



PORTSMOUTH COMMUNITY POLICING FACILITY

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING

7/11/2023

Strategies for Programmatic and Facility Improvements
to Better Serve the Public

AGENDA

- Welcome
- Introduction to the project.
- Responsive Community Policing for Portsmouth.
- Site review and selection process.
- Engagement plan.
- Public comment.

HISTORY



The Municipal Complex buildings occupied by various City Hall departments were built in 1929, 1950 and 1962. These buildings were originally built as a hospital.

After minor renovations, the City Hall departments moved into the Municipal Complex in 1988.

The Portsmouth Police Department moved into the 1962 building in 1991.



HISTORY

- In 2011 a Police Organizational Review cited the need to reorganize the station and its physical space to assure maximum efficiency.
- In 2014 the Police commissioned a facility study to determine the suitability of the station for its future needs and estimated the spatial needs of the Police through 2035. This study was never implemented.
- The Facility Study, done by Lavallee Brensinger Architects with ADG, indicated that a station renovation could not be limited to the Police alone, but would require bringing the entire wing of the City Hall facility up to code.



CURRENT EFFORT

- Update 2014 Space Needs Study to ensure optimal facility configuration to meet current and future Community Policing needs.
- Use updated Space Needs and Configuration Study to identify possible locations including the existing station for an upgraded Community Policing Facility.



ALTERNATIVES

- Relocate the PD to a New 3.5 to 5 acre site, to be determined.
- Renovate PD at Existing Site to Address 2045 Projected Needs.



COMPARING THE OPTIONS

CRITERIA FOR COMPARISON:

- Initial Cost
- Life Cycle Cost/Maintenance
- Durability
- Constructability/Ease of Construction
- Energy Impacts
- Design/Aesthetics
- Public Input



OTHER COST FACTORS:

- Land acquisition
- Demolition
- Sitework
- Commissioning
- Projected annual cost escalation is currently 5% to 6%.
- Soft costs (design, engineering, CM, testing) add 18- 20% to the construction costs
- Major MEP alterations/upgrades/system replacement

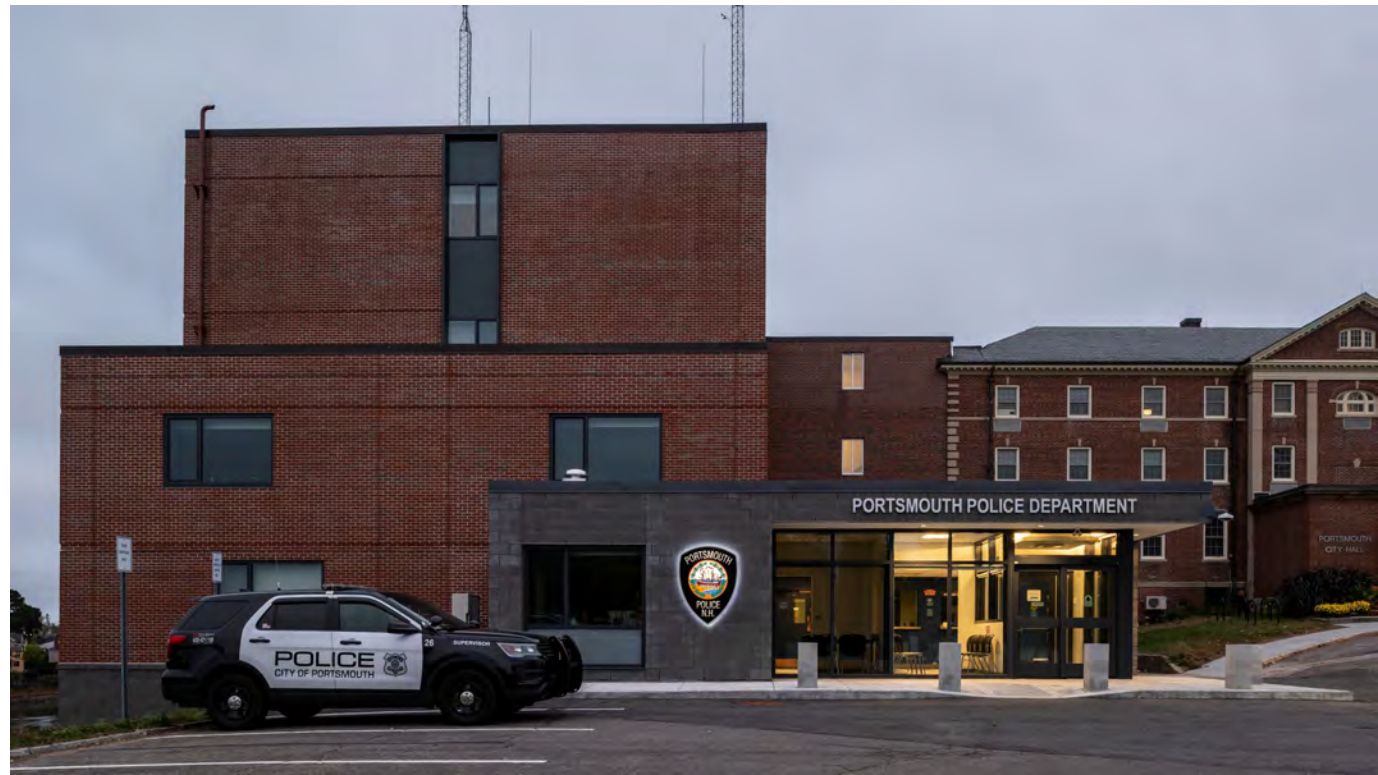
PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING



IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING AND FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

What are the Six Main Pillars of Community Policing that the PPD has adopted?

- 1: Building Trust and Legitimacy
- 2: Policy and Oversight
- 3: Technology and Social Media
- 4: Community Policing and Crime Reduction
- 5: Officer Training and Education
- 6: Officer Safety and Wellness



Note: Data presented is from the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING AND FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

What Are The 6 Main Pillars of Community Policing:

1: Building Trust and Legitimacy:

The Law Enforcement Culture should embrace a “**guardian mind-set**” over that of a “**warrior**” to build trust and legitimacy within the agency and with the community.

A culture of **transparency** should be promoted to ensure decision making is in accordance with established policies.

Agencies should strive for **diversity** within the workforce, initiate positive non-enforcement activities to engage the community, and analyze the level of trust the community affords the agency over time.



IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING AND FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

WHAT ARE THE 6 MAIN PILLARS OF COMMUNITY POLICING:

2: Policy and Oversight:

With rights comes responsibilities; established policies must reflect community values. Policies should address the following:

- Use of Force
- Mass Demonstrations
- Use of Equipment
- Consent Before Searches
- Gender Identification
- Racial Profiling
- Performance Measures

“All policies and aggregate data should be made available to ensure transparency.”



IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING AND FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

What Are The 6 Main Pillars of Community Policing:

3: Technology and Social Media

The proper use of technology can serve to Improve Community Trust. Implementing new technologies can afford agencies an opportunity to fully engage and educate communities in a dialogue about expectations for transparency, accountability, and privacy.

Focal Points:

- Compatibility
- Interoperability
- Implementation

“Agencies should adopt policies and best practices for community engagement that increase community trust and access.”



IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING AND FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

What Are The 6 Main Pillars of Community Policing:

4: Community Policing and Crime Reduction:

Agencies should work with the community residents to identify problems and collaborate on implementing solutions that produce meaningful results for the community.

Law Enforcement agencies should also engage in multidisciplinary, community team approaches for planning, implementing, and responding to crisis situations with complex causal factors.



“Public Safety is a combined effort of the Agency and the Community, working in harmony. Public Safety speaks to quality of life of any community.”

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING AND FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

What Are The 6 Main Pillars of Community Policing:

4: Community Policing and Crime Reduction:

Young persons should receive special attention as they are often more at risk for crime or violence. This can help promote positive youth/police collaboration and interactions well into the future.



“Public Safety is a combined effort of the Agency and the Community, working in harmony. Public Safety speaks to quality of life of any community.”

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING AND FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

What Are The 6 Main Pillars of Community Policing:

5: Officer Training and Education:

Line officers and leaders must be trained and capable to address a wide variety of challenges and events including the following:

- Growing Mental Health Crisis
- Evolving Technologies / Cyber Crime Attacks
- Rising Immigration
- Changing Laws
- New Cultural Mores
- Domestic and International Terrorism



“Training for active shooter scenarios, de-escalation of events, and responding to situations involving people with special needs are becoming increasingly more important in our society.”

