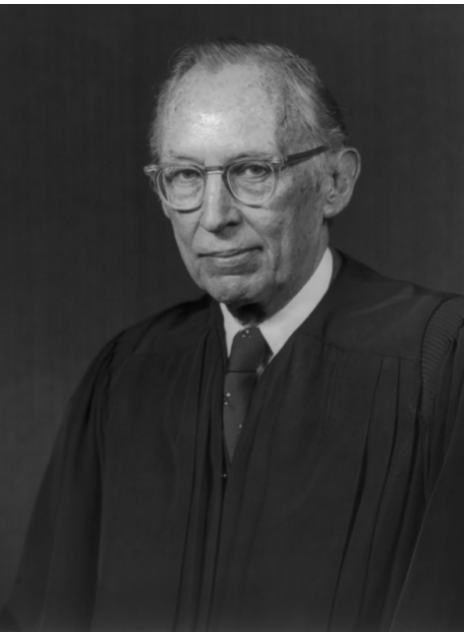
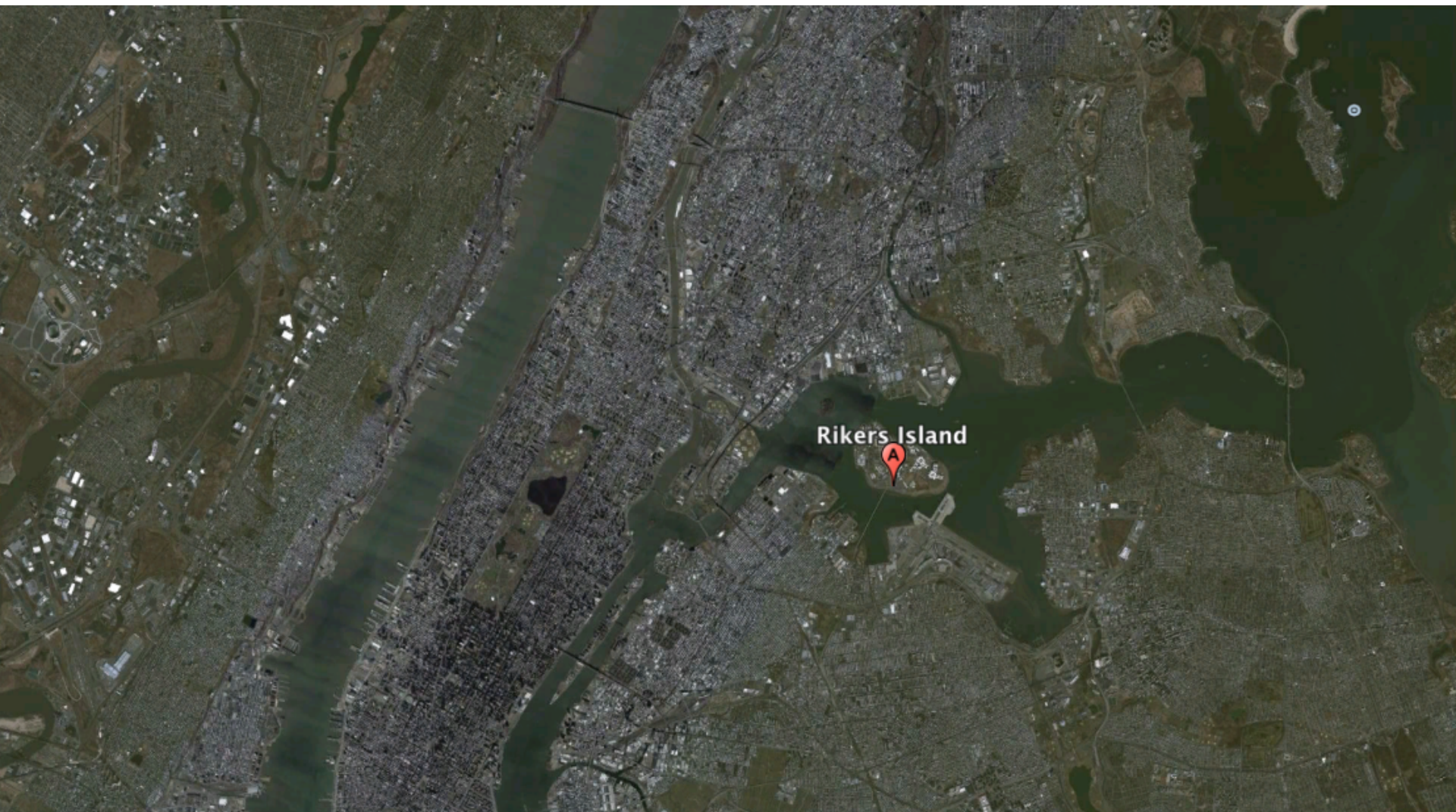




"We shape our buildings; thereafter they shape us."
-- Winston Churchill



"Public buildings often accurately reflect the beliefs, priorities, and aspirations of a people. ... For much of our history, the courthouse has served not just as a local center of the law and government but as a meeting ground, cultural hub, and social gathering place."
-- former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr.



Rikers Island

Making A Big Island for NEW YORK Out of A Small One.

RIKER'S ORIGINAL 63 ACRES WILL BEFORE LONG be EXTENDED to 300 ACRES, by MEANS of RUBBISH.

Those who in the last four years have come to regard the great filling in work at Riker's Island chiefly as an affront to the olfactory organs will find small comfort in the fact that, provided work now going forward under the direction of the Department of Docks and Ferries is completed in season, the Street Cleaning Department will begin work at the coming summer on an even greater Riker's Island than was contemplated in the original plans.

In the last four years the work of enlarging the island has been confined to an extension on its westerly side. This extension includes about sixty-three acres, and has raised the total area of the island to 159 acres. The new extension which is to be made on the eastern side of the island will include about one hundred and fifty acres, being as large as the original island with its present extension. To complete this new work will require probably about five more years.

Commissioner Craven of the Department of Street Cleaning said the other day that, so far as the work of his department was concerned, the starting of the new extension depended entirely upon the progress made by the Department of Docks and Ferries on the new stone crib which is now being laid to inclose the new extension. Work on this crib, which is nothing but a great seawall of loose stones, designed to keep within bounds the refuse of which the new extension is to be made, has proceeded well. Many extensive stretches of it are already in place, and it is not expected to take a long time to fill the remaining gaps. As soon as it is completed the work of filling in will begin.

The work of the Street Cleaning Department in the making of the original extension to the island which is now bearing completion has been an interesting one. It is safe to say that of the number of persons who know in a general and in most cases unfavorable way of the work which has been going forward for four years at Riker's Island only a few have any adequate idea of the mass of material which has gone into the making of the addition to the island. Figures in the records of the Street Cleaning Department serve not only to throw light on what has already been done, but also to afford an adequate idea of what the work on the new extension will mean.

SOME BIG FIGURES.

For instance, the department reports show that of ashes and street sweepings, which are declared by the department to be the only material used for filling purposes at the island, there has been deposited:

	Cubic yards.
In 1902.....	278,881
" 1903.....	266,558
" 1904.....	1,418,801
" 1905.....	1,720,352
" 1906.....	1,661,565
Total.....	4,352,259

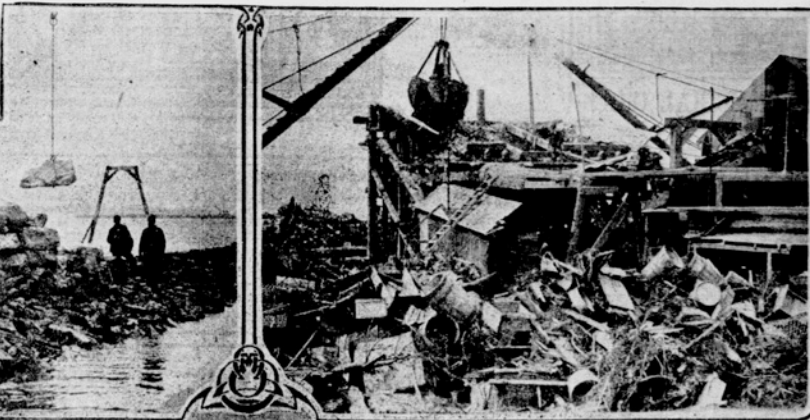
According to A. De Wilde, superintendent of the bureau of final disposition of the depart-

ment of Street Cleaning, the cost to the city of delivering and unloading this material at Riker's Island has been estimated at 23 cents a cubic yard, making the total cost to the city for all material filled in there so far \$1,470,217.50.

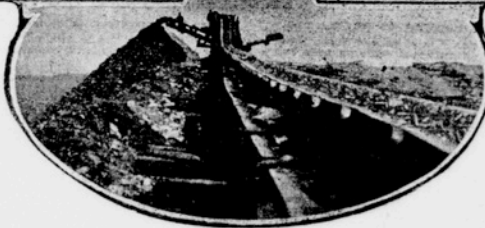
Some interesting comparisons have been made which serve to give a good idea of the amount of material represented by the department's figures. For instance, the total deposit of 4,352,259 cubic yards represents 172,590,750 cubic feet. If this were arranged in cubes, each a foot long, a foot wide and a foot high, and these were laid end to end, they would form a line 32,088 miles long. This would girdle the earth at the equator, and of the 7,286 miles remaining, 7,348 miles could be used in a strip laid between New York and Yokohama, by way of San Francisco. Of the 428 miles still remaining, if 431 miles were laid between New York and Pittsburgh, there would yet be a little strip which would reach from the New York City Hall to Columbia University.

The work on the Riker's Island extension is divided into two distinct classes, of which that performed by a huge traveling belt or conveyor is the most interesting. Around the edges of the extension the work of filling in has been done by means of fill cars. The filling of the interior of the extension has been done, however, almost entirely by the big traveling belt.

This conveyor is said by its owners and operators, the O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company, to be one of the largest of its kind in the world. It is thirty-six inches wide and about two thousand feet long. Receiving the material as it comes from the scows, after having passed through a big hopper, the belt takes it out over the new made land of the island and to a spot a thousand feet from the point of unloading, and there discharges it into a tripper. Here it passes over a short belt, to be shot high



RUBBISH FROM THE SCOWS BEING DUMPED UPON THE LONG CONVEYOR BELT.



THE LONG CONVEYOR BELT DUMPING A LOAD OF RUBBISH.

in the air, falling in a great shower over the hollows and depressions of the island.

FILLER SETTLES SOON.

The big conveyor is swung in a semi-circle in a radius of one thousand feet from the point of unloading, and is now on its second trip across the island. The average depth of the deposit made by the conveyor on each of these trips across the island is about thirty feet. To the uninitiated the idea of depositing material to such a depth, in some places fully thirty feet above the level of the original island, appears absurd, but the men on the work know better. The Riker's Island filling material is such light, unstable stuff that it settles rapidly.

Superintendent Joseph H. Fuller, in charge of the work being done by the conveyor, says the deposit settles about 30 per cent, and it is to allow for this shrinkage that the fill is made to such a depth. Rails and trees, by means of which great piles of boxes, barrels, old beds and other bulky material are destroyed, are

largely responsible for this shrinkage in the stuff used in the filling. These fires smoulder a long time, and in many spots on the island the smoke can still be seen working its way to the surface of the new land laid above them perhaps months ago. As this burning goes on the material beneath gives way and the material above slowly settles.

In the building of the new extension the "crib" or stone wall designed to retain the filling is to be more substantial than that about the extension on which work is now in progress. The old crib was built of timber and then filled in with loose stone. The new crib is built entirely of stone, without the use of timbers. There is only one hotel on the greater Riker's Island. The Italians employed on the work who live there call it "Hotel de Rum," and its looks certainly do not belie the name.

Beautiful word pictures of the Riker's Island of the future are painted by officials of the Street Cleaning Department and the contractors, but the fact remains that at present, with its yawning valleys of marshland and its moun-

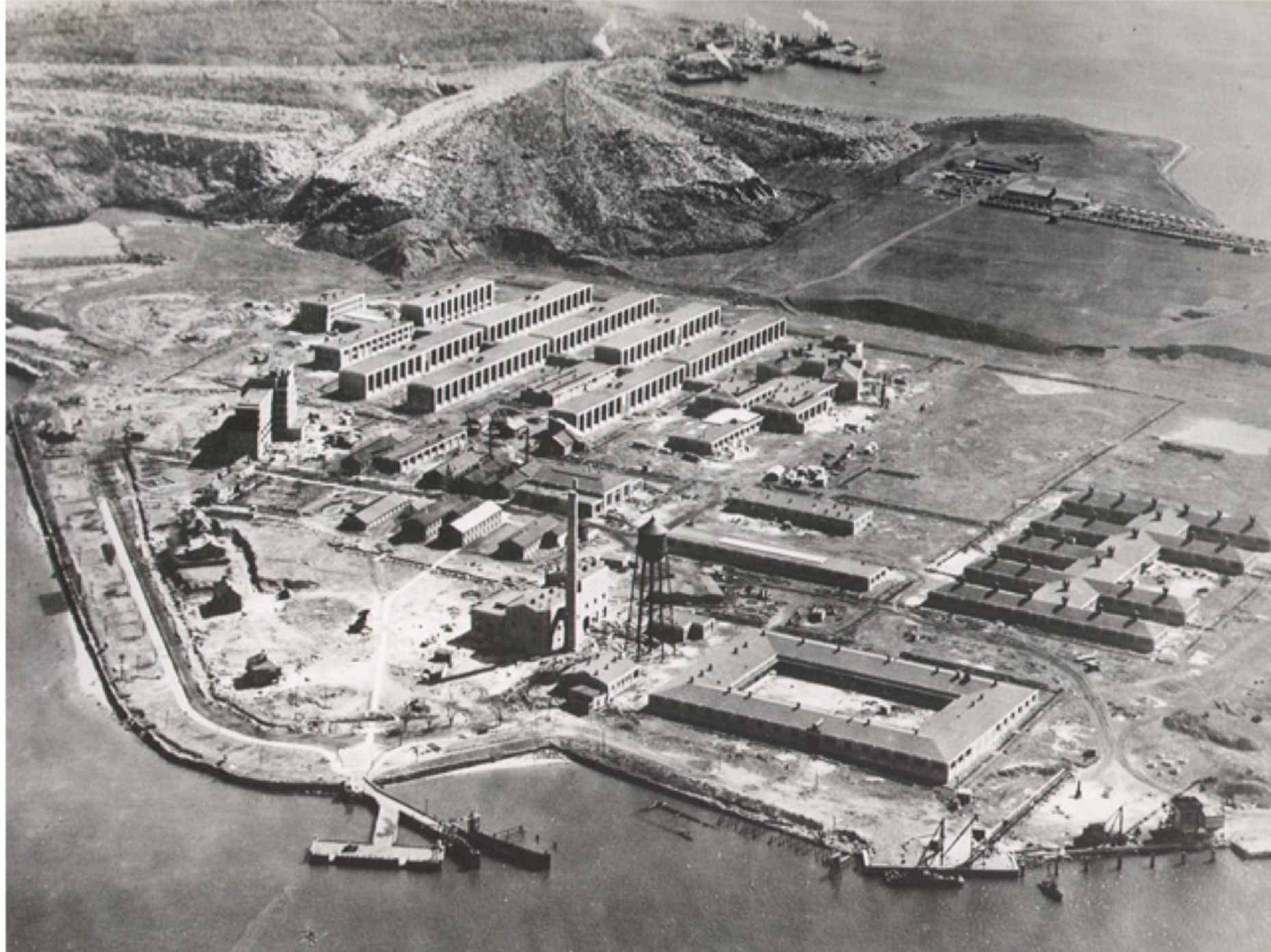
tains of street sweepings and ashes, it is anything but a beauty spot.
"But wait a few years," say its builders. "The time will yet come when New York will be justly proud of Riker's Island."





