-Private TYPE O-Open	Staff/Functional Description	Need 1990			Need 2000			Need 2010		
		Total Personnel			Total Personnel			Total Personnel		
		Net	Net X 1.2		Net	Net X 1.2		Net	Net X 1.2	
	DEPARTMENT/Unit SHARED FACILITIES Summary									
	CAFETERIA	0	3720	4460	0	4120	4940	0	4520	5420
	CONFERENCE CENTER	0	2150	2580	0	2150	2580	0	2350	2820
	STAFF TOILETS AND LOUNGE	0	2500	3000	0	2750	3300	0	2750	3300
	MISCELLANEOUS	0	1250	1500	0	1250	1500	0	1250	1500
	NET AREA			9620			10,270			10,870
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	0		11,540	0		12,320	0		13,040

Shared Facilities-Staff Toilets and Lounges: Staff/Space Analysis

Staff/Functional Description		Need 1990		Need 2000		Need 2010			
Space Type	DEPARTMENT/Unit	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area	Total Personnel	Number of Spaces/Units	Area per Space/Unit	Total Area
P-Private S-Semi-Private O-Open	SHARED FACILITIES								
	Staff Toilets and Lounges								
P	SUPREME COURT STAFF AND COMMISSIONERS TOILETS	0		300	0	300	0		300
P	APPELLATE COURT AND STAFF ATTORNEYS' TOILETS	0		475	0	475	0		475
P	JUDGES' LOUNGE	0		400	0	400	0		400
P	STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR AND CLERK OF COURTS TLTS.	0		475	0	475	0		475
P	STATE LAW LIBRARY TLTS. (WITH HANDICAP)	0		250	0	250	0		250
P	VARIOUS IN-HOUSE BOARDS TOILETS (WITH HANDICAPPED)	0		250	0	250	0		250
P	TAX COURT TOILETS (WITH HANDICAPPED)	0		250	0	250	0		250
P	WKMNS' COMP. COURT OF APPEALS TOILETS (WITH HANDICAPPED)	0		250	0	250	0		250
	NET AREA			2500		2750			2750
	TOTAL AREA including a 20% factor for internal circulation	0		3000	0	3300	0		3300

Competition
Design
Requirements

Conceptual design showing net area of 76,000 NSF for on-site parking for 190 cars. The design submission should show vehicular and pedestrian access and ramps.

IV Addenda/Questions and Answers

MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BUILDING COMPETITION
ADDENDUM NUMBER ONE

21 December, 1984

The additions, revisions, corrections and clarifications contained herein are made to Minnesota Judicial Building Competition Program issued on 13 December, 1984. They are included herewith in the scope of the competition and are binding on the competitors.

A) Section II/The Design Framework

Item 1: Paragraph 1.1 - The Design Framework, page II-1.

This is to emphasize the distinction between Design Guidelines and Design Requirements, as noted in the second paragraph.

Design Guidelines are points of concern which are brought to the competitors' attention for consideration. The extent to which the competitors wish to entertain these concerns is entirely at their discretion. Design Guidelines are advisory. They are not requirements.

Design Requirements, on the other hand, are mandates to the competitors which have to be adhered to in the development of the competition design. The principal Design Requirements are stated in Subparagraph 3.3.1/Design requirements page II-16. Note however that the first sentence of the third paragraph with reference to the vista of the Capitol building is offered for the Competitors' consideration "...competitors are invited to consider the retention of these views." They are not required to retain the views.

In Paragraph 3.4/The East Capitol Plaza, certain Design Guidelines on page II-18 take the force of Design Requirements. The second paragraph from the top of Page II-18 is such an instance: indeed "New entrances to the Judicial Building facing the Plaza must not detract from the existing main [MHS] building entrance facing the Mall."

In addition, point 4. on the same page is likewise a requirement.

MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BUILDING COMPETITION
ADDENDUM NUMBER ONE
21 December 1984

- Item 2: Paragraph 3.3 - Design Requirements, page II-16 and also Illustrations 13A and 14.

This is to clarify the areas within which the Competitors may abut the existing Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) building up to the beltline, as shown on Illustrations 13A and 14.

The second sentence of the second paragraph is now to read as follows:

"Abutments below the beltline may occur on the north elevation and the northeast corner of the building. Abutments on the northwest corner and the west elevation of the building are to respect the symmetrical composition of the west facade. On this, the 'Front Elevation' of the building, the top of the north (or left) terrace wall elevation is not to be exceeded."

- Item 3: Paragraph 3.4 - The East Capitol Plaza, page II-17.

Add the following sentences:

The existing grades of the area designated for plaza development on Illustration No. 15 may not be lowered. Parking is not allowed in this area.

B) Section III/The Building Program

- Item 4: Section 6.14 - Parking, page III-64.

The requirements for 76,000 NSF for onsite parking is to be accommodated within the Building Area only, as shown on Illustration No. 12 (in Section II/The Design Framework).

MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BUILDING COMPETITION
ADDENDUM NUMBER TWO
15 January 1985

The additions, revisions, corrections and clarifications contained herein are made to the Minnesota Judicial Building Competition issued on 13 December, 1984. They are included herewith in the scope of the competition and are binding on the competitors.

A) Internal Survey of MHS Building

Attached are schematic floor plans (Attachments A through E) of the existing MHS Building on which are noted the approximate Gross Square Footages for each floor. Basement and Ground floor levels also provide a breakdown of the GSF between the terrace infill structure (which is to be removed), unusable area under the front steps, and usable space within the existing building. (Unusable space refers specifically to that which is uninhabitable and which cannot be utilized for support services or storage.)

Please note that the figure of approximately 94,000 GSF indicated available for renovation (Page I-1 of the Competition Program) has been refined to 91,700 GSF. Of this amount, 14,000 GSF corresponds to uninhabitable space at the sub-basement level. The area of terrace infill to be removed is approximately 9,000 GSF. In addition, approximately 1,700 GSF at the basement level is also unusable. Thus, an additional 24,700 GSF must be accommodated in new construction. Finalists are reminded that they have the option of replacing the terrace infill structure as a part of the East Capitol Plaza per 3.3.1 (Page II-16 of the Competition Program).

The GSF provided for all floors of MHS does not include square footage of intermediate "stack" levels in the eastern portion of the existing building. Further, this total figure of 67,000 of space to be renovated does not include the attic floor area.

Private utility connections to MHS run along the utility tunnel (noted on Attachment A) diverging to run under the MHS building (exact alignment unknown) in the sub-basement crawl space. District heating and water connections are made in the Mechanical Room and electrical connections in the Switch Room, both on the basement level. Utility lines run southward from the MHS Building to realign with the pedestrian tunnel to the Centennial Building.

MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BUILDING COMPETITION
ADDENDUM NUMBER TWO
15 January 1985

B) Fireproofing under Roof Deck of MHS Building

Some concern was expressed at the site orientation/briefing that fireproofing under the roof deck might be asbestos. A survey of all state-owned buildings and subsequent report to the Legislature on the presence of asbestos in these buildings indicates no asbestos in the Minnesota Historical Society Building.

C) Eastern Boundary of Building Site

This is to clarify the requirement of a 20' access area between the Judicial Building Complex and the Mechanic Arts High School. For purposes of allowing adequate light, air and fire protection, no portion of the new construction may transgress the 20 foot separation indicated on illustrations 12 and 13A in the Design Framework portion of the Competition Program.

D) Principal Floor Levels of Centennial Building

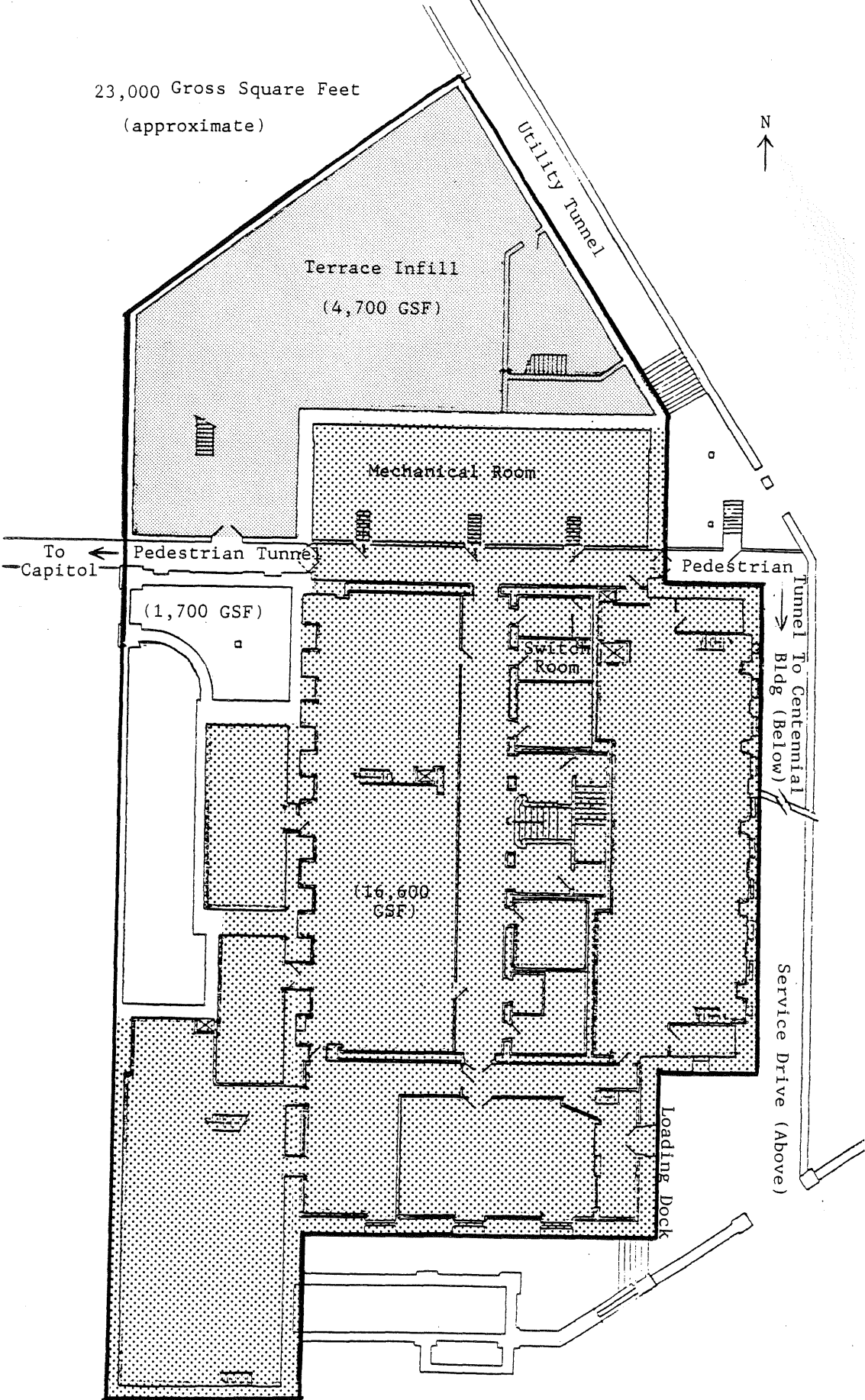
For your information, the principal floor level elevations for the Centennial Building are as follows:

Finished Roof Slab	903'0"
5th Floor	889'6"
4th Floor	876'0"
3rd Floor	862'6"
2nd Floor	849'0"
1st Floor	835'6"
Basement	822'0"
Sub-basement	808'6"

Minnesota Historical Society Building
Basement Floor Plan

Addendum Number
Attachment A

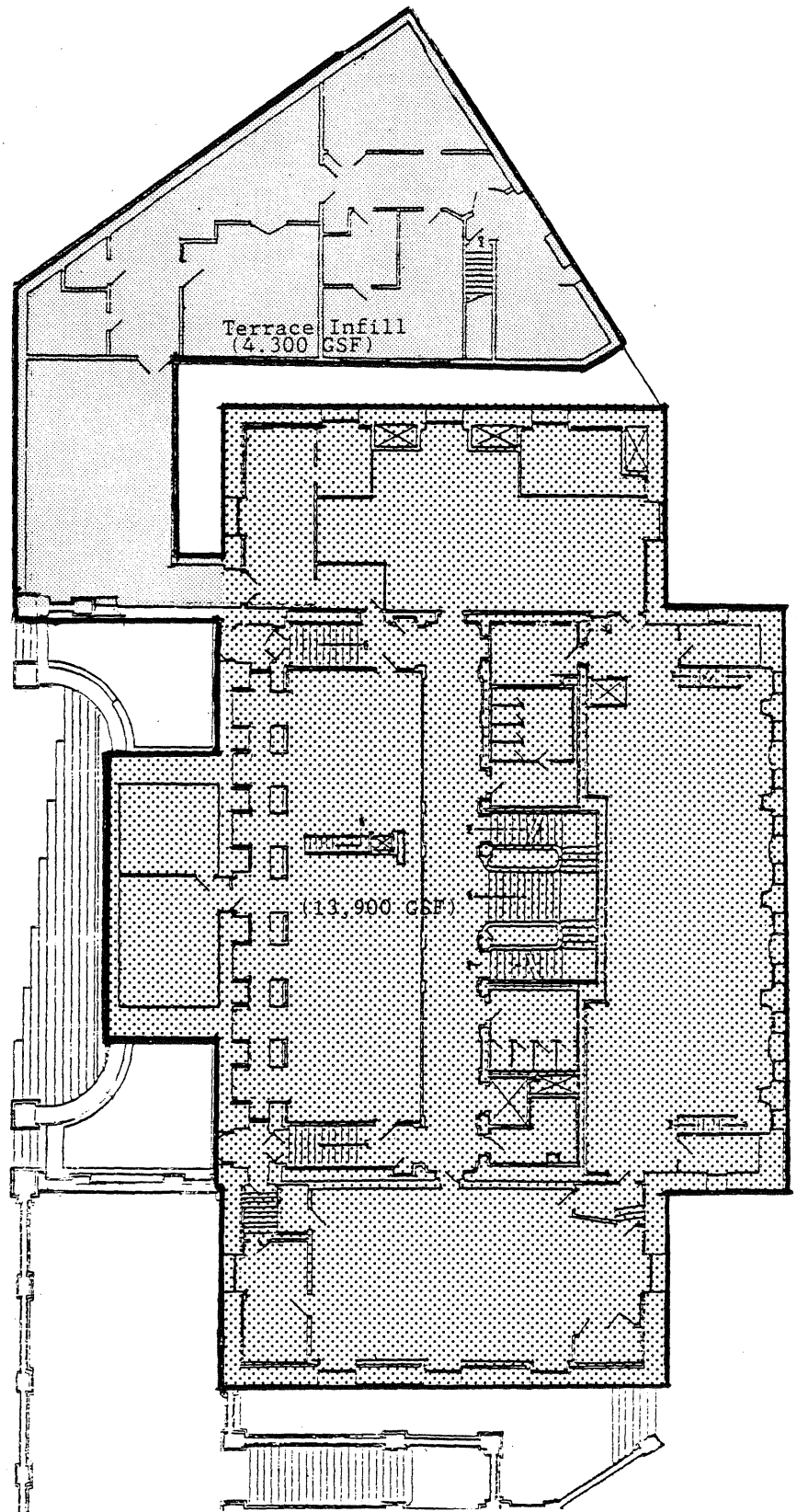
23,000 Gross Square Feet
(approximate)



Minnesota Historical Society Building
Ground Floor Plan

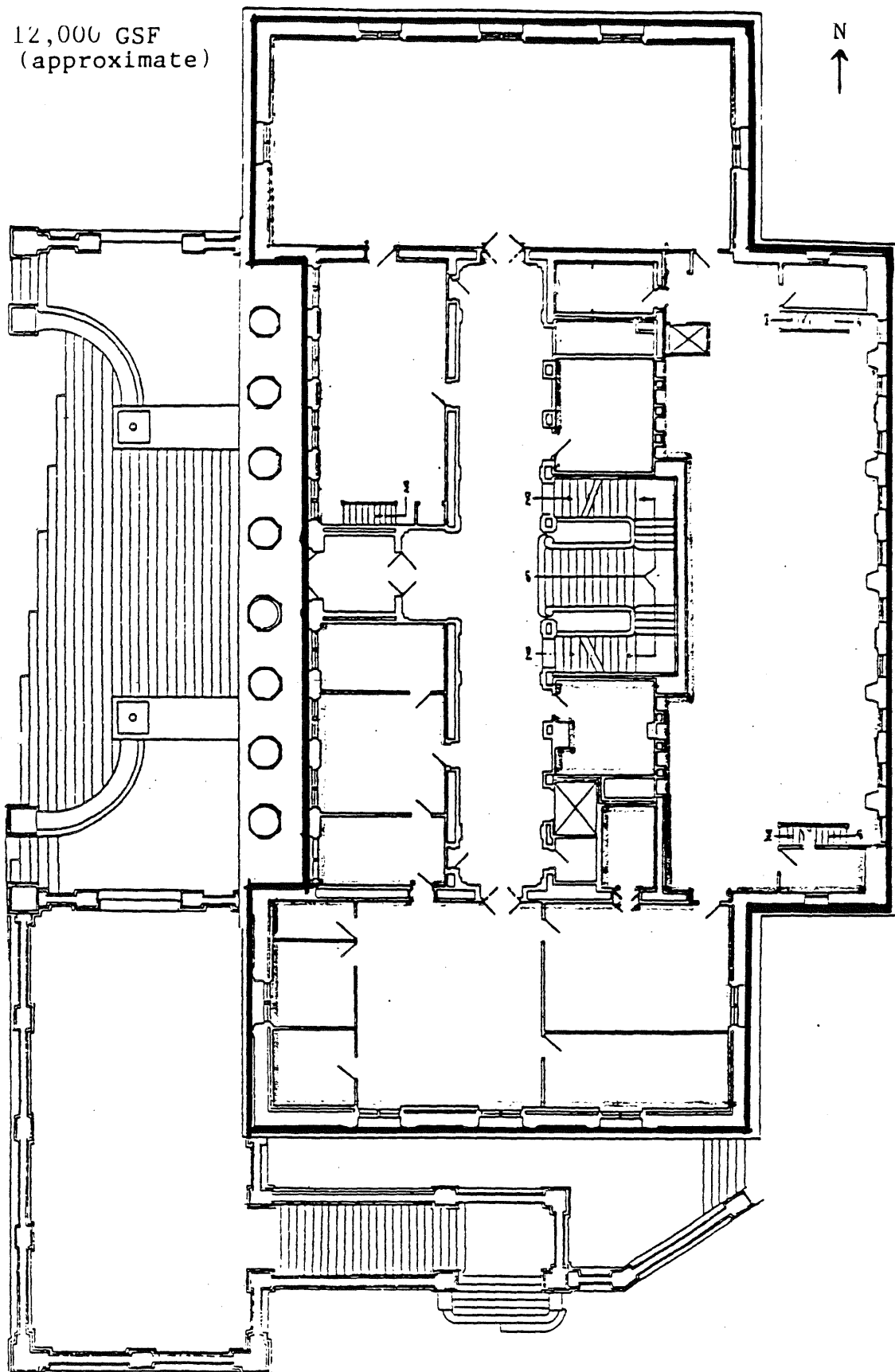
Addendum Number
Attachment E

18,200 Gross Square Feet (approximate)