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING AND FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

What Are The 6 Main Pillars of Community Policing:

6: Officer Safety and Wellness:

Protecting the guardians of our communities is naturally important as it relates to officer safety and wellness.

Stressful engagements, length of an officers' shift, and external influences all can take a toll on a Law Enforcement individuals' physiological being. These individuals are our family members, friends, trusted colleagues, and carry out the responsibility of being there for a community when needed.

“When any part of the American family does not feel like it is being treated fairly, that’s a problem for all of us.” - President Barack Obama



SPECIALIZED AREAS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES



Public Lobby



Community Meeting Room



Records Public Access



Training Rooms



Real Time Crime Center



Evidence Intake



Workstations



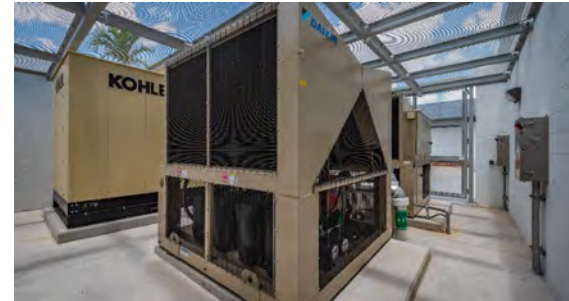
Patrol Briefing / Roll Call Room



Rolling Assets Storage



Emergency Operations Center



Central Energy Plant



Vehicle Sally Port

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING AND FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

CoP and PPD Project Goals:

- › Expand PPD's community engagement activities through thoughtful facility design
- › Inclusion of community engagement spaces within the proposed Community Policing Facility
- › Bridging gaps between community and public safety
- › This project needs to be more than just a public safety initiative, it needs to be considered a community asset
- › Continue to build upon the successful relationship with the community.



IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING AND FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS



Opportunities for Youth Engagement Opportunities

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING AND FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS



Multi-Purpose Community Meeting / Training Rooms

PPD EXISTING FACILITY OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES:

Visual Comparison:

The following slides are depictions of some of the critical areas in a Law Enforcement facility. The existing conditions, if provided, are provided in comparison to what the same specialized area would appear in a modern facility.

Site Development Considerations:

- › Site Security Zoning Plan and Access Control Provisions
- › Delivery Locations
- › Public Parking Separate from Staff Parking
- › Exterior Amenities and Development Requirements
- › Interior Security Zoning Plan
- › Future Growth Considerations
- › Central Utility Plant
- › Communications Tower



Operational Considerations for the Future:

- › Accreditation Standards: CALEA, IAPE, APCO, DOC, CPTED, IALEP
- › Law Enforcement “Best Practices”
- › Incorporate Emerging Trends including the Inclusion of Social Workers in harmony with Law Enforcement

FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Evidence Intake | Property & Evidence Unit

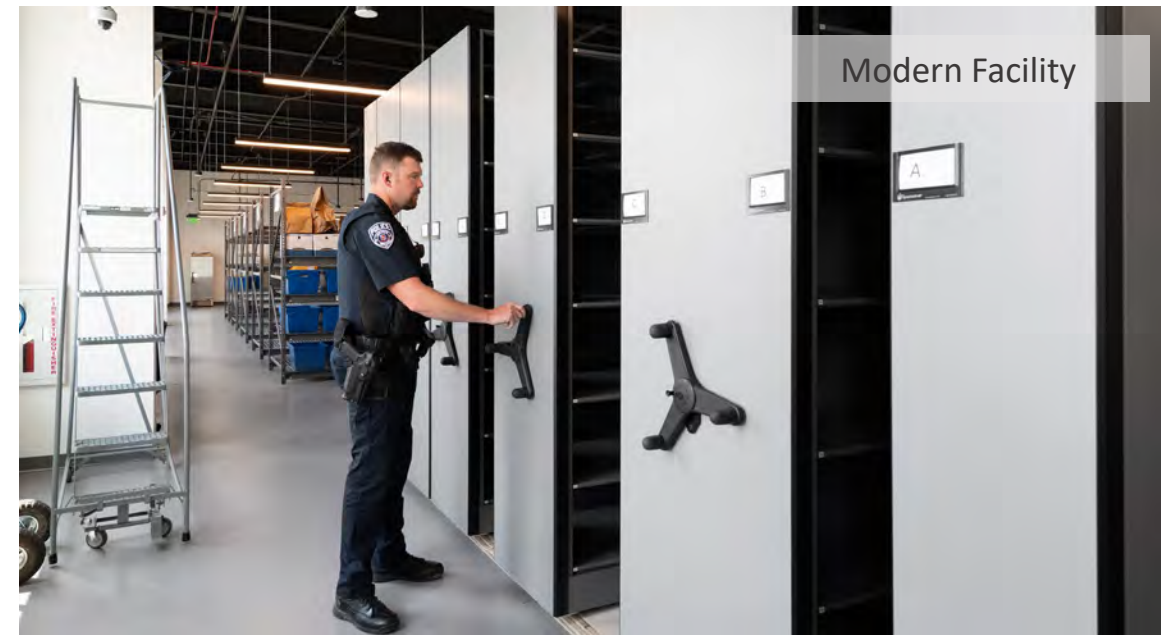
- › Multi-sized evidence drop lockers for a variety of articles is important to have, including refrigerated units for evidence containing DNA.
- › Ventilation and exhaust systems are imperative for the control of airborne pathogens inherent with multiple types of evidence including hazardous materials.
- › Water intrusion into this area is common due to site flooding issues.



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Evidence Storage | Property & Evidence Unit

- › This critical storage area is overcrowded and lacks proper ventilation.
- › Segregation of the narcotics storage is imperative as many articles inherently have airborne pathogens that the Evidence Unit staff are exposed to due to a lack of proper ventilation systems.
- › Separation of different types of evidence, such as bulk evidence, cash & valuables, narcotics, weapons, DNA, and hazardous materials is the current IAPE standard. This space will not allow for this separation due to its limited volumetric storage capacity.



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Evidence Processing | Forensics Unit

- › Specialized exhaust systems and decontamination units are not available in the existing facility due to a lack of modern infrastructure capabilities.
- › Lack of space available for the Unit is “handcuffing” the operational capabilities that if expanded, could help expedite the processing of cases.
- › Chemical-resistant work counters do not exist, nor do floor drains and appropriate flooring materials that would allow for daily decontamination of this high-hazard area.
- › Due to a lack of space, cross contamination from one case to another could possibly occur.

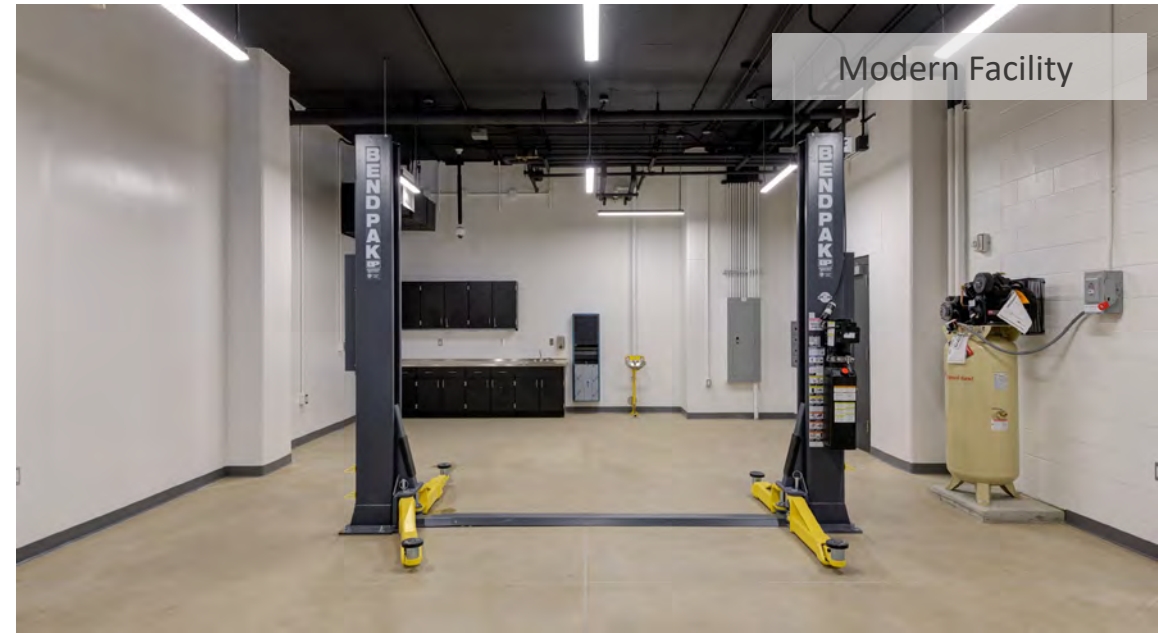


FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Vehicle Evidence Processing | Forensics Unit

- › The lack of volume in the bay does not afford the Forensics Unit the capability of lifting vehicles for evidence processing.
- › This is a forensics lab, but there is no space for a chemical-resistant work counter to process the evidence removed from a vehicle involved in a crime, nor is there appropriate HVAC systems in place.
- › There is no proper ventilation due to the lack of infrastructure in the existing facility to protect the staff from ingesting any potential airborne pathogens, such as the transportation of fentanyl.

