National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve
New Orleans, Louisiana

Historic Structure Report

417–419 Decatur Street

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve

Final

Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Division
Interior Region 2: South Atlantic-Gulf

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve

417–419 Decatur Street Historic Structure Report

May 2024

Quinn Evans and VHB

National Park Service

Interior Region 2: South Atlantic-Gulf

Cultural Resources, Partnerships & Science

This historic structure report exists in two formats. A printed version is available for study at the park, at the Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service, and a variety of other depositories around the United States. For more widespread access, this historic structure report also exists in a web-based format through the website of the National Park Service. Please visit www.nps.gov for more information.

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National Park Service.

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve

417–419 Decatur Street

Historic Structure Report

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Foreword

We are pleased to make available this Historic Structures Report for 417-419 Decatur Street at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, part of the ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the landscapes and historic structures of the National Park Service. The success of this project is due in large part to the staff of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve; the park has long sought to protect and interpret this important resource. Multiple people at the park have been instrumental in providing support for this project, including Charles Hunt, Superintendent; Bekki Lasell, Deputy Superintendent; and Guy Hughes, Chief of Resource Management.

We would like to thank the following for their thorough research, rigorous existing conditions documentation, and carefully considered recommendations: Project Lead Tracy Littell of VHB; Project Manager John N. Whitaker, Historians Patti Kuhn Babin and S. Michael Mitchell, Preservation Specialist Charles Thompson, and Editor Rebecca Huffman of Quinn Evans; and Laura R. Smith, structural engineer from Silman. The Park would also like to thank Interior Region 2 Historical Architect Megan Jenkins for her work as COR and as the primary NPS regional liaison on this project.

Charles Hunt

Superintendent

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park

National Park Service

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Management Summary

Figure 1. Illustration of 417–419 Decatur Street, 1990 (Vieux Carré Commission Records).

Introduction

Quinn Evans and VHB were selected to complete a new Historic Structure Report (HSR) for 417 and 419 Decatur Street, also known as 417–419 Rue Decatur, which serve as the French Quarter Visitor Center and Headquarters for the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve in New Orleans, Louisiana. The scope of investigation includes the structures at 417–419 Decatur Street as well as all courtyard features and the party wall adjacent to the courtyard (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

417–419 Decatur Street is located in the Vieux Carré, or French Quarter, the area of New Orleans that delineates the original French city, laid out on the banks of the Mississippi river in 1721–1722 (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The Vieux Carré's historic character is protected under state law by the Vieux Carré Commission and is one of the two oldest legally protected historic districts in the United States. The Vieux Carré Historic District is a National Historic Landmark and National Register-listed district. 417–419 Decatur Street is historically significant as a contributing element of the Vieux Carré Historic District.

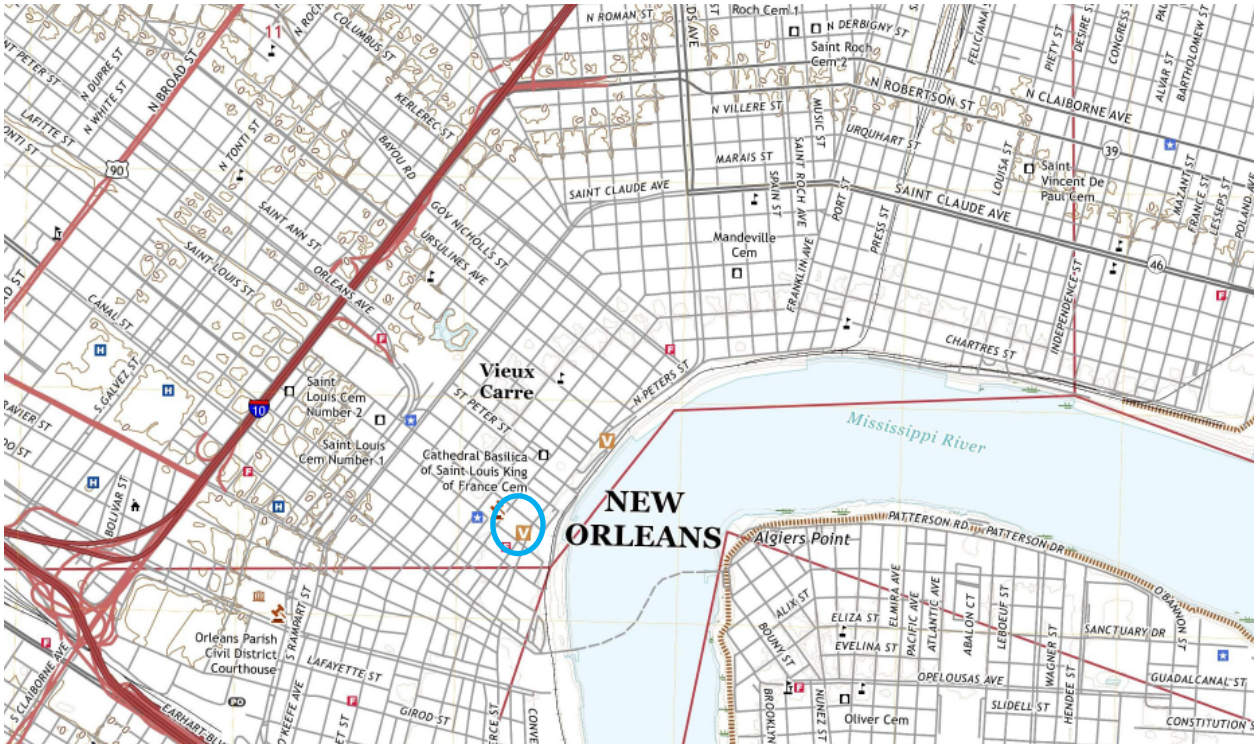

Figure 2. Map depicting the location of 417–419 Decatur Street (circled) (USGS Topographic Map).

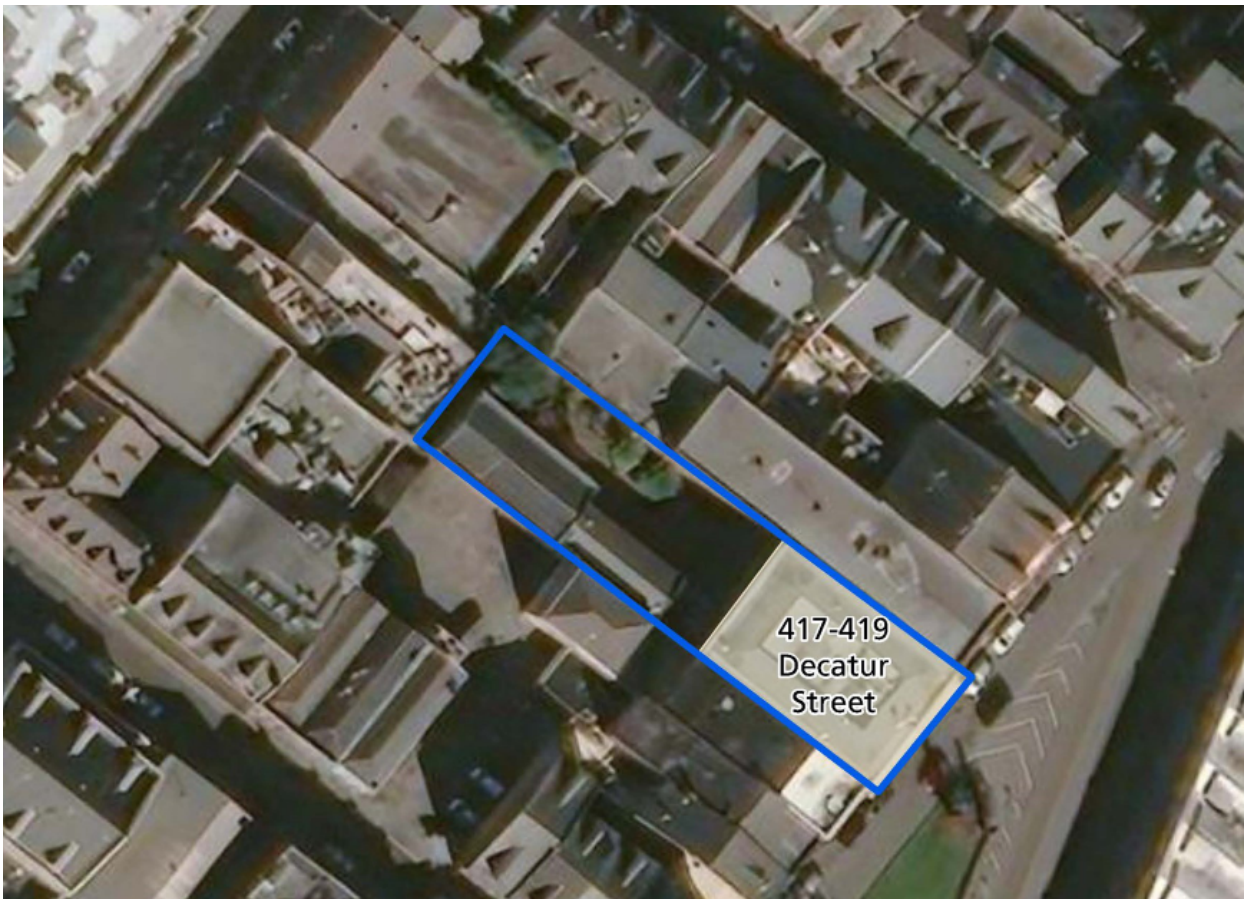

Figure 3. Aerial map showing location of 417–419 Decatur Street, which is bounded in blue (National Park Service).

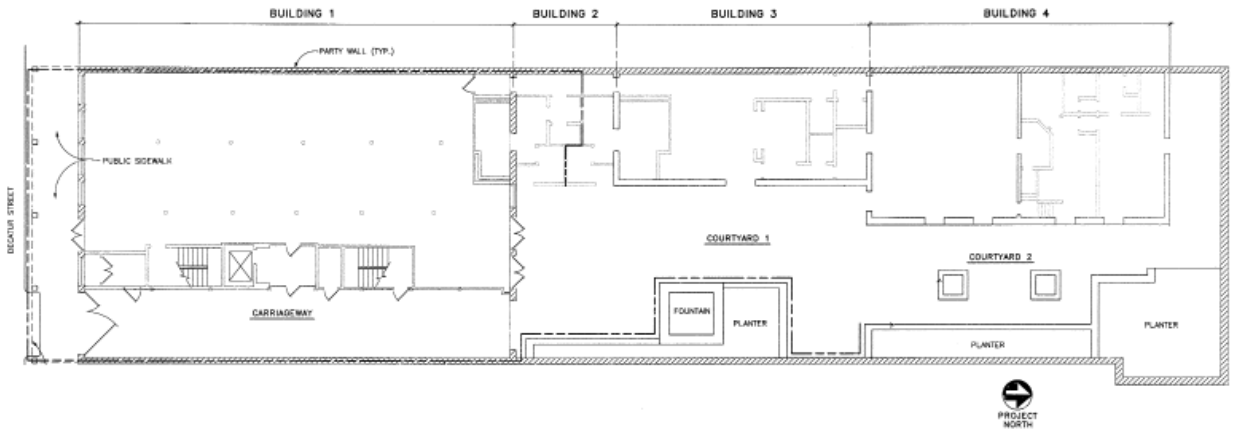

Figure 4. Plan showing Buildings 1-4 at 417–419 Decatur Street (National Park Service).

This HSR documents the historical development, current conditions, and significance/integrity of 417–419 Decatur Street and recommends options for treatment and use to meet the National Park Service's management objectives. The HSR is divided into two sections. Part I: Developmental History documents the property's historical background and context and its chronology of development and use, describes and assesses its physical conditions, and evaluates its significance and integrity. Part II: Treatment and Use reviews requirements for treatment, presents an ultimate treatment and use, including evaluating alternatives for treatment, and provides recommendations for treatment, including resilience to natural hazards. The report also includes a bibliography and applicable appendices.

Historical Data[1]

What is currently known as 417–419 Decatur Street consists of a complex of four connected buildings that have been modified numerous times over the course of approximately 200 years (Figure 4 and Figure 5). The buildings occupy a lot in Square 28, between Conti Street on the west and Saint Louis Street on the east, with a frontage of 59.84 feet on Decatur Street and a depth of 233.26 feet (Decatur Street runs roughly southwest to northeast. The front of the building will be referred to as the south facade and the other sides as the west, north, and east). Building 1 faces Decatur Street and consists of two four-story brick buildings initially built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century that were joined into a single building around 1882 and substantially modified in 1938, 1974–1975, and in the 1990s–early 2000s. Behind Building 1 are Building 3 and Building 4, two-story brick structures that are parallel to the west lot line. The two buildings were likely built during the early nineteenth century; Building 4 was subsequently rebuilt on its original footprint in 1997. In 1974–1975, a two-story, metal-and-glass structure, Building 2, was constructed to join Building 2 with Building 3. A carriageway runs through Building 1 along the east lot line to a 5,500-square-foot courtyard.

Indigenous settlement of the area around present-day New Orleans and Louisiana began in the Early Archaic period (9500–7500 BCE) and continued for thousands of years. By the sixteenth century, the Chitimacha peoples dominated the region's Indigenous population. In 1682, French explorer René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle (1643–87), and his crew arrived in present-day Louisiana. He claimed the large Louisiana territory for France and named it for King Louis XIV. The first European settlement in present-day New Orleans occurred in 1708 when French settlers constructed a small fort named Fort St. John on the natural levees of the Bayou St. John, a natural portage from Lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi River. The frequent occurrence of hurricanes in the region made the natural levee and subsequent human-built levees of key concern throughout New Orleans history.

1 This section summarizes text presented more fully in the Developmental History. For more detail and source citations, see that section.

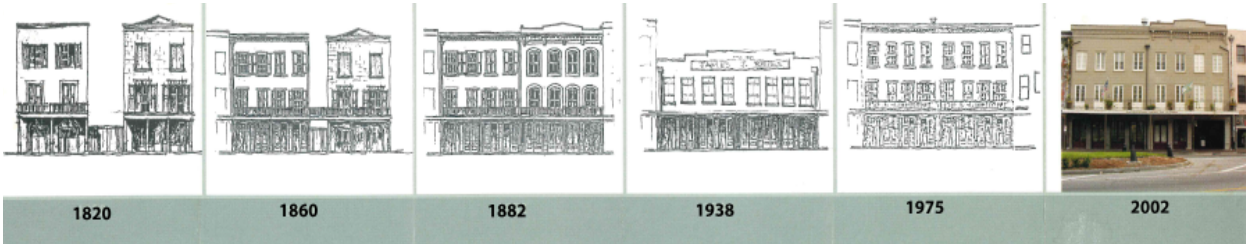

Figure 5. Illustrative chronology of 417–419 Decatur Street, prepared for the 2002 opening of the park headquarters (Vieux Carré Commission Records).

The Chitimacha suffered high casualties due to European-brought diseases in the eighteenth century. A long war with France led to forced resettlement farther north along the Mississippi River in St. Mary Parish near Charenton on Bayou Teche. The Chitimacha peoples continue to occupy this portion of their ancestral land and maintain an important presence in the area.

In 1718, Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville, the colonial governor of Louisiana, identified present-day New Orleans as an ideal site for a settlement and a new colonial capital because of its location near the terminus of the Mississippi River. Although New Orleans was initially a collection of huts without the organization of a formal plan, French engineers Pierre Le Blond de la Tour and Adrien de Pauger organized the settlement into a formal grid plan that was released in 1722. The blocks within this original plan became known as the Vieux Carré, French for "old square," today known as the French Quarter. One of its principal thoroughfares, the Rue de Quay (renamed Levee Street after the Louisiana Purchase and Decatur Street in 1870), ran along the southeastern edge of the city and became increasingly important through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries due to its placement near the riverfront. The river became an important trade route that made New Orleans the commercial center of the Mississippi Valley. Spain acquired control of the city and the Louisiana colony in 1762. France briefly regained its former territory just in time to sell it to the United States in 1803.

New Orleans continued to prosper under US control. The city's commercial significance made it a strategic target in both the War of 1812 and Civil War. Devastating fires in 1788 and 1794 as well as hurricanes forced a number of rebuilding campaigns in the city. Buildings constructed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries included cottages and two-story townhouses built in what was known as the Creole style, two- and three-story commercial buildings, and prominent civic and ecclesiastical buildings. The architecture of the Vieux Carré increasingly reflected more American influences, with the adoption of popular styles such as Greek Revival in the 1830s and Italianate in the 1870s. It was in the 1840s and 1850s that the city's signature cast iron galleries were applied to the facades of commercial and residential buildings in the Vieux Carré. The commercial and industrial character of New Orleans in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries shaped the built environment of Decatur Street due to its proximity to the river. Commercial buildings, such as shops and markets, and industrial buildings, such a warehouse, sugar refinery, and freight depot, populated the street at this time.

Shortly after the establishment of New Orleans in 1718, the property that is now 417–419 Decatur Street was the site of the residence of the second engineer of New Orleans, Adrien de Pauger. The house was likely severely damaged by a hurricane in 1779 and destroyed by a fire that razed most of the southwest quadrant of the French Quarter in 1794. By 1819, two brick buildings with rear warehouses stood on the property. The two-story buildings had mirror-image footprints, each built along the east and west lot lines with a central work yard in between.

In 1819, the property was divided and sold to two separate owners and the buildings at 417 and 419 Decatur Street were likely leased for commercial purposes. Around 1840, the building at 417 Decatur Street was enlarged to the full width of the lot, raised to three stories, and updated with Greek Revival facade. By the mid-to-late 1850s, the 417 Decatur Street property was used as a confectionery and the 419 Decatur Street property served as the offices of an auction house. The two primary buildings along Decatur Street were supplemented by rear attached secondary

structures used for storage and manufacturing purposes. A rear work yard separated the two properties.

In 1880, James J. Reiss moved his candy and macaroni manufacturing business, established in 1859–1860, to 417–419 Decatur Street, which he leased. In 1882, Reiss purchased the 419 Decatur Street property. Shortly thereafter, he enlarged the primary 419 Decatur Street building to the full width of the lot and to a full three stories. He also updated the building with an Italianate-style facade. The Reiss company purchased the property at 417 Decatur Street in 1900 and continued to operate a confectionery and later a candy wholesale and distribution company on the property until 1972.

In 1937, a fire destroyed the second and third stories of both buildings, forcing the Reiss company to make substantial modifications. In 1938, the Reiss company removed the third stories of both buildings and modified the Decatur Street facades. At this time, a carriageway was added to the eastern end of the first story to provide vehicular access to the rear yard. Consequently, all of the secondary structures on the rear of 419 Decatur Street were demolished.

James J. Reiss, grandson of company founder James J. Reiss, sold the 417–419 Decatur Street property in December 1972 and dissolved the James J. Reiss Company in June 1973. In 1974–1975, new owner Rivercourt Development Enterprises renovated the buildings at 417–419 Decatur Street for leased office space. Designed by New Orleans architect William Seales & Associates, the renovation included the construction of a new, full third story and a fourth/attic story on what is now known as Building 1, a new, contemporary two-story glass and steel building (what is now known as Building 2) to connect buildings 1 and 3, and new landscape elements, including a fountain, in the open yard for use as a courtyard.

In 1978, Congress established Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, recognizing "the Mississippi Delta region as an area of national significance, in terms of its natural, cultural, and historical resources." The enabling legislation for the park established an interpretive and administrative unit in the French Quarter and authorized the NPS to acquire property for the French Quarter Unit by purchase or lease. After leasing several different properties in the French Quarter for administrative offices and a visitor contact station, the NPS purchased the property at 417–419 Decatur Street in 1989, with the anticipation that it would move into the building after a two-year rehabilitation project. Numerous issues, including structural deficiencies, termite damage, and increasing costs and funding shortfalls, led to the project taking 13 years to complete. The park's visitor center opened by January 2000. The renovation of the building for use as the park headquarters continued and the park's administrative offices moved to the property in March 2002. The NPS dedicated the new headquarters and visitor center on August 23, 2002.

The fight to retain what was perceived as a lost grandeur in French Quarter architecture inspired the creation of a regulatory body known as the Vieux Carré Commission in the 1930s and the designation of the Vieux Carré Historic District National Historic Landmark in 1965. Located within the Vieux Carré Historic District, 417–419 Decatur Street was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 as a contributing resource within the Vieux Carré Historic District. Because administrative listings did not originally include documentation, a National Register of Historic Places nomination was prepared for the Vieux Carré Historic District in 1977.

Ultimate Treatment & Use

417–419 Decatur Street is a contributing resource of the Vieux Carré Historic District. The Vieux Carré Historic District was recognized as a National Historic Landmark on December 21, 1965, and administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 (NR66000377), with documentation accepted into the National Register on March 2, 1977. The administratively determined Management Category for 417–419 Decatur Street is "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" and the Ultimate Treatment is "Rehabilitation," as characterized in The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties. Rehabilitation treatments will be discussed in the Part 2 Treatment section, with discussion of other treatments grouped separately under Preservation,

Restoration and Reconstruction, based on needs defined in discussions with park staff. Further information can be found in the *Treatment and Use* chapter.

Administrative Data

Locational Data

Building Name:	417–419 Decatur Street
Location:	Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) 417–419 Decatur Street New Orleans, Louisiana
UTM Coordinates:	15N 783289E 3317401N
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates:	29°57'17.62" N 90°3'53.23" W
CRIS Number:	065130
National Register Status:	Listed as contributing to the Vieux Carré Historic District
Period of Significance	ca. 1840–82

Related Studies

Edwards, Jay. *An Architectural History of the Property at 417–419 Decatur Street, in New Orleans*. (1990).

Fricker, Donna. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Additional Documentation, Vieux Carré Historic District*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2011.

Heintzelman, Patricia. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Vieux Carré Historic District*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1977.

National Park Service. *Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve Foundation Document*. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, April 2015.

National Park Service. *General Management Plan, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park*. National Park Service, July 1982.

National Park Service. *Amendment to the General Management Plan, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park*. National Park Service, 1995.

National Park Service. *Statement for Management, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park*. National Park Service, August 1994.

National Register Staff, Division of Historic Preservation, State of Louisiana. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Additional Documentation, Vieux Carré Historic District*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1984.

Project Scope and Methodology

Purpose

This HSR documents the historical development, present condition, and significance/integrity of 417–419 Decatur Street and provides information to assist the NPS in planning for its preservation and maintenance that preserves and interprets its historical significance. The NPS's Director's Order 28 states that "In no case should restoration, reconstruction, or extensive rehabilitation of any structure be undertaken without an approved HSR, Parts 1 and 2." The purpose of this HSR is to provide a basis of information, including historical research, documentation of existing conditions, and treatment recommendations, that will guide the long-term stewardship of 417–419 Decatur Street.

Part 1: Developmental History, which includes the Historical Background & Context and the Chronology of Use & Development, documents the evolution of the building and its current condition. The narrative is based on documentary research and physical examination.

Part 2: Treatment and Use presents and evaluates alternative uses and treatments for the building based on needs defined by NPS. Emphasis is on preserving extant historic material and resolving conflicts that might result from a structure's "ultimate treatment." Part 2 concludes

by recommending a treatment and use and responding to objectives identified by park management, including implementation projects.

The contents, format, and objectives follow the guidelines of a Historic Structure Report (HSR) as set forth by the National Park Service in two publications: "NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline" (specifically Chapter 8: Management of Historic and Prehistoric Structures) and "*Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports*."

Historical Research

Archival research was performed to gather information about the construction, including the historic building, of 417-419 Decatur Street and past modifications and repairs. This information was referenced in assessing existing conditions and developing treatment recommendations. Documents reviewed included maps, drawings, specifications, historic photographs, and other written and illustrative documentation about the history of construction and repairs to 417-419 Decatur Street. Research from online sources, including NPS's eTIC (electronic Technical Information Center) database, the park's archives, and files located at the park headquarters was supplemented with records from the Vieux Carré Commission, the New Orleans Notarial Archives, the New Orleans Public Library, and the Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Survey of the Historic New Orleans Collection.

Condition Assessment

Physical investigation, including condition assessment, was conducted concurrently with historic research. Disciplines represented on the site survey team included architectural and structural. The condition assessment addressed all visible (above-grade) portions of 417-419 Decatur Street. Observations were documented with field notes, digital photographs, and annotation of sketch drawings prepared prior to field work. The condition assessment included the exterior, interior spaces, structure, materials, and elements of the site relevant to building conditions. Field notes and measurements were taken to further develop annotation on as-built drawings (Appendix A).

Contextual History, Chronology of Development, and Evaluation of Significance

The combined information from documentary research and physical investigations was analyzed, and a narrative context history and building-specific chronology of development and use were written. The narrative physical description was prepared, containing a systematic accounting of exterior and interior spaces, features, materials, and condition assessment. All narratives are supplemented by numerous photographs and drawings.

An evaluation of significance was prepared in accordance with the guidelines in the *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.[2] The seven aspects of historic integrity were assessed using the same guidelines. These evaluations of history, condition, significance, and integrity provided the basis for the development of recommended treatment alternatives. The evaluation of significance and integrity was prepared in accordance with the statements of significance established in the 1977 National Register of Historic Places nomination and subsequent National Register additional documentation for the Vieux Carré Historic District.

Preparation of Historic Structure Report

Following completion of research, site work, and analysis, this report was prepared to summarize the results of the research and inspection and present the recommendations for treatment and future actions. It was compiled following the organizational guidelines of the NPS *Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports* and the NPS Scope of Work for this project.[3]

2 *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1990, revised 1997).

3 Deborah Slaton, *Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 2005).

Treatment Recommendations and Summary of Findings

Treatment recommendations for the 417-419 Decatur Street Building are in accordance with the NPS's preliminary assignment of Ultimate Treatment and Use as Rehabilitation. A summary of treatment recommendations for the building is provided below; see Chapter 5 for more details.

The assessment of the building reveals several critical issues affecting its structural integrity and historical authenticity. The gallery along the Decatur Street façade, added during a 1970s renovation, poses a risk of water damage due to its incorrect installation, requiring immediate attention. The recommendation includes reinstallation to ensure proper drainage away from the building, coupled with waterproofing and flashing to prevent further water infiltration. The carriageway exhibits a large crack, possibly caused by rusted structural steel. The proposed solution involves a thorough examination, repair or replacement of the steel column, and addressing potential water sources, such as rising damp and downspout functionality.

Masonry issues throughout the courtyard, including damaged bricks and mortar, necessitate a comprehensive three-step approach. This involves mapping and assessing the composition, testing and replacing deteriorated elements, and correcting incompatible mortar. The exterior façade of Building 3 faces problems with Portland cement-based mortar, requiring removal and replacement with a softer, more suitable alternative. Stucco and plaster concerns involve the inspection and potential replacement of deteriorated sections, particularly where moisture retention is high. Biological growth, manifested as vegetation and mildew, demands regular assessment and removal without harmful chemicals or abrasive techniques.

Rising damp is identified as a pervasive issue affecting various locations, calling for the removal of finishes, installation of damp-proof courses, and exploration of electro-osmotic pulse technology for water mitigation. Staining on interior and exterior walls prompts repair recommendations, considering potential water entry points. Door repair or replacement is advised for weathered and damaged doors, prioritizing repair where feasible and matching replacement doors with existing architectural aesthetics. Inconsistent light fixtures and weathered double-hung wood windows require thoughtful consideration, promoting repair efforts or closely matched replacements. The absence of a current survey on mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems necessitates a thorough evaluation by a qualified engineer, with specific attention to potential cigar smoke infiltration. Lastly, site drainage and gutter/downspout systems require inspection and correction to prevent water-related issues.

Additional observations include ongoing roof construction, potential leaks, and musty smells in Building 1, emphasizing the need for monitoring and corrective action during rehabilitation. Also the report underscores the importance of historical context in selecting lighting fixtures and suggests careful consideration for an authentic representation of the building's architectural legacy.

Recommendations for Further Study

Recommendations for further research include:

- Research study on the influence of slavery and enslaved labor on the construction of the built environment of the French Quarter.
- Research study on Free Blacks, as well as enslaved peoples and their roles in the Civil War, and how this shaped the physical and built environment of New Orleans.
- Research study on the diversity of the population of New Orleans, in terms of Native Americans, Europeans, and people of African descent and how this may have also influenced the built environment of the French Quarter. This includes immigrants from Germany and the Caribbean (including Free People of Color). This is important because typical narratives of New Orleans and the French Quarter (not specifically this report) generally focus on French, Spanish and "American" influences." See Cizek, Eugene D. "The Creole Architecture of Nineteenth Century New Orleans." *Southern Quarterly* 20. 2 (Winter 1982): 62-86.

