



SRPMIC + FIRE DEPT.

# FS295+FR



Together, the fire station and resource building form a resilient, operationally efficient, and culturally reflective public safety campus—one that embodies the values, heritage, and future vision of the community it serves. More than just buildings, this campus is a meaningful expression of place, identity, and purpose.

Located in Scottsdale at the intersection of 92nd Street and McKellips Road near the casino, the 8.52-acre site is home to a 52,572-square-foot fire station and a 41,966-square-foot fire resource facility. From the start, the project was guided by a deep commitment to honoring the land and culture. The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community provided cultural sensitivity training and the Architects participated in several community outreach meetings to gather cultural input that helped shape the design, ensuring it respectfully reflects the traditions and identity of the surrounding community.



Cultural expressions are embedded throughout the site and architecture. The central hardscape is inspired by traditional basketry, with a plaza that mimics a woven form, and walkways designed to resemble the flowing paths of the Salt River. These features bring a narrative of movement, tradition, and connection into the everyday experience. The architectural character draws from the surrounding desert landscape, especially the hues and textures of the Red Mountain. Rust-colored corrugated metal evokes the ribs of the saguaro cactus and is used across both buildings. Board-formed concrete, desert-tone masonry, and black metal accents provide a grounded, tactile quality. Low-slung canopies and angled columns nod to traditional dwellings, rooting the campus in cultural significance and community pride.

The site is designed to be both functional and inviting, with improvements including public and secure staff parking, a standby generator, covered parking, exterior fitness training, EV charging stations and a network of integrated pedestrian paths. Emergency response performance informed the building orientation and circulation, prioritizing safe and efficient vehicle movement.



## PROJECT DATA

Project Name:	SRPMIC Fire Station No. 295 & Fire Resource Facility
Fire Agency Name:	Salt River Fire Department
Project Location:	Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona
Arch. Design Firm:	Perlman Architects
Architect of Record:	Ken Powers
Project Manager:	Juan Rivas
Consultant(s):	
Structural Engineer:	Simply Structural
M/P Engineer:	Associated Mechanical Engineers
Electrical Engineer:	Akribis Engineering
Civil Engineer:	Civil Design Solutions
Landscape Architects:	Logan Simpson
Contractor:	Au'Authum Ki + Kitchell, CMAR
Site Size:	8.52 acres
Bldg. Sq. Footage:	89,861 sq.ft. 52, 572 sf Fire Station and 41,966 sf Fire Resource
Budget for Land:	SRPMIC Owned Land
Actual Cost for Land:	Previously Owned Land
Budget for Bldg. & Site Imprv.:	\$60 Million
Actual Cost for Bldg. & Site Imprv.:	To Be Determined
Completion Month & Year:	To Be Determined 05/2026
Size of Typical Duty Crew:	18
Crew Capacity:	18
Number of Bays:	7
Number of Sleeping Units:	18

## FIRE RESOURCE - EGRESS



## FIRE STATION - TRAINING



Traditional art is represented in the landscape design as it weaves through the ‘natural desert’ and with color & material application within the building facade with black strips throughout.

The Community’s use of the Saguaro as food and shelter and the Saguaro’s important role in the Desert ecology are represented by vertical ribbed metal panels and the layering of ‘ribs’ at public facing facade.

The vertical shade structure columns near the public entry provide shade and privacy. The shade structure takes inspiration from the reeds found along the Salt River.