No Existing Conditions

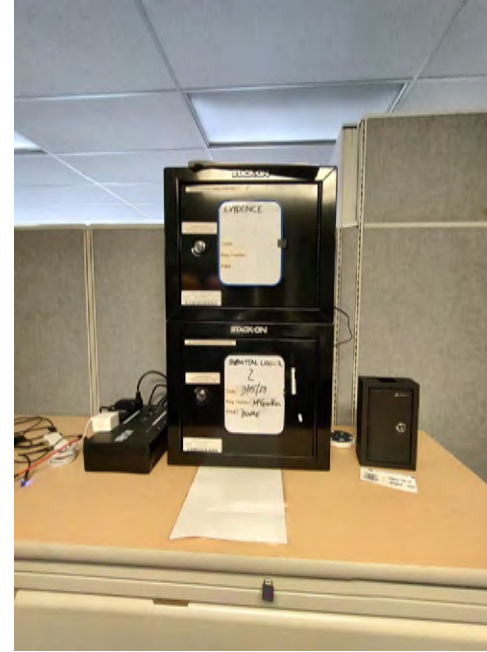


Modern Facility

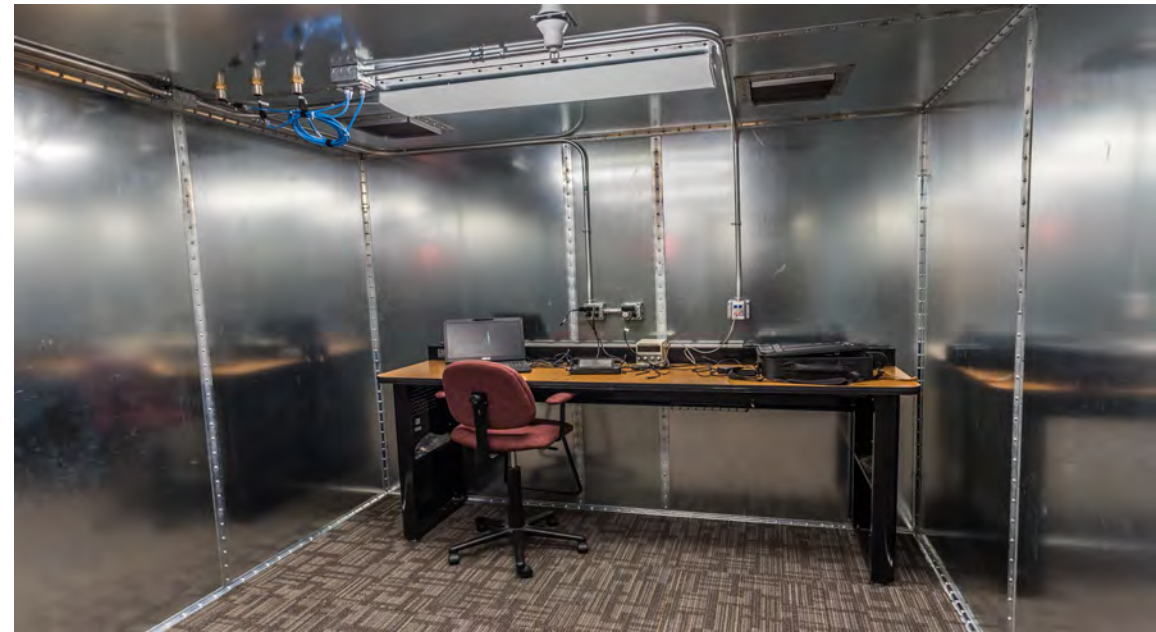
FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Faraday Boxes | Forensics Unit

- › The use of radio-inhibiting storage used for processing evidence contained within a cell phone is a common practice for law enforcement.
- › Boxes are less efficient than an actual Faraday room.



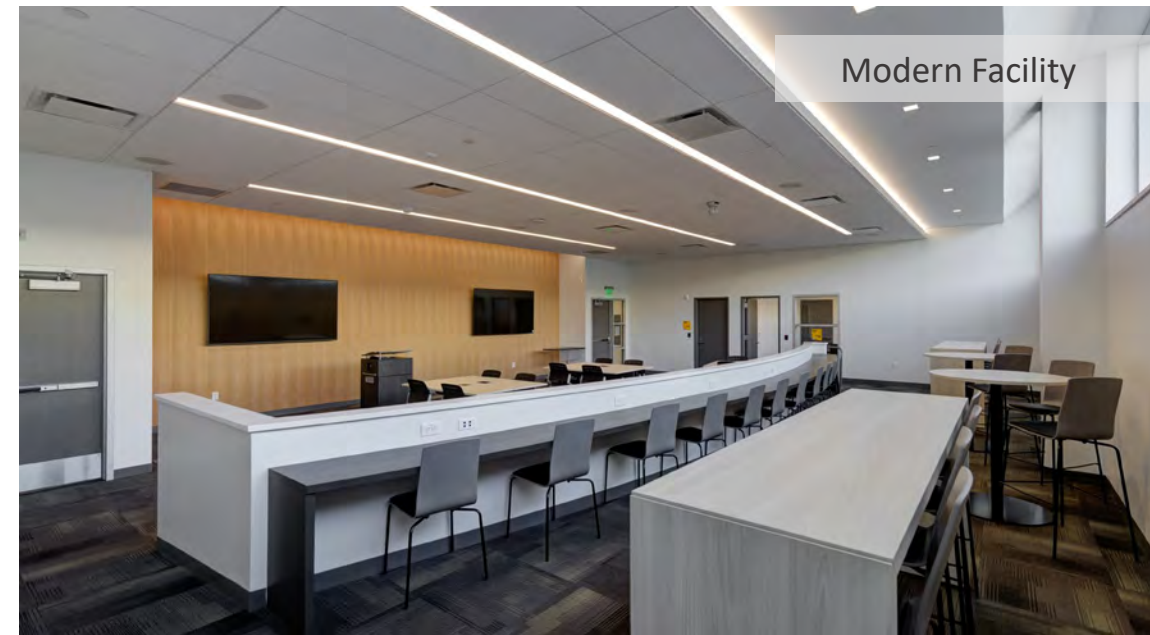
Existing Conditions



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Employee Break Room | Facility Support

- › Employee wellness is a key factor in recruitment and retention of employees.
- › This is considered a “decompression area” where officers can take a moment to recover from a stressful engagement, or just grab a cup of coffee to develop comradery with their team members.
- › Discussion of cases often occur in the break areas and carryover from one case to another is frequently a realization discovered through these discussions.
- › An exterior break area is not available in the existing facility and should be considered for the proposed new PPD HQ.



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Real-Time Crime Center | Support Services

- › This critical component to modern public safety services simply does not exist as no space is available for it in the existing facility.
- › An RTCC is about providing credible information to the line officers as quickly as possible, so they are afforded data to understand the situation before arriving on the scene of an event.
- › This space is a collaborative effort between 911, crime analysts, and the detective and patrol units.