- Locate missing files related to the NPS rehabilitation that occurred in the 1990s including promotional materials.

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Part I: Developmental History

Historical Background and Context

Chronology of Development and Use

Physical Description and Condition Assessment

Significance and Integrity

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Historical Background and Context

Early Human Settlement and European Colonization of Louisiana and New Orleans

The Chitimacha, long one of the most populous Indigenous groups in Louisiana, estimate that they lived in present-day New Orleans and Louisiana for thousands of years prior to the 1600s.[1] Archeologists concur with this estimate, dating human occupation of the area to as early as the Early Archaic period (9500–7500 BCE). By 1700 CE, approximately 13,000 Indigenous people lived in Louisiana. They spoke twenty-two languages.[2]

The Chitimacha dominated present-day New Orleans and Louisiana by the seventeenth century. Their estimated population in 1650 was 3,000.[3] At the peak of their settlement, Chitimacha lands included about one-third of present-day Louisiana, extending from west of Lafayette to east of New Orleans and south to the Gulf of Mexico.[4] By around 1700, the Chitimacha were known as one of the most powerful tribes between present-day Texas and Florida.[5] Other Indigenous groups in present-day Louisiana included the Atakapa, Choctaw, Caddo, Houma, Tunica, and Natchez. Indigenous groups used the land of present-day New Orleans as a fishing/hunting/gathering station.[6] Prior to the arrival of the French in 1699, the Acolapissa established a village on the east bank of Bayou St. John, a natural portage from Lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi River. By 1700, the Biloxi occupied the settlement.[7] Bayou St. John proved an advantageous location for settlement, given its access to both the lake and river. In addition, the high ridges of natural levees on the Mississippi River provided protection during annual flooding.[8]

Indigenous food sources included maize, potatoes, and wild game such as deer, aquatic species, and alligator. The Chitimacha were also prolific in ceramics and river cane basketry. Tribal oral history holds that a deity taught the Chitimacha the skill of basketry, which was practiced by tribal families for thousands of years.[9]

In 1682, French explorer René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle (1643–87), led a voyage through present-day Louisiana. He claimed for France a large swath of territory that included most of the drainage basin of the Mississippi River and stretched from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Appalachian Mountains to the Rocky Mountains. The territory included the present-day US states of Illinois, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. Cavelier named the area Louisiana in honor of King Louis XIV.

1 "Tribal History," *Chitimacha*, accessed June 14, 2023, available at http://www.chitimacha.gov/history-culture/tribal-history.

2 "American Indians in Louisiana," National Park Service, accessed November 15, 2022, available at https://www.nps.gov/jela/learn/historyculture/native-americans-in-louisiana.htm; "A Brief History of Louisiana," New Orleans Museum of Art, August 2015, accessed June 14, 2023, available at https://noma.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/A-Brief-History-of-Louisiana.docx.

3 "Chitimacha," *Encyclopedia Britannica*, accessed November 15, 2022, available at https://www.britannica.com/topic/Chitimacha.

4 Mike Scott, "The 1718 treaty that saved a native Louisiana tribe," *Times-Picayune*, September 19, 2017, accessed November 15, 2022, available at https://www.nola.com/300/article_714d81eb-ad51-5f7d-a9f6-ef8f261c5cee.html.

5 "Tribal History," *Chitimacha*.

6 Daniel H. Usner, Jr., "American Indians in Colonial New Orleans," in *Powhatan's Mantle: Indians in the Colonial Southeast*, ed. Gregory A. Waselkov, Peter J. Wood, and Tom Hatley (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2006), 164.

7 Edna B. Freiberg, *Bayou St. John In Colonial Louisiana 1699-1803* (United States: Harvey Press, 1980) i; URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans* (Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2012), 2.

8 National Park Service, *The National Park Service and the New Orleans Riverfront* (National Park Service, 1988), 9.

9 "Tribal History," *Chitimacha*.

In 1706, a group of Chitimacha killed Jean-François Buisson de Saint-Cosme, a Catholic priest and enslaver of an Indigenous man, and others in his party in response to increasing slave raids and French aggression. The colonial governor of Louisiana, Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville (1680–1767), responded to this attack by convincing other tribes to declare war on the Chitimacha. The war lasted twelve years and resulted in a treaty in 1718. The majority of Chitimacha tribal leaders were killed in the war, and many Chitimacha were forced into enslavement.[10] Indigenous populations were further decimated by new diseases brought by Europeans, government-forced displacement, and competition with Europeans for land and food.[11]

The first European settlement in present-day New Orleans was in 1708, when French settlers constructed a small fort named Fort St. John on the bayou's eastern bank close to the Biloxi settlement. The European settlers built their settlement on the natural levees of Bayou St. John, aware even at the beginning of the presence and height of water in the region.[12] Because of the bayou and levees, New Orleans quickly became a center of colonial life and river traffic on the Mississippi.[13] Indigenous peoples shared their vast knowledge of seasonal patterns of floods and seafood harvests, medicinal plants, and agricultural and construction skills suited to the local landscape and passed down from ancestors.[14]

The Founding of New Orleans (1717–1803)

Despite this long Indigenous presence, France asserted control over the land in present-day Louisiana. In 1717, the French crown awarded an exclusive charter to trade in the Louisiana colony to the Compagnie d'Occident (also known as the Compagnie du Mississippi), a French company organized to develop trade in Louisiana. The company reappointed Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville as the colonial governor of Louisiana, relieving Bienville of a brief stint in present-day Mississippi. In 1718, Bienville convinced the company to shift the Louisiana capital from Mobile (present-day Alabama), where it had been since 1702, to a location on relatively high ground between Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi River.[15] He deemed the site ideally suited for a settlement, as it was located along Bayou St. John and on natural levees with high ridges that would protect it from flooding. Bienville named the city New Orleans for the regent of France, Philip II, Duke of Orléans.[16] In 1719, King Louis XV and the Compagnie d'Occident established the Superior Council, which would be composed of Bienville and eight others, to govern the colony. The superior council confirmed Bienville's land grant for the new city in March 1719. The French settlers of New Orleans soon discovered that the natural levees would be insufficient against annual spring flooding. They built the first levee, three feet in height, to protect the townsite in 1719. In subsequent years, a more substantial levee system was constructed.[17]

The initial city was not organized according to a formal plan but consisted mostly of a cluster of huts near the present-day intersection of Royal, Chartres, and St. Ann streets. One of the earliest buildings constructed in present-day New Orleans was a Roman Catholic church, constructed of wood framing, known as Saint Louis Church (later Cathedral), built in 1718. Bienville's chief engineer, Pierre Le Blond de la Tour (1673–1723/4), began developing a city plan in 1720, but the task of refining and implementing the plan was assigned to his assistant, engineer Adrien de Pauger (d. 1726). In 1722, de Pauger debuted a plan that reflected the latest thinking in city planning: New Orleans would be laid out according to a rational plan composed of a rectangle with six rows of blocks and street at right angles that comprised fourteen squares (Figure 6). The original boundaries of the city extended northwest from the Mississippi River to present-day Rampart Street and southwest–northeast from present-day Canal

10 "Tribal History," *Chitimacha*.

11 "American Indians in Louisiana," National Park Service.

12 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 2.

13 National Park Service, *The National Park Service and the New Orleans Riverfront*, 9.

14 "American Indians in Louisiana," National Park Service.

15 Mobile remained the capital of French Louisiana until 1720 when it moved to Biloxi (present-day Mississippi). New Orleans became the capital in 1722.

16 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 2; National Park Service, *The National Park Service and the New Orleans Riverfront*, 9.

17 National Park Service, *The National Park Service and the New Orleans Riverfront*, 9.

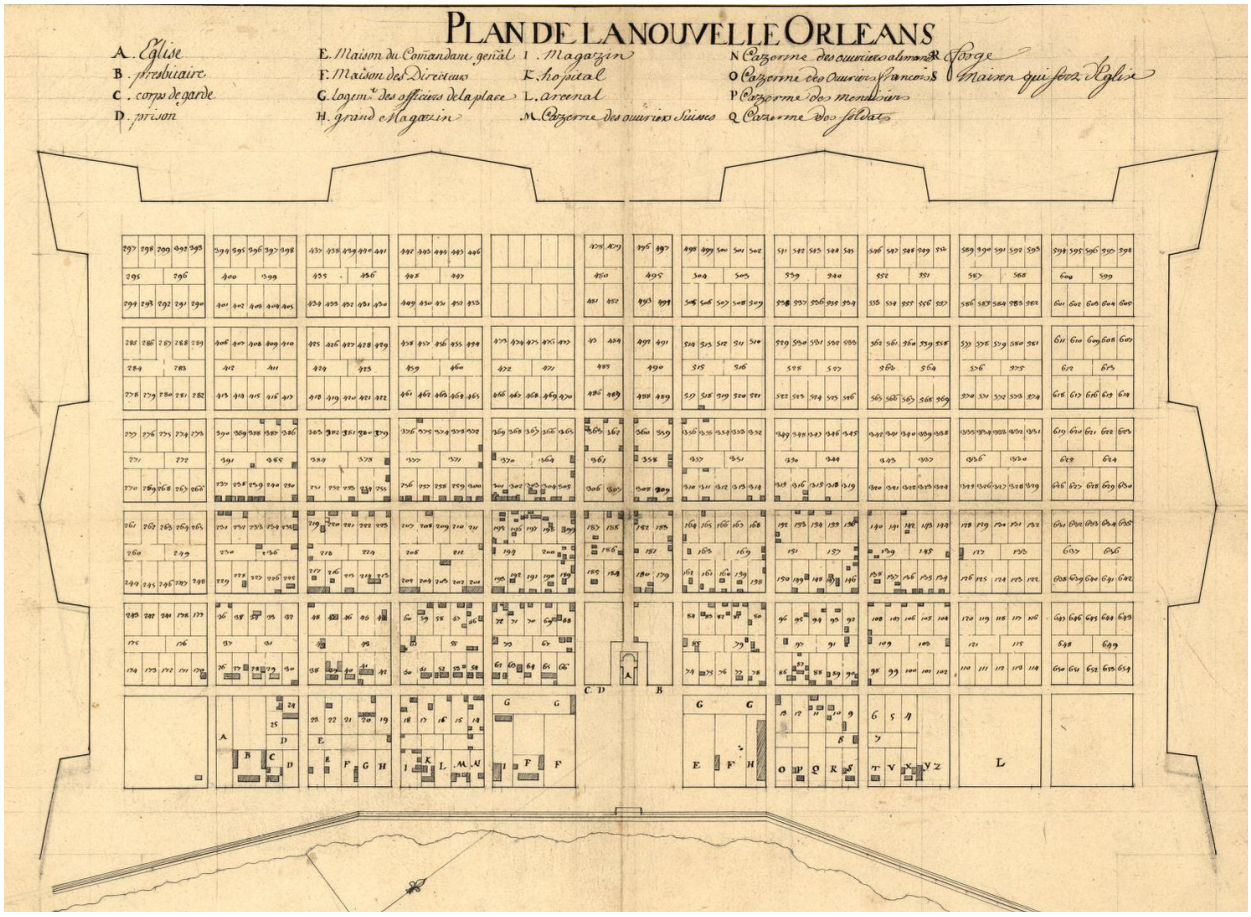


Figure 6. *Plan de la Nouvelle Orleans*, ca. 1722 (Library of Congress).

Street to Esplanade Avenue.[18] This area became known as the Vieux Carré (today known as the French Quarter). Aware of the area's propensity to flooding, the engineers were sure to fit the new city with a contemporary drainage system that acknowledged the potential danger. Ditches surrounded each square and a canal extended around the entire city. The ditches around the squares fed two large ditches, which emptied into the canal. The canal then emptied into a swamp near the city.[19]

The colonial government, under Bienville, offered the best lots in the new city to those settlers with the means to begin construction on their homes immediately. Built structures, according to a contemporary account, included nearly 100 scattered huts, a large warehouse built of wood, a city hospital, and two or three houses. Curiously, this account does not mention a church. The 1718 frame Saint Louis Church was replaced with a timber and brick church on the same site in 1727. Existing buildings were located on the first three rows of lots, while the rest of the city lots were uncleared and swampy. The settlers prized the lots nearest to the river as it was on the highest part of the natural levee, about ten feet above sea level.[20] New Orleans officially became the capital of colonial Louisiana in 1722. The new city faced its first hurricane on September 23–24, 1722, which destroyed approximately thirty huts and the city hospital. Nevertheless, the city continued to grow in population. In 1724, the city had 380 residents. By 1726, the population included 650 white inhabitants, eighty enslaved persons of African descent, and twenty-six enslaved Indigenous

18 Samuel Wilson, Jr., "Early History of Faubourg St. Mary," in *New Orleans Architecture, Volume II: The American Sector*, eds. Mary Louise Christovich, Roulhac Toledano, Betsy Swanson, and Pat Holden (Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing, 1998), 3; URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 2.

19 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 2.

20 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 2.

persons.[21] Europeans enslaved the Chitimacha people at a higher rate than other local Indigenous groups. Colonial households in New Orleans often included both African and Indigenous enslaved persons.[22]

In the decades after the colony's founding, the original European settlers' locally born children became the first Creole generation. Although often believed to be associated with a particular racial designation, Creole was a pan-racial, region-focused ethnicity that signified those born or reformulated in the New World but with parentage or heritage that was derived from the Old World. One could be entirely of European, entirely African, or of mixed ancestry and still be considered a Creole. Rather, Creole signified one who was native to the colony, which typically meant French-speaking and Catholic.[23]

In 1762, France transferred Louisiana to Spain in gratitude for Spanish assistance during the Seven Years' War between France and Britain (1756–1763). Louisiana remained under Spanish rule for the next forty years. New Orleans residents, however, largely opposed Spanish rule. New Orleans and the rest of south Louisiana remained solidly French in language and customs.[24] Under Spanish rule, New Orleans continued to grow in substantial numbers largely due to immigration from various groups. Following the Great Expulsion of 1755, a large number of French-Canadians known as Acadians or, later, Cajuns, left Canada for New Orleans.[25] In 1768, Irish-born governor Alejandro O'Reilly divided Louisiana into parishes (still in existence today), instituted a new code that banned the enslavement of Indigenous people, and reorganized the regular and militia forces, which included a battalion of free men of color.[26]

In 1794, the National Convention, the French Revolution-era legislative body, abolished slavery throughout all French territories, including the colony of Saint-Domingue (present-day Haiti). As a result, a number of whites and enslaved persons in their bondage came to New Orleans. Spain also began allowing American citizens to settle in New Orleans, provided they swore loyalty to the king of Spain and converted to Catholicism. By the 1790s, the city's population was 8,000.[27]

It was during the Spanish period that New Orleans suffered a series of disasters that dramatically changed the built environment of the young city. In 1788, a fire destroyed 856 of the city's 1,100 existing structures, including the Saint Louis Church. The ruins extended from Chartres Street to Dauphine Street and from Conti Street to St. Philip Street. Efforts at rebuilding, however, were quickly thwarted in 1794, as two hurricanes struck the city and another fire consumed 212 structures (Figure 7). After both storms and both fires, nearly all of the city's public buildings, homes, and businesses, except those fronting the river, had been either destroyed or badly damaged.[28] A new Saint Louis Church was completed in 1794.

Spanish control of Louisiana officially ended in 1803. Napoleon Bonaparte, leader of the French First Republic, negotiated a reacquisition of the territory with the goal of rebuilding a diminished French empire. Treaties in 1800 and 1801 retroceded Louisiana back to France, but the

21 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 4.

22 Usner, "American Indians in Colonial New Orleans," 165–66.

23 Jay D. Edwards, "The Origins of Creole Architecture," *Winterthur Portfolio* 29, no. 2/3 (Summer-Autumn, 1994): 157; Molly Cleaver, "What's the difference between Cajun and Creole—or is there one?," Historic New Orleans Collection, accessed October 31, 2022, available at https://www.hnoc.org/publications/first-draft/whats-difference-between-cajun-and-creole-or-there-one.

24 Robert W. Blythe, *Administrative History of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve* (Organization of American Historians and National Park Service, 2012),11.

25 The Great Expulsion was a forced removal by the British empire of the Acadian people from parts of a Canadian-American region historically known as Acadia. The expulsion began 1755 and lasted until 1764.

26 Charles Chamberlain, Lo Faber, and Lee Smith, "Spanish Colonial Louisiana," 64 Parishes, accessed 25 September 2023 at https://64parishes.org/entry/spanish-colonial-louisiana-adaptation#:~:text=O%27Reilly%20also%20divided%20Louisiana,of%20free%20men%20of%20color.

27 Laurent Dubois and John D. Garrigus, *Slave Revolution in the Caribbean 1789–1804: A Brief History with Documents* (Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2006), 29; URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 4.

28 "French Quarter Fire and Flood," *French Quarter*, accessed October 28, 2022, available at https://www.frenchquarter.com/elements/.

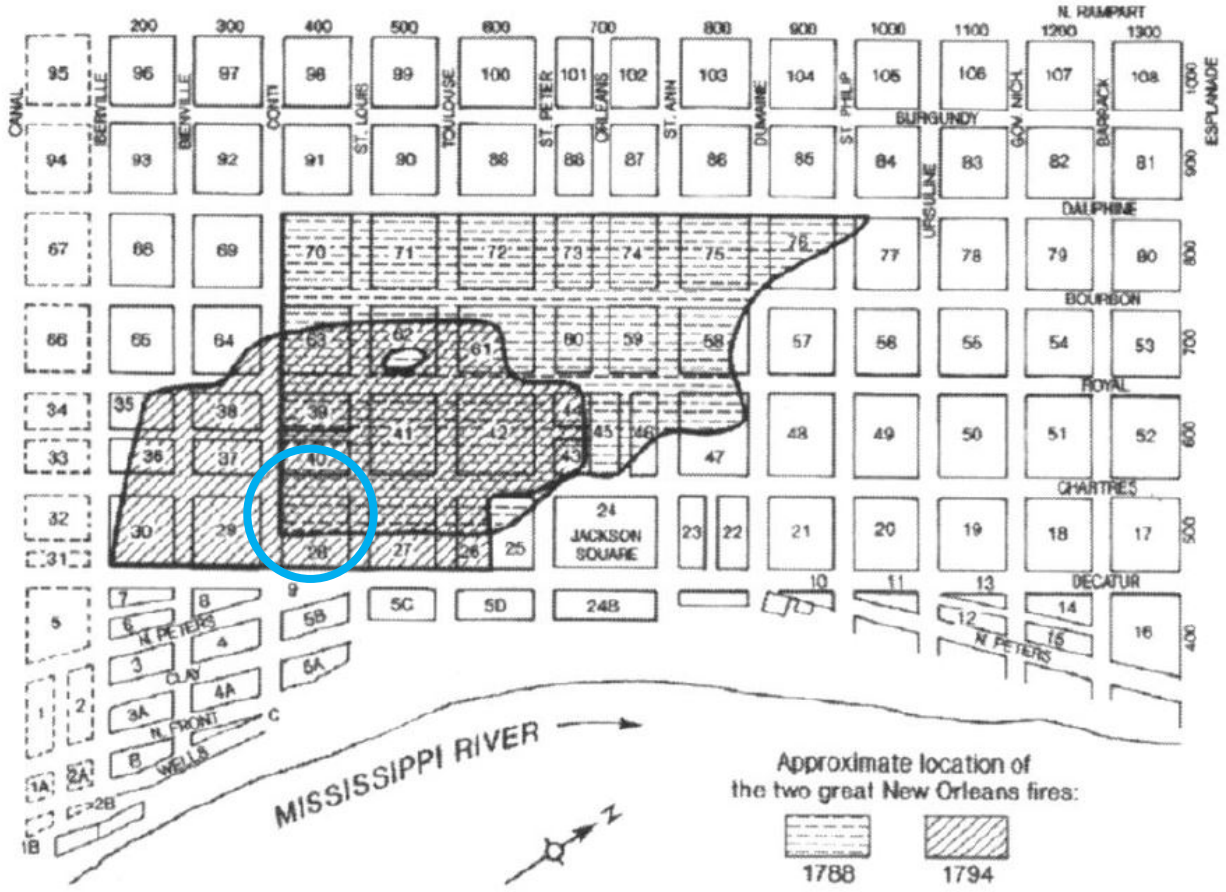


Figure 7. Map of New Orleans showing the extent of damage of the 1788 and 1794 fires. The map indicates that the fire impacted the site of 419 Decatur Street (Drawing based on historic documents supplied by the Historic New Orleans, published in Jay Edwards, "Cultural Identifications in Architecture: The Case of the New Orleans Townhouse"). The location of 419 Decatur Street is circled in blue.

colony remained under Spanish administration until the sale was formalized in 1803.[29]

The Louisiana Purchase (1803)

The return of New Orleans and the Louisiana colony to French hands was short lived. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, New Orleans was placed at the center of Americans' quest for westward expansion and new financial markets. US leaders newly independent from Britain looked to extend the nation west of the original thirteen colonies. Thousands of Americans crossed the Appalachian Mountains and settled in the valleys of the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio Rivers. Many of these settlers established farms, and the most convenient path to market for their crops and livestock was down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Further westward expansion and control of the Mississippi River and New Orleans, thus, became of key concern to American leaders.[30]

In 1803, the United States purchased New Orleans from the French government. The acquisition was part of a land deal known as the Louisiana Purchase, which encompassed a large territory that included parts of present-day Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota. The US government, under President Thomas Jefferson, acquired the Louisiana Purchase at less than three cents per acre for 828,000 square miles. The largest land purchase in US history, the new territory doubled the size of the United States.

29 US Department of State, Office of the Historian, "Louisiana Purchase, 1803," accessed October 27, 2022, available at https://history.state.gov/milestones/1801-1829/louisiana-purchase.

30 Blythe, *Administrative History of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve,* 12; US Department of State, Office of the Historian, "Louisiana Purchase, 1803."

The Louisiana Purchase offered the burgeoning nation riches in gold, silver, and sugar, as well as lands for grazing and farming. The land acquisition was also key in establishing the United States as an emerging power and expanding its influence.

The population of New Orleans at the time of the purchase included 3,948 whites, 1,355 free Blacks, and 2,773 enslaved persons. The population beyond the city grid also increased in the areas that would become Gentilly, Bayou St. John, and the upriver suburbs.[31]

The first federal census of the new territory in 1810 reported 17,242 residents in New Orleans.[32] In 1811, a convention was held to draft a constitution for a new state that would be named Louisiana. The United States formally admitted Louisiana into the union as a state on April 30, 1812, with New Orleans serving as its capital city.

With an increasing population, New Orleans began expanding beyond the original city grid in the first decade of the nineteenth century. New neighborhoods or suburbs, known as faubourgs, began to be constructed along the river. The first downriver suburb was Faubourg Marigny, which was bounded by Franklin and St. Claude avenues, the Mississippi River, and the original city.[33]

The War of 1812 and Antebellum New Orleans (1812–1815)

A sign of its growing significance, New Orleans became a target of the British army during the War of 1812. The war, which lasted between 1812 and 1815, was the second major conflict between the United States and Britain and the outcome of British violations of US maritime rights. As the location of a major trading port just one hundred miles north of the mouth of the Mississippi River, New Orleans was both a vital seaport and the gateway to the United States' newly procured Louisiana Purchase.

The British army saw New Orleans as one component of a three-prong attack on the United States in 1814. US forces had prevented two of the incursions at the Battle of Baltimore and the Battle of Plattsburgh. The United States and Britain negotiated the war's end with the Treaty of Ghent in December 1814. Word of the peace deal, however, had not yet reached North America when the British army attacked New Orleans later that month. Major General Andrew Jackson managed to quickly develop a 4,500-strong patchwork of army regulars, frontier militiamen, enslaved African Americans, free Blacks (including Haitian refugees), New Orleans aristocrats, and Choctaw and Chickasaw tribesmen. The ramshackle US forces were able to defeat the British army through a combination of military strategy and unexpected weather that worked to US advantage. The British army, stationed at lower ground in a swamp, expected fog would conceal their attack, but foggy conditions did not materialize and left the army exposed. Ursuline nuns aided the effort by praying all night for the American army's success.[34] Pirate Jean Lafitte offered his services to Jackson but was initially rebuffed over questions about his loyalty. Lafitte and approximately fifty other pirates manned cannons on ships. Lafitte's effort proved valuable to the American effort. Suffering heavy casualties, the British army withdrew from the city in January 1815.[35]

In the same year the British forces withdrew from New Orleans, surveyor Jacques Tanesse drew a plan of the city that demonstrated the degree to which it had grown and had overcome the fires and hurricanes of the previous century. The plan showed particular growth in the introduction of new suburbs (Figure 8). Tanesse also included

31 Lawrence N. Powell, *The Accidental City: Improvising New Orleans* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2012), 296.

32 Law John T. Magill, "New Orleans Through the Centuries," in *Charting Louisiana, Five Hundred Years of Maps*, eds. Alfred E. Lemmon, John T. Magill, and Jason R. Weise (New Orleans: Historic New Orleans Collection, 2003), 239–308.

33 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 8.

34 Twelve Ursuline nuns arrived in New Orleans in 1727 from Rouen, France, with a mission " to relieve the poor sick and provide at the same time for the education of young girls." Their convent, built in 1734, is thought to be one of the oldest structures in the French Quarter. Hilary Irvin, "Ursuline Convent," *64 Parishes*, accessed 25 September 2023 at https://64parishes.org/entry/ursuline-convent-2.

35 "Battle of New Orleans," *History*, accessed October 31, 2022, available at https://www.history.com/topics/war-of-1812/battle-of-new-orleans; "Jean Lafitte," *American Battlefield Trust*, accessed June 8, 2023, available at https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/jean-lafitte.