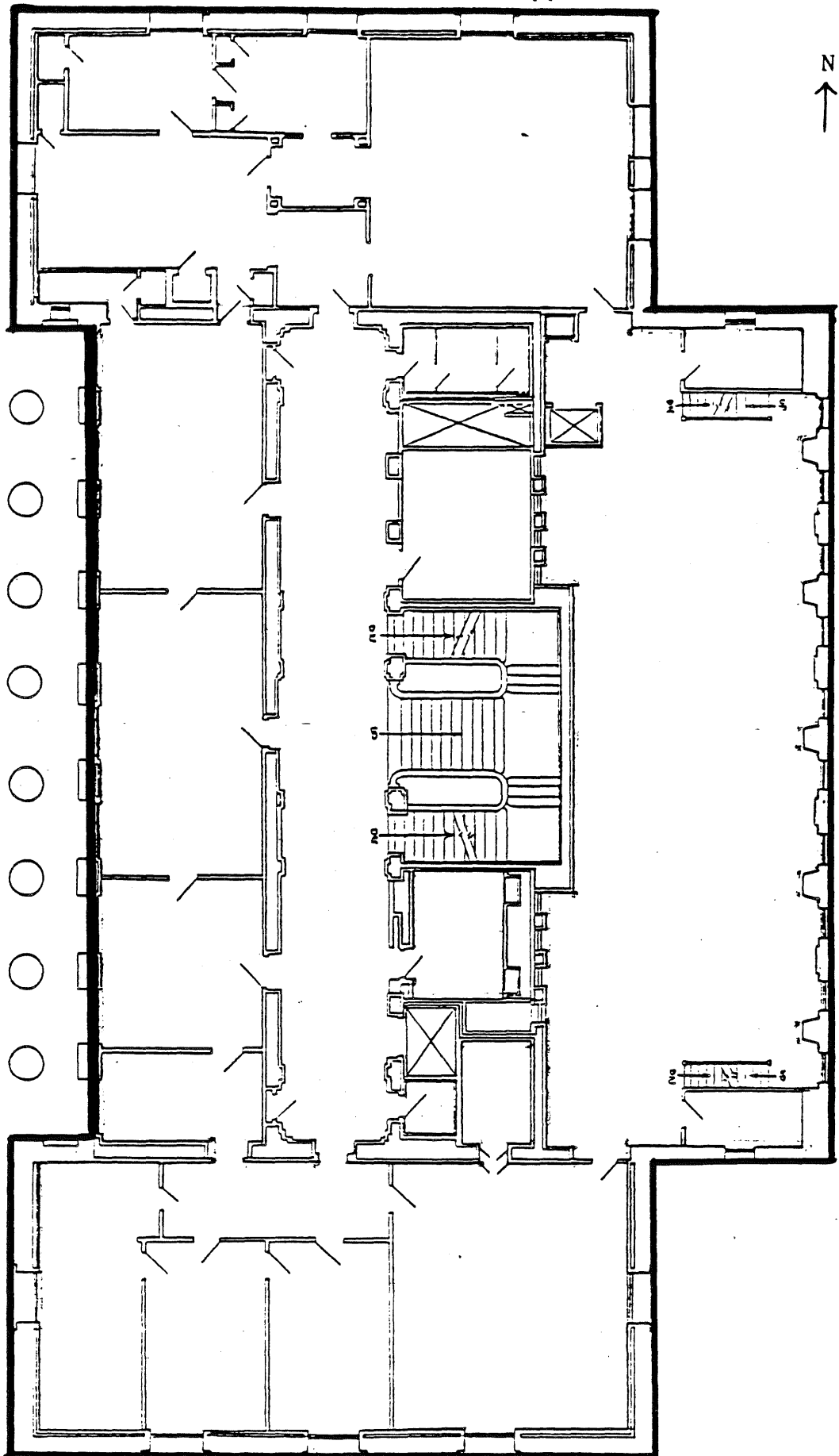
First Floor Plan

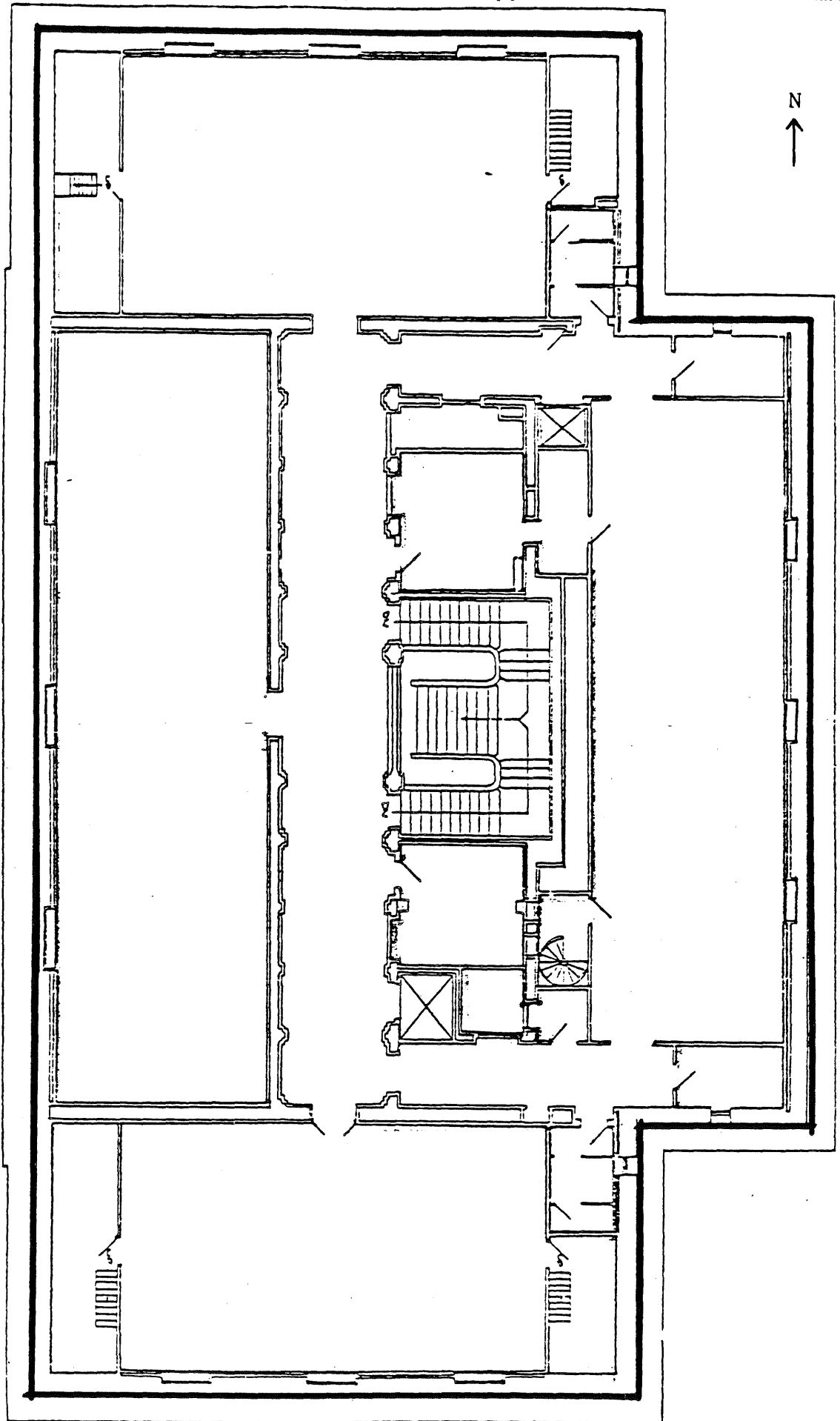
12,000 GSF
(approximate)



Minnesota Historical Society Building
Second Floor Plan 12,000 GSF (approximate)

Addendum Number
Attachment D





MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BUILDING COMPETITION
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
16 January 1985

1. Page I-12; 3.3.1-D; Drawing requirements for a transverse section through the existing building and a transverse section through the new structure seems like it could be combined into one drawing. May we substitute another section to fulfill the requirements for three sections?

You may have misunderstood the instructions; the following 3 sections are required:

- 1 East-West (or Northeast-Southwest) longitudinal section through the entire complex (existing and new structures).
- 1 North-South section through the existing building.
- 1 North-South (or Northwest-Southeast) section through new structure.

2. Page II-8: Central Park Place can be broadened or closed from Columbus Avenue. Where is Columbus Avenue?

Attachment #1 locates Columbus Avenue. There is a distinction between East and West Central Park Place. The text on Page II-8 refers to East Central Park Place. West Central Park Place remains unaltered.

3. Page III-27: Category "Pooled Law Clerk's Offices" has no data. Is this intended?

Yes, this is intended; however, the chart should have noted that the space required for the "Pooled Law Clerk's Offices" is included in Justices' set. (See page III-24.)

4. Page III-51 through III-54: Is it intended as a design requirement that stacks and reading room be all one space or can we use typical stack space with distinct reading rooms?

The placement of the stack space with respect to the main reading room is at the designer's discretion.

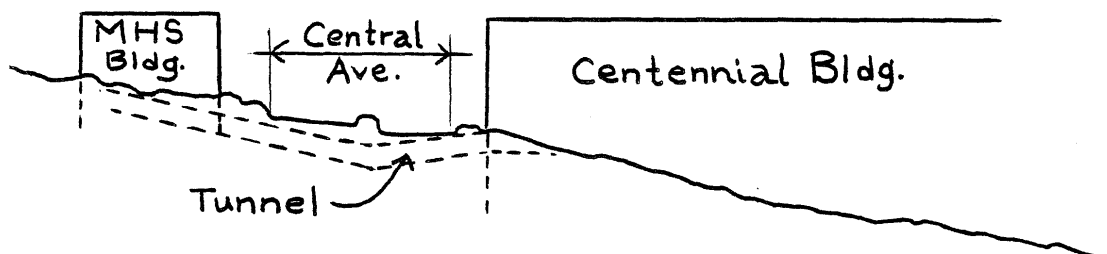
MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BUILDING COMPETITION
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
16 January 1985

5. How does tunnel connect to existing building at Southeast? See no access at sub-basement.

There is no tunnel connection to the original MHS Building on its southeast side. Tunnel connection is made through the E-W corridor in the northern portion of the building at the basement floor level.

As presently configured, the tunnel skirts the eastern side of the MHS where it descends to cross below Central Avenue and connect to the Centennial Building at the first floor level. (See cross section below and Attachment #2.)

Maintaining the present tunnel configuration at the East perimeter of MHS will not allow extension of the current basement level through to the new addition. The tunnel may be reconfigured to allow for such an extension of the basement, but finalists are reminded that the tunnel must make a connection between the Judicial Building Complex and Centennial Office Building. All elevation changes must be ramped to remain accessible to the handicapped.



6. What does use of supreme courtroom PERIODICALLY mean?

At present, hearings are conducted Monday through Thursday mornings, one to two weeks per month in the Supreme Courtroom. The Justices reconvene in the Conference Room adjacent to the Courtroom in the afternoon.

Future patterns of space use of these facilities remaining in the Capitol Building are unknown at this time.

7. What is the actual elevation of the sub-basement? Is elevator access possible at the sub-basement level? Is sub-basement potentially occupiable or are footings too high?

The sub-basement is not a usable space as has now been determined by the internal survey. (See Addendum Number Two, Item A.)

MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BUILDING COMPETITION
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
16 January 1985

8. How is the existing square footage of the library calculated? Is the area of the existing MHS Building calculated to include area of every stack level?

The square footage of the existing Library in the MHS Building has not been cited in the Competition Program. The calculation of the area of the MHS building does not include every stack level, only the floor-through level. (See Addendum Number Two, Item A, internal survey of the MHS Building for the definitive square footage figures.)

9. Plans for below grade: is there additional existing space at El. 150.5 other than what is shown on blueline prints?

No. The sub-basement below El. 150.5, as indicated in the blueline prints, is not useable space.

10. The East property boundary of East Plaza is difficult to establish. Can anymore definition be given to this and other property boundaries of competition site? Perhaps a legal description.

For purposes of the competition, the boundaries for the East Capitol Plaza are as indicated on Attachment #3. Please see illustrations 12 and 13A in the Design Framework portion of the Competition Program. The information provided here should be sufficient at this time.

The Finalists do have the option of incorporating design for sidewalks along the western and southern boundaries of the competition sites in their presentations.

11. More information is requested on the Mechanic Arts High School (MAHS). The Central Avenue elevation and Aurora Avenue elevation as well as a building section relating it to existing MHS Building would be helpful. (A West elevation of the power plant may also serve useful.)

No section relating the Mechanic Arts High School to the MHS Building is currently available. You may wish to develop one using the following information on floor levels in MAHS:

4th	142' 7"
3rd	128' 4"
2nd	114' 2"
1st	100' 0"
Basement	87' 9"

We are attaching elevations of each facade of MAHS (Attachments 4A through 4E) for your use. A West elevation of the Power Plant could not be located.

MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BUILDING COMPETITION
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
16 January 1985

12. Will the required massing model sit on top of the existing base or will the existing base be altered to allow the massing models to slip down inside the competition site?

