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**A CITY-COUNTY COMPLEX
SHERIDAN, WYOMING**

A CITY-COUNTY COMPLEX
FOR THE CITY OF SHERIDAN
AND THE COUNTY OF SHERIDAN, WYOMING

PART 1

Undergraduate Thesis in Architectural Design

By

Kayle Merl Haworth

Submitted to the School of Architecture as
partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture

At

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Acknowledgement

I wish to express my appreciation to the offices of the City of Sheridan and the offices of Sheridan County for the time spent showing me through their offices and explaining their functions and requirements.

Respectfully,

Kyle West Hawthorn

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MAP
OF THE
CITY OF SHERIDAN
SHERIDAN COUNTY WYOMING
PREPARED BY
CITY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
Drawn By - H. J. LUPIEZOWITZ
1961

0 500 1000 1500 2000
Feet - OCTOBER 1961



FIG. 1

a. THE NEED

At the present time all of Sheridan's city offices are located in a 60 year old, four story, brick structure on the corner of Gould Street and Grinnell Avenue. This location is in the center of the central business district. The structure is 66 feet by 70 feet and is comprised of a 12 foot center hall with a 27 foot deep space for adjacent office space. The basement is used for mechanical, storage, police offices, and jail. The main floor houses the offices of the manager, clerk, treasurer, engineer, building inspector, and a 50 seat conference room used for regular council meetings. The second floor houses the county health nurse, municipal court, employees' room, and the Red Cross office; the rest of the floor is vacant. The third floor is vacant except for a 150 seat council room. (1,95)

The problems in city hall are not due to lack of space except in the police department. The bay opening of the structure makes it hard to provide functional offices. Toilets are provided only in the basement, second, and third floors. Vertical circulation is by a large open wooden stair. The age and construction of the building make maintenance a problem. Access to the building is a problem due to the lack of public parking space.

CITY HALL



Fig. 2 From South



Fig. 3 South Facade



Fig. 4 East Side, Fire Department in Rear

There is no employee parking. The jail facilities and police department are quite lacking in space.

Most of the Sheridan County offices are located in a 66 year old, four story, brick structure on the block bounded by South Main Street, Burkitt Street, Brooks Street, and Whitney Street. This location is on the south edge of the central business district and is the location of the proposed city-county complex. The county jail is in a 58 year old, brick structure located on the same site. The basement of the court house contains the boiler room, commissioners' room, employees' room, water commissioner's office, agricultural extension agent, home demonstration agent, and record storage vaults. The main floor contains the assessor's office, clerk's office, conference room, treasurer's office, and sheriff's office. The second floor contains the court room, judges' chambers, clerk of court, county superintendent of schools, court recorder and law library. The third floor contains two storage rooms and two jury rooms.

Unlike city hall, the court house has a critical lack of space. Most of the offices are crowded and all fire proof record storage

is inadequate. The mechanical system, plumbing, and wiring are outdated. Vertical circulation is by an open wooden stair. The age of the building and the type of construction makes maintenance a problem. Public access to the building is difficult due to a long flight of stairs from the street to the main entrance. There is no public parking other than on the street. The only on-site parking is for the sheriff's office and a few employees. The sheriff's office and the jail have adequate space but needs renovation.

Large amounts of local funds are needed to support the functions of the city and county governments in providing essential public services. Since these public facilities serve for many years, they should be considered in the long range plan of the community. At the present time, many communities are combining city and county functions into a civic center. Besides serving the public better, the following economic advantages result:

1. Savings in maintenance costs.
2. Less parking space required.
3. Reduction in operating costs due to adjacent site or consolidation of city and county facilities and departments.

(1,95)

COUNTY COURT HOUSE



Fig. 5 From East



Fig. 6 Front from Southeast



Fig. 7 Jail from East



Fig. 8 From Southwest



Fig. 9 Site from North

b. HISTORY

In Indian days the area was known as "Absaroka", Land of the Crows, covering thousands of square miles in every direction from the present site of the City of Sheridan. The plains and mountains were inhabited by buffalo, mountain sheep, deer, antelope, elk, and other wild game; it was the favored hunting grounds that supported an Indian nation.

The opening of the Oregon Territory created a tide of settlers flowing across southern Wyoming. Many branched northward to the Big Horn country and beyond in search of game and gold. In 1864 the opening of the Bozeman Trail, brought increased numbers of travelers through the area. In 1866 several frontier forts--Ft. Reno, Ft. Phil Kearny, Ft. C.F. Smith--were constructed along the trail to protect the travelers.

The first permanent white settler of Sheridan County was O.P. Hanna, who took up a homestead near the present site of Big Horn, Wyoming, in 1878.

On May 16, 1882, a party of six men, led by John D. Loucks, surveyed and plotted the original forty acre tract which he subsequently named "Sheridan" in honor of General Phillip H.

Sheridan. The town was incorporated in 1885; later settlement was centered in this area. By 1900 the population reached 1,559, due largely to the coming of the railroad, settling of the surrounding ranch land, and the opening of the many coal mines.

(1,i)

c. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The City of Sheridan is governed by a city-manager type of government. The city council holds a public meeting each month and a week before this public meeting, the council holds a caucus. The council consists of seven members, one from each of the seven districts, with the mayor included as a councilman.