No Existing Facilities

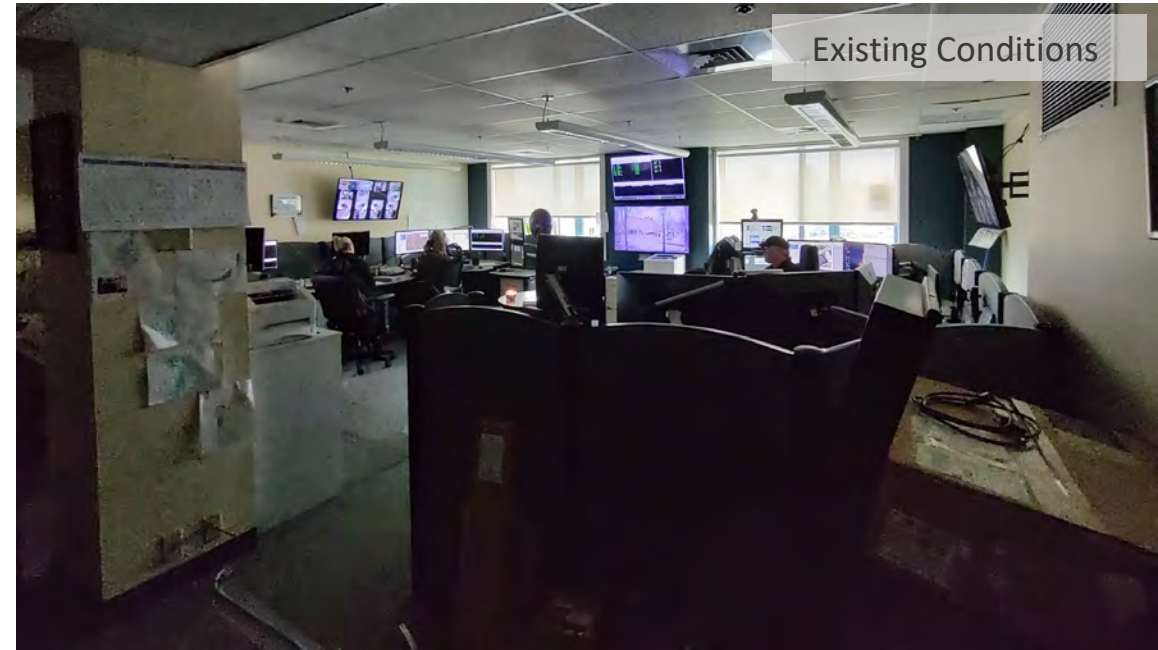


Modern Facility

FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Emergency 911 Call Center | Support Services

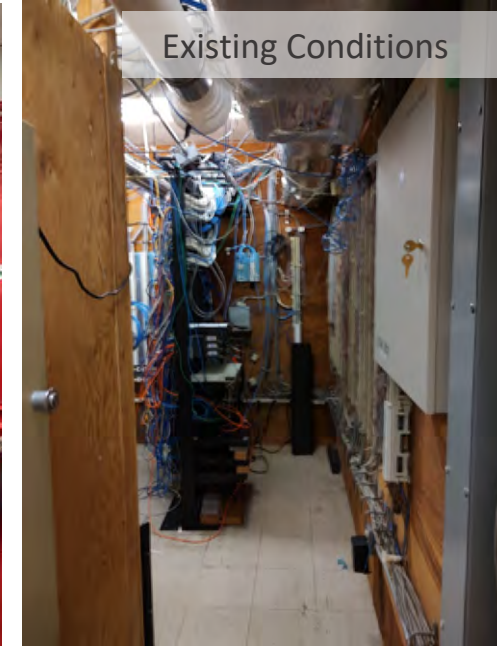
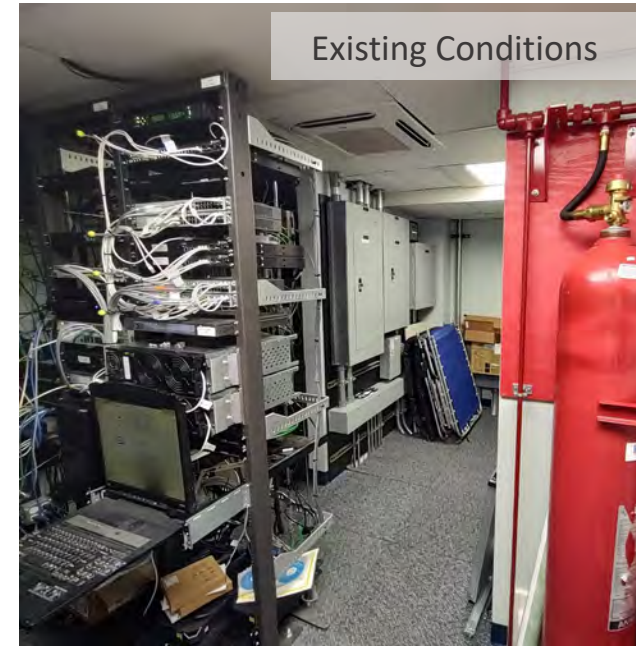
- › The existing Emergency 911 call center is fully operational, yet it has no expansion capabilities.
- › There are a variety of support spaces that should be provided within immediate proximity of the call center floor, including staff restrooms, a training center, break and locker rooms, and access to an exterior break area.



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

IT Data Center | Facility Support

- › Technology is the backbone of the department. Management and maintenance of this specialized equipment is essential to facilitating daily operations.
- › Specialized cooling and fire protection systems need to be provided for optimum performance as it relates to operation temperatures.
- › Built-in infrastructure redundancies need to be considered to ensure that these critical systems remain operational during and immediately after an event.



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Booking & Intake | Patrol

- › This is the area of the highest liability for PPD. ADA and DOC requirements for HC accessibility and sight and sound separation requirements are barely being met.
- › Material selections for decontamination of these areas are dated and require constant maintenance.



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

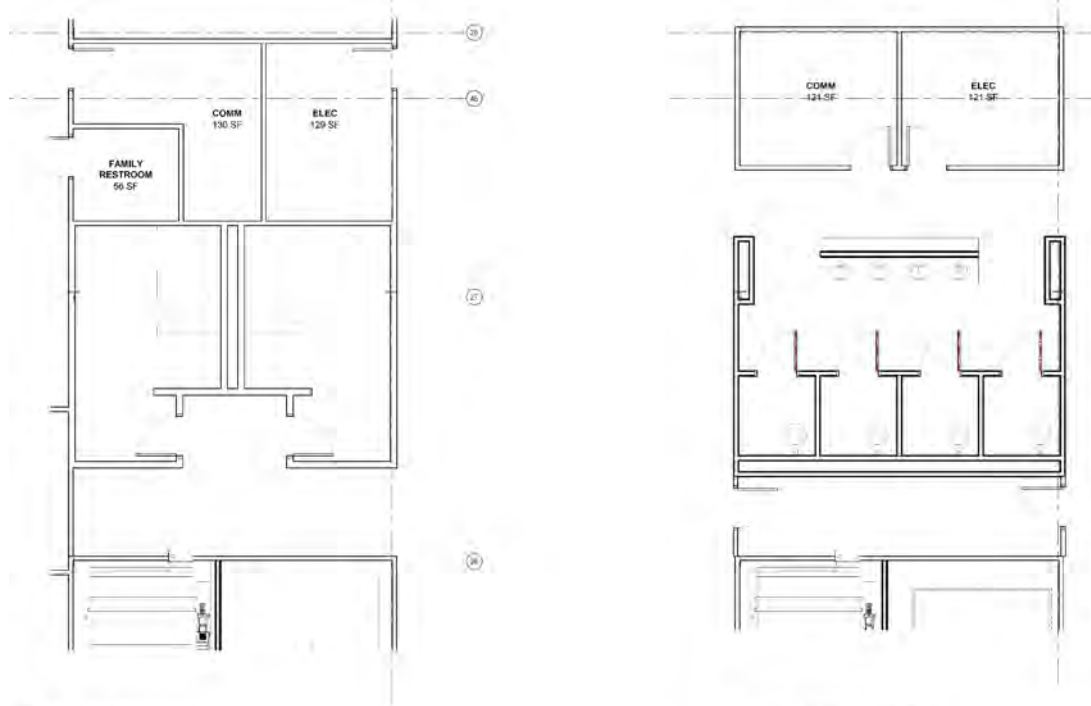
Soft Interview Room | Victim Advocate Unit

- › This space is not currently available in the existing PPD HQ facility due to a lack of space.
- › This space allows Victim Advocates to calmly interview individuals that have experienced a highly sensitive event.
- › The support spaces that would typically, such as a family waiting room, also do not exist due to a lack of space.

