## PROJECT TEAM

### OWNER

Judicial Council of California

### **FUNDING PARTNER / OCCUPANT**

Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara

### ARCHITECT / INTERIOR DESIGNER

ZGF Architects LLP

### **CONSTRUCTION MANAGER-AT-RISK**

Hensel Phelps

### CONSULTANTS

### Jay Farbstein & Associates

Court Programmer

### WSP

MEP Engineer, Environmental Designer, Electronic Security Designer, Lighting Designer, and Low-Voltage Systems Designer

### Rutherford + Chekene

Structural and Geotechnical Engineer

### **BKF** Engineers

Civil Engineer

### Marta Fry Landscape Associates

Landscape Architect

### **PHOTOGRAPHER**

Nick Merrick © Hedrich Blessing



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

### **COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA,** FAMILY JUSTICE CENTER COURTHOUSE

San Jose, CA 95113

# ZGF

### PORTLAND

T 503.224.3860

### SEATTLE

Seattle, WA 98104

### LOS ANGELES

515 South Flower Street

### WASHINGTON, DC

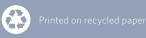
### **NEW YORK**

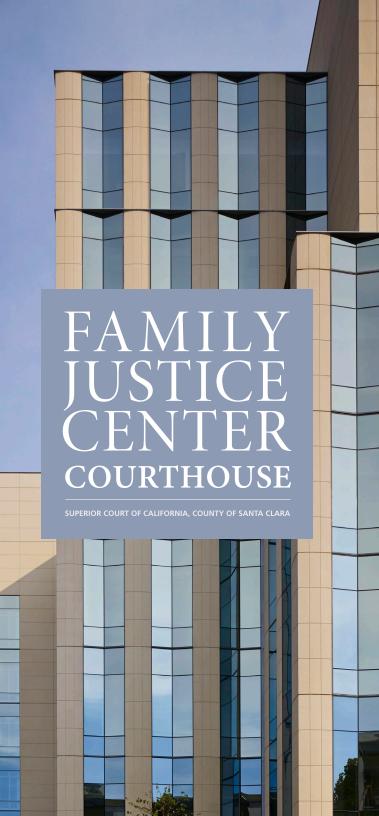
T 212.624.4754

### VANCOUVER

355 Burrard Street

### www.zgf.com





# BUILDING **PERFORMANCE**

All ventilation systems provide 100% outside air, resulting in a space with exceptional air quality and low CO, levels.

The Family Justice Center Courthouse integrates highperformance design strategies, and is registered with the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED® green building program with a minimum certification goal of LEED Silver®. Innovative stormwater management solutions, native landscaping, and the use of high-efficiency plumbing fixtures will reduce the use of potable water by 35%.

HVAC systems throughout the building were selected and designed to maximize energy performance and the thermal comfort of occupants. Chilled beams provide radiant cooling in office spaces, radiant floor slabs provide both heating and cooling in the public waiting areas, and a displacement ventilation system serves the courtrooms.

Lighting systems throughout the facility have been designed to reduce the connected lighting load by 15% from a code compliant design. Energy consumption has been further reduced through the integration of daylight and occupancy controls. Occupancy sensors ensure that lights are shut off when they are not needed, while daylight sensors detect available light and reduce the lighting power to maintain maximum lighting levels.



### **SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES**



**DAYLIGHT AND VIEWS** Strategic placement of glass in public spaces filters direct sunlight and takes advantage of daylight



**SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE** A palette of local plant species minimizes the need for maintenance, irrigation, or mowing, and creates a natural habitat for local wildlife.



MATERIALS REUSE Local, renewable, and recycled building materials were used. Recycled content is found in all parts of the structural system and construction of the interiors.



**HIGH-EFFICIENCY FIXTURES** High-efficiency plumbing fixtures



**HIGH-PERFORMANCE BUILDING ENVELOPE** The building orientation, ventilation, and envelope design work together to balance heat gain.



**ENHANCED VENTILATION** Chilled beams, displacement ventilation, and radiant piping were used in order to provide specific, energy-efficient solutions tailored to each space.



SUSTAINABLY SOURCED MATERIALS All concrete formwork and interior wood finishes use wood certified by the Forest Stewardship Council. This ensured the sustainable logging of trees and the use of plantation grown wood.



**GREEN ROOFS** Roof gardens mitigate the building temperature, increase the lifespan of the roof, create new wildlife habitat, and mitigate stormwater runoff volume.



STORMWATER DESIGN Bioswales, vegetated strips, and stormwater planters will treat runoff and remove total suspended solids.



LIGHT POLLUTION REDUCTION Efficient design of site lighting reduces night sky light pollution and limits light spill over to adjacent sites.



CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT An extensive plan for construction waste management was implemented to minimize noise, dust, and runoff pollution during construction.