The County of Sheridan is governed by a County Commission. The commission consists of three elected commissioners with one acting as chairman. The County Clerk acts as the clerk for the commissioners. The County Commissioners meet the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month, but are on call at anytime.

d. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

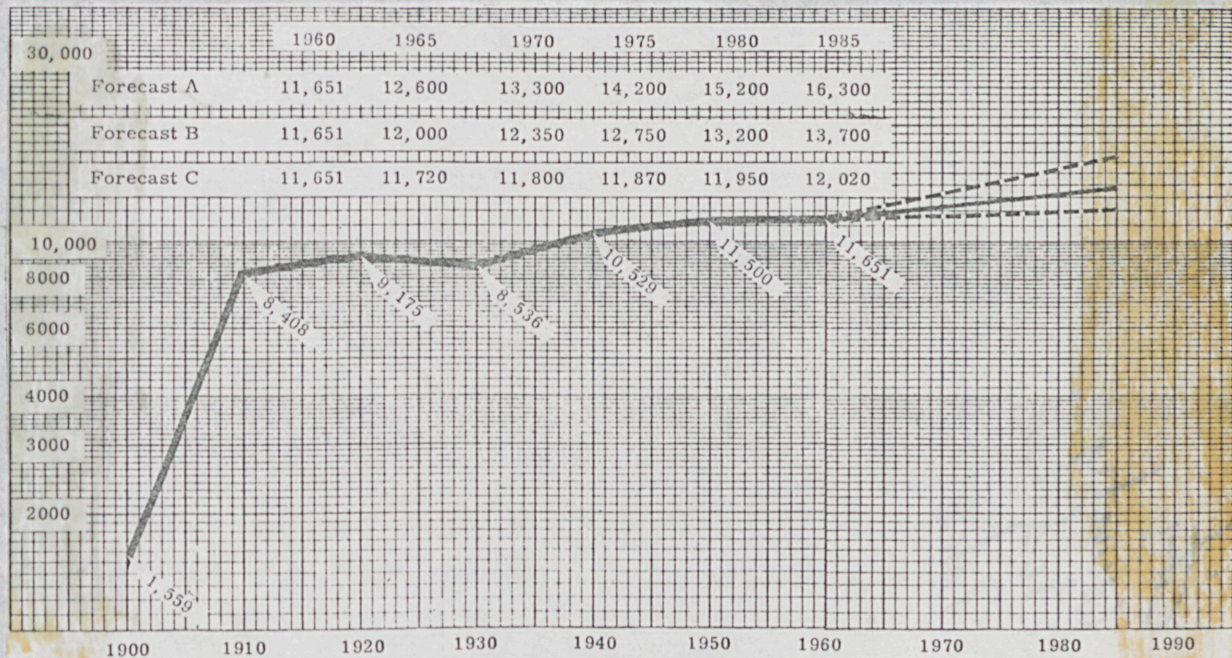
Sheridan is presently experiencing the urban trend which has been going on in the United States for the past few decades. The major factors of this rural movement have been increasing mechanization of the ranches and farms and the high wages found in the cities. From 1950 to 1960, the county's population decreased by 1,196 persons while the city's population increased by 151 persons. (1,4) A probable reason for the population movement is the decline of the region's primary industries of agriculture and mining.

The characteristics of the population of the city deviate from the general characteristics of the nation's population. Sheridan has about 32% of its population in the age groups of 50 years old or over; while urban United States has only 23.5% of the total population in this age group. Sheridan has substantially fewer people in the age group from 20 years old to 40 years old than the national average. This is indirectly reflected in the low percentage of children from 0-10 years old. (1,6)

Population growth is a result of the birth rate, death rate, and migration. These factors are closely related to social and economic forces.

The following projection of Sheridan's population is based on a study of national, state, county, and city growth and population trends. Forecasts A and C are the probable upper and lower limits of the population growth. For the purpose of this project, we will assume Forecast A to be the population trend; although, Forecast B is the most probable trend.

POPULATION FORECASTS (1,8)
Graph 1



Forecast A assumes that Sheridan will retain existing business, will attract new industries, and will grow at the same rate as Wyoming has from 1940 to 1960. (1,7)

Forecast B reflects Sheridan's past growth trends. This forecast is representative of Sheridan's normal growth rate over the past 50 years. (1,8)

Forecast C simply extends present growth rates to 1985. (1,8)

In the past, natural resources have been the main factors in locating industries; but presently, the amount and capabilities of the labor force in a community is a major emphasis. A large labor force creates a market for economic services, which in turn, attracts industries. Sheridan's labor force of 40% of the total population is favorable when compared to county and state labor forces but does show a loss from 1950 to 1960. (1, 13) Unemployment is higher in Sheridan than the rest of the state.

LABOR FORCE

Table 1

(Source: U.S. Census-1960)

	<u>Sheridan</u> 11,651	<u>Sheridan Co.</u> 18,989
POPULATION		
LABOR FORCE	40.0%	37.3%
Military	.1%	.1%
Civilian	39.9%	37.2%
Employed	37.4%	35.1%
Unemployed	2.5%	2.1%
NON-LABOR FORCE	60.0%	62.7%
Inmates of Institutions	.4%	4.2%
Under 14 years of age	26.8%	27.1%
All others	32.8%	31.4%

Sheridan has a high percentage of professional workers(13.6%) compared to the State (10.7%) and the National(12.6%) averages. This can be attributed to a large number of public service institutions employing a significant part of the labor force. The large number of managers, sale and service workers show that Sheridan is a sizeable sale and service trade center. The retail trade area of Sheridan covers all or part of eight counties in two states. (1,15)

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
Table 2
(Source: U.S. Census of Population - 1960)

	Sheridan		Sheridan Co.	
	No.	%	No.	%
PROFESSIONAL				
Professional	594	13.6	785	11.9
Managers	502	11.5	275	10.9
Farmers	51	1.2	487	7.3
SUB-PROFESSIONAL				
Clerical	584	13.4	748	11.2
SERVICE				
Sale Workers	418	9.6	507	7.6
Service Workers	619	14.2	834	12.6
Private Households	194	4.4	270	4.0
SKILLED				
Craftsman	585	13.4	840	12.7
SEMI-SKILLED				
Operatives	423	9.6	626	9.5
LABORERS				
Farm Workers	76	1.7	347	5.2
Laborers	240	5.5	362	5.4
Not Reported	83	1.9	118	1.7

In the last twenty years, a new industry has come to the forefront. Tourism is considered to be the third largest industry in the state, only below mining and agriculture. (1,18) Most of the tourists are only passing through the state to areas on the other side of the nation, but they do stop to see some of the scenic beauty of the state. Sheridan is located on a main route to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. Sheridan and the surrounding area is rich in recreational opportunities and historical attractions which have just started to be developed.

e.GEOGRAPHY

Sheridan is nestled in a foothills valley on the east slope of the Big Horn Mountains at an elevation of 3,745 feet. To the east stretches the rolling hills that mark the western fringe of the Northern Great Plains.