No Existing Facilities



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS: Gender-Neutrality Operations



ORIGINAL LAYOUT
10' 0" = 1' 0"

GENDER NEUTRAL LAYOUT
10' 0" = 1' 0"



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS: Gender-Neutrality Operations

Cross-Fit | Training Unit

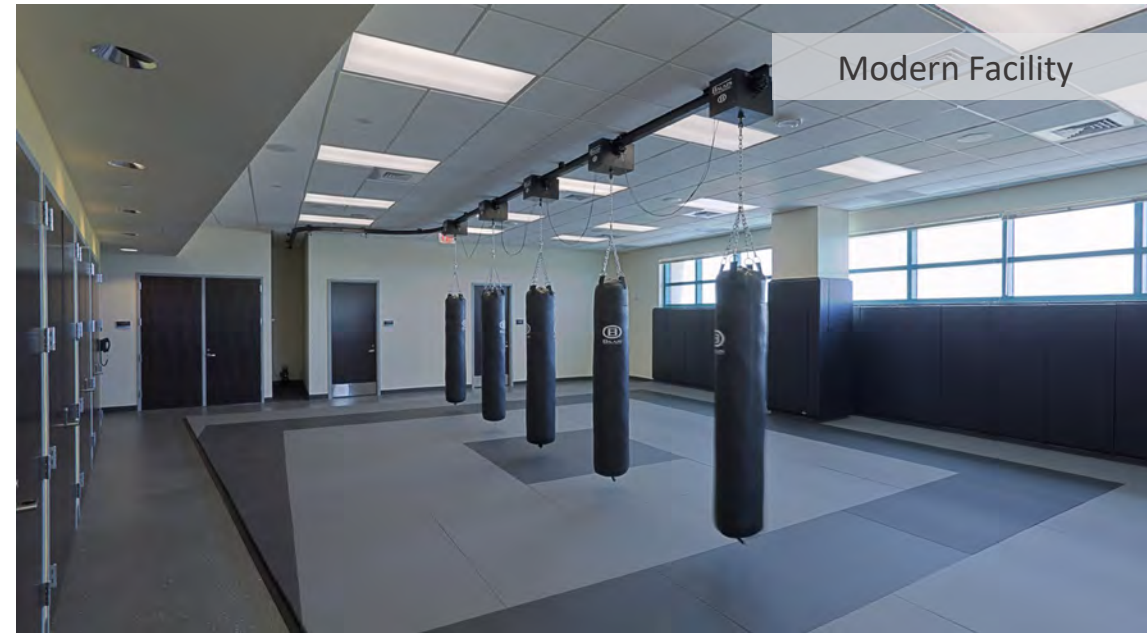
- › Physical fitness is a key component for the line officers. Access to facilities like this cross-fit area facilitate officer wellness and safety.
- › These spaces are often combined with tactical training facilities under the same roof which is typically a pre-engineered metal building structure for development cost management.



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Defensive Tactics | Training Unit

- › Training for physical encounters with suspects is done to prepare the officers for the unfortunate times that they will be engaged with a violent suspect.
- › Understanding how to counter an attack from a violent suspect will lead to protecting the officer's wellness and safety.
- › These spaces are not available in the existing facility due to a lack of space available for this use.



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Indoor Tactical Firing Range | Training Unit

- › Training, Training, and Training is the most critical element of community policing. The more reality-based scenario training the line officers can participate in, on a regular basis, the safer engagements will be for the officer, suspect, and any public in close proximity.
- › These spaces, if properly sized, are used for a variety of other training exercises including working with less-than-lethal tools the officers carry on their belts.
- › Proper ventilation is a must in this environment due to the nature of the heavy metal contamination that is inherent with ballistics.
- › Acoustics are also of the utmost importance to protect the training coordinators from excessive noise level damage to their hearing.



FACILITY DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

Secured Access to Staff Parking | Facility Support

- › The existing facility has no secured parking nor protection of the exterior areas utilized for the central utility plant, vehicle evidence processing bays, etc.
- › Staff utilize the existing facility on a 24-hour per day, 7-day per week, 365-days per year basis, and they are coming and going at all hours of the day and night.
- › This should occur in a secured environment, with appropriate lighting and under CCTV surveillance that has crisscross coverage to document when an event occurs such as a suspect trying to break into a police vehicle, often in an attempt to steal a weapon.

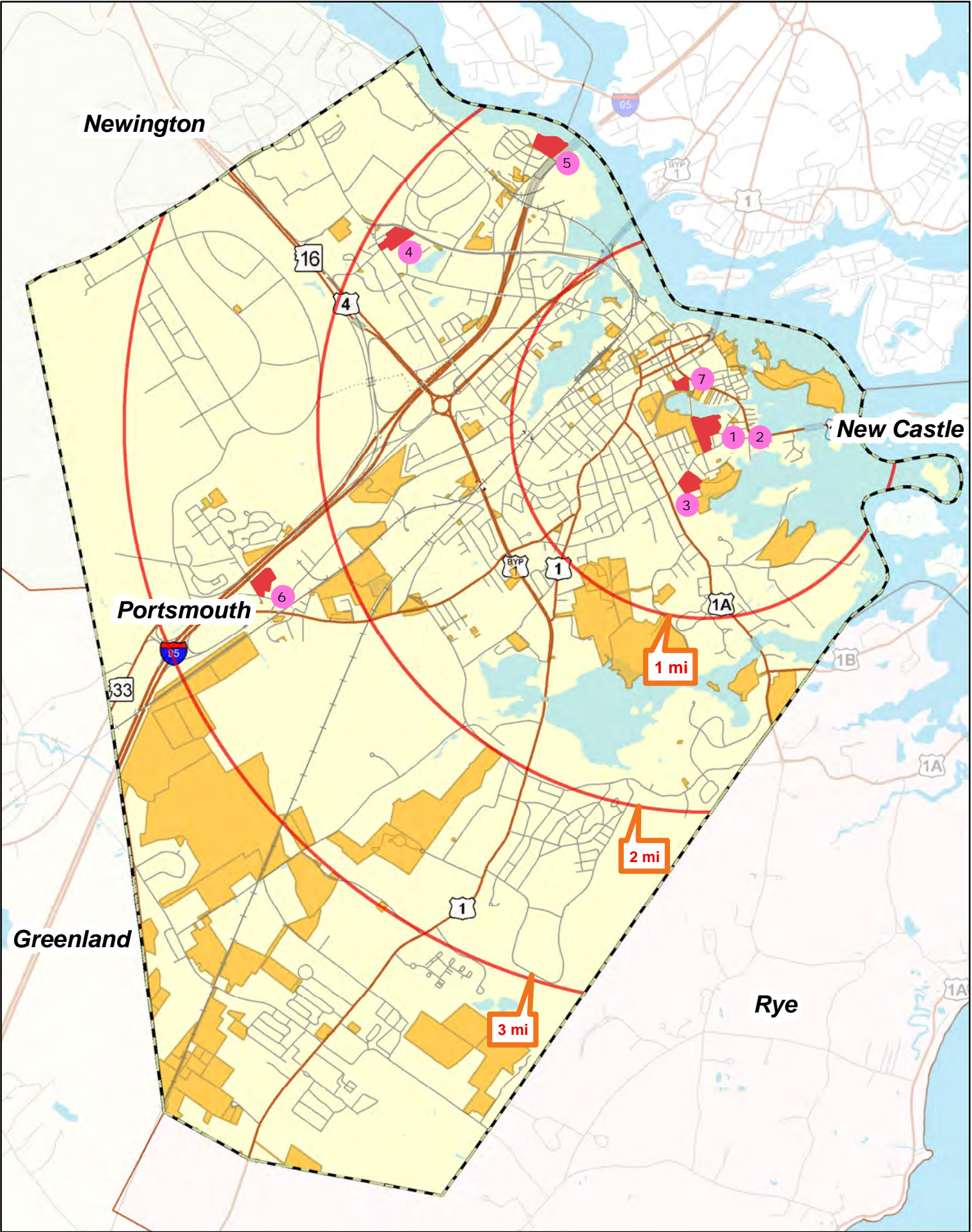
No Existing Provisions



PORTSMOUTH POLICE DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING



Questions?