MODEL PRISON PLANNED FOR RIKER'S ISLAND

Institution Would Relieve Congestion and Correct Evils of
Present Penitentiary, Freeing Welfare Island Site
For Other Uses—Large Appropriation Needed



RIKERS ISLAND PENITENTIARY, NEW YORK CITY

MODEL PRISON PLANNED FOR RIKER'S ISLAND

Institution Would Relieve Congestion and Correct Evils of Present Penitentiary, Freeing Welfare Island Site For Other Uses—Large Appropriation Needed

By VIRGINIA POPE.

THE first step has been taken to abolish a New York prison that has long been considered inadequate. If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment acts in accordance with the desires of Richard C. Patterson Jr., Commissioner of Correction, the time-battered gray buildings on Welfare Island will vanish within a few years and a new and dignified group will rise on Riker's Island, which lies in the East River just off 143d Street.

All that is needed to bring about the change is an official appropriation. Plans are ready and have the approval of Commissioner Patterson, the City and State Departments of Correction, the Art Commission and various organizations interested in prison reform. If these plans are carried out as proposed, New York City will, in the words of Commissioner Patterson, have the finest and most up-to-date penitentiary in the United States. He and his advisers hope that the plan can be carried out in its entirety.

"Other States," said the Commissioner recently, in discussing the prospect of erecting a model city prison on Riker's Island, "have planned prisons fully equal to the one we have just approved; but none of them, so far as I am aware, has carried out the plans as originally conceived. Succeeding administrations in many instances have refused to make the necessary appropriations, or have made changes which defeated the very purpose the original planners had in mind. The result has been a makeshift little better than the old and worn-out prisons that the new institutions were intended to replace."

Several Plans Projected.
"Changing administrations" are held responsible to some extent for New York City's past inability to abandon the century-old penitentiary on Welfare Island and erect a new one on Riker's Island. For some time feeble attempts have been made to make the change. In 1907 the Administration even went so far as to invite architects to enter into a competition on plans for a new prison. The plans were made and the prize awarded, but there the matter rested.

Since then there has been much discussion of the subject. Four years ago the matter was seriously taken in hand by the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County. A thorough investigation was made of existing conditions and of the possibilities of utilizing the Riker's Island site. A report was submitted

by the association to the then Commissioner of Correction, Frederick A. Wallis. Since that time the question has not been allowed to rest by the association, which with the Russell Sage Foundation and the Prison Association of New York has finally prevailed on the city to take drastic action.

Prior to the completion of the new plans a country-wide survey of the most modern and effective prisons was made, with the idea of incorporating the best points in New York's penitentiary. The architects, Sloan & Robertson, had two limitations to bear in mind—that 213 acres of the 276 in Riker's Island are made land and, still more important, the island's geographical position in the East River.

The project calls for the majority of the buildings to be erected on the sixty-two acres of land that constitutes the original island. The group is to be so arranged that each building will get a maximum of sunlight and benefit by exposure to the southeasterly breezes from the river.

The Island Overcrowded.
In 1917 the State Legislature designated the former industrial building on Welfare Island—one of the penitentiary group—as a classification centre for the Department of Correction. The law, excellent though its intent, could not be effectively carried out. Overcrowded conditions of the penitentiary made it necessary to use the industrial building for the overflow from the workhouse.

All males in New York sentenced to the penitentiary and the New York City Reformatory, together with the majority sentenced to the workhouse for more than five days, were transferred from the three city and eight district prisons and the two county jails to the penitentiary. But the result was, and still is, that young first offenders mingled with hardened criminals, the healthy with the diseased, and the defectives with those of sound mind and morals.

So the well-intentioned plan to study and classify prisoners according to past records and to mental and physical conditions could not be properly executed. There was a lack of adequate facilities, and large numbers had to be cared for in cramped surroundings. The annual turnover of prisoners in the penitentiary ranges from 10,000 to 15,000.

The New Prison Plan.

All this is to be changed in the new penitentiary. An ample and spacious receiving department has been provided for. After passing through the receiving room, where

his record will be taken and any valuables listed, to be held until his departure, the prisoner will be clad in fresh prison attire, photographed and fingerprinted. On the second floor or the receiving building is the psychiatric and classification clinic, where prisoners' physical and moral makeup will be studied.

During the period of observation the prisoners will be kept in the detention building, a unit consisting of 154 cells and having a mess hall of its own. When classified they will be sent to the cell blocks to be segregated according to their designation. Should their cases require it they will be sent to other city institutions, where they will receive the proper attention and care. The plan calls for nine cell blocks, three tiers high and containing 240 cells each.

Hospital and Comforts.
The Riker's Island Penitentiary is to have a real hospital—architects and members of Commissioner Fating will get a maximum of sunlight and stress on the word "real," regarding the majority of prison hospitals as at best poor makeshifts.

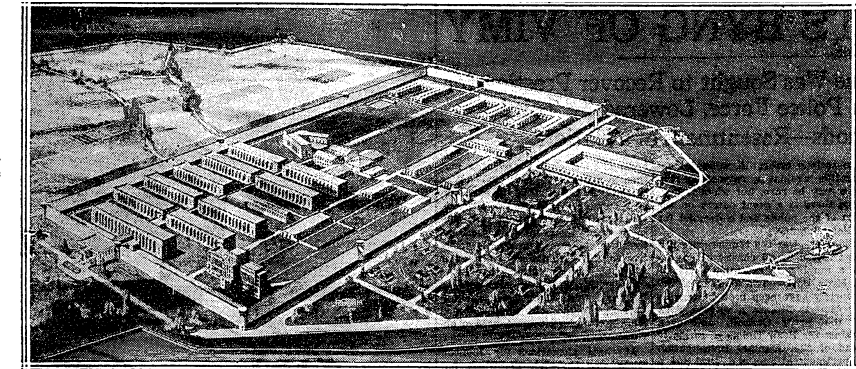
Though the "boarders" are not to be pampered, no decadence will be lacking. Each cell is to be equipped with the most up-to-date plumbing; from large windows, even the inside cells will receive plenty of light and air. Cells are to be six by eight feet, constructed of steel with a concrete floor, and there is to be but one occupant of each cell. The ventilation system provides for heat in the Winter, and, in the Summer, fresh cool air.

All this affords a contrast to the conditions in the present penitentiary, which was built in 1832, and the workhouse, built in 1852, now in use on Welfare Island. There are 1,120 cells without plumbing, and it has proved impossible to rid the old structures of vermin. The cells, four feet by seven, are frequently occupied by two and even three men at once.

The "Gridiron" System.

The Riker's Island prison will be constructed on the gridiron system, offering both economy of space and efficiency of supervision. From his position at the top of the control corridor the Head Warden will be able to keep in close touch with the keepers of the cell blocks.

The plan includes in addition to the buildings already mentioned a bath house, a mess hall, an auditorium, the administrative building and industrial buildings. The vestibule and lobby of the administration building are to be the only sections to receive an "artistic touch," the walls being



The Sketch Shows the Gridiron Arrangement of the Buildings.

Courtesy of Sloan & Robertson, Architects.

of marble or stone, the ceiling of ornamental plaster and the floors of marble tile. The group is to present a dignified appearance and is to be built of light-colored selected brick with stone trim.

At Welfare Island there is a bare hour's work a day for the average

prisoner. Occupation is mainly connected with the upkeep of the penitentiary. The rest of the day the men are thrown on their own limited devices. There are no recreational facilities. Weather permitting, prisoners are allowed to exercise in a fenced-in court.

These conditions are to be changed on Riker's Island. The prisoners are to work, and when the fifty or one hundred men who daily leave New York City's penitentiary are sent back to the city streets they are to go with muscles developed and the habit of occupation.

The erection of the penitentiary will permit scientific care of potential criminals; it will rid the East River of an eyesore; and in releasing part of Welfare Island for other purposes, according to experts, the value of the land thus gained will exceed the cost of the proposed Riker's Island Penitentiary.

MAYOR LAYS STONE FOR PENITENTIARY

Seals Statement of Aims to Aid
Unfortunates Into Block in
Riker's Island Ceremony.

EXTOLLS PATTERSON'S WORK

Commissioner in Address Says New
Institution Will Seek to
Improve Prisoners.

A statement sealed into the cornerstone of the new \$9,000,000 Riker's Island Penitentiary, which is to take the place of the penitentiary and the workhouse on Welfare Island when it is completed in 1933, sums up the aims of those who laid the stone yesterday.

Mayor Walker wielded the trowel at the ceremonies after he had paid tribute to Richard C. Patterson Jr., Commissioner of Correction. Commissioner Patterson had told how the prison was planned for the individual treatment of the inmates, with complete classification and segregation, and others interested in the project had made short addresses.

The words sealed into the stone read:

TO THOSE WHO COME AFTER US:

Those who are laying this cornerstone today do so with mingled feelings of humility and hope; humility because of the realization of the multitude of threads of heredity, environment, education, association and mental and physical and emotional equipment which go to form the fabric of the offender; and hope that the treatment which these unfortunates will receive in this institution will be the means of salvaging some lives which would otherwise have been wasted.

You who open this cornerstone in the years to come may, in the light of new discoveries in the sciences of human behavior, smile at what may be looked upon as our feeble efforts to solve a problem which up until now has existed since the world began. If so, we hope your criticism will be tempered by the thought that we did the best we knew how in the light of such knowledge and understanding as was given us. That your knowledge and understanding may be infinitely greater is the wish of those

who are today laying this cornerstone.

JAMES J. WALKER, Mayor.
RICHARD C. PATTERSON Jr.,
Commissioner.
Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER,
President, Medical Board.
ROBERT APPLETON,
President, Association of Grand
Jurors.
E. R. CASS,
General Secretary, the Prison Association of New York; ex-President, American Prison Association.
ROBERT L. TUDOR,
First Deputy Commissioner.
ISAAC GOLDBERG,
Second Deputy Commissioner.
JOSEPH F. FISHMAN,
Third Deputy Commissioner.

Commissioner Patterson told the civic and welfare workers, penologists and city officials who had come to the island for the ceremonies that the new penitentiary was to be "an institution designed to return the prisoner to society better than when he entered it, not worse, as is the case today." He said all those who entered it would spend at least 30 days in a receiving building where they would be examined by psychiatrists, psychologists and doctors. All prisoners, who were able, would be required to work in the shops, learning some trade, and the more than 20 buildings, connected on the gridiron plan, would include a social service bureau, a school, a library, and adequate exercise space. It would hold 2,140 men, he said.

He paid a tribute to Mayor Walker, "whose intelligent cooperation and support made this building possible."

Mayor Praises Patterson.

Mayor Walker said that at a time when general unrest was manifesting itself throughout the prisons of the country, Commissioner Patterson had kept the city prisons as peaceful as any in the history of criminology. And that, he said, "comes from treating the men in them like human beings."

Robert Appleton, president of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, said that the first steps toward moving the penitentiary from Welfare to Riker's Island were brought about by H. F. J. Porter, a member of the association, who, he said, urged the additional grand jury of New York County in August, 1924, to investigate the desirability of the moving and kept up his work on the project until it went through.

He said the association and other civic bodies were planning a consolidation of the Tombs prison, the rooms of the major and minor criminal courts and the New York County District Attorney's offices on the site of the Tombs. They would suggest

that the prison buildings on Welfare Island be retained as a temporary substitute for the Tombs while the razing and rebuilding was going on, he said.

Other speakers included Edward R. Cass, secretary of the Prison Association of New York, who presided; Dr. Edward C. Brenner, president of the medical board of the Department of Correction and Assistant Professor of Surgery at the Post-Graduate Hospital; James M. Hoey and John S. Kennedy, vice chairman of the State Commission of Correction.

The program of the ceremonies, containing a list of the major organizations which cooperated in obtaining the new penitentiary, copies of the daily newspapers, the Panel, organ of the Association of Grand Jurors; the last annual report of the Department of Correction and various coins were among the objects sealed into the cornerstone.