Two small rivers, Little Goose Creek and Big Goose Creek, join forces in the center of the valley and the city of Sheridan. The resulting river proceeds northward where it joins the Tongue River as it flows to the Yellowstone River and the Missouri River.

The Tongue River Basin is the main source of surface water. Total water flow for the basin is 290,000 acre feet, measured at the Montana-Wyoming state line. At the present time, there is little pollution of the waters by industrial or municipal wastes.

Sheridan County encompasses some 1.6 million acres of land. Of this amount, private ownership amounts to 63.4%; state and local government 8.6%; and federal government 28.0%. Over 90% of the land in the county is used for grazing purposes. Less than 5% of the land surface is used for crop production. The forests produce a limited amount of lumber and the rest as

recreational areas. Minerals found in the county are coal, oil, gypsum, dolomite, sand, gravel, and clay. Coal is the most important mineral in the county with reserves estimated at 18 billion tons.

(1, 10)

CENTRAL WYOMING



f. CLIMATE

CLIMATE FACTORS

Table 3

(Source: Wyoming Natural Resource Board-1964)

TEMPERATURE

Annual Average -----	45°
January Average -----	19°
July Average -----	71°
Growing Season Average -----	131 days

PRECIPITATION

Annual Average -----	15 inches
(approximately 66% of the precipitation occurs during the growing season)	

ALTITUDE -----3745 feet

The mountains have a marked effect upon the climate of the area. The summer months have warm to hot days and cool nights frequently punctuated by showers that breed as thunderstorms in the mountains. Chinook winds that develop along the east slopes of the Rockies moderate the cold Canadian air masses that move into the area during winter.

Snowfall seldom begins before October, but freezing and light snowfall may begin in late August. The winters are often open, without heavy snow accumulation. The growing season averages 131 days, with the last freezing temperatures generally occurring in late May and the first Fall frost in mid-September.

The average wind velocity in Sheridan is 5.5 miles per hour, which is lower than the outlying

areas of the region. Winds under unusual conditions have been noted at speeds over 100 miles per hour.

(1, 10)

g. STREETS and TRANSPORTATION

Most of the through traffic problems of the city have been eliminated by the completion of Interstate 90 around the city. Main Street, US 87 & 14, is the main city arterial handling north and south traffic through the central business district. Most of the traffic flows from South Main Street to Burkitt Street and then to Coffeen Avenue, leaving very little traffic on the remainder of South Main Street. At the present time, there is little traffic on the streets around the proposed site. In the downtown area, the traffic is heaviest during rush hours and Saturdays. The largest problem with the street system is that it bears most of the parking load.

The only public city transportation is the taxi service. Sheridan is served by Continental Trailways bus line and Western Airlines. The city is also served by a railroad and several motor freight lines.

h. CIVIC DESIGN

A project of the importance of a city-county complex can not be located within a city without looking at the city's planning. In 1965 the Sheridan Planning Commission and the City Staff with the aid of Bucher and Willis, a planning firm, produced a comprehensive plan for the city of Sheridan. The study covered most planning aspects for a city of this size, but only a few of the recommendations are important to this project. One recommendation was the creation of a circumferential C.B.D. route to remove excess traffic from the C.B.D. Along with this was the recommendation that traffic be removed from part of Main Street and two side streets crossing Main Street. This area would be turned into a mall. This proposal would destroy the character of the downtown area as the main street is important to the small western town. The other recommendation was the creation of a civic complex containing among other civic buildings, a city-county complex.

The proposed city-county complex site was to have been an area west of Brooks Street between Alger and Smith Street. This site is presently occupied by some residential, commercial, and industrial uses; making it costly,

if not impossible to obtain. The proposed civic center does not relate to the main street or main traffic routes. Because of these two factors, it is proposed that the combined city and county facilities be located on the site where the existing county courthouse is located.