Newington

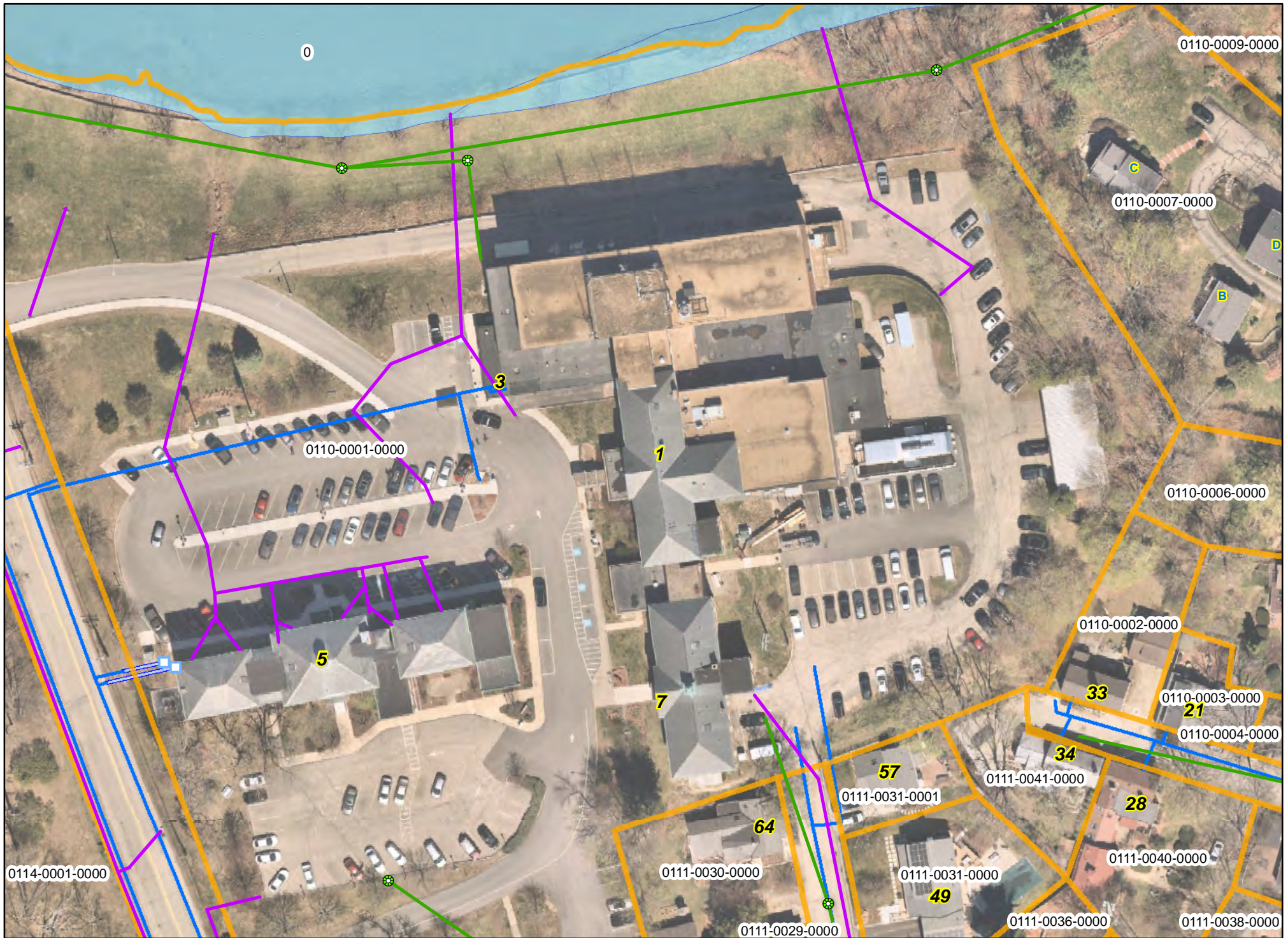
New Castle

Portsmouth

Greenland

Rye





SITE
1

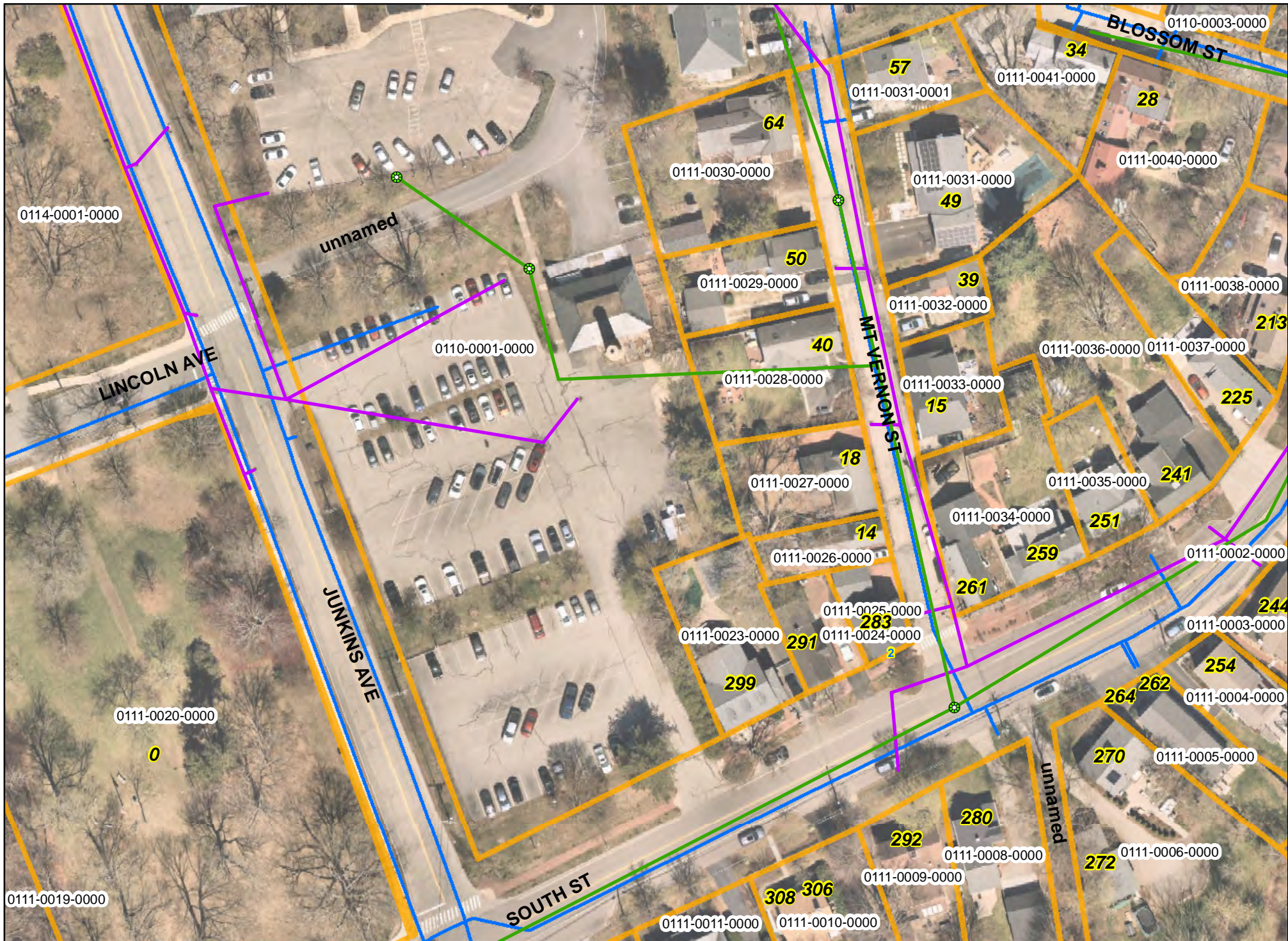
1 Junkins Ave
Existing PD 45000 SF

Legend

- Drain Main
- Sewer Main
- Parcel Lines
- Water Main

0 20 40 80 Feet





SITE
2

1 Junkins Ave
2.5 AC

Legend

Drain Main
Sewer Main

Parcel Lines
Water Main

0 20 40 80 Feet



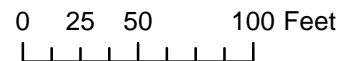


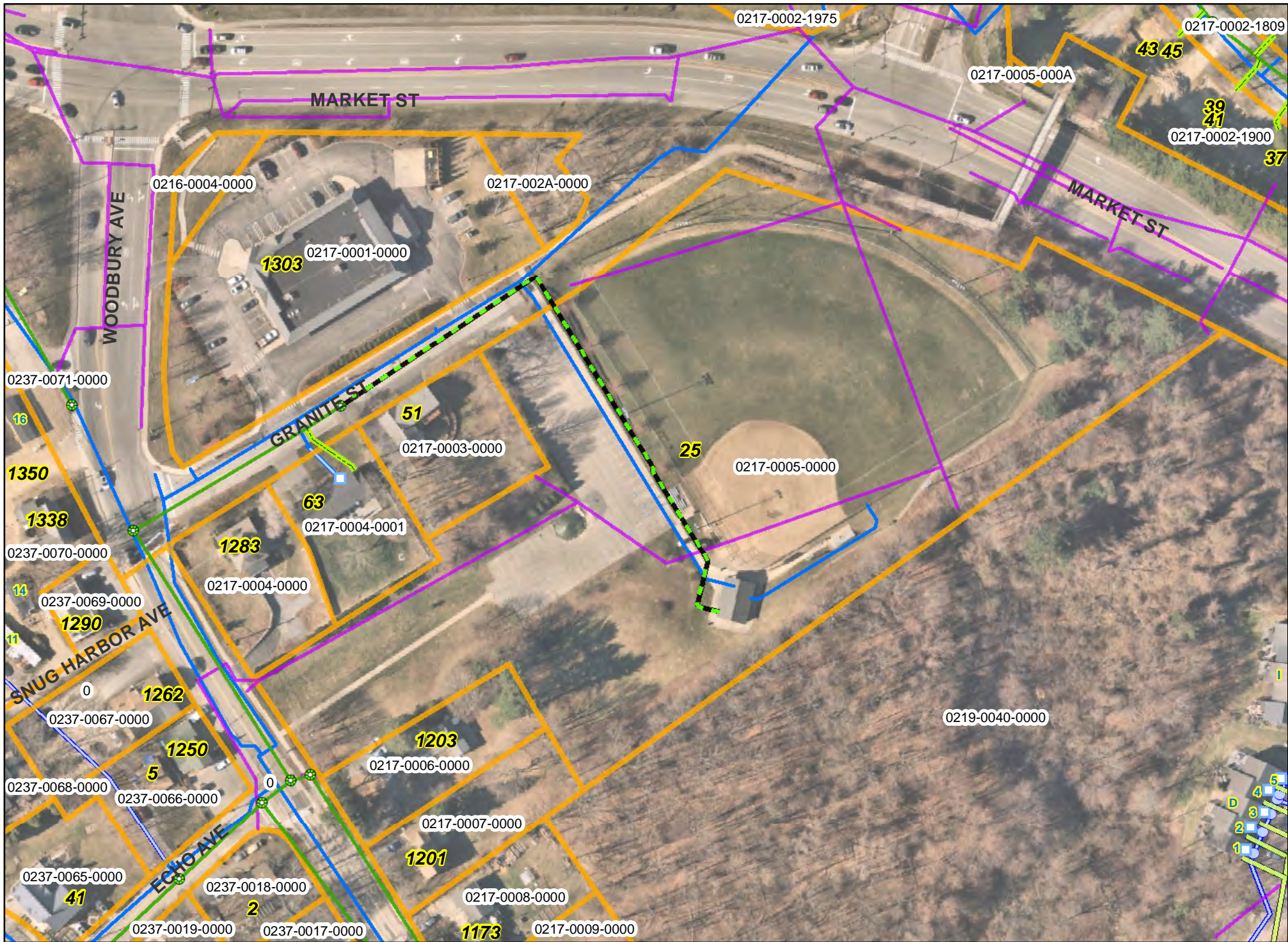