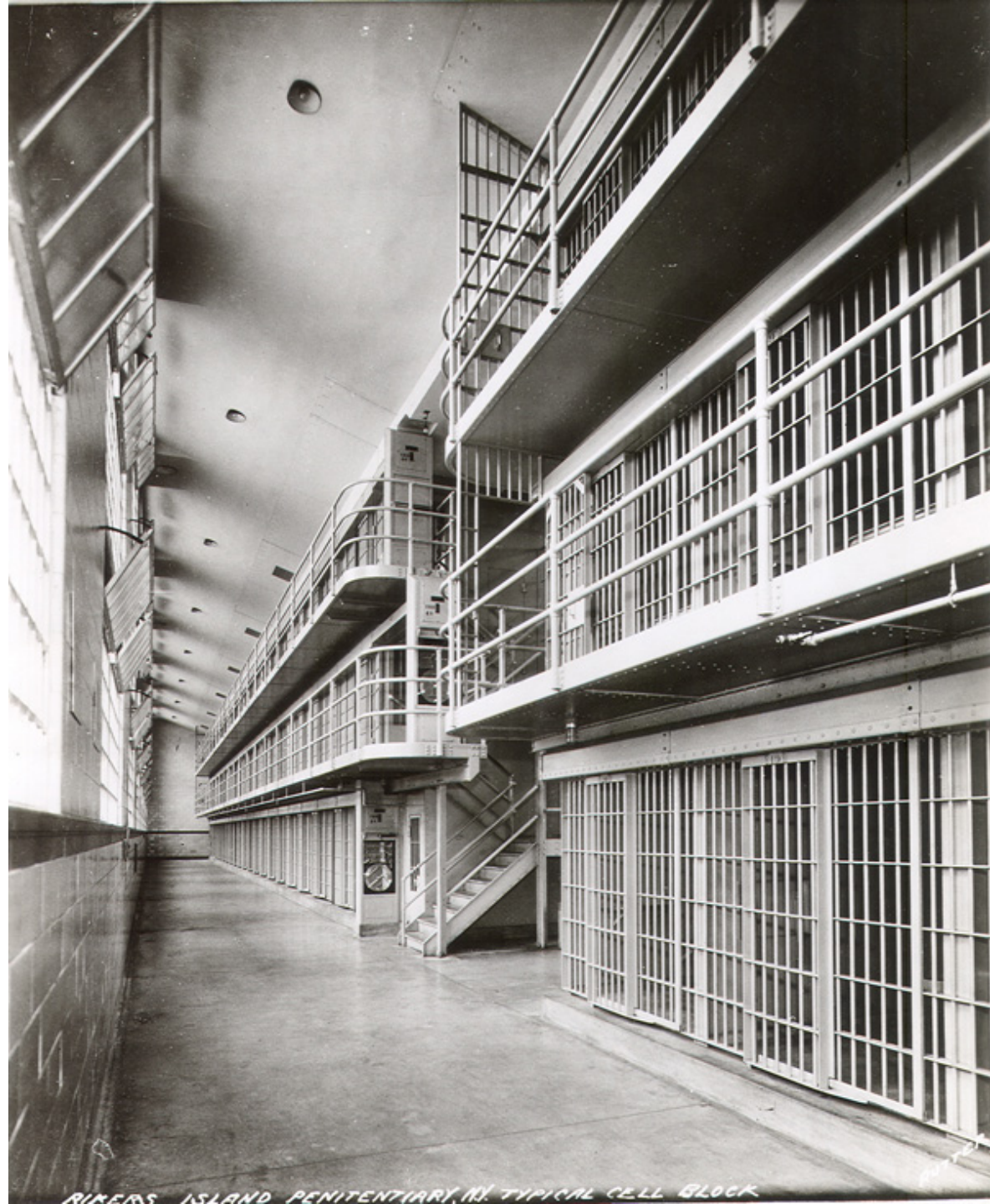
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He paid a tribute to Mayor Walker, "whose intelligent cooperation and support made this building possible."



MAINE ISLAND PENITENTIARY, CONFINEMENT BLDG.

RUTTER



RIKERS ISLAND PENITENTIARY, N.Y. TYPICAL CELL BLOCK

LONGER SENTENCES JAM CITY PRISON

Rikers Island, Built to Care For
2,100, Now Has 2,700,
MacCormick Reveals

There has been a sudden rise lately in the number of prisoners at Rikers Island Penitentiary, according to Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction. The institution was built to hold 2,100 persons but now has 2,700.

The commissioner ascribed the increase to longer sentences given out by city Magistrates. He pointed out that 98 per cent of the prisoners at Rikers Island served six months or less and that a high percentage served under thirty days. Reiterating his attack on "revolving-door jails," he said:

"The figures on repeaters are startling. Short sentences don't do anybody any good. I think vagrants could be straightened out if we had them long enough. They are released and go right back where they were picked up."

He said that farm colonies and the like, where prisoners could be made more useful citizens, would be much better than the city institutions in making prisoners more useful citizens.











EXPERIENCE UNLIMITED













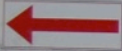












J.A.T.C.
BLOCKS 1A & 1B

5

J.A.T.C.
CONFERENCE
ROOM



A317

FIREWATCH
"A"

SPRINKLER FIRE

James A. Thomas Center Renovation

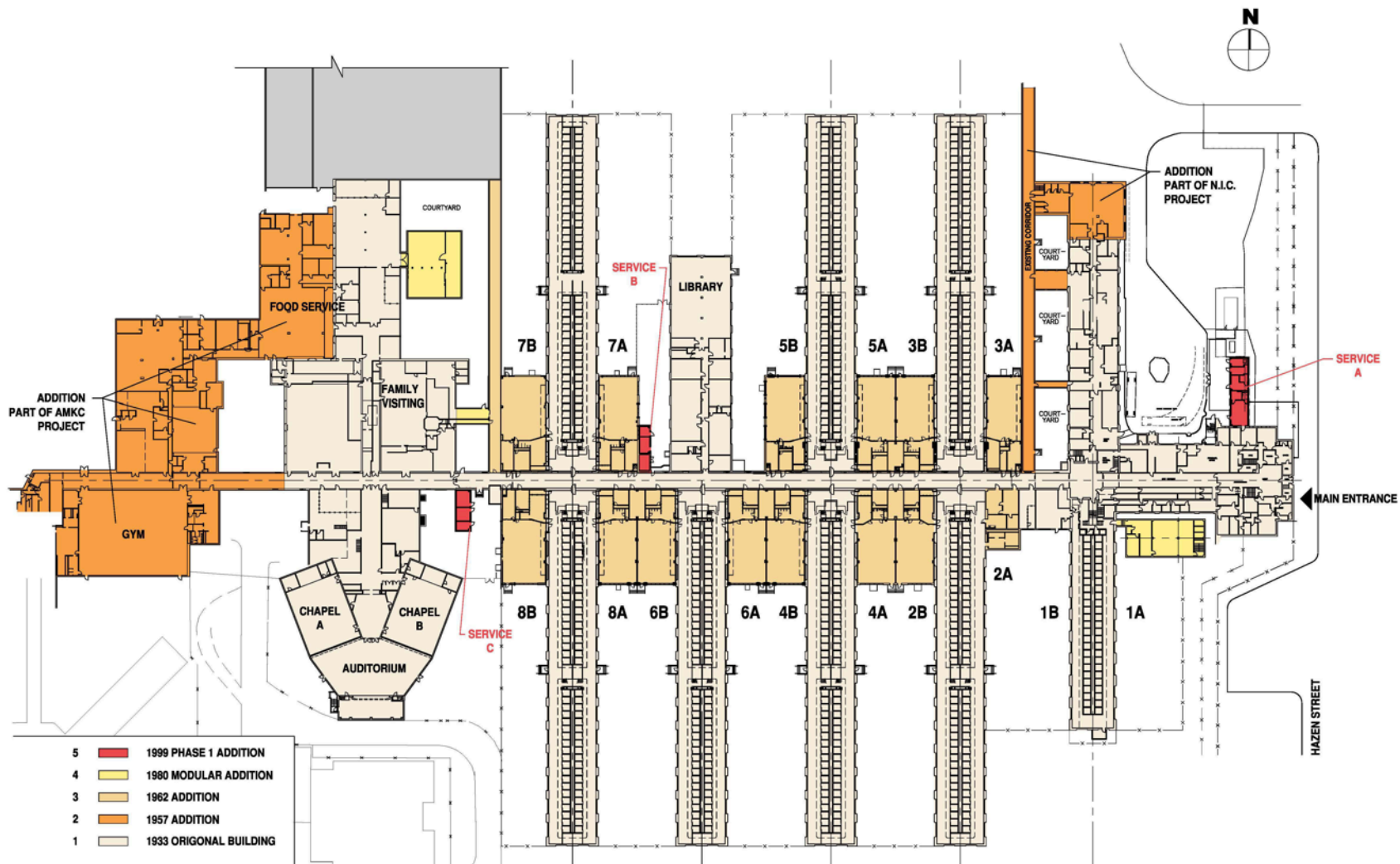
14-14 HAZEN STREET, RIKERS ISLAND, NEW YORK

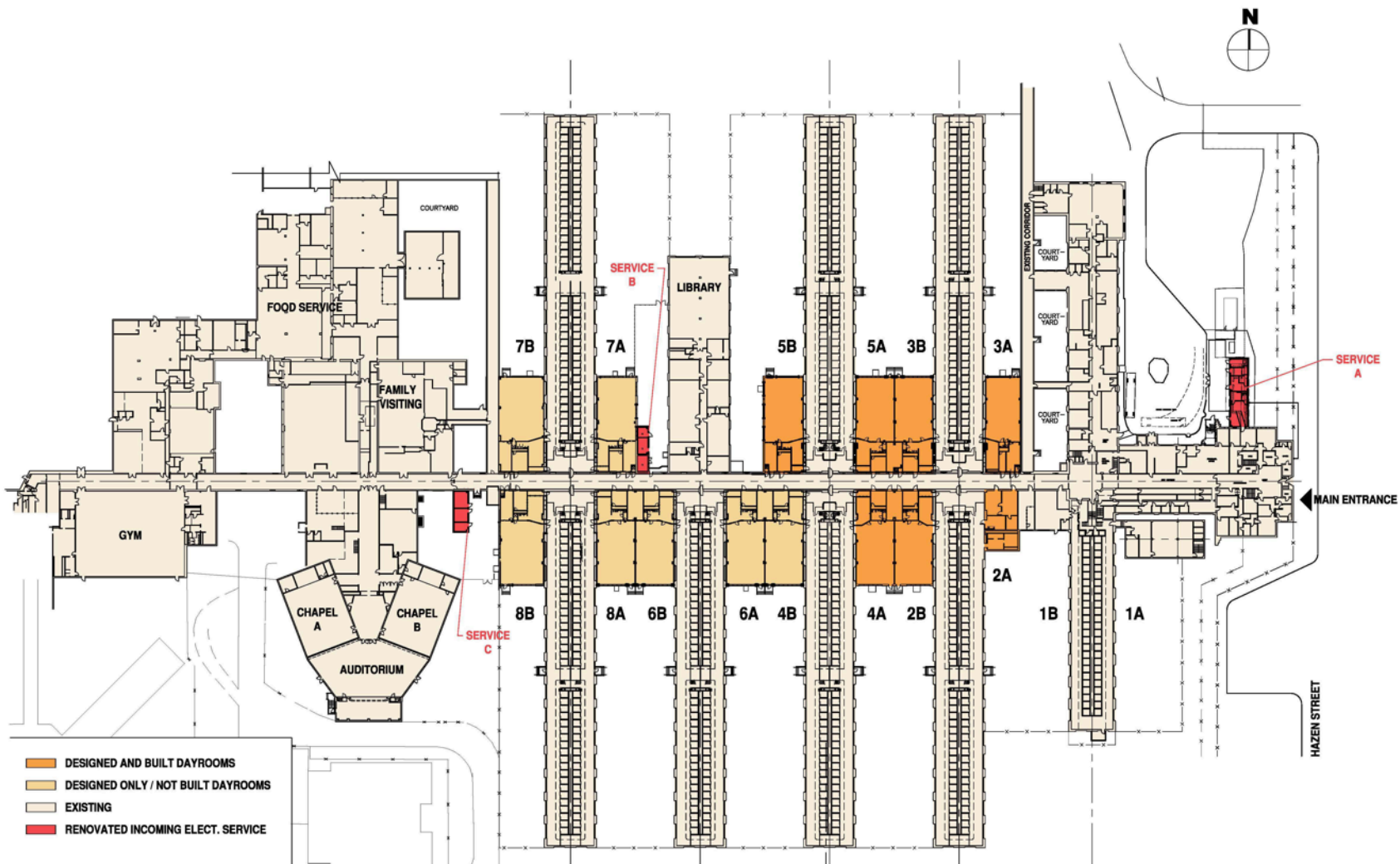
DESIGN OPTIONS

- E-01 CONSTRUCTION PERIODS
- E-02 JATC PHASE 1 RENOVATION
- E-03 EXISTING BUILDING CONDITION
- E-04 PROPOSED OPTION A - FIRST FLOOR PLAN
- E-05 PROPOSED OPTION A - SECOND FLOOR PLAN
- E-06 PROPOSED OPTION A - THIRD FLOOR PLAN

- D-10 DESIGN CONCEPT B
- D-11 TYPICAL CELL UPGRADE
- D-12 CELLBLOCK SECTIONS - EXISTING, PHASES 2 & 3
- D-13 TYPICAL HOUSING UNIT WINDOW
- D-14 PROPOSED HOUSING UNIT WINDOW
- D-15 TYPICAL EXISTING HOUSING SALLYPORT
- D-16 PROPOSED HOUSING UNIT CONTROL ROOM & SALLY PORT - OPTION A
- D-17 ENLARGED PROPOSED HOUSING UNIT CONTROL ROOM & SALLY PORT
- D-18 ENLARGED PROPOSED ENTRY CONTROL ROOM
- D-19 ENLARGED PROPOSED CENTRAL CONTROL ROOM & SALLYPORT
- D-20 PROPOSED OPTION B1 - FIRST FLOOR PLAN
- D-21 PROPOSED OPTION B1 - SECOND FLOOR PLAN
- D-22 PROPOSED OPTION B2 - FIRST FLOOR PLAN
- D-23 PROPOSED OPTION B2 - SECOND FLOOR PLAN
- D-24 PROPOSED OPTION C - THIRD FLOOR PLAN

NYC DEPT. OF DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
PRE-PRELIMINARY REPORT





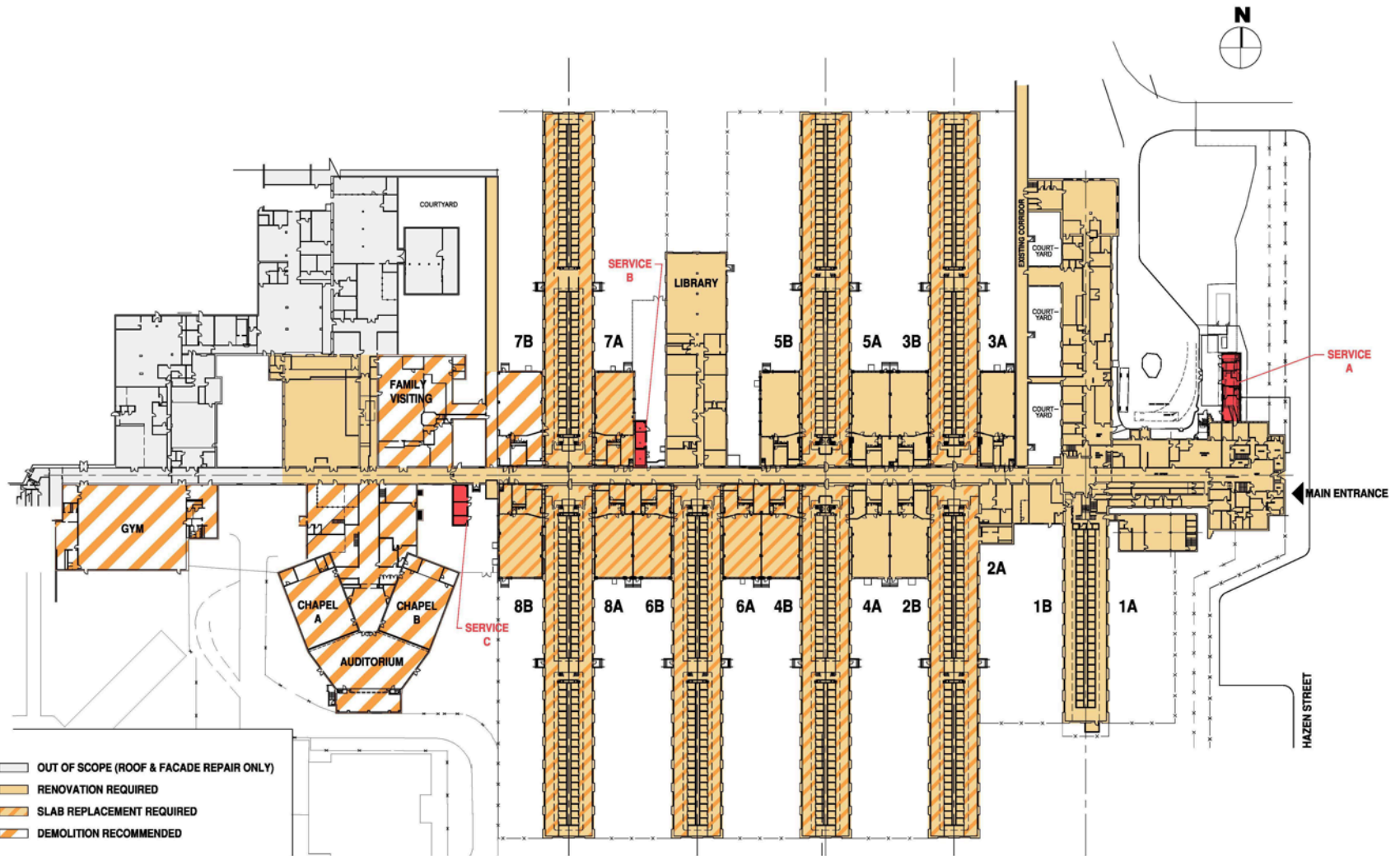
JATC PHASE 1 RENOVATION (1995-2002)

Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
EXISTING CONDITIONS

FEB. 12, 2010

E-02



BUILDING CONDITION **JATC PHASE "2" RENOVATION**

Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
 EXISTING CONDITIONS

FEB. 12, 2010

E-03

OPTION A CAPACITY

1A	50
1B	96
2A + 2B	152
3A + 3B	152
4A + 4B	152
5A + 5B	152
6A + 6B	152
7A + 7B	152
8A + 8B	152

TOTAL 1210



PROPOSED OPTION A (FIX IT)

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

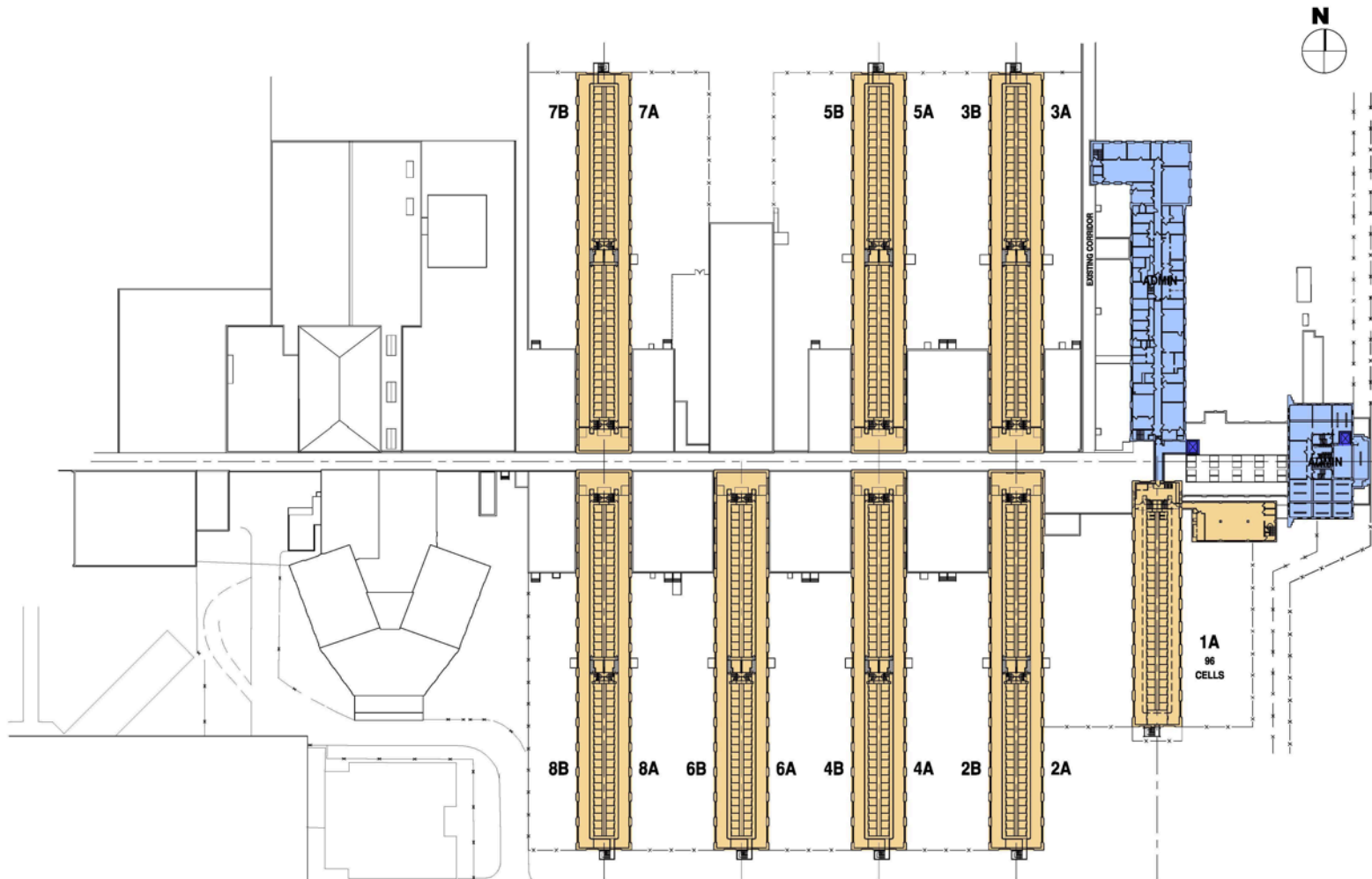
TOTAL CAPACITY - 1210 CELLS
(PER CONTRACT - NOT RECOMMENDED)

Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE

PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

E-04

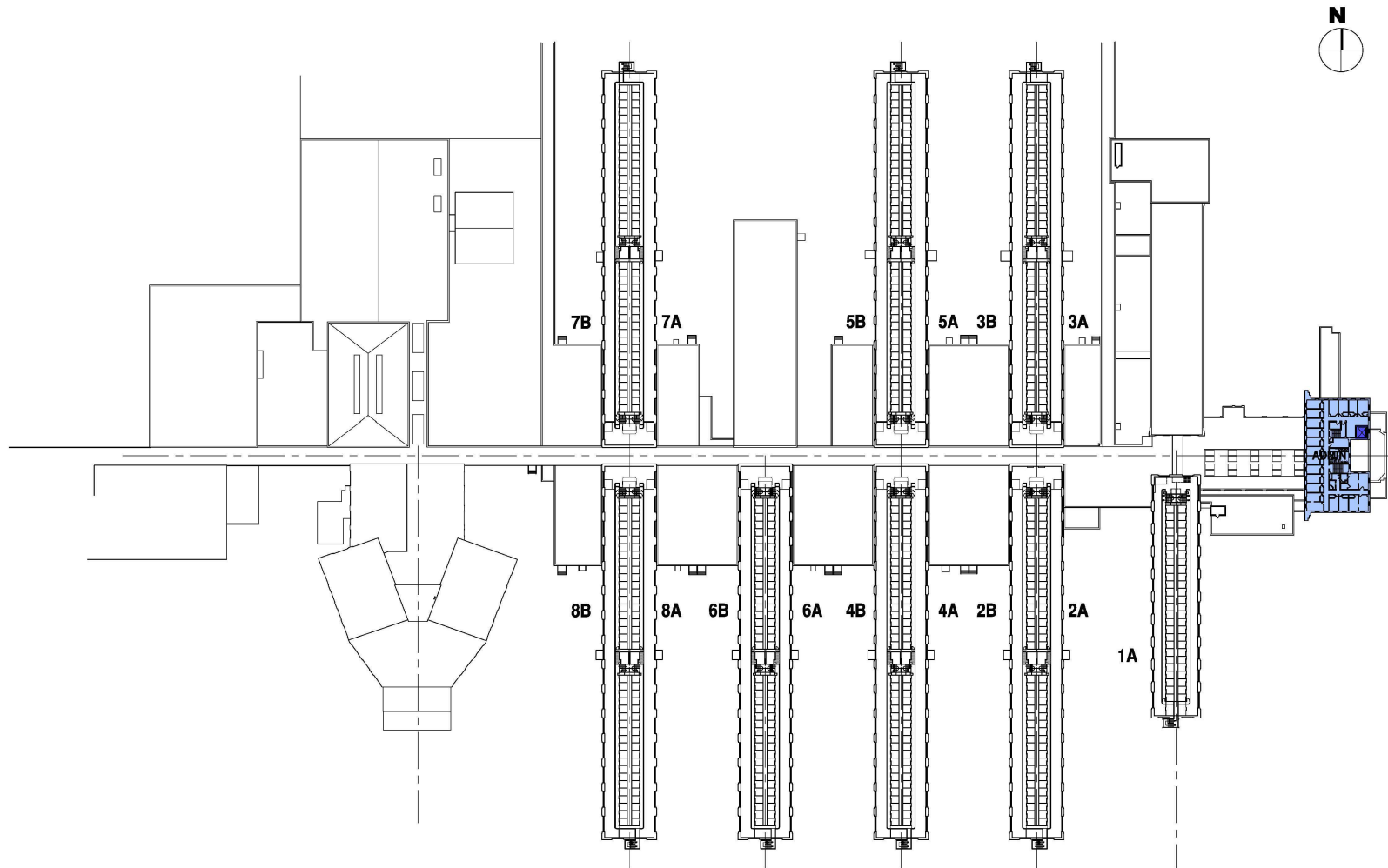


PROPOSED OPTION A (FIX IT)
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
(PER CONTRACT-NOT RECOMMENDED)

Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
 PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

E-05

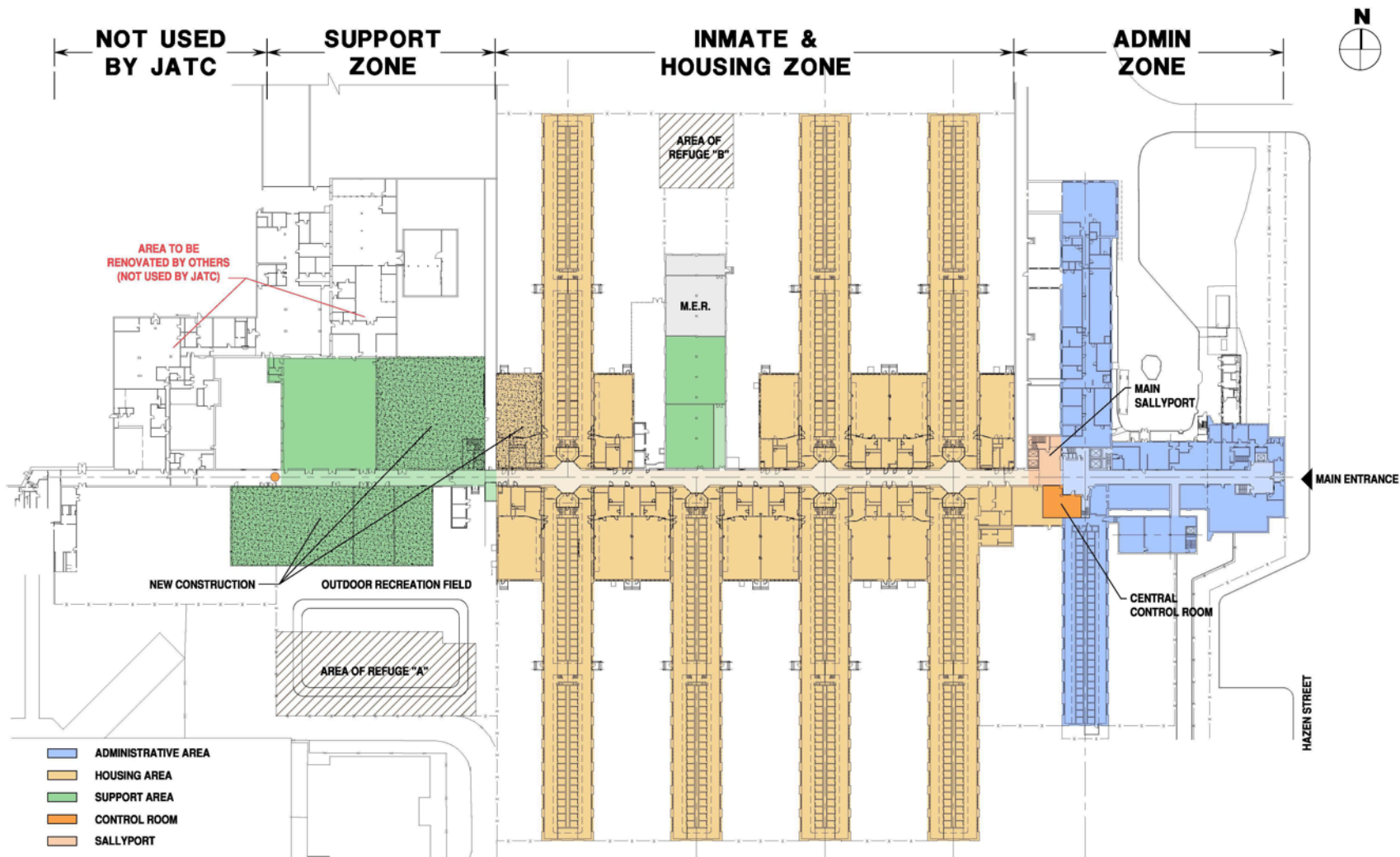


PROPOSED OPTION A (FIX IT)
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
HOUSING NOT OCCUPIABLE

Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
 PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

E-06

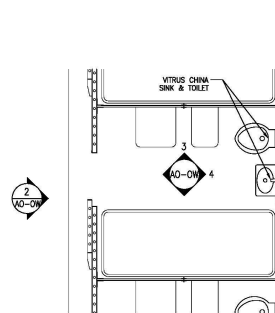


DESIGN CONCEPT - B
PROPOSED DESIGN REVISIONS

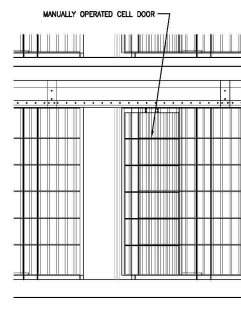
Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
 PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

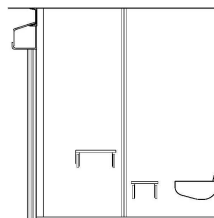
D-10



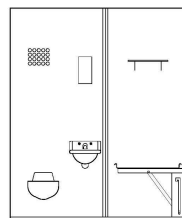
1 TYPICAL CELL PLAN
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



2 TYPICAL CELL ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



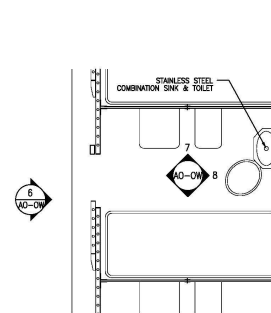
3 CELL ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



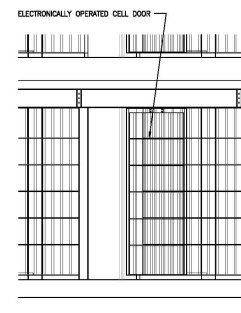
4 CELL ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

TYPICAL EXISTING CELL

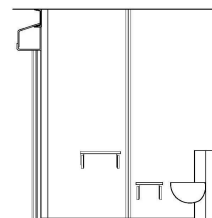
NOTE: THESE CELLS ARE 43.5 SF AND ARE APPROVED FROM 1935. THIS APPROVAL IS "GRANDFATHERED."