## AESTHETICS SAGUARO & RED MOUNTAINS





**Nature-Inspired Aesthetics** – Use of natural colors, textures, & imagery.

**FIRE STATION - DINING**

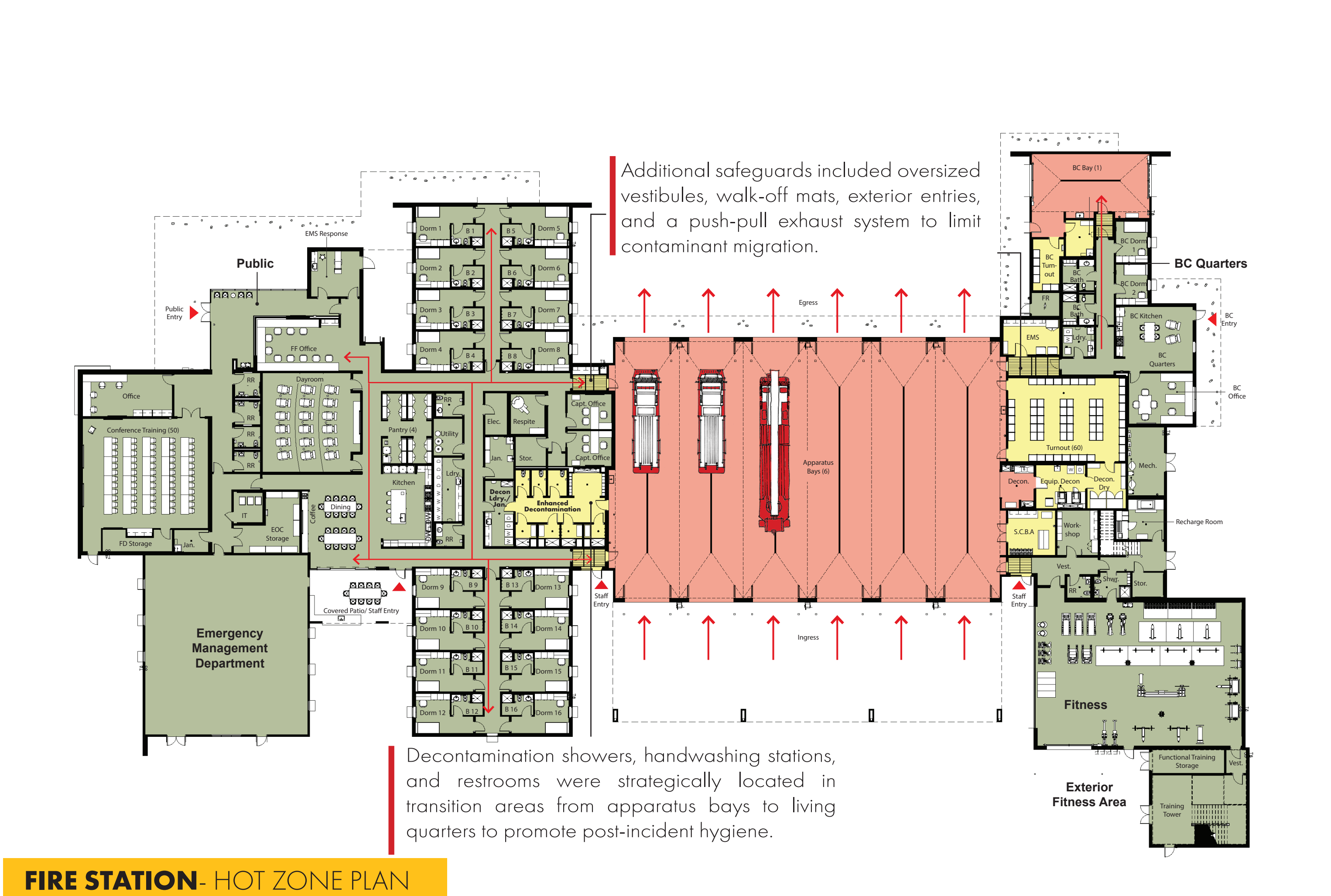


**FIRE STATION - FITNESS**



Within the living areas, durable and highly cleanable materials, such as stainless steel, epoxy walls, polished concrete, and solid surfaces, were used to maintain cleanliness and reduce reliance on procedural compliance alone.

**FIRE STATION - KITCHEN & DINING**



Additional safeguards included oversized vestibules, walk-off mats, exterior entries, and a push-pull exhaust system to limit contaminant migration.

Decontamination showers, handwashing stations, and restrooms were strategically located in transition areas from apparatus bays to living quarters to promote post-incident hygiene.

**FIRE STATION- HOT ZONE PLAN**

The fire station features six apparatus bays, a dedicated battalion chief (BC) bay, 16 dorm rooms, BC quarters, offices for firefighters and emergency management personnel, a fitness room, and a three-story integrated training tower. The adjacent resource building provides essential logistical support for reserve apparatus, ambulances, trailers, and specialized vehicles. It also includes shop areas, equipment storage, restrooms, and office space for departmental support. A shared training room offers flexible use for firefighter education and public engagement.

Training is an integral part of the facility, featuring a clean training room, a functional fitness area, a training tower, and exterior ladder training to keep skills sharp. The design also looks to the future, with space planned for expansion, a future support building, and EV charging for electric fire trucks and vehicles. This forward-thinking, health-centered design supports firefighter wellness, performance, and safety—now and for years to come.

Additionally, this fire station is designed to support the health, safety, and long-term needs of firefighters. It uses natural light, green views, and indoor-outdoor flow to create a calming, wellness-focused space. Zoned areas offer privacy, clean air, and personal control. Wellness spaces include a fitness room, a respite room, a recovery area with a plunge tub, sauna, and outdoor patios. By carefully planning the layout and implementing a department-supported hot zone design strategy, the team created a fire station that prioritizes health, safety, and operational ease, even in the presence of external contaminants. Spaces were zoned by exposure risk, clearly marked with signage to inform employees when entering or leaving hot zones.



**SITE PLAN**

0' 50' 100' SCALE: 1"=50'-0" north



**Indoor-Outdoor Flow** – Spaces for both solitude & group interaction

**FLOOR PLAN**

0 20' 40' SCALE: 1"=20'-0"



**FIRE RESOURCE BUILDING**

0 20' 40' SCALE: 1"=20'-0"