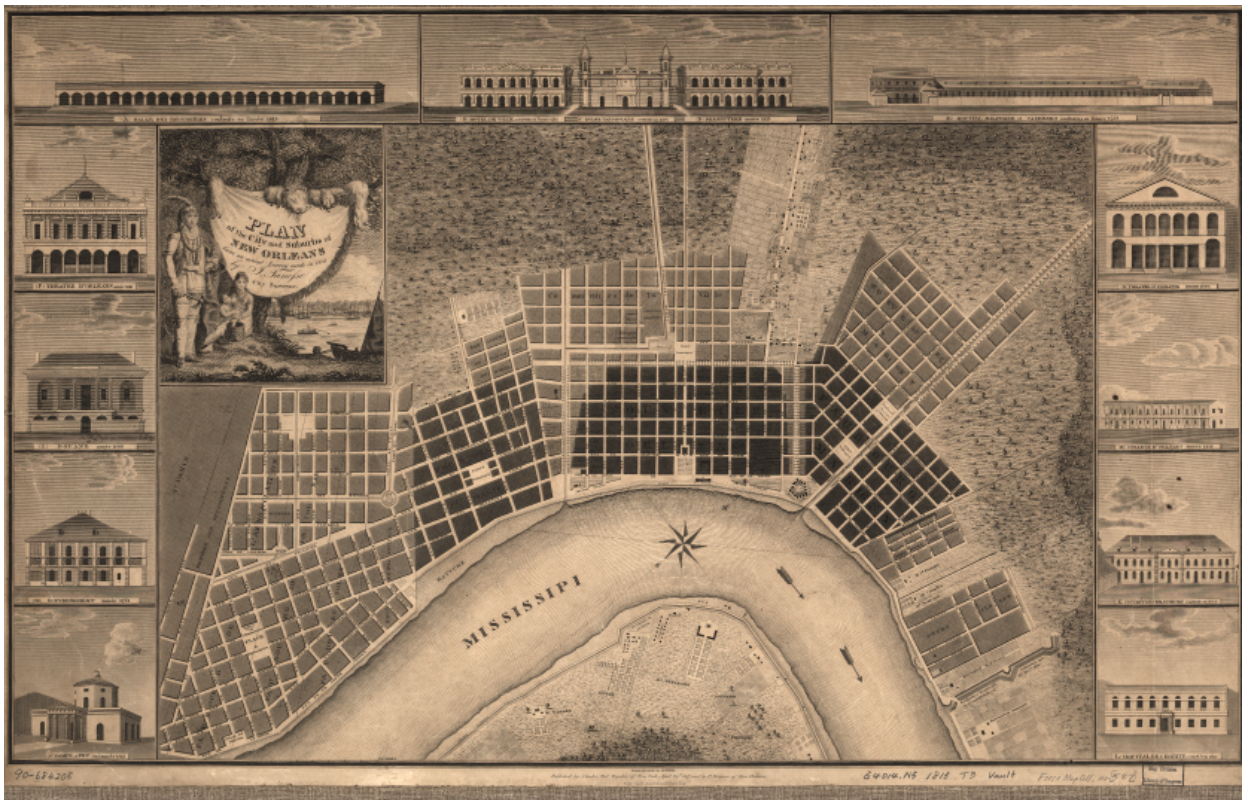


Figure 8. 1815 plan of New Orleans that shows the degree to which the city had expanded by the early nineteenth century (Tanesse, *Plan of the city and suburbs of New Orleans from an actual survey made in 1815*, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division).

elevations surrounding the plan that showcased the neoclassical public and religious buildings that had been constructed in the years since the fires, demonstrating that New Orleans had become a sophisticated city replete with the architectural styles of Europe (see Figure 8).[36]

In the 1820s through 1850s, the economic importance of New Orleans continued to increase. By the 1820s, grain, cotton, pork, and many other agricultural products were shipped down the Mississippi River to the city's docks, and the introduction of the steamboat in the 1810s made trade upriver possible. By 1850, New Orleans became the second-busiest port in the United States (Figure 9).[37] The economic growth was reflected in exponential population growth—160,000 in the 1860 census. The makeup of the city's population also became more diverse with the immigration of more American settlers and traders as well as Latin American and European immigrants. At mid-century, New Orleans was, in the words of Vieux Carré Historic District National Register nomination, "the most cosmopolitan and international city in the country."[38] Furthermore, by the 1840s New Orleans had become the commercial and financial center of the Mississippi Valley, the third-largest city in the United States, and the fourth busiest port in the world. This unimpeded growth, however, began to slow following the shifting of the state capital to Baton Rouge in 1849.[39]

36 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 8.

37 "Downriver to New Orleans, 1820–1890," National Museum of American History, accessed October 31, 2022, available at https://americanhistory.si.edu/on-the-water/inland-waterways/river-towns-networks/downriver-new-orleans.

38 State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré" (1984).

39 State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré" (1984).

Figure 9. This detail of an aerial view of New Orleans from 1863 captures its prominence as a busy commercial port (J. Wells, W. Ridgway, *New Orleans, La. and its vicinity*, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division).

New Orleans in the Civil War (1861–1865)

Louisiana seceded from the United States at the onset of the Civil War in January 1861. The Union army, however, prioritized capturing New Orleans for its strategic importance near the mouth of the Mississippi River. For the Union, capturing New Orleans would be a crucial step in controlling the river. On April 24–25, 1862, a Union naval squadron of forty-three ships under Admiral David G. Farragut (1801–70) led a forceful effort to take the city. Overwhelmed by the larger Union force, the Confederate army retreated on April 25. On May 1, 15,000 Union troops under General Benjamin Franklin Butler (1818–93) marched into the city to take control. The city remained under Union occupation and administration for the remainder of the war. The Union forces in command of New Orleans undertook a number of initiatives to improve the infrastructure of the city. Primarily to combat cholera and yellow fever, Butler directed that all cisterns and cesspools be covered. Other public works projects under Union administration included the clearing of canals and street gutters.[40]

Despite Union occupation during the war, the enslavement of African Americans persisted in New Orleans. As President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 did not apply to Union-held territory, slavery continued in the Louisiana parishes under Union control. Some enslaved persons in New Orleans joined the Union army, while Butler offered others employment. Historian Adam Rothman argues that the recruitment of Black soldiers into the Union army was a substantial factor in effectively impeding slavery in Louisiana. More than 24,000 Black men entered the Union army from Louisiana, more than from any other state. For many enslaved persons, military service became their opportunity for freedom and to wage war against slavery.[41] New

40 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 13.

41 Adam Rothman, *Beyond Freedom's Reach: A Kidnapping in the Twilight of Slavery* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2015), 81.

Orleans, and the rest of Louisiana, rejoined the United States following the end of the war in 1865.

Industrial New Orleans in the Gilded Age (1870–1890)

New Orleans struggled to regain its pre-war prominence throughout the 1860s under occupation and widespread crop failures.[42] Commercial water traffic to and from New Orleans also declined during and after the war due to low water and silting. In addition, following the national trend, railroads increasingly supplanted boats as the primary method of transporting goods to market.[43]

The city expanded in 1870 when nearby Jefferson City and Algiers were annexed. The incorporation of the two communities brought a significant influx of African Americans into the population of New Orleans; following the annexation, the city's population stood at 191,418, 27% of whom were Black.[44]

As part of the federal program of Reconstruction (1865–77), the US government attempted to reintegrate southern states into the United States and establish an interracial democracy that included newly emancipated African Americans. In order to enforce Reconstruction-era laws, US troops occupied southern cities including New Orleans. The US government officially ended Reconstruction in 1877, and federal troops left New Orleans.

By the time federal troops departed in 1877, New Orleans had begun to reverse the decline of the 1850s and 1860s. Cotton brokers and wholesale houses began to dominate the riverfront. Other signs of New Orleans's improved economic conditions and status were apparent throughout the city in the 1880s and 1890s. This period was concurrent with what author Mark Twain termed the Gilded Age, an era lasting roughly 1870 to 1890 and defined by profound technological advancements and extreme wealth inequality. The rapid growth of unregulated industrial capitalism brought great wealth to a few prominent business owners, while the laborers who made their employers' success possible largely did not share in the benefits. During this period, New Orleans residents witnessed the introduction of electric streetlights, the laying of streetcar lines, and the construction of high-rise buildings (seven to eight stories). The addition of streetcars allowed for the city to continue expanding. Late nineteenth-century maps show city streets extending as far north as Lake Pontchartrain, but settlement was still largely restricted to areas of higher ground. Most of the areas beyond the French Quarter, the river, and the early suburbs remained swampy and, as a result, thinly populated.[45]

The riverfront along the French Quarter also underwent dramatic transformation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. What had been a tree-lined promenade along the river became a busy industrial and commercial area in the late nineteenth century. Railroads, warehouses, freight depots, and staging yards increasingly populated the shoreline. Sugar and cotton exchanges and warehouses were particularly prominent.[46] The Louisiana and Texas Railroad built a vast rail yard south of the French Quarter. Aerial photographs from 1922 capture this industrial riverfront edge condition (Figure 10). These industrial developments gradually isolated the riverfront from the city.[47]

Architecture of the French Quarter

The French Quarter, or Vieux Carré, is home to a collection of buildings that vary in style and type. Although predominantly residential in use, the buildings of the French Quarter also included commercial and industrial architecture. The fires of 1788 and 1794 left little building stock intact and required substantial rebuilding. Most of the extant

42 State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré" (1984).

43 National Park Service, *The National Park Service and the New Orleans Riverfront* (National Park Service, 1988), 10.

44 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 13.

45 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 14.

46 *The National Park Service and the New Orleans Riverfront* (Washington, DC: US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1988), 10.

47 *The National Park Service and the New Orleans Riverfront* (Washington, DC: US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1988), 10.

Figure 10. Aerial view of New Orleans, 1922. This image shows the degree to which industrialization reshaped the river-front in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 18).

buildings in the Vieux Carré were constructed with masonry, either covered with stucco or with the brick left exposed. After the devastating fires of the eighteenth century, the city prohibited the use of wood in construction.

The oldest residential architecture of the French Quarter is vernacular cottages and townhouses built by Creole residents that date from the eighteenth century through the late nineteenth century, spanning the colonial and early American periods.[48] The majority of eighteenth-century houses in New Orleans were built on generous lots. The typical arrangement of a city included a few houses spaced far apart with generous gardens beside and between them (Figure 11). Many were set back from the streets. By the time of the Louisiana Purchase, however, lot utilization increasingly followed a new pattern. Houses were instead built directly next to one another and right at the edge of the sidewalks (or *banquettes*).[49]

Creole cottages were one or one-and-a-half stories in height and one or two rooms wide. Some examples pre-date the fires, but the majority were constructed afterward. The Creole cottages in the French Quarter typically had hipped roofs with wide, overhanging eaves. Creole cottages did not feature the front galleries found on Creole townhouses. The rural cottages, however, often did include galleries. Later Creole cottages also featured architectural styles of the eras in which they were built, such as Greek Revival and Italianate.[50]

Soon after the 1788 and 1794 fires, New Orleans builders introduced a new architectural type in the city: the two-to-three-story townhouse (Figure 12). The new building type was perfectly suited for an increasingly commercial city, as it allowed stores or shops to be located on the ground floor to attract pedestrians and living space on the second floor.[51] The townhouses typically had an open passageway or carriageway that led from the street to a rear courtyard. Other features included

48 Donna Fricker, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré Historic District Additional Documentation" (2011), 8.

49 Jay D. Edwards, "Cultural Identifications in Architecture: The Case of the New Orleans Townhouse," *Traditional Dwellings and Settlements Review* 5, no. 1 (Fall 1993): 21.

50 *The National Park Service and the New Orleans Riverfront* (Washington, DC: US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1988), 4.

51 Edwards, "Cultural Identifications in Architecture: The Case of the New Orleans Townhouse," 22.

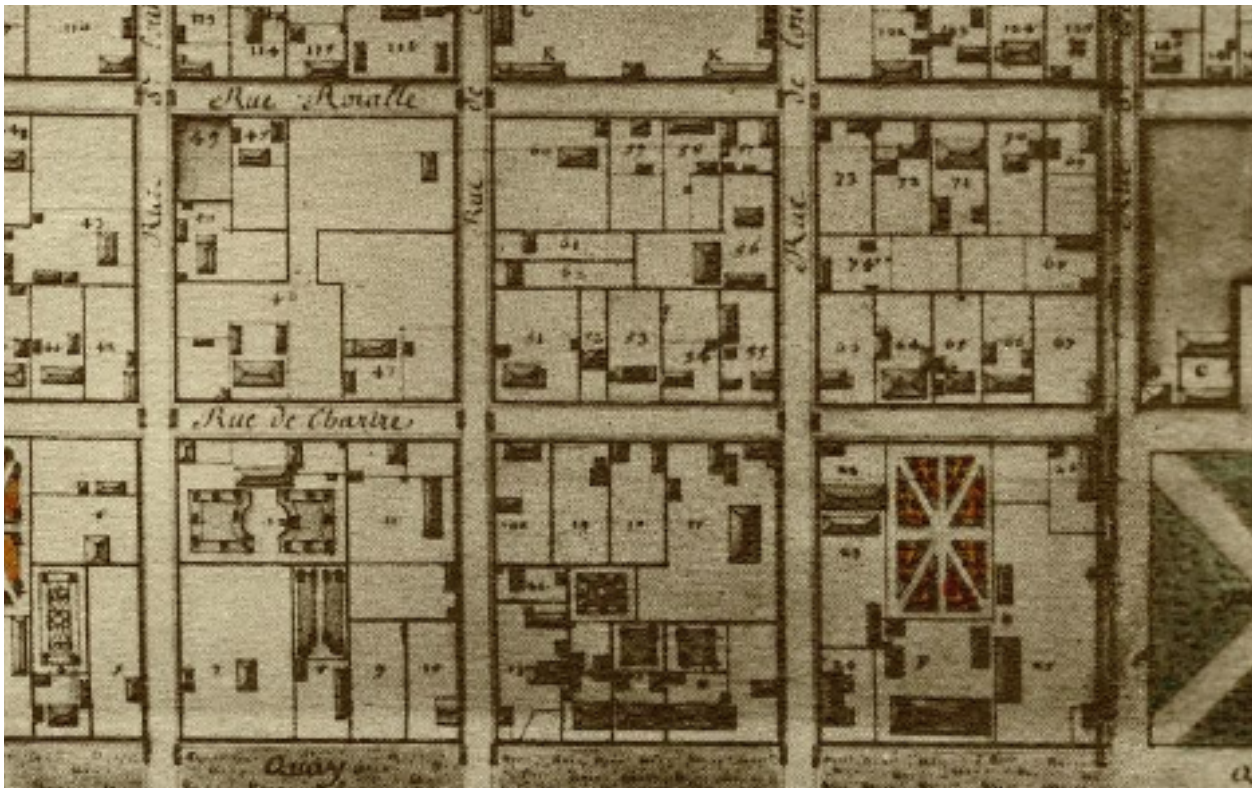


Figure 11. Detail of 1731 plan of New Orleans by Gonichon showing the abundance of gardens behind and beside houses in a typical arrangement of city blocks at the time. This detail captures the 400, 500, and 600 blocks of Decatur Street (bottom), Chartres Street (middle), and Royal Street (top) (Louisiana Digital Survey).

an exterior staircase at the rear of the building. The townhouses from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were decorated with lightly applied classicism, what architectural historians beginning in the 1940s began labeling the "Creole style" in New Orleans.[52] The authors of the 1983 National Register nomination defined the "Creole style" as an adaptation of the classicism inherited from French and Spanish sources during the colonial era. Their definition emphasized minimally ornamented cornices, French doors (even on upper stories), pilasters, segmental-arched dormers, and round-arched openings on the ground floor.[53] The townhouses constructed by the 1870s were typically embellished with Italianate features such as pronounced brackets. In the 1840s and 1850s, earlier and newly built townhouses and cottages were fitted with lacy, cast iron galleries on their front facades, a feature that became characteristic of French Quarter architecture.[54]

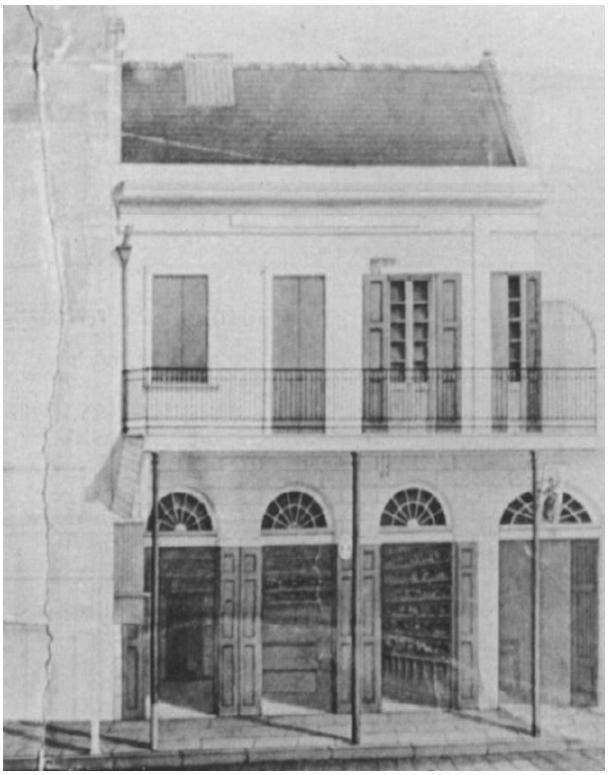


Figure 12. Mid-nineteenth-century painting of a typical two-story New Orleans townhouse with a side passage (New Orleans Notarial Archives).

52 Edwards, "Origins of Creole Architecture," 157.

53 *The National Park Service and the New Orleans Riverfront* (Washington, DC: US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1988), 3, 4.

54 Fricker, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré Historic District Additional Documentation," 5.

Figure 13. Photograph of Chartres Street, looking east toward Saint Louis Cathedral, ca. 1906. The photograph illustrates the typical commercial buildings and galleries in the Vieux Carré at the turn of the twentieth century (Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division).

These exterior galleries functioned both as outdoor rooms and circulation passages.[55]

The earliest existing buildings in the French Quarter constructed exclusively for commercial purposes date from the 1830s. The buildings were typically two to four stories with stores on the ground floor and offices and storage in the upper floors. Mid-nineteenth-century commercial buildings in the Vieux Carré were typically fitted with galleries, double-leaf doors, and granite or cast iron columns. Similar to residential buildings built in the French Quarter, early nineteenth-century commercial properties typically had a rear open courtyard and dependencies. By the late nineteenth century, commercial buildings more commonly occupied the entire lot. On mostly commercial streets like Decatur, these densely packed commercial buildings created an edge condition defined by a continuous line of storefronts and galleries that extended over the sidewalks (Figure 13).[56]

The Vieux Carré also included a number of prominent public or ecclesiastical buildings constructed during the colonial and early American periods. Saint Louis Cathedral was originally built in 1724 to a design by architect Adrien de Pauger but underwent a number of reconstructions and alterations. Architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764–1820) added a tower in 1820 that collapsed in 1850. The current building largely dates to 1850 and includes Romanesque and Italianate features. In 1795–1799, the Spanish government constructed an administrative building to house the colonial governing body known as the Cabildo. The Cabildo was sited directly southeast of the cathedral. Architect Gilberto Guillemard (1791–1813) designed the original building, which included an arcaded exterior modeled after the Casa Reale, which was erected in 1781 for the Spanish colonial government at Antequera, Mexico. In 1847, city surveyor Louis Surgi oversaw the addition of a

55 Edwards, "Origins of Creole Architecture," 157.

56 State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré" (1984), 5.

distinctly French touch to the building with the addition of a mansard roof.[57]

The nineteenth century marked a gradual shift from Creole to American influence in architectural style. Beginning in the 1830s, New Orleans residents began embracing Greek Revival-style architecture as the style became popular across the United States. Greek Revival-style buildings in the French Quarter typically featured relatively flat facades, without the columnar galleries found in the Garden District; symmetrical composition of facades; friezes, or some form of an entablature; and gable end returns. Gurlie and Guillot, New Orleans-based architects and builders, were among the best-known practitioners of the Greek Revival style in the city at this time. The style waned in popularity by the 1860s.[58]

Another significant period of building occurred in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. According to the 1984 National Register update, 19% of the overall building stock at that time dated from 1862 to 1900 and 14% from 1900 to 1933.[59] Architecture in the Vieux Carré increasingly followed dominant architectural trends. New buildings were constructed in the Italianate style or older buildings were refashioned in new styles with the application of Italianate features, such as brackets. A significant number of late-nineteenth-century commercial buildings were constructed in the Italianate style. By the early twentieth century, other popular styles, such as Craftsman, were more popular in residential design.

By the 1930s, historic preservation gained momentum in New Orleans, resulting in the establishment of the Vieux Carré Commission (discussed below). Also in the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), an agency established under President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, executed a renovation of the market buildings on Decatur Street that resulted in a wholesale, and historically inaccurate, revision of their exteriors (discussed below). New construction reflected this newly enhanced appreciation for New Orleans's architectural heritage. What emerged from this new attention to history was a revival style of architecture known as French Quarter style. In an attempt to blend new construction in with the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings of the French Quarter, the Vieux Carré Commission enforced strict design standards on new construction. This full embrace of historicism in New Orleans occurred as architectural practice in the United States and Europe after World War II was increasingly devoted to modernism.[60]

The majority of buildings constructed in the French Quarter style date from 1934 to 1961. The French Quarter style is defined by the following qualities: party walls; lacy, cast iron exterior galleries; shallow, cantilevered balconies with wrought iron appearance applied to railings; simplified Greek Revival-style denticular brick cornices; French doors, and Greek Revival-style columnar storefronts.[61]

Perhaps the most high-profile French Quarter-style building was the Royal Orleans (now the Omni Royal Orleans), the first hotel to be built in the French Quarter since the Monteleone (1908). The developers initially hired Curtis and Davis, a firm known for designing in the modern mode dominant in architectural practice in the mid-twentieth century. The Vieux Carré Commission rejected Curtis and Davis's design in 1955 as not in keeping with French Quarter architecture. The developers initially hired as consultants Koch and Wilson, an architectural firm more associated with traditionalism, and the conservative firm eventually assumed responsibility for the design of the exterior. In keeping with the French Quarter style, Koch and Wilson fitted the hotel with an arcaded first floor, square head openings on the upper floors, and lacy ironwork galleries. Upon completion in 1960, it was the largest French Quarter-style building constructed in the district. A mansard roof was added to the building in 1963.[62]

57 *The National Park Service and the New Orleans Riverfront* (Washington, DC: US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1988), 16.

58 State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré" (1984), 2, 6, 12.

59 Fricker, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré Historic District Additional Documentation" (2011), 5.

60 Fricker, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré Historic District Additional Documentation" (2011), 5, 14.

61 Fricker, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré Historic District Additional Documentation" (2011), 5.

62 Fricker, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré Historic District Additional Documentation" (2011), 5.

In addition to new construction, the era of French Quarter-style dominance also resulted in the alteration of pre-Civil War buildings not seen as sufficiently in keeping with the style. Victorian-era buildings were also demolished or altered beyond recognition to better fit into the French Quarter style.[63]

Historic Preservation in New Orleans and the Establishment of the Vieux Carré Commission

By the turn of the twentieth century, the French Quarter was marked by poverty and dilapidated buildings. Many of the once-grand residences of the Vieux Carré had been divided up into apartments, left in a state of neglect and disrepair. The Vieux Carré attracted immigrant populations and artists, drawn to the inexpensive apartments and studio space, and tourists, who came to New Orleans to view the "City Care Forgot, Quaint, Historic, New Orleans."[64]

Politicians and real estate interests threatened the historic character of the French Quarter and saw its aging buildings as candidates for demolition. Internationally recognized photographer Arnold Genthe, who photographed New Orleans in the 1920s, noted that "New Orleans, like the rest of the world was beginning to destroy her old glories in her pursuit to become that modern atrocity, an up-to-date American City."[65]

The loss of several important landmarks within the district, including the demolition of an entire block of Royal Street to in 1918 to make room for a new courthouse and the French Opera House from fire in 1919, sparked the historic preservation movement in New Orleans.[66] In February 1920, local merchants, historical society members, and French Quarter residents joined to form the Vieux Carré Restoration Society with the goal of saving the quarter's historic character. In 1921, New Orleans became the first city to pass an ordinance creating a historic district with an amendment to the Louisiana Constitution. The amendment addressed the preservation of the architecture of the Vieux Carré and enabled the creation of a municipal body to preserve the buildings bounded by Iberville Street, Esplanade Avenue, North Rampart Street, and the Mississippi River. The Commission Council of New Orleans established the first Vieux Carré Association in 1925. Only advisory in function, the agency initially faltered and disbanded in 1930.[67]

In 1936, following the success of the creation of a historic district and board of architectural review in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1931, New Orleans organizations successfully lobbied the Louisiana State Legislature for a referendum that would amend the state constitution to create a new commission to oversee the French Quarter. Louisiana voters overwhelmingly approved the amendment on November 3, 1936, which created the Vieux Carré Commission (VCC) the following year.[68]

The first building documentation efforts in the Vieux Carré occurred in 1938, when the Historic American Buildings Survey, established under the Works Progress Administration, documented a few city blocks within the district. A more comprehensive survey of the Vieux Carré began in 1960, when the Louisiana Landmarks Society funded a pilot study of a single city block. Pleased with the result, the Louisiana Landmarks Society and the VCC sought funding to complete a full study of the district. What became known as the Vieux Carré Survey began on April 1, 1961,

63 Fricker, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré Historic District Additional Documentation" (2011), 15.

64 Jeanette Raffray, "Origins of the Vieux Carré Commission, 1920–1941," *Louisiana History: The Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association* 40, no. 3 (Summer 1999): 283–284; Heather Veneziano, "Risen From the Ashes," *Preservation in Print* (April 2018), accessed at https://prcno.org/risen-from-the-ashes/.

65 Arnold Genthe, *Impressions of Old New Orleans: A Book of Pictures* (New York 1926) 25.

66 Jeanette Raffray, "Origins of the Vieux Carré Commission, 1920–1941," *Louisiana History: The Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association* 40, no. 3 (Summer 1999): 283–284.

67 Vieux Carré Commission, "History of the Vieux Carré Commission," accessed October 1, 2022, available at https://www.nola.gov/vcc/about-us/; Blake Pontchartrain, "Blakeview: The Vieux Carré Commission was created 85 years ago this month," *Times-Picayune*, November 1, 2021.

68 Vieux Carré Commission, "History of the Vieux Carré Commission," accessed October 1, 2022, available at https://www.nola.gov/vcc/about-us/; Blake Pontchartrain, "Blakeview: The Vieux Carré Commission was created 85 years ago this month," *Times-Picayune*, November 1, 2021.

funded by the Edward G. Schlieder Educational Foundation through the Tulane University School of Architecture. The project involved copying historic maps, major site plans, old drawings, sketches, and paintings, and searching newspapers and travel accounts for information on buildings and sites. A photographer recorded every street facade and lot, including those without buildings. Tulane students helped compile chains of titles for the properties, which became the survey's heart, and supported all other documentation to form a history of the land and building modifications.[69]

By June 1966, when the work on the Vieux Carré Survey officially ceased, eighty-eight of the 120 city squares had been researched and documented. In 1977, architect Collins Diboll provided funding to complete the survey and in 1979 the Historic New Orleans Collection, along with Collins Diboll, financed a permanent workforce to complete the survey. All the squares were fully researched and updated by the end of 1980. [70]

The initial survey of the Vieux Carré in the 1960s coincided with several important historic preservation efforts in New Orleans. During the 1960s, preservationists opposed the Riverfront Expressway project, a proposed elevated freeway located between the Mississippi River levee and the French Quarter (Figure 14 and Figure 15). Later called the "Second Battle of New Orleans" by Richard Baumbach and William Borah, land use lawyers who helped lead the opposition effort, the dispute "became more than just a conflict between environmentalists and downtown developers over a freeway: it was a clash of values, a clash in attitudes, a difference in priorities and perspectives about the character of the city." The struggle caught the attention of local and national organizations. On December 32, 1965, the Vieux Carré Historic District was designated a National Historic Landmark. In 1969, the US Department of Transportation canceled the project and preservationists considered it a significant victory in the preservation of the Vieux Carré.[71]

This victory, however, was at the expense of other neighborhoods, like the historically African American-majority neighborhood of Tremé. The elevated freeway was instead run through Claiborne Avenue, a prime commercial street that extended through Tremé. The highway devastated the previously thriving avenue dominated by Black-owned businesses. The neighborhood did not have the kind of well-connected boosters who defeated the highway's path through the Vieux Carré.[72]

Today, the VCC continues to protect, preserve, and maintain "the distinct architectural, historic character, and zoning integrity of the Vieux Carré as mandated by the Louisiana State Constitution, the City Charter, the City Code and the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance" (Figure 16). In this capacity, the VCC regulates all repairs, alterations, and construction that affect any exterior building elements of all buildings situated on private property in the French Quarter, including carriageway and rear buildings. The VCC also charges owners with violations of the City's regulations to seek the correction of such infractions.[73]

Establishment of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park

In 1978, Congress established Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, recognizing "the Mississippi Delta region as an area of national significance, in terms of its natural, cultural, and historical resources." Interest in establishing a new park to protect the region's wetlands began as early as the late 1930s and gained momentum in the 1960s. The growth of New Orleans after World War II resulted in steady loss of wetlands as they were drained for new suburban development and industrial uses. South of the city, canals were cut

69 Historic New Orleans Collection, "History of the Vieux Carré Survey, accessed 1 October 2022 at The Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Survey: History of the Vieux Carré Survey (hnoc.org).

70 Historic New Orleans Collection, "History of the Vieux Carré Survey, accessed October 1, 2022 at The Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Survey: History of the Vieux Carré Survey (hnoc.org).

71 John Foley and Mickey Lauria, Karen Kingley, "Historic Preservation, Urban Revitalization and Value Controversies in New Orleans' French Quarter," College of Urban and Public Affairs (CUPA) Working Papers, 1991–2000 (New Orleans: University of New Orleans, 2000), 10; "Historic Preservation," 64 Parishes, accessed 1 October 2022, available at https://64parishes.org/entry/historic-preservation.

72 Livia Gershon, "The Highway That Sparked the Demise of an Iconic Black Street in New Orleans," *Smithsonian Magazine*, May 28, 2021.