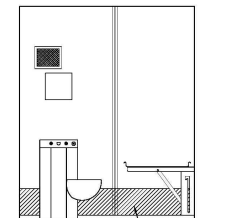
5 TYPICAL CELL PLAN
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



6 TYPICAL CELL ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



7 CELL ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"



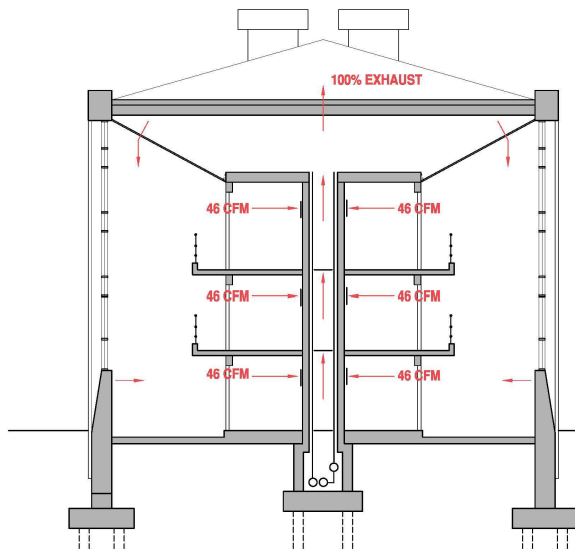
8 CELL ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

TYPICAL PROPOSED CELL

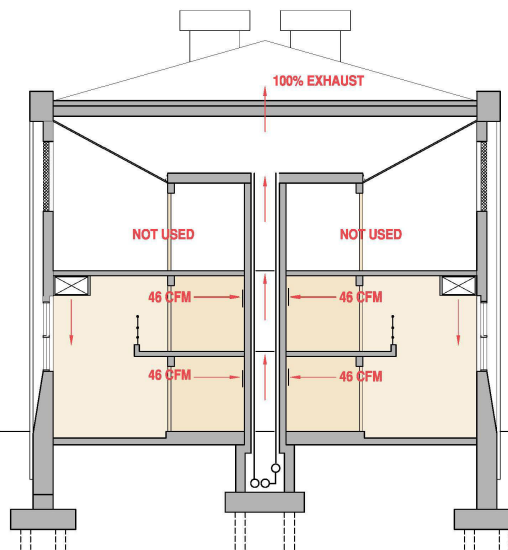
Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

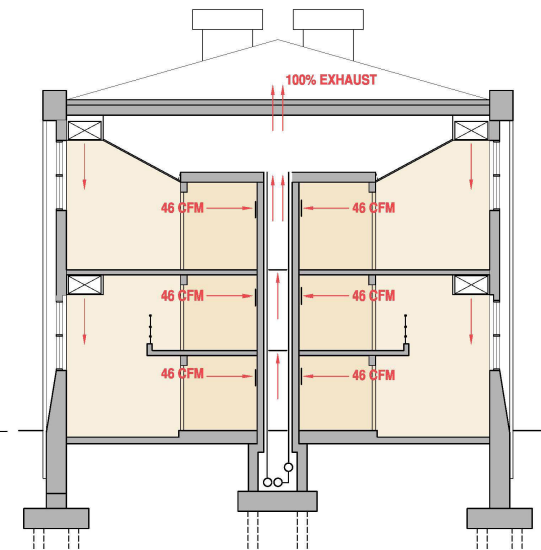
D-11



SECTION EXISTING
(VENTILATION ONLY)



SECTION PHASE 2
(AIR CONDITION 1ST & 2ND TIER)



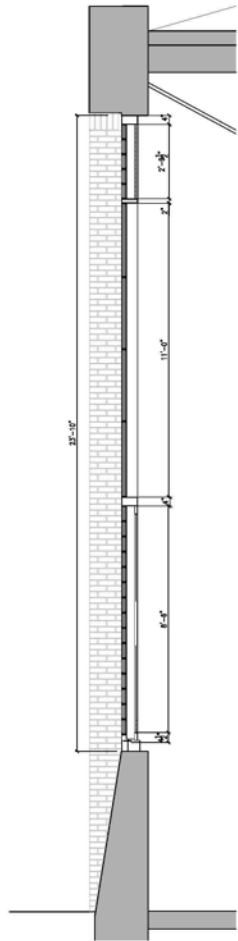
SECTION PHASE 3
(FINAL PHASE)
(AIR CONDITION 3RD TIER)

CELLBLOCK SECTIONS
PHASE 2, 3 & 4

Karlsberger

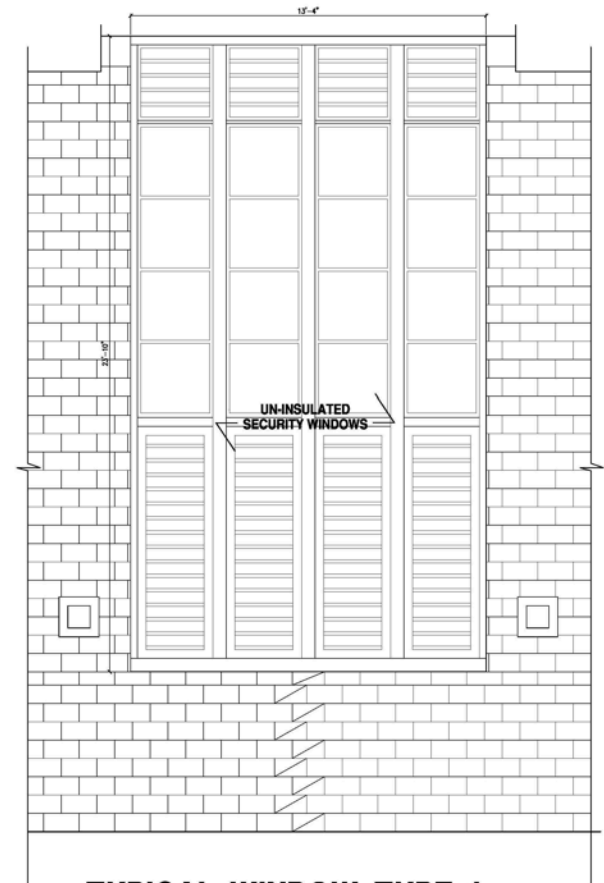
JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

D-12



TYPICAL WINDOW TYPE 1
EXISTING CONDITION

TYPICAL HOUSING UNIT WINDOW



TYPICAL WINDOW TYPE 1
EXISTING CONDITION

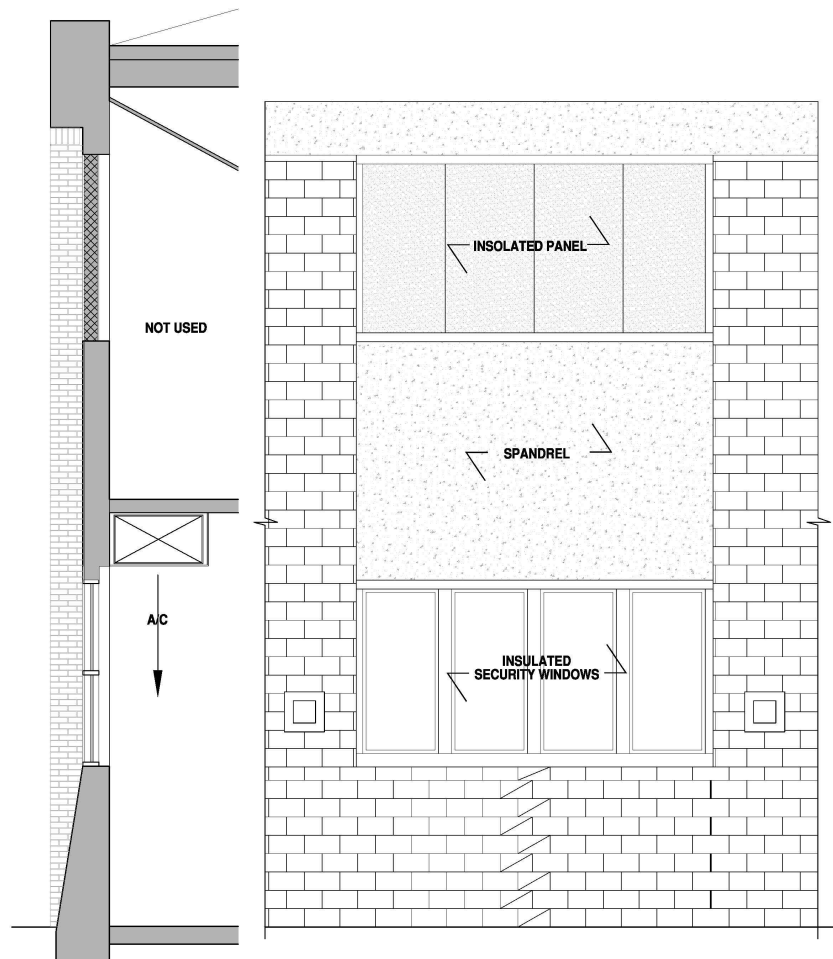
Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE

PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS

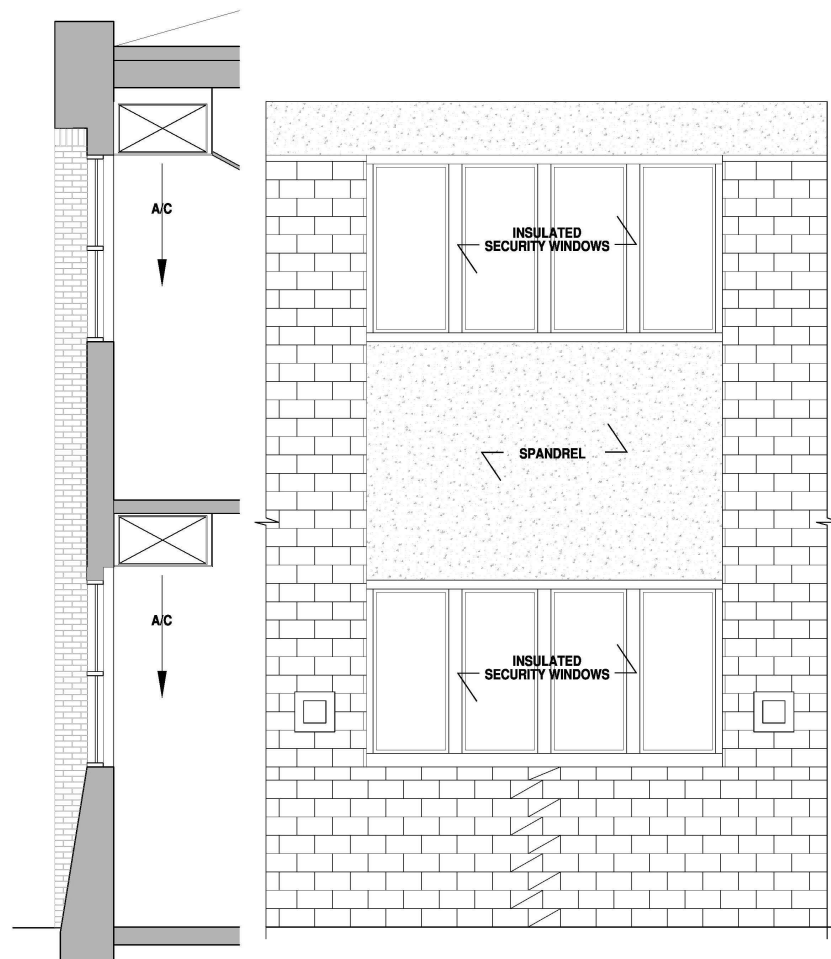
FEB. 12, 2010

D-13



SECTION
PHASE 2

WINDOW TYPE 1
WINDOW REPLACEMENT PHASE 2



SECTION
PHASE 3

WINDOW TYPE 1
WINDOW REPLACEMENT PHASE 3

PROPOSED HOUSING UNIT WINDOWS

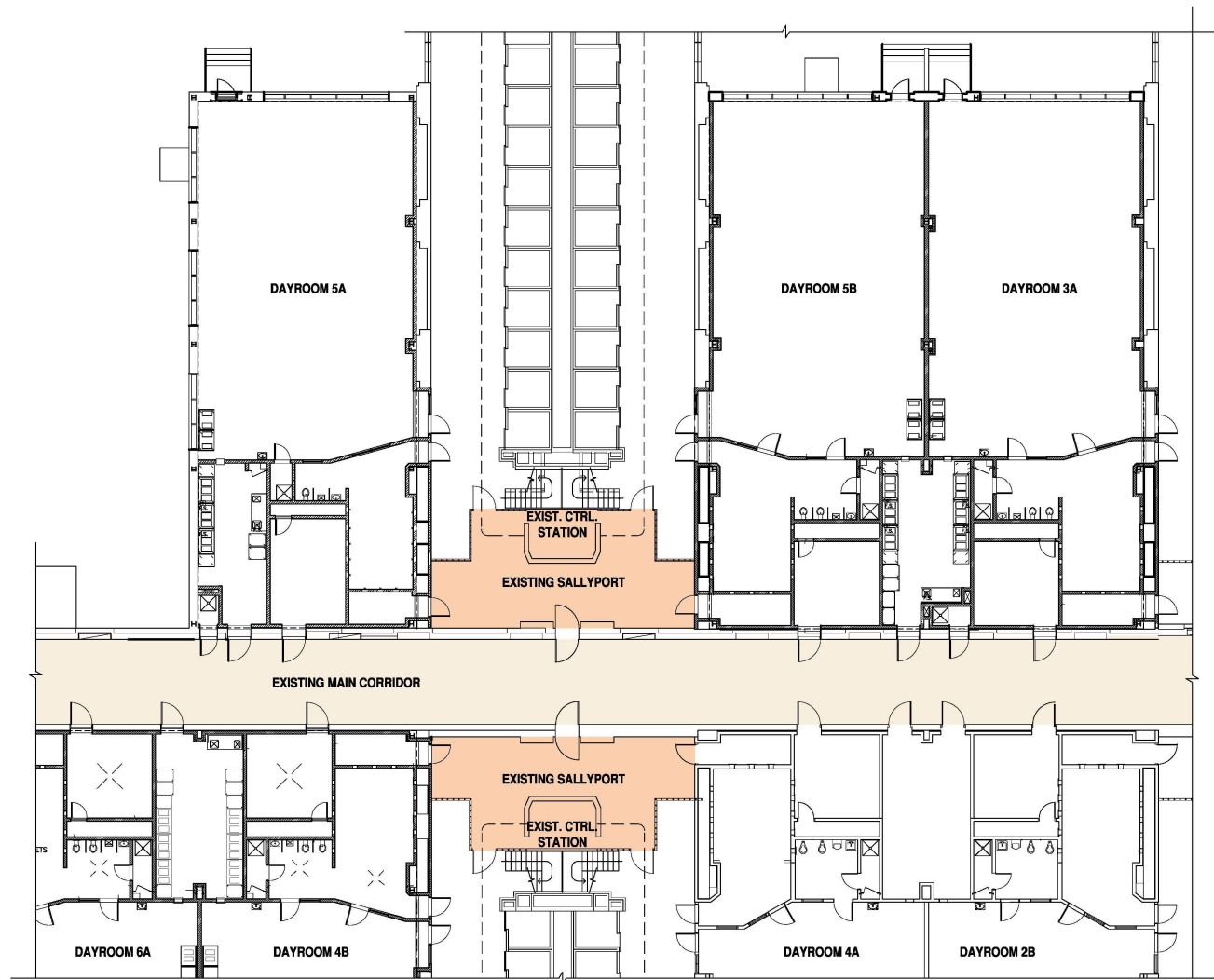
Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE

PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS

FEB. 12, 2010

D-14

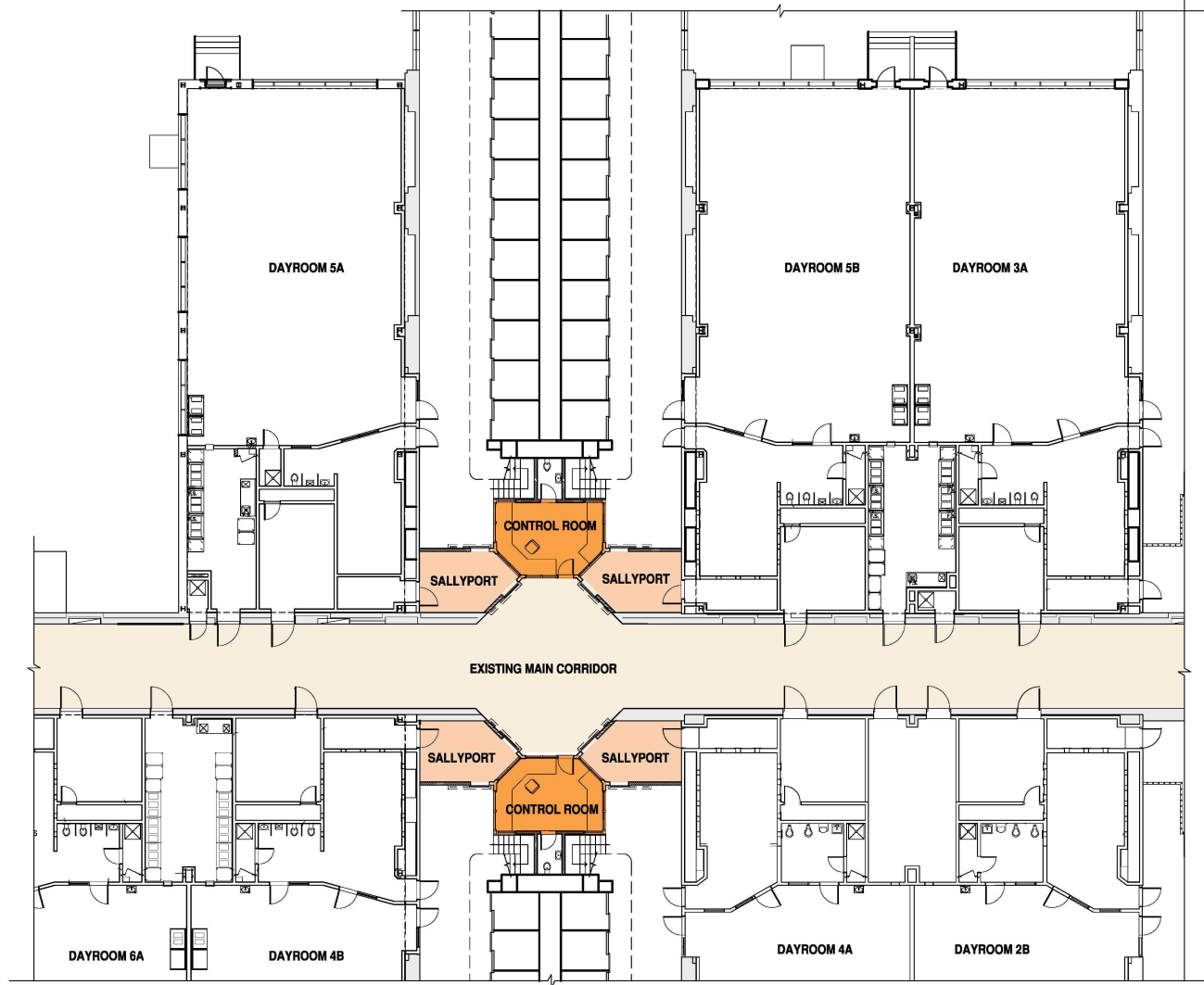


**TYPICAL EXISTING HOUSING
SALLYPORT & CONTROL**

Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

D-15

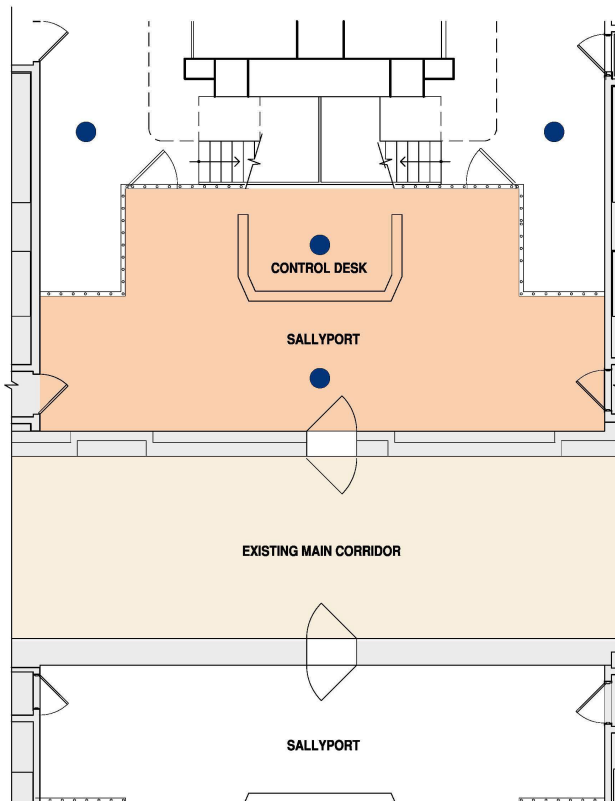


**PROPOSED HOUSING SALLYPORT
& CONTROL ROOM - OPTION A
(RECOMMENDED OPTION)**

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JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2009

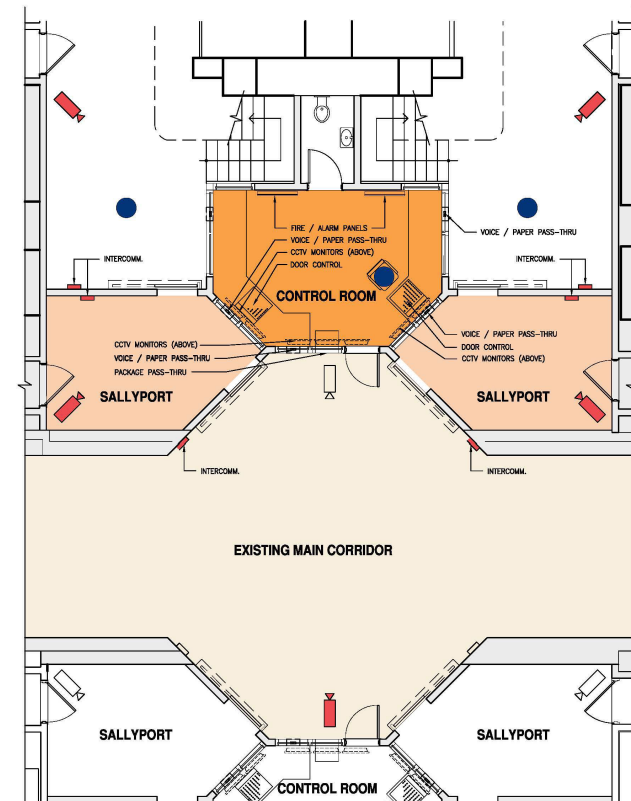
D-16



EXISTING HOUSING SALLYPORT

STAFFINGS:

	EXISTING DESIGN	PROPOSED DESIGN
DAY SHIFTS	6	5
NIGHT SHIFT	5	2
TOTAL PER CELLBLOCK	17	12
X 7 CELLBLOCKS		
TOTAL ALL CELLBLOCKS	119	84

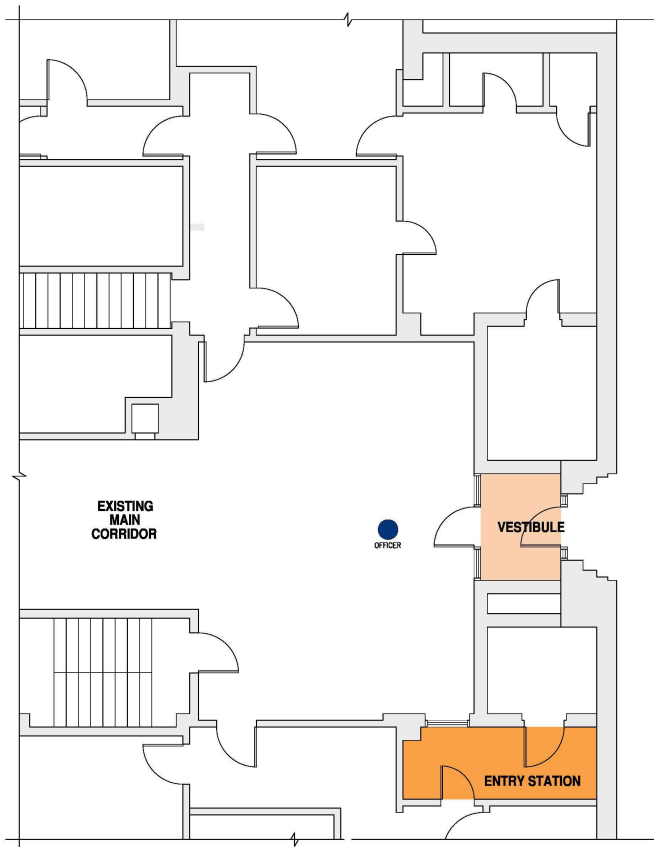


PROPOSED HOUSING SALLYPORT & CTRL ROOM

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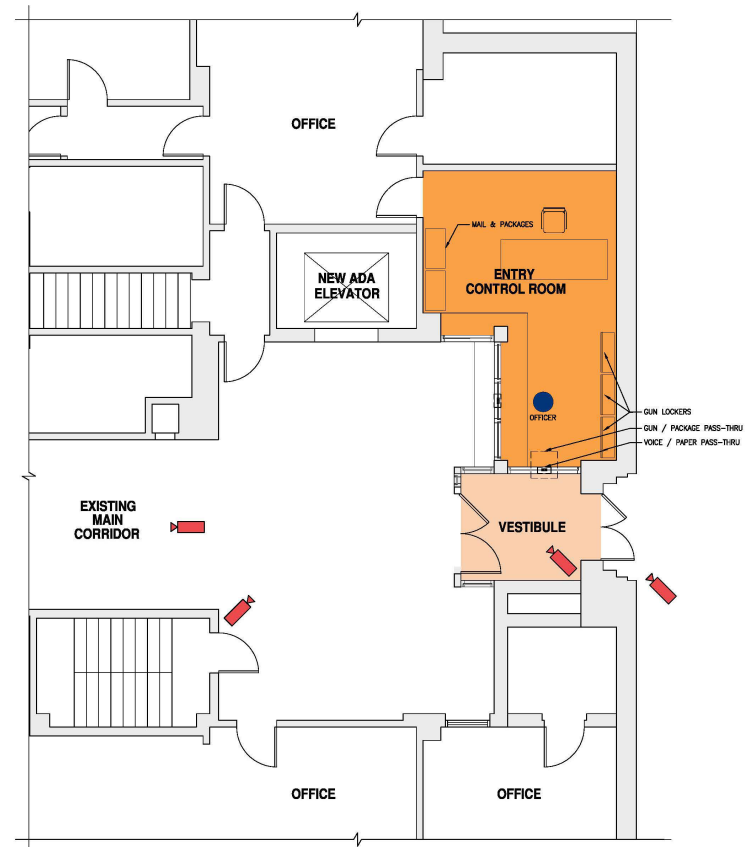
JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2009