The massing model must be built on the base/template which will be provided to each finalist. This base will fit down into our existing model of the Capitol Area.

13. Can color be used on the renderings?

Yes. Color may be used on the renderings, but color is optional.

14. Is it physically possible to get underground access and egress to competition site from state-owned parking garage?

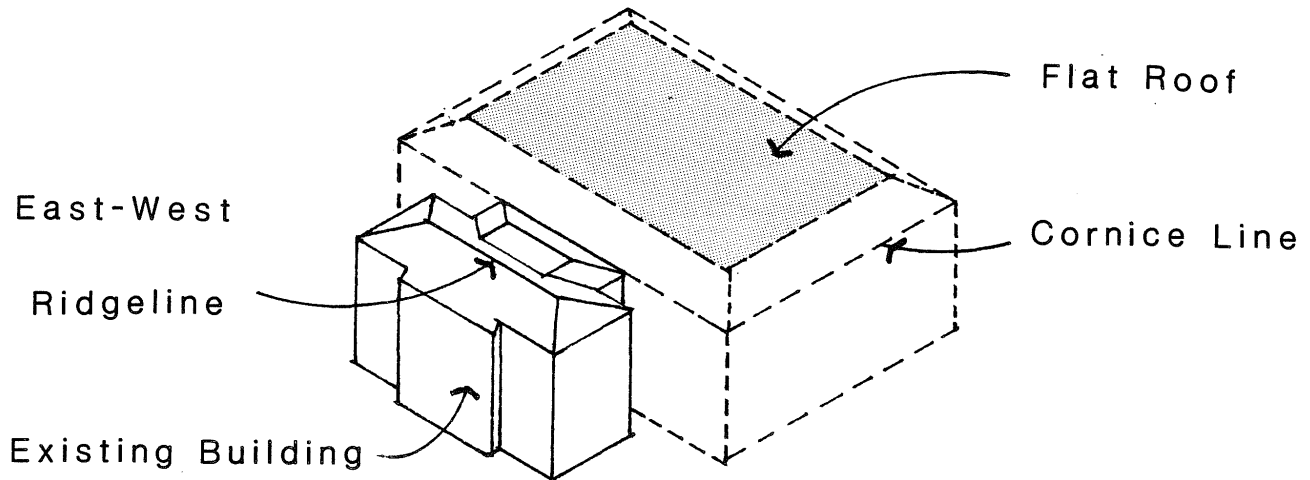
At this time there is no underground access for either pedestrians or automobiles directly to the competition site from the state-owned parking garage (Centennial Ramp). Finalists are advised that all facility requirements must be provided for within the competition boundaries as shown in illustrations 12 and 13A of the Competition Program and Attachment #3 included herewith.

For your information the principal floor level elevations of the Centennial Parking Ramp are as follows:

top level	845.0'
next lower	835.5'
next lower	826.0'
" "	816.5'
" "	807.0'
" "	797.5'

MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BUILDING COMPETITION
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
16 January 1985

15. Is it allowable to occupy attic space below flat roof above cornice line in new structure - flat roof in line with specified East-West ridge line?



Yes, there are no program requirements which preclude occupying this space.

MINNESOTA JUDICIAL BUILDING COMPETITION
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
22 January 1985

16. The site drawing by Geotechnical Engineering Corporation and the site dimensions given on Illustration No. 13A do not coincide. Can you provide an accurate boundary survey to resolve the discrepancies?

Attachment #5 provides additional dimensions relevant to the Mechanic Arts High School (MAHS) including building setbacks from sidewalks and the overall dimension of MAHS. These dimensions together with those shown in Illustration 13A in the Competition Program are binding for purposes of the competition. Site dimensions referred to by the Geotechnical Engineering Corporation should be disregarded.

17. What is the exact location of Mechanic Arts High School in relation to the competition site?

Please refer to Attachment #5 for the location of MAHS.

18. What is the elevation at the top of the parapet of Mechanic Arts High School and the elevation at the top of the parapet and ridge of the Power Plant?

The average parapet height (in the center portion of the building) on the South elevation of the MAHS is 164'7". This parapet steps down to the East and West parapet height of 160'7" which is also the height of the center bay on the North elevation. Please refer to Attachment #6.

On the Boiler Plant/Maintenance Building, the height of the top of the parapet is 97'2". Its ridge height is 102'1 1/4".

19. The Supreme Court Administrator is placed on the Supreme Court Adjacency Diagram (III-25), however, the space is listed in the State Court Administrator's Office Staff/Space Analysis (III-47). Should the Supreme Court Administrator space be placed within the Supreme Court area or the State Court Administrator's Office area?

The Supreme Court Administrator's Office should be located within the Supreme Court area as shown in the adjacency diagram on Page III-25 of the Competition Program. The net square footage for this office is listed in the staff/space analysis on Page III-47.

20. The Public Law and Work area is placed on the Clerk of the Appellate Courts Adjacency Diagram (III-49), however the space is not listed on the Staff/Space Analysis (III-50). What is the required area for this space?

The net square footage for the public lawyers' reception and work area (Pub. law and work area) shown in the adjacency diagram on Page III-49 of the Competition Program is included in the net square footage for the public counter/reception as indicated in the staff/space analysis on Page III-50.

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21. Page I-11 3.2.1 states, "The drawing technique and medium is optional provided that it may be readily reproduced." Can you be more specific as to what is meant by "readily reproduced"?

The drawings should be prepared so that they may be reproduced at a reduced scale using a photographic method.

22. Are there any limits to the extent and type of plaza construction proposed within the abandoned right-of-way of Aurora Avenue?

The extent of plaza construction at the southern edge of the East Capitol Plaza is left to the designer's discretion. The only limitation placed on the Finalist is that it may not abut the MHS Building above the beltline.

The designers should recognize that certain designs may require the reconfiguration of utility lines running below Aurora Avenue or relocation of manholes. However, the presence of these utilities should not be taken as a constraint upon their design.

23. We remain confused about the total available square footage within the existing building. The 94,429 s.f. stated in the Program minus 14,047 s.f. of unuseable sub-basement leaves a balance of 80,382 s.f. Does this balance include the area of the intermediate stack levels?

The internal survey clarifies the usable GSF, please refer to Question #8 (sent out January 16, 1985) and Item A of Addendum Number Two.

24. Section I, 3.3.1 Drawings, A rendered site plan and section, fails to elaborate on the required section. Where is the section to be cut?

The answer to Question #1 (sent out January 16, 1985) clarifies the required directions of the sections. The exact location of the section cuts is at the designer's discretion.

25. Section I, 3.4 Anonymity of Submission Materials, does not explain the submission requirements for bound documents 2 through 25. How are they to be packaged and identified?

To assure anonymity of submission materials, the bound documents #2-25 should have no identifying mark of any kind and should be double wrapped with Bound document #1. The bound documents and the mounted drawings should be shipped together.

Document #1, which will have the finalists name in a plain, opaque, unmarked sealed enveloped securely attached to the back will act as a master copy. Each finalist will be assigned a symbol which will be marked on all their submission materials upon their receipt.

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26. Will the MHS remain in the existing building until completion of the new Minnesota Historical Center or can they be relocated to temporary facilities?

The timetable to relocate the Minnesota Historical Society is not clear at this time. Please refer to the Competition Program, last paragraph, page III-1, and first paragraph, page III-2, which describes the anticipated occupancy date and the possibility of a phased construction program.

27. Page III-27—Should total net area = 9,125 SF and total net area = 10,950 SF rather than the totals 9,225 SF and 11,070 SF listed?

In the Supreme Court: Staff/Space Analyses (p. III-27) there is an error in the addition for the year 2010. The Net Area is 9125 NSF, and the Total Net Area including a 20% factor for internal circulation is 10,950 NSF. (See errata issued February 1, 1985.)

28. Page III-47—Does the staff and area of the information systems management decrease in area from 1990 to 2010?

The Information Systems Management Section staff area is expected to decrease as shown on page III-47.

29. Page III-50—Should total net area = 8,415 SF and total net area = 10,100 SF rather than the totals 8,165 SF and 9,800 SF listed?

In the Clerk of the Appellate Courts: Staff/space analyses (p. III-50), the total areas for the year 2010 are correct. There is an error, however, in the figure for FILE STORAGE for the year 2010. The figure should be 4190 NSF. (See errata issued February 1, 1985.)

30. Page III-54—Should net area of Law Library Public Services = 22,230 SF and total net area = 26,675 SF rather than the totals 22,310 SF and 26,770 SF listed?

If so, Law Library NSF = 25,725 SF and total area = 30,875 SF.

In the State Law Library—Public Services: Staff/space analyses (p. III-54), the total areas for the year 2010 are correct. There is an error, however, in the figure for MAIN READING ROOM AND PERIODICALS AREA for the year 2010. The figure should be 17,080 NSF. (See errata issued February 1, 1985.)

31. Page III-60—Should net area = 4,480 SF rather than the total 4,470 SF listed?

In the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals: Staff/space Analysis (p. III-60), there is a rounding-off error in the total net area figure for the year 2010. The figure should read 4480 NSF. The total net area including a 20% factor for internal circulation is correct. (See errata issued February 1, 1985.)

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32. Page III-62—Should net area = 10,920 SF rather than the total 10,870 SF listed?

In the Shared Facilities: Staff/space Analysis (p. III-62), the total areas for the year 2010 are correct. There is, however, an error in the net area figure for the CAFETERIA for the year 2010. The figure should be 4520 NSF. (See errata issued February 1, 1985.)

33. Can the perspective viewing angle, station points, or eye elevations be adjusted from the enclosed photos in order to improve the 20" x 30" or 30" x 40" format?

No. For purposes of equity and comparison you are required to render perspective drawings from the station points indicated.

34. Is there any flexibility in the extent of Aurora Avenue vacation?

Legally the entire segment of Aurora between Cedar and Robert Streets will be vacated and become state property. The eastern portion of this street, however, needs to remain in order to provide access to the State Maintenance Building. (Please refer to Competition Program, section 2.7.2, page II-8.) Illustrations 12 and 13A show, therefore, our current understanding of the general limits of plaza development in order to allow this access by means of the existing curb cuts for these service driveways. (See Attachment #3, Questions and Answers, January 16, 1985.)

35. Is parking limited to the immediate site or can building parking be accommodated under the east plaza?

This questions was answered by Item 3 of Addendum Number One, December 21, 1984; Parking is limited to the building site and may not be placed under the East Capitol Plaza.

36. Can we utilize air rights over the sidewalk along Central Avenue?

Please refer to question #14 of Questions and Answers (January 16, 1985) wherein it is clarified that all facility requirements must be provided for within the competition boundaries as shown in Illustrations 12 and 13A of the Competition Program.

37. Can the existing building be removed from the 1"=60' massing model and another MHS model be inserted as part of the total model submittal?

Finalists should now have in their possession a base/template on which the required massing model must be built. It is necessary for each finalist to build a model of the existing MHS building as well as one of the new construction being proposed. The templates provided will fit into the existing Capitol Area model. (Please refer to transmittal memo and photograph sent with base/template January 18, 1985.)