73 City of New Orleans, Vieux Carré Commission, accessed October 19, 2022, available at https://nola.gov/next/vieux-carre-commission/home/.

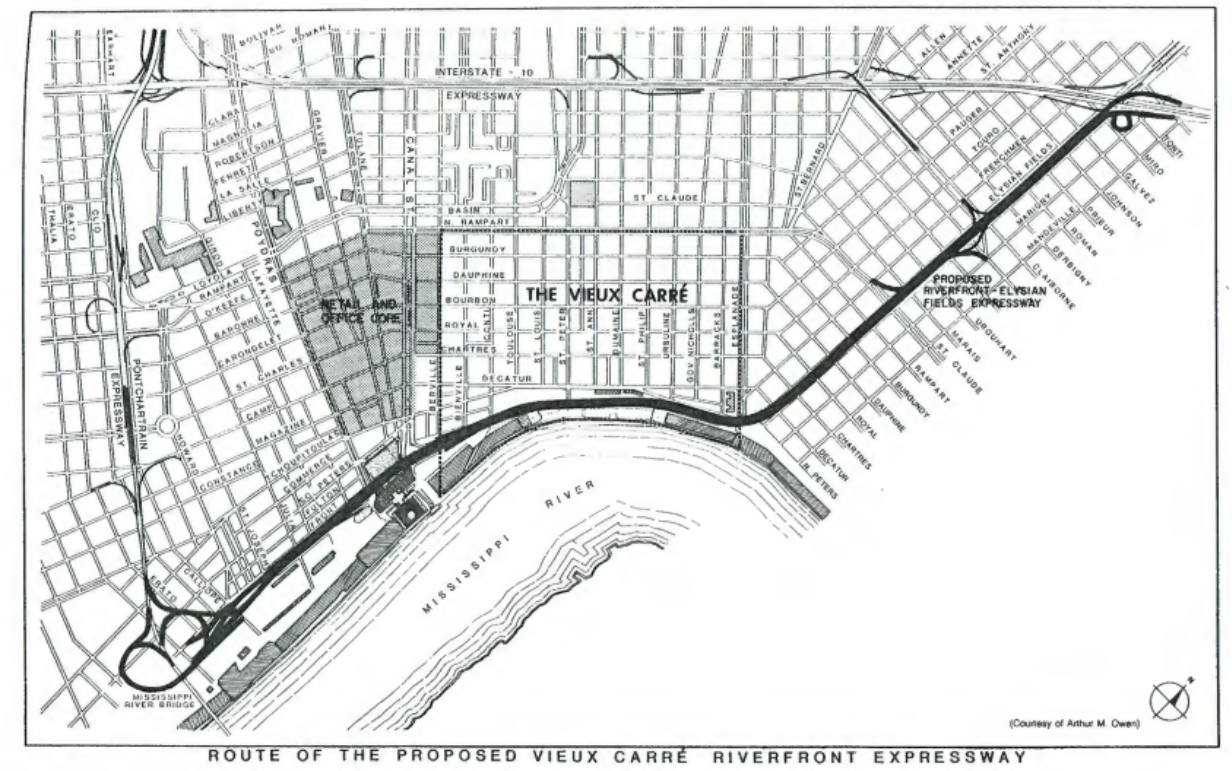


Figure 14. Map of the Vieux Carré , ca. 1985 (Vieux Carré Commission).

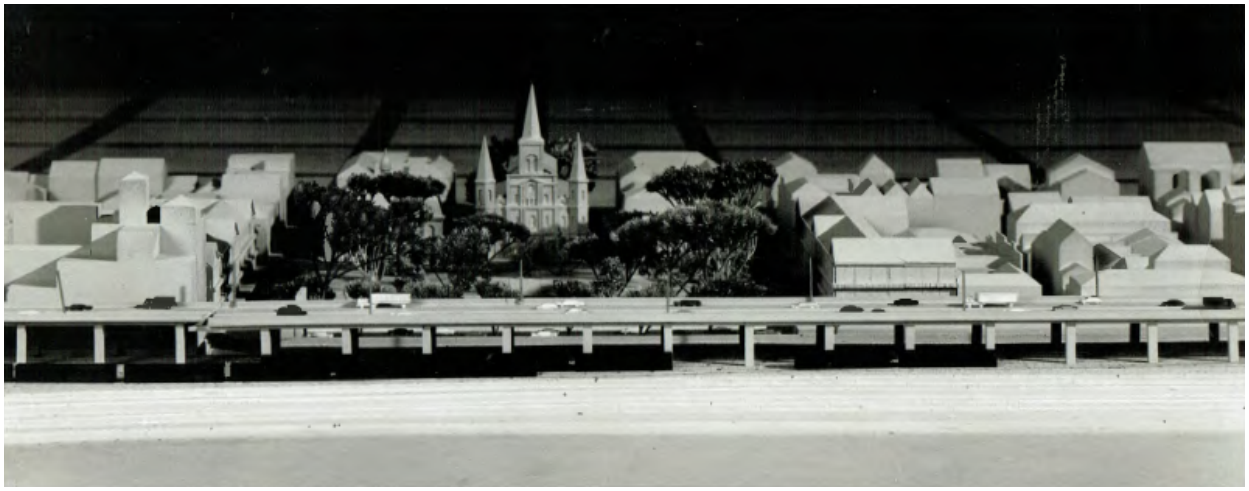


Figure 15. This model of the proposed Riverfront Expressway shows that the highway would have been in close proximity to Decatur Street (Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans).

Figure 16. Map of the Vieux Carré , ca. 1985 (Vieux Carré Commission).

into the marshes to facilitate petroleum exploration and commercial shipping. Conservationists began urging government action to set aside land for a park or preserve. When the local and state governments were nonresponsive, they sought national park status for the region's wetlands.[74]

In 1939, Congress established Chalmette National Historical Park on the east bank of the Mississippi River below New Orleans to commemorate and preserve a portion of the site of the Battle of New Orleans. The park also included the Chalmette Monument, which became part of the National Park System in 1933 with the transfer of War Department sites to the NPS, and the Chalmette National Cemetery.[75] In 1966, the State of Louisiana proposed a state park at the present site of the Barataria Preserve that would be named for Jean Lafitte, a French pirate who operated in the Gulf of Mexico in the nineteenth century. Lafitte's knowledge was invaluable during the Battle of New Orleans, although Jackson was initially unwilling to include him. Lafitte's assistance in the battle resulted in a pardon of his illegal activities. Advocates of the proposed state park emphasized wetlands preservation and recreational needs in the Jefferson and Orleans Parish areas, yet the state did not authorize funds for land acquisition or lease of property for the establishment of the park. Park advocates eventually found the support of Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Jr., and their efforts resulted in the establishment of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve in 1978. Units of the park in the 1978 enabling legislation were the Barataria Marsh Unit, Big Oak Island, Chalmette National Historical Park, and an interpretive and administrative unit in the French Quarter. The legislation authorized the NPS to acquire property for the French Quarter Unit by purchase or lease. The Senate report that accompanied the legislation specifically stated that the National Park Service should "look carefully at those historic sites discussed in the hearings on this proposal as potential visitor facilities and that

74 National Park Service, *Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve Foundation Document* (National Park Service 2015), 3; Robert W. Blythe, *Administrative History of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve* (Organization of American Historians 2021), 91.

75 Blythe, *Administrative History of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve*, 31.

Figure 17. NPS locations in the French Quarter (Blythe, *Administrative History of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve*).

a historic building in the French Quarter can be adapted for visitor use."[76]

The Need for and Acquisition of a New Headquarters Building

In addition to the enabling legislation, both the 1982 General Management Plan (GMP) and 1983 Interpretive Prospectus for the new park recognized the need for the NPS to establish a presence in the French Quarter. The GMP outlined the goals of the French Quarter Unit, with a staffed contact center that would orient visitors to the park and present information on the opportunities for cultural observations in the French Quarter and other historical, natural, and cultural attractions in the region. In addition to the visitor contact center, the GMP called for the French Quarter Unit to provide interpretation space as well as park headquarters. The plan was to combine the park's headquarters in the same building as the visitor center. The NPS viewed establishing its presence in the French Quarter as one of the easiest to execute of all of the projected activities in the new park. [77]

Park rangers began giving walking tours of the French Quarter from the park's administrative headquarters at 400 Royal Street by June 1980. While the Royal Street Building provided NPS offices, there was no space for exhibits. The park leased a separate visitor contact space, opened in October 1980, in the historic Lower Pontalba Building facing Jackson Square. In 1982, the park moved its administrative headquarters from 400 Royal Street to the second floor of the

76 Blythe, *Administrative History of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve*, 104; Legislative History, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, Document 467 D-170, accessed 17 November 2022 at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/jela/legislative_history.pdf .

77 National Park Service, *General Management Plan Development Concept Plan, Jean Lafitte National Historic Park* (National Park Service, 1982), 22–24; Blythe, *Administrative History of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve*, 113.

Reimann House in Louis Armstrong Park, across Rampart Street from the French Quarter. The NPS quickly outgrew the space and in 1982 it moved its headquarters once again to the US Customs House at 423 Canal Street. French Quarter rangers remained at the Reimann House until 1987, when the city asked the NPS to move. At this time, the French Quarter staff offices combined with the park headquarters at the Canal Street location. The park headquarters moved once again in 1994 to 365 Canal Street (also known as One Canal Place). It remained at this location until March 2002 (Figure 17).[78]

From May 12 to November 11, 1984, the park cosponsored the folklife pavilion and mounted and staffed an exhibit in the Great Hall of the Louisiana World Exposition, a world's fair held in New Orleans. The folklife program at the park benefited from the relationships established at the fair; staff learned about both the state's heritage and the mechanics of presenting programs. During and after the fair, the NPS provided visitor orientation and folklife programs at its French Quarter Visitor Center in the Lower Pontalba Building. While the fair was overall a major financial disappointment, the folklife pavilion a hit. The NPS soon began looking for a new space in the French Quarter that would better fit the needs of a folklife program and could offer craft, cooking, and musical demonstrations. In October 1986, the NPS opened the park's Folklife and Visitor Center at the leased 916 North Peters Street in the French Market. The new facility included a public contact desk, a small stage for musical performances and craft demonstrations, and a kitchen for food demonstrations. Nearby in the French Market was a tent area for outdoor performances and demonstrations.[79]

With these new developments and the continuous threat of the loss of the park's leased space, the Delta Region Preservation Commission (DRPC) and NPS administrators increasingly saw the need for the NPS to own its headquarters and visitor contact space in the French Quarter. Believing that the French Quarter interpretive program would continue to be impeded without a permanent location, Superintendent James Isenogle began to look for a building that the NPS could purchase. When M. Ann Belkov became superintendent in late 1987, she continued the search.[80]

The park considered several different locations, including the old US Mint on Esplanade, the Louisiana Fish and Wildlife Building at 400 Royal Street, the New Orleans Police Substation in the French Quarter, a former fire station, and a property at 417–419 Decatur Street. The Decatur Street property consisted of a complex of four connected buildings that had been renovated numerous times over the last 200 years, the most recent occurring in 1974–1975 and transforming the property into leased office space. In addition to its use and configuration as office space, the property had many features that appealed to the NPS. It was two-and-a-half blocks from Jackson Square, the focal point of the French Quarter, and it sat roughly midway between the central business district, with its concentration of large hotels, and Jackson Square. Thus, the property was in an advantageous location for foot traffic. With its total of 23,000 square feet over the four connected buildings, the property offered plenty of space for park offices, museum collection storage, a visitor center, an auditorium for folklife programs, and a courtyard for performances. Negative aspects of the property included the lack of visitor parking and the amount of work required to transform the property into the visitor center and administrative offices.[81]

On January 19, 1989, US Senator J. Bennett Johnston (Louisiana) announced the purchase of the 417–419 Decatur Street property for the park's headquarters.[82] The new building would combine the park's Folklife and French Quarter Visitor Center, then at 916 North Peters Street in the French Market, and its administrative offices, then located in the US Custom House on Canal Street. When completed, the new building would serve as the starting point for ranger-led tours of the French Quarter and Garden District. It would also include an information counter, exhibits on the "diverse cultures of southern Louisiana," a kitchen for cooking demonstrations, rooms for files and audio/

78 Blythe, *Administrative History of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve*, 117.

79 Blythe, *Administrative History of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve*, 117.

80 Blythe, *Administrative History of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve*, 113-114.

81 Blythe, *Administrative History of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve*, 117-119.

82 Bruce Eggler, "US Park Finds a New Home in French Quarter," *Times-Picayune*, January 20, 1989.

visual programs, and a bookstore. The NPS also planned to using the courtyard for music and dance programs and other performances "spotlighting the cultural of the various ethnic groups who settled in Louisiana and along the Mississippi River."[83] New Orleans City Councilman Mike Early, whose district included the French Quarter, expressed that the new headquarters would be "part of a renaissance of Decatur Street." A recent project had installed new street lighting and sidewalks at a cost of almost $1 million.[84]

The NPS anticipated that offices would be ready in the spring of 1989. The Folklife and Visitor Center was not expected to be completed until the following year.[85] Although the NPS planned to complete the project by 1990, in reality "thirteen years, uncounted delays, nearly $8 million and three park superintendents later," the new headquarters and visitor center was dedicated on August 23, 2002. The delays were caused by an infestation of termites in the main building (Building 1), which resulted in the NPS installing steel girders to support the walls, and the dismantling and reconstruction of one of the rear buildings (Building 4) due to termite damage and severe structural deficiencies.[86] The park's visitor center was able to move into the first floor of the building in 1999. The park's administrative offices moved in to the second and third floors in March 2002.[87]

During the construction, the National Park Service dedicated the visitor center and headquarters at 419 Decatur Street as the Laura C. Hudson Visitor Center, named for the aide to former Senator J. Bennett Johnson. Hudson, a New Orleans native, served in her role for two decades and played a large role in the creation and growth of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve. Dignitaries gathered at the site at 417–419 Decatur Street on January 9, 1997, "to celebrate the naming of an unfinished four-building visitor center" in honor of Hudson.[88]

Evolution of Decatur Street

With its frontage along the Mississippi River, Decatur Street was likely among the city's first developed streets, as early European settlers prized lots nearest the river for their higher elevation.[89] When planned in 1722, Decatur Street was known as the Rue du Quay. Both the 1722 plan and a 1725 map of New Orleans show buildings were constructed on most of the blocks on the Rue du Quay by this time (Figure 18). As discussed above, early buildings constructed in New Orleans were mostly small huts. The buildings erected on the Rue du Quay by the 1720s would have been of similar construction. The two fires and hurricanes of the eighteenth century, however, destroyed most of these early buildings.

Bienville reserved a block at the center of the Rue du Quay for a plaza known as Place d'Armes. Although built as a military gathering place, the plaza served a broader civic function as it was overlooked by the Saint Louis Cathedral and public buildings one block to its north. At some point, two L-shaped barracks were constructed on either side of the plaza to house colonial soldiers and officers.[90]

After the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, the street became known as Levee Street. In 1813, a building was constructed for a meat market (or *boucherie*) on the southeastern edge of Levee Street, between St. Anne and Dumaine streets. The building was an open market featuring arcaded facades (Figure 19). A fruit and vegetable market was constructed northeast of the meat market from 1822 to 1830.[91] The fruit and vegetable market was also an open

83 Bruce Eggler, "US Park Finds a New Home in French Quarter," *Times-Picayune*, January 20, 1989.

84 Bruce Eggler, "US Park Finds a New Home in French Quarter," *Times-Picayune*, January 20, 1989.

85 Bruce Eggler, "US Park Finds a New Home in French Quarter," *Times-Picayune*, January 20, 1989.

86 Bruce Eggler, "Historical Park Dedicating Headquarters," *Times-Picayune*, August 23, 2002.

87 Bruce Eggler, "Historical Park Dedicating Headquarters," *Times-Picayune*, August 23, 2002.

88 Coleman Warner, "Park Center Named for Capitol Champion," *Times-Picayune*, January 10, 1997.

89 Gil Webre, "Decatur: Street & Questions," *Times-Picayune*, November 26, 1972; URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 2.

90 Jason Wiese, "A brief history of Jackson Square: from a soldier's stomping ground to tourist attraction," Historic New Orleans Collection, August 5, 2021, accessed November 10, 2022, available at https://www.hnoc.org/publications/first-draft/brief-history-jackson-square-soldiers-stomping-ground-tourist-attraction.

91 State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré" (1984), 8.

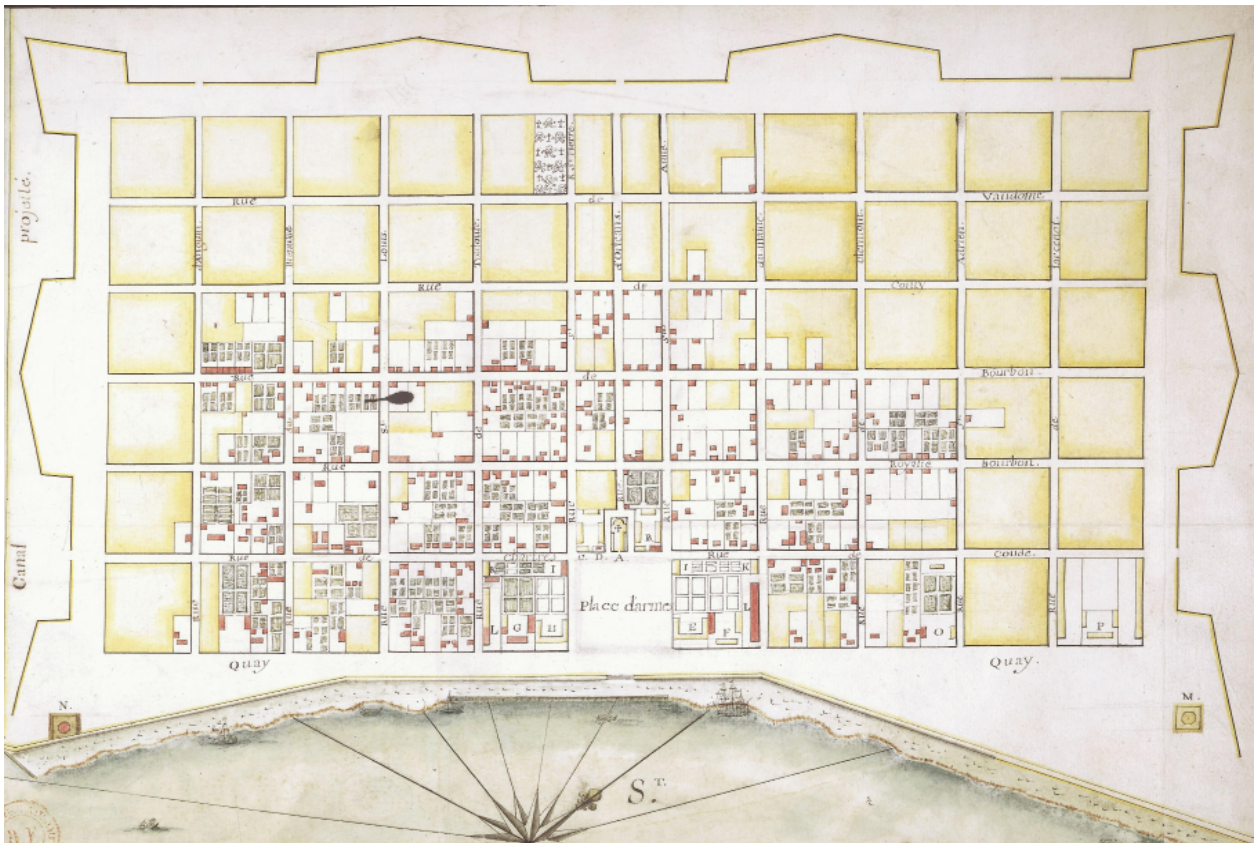


Figure 18. *Map of the City of New Orleans as it was on May 30, 1725* (originally published as *Plan de la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans en l'état quelle étoit le 30 may 1725*) (Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division).

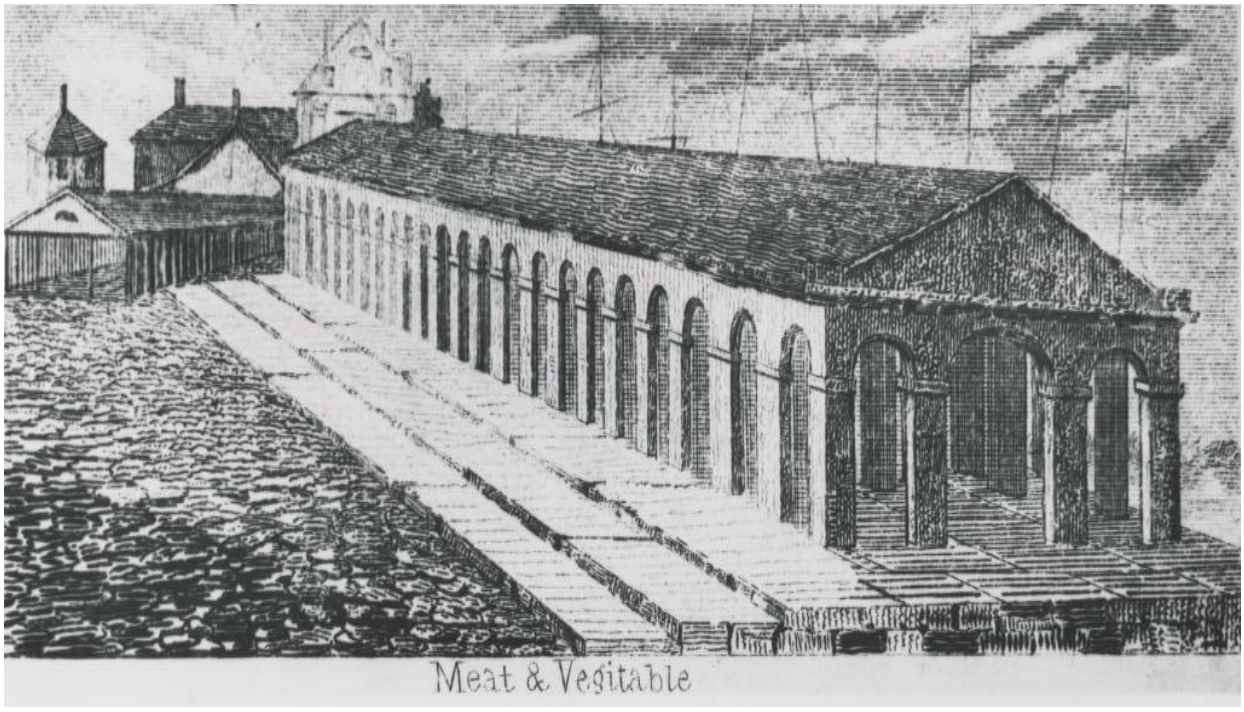


Figure 19. Drawing of markets on Decatur Street, 1835. In the foreground is the meat market, and the fruit/vegetable market is immediately to the left of the meat market. The drawing captures the market buildings in their original condition, before alterations were made to both (Louisiana State Museum).

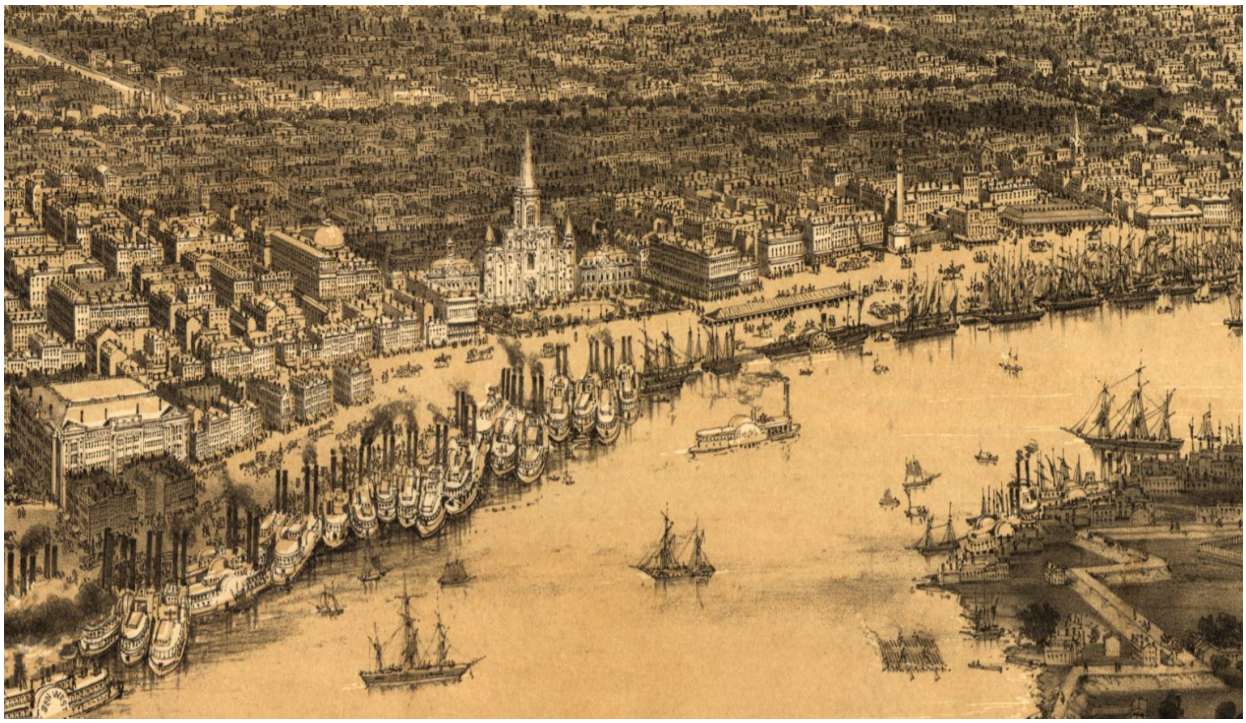


Figure 20. This bird's-eye view of the city shows Levee Street, a bustling commercial street. The meat market is the elongated building between Levee Street and the river, at the center-right of the image (*Birds' eye view of New-Orleans drawn from nature on stone by J. Bachman*, 1851, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division).

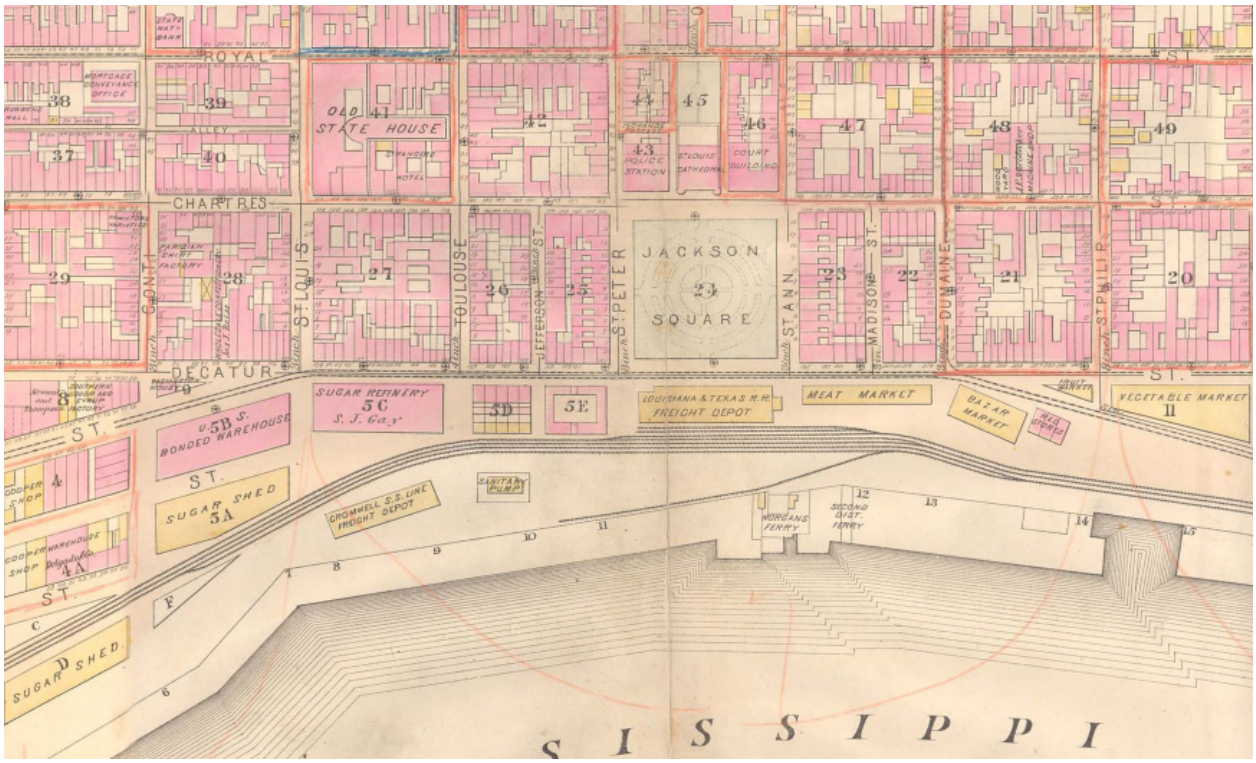


Figure 21. This detail of the 1883 Robinson's *Atlas of the City of New Orleans*, Louisiana captures the increasingly industrial character of Decatur Street by the late nineteenth century. Extending along the street was a warehouse, sugar refinery, freight depot, and markets. A vast rail yard was located just beyond these buildings (New Orleans Notarial Archives).

market, sheltered by a gable roof supported by slender posts. This collection of markets became known as the French Market. Photographs from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries often show the market building openings fitted with cloth awnings. Photographs also show that by this time hipped roofs had replaced the market buildings' original gabled roofs.