SITE
3

Clough Drive
3.92 AC

Legend

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| Drain Main | Parcel Lines |
| Sewer Main | Water Main |

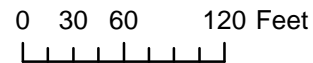


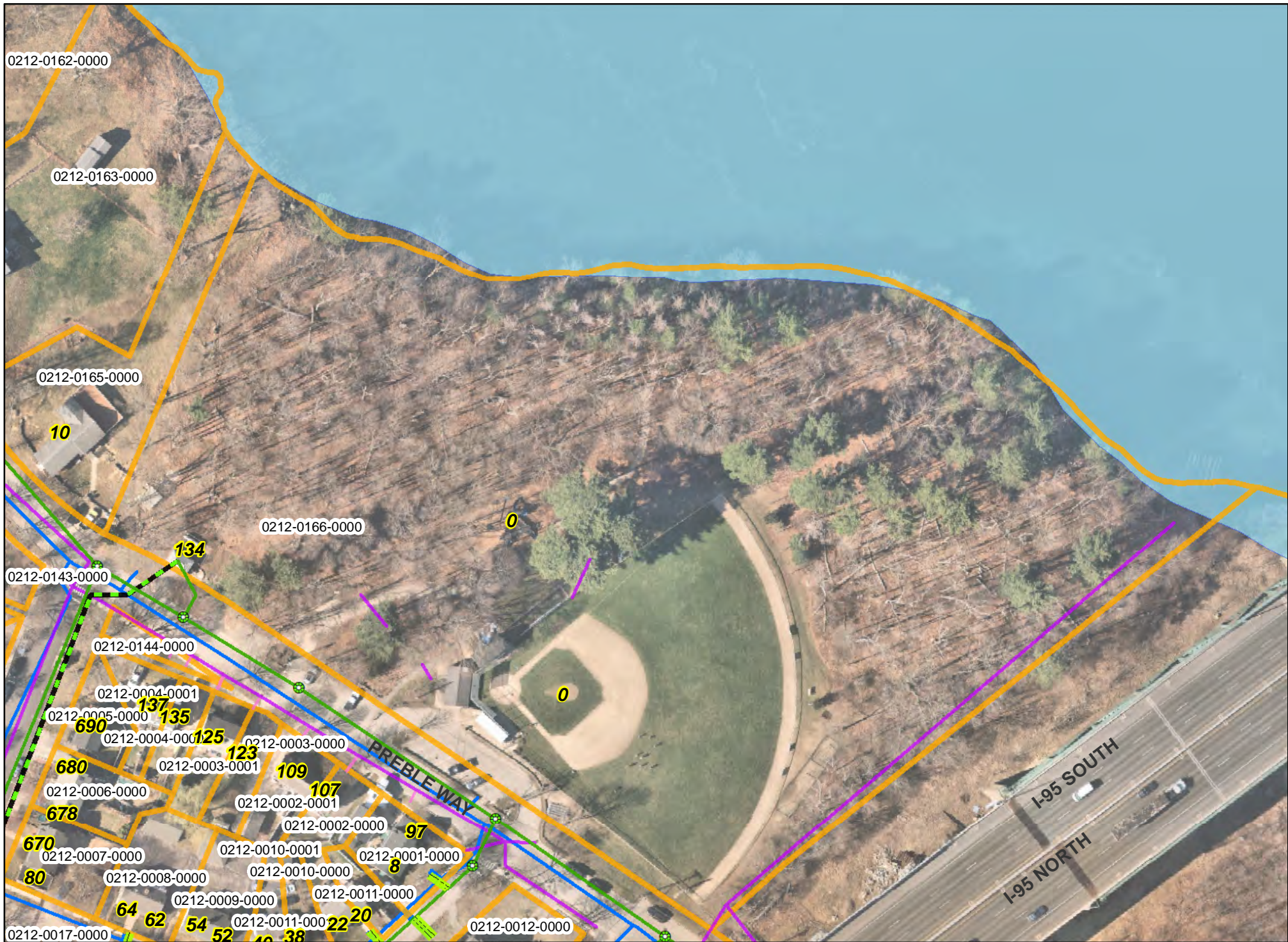


SITE 4	25 Granite St 3.9 AC
-------------------------	---------------------------------------

Legend

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| Drain Main | Parcel Lines |
| Sewer Main | Water Main |