D-17



EXISTING MAIN CONTROL ROOM & SALLY PORT

SCALE: $\frac{1}{4}" = 1' - 0"$



PROPOSED MAIN CONTROL ROOM & SALLY PORT

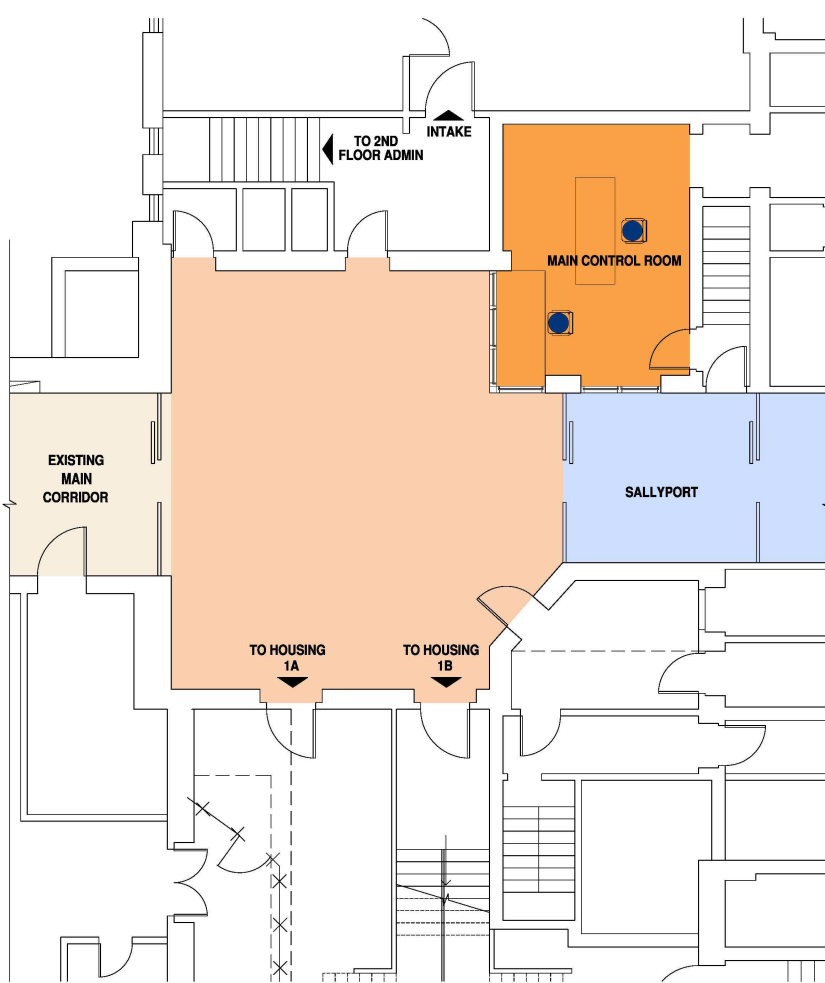
SCALE: $\frac{1}{4}" = 1' - 0"$

Karlsberger

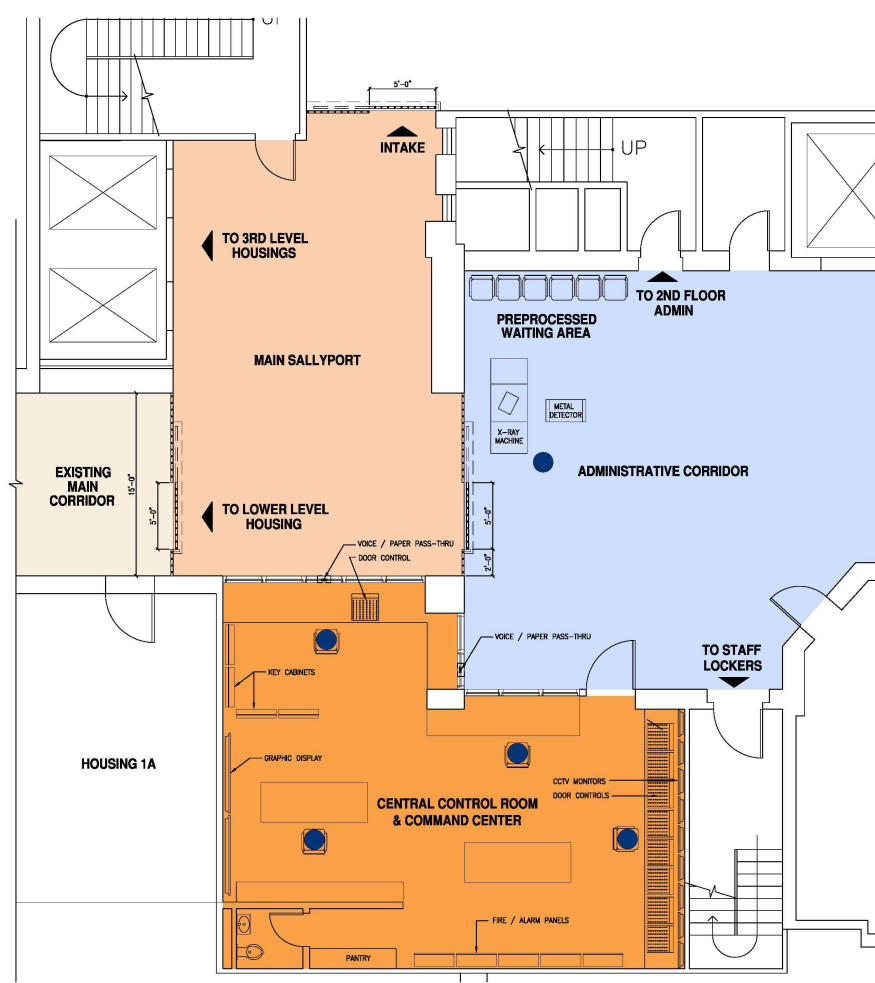
JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE

PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2009

D-18



EXISTING MAIN CONTROL ROOM & SALLY PORT



PROPOSED CENTRAL CONTROL ROOM & SALLY PORT

SCALE: $\frac{1}{4}" = 1' - 0"$

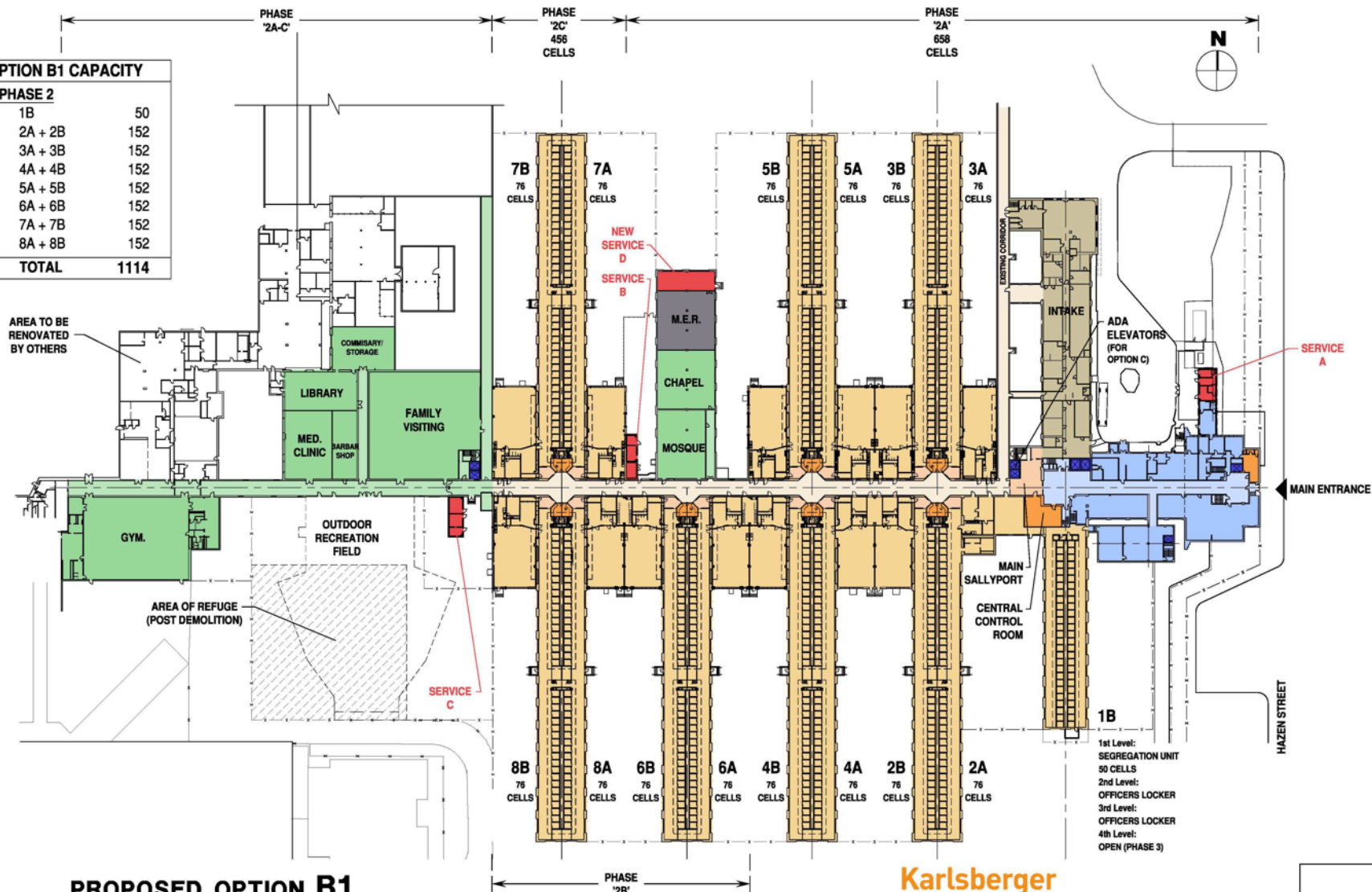
Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE

PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2009

D-19

OPTION B1 CAPACITY	
PHASE 2	
1B	50
2A + 2B	152
3A + 3B	152
4A + 4B	152
5A + 5B	152
6A + 6B	152
7A + 7B	152
8A + 8B	152
TOTAL	1114

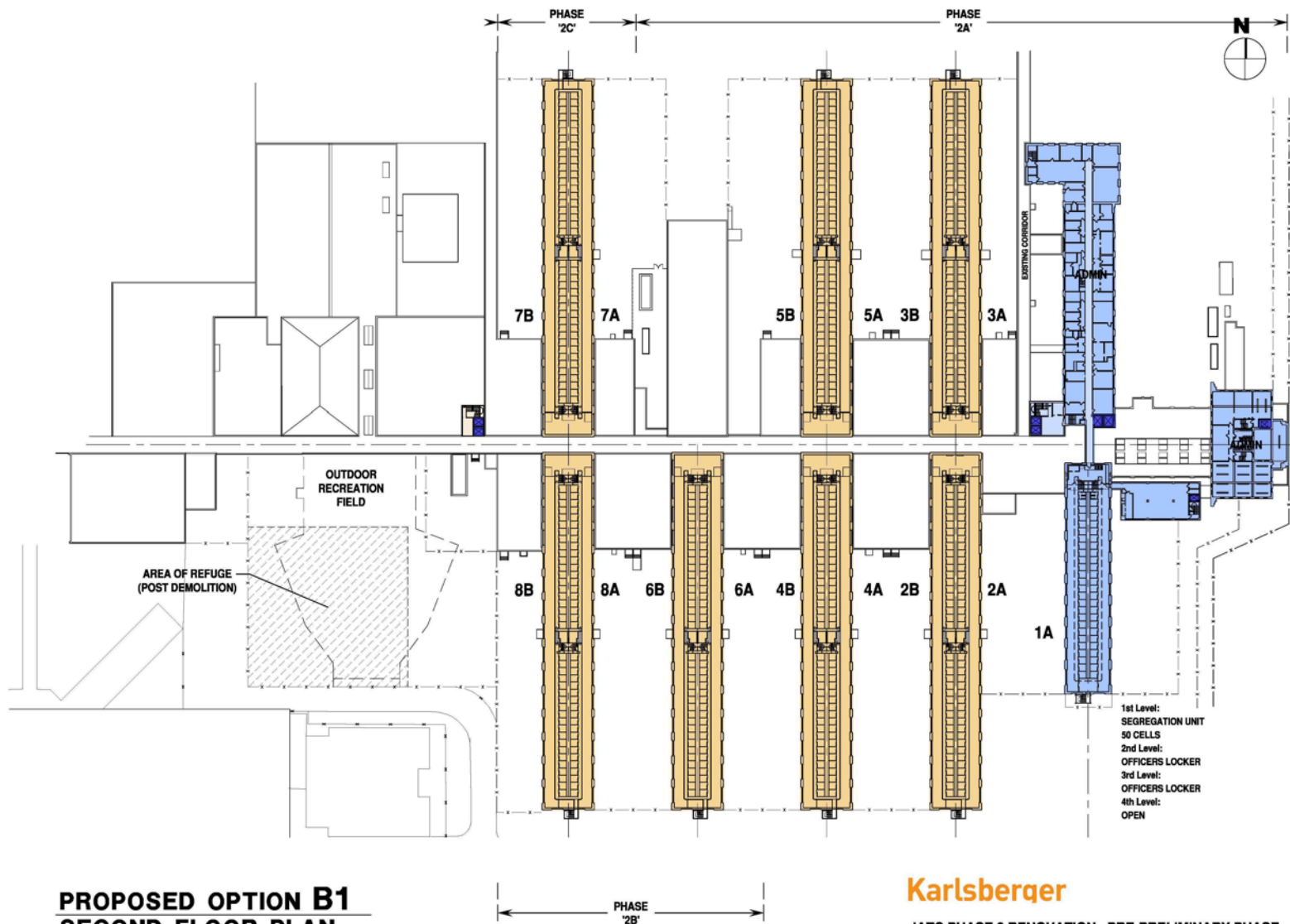


PROPOSED OPTION B1
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
TOTAL CAPACITY - 1114 CELLS

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JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