When the city was first planned, lots along the Rue du Quay directly abutted open land immediately south along the shoreline of the river. By the mid-nineteenth century, however, the city had added an additional street, known as New Levee Street (later North Peters Street), which provided additional lots for buildings. The rounded shoreline of the river meeting the rectilinear grid of the city plan, however, forced planners to lay the street in diagonal, discontiguous segments: the southwestern stretch began near St. Louis Street and extended diagonally and the northeastern stretch began near Dumaine Street and extended diagonally.

An 1851 drawing capturing a bird's-eye view of the city shows that by this time Levee Street was fully developed as a bustling commercial street (Figure 20). The edge condition of Levee Street was defined on the northwestern side by densely packed, two- and three-story commercial buildings and on the southeastern side by similar buildings on the stretch southwest of Place d'Armes and the meat and fruit/vegetable markets on the northeast stretch. Also in 1851, the city renamed the Place d'Armes as Jackson Square in honor of the general who staved off British invasion during the War of 1812.

The two- and three-story commercial buildings along Levee Street often featured shops or businesses on the ground floor and living quarters on the upper floors.[92] The space between these two stretches of buildings on the southeastern side of Levee Street was left open, providing a direct view from the plaza to the river. The drawing also depicts numerous boats crowding the shoreline, a reflection of the increasing commercial function of the area closest to the river. Indeed, this commercial activity shaped the architectural and social character of Levee Street, as commercial buildings, such as stores and markets, were concentrated on the street.[93]

In 1870, the street was renamed Decatur Street in honor of Stephen Decatur, Jr. (1779–1820), the naval hero of the War of 1812. By the 1870s, a bazaar market had emerged between the meat and fruit/vegetable markets. In 1872, the city constructed a permanent bazaar to house this function. A hurricane destroyed the bazaar building in 1915.[94]

By the early twentieth century, commercial activity had only increased on Decatur Street. In 1900, the markets included the meat market, fruit/vegetable market, the bazaar, and a market building known as Red Stores that was adjacent to the bazaar. Outbreaks of several diseases at this time, including yellow fever in 1905 and bubonic plague in 1914, were traced to the French Market. A Louisiana-based newspaper called the *Rice Belt Journal* reported in 1905 of the conditions around the markets: "The streets are narrow, the houses old, vegetation rank, water is stagnant everywhere, the sewers are above ground, cisterns are open, fruits are permitted to rot in the sun, mosquitoes swarm in all directions."[95]

In addition to its commercial function, Decatur Street increasingly took on an industrial character in the early twentieth century. An 1883 map captures the effects of industrialization on the built environment of Decatur Street and peripheral areas (Figure 21). By 1883, the Louisiana & Texas Railroad constructed a freight depot (no longer extant) on Decatur Street immediately across from Jackson Square, blocking the direct view from the square to the river. The depot serviced new tracks laid by the Louisiana & Texas Railroad. Eventually totaling eight, the concentration of tracks transformed the area southeast of the depot into a freight yard.[96] Also indicative of this industrial use, a warehouse and sugar refinery were built adjacent to the freight depot on Decatur.

92 Webre, "Decatur: Street & Questions."

93 Webre, "Decatur: Street & Questions"; Roulhac Toledano, *The National Trust Guide to New Orleans* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1996), 30.

94 State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré" (1984), 8.

95 *Rice Belt Journal*, August 18, 1905.

96 Samuel Wilson, Jr., *The Vieux Carré, New Orleans: Its Plan, Its Growth, Its Architecture* (New Orleans: Bureau of Governmental Research, 1968), 96.

In the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) undertook substantial renovations to the market complex. WPA workers built an entirely new market on the site of the bazaar that was destroyed in 1915 and heavily altered the meat and fruit/vegetable markets. As part of these renovations, the WPA added Greek Revival-style columned galleries along the sides of the buildings and installed cupolas on the roof of the meat market building.[97]

By the 1960s, Decatur Street had become, in the words of the *Times-Picayune*, "a street to slum on" and "synonymous with dives."[98] Such a description was perhaps exaggerated, however, as preservationists rallied to save what they argued was a significant street from the Riverfront Expressway project. The expressway would have run directly parallel with Decatur Street, roughly 40 feet above the old railroad lines (see Figure 14 and Figure 15). Worried about the potential impacts the expressway construction would have on the closest street, Decatur Street, preservationists lobbied to defeat the project. "Save Decatur Street" became one of the rallying cries of preservationists against the project, which ultimately was never built.[99]

In the late 1980s, the city attempted to revive the street "synonymous with dives." In June 1988, the VCC approved plans for Conti Park, a proposed 3,200-square foot park on the triangle-shaped land at the intersection of Conti, Decatur, and North Peters Streets that at the time was the site of a gas station and parking lot. Plans for the new city park called for its elevation above the surrounding streets and for it to be enclosed by a cast iron fence and masonry base. A commemorative art piece would be the centerpiece of the city park, which would also include trees and shrubs.[100] The establishment of Conti Park was concurrent with other improvements to Decatur Street. In 1989, the city installed new street lighting and sidewalks along Decatur Street. The acquisition of the commercial buildings at 417–419 Decatur Street for the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve headquarters and the Folklife and French Quarter Visitor Center was also part of this revival. City leaders celebrated Conti Park, street improvements, and Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve headquarters/visitor center as key parts of a "renaissance" of Decatur Street.[101]

New Orleans and the Impact of Hurricanes

Hurricanes have been a part of the history of New Orleans since its establishment. Bienville selected the site of the city of New Orleans in 1718 as a "spot safe from Hurricanes and Tidal Waves," on relatively high ground along the east bank of the Mississippi River. Thus, although New Orleans has an average elevation of six feet below sea level, the French Quarter sits about 14 feet above sea level and is protected by the natural levees (created from sediments such as sand and silt from floodwaters) of the Mississippi River as well as the surrounding Metairie, Gentilly, and Esplanade ridges.[102]

In 1719, a year after its founding, residents began erecting artificial levees along the city's riverfront, "acknowledging the supreme importance of elevated or at least protected ground in the city." The levees, however, failed to adequately protect the city in their first significant test. The first recorded hurricane in New Orleans occurred in September 1722 and destroyed thirty huts and the city's hospital.[103] Since 1759, 176 hurricanes have struck the coast of Louisiana, 38 of which have caused significant flooding in New Orleans.[104]

97 State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré" (1984), 8.

98 Webre, "Decatur: Street & Questions."

99 Scott S. Ellis, *Madame Vieux Carré: The French Quarter in the Twentieth Century* (Jackson: University of Mississippi Press, 2010), 96–100; Webre, "Decatur: Street & Questions."

100 Bruce Eggler, "French Quarter Park Approved," *Times-Picayune*, 22 June 1988: B-5.

101 Bruce Eggler, "US Park Finds a New Home in French Quarter," *Times-Picayune*, January 20, 1989.

102 Steven A. Nelson, "Why New Orleans is Vulnerable to Hurricanes Geologic and Historical Factors," Tulane University (Fall 2012), accessed at https://www2.tulane.edu/~sanelson/New_Orleans_and_Hurricanes/New_Orleans_Vulnerability.htm; Richard Campanella, "Brief History of French Quarter Flooding," *Times-Picayune,* 11 February 2015; URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 2.

103 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 4.

104 Steven A. Nelson, "Why New Orleans is Vulnerable to Hurricanes Geologic and Historical Factors," Tulane University (Fall 2012), accessed at https://www2.tulane.edu/~sanelson/New_Orleans_and_Hurricanes/New_Orleans_Vulnerability.htm; Richard Campanella, "Brief History of French Quarter Flooding," *Times-Picayune,* February 11, 2015.

Although the threat of overtop flooding from the Mississippi River diminished in the 1700s and early 1800s, it remained high from river levee failures (crevasses), which could fill the lowlands and threaten the city via its lower-lying area to the northwest. [105] A hurricane in August 1812 destroyed the levee and brought 15 feet of water to the city.[106] Visitors to New Orleans in the nineteenth century often complained that the frequent flooding and poor drainage resulted in choked canals, open cesspools, and trash-clogged gutters.[107]

In 1899, New Orleans voters approved the construction of a citywide sewerage, drainage, and waterworks system. Installed over the following decade, the system dramatically improved drainage in the city.[108] Residents of New Orleans proper and its suburbs increasingly constructed houses at higher elevations on tall basements in response to the frequent flooding. Further hurricanes occurred throughout the twentieth century, such as Hurricane George (1947), Hurricane Flossy (1956), and Hurricane Betsy (1965). In the post-World War II era, New Orleans residents built fewer raised houses than in previous decades, despite continued hurricanes and storms. National trends of building houses on inexpensive concrete slabs poured directly on the ground inspired this trend, which ignored the region's propensity to flooding.[109]

A hurricane in the twenty-first century erased this false sense of security. Hurricane Katrina made landfall in Louisiana southeast of New Orleans on August 29, 2005. The large and powerful Category 3 storm had a storm surge of up to 28 feet, the highest on record in the Western Hemisphere. The hurricane caused the breach of over 50 levees and floodwalls in the city's hurricane protection system and resulted in the flooding of over 80 percent of the city and over 1,500 deaths. [110]

With its higher elevation, the French Quarter sustained relatively little damage from Hurricane Katrina. Debris in the streets from the 140-mile-per-hour winds was mostly from uprooted trees and broken limbs.[111] Flooding in the French Quarter was mostly limited to the district's upriver/lakeside (western) corner, which is low-lying compared to other areas of the district.[112] Although the French Quarter escaped major damage, officials were concerned that restoring power put the district at risk for fire. Mayor C. Ray Nagin told the press, "since [the French Quarter] is so historic, we want to double- and triple-check before we fire up all electricity in there to make sure that, because every building is so close, that if a fire breaks out, we won't lose a significant amount of what we cherish in this city."[113] While the city was able to return power to parts of the French Quarter by late September, fires started when workers restored power to areas that remained dark and delayed additional efforts.[114]

After Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, a Category 3 storm that grazed Louisiana on September 24, 2005, and caused flooding in New Orleans less than a month after Katrina, Congress authorized and funded the Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System. Built and run by the Army Corps of Engineers, the system forms 133 miles of perimeter around New Orleans and consists of

105 Steven A. Nelson, "Why New Orleans is Vulnerable to Hurricanes Geologic and Historical Factors," Tulane University (Fall 2012), accessed at https://www2.tulane.edu/~sanelson/New_Orleans_and_Hurricanes/New_Orleans_Vulnerability.htm; Richard Campanella, "Brief History of French Quarter Flooding," *Times-Picayune,* February 11, 2015.

106 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 10.

107 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 11.

108 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 15.

109 URS Group, *History of Building Elevation in New Orleans*, 20.

110 Steven A. Nelson, "Why New Orleans is Vulnerable to Hurricanes Geologic and Historical Factors," Tulane University (Fall 2012), accessed at https://www2.tulane.edu/~sanelson/New_Orleans_and_Hurricanes/New_Orleans_Vulnerability.htm; University of North Carolina Charlotte, "New Orleans Hurricane Katrina Levee Failures," accessed onlinerisk 6 June 2023 at https://eng-resources.charlotte.edu/failurecasestudies/dam-failure-cases/new-orleans-hurricane-katrina-levee-failures/#:~:text=The%20massive%2C%20destructive%20flooding%20of,ASCE%20Review%20Panel%202007%2C%20p.

111 John Burnett, "The French Quarter Picks Up After Katrina," *NPR*, August 2005, accessed https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=4823298.

112 Richard Campanella, "Brief History of French Quarter Flooding," *Times-Picayune,* 11 February 2015.

113 "Mayor Plans to Reopen Parts of New Orleans by the Weekend," *New York Times*, 15 September 2005.

114 "NOPD Takes Over for Guard," *Times-Picayune*, 26 September 2005.

improved levees, floodwalls, gated structures, and pump stations.[115]

In August 2021, Hurricane Ida hit New Orleans, bringing upwards of 130 miles-per-hour winds and the first test of the Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System. The system prevented the catastrophic flooding in New Orleans caused by Hurricane Katrina 16 years earlier. While New Orleans as a whole narrowly missed the worst effects, the hurricane knocked out power, streetlights, and traffic signals and took a toll on the buildings in the French Quarter, including 419 Decatur Street.[116]

Despite the implementation of the Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System, New Orleans remains "one of the most vulnerable cities in the United States to climate change, due to its low elevation, land subsidence rates, sea level rise, and prediction of more intense hurricanes." Sea levels in New Orleans will likely increase by 1 to 4.6 feet by 2100, giving much of the Louisiana coast a relative sea level rise that is among the highest in the nation. The rising sea levels will likely wipe out a significant portion of the coastal wetlands in the Mississippi River Deltaic Plain, resulting in a loss of natural flood protection. New Orleans will likely continue to experience more intense precipitation events and hurricanes in the future, caused by rising ocean temperatures.[117]

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2012) also indicates that storm intensity is likely to increase in the future. A 2014 planning report on sea level and storm trends at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve and New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park notes that while "the number of storms and their paths may not change in the future, it can be expected that storm surges will increase as storm intensity increases. Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) Maximum of MEOWs (MOM) models predict that sections of both parks will be inundated by storm surges in the future."[118]

The City of New Orleans has responded to climate change threats by establishing the Hazard Mitigation Plan, which was updated in 2020. The plan details the risks facing the city, both man made and naturally occurring, and outlines risk reduction strategies to help lessen the impact of future disasters. Ultimately, the plan helps guide the city and its partners to make New Orleans more resilient.[119]

115 Army Corps of Engineers, Greater New Orleans Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System (September 2004), https://www.mvn.usace.army.mil/Portals/56/docs/HSDRRS/Facts-figuresSeptember2014.pdf.

116 US Senate, The US Army Corps of Engineers Emergency Response to Hurricane Ida, 117th Congress, 1st Session, 6 October 2021 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office 2002); Liam Pierce, "Giant portion of New Orleans French Quarter building gets blown off in Hurricane Ida," *Times-Picayune,* 29 August 2021; Ben Meyers,"1 N.O. Traffic Light Still Out From Ida," *Times-Picayune*, 23 December 2021.

117 National Resources Defense Council, "New Orleans, Louisiana: Identifying and Becoming More Resilient Impacts of Climate Change," *Water Facts* (July 2011), https://www.nrdc.org/sites/default/files/ClimateWaterFS_NewOrleansLA.pdf.

118 Maria Caffrey, " Sea Level and Storm Trends for Planning at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve and New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park," University of Bolder, 21 January 2014.

119 City of New Orleans, 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan, accessed 18 November 2022 at https://ready.nola.gov/hazard-mitigation/home/.

Chronology of Development and Use

Early Development of 417–419 Decatur Street (ca. 1718–1818)

The Establishment of New Orleans and the House of the Engineer (ca. 1718–1779)

After Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville established the new settlement of New Orleans in 1718, its inhabitants constructed a number of temporary cabins at the bottom of what is now Conti Street. These first buildings, described and illustrated by Jonathan Darby in 1719, were similar to other examples constructed by the French during this era. The buildings were constructed of *poteaux en terre*, or posts in the ground, with the spaces between the posts filled with *bousillage* (mud and moss, laid on a lattice of sticks) and covered with vertical or horizontal wooden boards. Roofs were hipped, covered in bark, and chimneys were typically mud laid over a framework of sticks. A map of New Orleans drawn by Dumont (de Montigny) in 1731, retro dated to before September 1722, shows three houses in the general area of 417–419 Decatur Street. One is labeled "House of the Engineer." On September 11, 1722, a hurricane destroyed all of the buildings in New Orleans except one. Thus, any earlier structure on the 417–419 Decatur site that existed prior to 1722 would have been destroyed at this time.[1]

The lot that is now the location of 417–419 Decatur Street was first developed during the early years of the French colonial period in New Orleans (1722–1762). A series of maps from the 1720s and early 1730s illustrates the earliest known improvements to the property and indicates that it was site of the house of the second city engineer,

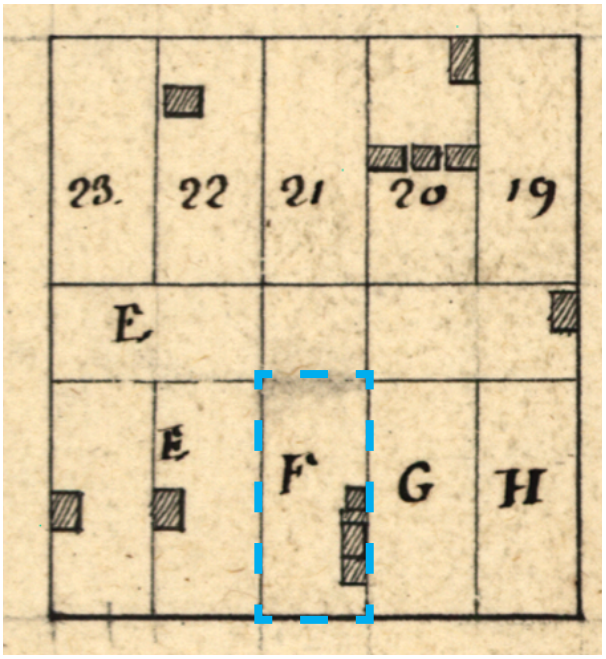


Figure 22. Detail of the ca. 1722 *Plan de la Nouvelle Orleans* with 417–419 Decatur Street lot outlined in blue (Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division).

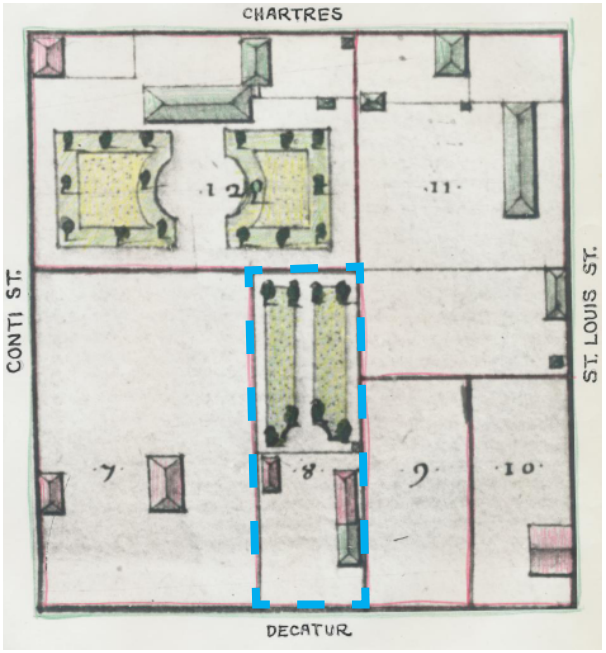


Figure 23. Detail of the 1731 Gonichon *Map of New Orleans*, 417–419 Decatur Street outlined in blue (Vieux Carré Digital Survey).

1 Jay Edwards, *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street* (Opelousas, LA: Hamilton and Associates, 1990), 4-5.

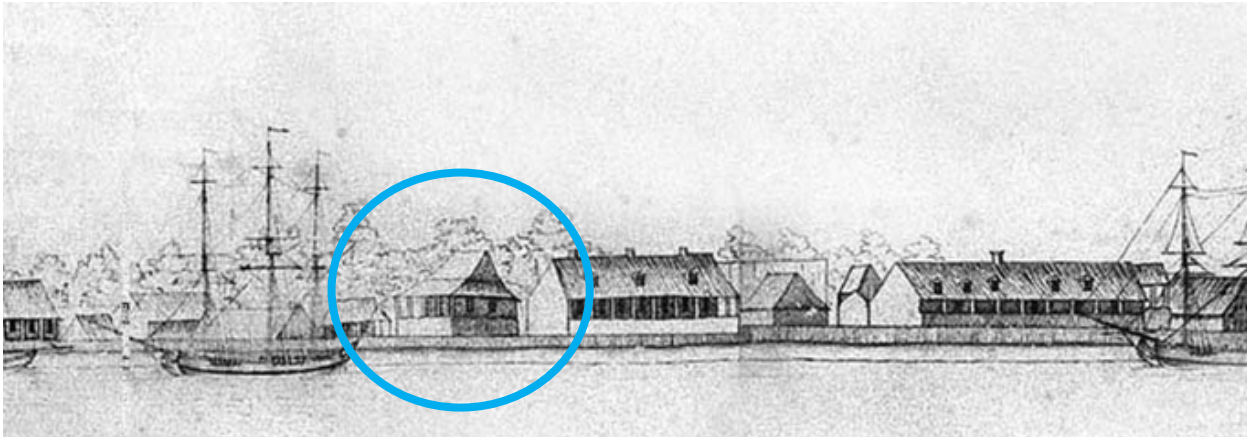


Figure 24. *A View of New Orleans taken from Opposite Side of the River Mississippi*, 1765, attributed to Lieut. Phillip Pittman. The engineer's house, located on the site of 419 Decatur Street, is circled in blue (Researchgate.net).

Adrien de Pauger, who laid out the plan for New Orleans in 1721–1723.[2]

A ca. 1722 map of New Orleans illustrates a building on the east side of the 417–419 Decatur Street lot that is set back from the south lot line (Figure 22). The map indicates that the lot was "Maison les Directeurs" or director's house. A map drawn in 1725 also shows a building set back from the lot line along the east side of the lot. To the north were four parterres, or ornamental gardens.[3]

In a September 1725 petition to cover the cost of his house, de Pauger provided a detailed description of the house on the property. De Pauger indicated that he chose the site because the terrain was "more elevated than the others." He had spent time in 1721 clearing the land, "having the canes cut which were up to the edge of the river." He also "felled a quantity of big trees, had them uprooted, graded" and "surrounded [the property] with a palisades." He described the house, which was under construction, as being 56 feet long by 15 wide. It was "sheathed with planks" and had a large hall, cabinet, small antechamber, kitchen and large pantry."[4]

A map drawn three years later in 1728 shows a similar configuration to the earlier maps with a long, hipped roof building situated on the east side of the lot. The 1728 map also illustrates a smaller hipped roof building on the lot to the west. The 1731 *Plan of La Nouvelle Orleans*, considered the best known and most accurate maps of the French colonial city, illustrates a similar configuration (Figure 23).[5] A 1765 sketch of New Orleans from across the Mississippi River, likely drawn by Lieut. Phillip Pittman, provides insight on the appearance of the engineer's house at that time. The sketch shows a raised house with a double pitched roof and a wraparound gallery (Figure 24).[6]

In 1779, during the Spanish period (1763–1803), a hurricane destroyed much of the city. After the hurricane, Governor Bernardo de Galvez wrote, "The village presents the most pitiful sight. There are but few houses which have not been destroyed. . . "[7] It is likely that the engineer's house was severely damaged during the hurricane.

2 Edwards, *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street,*7-8.

3 Edwards, *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street,* 7-8; *Plan de la Nouvelle Orleans* [1722], Map, https://www.loc.gov/item/2003623130/; *Map of the City of New Orleans as it was on*, [Place of Publication Not Identified: Publisher Not Identified, -05-30, 1725] Map, https://www.loc.gov/item/2021668644/.

4 Edwards, *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street,* 8-9.

5 Edwards, *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street,* 8-9; 1731 Gonichon Map of New Orleans, Vieux Carré Digital Survey, https://www.hnoc.org/vcs/property_info.php?lot=11061.

6 A View of New Orleans taken from Opposite Side of the River Mississippi, 1765, attributed to Lieut. Phillip Pittman, accessed at https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Portion-of-a-sketch-of-New-Orleans-taken-from-across-the-river-probably-by-Lieut_fig13_249027438; Edwards, *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street,* 20-21.

7 Mark Schleifstein and John McQuaid, *Path of Destruction The Devastation of New Orleans and the Coming Age of Superstorms* (Little Brown 2009).

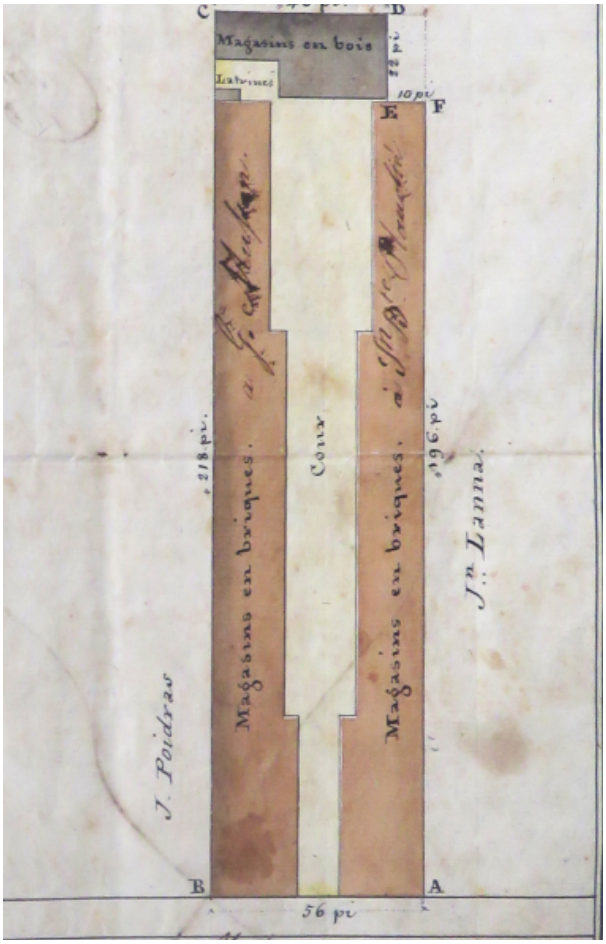


Figure 25. 1818 plan drawing showing buildings at 417–419 Decatur Street (New Orleans Notarial Archives).

Commercial Buildings (1783–1818)

In 1783, Esteven (or Etienne) Plauche purchased the property at what is now 417–419 Decatur Street (then Old Levee Street) from Jean Furniray de la Rue. A description of the property at the time of the sale stated that it was a "lot of ground fronting the river and having 56 [French feet] on said front by 216 [French feet] in depth on which is a house built on brick walls with a kitchen in the patio, all in a ruinous state. . ."[8] In 1788, a fire destroyed a large portion of the center of the French Quarter but spared the buildings along Decatur Street. Eight years later, Decatur Street was not as fortunate. The second fire in 1794 destroyed most of the southwest quadrant of the French Quarter, including all of the buildings along the front five blocks of Decatur Street. It is assumed that any buildings located on the 417–419 Decatur Street property at that time were destroyed by the 1794 fire.[9]

Plauche likely rebuilt not long after the fire as the 1805 City and Business directory lists Esteven Plauche at 417–419 Decatur Street, which was then 25 Levee Street. In 1811, Fort & Co., "negocians, merchants," were listed in the directory at 25 Levee Street, suggesting that Plauche was leasing the property.[10] Plauche most certainly rebuilt by 1818. An 1818 drawing of the property depicts the lot as 56 French feet wide and shows two buildings with identical, mirrored footprints (Figure 25). The buildings were approximately 25 feet wide and 50 feet deep with a 10-foot passage in between. Both buildings were brick, presumably with a store along Decatur Street and warehouses to the rear. The drawing indicates that latrines stood to the north (rear) of the west building. A wood-frame building spanned the rear boundary of the lot. An open yard separated the two buildings.[11] The act from the sale of 419 Decatur Street in 1819 states that Plauche had the store constructed after acquiring the property in 1783.[12]

While there are no accompanying images of the buildings in 1818, they may have had characteristics of New Orleans townhouses of the era. After the fire, the new buildings constructed along Decatur marked the area's transition from a residential area to a commercial district and were different in style and form from their French predecessors, taking influences from American architecture.[13] Built of brick, the buildings were likely two or three stories with stores or shops located on the ground floor. The open passageway or carriageway between the

8 Act, Juan Surrirary de la Rue to Esteven Plauche, Frenando Rodriguez (Notary) Volume 7, Page 803, 29 April 1783, Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey, Chain of Title.