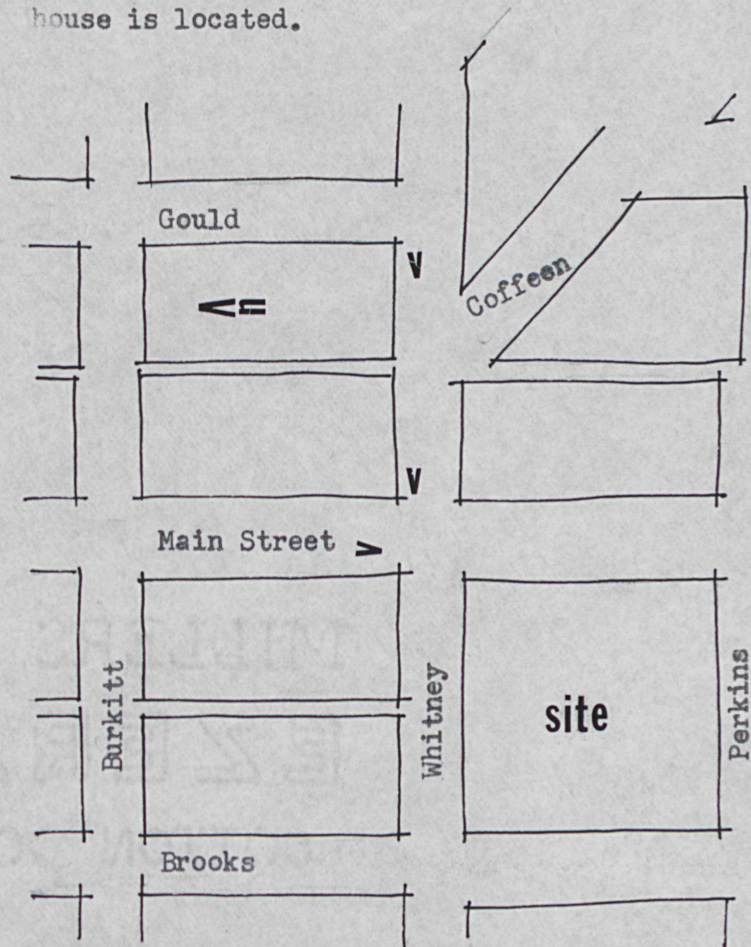


Fig. 11 Visual Impact

Using the existing county courthouse site would solve the problem of land acquisition, but it would also create a few minor problems. The most important problem would be relocation of

the county offices during construction. This problem is lessened by the fact that some of the county offices are seeking a place to relocate. The size of the site also limits the number and size of civic buildings located there. The public library is considering another site for their future building. The proposed site has a prominent location with a direct visual relationship to the Main Street and is close to the C.B.D. The proposed city-county complex site has great potential for an impressive and functional local governmental center.

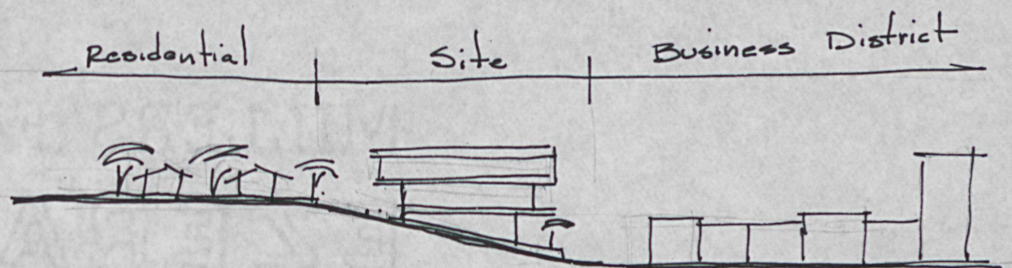


Fig. 12 Site Relation to City

i. SITE

The proposed site for the civic complex is located on South Main Street. This area is bounded by Burkitt Street on the north, Whitney Street on the south, and Brooks Street on the west. The site is regular in shape and is almost square.

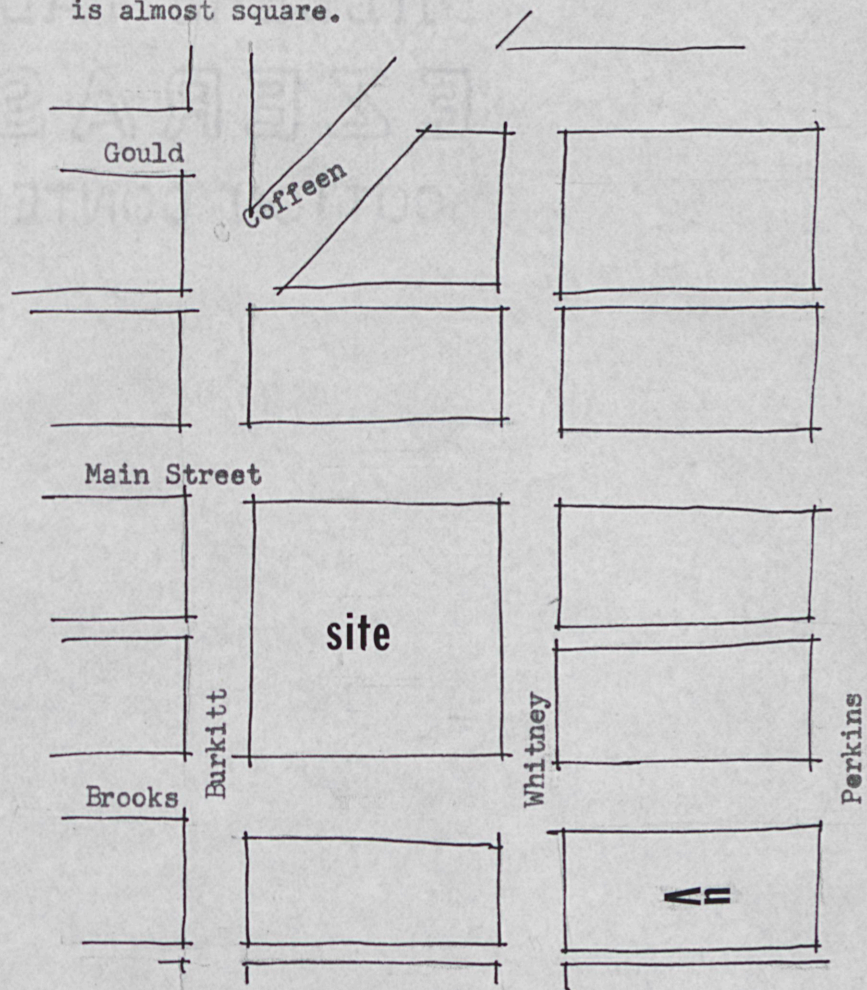


Fig. 13 Proposed Site

To the north of the site is Sheridan's Central Business District. The south of the site is bounded by the edge of a residential area having

single and multi-family dwellings. The east and west are bounded by transition zones having both residential and commercial uses.