SITE
5

134 Preble Way
5.29 AC

Legend

Drain Main

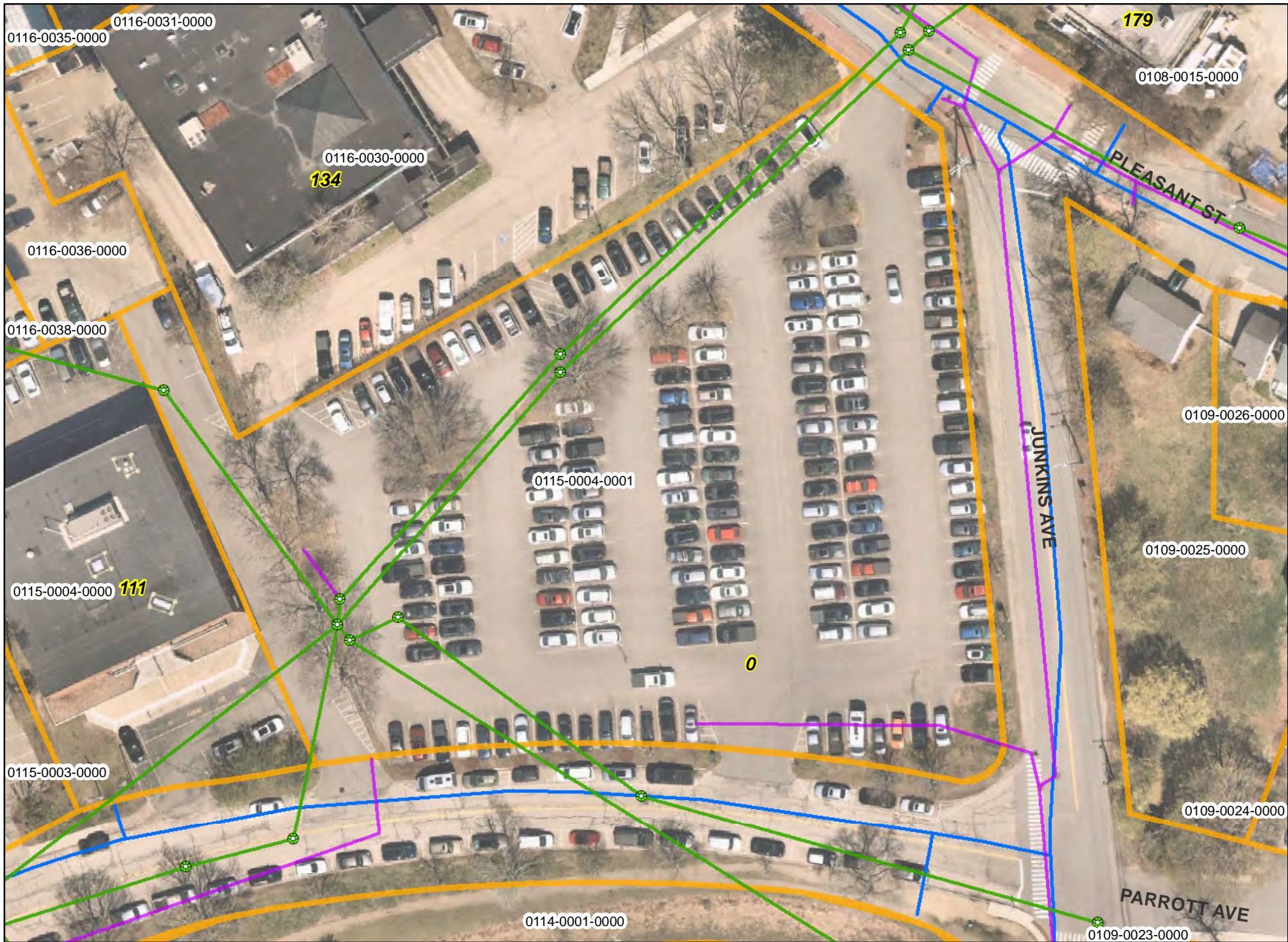
Sewer Main

Parcel Lines

Water Main

0 25 50 100 Feet

N



SITE

7

Parrott Ave

1.65 AC

Legend

- Drain Main
- Sewer Main
- Parcel Lines
- Water Main

0 15 30 60 Feet

N

**Portsmouth Community Policing Facility
Portsmouth, NH
Project No. 23-013-00**

July 11, 2023		Site Selection Matrix							
No.	EVALUATION CRITERIA	Criteria Value	Site "1"	Site "2"	Site "3"	Site "4"	Site "5"	Site "6"	Site "7"
1.	Appropriate Surrounding Land Use	7							
2.	Proximity to other City Facilities / Functions	6							
3.	Site Size: Ease of Future Expansion	10							
4.	Site Development: Relocation/Demolition/etc.	9							
5.	Access: Vehicular/Pedestrian/Public Transportation	8							
6.	Impact on Redevelopment	6							
7.	Proximity to Potential Hazards	9							
8.	Ease of Land Acquisition	7							
9.	Adequacy of Infrastructure	8							
Total Score		70							
		RANK							

Site Options:

Site "1": 1 Junkins Avenue (City Hall - Existing PD location)

Site "2": Parrott Avenue (Parking Lot)

Site "3": Clough Drive (School Field)

Site "4": 134 Preble Way (Hislop Field)

Site "5": 25 Granite Street (Ball Field)

Site "6": 35 Sherburne Road (Old Lister Academy)

Site "7": City Hall Lower Lot

Site Selection Criteria



1.1 Appropriate Surrounding Land Use:

An evaluation is conducted of the land use adjacent to a proposed site and an assessment of its compatibility to the intended function of a Law Enforcement / Public Safety Facility. Factors such as adjacent office utilization, as an example, would be considered favorable, while single-family detached usage would be less favorable due to the potential of adverse impact upon the Residential Community.

1.2 Proximity to other City Facilities / Functions:

Is the proposed site in proximity to existing City Facilities to the extent that access is enhanced and that the interrelationship of Municipal functions is considered?

1.3 Site Size / Ease of Expansion:

Is the proposed site of sufficient size to accommodate, economically, both current and future spatial needs without utilizing costly construction techniques or systems?

1.4 Zoning: *removed as a criteria per the City*

1.5 Site Development Considerations:

Does the site have any characteristics that require special attention such as existing structures that need to be demolished and disposed of; are there any environmental issues that will need to be remediated, or other potential issues that may result in higher than average development costs?

1.6 Access: Vehicular/Pedestrian/Public Transportation:

Does Public Transportation currently serve the site or provide access within a reasonable radius? Is the property located on arterial roadways, which have a service level appropriate to the proposed facility needs?

1.7 Impact on Downtown Redevelopment:

Does the site, because of its proximity to the Downtown core, have the potential of serving as a positive force on redevelopment?

1.8 Proximity to Potential Hazards:

Are there factors or physical elements that are located in proximity to the site that can potentially affect the site, including roadways, and/or railroads, which are utilized to transport hazardous materials? Is the site located adjacent to or within the impact zone of a facility; which stores space or utilizes materials that could result in a hazardous event?

1.9 Ease of Acquisition:

Does the Municipality already own the property, or can the property be obtained by purchase or trade from a willing landowner(s) or will it potentially result in delay of acquisition as the result of a "non-motivated" seller?

1.10 Adequacy of Infrastructure:

Is the site currently served by utility systems, such as water, sewer, power, gas and storm water drainage systems, which have sufficient capacity to accommodate anticipated need?



PORTSMOUTH COMMUNITY POLICING FACILITY

**WE'RE AT THE BEGINNING
OF THE PUBLIC PROCESS**



WHERE DID WE START?

- Collected and reviewed existing information. Reviewed 2014 space needs report.
- Interviewed Police Department staff and administration.
 - Received input on current facility; what is and is not working.
 - Forecasted future facility needs.





WHERE ARE WE NOW?

HOW MUCH SPACE DO WE NEED?

- Prepare draft space program.
- Prepare individual room data sheets.
- Prepare summary space needs report.
 - Confirm needs with Police and City representatives
 - Incorporate updates.



THE PROCESS AHEAD

WHERE WILL IT BE?

- Using the site selection matrix:
 - Evaluate current site for potential renovation and/or expansion
 - Evaluate other City-owned properties
 - Look for other opportunities that may present themselves

COMMUNITY INFORMATION AND ENGAGEMENT

- Public Meeting #2 - Date TBD

NARROWING DOWN THE LOCATIONS

- Create "shortlist" of potential sites for further evaluation

WILL THE APPROVED SPACE FIT THE PROGRAM?

- “Test fit” massing Community Policing Facility (CPF) space program on potential sites

WHAT DOES THE COMMUNITY THINK?

- Public input meeting - Date TBD

BRING THE BUILDING AND THE SITE TOGETHER

- Final Site selection – **a policy decision requiring a City Council vote**
- Develop CPF conceptual site plan, building stacking, and massing diagrams

HOW MUCH WILL IT COST?

- Preliminary estimates of probably construction cost
- Community presentations - Dates TBD

HOW TO STAY IN THE KNOW

- Sign up for the City Newsletter and the Project newsletter
 - <https://portsnh.co/policingfacility>
 - <https://portsnh.co/newsletter>
- The Project page will be updated as new information becomes available.
- Public meetings and dialogues at various stages of the project.
 - Next meeting date TBD.
- Surveys at multiple points in the process.