9 Edwards, *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street,* 24.

10 City and Business Directory, New Orleans (1805): 28; Whitney's New-Orleans Directory, and Louisiana & Mississippi Almanac for the Year 1811 (New Orleans 1811): 22.

11 Plan Drawing showing buildings at 417–419 Decatur Street, 1818, New Orleans Notarial Archives; National Park Service, Jean Lafite National Historical Site and Preserve, Draft Environmental Assessment, Treatment of Building IV, 419 Decatur Street (National Park Service, 1997), 23.

12 Hillary S. Irvin, untitled, undated description of 417–419 Decatur Street, VCC Records.

13 National Park Service, Jean Lafite National Historical Site and Preserve, Draft Environmental Assessment, Treatment of Building IV, 419 Decatur Street (National Park Service, 1997), 23.

two buildings provided access from Decatur Street to a rear courtyard.[14]

417 Decatur Street (1819–1880)

In January 1819, Etienne Plauche divided his property in two and sold the west parcel at 417 Decatur Street to Germain Musson.[15] Musson, the grandfather of artist Edgar Degas, was born in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in 1787 and fled to New Orleans in 1810. In New Orleans, Gusson married Marie Céleste Désirée Rillieux, from a prominent French-Creole family, and was a successful cotton merchant.[16] By 1857, Musson had sold the property to a new owner, Dr. Paul Lacroix. It is uncertain when Musson sold the property and if he sold it directly to Paul Lacroix. Dr. Lacroix moved his family from New Orleans to Paris, France, after extensive property acquisitions in New Orleans during the 1830s. In 1857 he transferred all of his New Orleans properties over to his son, Charles Leopold de Lacroix. Both father and son remained in Paris.[17] A description of the property in the 1857 transfer described it as "brick buildings divided into stores on two levels, bearing the number 55" (by that time the address had changed to 55 Old Levee Street).[18]

The owners of 417 Decatur Street leased the property to commercial tenants who likely used the first story of the main building as a store and the upper stories for storage and/or office space. The rear buildings were presumably used as warehouses. The first known tenants of the building during this time period were Lauve and McCall, who occupied the building as early as 1852. Lauve and McCall ended their lease at 417 Decatur Street (then 55 Old Levee Street) and moved their wholesale grocery business elsewhere in 1853.[19]

In 1856, Bernard Turpin, an auctioneer, moved his counting room from 47 Magazine Street to 417 Decatur Street.[20] By 1858, Ernest Turpin, Bernard's son, established his confectionery business at 417 Decatur Street and began advertising for "four good candy makers."[21] By 1859, Bernard moved his auction business next door to 419 Decatur and Ernest used 417 solely for his confectionery business.

Ernest Turpin likely made changes to the property to accommodate equipment for this confectionery business. Turpin manufactured gum drops, Jujube paste, sugar almonds, and "all kinds of candies and syrups by steam."[22] A later advertisement described Turpin's business:

> They manufacture by steam process articles equal to any imported, and they are sold on the most reasonable terms. There is also a large lot of imported goods; where are kinds of chocolates, imitation fruits, French sugar almonds, cordial pears, pearled and smooth sugar plums, crystallized and preserved fruits, cream bon-bons and candies, and candies mixed and of all other varieties. . ."[23]

Possibly in the 1850s, the commercial building at 417 Decatur was likely expanded or replaced with a three-story, Greek Revival-style store.[24] Typical of Greek Revival commercial buildings in New Orleans during this time, the building spanned the full width of the lot and had a new three-story facade with granite columns on the first story. According to historian Jay Edwards in *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street*, the granite columns were imported to New Orleans from quarries near St. Louis and were common in New Orleans in this era. Typically, large doors or shutters were set between the columns and could be opened to reveal the entire first floor of the building to the street, which

14 Edwards, "Cultural Identifications in Architecture: The Case of the New Orleans Townhouse," 22.

15 Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey, Chain of Title.

16 Christopher Benfey, Degas in New Orleans (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1999), 63-64.

17 Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Survey, Chain Of Title 417–423 Decatur Street.

18 Hillary S. Irvin, untitled, undated description of 417–419 Decatur Street, VCC Records.

19 "Wants," *Times-Picayune,* 11 February 1852: 4; "Removals," *Times-Picayune,* 4 December 1853: 7.

20 "Removal," *Times-Picayune,* 28 October 2856.

21 "Wanted," *Times-Picayune,* 18 November 1858.

22 "Ernest Turpin Wholesale Confectioner," *Times-Picayune*, 10 February 1858: 3; "Unusual Bargain," *Times-Picayune*, 19 February 1870: 6.

23 Advertisement, *Times-Picayune*, 29 December 1864: 4.

24 A later account states that the building was constructed in 1843 but does not list a source of this date. Edwards, *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street*, 49; "Rescuing the Old," *Times-Picayune*, 9 November 1975.

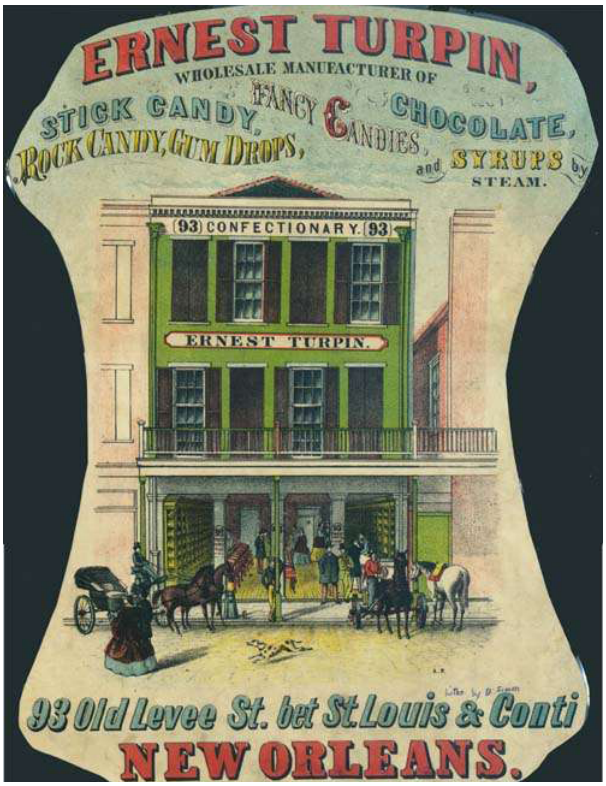


Figure 26. Lithograph of the Ernest Turpin Confectionery, ca. 1860s (New Orleans Library Archives).

was particularly advantageous for commercial businesses. In the upper Decatur Street area, commercial buildings like 417 Decatur were typically brick, two or four bays wide, and three stories tall. Parapets, usually with a denticulated cornice, covered a shallow hipped or gable roof. Windows on the second floor were typically long and narrow six-over-six or nine-over-nine, and windows on the third story were commonly six-over-six, all with granite sills and lintels. The first stories often had a simple gallery with slender iron posts.[25]

A lithograph advertisement for Ernest Turpin's confectionery at 417 Decatur Street (then 93 Old Levee Street), which likely dates from the late 1860s, provides a detailed illustration of the building and Turpin's store (Figure 26). The three-story, four-bay-wide brick building at 417 Decatur had a parapet and denticulated cornice that hid the building's shallow-pitched hipped roof. Doric granite columns lined the first story of the building and flanked large openings into the first floor of the store, which was used as retail space. The interior of the store was lined with built-in shelving and cases for confectionery. Shading the first story was a one-story wood-frame gallery with thin posts and a simple wood balustrade that continued east to the adjacent building at 419 Decatur. The two buildings were not attached at the time, as the east building did not span the entire width of the lot. The upper two stories of the 417 building had evenly spaced windows with simple lug sills and lintels and iron shutters. The second-story windows were elongated six-over-nine and the third story were six-over-six. Between the second and third stories was a sign reading "Ernest Turpin." In the frieze about the third story was lettering that read, "(93) Confectionery (93)."

Turpin's confectionery remained at this location until 1870. An advertisement on the sale of Turpin's manufacturing equipment in 1870 provides a detailed list of the building's contents. Turpin was selling his working stock, one 20-horse-power engine, six steam sugar plum kettles, five chocolate machines, and a candy room and "appurtenances." Additionally, Turpin was selling two large ovens, four large furnaces, steam copper kettles, a large assortment of moulds, furnace kettles, tools, "and everything needful for carrying on of a first-class manufactory on a large scale."[26]

In April 1870, Turpin sold his business to J. Villarrubia and J.A. D'Hemecourt, who presumably took over the lease as the property remained under the ownership of Charles de Lacroix. Villarrubia and D'Hemecourt were among New Orleans's "oldest citizens," Vallarrubia a long-time merchant and D'Hemecourt a civil engineer and city surveyor.[27]

J. Villarrubia & Company continued to operate the wholesale manufacturing of candy on the property, but by 1876, the Leon Medal Candy Factory occupied the building. An 1878 advertisement described the Leon Medal "Wholesale Steam Confectionery" as selling candies, cakes, imported cordials and wines, as well as fireworks.[28]

25 Edwards, *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street*, 33.

26 "An Old Establishment. . ." *New Orleans Republican,* 12 April 1870:4; "Unusual Bargain," *Times-Picayune*, 19 February 1870: 6.

27 "An Old Establishment. . ." *New Orleans Republican,* 12 April 1870:4; Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey, Chain of Title, accessed at https://www.hnoc.org/vcs/property_info.php?lot=11061.

28 De Bow's New Orleans Monthly Review, 445;

The 1876 Sanborn map illustrates the store along Decatur Street (then 93 Decatur Street) as a three-story masonry building (Building 1) (Figure 31). A one-story, wood-frame building stood along the rear (north) elevation of the three-story building (the location of today's Building 2). Attached to the wood-frame building along its north elevation was a two-story brick building (Building 3). A larger two-story brick building (the location of today's Building 4) was attached to its north elevation. The Sanborn map indicates that these two brick buildings were used as a bakery and for candy manufacturing and contained ovens. The building appears to be connected to 419 Decatur by a small wood-frame structure. The size and configuration of what are now known as Building 3 and Building 4 are different from the rear buildings shown in the 1818 drawing. These buildings may have been erected when Turpin started using the property as a confectionery, but may also pre-date his lease of the building.[29]

419 Decatur Street (1819–1880)

In 1819, Etienne Plauche transferred the east property at 419 Decatur Street to Jean Baptiste Plauche, who, like his neighbor at 417 Decatur Street, likely leased the property to tenants.[30] A description of the property in 1819 states that it was "a lot together with the large store on the lot and the portion of the wooden store that is found on the lot."[31] Early tenants of the building are unknown, but by 1858, Bernard Turpin began operating his auction business at 419 Decatur, which was then 56 Old Levee Street.[32] In 1860, Turpin purchased the property from Jean Baptiste Plauche, Jr.[33]

An 1860 plan map of the property at 419 Decatur Street (then 56 Old Levee Street) that accompanied the sale of the property illustrates a three-story, two-bay wide brick building along Decatur Street (Figure 27). The first story had two doors that were shaded by a one-story gallery. Slender wood or cast iron posts supported the one-story, wood-frame gallery that had a simple wood balustrade and was shared with the adjacent building to the west (417 Decatur Street). The second story of the building had two French doors with shutters that provided access to the gallery. Two windows enclosed by shutters were above on the third story. The building was capped with what appears to be a molded wood cornice. The accompanying plan shows that the front building was 29.10 feet. Directly behind (north) of the two-story store were two one-story brick warehouses that were slightly narrower in width than the store (Figure 28). At the rear of the property and attached to the northernmost warehouse was a smaller two-story building. The adjacent buildings at 417 and 419 Decatur Street were separated by a narrow work yard. A door located between the two facades provided access to the rear work yard. Large openings along the east side of the warehouse and rear two-story building at 419 Decatur Street allowed for access to the buildings from the rear work yard.[34]

Bernard Turpin sold the 419 Decatur Street property to J. & J. Prom & Company in 1865 and retired from the auction business in 1867.[35] Following the sale, A.C. Tremoulet, the sole agent of J & J. Prom & Company, used the building as offices.[36]

In March 1871, the property at 419 Decatur Street was auctioned. An advertisement in the *Times-Picayune* described the property as a "splendid two-story brick store and warehouse" that it is "immediately contiguous to the splendid store occupied by Messrs. Villarrubia & Co." At the time, the building was leased up until the first of April 1873 at the yearly rate of $1,600.[37] In April 1871, the property was auctioned to Louis J. Frigerio, Sr. An accompanying plan drawing shows a configuration similar to the 1860 drawing (Figure 29 and Figure 30).[38]

"Wholesale Steam Confectionery," *Times-Picayune*, 31 December 1878.

29 Sanborn Fire insurance Map, 1876, Vol. 2, Sheet 31; Undated, Benedict Simon, Lithograph advertisement of the Ernest Turpin Confectionery, public domain.

30 Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey, Chain of Title, accessed at https://www.hnoc.org/vcs/property_info.php?lot=11061.

31 Hillary Irvin, untitled, undated description of 417–419 Decatur Street, VCC Records.

32 Untitled, *Times-Picayune*, 23 December 1858: 2.

33 Collins c. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey, Chain of Title, accessed at https://www.hnoc.org/vcs/property_info.php?lot=11061.

34 Book Plan Drawing of 419 Decatur Street, 1860, Orleans Notarial Archives.

35 "Auction Sale of French Brandies," *Times-Picayune,* 19 November 1867: 1.

36 "J.J.P. Old Brandy," *Times-Picayune*, 18 February 1872.

37 "Positive Sale by Public Auction," *Times-Picayune*, 22 March 1871: 6.

38 Book Plan Drawing of 419 Decatur Street, 1871, New Orleans Notarial Archives. Edwards, *An Architectural*

Figure 27. 1860 elevation showing street view of 419 Decatur Street (New Orleans Notarial Archives).

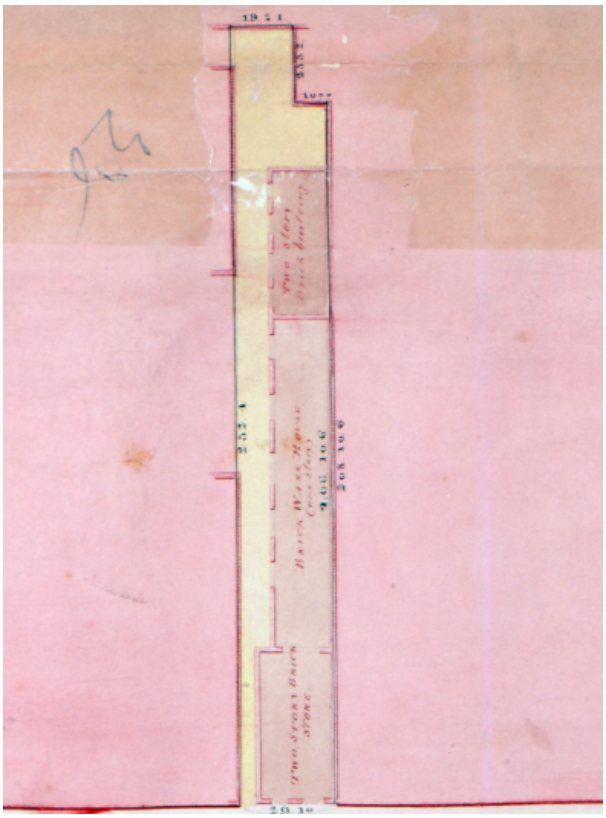


Figure 28. 1860 plan showing footprint of 419 Decatur Street (New Orleans Notarial Archives)

Figure 29. 1871 elevation showing street view of 419 Decatur Street (New Orleans Notarial Archives).

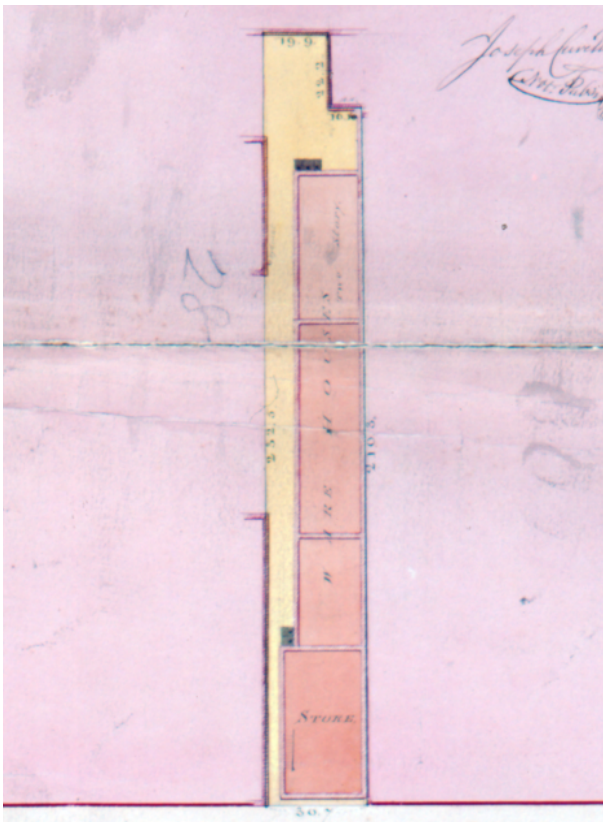


Figure 30. 1871 plan showing footprint of 419 Decatur Street (New Orleans Notarial Archives).

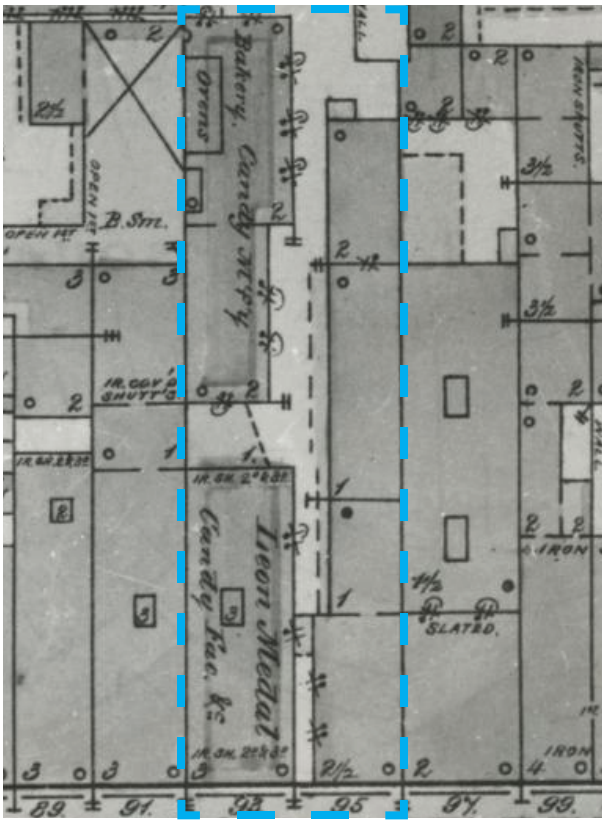


Figure 31. 1876 Sanborn Map showing 417–419 Decatur Street, then 93-95 Decatur Street (Tulane University).

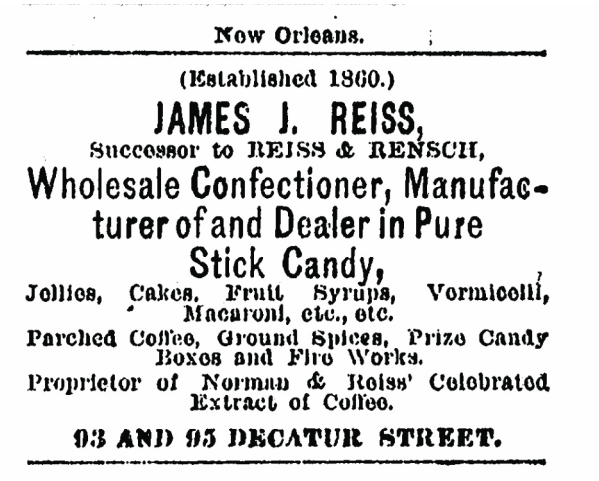
Frigerio was a proprietor of a nautical and optical instruments company on Chartres Street. Like the previous owners, Frigerio used the property at 419 Decatur Street for rental income. Newspaper advertisements indicate that Odell & Wright leased the 419 Decatur Street property (then 95 Decatur Street) in the mid-1870s. Odell & Wright specialized in Louisiana moss and also sold furs and hides.[39]

The 1876 Sanborn Map also illustrates a similar layout, but indicates that the store along Decatur Street was two-and-a-half stories and about 50 feet deep, similar to its size in previous plans dating back to 1819 (Figure 31). A wood-frame awning lined the warehouse on its west side.[40]

History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street, 40.

39 Advertisement, *Times-Picayune,* 13 June 1876: 2; "Top Prices for Hides," *Times-Picayune*, 26 July 1876: 1.

40 Sanborn Fire insurance Map, 1876, Vol. 2, Sheet 31; Undated, Benedict Simon, Lithograph advertisement of the Ernest Turpin Confectionery, public domain; Edwards, *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street*, 40.


New Orleans.

(Established 1860.)

JAMES J. REISS,

Successor to REISS & RENSCH,

Wholesale Confectioner, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Pure Stick Candy,

Jollies, Cakes, Fruit Syrups, Vermicelli, Macaroni, etc., etc.

Parched Coffee, Ground Spices, Prize Candy Boxes and Fire Works.

Proprietor of Norman & Reiss' Celebrated Extract of Coffee.

93 AND 95 DECATUR STREET.

Figure 32. Advertisement for James J. Reiss, Confectionery (*Times-Picayune*, September 1, 1880).

James J. Reiss Candy Factory (1880–1974)

By September 1880, James J. Reiss had moved his candy and macaroni manufacturing business to the buildings at 417–419 Decatur Street (then 93 and 95 Decatur Street). Reiss leased both buildings. Reiss had established his business in New Orleans in 1859–1860 with Henry Norman as Norman & Reiss, and in 1876, the company's candy and macaroni factory operated a block east of 419 Decatur Street at 521–523 Decatur Street (formerly 121–123 Old Levee Street). After Norman's death in 1877, Reiss partnered with Charles Rensch and the company became Reiss & Rensch. The business became solely the James J. Reiss Company in 1880, the same year Reiss moved to the 400 block of Decatur Street.[41]

A September 1880 advertisement in the *Daily Picayune* described Reiss as a "whole confectioner, manufacturer of and dealer in pure stick candy" (Figure 32). Additionally, Reiss sold "jollies," cakes, fruit syrups, vermicelli, macaroni, ground spices, candy boxes, and fireworks, and was the proprietor

41 "Copartnership," *Times-Picayune,* 17 February 1880: 5; "Reiss & Rensch," *Times-Picayune,* 1 February 1878:8; Andrew Morrison, *The Industries of New Orleans: Her Rank, Resources, Advantages, Trade, Commerce and Manufactures, Conditions of the Past, Present and Future, Representative Industrial Institutions, Historical, Descriptive, and Statistical* (United States: J. M. Elstner & Company, 1885), 91.

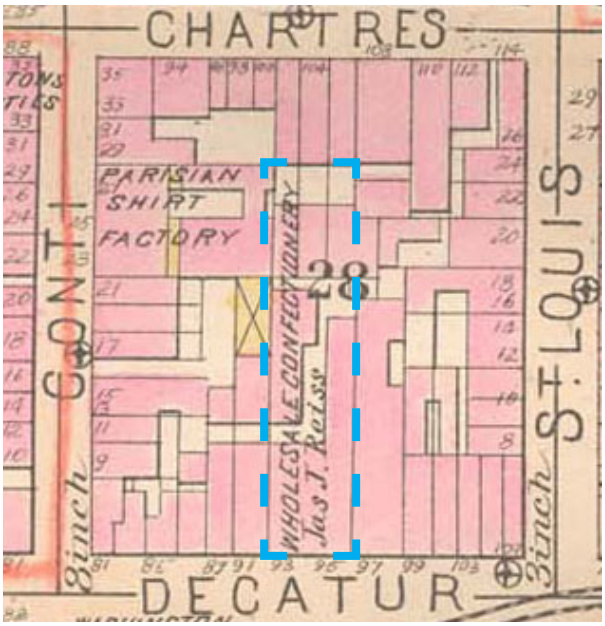


Figure 33. Robinson's *Atlas of the City of New Orleans*, 1883, District 2, Plate 6. 417–419 Decatur Street (then 93-95 Decatur Street) outlined in blue. (New Orleans Notarial Archives).

of "Norman & Reiss' Celebrated Extract of Coffee."[42]

An 1882 publication on the industries of New Orleans described the Reiss Company as being located at 93 and 95 Decatur Street in a "large commodious three story building" that was 80' x 200' in size. The building had all the "necessary machinery and appliances" powered by a 15 horse-power engine. The company's 50 employees manufactured confectionery of "every description," vermicelli, macaroni, and "extract of coffee."[43]

In March 1882, James J. Reiss purchased the property at 419 Decatur Street from Louis J. Frigerio, Jr. Soon after, he filed a building contract for a new store, with plans by Stephan J. Turpin, architect, and builder M. M. Bell, at a cost of $6,871.[44] Changes to the building at this time likely involved expanding the building to the west to abut 417 Decatur, raising the height of the 419 building to a three full stories, and combining the two buildings into one single business. Later evidence suggests that Reiss had the interior brick bearing wall on the first floor removed and replaced with cypress wood beams that were supported by cast iron columns.[45] Later photographs of the facade of 419 Decatur also support the assumption that Reiss enlarged and updated the building with an Italianate-style facade in 1882. A ca. 1906 photograph shows a three-story brick building with a one-story gallery. While the second-story windows are not clearly visible in the photograph, the third story windows are six-over-six sash with segmental arched soldier brick lintels (see Figure 37). The window bays are incorporated into shallow recessed surrounds. Above the third story was what appears to be a brick dentil cornice and a stepped parapet.[46]

It was also likely Reiss added fluted cast iron columns with ornate composite capitals along the first story of the 419 Decatur Street facade. While architectural cast iron, particularly in the form of intricate balconies and galleries, was at its highest in New Orleans during the 1850s, cast iron continued to be used after the Civil War.[47] Similar to the granite columns on the 417 Decatur Street building, the cast iron columns likely separated large doors that opened on to the showroom floor. Overall, the characteristics of the new Decatur Street facade (central parapet, bracketed cornice, arched windows, and cast iron details) were typical of Italianate-style commercial buildings constructed in the Vieux Carré following the Civil War.[48]

Reiss continued to lease the western adjacent building at 417 Decatur Street and used both properties for his confectionery business. The 1883 *Robinson Atlas* illustrates the buildings at 93 and 95 Decatur Street as being occupied by the James J. Reiss wholesale confectionery (Figure 33). A gap no longer separates the two buildings.[49]

42 James J. Reiss, advertisement, *Times-Picayune*, 1 September 1880: 5.

43 John E. Land, *Pen illustrations of New Orleans, Its History, Commerce, and Industry* (New Orleans: 1882), 168-169.

44 Chain of Title 417–423 Decatur Street, Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey.

45 J.F. Sato and Associates, Structural Assessment Report, The Headquarters Building Jean Lafitte Historic Park, New Orleans (Littleton, CO: J.F. Sato and Associates, 1993), 1.