The site slopes in all directions from the southwest corner. The slope is fairly steep for this type of use, but does not limit the possibilities of site development.

The soil on the site is composed of Big Horn clay. Big Horn clay is a soil of the older terraces and alluvial fans. It consists of a 3 to 8 inch dark grayish-brown surface soil, a 6 to 15 inch very heavy brown gumbo upper subsoil layer, and a thick accumulation of silty lime in the alluvial substratum. (9,12) Alluvial gravel of various compositions are present in places at a depth of 4 or more feet. It is to be assumed that alluvial gravels will provide reasonable bearing for the structure.

The location and topography of the site allows for views of the mountains to the southwest and views of the city below the site to the north and to the east. Pleasant views in the other directions are also existent.

The present sewer, water, gas, and electric services serving the existing functions of the site are assumed to be adequate for the needs of the city-county complex.

The existing courthouse grounds have been landscaped, and maintained throughout the years. Besides the well maintained lawn, there are many deciduous and evergreen trees on the site. Many of the trees and shrubs are small enough to be moved, but the larger trees must be planned around or sacrificed. A study of the future natural life span of the trees should be considered in deciding whether to transplant, plan around, or to remove the trees.

For Photographs of Site see Figures 5-9.

ADJACENT ENVIRONMENT



Fig. 14 North of Site



Fig. 15 East of Site



Fig. 16 East of Site



Fig. 17 East of Site



Fig. 18 Southeast of Site



Fig. 19 South of Site



Fig. 20 West of Site



Fig. 21 West of Site



Fig. 22 West of Site

j. INTERNAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

The functions of this complex are divided into five general categories:

- City
- County
- Judicial
- Law Enforcement
- General

These categories may further be divided into sub-groups according to the amount of public traffic these departments receive.

The City Council, Manager, and County Commission are in a class by themselves as they are elected to office and they do not have a close functional connection. Important visitors from outside the city would be received in these areas occupied by the Commission, Council, and Manager. One would expect to find these spaces fitted in regard to their symbolic importance. Consequently, both the access to and the location of these spaces should be in some way more distinguished than the other departments. The judicial areas are covered in the section on aesthetics.

The areas falling under the category of law enforcement should receive the same consideration as the other areas. The law enforcement personnel must have a facility which builds pride and self-respect and the public is entitled to have their

public facility as efficient and business-like as any other public institution.

Adjacency needs may be studied in detail in the departmental adjacencies chart which shows three degrees of relationship.