D-20



PROPOSED OPTION B1
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

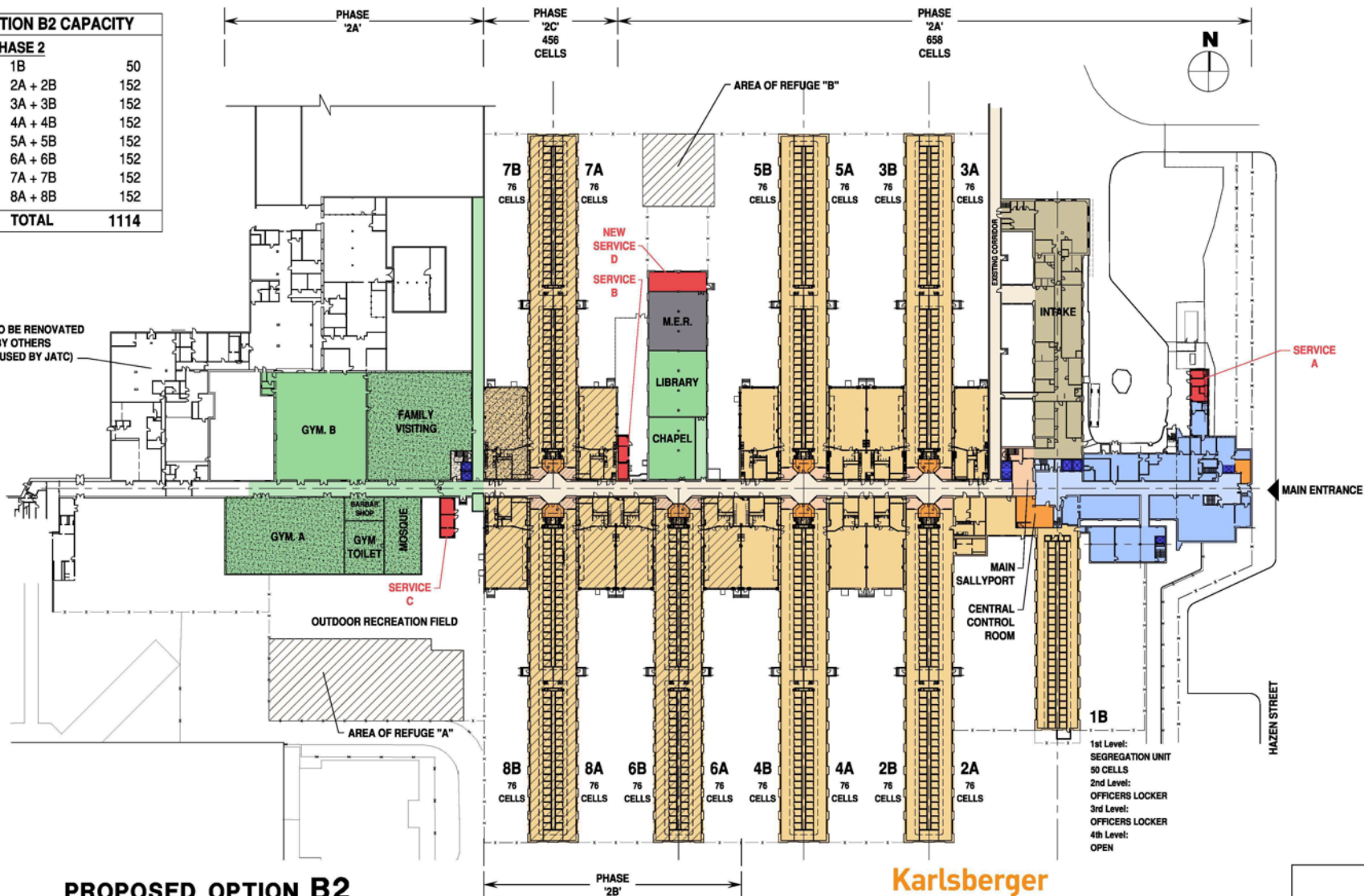
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JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

D-21

OPTION B2 CAPACITY	
PHASE 2	
1B	50
2A + 2B	152
3A + 3B	152
4A + 4B	152
5A + 5B	152
6A + 6B	152
7A + 7B	152
8A + 8B	152
TOTAL	1114

AREA TO BE RENOVATED
BY OTHERS
(NOT USED BY JATC)

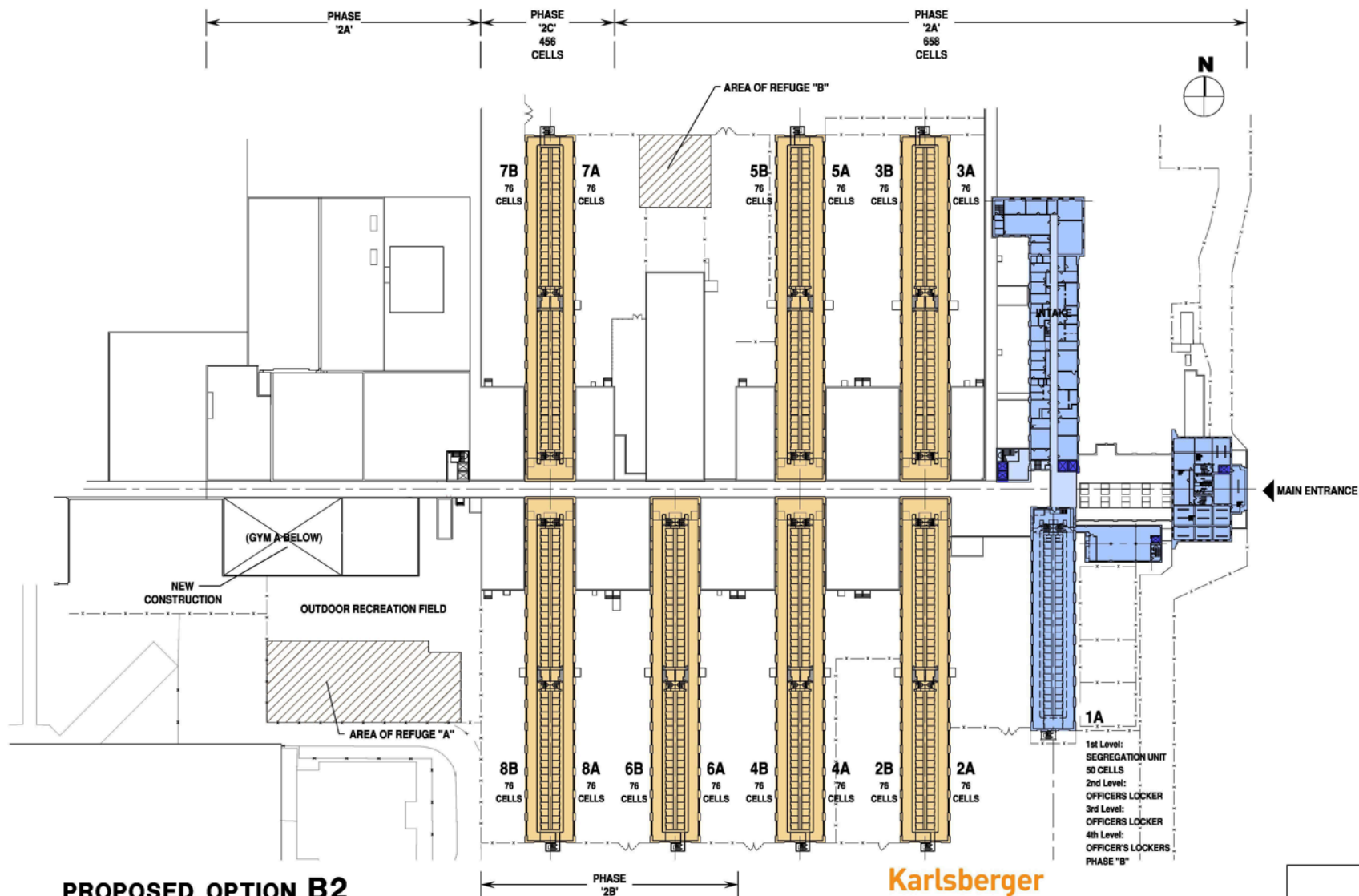


PROPOSED OPTION B2
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
TOTAL CAPACITY - 1114 CELLS

Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

D-22

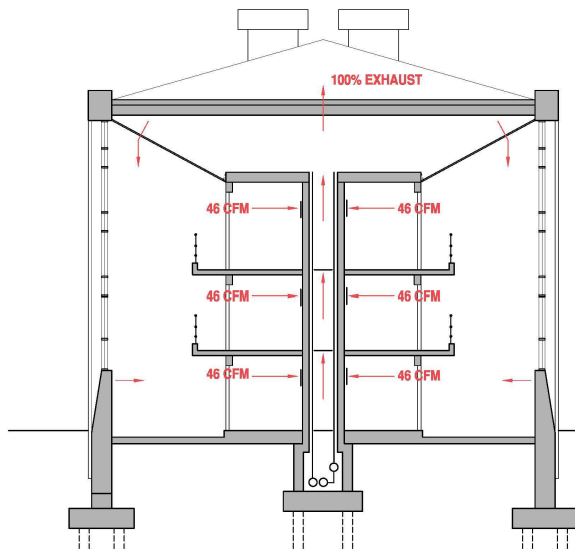


PROPOSED OPTION B2
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

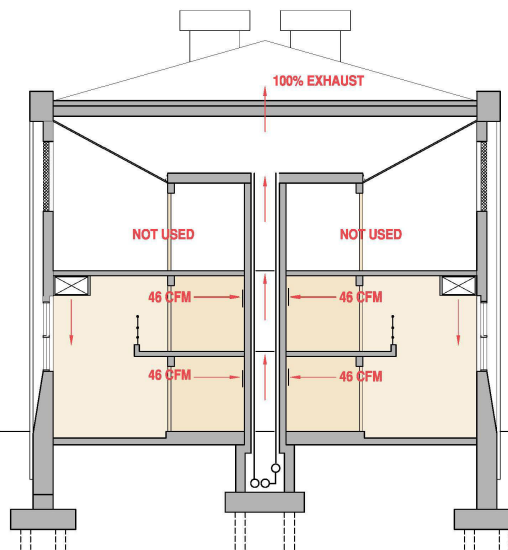
Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

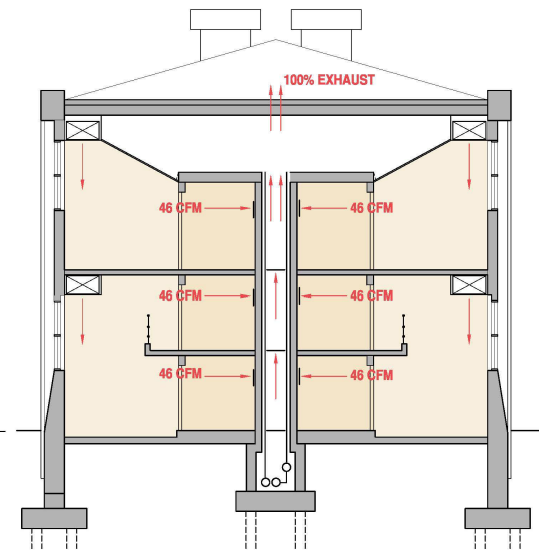
D-23



SECTION EXISTING
(VENTILATION ONLY)



SECTION PHASE 2
(AIR CONDITION 1ST & 2ND TIER)



SECTION PHASE 3
(FINAL PHASE)
(AIR CONDITION 3RD TIER)

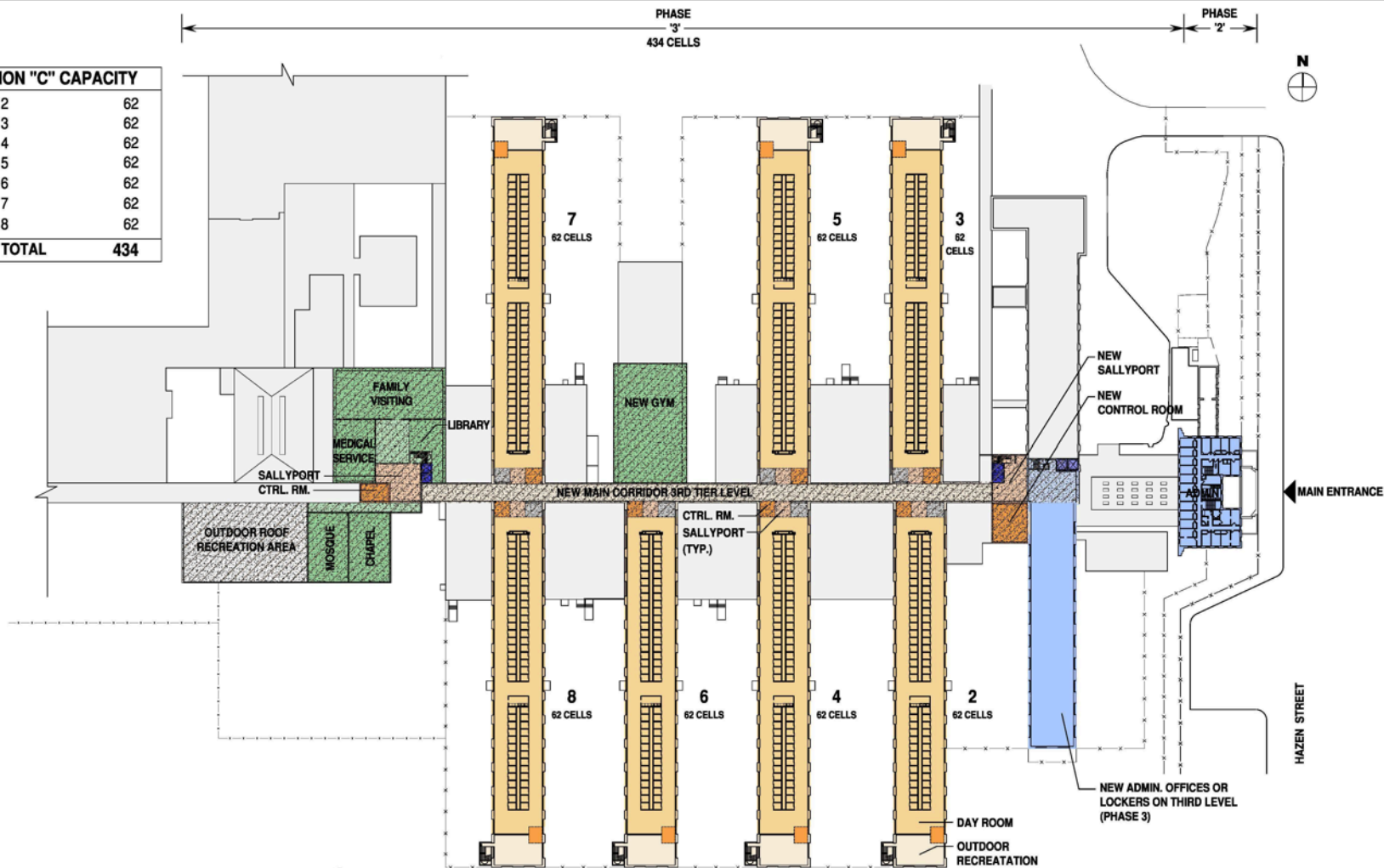
CELLBLOCK SECTIONS
PHASE 2, 3 & 4

Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

D-12

OPTION "C" CAPACITY	
2	62
3	62
4	62
5	62
6	62
7	62
8	62
TOTAL	434



PROPOSED OPTION C
PHASE 3 - REACTIVATE 3RD TIER
7 NEW HIGH SECURITY HOUSINGS - 434 CELLS
THIRD FLOOR PLAN - FOR OPTIONS B1 & B2

Karlsberger

JATC PHASE 2 RENOVATION PRE-PRELIMINARY PHASE
 PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL OPTIONS FEB. 12, 2010

D-24

**What do our old, underutilized
correctional facilities say about us, and
can we do better?**