46 "Firecracker Barrage Marks $26,000 Blaze in French Quarter," *Times-Picayune*, 10 December 1937.

47 Ann M. Masson and Lydia H. Schmalz, *Cast Iron and the Crescent City* (Louisiana Landmarks Society 1995), 8-9.

48 Edwards, *An Architectural History of the Property at 417 to 419 Decatur Street,* 94.

49 *Robinson's Atlas of the City of New Orleans, Louisiana* (New York: E. Robinson 1993).

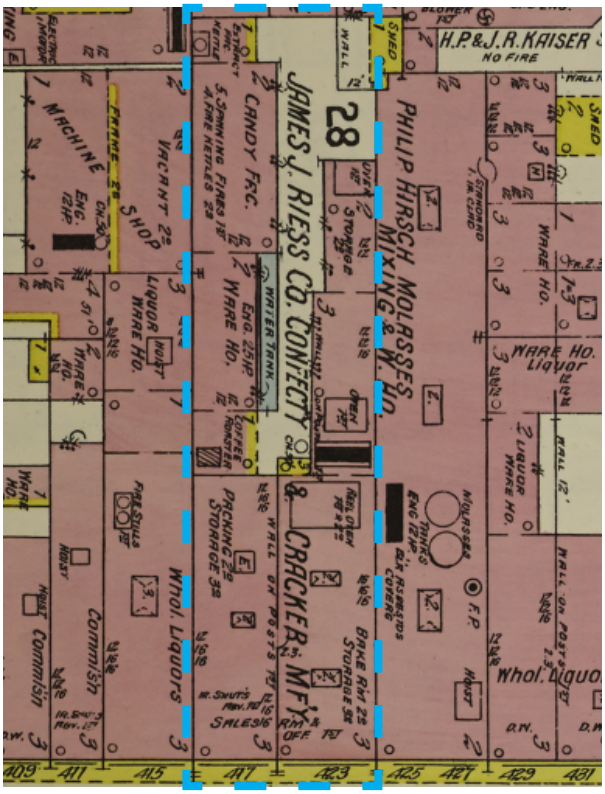


Figure 34. 1896 Sanborn Map, 417–419 Decatur Street (then 417 and 423 Decatur Street) outlined in blue (Library of Congress).

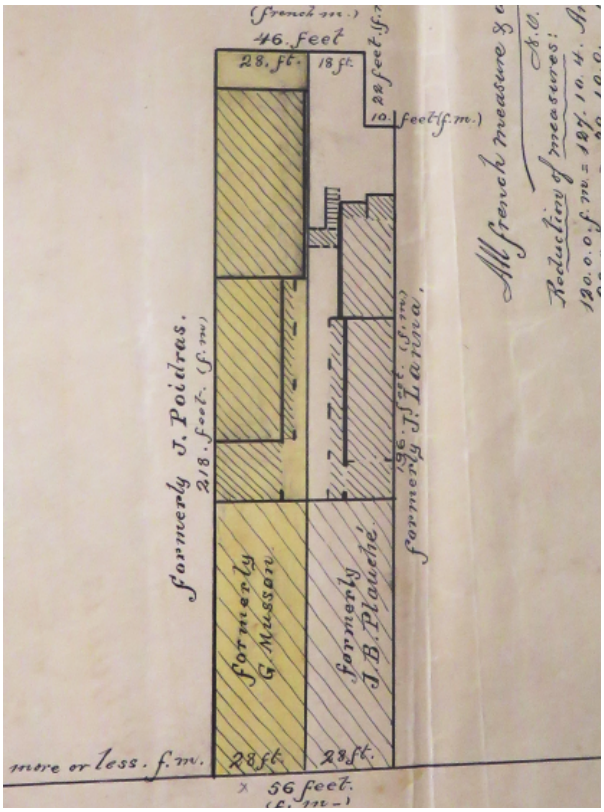


Figure 35. Plan of 417–419 Decatur Street in 1900 (New Orleans Notarial Archives).

An 1885 publication on the industries of New Orleans similarly described the James J. Reiss Company as being located at 93 and 95 Decatur Street. The company continued to manufacture macaroni and vermicelli and reportedly had one of the largest bake ovens in New Orleans. Around 60–74 men worked at the company, which was described as being "three stories high and 100 feet by 250 feet in extent." The increase of the building width by 20 feet between the 1882 and 1885 descriptions is likely a result of the enlargement of 419 Decatur Street that joined the two buildings. The company also specialized in steam crackers and confectionery, with facilities for this purpose "of the very first order."[50]

After James J. Reiss died in 1889, the company continued to operate at its location on Decatur Street under the leadership of his son, Edward J. Reiss. In April 1892, the *Times-Picayune* advertised the sale of the "handsome, well-located and capacious 3-story brick store" at 95 Decatur Street. The building was described as having a "large shed in front, and arranged to suit the needs of the extensive confectionery and bakery business therein conducted. . ." The property was "exceptionally well located for business being close to railroads, shipping and large industrial establishments, now occupied by the J. J. Reiss Company as a wholesale bakery and confectionery."[51] In June 1892, the heirs of James J. Reiss sold the east property at 419 Decatur Street to Edward J. Reiss. The previous month, the west property at 417 Decatur Street had been transferred from Charles Leopold de Lacroix to his wife Marie Lea Felicie de Lacroix, who remained in Paris.[52]

The 1896 Sanborn map illustrates the property as the James J. Reiss Co. Confectionery and Cracker Manufacturer (Figure 34). The two primary buildings along Decatur Street were constructed of brick and three stories, with a shared wood-frame gallery across the Decatur Street facade.

50 Andrew Morrison, *The Industries of New Orleans: Her Rank, Resources, Advantages, Trade, Commerce and Manufactures, Conditions of the Past, Present and Future, Representative Industrial Institutions, Historical, Descriptive, and Statistical* (United States: J. M. Elstner & Company, 1885) 91.

51 "Auction Sales," *Times-Picayune*, 12 April 1892: 8.

52 Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey, Chain of Title.

Sales rooms occupied the first story of both buildings. The second floor of the west building served as a packing area while the third story was storage. Attached to the north elevation of the west building was a one-story masonry building (the location of Building 2) that served as a coffee roaster. To the north (Building 3) was a two-story masonry building that housed a 25-horsepower engine and served as a warehouse. A water tank was located along its east elevation. Attached to the north elevation (Building 4) was a two-story masonry building for the candy factory that housed five spinning furnaces and four fire kettles. A small one-story masonry building was attached to the north elevation of Building 4 at that time and held an extract kettle.

The second floor of the east building served as a baker's room and the third floor served as storage. The 1896 Sanborn map indicates that both the first and second floors of the east building had a large reel oven. A three-story masonry building was attached to the north elevation of the east building and held an oven on the first story. A two-story building attached to the north elevation held an additional oven on the first floor and served as storage on the second floor. A narrow yard separated the rear buildings of both 417 and 419 Decatur, but the yard does not appear to be accessible from Decatur Street or Chartres Street.[53]

In May 1900, Edward J. Reiss purchased the building at 417 Decatur Street from Marie Lea Felicie de Lacroix, making the Reiss Company the owner of both buildings.[54] A plan accompanying the sale illustrates two identically sized buildings along Decatur Street and the rear secondary buildings, similar to the 1896 map. A narrow structure with a stair appears to connect what is now Building 4 with the rear warehouse of 419 Decatur Street (no longer extant) (Figure 35).

The 1908 Sanborn Map illustrates a similar configuration as 1896 and 1900; however, the coffee roaster building on the north side of the west building (location of Building 2) was a two-story wood-frame structure with a three-story porch to the east along the rear of 417–419 Decatur (Figure 36). Similar to the 1900 map, in 1908 a

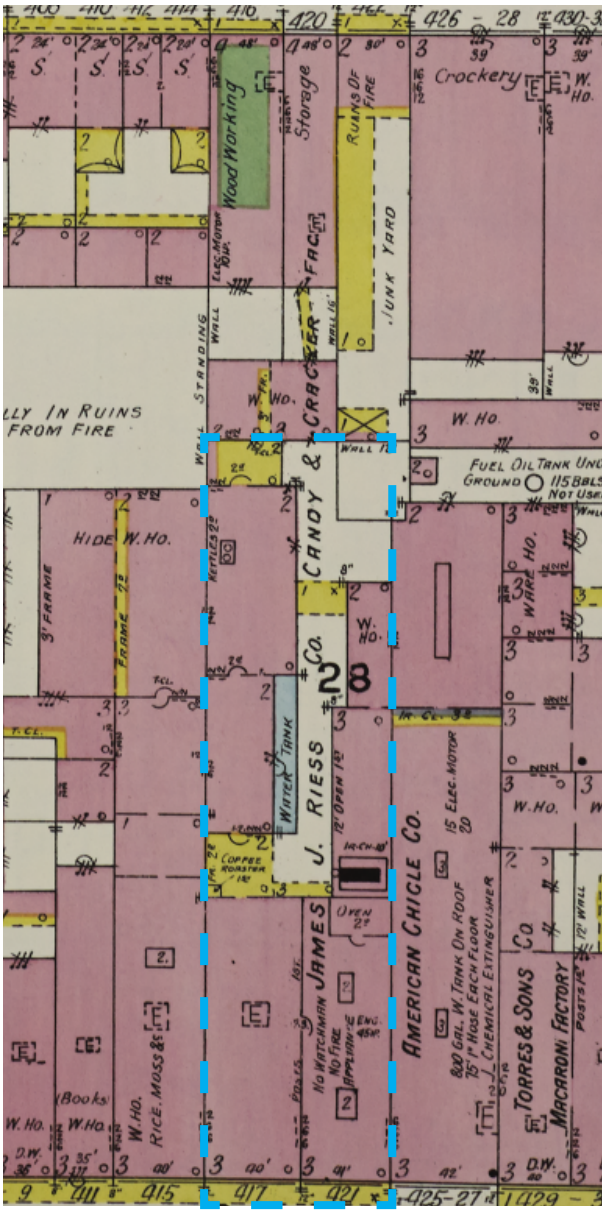


Figure 36. 1908 Sanborn Map showing 417–419 Decatur Street outlined in blue (Library of Congress).

one-story structure connected Building 4 with the two-story warehouse behind 419 Decatur. It also appears as though Reiss acquired or rented additional buildings to the north that were previously associated with 416–420 Chartres Street. The small building on the north side of Building 4 is shown as two stories and was attached to two, two-story masonry warehouse buildings behind 416 and 420 Chartres Street. A one-story, wood-frame awning structure connected the warehouse buildings to a four-story building at 420 Chartres Street that is labeled as "storage."[55]

53 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, New Orleans, 1896, Vol 1., Plate 7.

54 Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey, Chain of Title.

55 Sanborn Fire insurance Map, New Orleans, 1908, Vol. 2., Plate 119.

Figure 37. Photograph of the James J. Reiss Co. at 419 Decatur ca. 1906 (Library of Congress).

One of the only known images of the two buildings at 417–419 Decatur Street from the early twentieth century is a ca. 1906 photograph taken by the Detroit Publishing Company (Figure 37). The photograph, a birds-eye view looking northeast and likely taken from Clay Street, shows the upper two stories of the buildings and their roofs. The four-bay-wide 417 Decatur Street looks similar to the 1860s lithograph of Turpin's confectionery with its elongated windows and shutters on the second story, simple stone sills and lintels, and roof parapet with a denticulated cornice. The roof is hipped with a monitor, or vent, along the ridge.[56]

The photograph clearly illustrates the Italianate facade of the east building at 419 Decatur Street, added in 1892 by James J. Reiss. At this time, the four-bay-wide building had elongated, segmentally arched windows on the second story and brick spandrels between the second and third story windows. Windows on the third story appear to have segmental arched brick lintels. The building's hipped roof was screened by a stepped parapet with a denticulated cornice and a heavy wood lintel with decorative brackets. Behind the parapet was a hipped roof with a prominent monitor with louvered vent. Also visible in the photographs is the gable roof of the two-story warehouse building to the rear. A two-sided metal sign reading "Jas. J. Reiss Co." was located on the third story near the joint of the two buildings.[57]

Subsequent changes to the buildings between 1908 and 1938 are unknown. A fire in November 1909 that started on the third floor of the adjacent building to the west, 411–415 Decatur Street, damaged the third story of the west building at 417 Decatur Street. Damage to the building was reported to be $1,000, but the extent of the damage was not specified.[58] By the early 1920s, the

56 Detroit Publishing Co, Panorama of New Orleans, Louisiana (New Orleans Louisiana, ca. 1906), Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/2016801166/.

57 Detroit Publishing Co, Panorama of New Orleans, Louisiana (New Orleans Louisiana, ca. 1906), Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/2016801166/.

58 "Decatur Street Fire," *Times-Picayune*, 16 November 1909: 5.

Figure 38. December 10, 1937, fire at the Reiss Candy Company at 419 Decatur Street (*Times-Picayune*).

James J. Reiss Company had largely discontinued manufacturing its own candies, with the exception of its "old-fashioned 'Reiss' stick candy," and mostly served as a wholesale distributor of candies manufactured by other companies, including Lowney Chocolates of Boston. Reiss became known as "pioneers in fine packaged goods."[59] At this time, the buildings were primarily used as a retail store and warehouse for selling and distributing candy and other products. The Reiss Company likely made changes to the interior of the buildings, since the property was no longer used for manufacturing purposes.

1937 Fire and Rebuilding Effort (1938–1974)

In the fall of 1937, the James J. Reiss Company celebrated 78 years of existence. The *New Orleans Item* reported at the time that the "James J. Reiss company occupies a large brick building with the

59 John Smith Kendall, *History of New Orleans* (Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1922), 900.

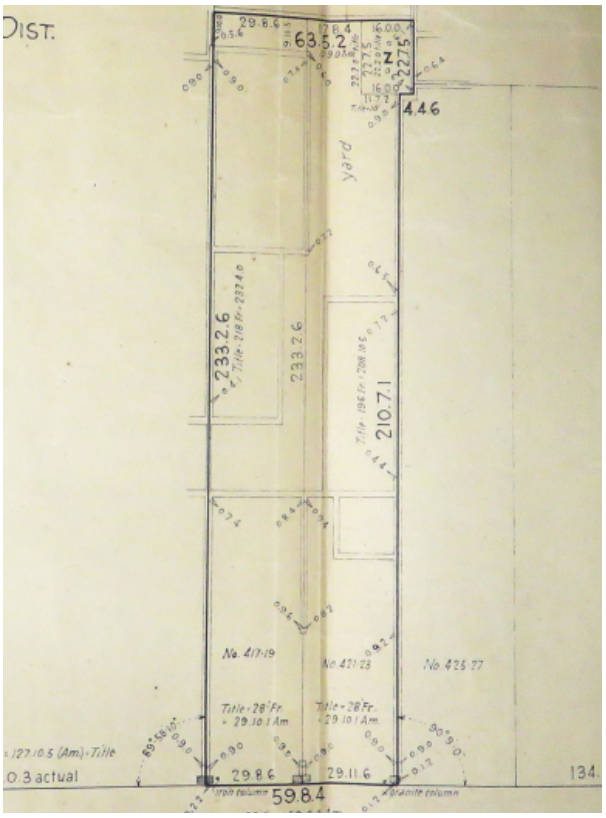


Figure 39. 1938 plan of 417–419 Decatur Street (Notarial Archives of New Orleans).

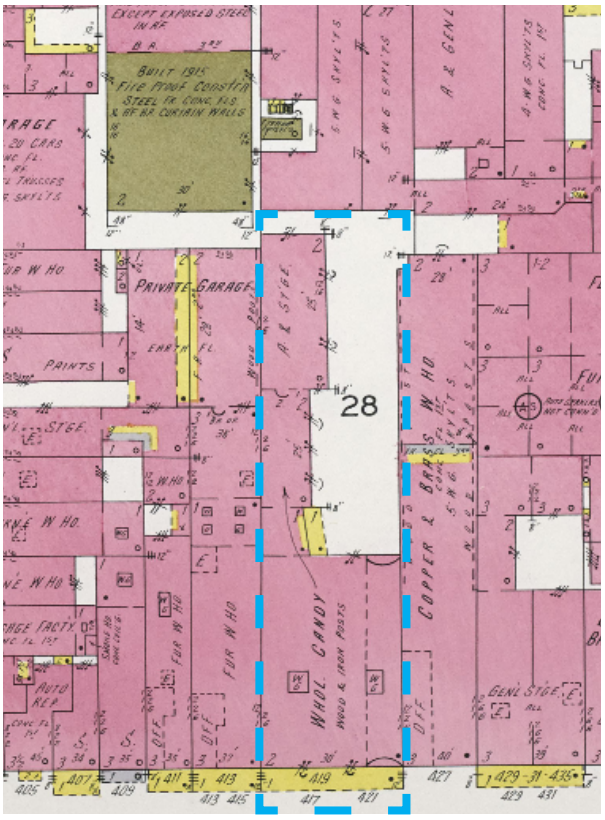


Figure 40. 1940 Sanborn Map showing 417–419 Decatur Street outlined in blue (Library of Congress).

full lines of its numerous brands of nationally known candies in immense glass-fronted cases."[60]

On December 9, 1937, a fire caused serious damage to the Reiss Company's buildings at 417–419 Decatur Street (then known as 417–423 Decatur Street). The fire reportedly started on the second floor of the east building at 419 Decatur Street in a pile of wrapping paper near the elevator shaft. The fire soon enveloped the second floor and rapidly spread to the third floor, "shooting through the roof." Wind caused the fire to expand to the third floor of the west building at 417 Decatur Street. Fireworks stored in the building "were set off to add to the spectacular fire." Firemen fought to control and put out the fire for more than an hour (Figure 38). According to local newspapers, fire damage was limited to the second and third floors of east building and the third floor of the west building. Water from fighting the fire damaged the lower floors. The cost of the damage to the buildings was estimated at $23,000.[61] Immediately after the fire, Reiss moved its retail store and distribution to the company's headquarters at 309 Decatur Street, a block west of its location at 417–419 Decatur Street. The fire caused only a one-day interruption in business.[62]

In August 1938, the Reiss Company filed a permit to repair the building at 417–419 Decatur Street at a cost of $7,300.[63] A survey map of the property, completed for Reiss in September 1938 prior to the building repair, does not show a structure at the current location of Building 2. The rear buildings attached to 419 Decatur Street still exist at this time (Figure 39). By early February 1939, the James J. Reiss Company had returned to 417–419 Decatur Street (then known as 421 Decatur Street) "following repairs to the building which had been damaged by fire in 1937."[64]

60 "Candy Co. Is 78 Years Old," *The New Orleans Item,* 20 September 1937: 9.

61 "Jennings fire Loss Placed at $200,000," *New Orleans States*, 10 December 1937; "Fireworks Barrage Thrills Crowd Watching $26,000 Blaze in French Quarter," *Times-Picayune*, 10 December 1937: 1.

62 Maud O'Bryan, "One Day in 78 Years," *New Orleans States*, 13 December 1937.

63 "Permits Issued for 20 New Residences Totaling $98,595," *Times-Picayune*, 14 August 1938: 56.

64 "On Original Site," *New Orleans Item*, 8 February 1939: 17.

Figure 41. Photograph of the 400 block of Decatur Street ca. 1940s. 417–419 is shown on the far left (Historic New Orleans Collection).

Later photographs of the building, as well as the 1940 Sanborn map, indicate that the Reiss Company removed the third stories of the east and west buildings, which had been badly damaged by the fire, and created a single, two-story uniform facade with a stepped parapet roof (Figure 40 and Figure 41). A one-story gallery continued to span the facade. The second-story windows were modified on the east side of the building and their segmental arches removed. All of the second-story windows were reduced in height and no longer opened onto the roof of the gallery. The Decatur Street facade was stuccoed. On the eastern end of the first story, the company added an open bay with a driveway, or "carriageway," allowing vehicular access to the open yard behind the building. To enlarge the open yard and to allow for vehicular access, all of the ancillary buildings behind the east building at 419 Decatur were demolished. The ancillary buildings (including what are now Buildings 3 and 4) behind the west side of the building at 417 Decatur remained extant (Figure 40).

The footprint and size of Building 3 and 4 did not change between the 1908 and 1940 Sanborn maps, with the exception of the removal of the water tank along the east side of Building 3. At the location of what is now Building 2 was a one-story masonry

Figure 42. View of Buildings 3 and 4 in 1951 (Vieux Carré Foundation).

building with a one-story awning or porch on its east elevation. The small building on the north side of Building 4 had also been removed by 1940.[65]

65 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. Sanborn Map Company,; Vol. 2, Plate 119, 1908, Map https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn03376_010/; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. Sanborn Map

Figure 43. Photograph of the James J. Reiss Co. at 417–419 Decatur in 1964 (Vieux Carré Survey).

A 1951 photograph confirms that all of the rear structures had been removed from behind the east building and that the Reiss Company used the rear yard for company vehicles and likely deliveries (Figure 42). Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, the James J. Reiss Company continued to operate in wholesale candy under the name of the Purity-Reiss Candy Co.

A photograph, taken as part of the Vieux Carré Survey, captured the appearance of the building in 1964 (Figure 43). Metal bars covered the windows on the first story and all of the windows on the second story were covered by iron shutters. The carriageway was closed with a roll-up, paneled garage door. [66]

In 1970, while it was still under the ownership of the Reiss family, local architect Donald Zimmer submitted an application to the VCC to demolish the building at 417–419 Decatur Street as well as the adjacent building at 413–415 Decatur Street to construct a parking garage. Zimmer argued at a July 1970 VCC meeting that Building 1 was "non-descript" and Buildings 3 and 4 were "beyond saving." He stated that the site was ideal for much-needed parking because of new hotels in the vicinity and a new traffic plan by the New Orleans City Council that would eliminate curb parking. At its August 8, 1970, meeting, the VCC denied the request.[67] The VCC identified Building 1 as a building "worthy of preservation' and Buildings 3 and 4 as "of architectural and historic importance" (Figure 44).[68] At the time, owner James J. Reiss,

Company, ; Vol. 1a, Plate 20a, 1940, Map, https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn03376_017/.

66 Photograph of the James J. Reiss Co. at 417–419 Decatur in 1964, Vieux Carré Digital Survey, https://www.hnoc.org/vcs/property_info.php?lot=11061.

67 Application for Preservation Work at 413-415 and 417–419 Decatur Street, 1970, VCC Records; Letter from J.H. Phillips, VCC Acting Director to Donald J. Zimmer, architect, September 8, 1970, VCC Records.

68 Application Summary Report, Summary of Past Actions, 417–419 Decatur Street, VCC Records; Vieux Carré

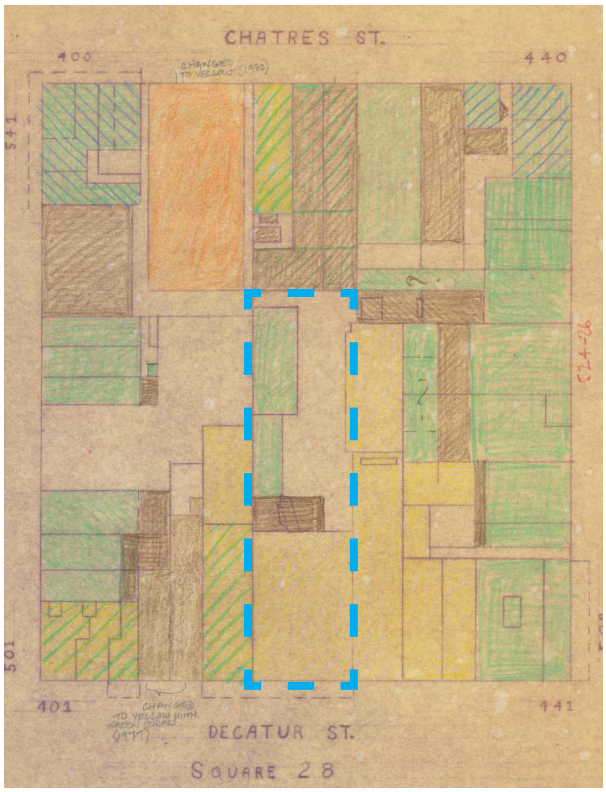


Figure 44. 1964 map of Square 28 showing VCC ratings, 417–419 Decatur Street outlined in blue (VCC Survey).

grandson of company founder James J. Reiss, was a supporter of the controversial Vieux Carré Riverfront Expressway, the elevated freeway that would have cut though the French Quarter. In a featured article on Decatur Street in the *Times-Picayune* in November 1976, Reiss also complained that traffic congestion in the 400 block of Decatur Street impacted his business. He sold the property less than a month later in December 1972 and retired from his business in 1973. The James J. Reiss Company was dissolved in June 1973.[69]

Renovation and Use as Office Building (1972–1989)

In December 1972, William A. Monteleone purchased the property at 419 Decatur Street from James J. Reiss for $200,000. Two years later, Monteleone sold the property to Rivercourt Development Enterprises (Rivercourt) for $250,000.[70] In June 1974, Rivercourt filed a permit with the VCC in to renovate the building at 417–419 Decatur Street. The plans for the renovation, designed by New Orleans architect William Seales & Associates, called for extensive changes to transform the former confectionery and warehouses into office space. The primary components of the renovation included the following (described in further detail below):

- Construction of a new, full third story on Building 1;
- Construction of a fourth/attic story on Building 1 with a false mansard roof, not visible from the street, that also concealed a central mechanical area and patio;
- Construction of a new one-story, wood-framed gallery along the Decatur Street facade;
- Installation of an elevator in Building 1;
- Installation of a new, central mechanical system and gas, telephone, and electric service;
- Addition of a new, contemporary two-story glass and steel building (Building 2) to connect Buildings 1 and 3;
- Addition of new landscape elements in the open yard for use as a courtyard, including a fountain and exterior lighting;
- Construction of a masonry "tie" wall in Building 4 due to structural issues.[71]

The VCC approved the plans for the renovation of the buildings in October 1974 and the courtyard/landscape in August 1975.[72] The renovated building was completed by November 1975 and offered 27,000 square feet of office space "with modern functions, old world warmth with space that is competitive with the finest downtown towers." As of November 1975, 30 percent of the building was leased.[73]

Survey, Square 18 Architectural Ratings Color Coded Square Map, 1964, Historic New Orleans Collection .

69 Gil Webre, "Decatur: Street & Questions, " *Times-Picayune*, 26 November 1972; Candy Exec Is Dead at 74," *Times-Picayune*, 22 November 1977; Chain of Title 417–423 Decatur Street, Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey, https://www.hnoc.org/vcs/property_info.php?lot=11061.

70 Chain of Title 417–423 Decatur Street, Collins C. Diboll Vieux Carré Digital Survey, https://www.hnoc.org/vcs/property_info.php?lot=11061.

71 Memorandum/Trip Report, 15 July 1988, JELA HQ Files, JELA 007/02.15; VCC Restoration Application dated 20 June 1974, VCC Records; VCC Permit dated 23 October 1974, VCC Records.

72 VCC Permit dated 23 October 1974, VCC Records; VCC Permit dated 22 August 1975, VCC Records.

73 "Rescuing the Old," *Times-Picayune*, 9 November 1975.

In May 1975, the VCC honored Rivercourt Development and architects Williams Seales and Associates with two certificates of merit for the renovation of 417–419 Decatur Street and for the newly constructed steel and reflective glass structure at the rear of the building. [74]

Building 1

When Rivercourt purchased the property in 1974, Building 1 remained a two-story masonry building with a flat, stepped parapet roof. The facade was clad in stucco and had a one-story gallery supported by round, metal columns (Figure 45). Photographs dating from 1974 show closed iron shutters on the second-story windows. The open carriageway remained on the east end of the first story. The rear elevation of the building was exposed five-course American-bond brick. Ghosting from the east two-story warehouse building, demolished after the 1938 fire, was visible on the rear brick wall (Figure 48). Second-story windows on the rear elevation were one-over-one wood sash with brick rowlock stills and brick segmental arched lintels.[75]

Changes made to Building 1 as part of the 1974–1975 renovation were extensive and occurred on both the exterior and interior of the building. On the first story of the Decatur Street facade, the French doors along the west 417 side were restored by removing wood that had been applied to the bottom panels. Two new French doors were installed directly east of the carriageway on the east 419 side of the building. The existing granite and cast iron columns were retained and sandblasted.[76] The window openings on the second story of the building were enlarged in height to fit French doors to provide access to a newly constructed one-story, wood-framed gallery with square wood posts and a wood balustrade.[77]

Figure 45. View of 419 Decatur Street in 1974, prior to the renovation (Vieux Carré Foundation).