DEPARTMENTAL ADJACENCIES

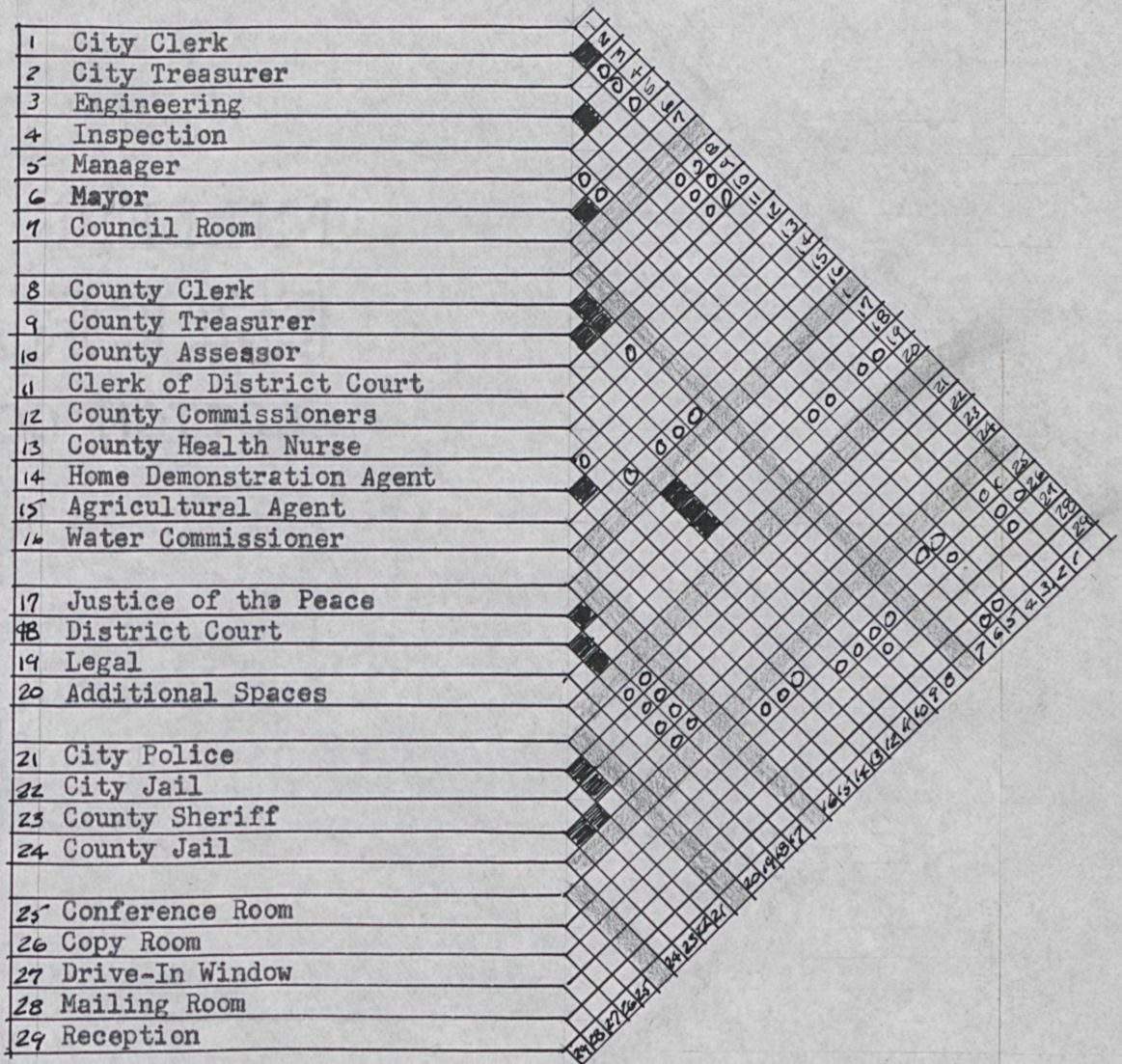


CHART 1

■ Primary

○ Secondary

k. FUNCTION and SPACE REQUIREMENTS

The City Clerk performs both legislative and executive duties. The department keeps all official records of all meetings of the City Council. This office has a high amount of public use.

The City Treasurer has custody of all municipal funds; he pays bills and demands against the city. It also collects and receives taxes and other money payable to the city.

The City Manager, as the executive officer of the city, attracts to his department most of the policy questions of importance to citizens. He not only coordinates the work of the city departments and activities of other committees and groups, but also is concerned with the city's relationships with state and federal agencies. The Manager must also act as the city's host to visiting guests and sponsors public celebrations.

The City Engineering Department is responsible for keeping the city's maps, plats, and engineering documents. This department also is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the city utilities and streets. This department wants space for a soil testing laboratory.

The Inspection Department is responsible for the compliance of building trades with plumbing, building, and electrical codes. This department requires more public contact than the engineering department.

The City Council is composed of seven members who represent the city. The aldermen meet each month during the evenings and the chamber is unused during the intervening time.

DEPARTMENT	PERSONNEL	AREA S.F.
City Clerk		
Clerk	1	
Secretaries	3	
Files and Storage		1500
City Treasurer		
Assessor	1	
Secretaries	2	
Files and Storage		1000
General Offices		
Manager	1	
General Office	1	
Conference Room		
Files and Storage		2200
Engineering		
Engineer	1	
Staff	1	
Draftsmen	3	
Material Testing		400
Files and Storage		2000

Inspection			
Building	—		
Electrical	—	1	
Plumbing	—		
			500
City Council			
Mayor		1	
Conference		7	
			1500
			(1,96)

The County Commissioners are the governing body of the county. The commissioners meet twice a month. They are responsible for property levies, budgets for the county offices and school districts. They also let all contracts to which the county is a party and they order elections to vote on propositions to raise money for public improvement.

The County Clerk records documents, issues warrants, keeps financial records, issues marriage licenses, audits and records claims, makes reports to the state auditor and county treasurer, registers voters, and acts as clerk of the board of commissioners.

The County Treasurer collects county taxes. The treasurer is the custodian of county funds and distributes county funds. During the first few months of each year, the treasurer receives automobile taxes and gives out automobile licenses.

The County Assessor assesses all property in the county for state, county, city, town, and school district taxes. This office also handles the appraisal of real estate in the county and classifies it in preparation for assessments.

The Clerk of the District Court keeps a record of all law suits, records all probate proceedings, criminal actions, wills, bonds, and letters of administration, and takes applications for citizenship as well as keeping the minutes of each session of court.

The County Health Nurse aids the sick, the poor, and the infirm. The nurse examines children for physical defects and vaccinates or inoculates against contagious diseases.

The work normally performed by the County Surveyor is presently performed by the City Engineering Department.

The County Home Demonstration Agent gives public demonstrations of improved homemaking techniques. The agent is involved with the home-making section of the county fair and works with 4-H youth.

The County Agriculture Extension Agent gives demonstrations throughout the county on improved agricultural methods. The agent is involved with

the agricultural sections of the county fair and works with 4-H youth.

The Water Commission records water rights and supervises the distribution of water throughout the county.

DEPARTMENT	PERSONNEL	AREA S.F.
County Clerk		
Clerk	1	
Deputies	6	
Public		
Files and Storage		700
		<u>2200</u>
County Treasurer		
Treasurer	1	
Deputies	7	
Bookkeeping		500
Public		
Files and Storage		500
		<u>2200</u>
County Assessor		
Assessor	1	200
Deputies	3	
Files and Storage		200
		<u>800</u>
Clerk of Court		
Clerk	1	
Deputies	2	
Public		
Files and Storage		400
		<u>1200</u>
County Health Nurse		
Nurse	1	200
Staff	3	
Secretary	1	
Equipment Room		200
Files and Storage		200
		<u>900</u>
County Commissioners	3	1200

County Home Demonstration		
Agent	1	
Secretary	1	
Files and Storage		400
County Agricultural Agent		
Agent	1	
Secretary	1	
Files and Storage		400
County Water Commission		
Commissioner	1	
Staff	2	
Files and Storage		500

The Justice of the Peace hears civil and criminal cases, issues summons, examines witnesses, holds trials when necessary, and performs marriages. The Justice of the Peace also holds municipal court.

The District Judge holds district court and presides over cases brought before him. He instructs the jury on the law involved and pronounces the verdict and penalty. Most of the judge's time not spent in court is spent reviewing cases and in conference on legal matters.

The Court Reporter keeps an exact account of the trial proceedings and is responsible for the keeping of these records.

The Probation Officer functions as an arm of the court. He makes presentence investigations and reports. He looks into the past record of the

defendant and makes recommendations to the court on granting of probation. Once probation has been granted, the officer supervises the actions of the probationer.