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38. Could we have an accurate legal description of the building site dimensions?

This question has been answered in response to question #10 (January 16, 1985) and question #16 (January 22, 1985).

Finalists are reminded that their proposals are to be basically schematic for purposes of the competition. Final resolution of the winning design will be in the design development phase upon award of a contract. At that time, appropriate survey and engineering data will be provided.

39. Should there be separate public and private access to the cafeteria?

Yes. See Program, third and fourth paragraphs III-61.

40. In the Law Library, what is the assumed volume count per single face stack unit? (3'-0" wide, 7 shelves high)

105 volumes per single face stack unit.

41. Page II-18, third paragraph: It is stated that a portion of Aurora Avenue will be closed, apparently for incorporation into the competition site. Is the extent of the closure left to the discretion of the designer, or are there specific requirements of access, etc., that must be maintained?

Please refer to question #34.

42. Page III-15, and elsewhere: The Tax Court and the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals are both executive branch functions; as such, should a symbolic separation be maintained between them and the judicial branch functions?

Both the Tax Court and the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals should have a judicial image. Please note the Functional Relationships Diagram on Page III-17 of the program which provides access to both courts' hearing rooms from the public and private sectors.

43. Page III-23, Section 6.1, sixth paragraph: In other area of the document (eg. page III-33) it is stated that the Supreme Court will occasionally use a Court of Appeals courtroom:

- a. If the existing Supreme Court spaces will be used for oral arguments and deliberations (as states at the citation), what will the Supreme Court use the Court of Appeals courtroom for?
- b. How often will the Supreme Court use Court of Appeals Facilities?

a. and b. The Supreme Court intends to use the courtroom in the Capitol Building for most hearings, particularly those of significant public interest. However, the Supreme Court will probably use the large appellate courtroom for some of its other hearings. The large appellate courtroom will be used by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals on a time-shared basis.

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44. Page III-25: Two spaces are identified on this diagram, namely "Conf. Room" and "Comm. Room"; by whom and for what are these spaces used?

"Conf. rm" is the Supreme Court conference room. The space will be used by the Justices and Supreme Court commissioners for large-scale conferences and small-scale motions hearings. Note: public access to this room should be provided from the reception area.

45. Page III-34:

- a. "The large courtrooms should have bench to seat nine judges,. . .": Should it actually be designed to accommodate twelve judges per the requirements stated on page III-33?

The large courtroom should have a bench to seat nine judges. On those rare occasions when a panel of twelve judges is needed, three extra chairs can be fitted into the nine stations.

- b. Several dimensions are called out in regard to the design of the bench; are these to be considered as absolutes or is the designer allowed some latitude?

The dimensions called out are intended to be guidelines for the designer.

- c. What are the critical dimensions of the equipment to be included in the Marshall's station? Where is the station located in the courtroom?

The Marshall's station should be located at one side of the bench. It should have access to the bench. Space allowances in plan for equipment at the work station should be:

Sound control and dimmers—0.5 sq. ft.

Remote TV and projection control—0.5 sq. ft.

Computer keyboard, monitor, and disc drive—12 sq. ft.

Clock-timing system,—0.5 sq. ft.

46. Page III-35:

- a. "Courtrooms and hearing rooms should have barrier-free access to all stations within the bar." Is it correct to assume that barrier-free access must also be provided for bench stations?

Barrier-free access should be provided to the bench as well as all other stations and spaces in the courtrooms.

- b. "Sightlines are crucial and must be checked painstakingly. . ." What are the specific factors that must be checked? For example, is it necessary that each judge be able to see each other judge's face at a subtended viewing angle of not less than thirty five degrees?

Sightlines should be checked in section. For example, a 5'-0" tall judge, seated at the bench should be able to see the faces and hands of all participants seated in the courtroom. The bench should be designed to allow judges to see each other when seated. The suggested subtended viewing angle of not less than thirty-five degrees would provide good communication among judges.

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47. Page III-36:

- a. Regarding the space identified as "Comm. Room":
 - 1. What is this?
 - 2. How big is it?
 - 3. Where can it be found in the "Staff/Space Analysis" table?
 - 4. Should it be closer than indicated to the chief judge?

The space identified as "Comm. room" on the adjacency diagram is not required. See revised and attached adjacency diagram which replaces page III-36 (errata issued February 1, 1985).

- b. Although three courtrooms are indicated they are served by only one conference room. Shouldn't there be a conference room for each courtroom? This would allow simultaneous deliberation by several panels of appellate judges.

Only one conference room is required. The intention is that panels of three judges will deliberate in chambers rather than in a conference room.

- c. Regarding the space identified as "atty's work": Is this the "attorneys' waiting area" referred to in the "Staff/Space Analysis" table on page III-37?

Yes.

48. Page III-39: The text on this page appears to contradict the implications of the adjacency diagram on page III-36 on two counts:

- a. Visitor access to the staff attorneys without passing by judges' sets (the diagram implies that public visitors would pass by several judges' sets);
- b. Staff attorneys' proximity to the appellate research area (the diagram implies a distinct separation).

How are these apparent contradictions resolved?

a and b. See revised Adjacency Diagram, replacing page III-36 (errata issued February 1, 1985), which rearranges the relationship of staff attorneys to other court of appeals facilities.

49. Page III-49:

- a. Regarding the space identified as "Pub. Law and Work Area":
 - 1. What is this?
 - 2. Where can it be found in the "Staff/Space Analysis" table?
 - 3. How big is it and what are its functional requirements?

The program combines several elements which should be separated thus:

One public counter/reception area—15'0" long—330 sq. ft.

One lawyer's public work area near the counter—100 sq. ft.

One CRT unit not at clerks' work station, adjacent to file storage—100 sq. ft.

Two worktables @ 50 sq. ft. as part of file storage—100 sq. ft.

- b. Why is "Public Access from Courts" required?

The access from courts should be private.

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50. Page III-50:

- a. What are the functional requirements of the work space/station, i.e. what types of furniture and equipment are needed?

Each assistant clerk's work area should contain a desk, credenza, CRT unit, and typewriter. Two assistant clerks will share a printer.

- b. Who staffs the public counter?

The counter is staffed by the inquiry clerks.

- c. Regarding the label "Public Counter/Reception*": What does the asterisk refer to?

The asterisk foot note should read "counter should be screened from view of the general office and should be controlled from the inquiry clerk's work station". (See errata issued February 1, 1985.)

- d. What size is the Clerk of the Court's private office? (The table provides a choice of 225 sq. ft. or 255 sq. ft.)

As indicated on the table, the clerk of court's private office is programmed at 225 sq. ft.

51. On-site parking of 190 cars is to be provided (Page III-1). Is this the on-site parking requirement for staff only? Should part of this total be allocated for visitor and handicapped parking? If so, is a further breakdown for staff, visitors and handicapped parking available?

Of the 190 on-site parking spaces, eighty assigned spaces are to be provided for justices, judges, and staff. The remaining 110 spaces replace surface parking spaces that are currently on the building area and plaza site; their specific user allocation has not yet been determined. Six handicapped parking spaces should be provided.

52. The Adjacency Diagram for the Minnesota court of Appeals (Page III-36) shows a space labelled "Comm. Room". What is this room and what are its Staff/Space requirements?

See revised page III-36 which eliminates the committee room and rearranges the relationship between the staff attorneys and other Court of Appeals facilities.

53. Is it required that all three Appellate Courtrooms be located on the same floor of the building or can they be located on different floors?

The appellate courtrooms can be located at the designers' option. Note: Consider ease of public and private access to the courtrooms.

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54. What is the equation for relating the floor elevations in the Mechanic Arts High School as given in the first issue of "Questions and Answers" to the site plan elevations?

Floor elevations provided for Mechanic Arts High School in answer to question #11 (Questions and Answers, January 16, 1985) can be directly related to the topographic information shown in Illustration 12, Competition Site (among others in the Competition Program).

These elevations are based on the City of St. Paul topographic base elevation which is 694.1 feet above mean sea level.

However, the floor elevations of Centennial Parking Ramp, provided in response to question #14 (January 16, 1985), and floor elevations of Centennial Office Building provided in Addendum Number Two, Item D (January 15, 1985), will need to be converted using the above information. Simply subtract 694.1 feet from these figures to relate it to other topographic information.

55. What is the elevation below grade of the utility services (storm sewer, city sanitary, electric power and district heat) shown on Aurora Avenue adjacent to the building site?

Please refer to question #38.

56. What is the location and elevation of the existing heating tunnel connecting the Capitol Building and the Heating Plant?

This information is not readily available at this time. Please refer to question #38.

57. What are the floor elevations of the ground floor, first floor and east vestibule of the Capitol Building? What are the elevations of the existing east pedestrian approaches to the Capitol (portico, upper landing, intermediate landing, lower terrace)?

The following figures are unverified elevations for the East Capitol Building approaches:

First Floor	188' 3"
Vestibule	186' 3"
Upper landing	185' 10"
Intermediate	182' 1"
Lower landing	177' 3"
Sidewalk*	175' 7"

*On centerline with East Capitol entrance.

Please also refer to question #38.

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58. Can the East Capitol Plaza extend beyond the south limits into the Building Area?

This issue has been clarified in the answer to question #22 (Questions and Answers, January 22, 1985).

59. Can the East Capitol Plaza site be excavated to a minimal depth (of perhaps 18") to permit greater flexibility in establishing terrace elevations? What are the locations and elevations of underground constraints in the East Capitol Plaza site? Can grades be adjusted in specific areas that are not in conflict with underground constraints?

Please refer to Addendum Number One (December 21, 1984), Item A and to question #38.

60. The budget for the project is specified in the table titled, Project Cost Estimate (Page III-9). Based upon our experience with projects of similar size and complexity, the construction cost estimate seems low and at variance with the stated goal of providing "maximum benefit for cost without sacrificing quality and the dignity befitting a place of justice". Is the project cost estimate to be considered a guideline or a mandatory requirement of the competition program?

Project construction budgets allocate the following gross square foot allowances for each type of space:

Supreme Court	\$120.00
Court of Appeals	\$110.00
Tax Court	\$ 90.00
Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals	\$ 90.00
Other spaces	\$ 65.00

The budget is tight; however, it should be adequate.

61. Parking requirement in program diagram on Page III-17 shows parking entirely in the private sector. Therefore, we assume no public parking in the 190 car total. Do Judges need any security separation from the staff?

The eighty private assigned spaces for justices, judges, and staff should be separated from the 110 parking spaces which will have public use. The justices' and judges' parking spaces do not need security separation from staff's parking spaces.

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62. What is in the utility tunnel? Do you foresee any requirements for heating or cooling production within the Judicial Building or will these requirements be met from a remote source? If heating and/or cooling production is required in new building, competition and future requirements must be determined to size an appropriate mechanical plant.