The City Attorney appears on behalf of the city in all cases, civil or criminal, in which the government may be a party. He gives legal advice in the discharge of civil duties by city officials.

The County Attorney appears for the county and school districts in all cases, civil or criminal, in which these governmental units may be a party. He gives legal advice to civil officers on the discharge of their official duties.

The courtrooms are the public places where the legal proceedings of law take place. They should be designed according to the most advanced standards of courtroom practice. Special consideration should be taken for problems of vision, hearing, movement, and subjective meaning. (2,4)

DEPARTMENT	PERSONNEL	AREA S.F.
Justice of the Peace		
Justices	2	
Secretary	1	
Courtroom		600
Files and Storage		
		1000

District Court		
Judge	1	
Reporter	1	
Probation Officer	1	
Courtroom		2000
Storage and Records		<u>2800</u>
Legal		
City Attorney	1	
Secretary	1	
County Attorney	1	
Secretary	1	
Files and Storage		<u>800</u>
Additional Spaces		
Law Library		600
Witness Rooms (2)		400
Attorney Conference Rooms (2)		400
Conference		400
Storage(equipment and evidence)		200
Jury Rooms(2)		1000
Dormitories (2)		<u>1000</u>
		4000

The City Police Department is responsible for the enforcement of law and order in the city limits. Police officers patrol the city 24 hours a day to prevent crime, as well as, to apprehend criminals. Police also have the duty to protect the rights of the citizens. The city jail is primarily for the detention of suspects and law breakers.

DEPARTMENT	PERSONNEL	AREA S.F.
City Police and Jail		
Dispatcher and Receiving	1	150
Radio-teletype		120

Records Room	2	250
Storage-supplies-prisoners' property		250
Chief's office	1	120
Police Training		300
Interview Room		120
Officer Report Writing		120
Officers' Locker and Shower rooms	16	300
Fingerprint-Photo Room		60
Evidence-found property Room		240
Women's and Minors' Jail including tables, bench, four bunks, toilets, showers, etc.		600
Mens' Jail, including 20 bunks, 4 toilets, 2 showers, 2 tables, benches, etc.		<u>1500</u>
TOTAL		4130 s.f.
Space for Police Vehicles	3	(1,98)

The Sheriff is the main policing officer of the county. He serves all process or notices. The sheriff and his officers are on call 24 hours a day to answer any emergency that may occur in the county. The county jail is for the confinement of prisoners held in custody for a minor offense or with reference to some further judicial proceeding.

DEPARTMENT	PERSONNEL	AREA S.F.
County Sheriff's Office		
Sheriff	1	200
Deputies	3	
Criminal and Receiving		300
Radio		
Storage		200

Jailer	1	150
Storage and Laundry		200
Visitors' Room		100
Cells		
Minors		500
Men		1000
Women		500
Dayroom		<u>500</u>
TOTAL		3650

Space for Sheriff's Vehicles 3

The combination of duplicated facilities of the Police department and the Sheriff's office should be considered during the design stage to produce the most efficient and economical facility.

The general spaces are areas that are not assigned to any particular department in the building, but are required for the most efficient operation of this facility.

DEPARTMENT	PERSONNEL	AREA S.F.
General Spaces		
Conference (2)		800
Copy Room		400
Data Processing	1	400
Drive-In Receiving window	1	100
Employees' Lounge		300
Janitorial		
Mailing Room		150
Mechanical		500
Parking		
City	9	
County	9	
Employees		
Reception and Telephone	1	100
Receiving and Loading		300
Storage		200

All areas given for the departments listed above are estimates and may be adjusted where the estimates are inaccurate.

I. TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

It is assumed that it will be necessary to provide space for a steam or hot water generating plant on the site to provide all segments of the complex with heat. The building will also have air conditioning to provide summer comfort. The fuel may be gas, oil, or coal. The economies of the individual fuels and systems will determine the final system. Reasonable space must be allowed for the location of the system and all other necessary mechanical equipment.

Space must be allowed for the provision of toilets for the combined use of employees and the public. The amount of toilet space and the location will be left until the design stage. The only requirement is that there be a set of toilets on each floor.

Special provisions for the jail facilities are included in that section.

m. DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

The City of Sheridan adheres to the Uniform Building Code for all construction permitted in the city. (6,1) All design and construction must meet the Uniform Building Code standards and any zoning requirements imposed by the city; unless exceptions to the zoning are approved by governing officials. It is mandatory to adhere to the highest standards for structural safety, safe egress, and complete fire protection.

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n.AESTHETICS

Aesthetics is becoming more of an item of public concern. Therefore, in a public building of symbolic importance such as a governmental building, aesthetic considerations are of the utmost importance. Most governmental buildings are designed with the characteristics of agelessness, strength, and dignity in mind; but many times in the past, this has been at the expense of building function. The first consideration of a public building should be functional planning, but the above mentioned aesthetic considerations should be the guiding consideration throughout all aspects of design. As the city and county governments are the only real contacts the average person has with a governing body, the building should be a strong, humble design statement, rather than the spectacular, representing the character of our democratic type of government.

The interior spaces of the building should express the same characteristics--agelessness, strength, and dignity--as found in the exterior expression. The interior spaces should also be warm and inviting so that visiting the governmental offices is a comfortable experience. The interiors

are also to be pleasant, efficient working spaces for the employees working within them. The courtrooms should reflect the dignity of the law, but not to the extent that the average person is overwhelmed with the cold and impartial symbolism of justice. Materials should be chosen on long range durability and maintenance considerations, as well as, the achievement of the desired feelings.

Sheridan is located in the foothills near the base of the Big Horn Mountains. This location is a dominant factor in the formation of the city's character and is a prime consideration in choosing materials, proportioning, and in the general approach to planning the building. The local governmental building is the symbol of the local people and should represent the progressive attitude of the citizens.