Electrical, telephone and chilled water services run through the utility tunnels as well as pipes for steam heat no longer in use. The existing MHS Building is now connected to the District Heating system although this service is not yet operational. Thus no need for heating or cooling production within the new Judicial Building Complex is foreseen.

63. Regarding January 16 "Questions & Answers", Items 11 and 14. From what reference plane are the elevations for the High School and parking garage taken? This question also applies to the Centennial Building per Addendum Number Two.

Please refer to question #54.

64. We may choose to use color in the massing model. Are samples available of the materials used to construct the roads and buildings of the existing base?

Please note that using color is not an option with regard to the required massing model. (See 3.3.2, Page I-13 of the Competition Program). The model of the Judicial Building Complex including stairways and terraces should be white; other areas need to match the Capitol Area model which is monochromatic. Finalists may, however, incorporate other materials which are representative of building materials, for example, acetate to indicate curtain-wall construction.

Samples of materials delineating sidewalks, driveways and other paved areas will be sent to finalists along with samples of appropriate materials to represent landscape elements.

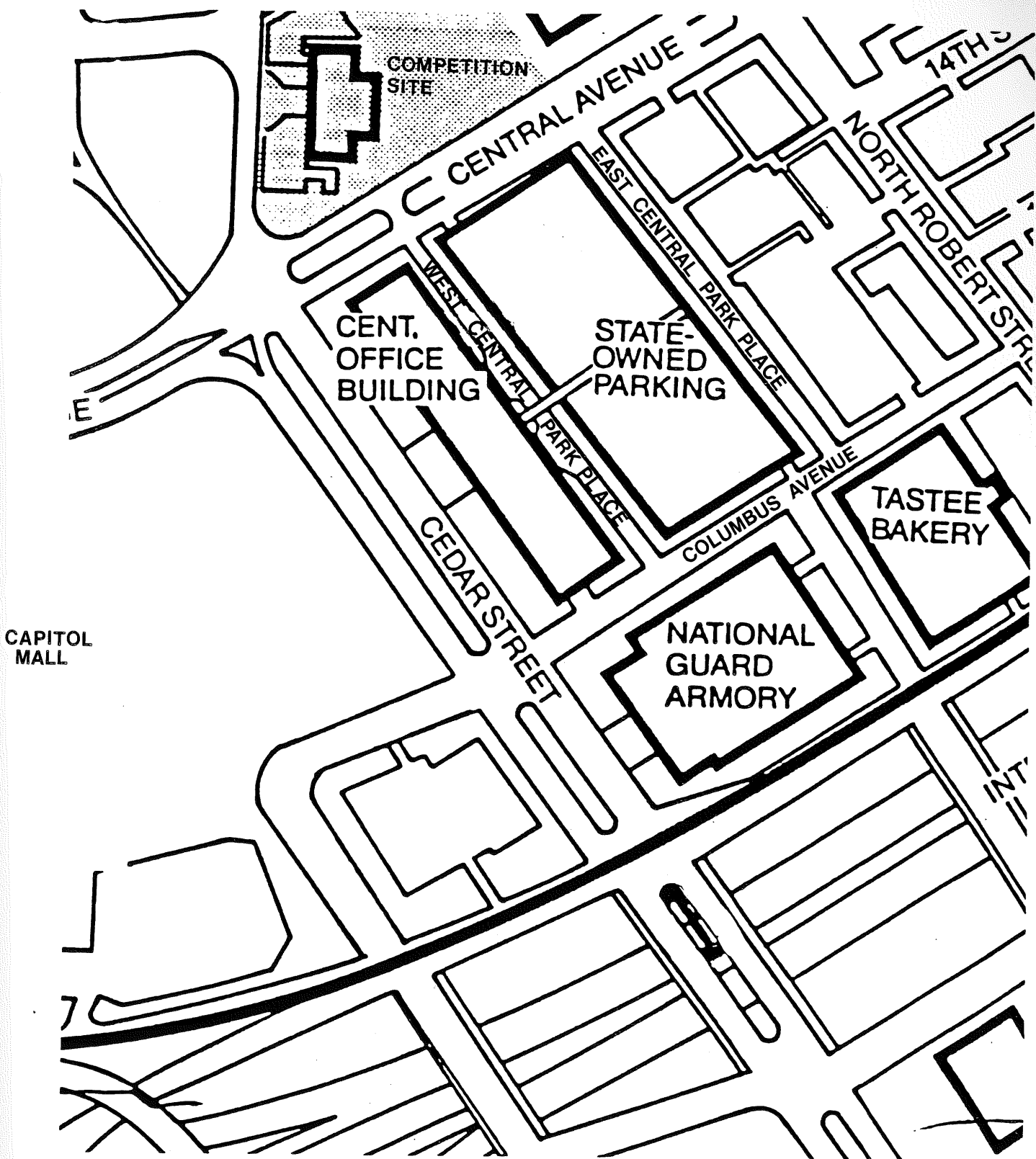
65. Will the new Judicial complex be part of a centrally monitored computerized system provided in another location? If so, what systems will be controlled by the central computer?

The state court administrator's office will have a computer center in the technical systems management section of the information system service division.

The scale of the operation in St. Paul is expected to grow relatively slowly. Greatest expansion should take place in the ten regional centers now being established throughout the state. The computer center equipment needs a conditioned power source which is presently drawn from the state computer facility in the Centennial Building. An uninterrupted

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power source is not needed at this time. Court computer systems should be integrated with the state communications network to allow collegial sharing of data and facilities. The finance and personnel office are now tied into the state computer; consideration is being given to putting them on the court computer. The planning office has dial-in capacity to the University of Minnesota computer. Technical systems management should be adjacent to the management and development divisions. Provide wiring conduit for future technology. Equipment is currently provided by a five year lease. New equipment will have greater miniaturization and less cooling requirement.



ATTACHMENT NO. 1

Minnesota Judicial Building

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

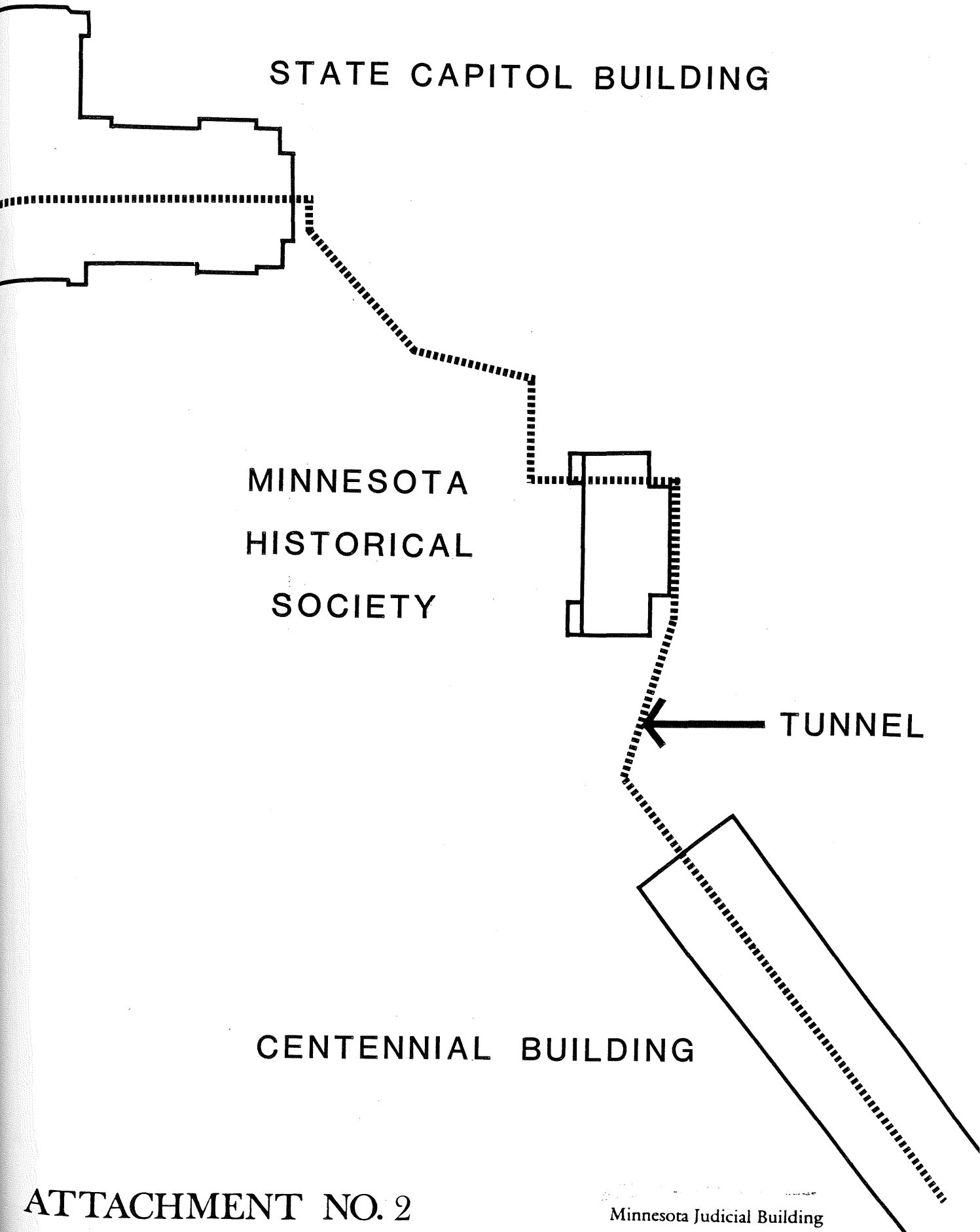
MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

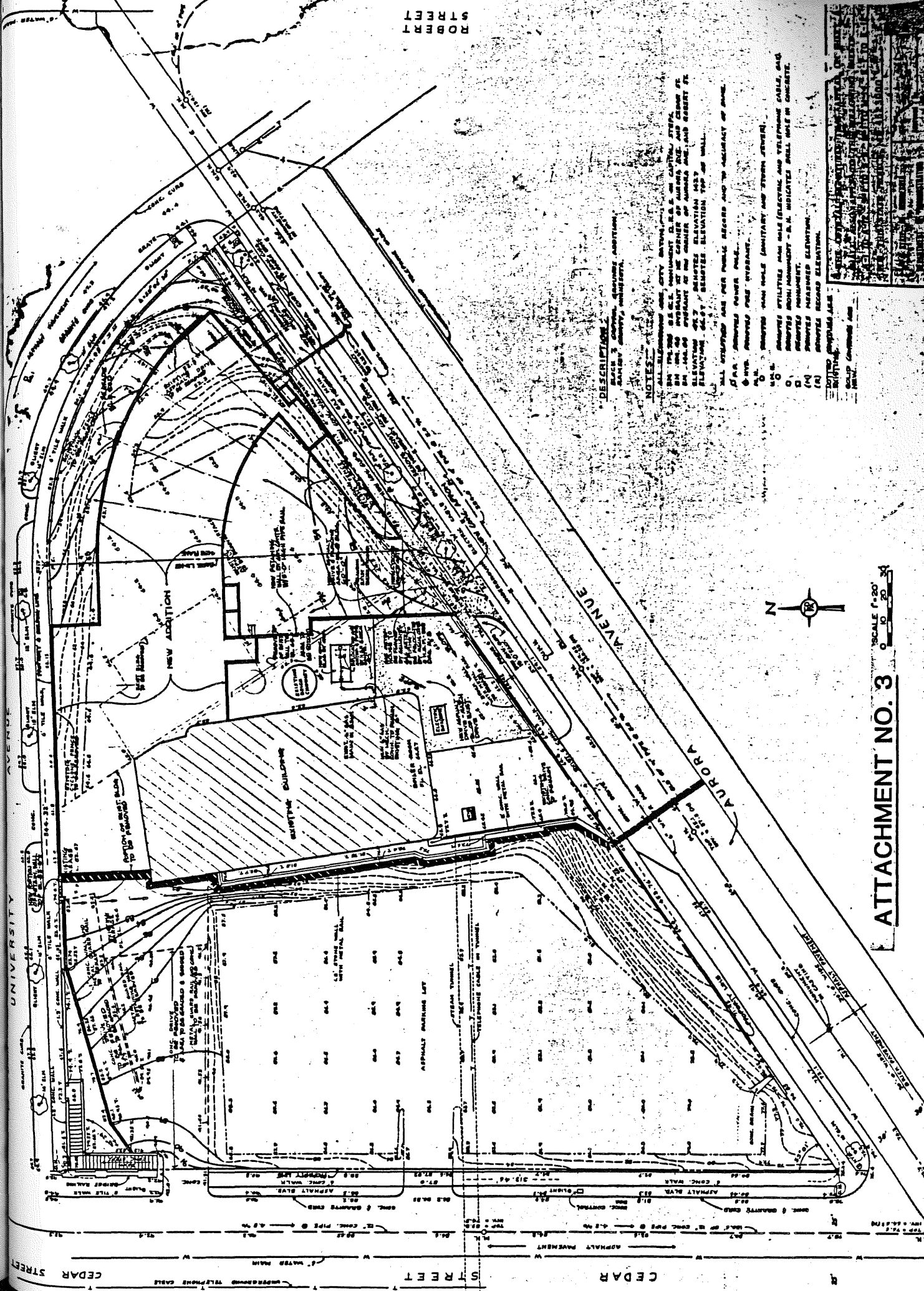
TUNNEL

CENTENNIAL BUILDING

ATTACHMENT NO. 2

Minnesota Judicial Building





DESCRIPTION	DATE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
...

NOTES:

ALL ELEVATIONS ARE CITY MATHING. SEE CAPTAIN STEPS.
 BM 174.200 U.S.G.S. MONUMENT U.S.A. ON CAPITAL STEPS.
 BM 100.00 HYDRAULIC AT NE CORNER OF AUSTIN BLDG. AND CROSS STREET.
 BM 144.00 EVIDENT AT NW CORNER OF AUSTIN BLDG. AND CORNER OF
 ELEVATION 49.7' DEMOTES ELEVATION 143.7
 ELEVATION 66.0' DEMOTES ELEVATION TOP OF WALL.

[illegible]

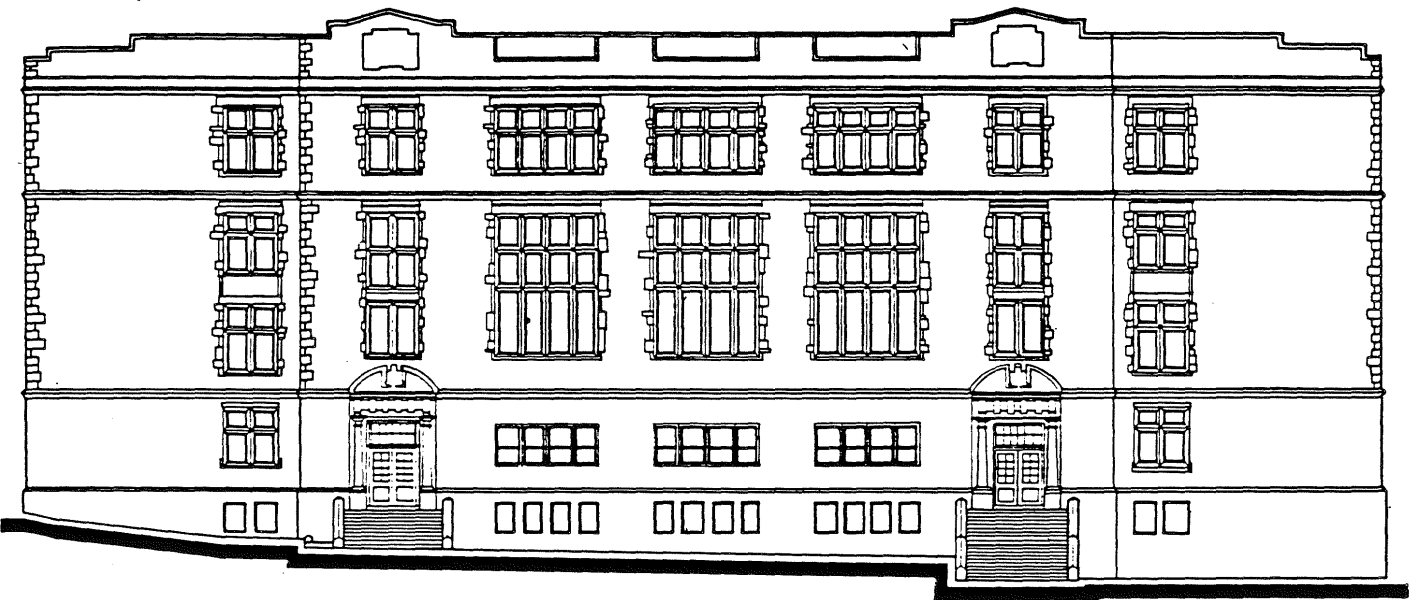
new meeting place
new meeting place
new meeting place

ATTACHMENT NO. 3

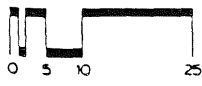
SCALE 1"=20'

EXISTING MECHANIC ARTS H.S.

SOUTH ELEVATION

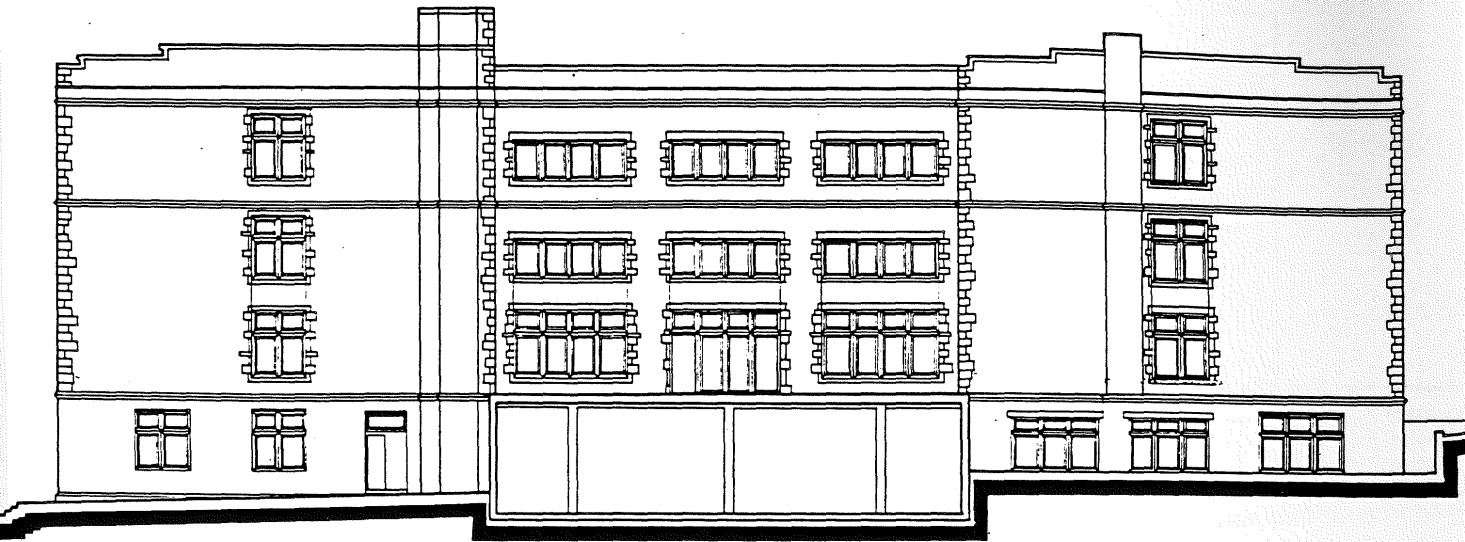


ATTACHMENT NO. 4A.

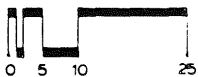


EXISTING MECHANIC ARTS H.S.

NORTH ELEVATION



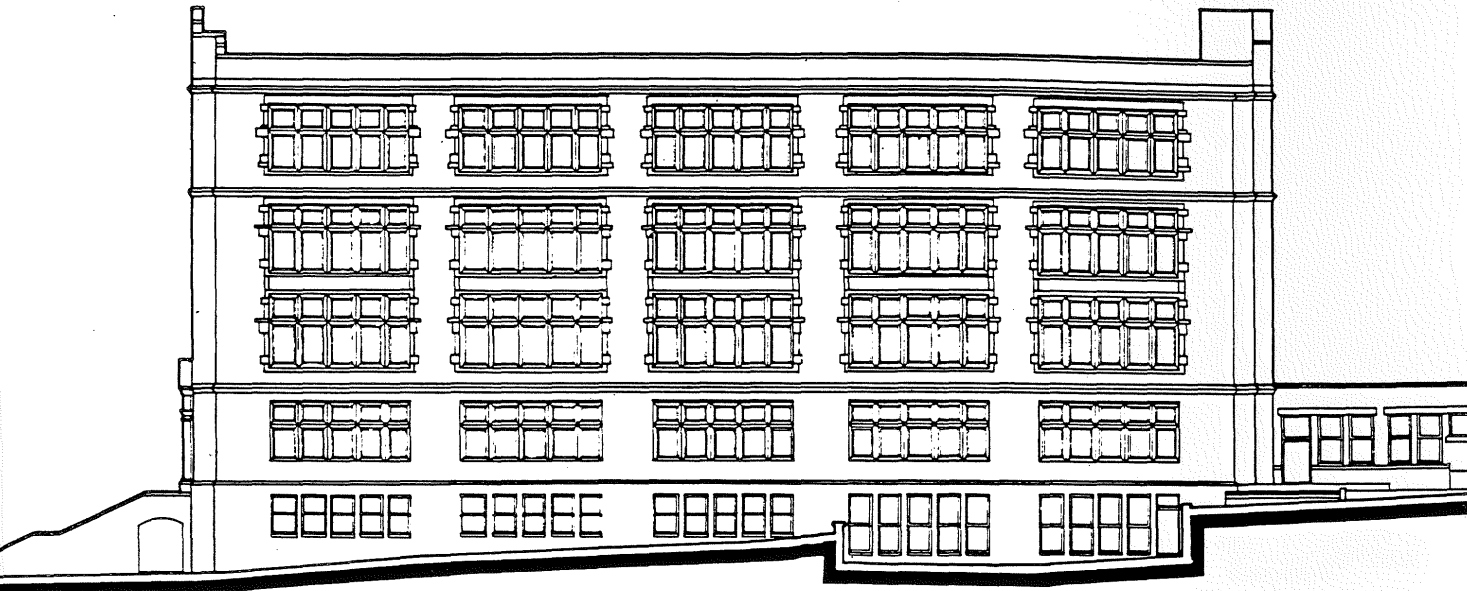
ATTACHMENT NO. 4B



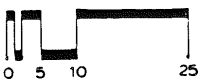
Minnesota Judicial Building

EXISTING MECHANIC ARTS H.S.