CHARACTER of CITY



Fig. 23 South Main Street



Fig. 24 South Main Street



Fig. 25 Main Street



Fig. 26 Main Street



Fig. 27 Main Street



Fig. 28 North Main Street



Fig. 29 Toward Main Street



Fig. 30 North Main Street (outside C.B.D.)



Fig. 31 Post Office



Fig. 32 Masonic Lodge

o. ECONOMICS

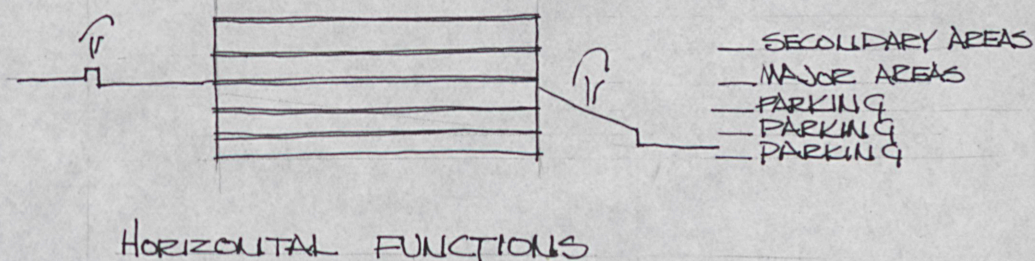
It is hard to determine cost estimates for the city-county complex as the building has not yet reached design stage. Costs for construction and materials vary as to type of construction and quality of materials. For good materials and fireproof construction, the average square foot cost should run between 25 to 35 dollars per square foot. Another 6 dollars a square foot should be added to the building average for the areas containing jail facilities. The parking structure should cost about 10 dollars a square foot. The use of expensive, high quality materials and construction seems like reverse economy; but in the long run, the maintenance and replacement costs will be less. A building of this type built with quality materials and construction should have a life span of over 60 years.

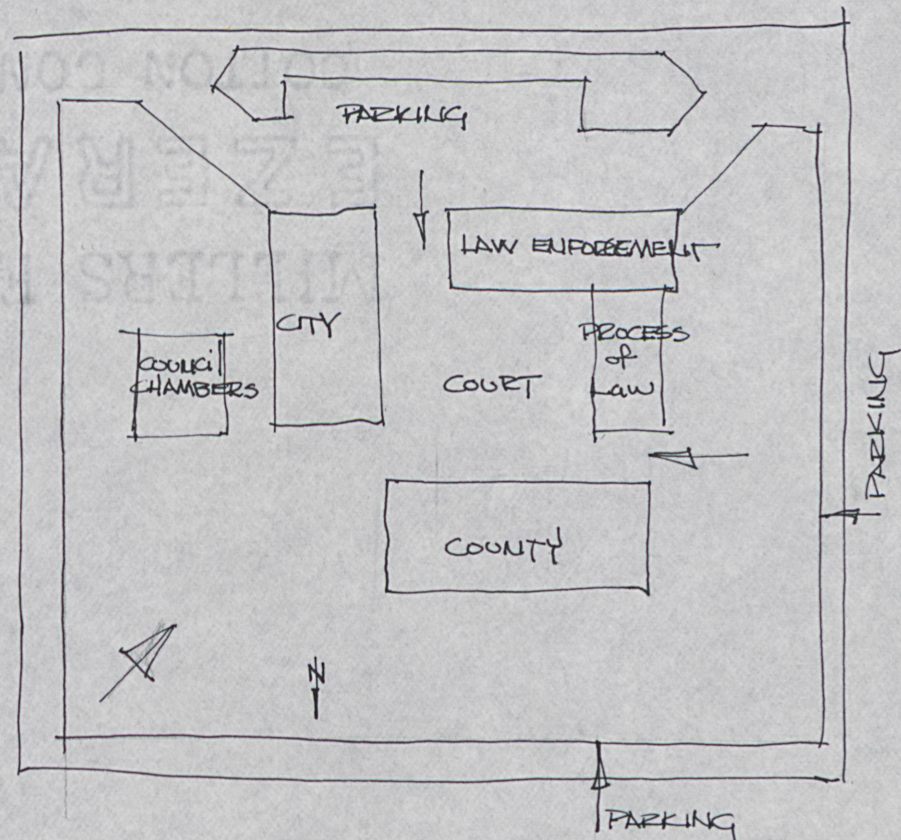
Public buildings are financed by voted bond issues--an assessment made by the people on themselves. Therefore, the public should be aware of differences in construction standards and materials before the bond issue comes before them. The city's portion of the complex bond indebtedness will be paid through the city

budget and government obligation bonds. The county's portion of the bond indebtedness will be paid through the county budget, probably with an increase in county taxes.

p. SUMMARY

It is hard to summarize the time and thought that has gone into the design process of this problem. The basic concept is simple--the grouping of like functions around a central court. Although the basic concept is simple, the solution is not; as the functions fall in several distinct areas--city, county, law enforcement, confinement and the process of law. These assorted functions create many relationship and interfunctional problems. Most of these problems have been solved satisfactorily, but I have found some things that could be changed in the physical relationship of functions in the solution. The basic concept is sound and the general functional relationships are good. The following diagrams illustrate the basic concepts and relationship to site and city.





FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Major problems involved in the design:

- * Restrictions due to the structure bays imposed by the parking structure.
- * Consideration of fire-proof construction and materials due to the type of building use.
- * Consideration of economy and durability in materials.
- * Giving the most usable space without restricting function.

Changes in program:

- * Combination of police, sheriff, and jail facilities to optimize use but to allow separate function.
- * Revaluation of space requirements in some areas.
- * Covered public court.
- * Facilities for the use of modern record storage systems.

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