EAST ELEVATION



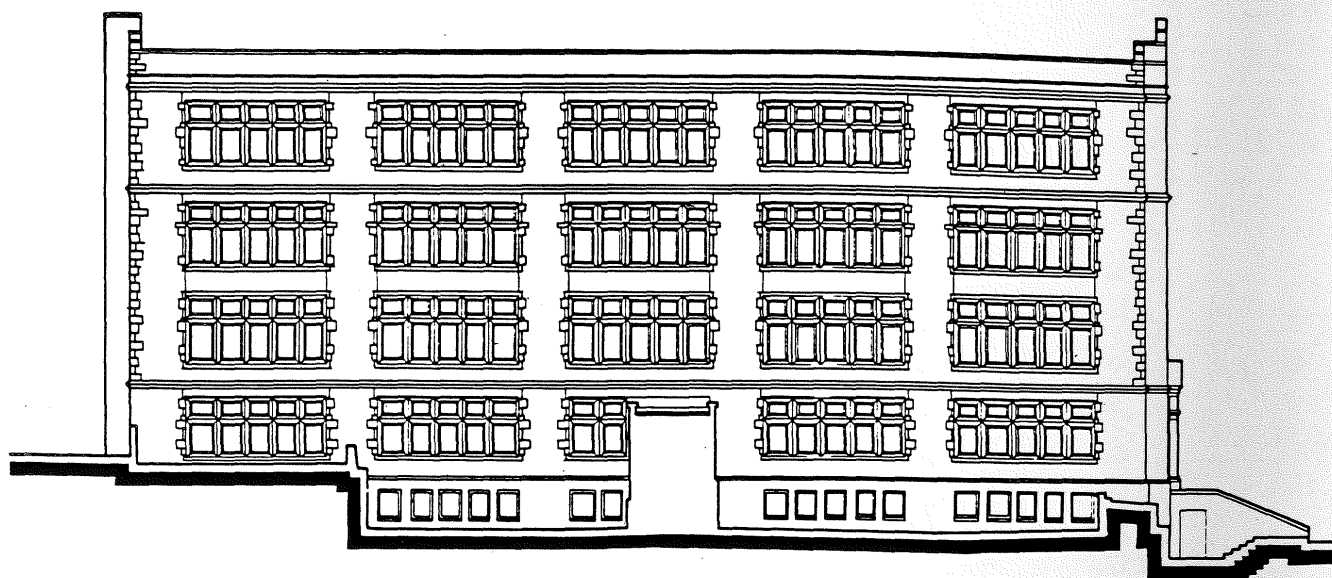
ATTACHMENT NO. 4C



Minnesota Judicial Building

EXISTING MECHANIC ARTS H.S.

WEST ELEVATION



ATTACHMENT NO. 4D

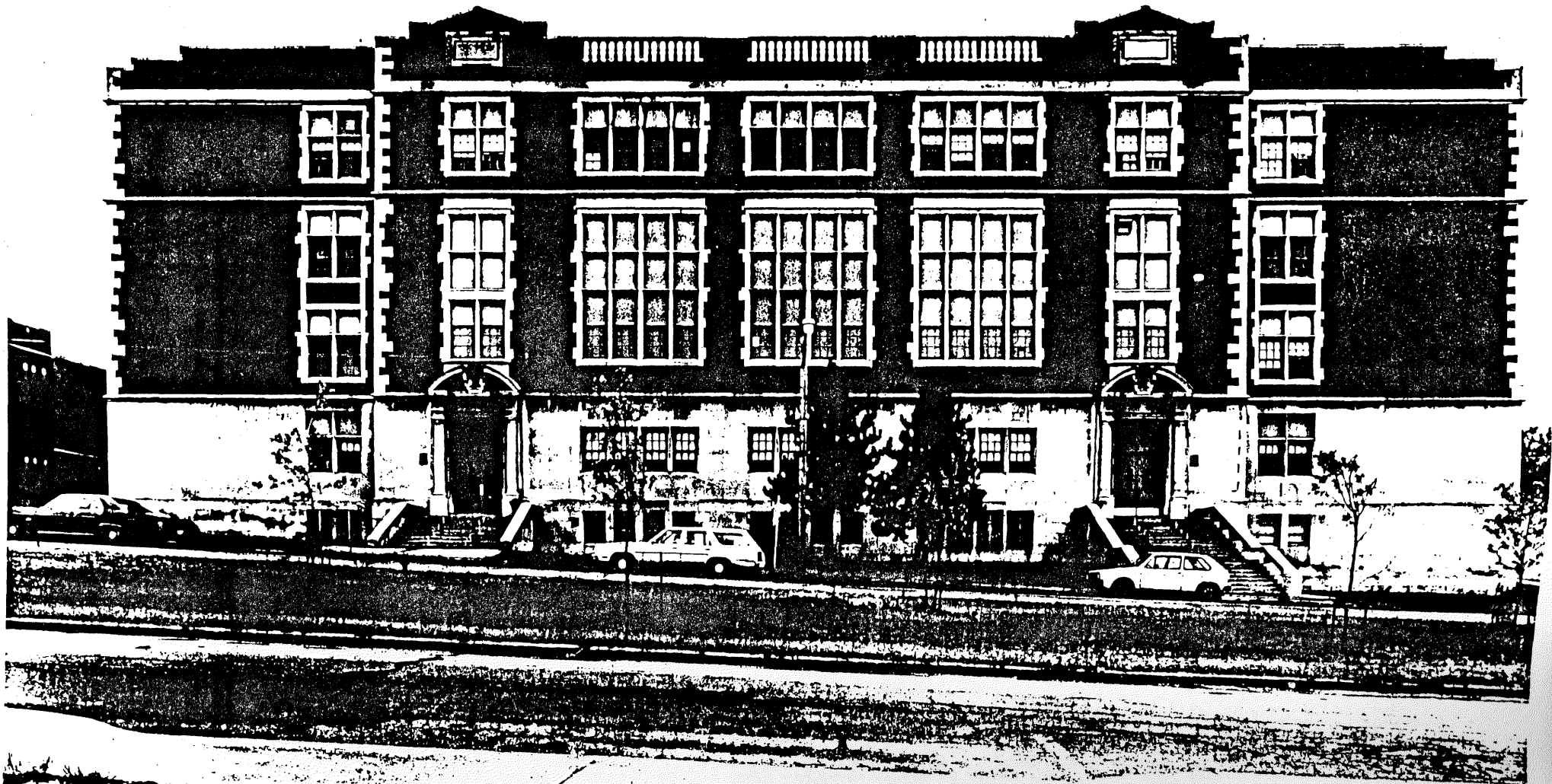


Minnesota Judicial Building

ATTACHMENT NO.4E

Minnesota Judicial Building

Mechanic Arts High School South Elevation

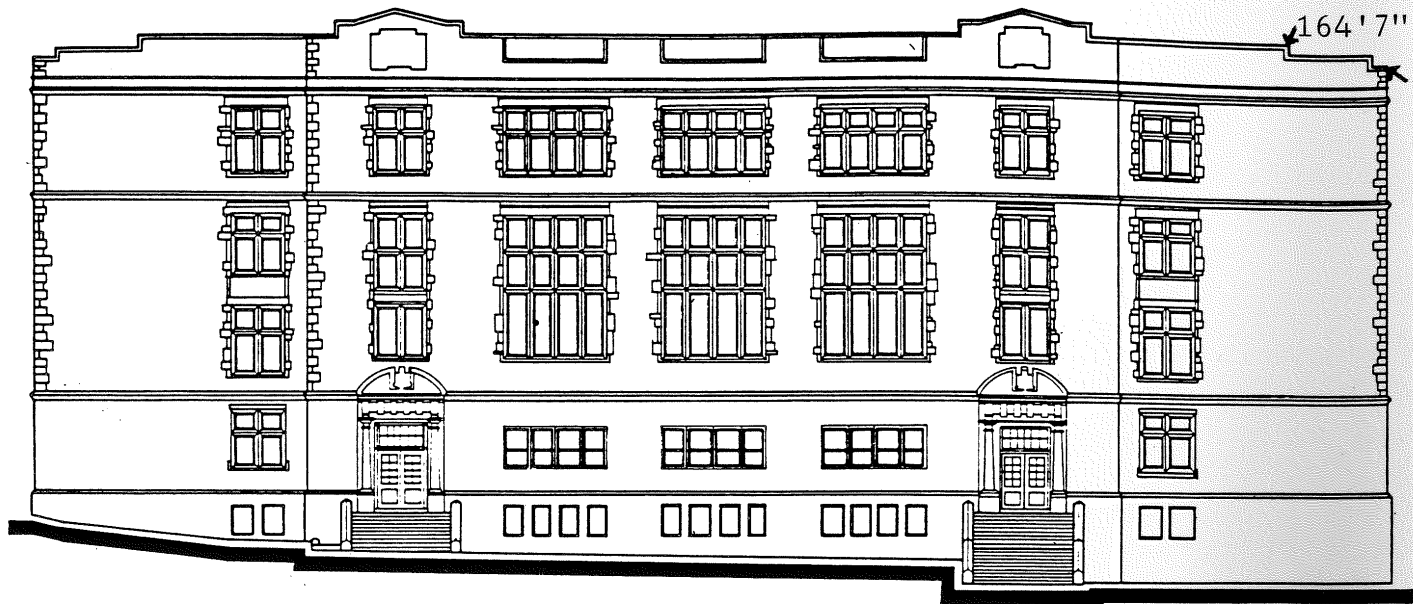


ATTACHMENT NO. 5



EXISTING MECHANIC ARTS H.S.

SOUTH ELEVATION



ATTACHMENT NO. 6