Figure 46. View of 419 Decatur Street in 1975, during the renovation (Vieux Carré Foundation).

A full, new third story, constructed of concrete block, was added to the existing two-story building. On the Decatur Street facade (south) the concrete block was clad in cement plaster (Figure 46 and Figure 47). A new wood dentil cornice spanned the facade above the third story. The new third story had eight-light casement windows to align with the openings on the second story.[78]

74 Millie Ball, "Nine Vieux Carré Buildings Win Praise of Commission," *Times-Picayune*, 15 May 1976: 2.

75 Photographs of 417–419 Decatur Street, 1974, VCC Foundation, VCC Virtual Library, https://vieuxcarre.nola.gov/.

76 VCC Restoration Application dated 20 June 1974, VCC Records; VCC Permit dated 23 October 1974, VCC Records; William Seales Associates, 419 Decatur Street, Drawing No. 467.41902 (1974), on file eTIC.

77 VCC Restoration Application dated 20 June 1974, VCC Records; VCC Permit dated 23 October 1974, VCC Records; William Seales Associates, 419 Decatur Street, Drawing No. 467.41902 (1974), on file eTIC.

78 VCC Restoration Application dated 20 June 1974,

Figure 47. View of 417–418 Decatur Street, 1976 (Vieux Carré Foundation).

Figure 48. View of the rear of 417–419 Decatur Street in 1974, prior to the renovation (Vieux Carré Foundation).

A partial fourth or attic story with a false, hipped roof was built to provide additional office space around the perimeter and to screen an open patio and mechanical equipment area in the center. Due to the roof's slope, the attic story was not visible from Decatur Street. Plans for the building as well as VCC correspondence indicate that the slope of the fourth-story roof was originally planned as two false mansard roofs that were perpendicular to Decatur Street. Seales & Associates ultimately modified the slope following VCC comments to keep it hidden behind the parapet of the new third story.[79]

On the rear of the building, the new third story was clad in brick to match the existing. Three new French doors that matched the doors on the first story of the facade were added to the first story, west of the carriageway. Three new window openings were added to the second story. Window openings on the new third story aligned with those on the second. Windows and iron shutters removed from the facade's second story were reinstalled at these locations.[80]

On the interior, the existing structural system remained, but the floor plan was substantially modified to accommodate office space. Walls were a combination of exposed brick and drywall and ceilings were a combination of drywall and suspended acoustical tile. Access to the upper floors was provided by a new elevator.[81]

Glass and Steel Addition (Building 2)

Prior to the 1974 renovation, a "non-conforming shed" at the location of what is now Building 2 connected Buildings 1 and 3 (Figure 48). Photographs from 1974 show a two-story wood-frame building with a flat roof and horizontal wood siding. Extending from its east elevation was a one-story wood-frame structure with a shed roof and exposed rafter tails.[82]

The VCC approved the demolition of the two-story building in April 1974. In its place, Seales and Associates proposed a contemporary two-story glass and steel building to link the existing Building 1 with Building 3 (Figure 49). The east elevation of the contemporary building, which faced the

VCC Records; VCC Permit dated 23 October 1974, VCC Records; William Seales Associates, 419 Decatur Street, Drawing No. 467.41902 (1974), on file eTIC.

79 Wayne A. Collier, VCC Director, to William Seales & Assoc., 10 October 1974, VCC Records; Wayne A. Collier, VCC Director, to William Seales & Assoc., 21 October 1974, VCC Records; William Seales Associates, 419 Decatur Street, Drawing No. 467.41902 (1974), on file eTIC.

80 VCC Permit dated 23 October 1974, VCC Records; William; William Seals Associates, Renovations to 419 Decatur Street (Drawing No. 41902), 1975, on file eTIC.

81 Robert W. Merrick, Inc., Appraisal of the Market Value 419 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, 15 March 1983, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files.

82 Photograph of 417–419 Decatur Street, Rear of Building looking south, 1974, VCC Foundation, VCC Virtual Library; Vieux Carré Survey, Square 18 Architectural Ratings Color Coded Square Map, 1964, Historic New Orleans Collection.

Figure 49. Ca. 1974 rendering showing rear of Building 1, Building 2, Building 3, and courtyard. Note mechanical equipment screen on the roof of Building 2 (Vieux Carré Foundation).

courtyard, was a 1/4" curtain wall of reflective glass with steel framing and a Corten (weathered) steel cornice. Plans called for mechanical equipment on the roof that would be screened by sloped 2" x 10" wood louvers. [83]

VCC correspondence indicates the commission's support of the new addition. The VCC commended the architects on "their innovative approach" to the addition and requested material samples of the reflective glass and Corten steel and a model.[84] In September 1974, the VCC recommended that in "view of the precedent making nature of this proposal" that Seales continue to study the proposed screening of the mechanical system on the roof of Building 2.[85] Following the VCC meeting on October 15, 1974, the VCC accepted the "contemporary proposal" for Building 2 as an "experimental treatment at this particular site."[86] Notably, several years later, members of the VCC reversed their view, stating that the new building was "an experiment that didn't work."[87]

Photographs of the completed Building 2 indicate that the proposed mechanical equipment screen on the roof of the building was not erected (Figure 50). On the interior, the building was used for office space on both the first and second floors.[88]

Building 3

Photographs of Building 3 prior to the 1974 renovation show a two-story brick building with a gable roof (see Figure 48). Window and door openings on the east elevation featured cast stone

83 William Seals Associates, Renovations to 419 Decatur Street (Drawing No. 41902), 1975, on file eTIC; VCC Permit for 417–419 Decatur Street, 23 October 1973, VCC Records.

84 Wayne A. Collier, VCC Director, to William Seales & Assoc., 3 September 1974, VCC Records.

85 Wayne A. Collier, VCC Director, to William Seales & Assoc., 3 September 1974, VCC Records.

86 Wayne A. Collier, VCC Director, to William Seales & Assoc., 21 October 1974, VCC Records.

87 "VCC Won't Accept Glass 'Experiment That Didn't Work," *Times-Picayune*, 25 September 1981.

88 Photographs of Building 2 at 417–419 Decatur Street, 1976, VCC Foundation, VCC Virtual Library, https://vieuxcarre.nola.gov/.

Figure 50. View of Building 2 in 1976 (Vieux Carré Foundation).

Figure 51. 1976 view of Buildings 3 and 4, looking northwest (Vieux Carré Foundation).

Figure 52. View of the east elevation of Building 4 in 1974, prior to the renovation (Vieux Carré Foundation).

Figure 53. 1976 view of Buildings 3 and 4, looking northwest (Vieux Carré Foundation).

Figure 54. View of the courtyard in 1976, looking southwest (Vieux Carré Foundation).

sills. Work on the exterior of Building 3 was minimal and included repairing brick, repairing the existing lintels, restoring existing windows, and sandblasting metal shutters, as well as adding new gutters and downspouts (Figure 51).[89]

Similar to the other areas of the building, changes to the interior included the addition of partition walls for new offices. The ground floor was semi-finished storage space and the second floor was finished as office space.[90]

Building 4

In 1974, Building 4 was a two-story brick warehouse building with a gable roof (Figure 52). Photographs show that the building had only a few penetrations on the east elevation, including two small square windows and a large door on the first story and two openings on the second story, both with metal shutters.[91]

The 1974–1975 renovation involved enlarging the two small openings on the first story to accommodate two French doors, filling the large opening, and adding two additional French doors (Figure 53 and Figure 54). On the second story, two existing openings were filled and retrofitted for new French doors and two additional French doors were installed. A new metal rail balcony was added between the first and second story and was accessed by a wooden stair along the northern end. On the north elevation, existing window openings were cut and filled to fit relocated windows. A new French door was added to the center of the first story. The building was clad in stucco at this time.[92]

Landscape

Photographs of the open yard in 1951 and 1974 show that the space was primarily used for parking and was covered in gravel (see Figure 42 and Figure 48). In September and October 1975, the VCC approved the application to landscape the courtyard, which included new planter beds,

Figure 55. View of the carriageway in 1978 showing beadboard ceiling and exposed cast iron columns (Vieux Carré Foundation).

benches, a fountain, and plantings by New Orleans landscape architects Cashio Cochran in addition to new brick basket weave-patterned pavers in the carriageway and courtyard.[93] The courtyard work also included the installation of an iron gate at the carriageway entry, a beadboard ceiling in the carriageway, and locating utilities in a closet in the front of the carriageway). The latter allowed for the original cast iron columns along the east side of the carriageway to be exposed (Figure 55).[94]

Acadian House (1978–1989)

In 1978, Rivercourt Development sold the 417–419 Decatur Street property to Prieur J. Leary, Jr. Leary hired the local firm Donald Maginnis Architects for additional changes to the building. According to Maginnis, work completed in 1978 included modifications to accommodate tenants as well as some exterior repairs including waterproofing,

89 Photographs of 417–419 Decatur Street, 1974, VCC Foundation, VCC Virtual Library, https://vieuxcarre.nola.gov/.

90 William Seales Associates, 419 Decatur Street, Drawing No. 467.41902 (1974), on file eTIC.

91 Photographs of 417–419 Decatur Street, 1974, VCC Foundation, VCC Virtual Library, https://vieuxcarre.nola.gov/.

92 William Seales Associates, 419 Decatur Street, Drawing No. 467.41902 (1974), on file eTIC.

93 Lynda C. Friedmann, VCC Director, to Cashio Cochran, 17 September 1975, VCC Records; Restoration Application for 419 Decatur Street, July 16, 1975, VCC Records; Application Summary Report, 417–419 Decatur St., VCC Records.

94 VCC Permit 417–419 Decatur, 22 August 1975, VCC Records; Lynda C. Friedmann, VCC Director, to Brian Oviedo, 18 August 1975; VCC Records.

millwork, and painting.[95] A 1983 description of improvements made to the building state that around 1980, final interior finishes were completed, allowing the entire structure to be occupied as general purpose office space.[96] Although Donald Maginnis developed plans for additional changes to the building in 1987, including the removal of the glass facade of Building 2 and the construction of a new stuccoed facade, these changes were not executed.[97]

National Park Service and the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve Headquarters and French Quarter Visitor Center (1989–present)

In 1989, the National Park Service purchased 417–419 Decatur Street for the administrative headquarters of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve and the visitor center for the park's French Quarter unit. Initially planned as a two-year project at a cost of approximately $2 million, the rehabilitation of 417–419 Decatur Street took 13 years at a cost of almost $8 million. Over the course of the rehabilitation, the NPS faced several unforeseen challenges, primarily from termites and structural issues, which caused major delays and required additional funding and congressional appropriations. As expressed by the park in 1997, the project became an effort "to help preserve a premiere historic building from a plague of Formosan termites" as much as "an effort to develop building space for the staff of Jean Lafitte [National Historical Park and Preserve."[98]

Ultimately, the rehabilitation of 417–419 Decatur Street was completed over several phases and contracts that included the following primary projects/packages (described in further detail below):

- Rehabilitation of HVAC, elevator, roof, and second and third floors of Building 1 (Package 146), 1990–1991;
- Partial restoration of the Decatur Street facade (completed by NPS), 1991;
- Interior layout and architectural work (Package 146A), 1992–1993 (not fully completed due to the discovery of termite damage and structural deficiencies);
- Structural rehabilitation of Building 1 (Package 146B), 1994–1996;
- Demolition and reconstruction of Building 4 (Package 146D), 1997–2000 ;
- Completion of interior work and courtyard repairs/plantings (Package 146E), 2001–2002.

Purchase and Initial Projects (1989–1992)

Preliminary studies completed by the NPS prior to purchasing the 417–419 Decatur Street property pointed to several deficiencies, including crumbling mortar caused by rising damp and evidence of past water leaks from the air conditioning system, plumbing, and/or the roof, as well as cracks in the east and west party walls that appeared to be existing for a long time, with an unknown cause. Additionally, the front gallery needed to be replaced and the courtyard area had several low spots and retained water after it rained. The inspections documented fire damage to the ceiling joists above the second floor, likely from the 1937 fire (Figure 56).[99]

95 Vieux Carré Survey, Chain of Title; National Park Service, Trip Report - June 20-23, 1988, Box 130, Folder JELA 007/02.15, JELA Archives.

96 Robert Merrick, Inc, Appraisal of the Market Value of 419 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, 15 March 1983, Filing Cabinet 3, Drawer 2, Folder Acadian House, JELA HQ Files.

97 Stephen B. Hand, VCC Director, to Donald Maginnis, 30 November 1987, Letter, VCC Records.

98, Memorandum to Superintendent JELA from Project Manager DSC, Transmittal of Chronological History of Project, Funding History, and Recommendations for Completion of Work, Filing Cabinet 3, Drawer 2, Folder JELA 419, 11/97, JELA HQ Files; Memorandum from Manager, Central Team, Denver Service Center to Regional Director, Southwest Region, "Construction Funding," 5 February 1991, Cabinet 3, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files; Bruce Eggler, "Historical Park Dedicating Headquarters," *Times-Picayune*, 23 August 2002.

99 National Park Service, Trip Report, JELA, May 24-27, 1988, on file JELA HQ Files, Drawer 2; Folder National Park Service, Trip Report - June 20-23, 1988, Box 130, Folder JELA 007/02.15, JELA Archives; Letter from E. Carlton Guillot, Jr, to Sam W. Hamilton, Acadian House, 23 June 1988, Box 130, Folder JELA 007/02.15, JELA Archives.

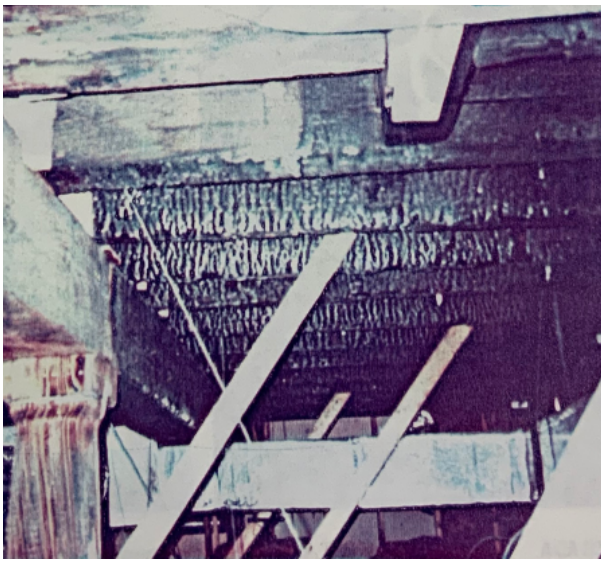


Figure 56. 1988 photograph showing fire damage to the ceiling joists above the second floor in Building 1, likely from the 1937 fire (JELA HQ Files).

Additionally, the building's change in use from office to public (even if limited to the first floor) would require considerable code and life safety improvements as well as public and accessible facilities (i.e., restrooms, elevators, and circulation). The "quality of existing building improvements" from the 1970s was "mediocre at best." Code violations were "compounded with the obvious attempts of individual tenants providing their own improvements." While initial observations identified the overall structural condition as "typical" to "good," there were some areas of concern, including building settlement (sagging floors) around the elevator shaft on the second floor and an obvious bow in the structural walls of Building 4.[100]

Immediate work identified for the property was the demolition of interior partitions constructed in 1974, the removal of vegetation and subsequent repointing of the courtyard walls, and the replacement of the roofs of all four buildings. The NPS also agreed that the rehabilitation/restoration of the Decatur Street facade was a high priority.[101] In October 1989, the NPS began removing the vegetation from the courtyard walls, looking at the wall condition, and discussing the best approach for the masonry stabilization. Concurrently, workers began removing the non-historic interior fabric of the buildings.[102]

The NPS initially planned for the comprehensive rehabilitation project for the headquarters/visitor center to occur in two phases. In 1989, the NPS selected the architectural firm Hamilton and Associates to complete construction documents for both phases of the project. Building 1, consisting of four floors, would accommodate the visitor center and exhibit space on the first floor. The top three floors of the building were designed for offices, library, training, conference, storage, and archival facilities for the park. The fourth floor would house the building's HVAC as well as provide storage.[103] The first floor of Building 2, the 1974 glass and steel building, would provide public restrooms and the second floor would house a library. Building 3 would provide space for the demonstration kitchen on the first floor and a staff lunchroom, restroom, and workroom on the second floor. The first floor of Building 4 was slated for an auditorium and a maintenance staff area on the first floor and additional offices on the second floor.[104]

The goal of Phase 1 was to allow for the occupation of park staff on the second and third floors of Building 1 and included a new HVAC system; electrical and structural systems; fire protection, stairs, and a new elevator; architectural improvements on the second and third floors of Building 1 to create new office space; a new roof for Building 1; and plumbing necessary for park occupation.[105]

A separate component of the first phase was a project to restore the Decatur Street facade.[106]

100 National Park Service, Trip Report, JELA, May 24-27, 1988, on file JELA HQ Files, Drawer 2; Folder National Park Service, Trip Report - June 20-23, 1988, Box 130, Folder JELA 007/02.15, JELA Archives; Letter from E. Carlton Guillot, Jr, to Sam W. Hamilton, Acadian House, 23 June 1988, Box 130, Folder JELA 007/02.15, JELA Archives.

101 National Park Service, Trip Report, May 30-June 1, 1989, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files.

102 National Park Service, Trip Report, October 16-17, 1989, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files.

103 Memorandum from Superintendent JELA to Regional Director Southeast Region, 6 December 1993, Box 130, Folder JELA 007/02.15, F 7220, JELA Archives.

104 Headquarters Building, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, As-Constructed Drawings, Package 146, Drawing No. 467.41029C (1990), on flle eTIC.

105 Southeast Region Work Session Notes, 21 and 22 August 1990, Box 130, Folder JELA 007/02.15, F 7220, JELA Archive.

106 Memorandum from Historical Architect, Central Team, DSC, to Manager, Central Team, DSC, Trip Report - December 17-21, 1990, Box 130, Folder JELA 007/02.13, JELA Archives.

During the planning for the project, the Vieux Carré Commission rating of Building 1 was changed from "Yellow," "worthy of preservation as part of the scene," to "Green," "of local architectural or historical importance" in July 1989. The change in status appeared to acknowledge the 1974 renovation that modified the facade to reflect the nineteenth-century character of the Vieux Carré and the appearance of the building prior to the 1937 fire. The VCC noted that the re-evaluation of buildings in the Vieux Carré would substantially increase the number of buildings rated "Green" because "in the last twenty years, many buildings have been upgraded by renovation and restorations" and "[p]rofessional and lay attitudes toward late 19th- and early 20th-century buildings have changed radically since the 1980s."[107]

In 1990, the NPS developed design guidelines that outlined the project's overall goals and guiding factors to ensure that the proposed design met NPS standards and guidelines and responded to guidelines of the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office and the Vieux Carré Commission. While the NPS considered fully restoring the Italianate facade of the east building, ultimately it chose a "partial restoration "to "recapture the most important historic character of the structure during the general historic period between 1882 and 1937." The chosen alternative met the functional, economic, preservation, and presentation criteria developed for the project (Figure 57).[108]

The design guidelines that ultimately shaped the changes to the Decatur Street facade called for reconstructing the stepped parapet of the west building, removing the existing 1975 cornice that spanned both buildings, adding two distinct cornices to emphasize the important characteristics of the nineteenth-century storefronts, and reconstructing a front gallery that was based on historic examples and compatible with the visual character of the original first-floor granite and cast iron piers.[109]

For the interior, the guidelines focused on meeting the functional requirements of an office occupancy on the upper floors, the functional requirements of "assembly occupancy" on the first floor with public toilets, exhibit space, and demonstration areas, and applicable codes and accessibility standards. Additionally, the guidelines included preserving the remaining historic fabric of the three historic buildings, preserving the openness of the first floor of Building 1, and utilizing the street facade doors for building access.[110]

In February 1991, the NPS awarded a contract to Vairin Construction for Phase 1, which included the mechanical and interior work for Building 1. The project was completed by March 1992.[111]

The Southwest Region preservation crew, supervised by the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center, completed the work on the Decatur Street facade in March 1991 (Figure 58 and Figure 59).[112] The major work components included the rehabilitation of the existing doors and windows, the alteration of the existing cornice, and the rehabilitation of the existing gallery. Following the VCC's recommendations, a 3/8"-deep cut was made into the stucco surface at the joint of the buildings to further delineate the appearance of the two.[113]

107 Memorandum to JELA Superintendent, Property Reclassification Meeting of the Vieux Carré Commission, 26 July 1989, Filing Cabinet 3, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files.

108 Anthony Crosby, Design Analysis and Guidelines, Rehabilitation of the Interior and Rehabilitation and Partial Restoration of the Front Facade, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, 419 Decatur, New Orleans, Louisiana" July 1990, on file JELA.

109 Anthony Crosby, Design Analysis and Guidelines, Rehabilitation of the Interior and Rehabilitation and Partial Restoration of the Front Facade, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, 419 Decatur, New Orleans, Louisiana" July 1990, on file JELA.

110 Anthony Crosby, Design Analysis and Guidelines, Rehabilitation of the Interior and Rehabilitation and Partial Restoration of the Front Facade, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, 419 Decatur, New Orleans, Louisiana" July 1990, on file JELA.

111 Chronology of NPS Activity at 419 Decatur Street Prior to Package 146D, Filing Cabinet 3, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files.

112 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve was originally part of the Southwest Region and became part of the Southeast Region in 1995; Memorandum from Historical Architect, Central Team, DSC, to Manager, Central Team, DSC, Trip Report - December 17-21, 1990, Box 130, Folder JELA 007/02.13, JELA Archives.

113 National Park Service, Division of Conservation - Southwest Region, Weekly Report, JELA 419 Decatur St. Facade Rehab, 25 February 1991, Box 130, Folder JELAF 6166, JELA Archives; VCC General Work Application, 419 Decatur Street, 27 September 1990, Filing Cabinet 3, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files.

Figure 57. Sketches completed as part of the design analysis and guidelines developed for the restoration of the Decatur Street facade in 1990. The sketch on the left shows an alternative to restore the Italianate facade of 419 Decatur Street. Ultimately the NPS chose the design on the right, which involved a "partial restoration" of the building's important character-defining features, but was also economical and functional (JELA HQ Files).

Figure 58. 1991 photograph of 419 Decatur Street facade restoration project by NPS (Vieux Carré Foundation).

Figure 59. Ca. 1991 photograph of 419 Decatur Street after the completion of the facade restoration project (JELA HQ files).

Phase 2 and the Structural Stabilization of Building 1 (1992–1996)

Phase 2 (Package 146A) included minor demolition, erecting new drywall, providing new interior finishes, kitchen equipment, restroom facilities, and completing mechanical and electrical work. At the time, the NPS anticipated that the $637,600 project would be completed by late 1993. In June and September of 1992, the NPS approved and awarded the contract to B. F. Carvin Construction for the project's second phase, which was intended to complete all the necessary work to open the facility.[114]

As construction on Package 146A was nearing completion in the winter of 1992, workers discovered substantial termite damage. Further investigations revealed not only termite damage, but significant structural defects including fire damage to the second floor joists, a deteriorated brick wall on the south side of Building 1, and leaning walls in several locations. The NPS

114 National Perk Service, News Release, "$637,600 Contract for Louisiana's Jean Lafitte NHP St. Rose, LA, Company to Work on New Visitor Center/ Headquarters," 30 September 1992, Administrative History Files, JELA; Project Agreement, Visitor Center/ Park Headquarters, Architectural Rehabilitation (Interior) of Buildings I, II, and II and Demolition and Reconstruction of Building IV, JELA 146D-07A, February 1997, Drawer 1, Folder JELA 419, 11/97, JELA HQ Files.

recommended an immediate independent structural condition assessment and structural analysis of the building.[115]

The NPS contracted with the structural engineering firm of J. F. Sato & Associates out of Denver to complete a full structural assessment of the facility in April of 1993. Their initial assessment discovered more deficiencies than expected. Following their initial study, Sato completed a more intensive investigation in November 1993 that detailed the structural deficiencies as well as solutions. The assessments concluded that large portions of the building were unsafe for proposed office occupancy. Poor connections between structural elements did not allow a positive transfer of vertical and lateral loads to walls, beams, and foundation. Additionally, some of the load-bearing walls had functionally failed. Lastly, the framing system under the existing chiller would require a "careful examination to ensure adequate connection and safety."[116]

The structural assessment concluded that the facility at Decatur Street should not be opened until major structural rehabilitation was completed. Recommended structural repairs included the construction of a new foundation system for Buildings 1 and 4; an independent structural steel frame, strengthened floor systems, and the installation of column connections in Building 1; and the construction of new bearing walls on the east and west side of Building 4. Because of the deficiencies and recommendations, the remaining work included in the 1992 (Package 146A) contract was not completed.[117] Until the structural work began, the NPS installed temporary knee bracing to stabilize the front wall of Building 1 as an emergency measure to prevent failure of the badly deteriorated masonry along Decatur Street.[118]

115 Memorandum from Chief, Branch of Design Central Team, DSC, to Regional Director, Southeast Region, Reconstruct Headquarters and Visitor Center, 31 March 1993, Box 130, Folder JELA 007/02.13, JELA Archives.

116 J.F. Sato & Associates, "Structural Rehabilitation Alternative Design Materials, Testing and Evaluations. Volume I (November 1993), 1.

117 Project Agreement, Visitor Center/Park Headquarters, Architectural Rehabilitation (Interior) of Buildings I, II, and II and Demolition and Reconstruction of Building IV, JELA 146D-07A, February 1997, Drawer 1, Folder JELA 419, 11/97, JELA HQ Files.

118 National Park Service, Weekly Field Report, 25 December 1993, Box 130, Folder JELA 007/02.13, JELA Archives.

In July 1993, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved $950,000 for Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve to complete the park's headquarters in the French Quarter and other major park projects that had been on the back burner. Of this funding, $700,000 was allocated for the completion of the structural repairs of the headquarters. [119]

In January 1994, the NPS began preparing the construction documents for the proposed structural work to Building 1 (Package 146B). J. F. Sato & Associates provided the structural engineering services while the NPS Denver Service Center performed the architectural, mechanical, and electrical design. As part of the Section 106 compliance process, the NPS determined that the project would not adversely effect Building 1 since the "interior fabric" of the building had "no historic values that would be impacted by this undertaking." The only proposed exterior modifications included as part of the project were the additional of three new tiebacks and a downspout on the Decatur Street facade and three new tiebacks and the rehabilitation of two doors and a window on the rear facade of Building 1.[120]

The primary objective of the project was to complete all the structural rehabilitation and related work necessary to open the Visitor Center on the first floor of Building 1. The NPS did not make any substantial changes to the previous design for the building. In October 1994, the NPS awarded the contract for the structural stabilization of Building 1 to Gibbs Construction Company of Harahan, Louisiana. Work commenced in January 1995 and was substantially completed by March 1996 at a total cost of approximately $1 million dollars. The project included major demolition; construction of a new foundation system and structural slab; erection of structural steel; structural stabilization of existing columns; masonry repair; erecting new drywall; providing new interior finishes; adding new restroom facilities; removing and replacing the carriageway pavers; and mechanical and electrical work. In order to complete the structural work, it was

119 Sandra Barbier, "$1 Million Tagged for Jean Lafitte Park, *Times-Picayune*, 31 July 1993.

120 Robert Belous, JELA Superintendent, to Gerri Hobdy, Assistant Secretary Office of Cultural Development, Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, 2 May 1994, JELA HQ Files.

Figure 60. View of 419 Decatur Street in 1999 (Vieux Carré Foundation).

necessary to remove a portion of the work that had been completed in 1990–1992.[121]

Construction began in January of 1995. The largest and most complex part of the project was the installation of the helical pier foundation. The load test of the test pier indicated that the original helix configuration would not carry the required loads in the existing soils and would not support the building as designed. Consequently, the helix configuration was subsequently changed and the minimum installed depth adjusted, requiring a modification to the project. [122]

The necessary structural stabilization efforts, completed by the New Orleans company Cornerstone Foundation and Repair (Cornerstone Foundation), included the installation of a helical pier system patented by the A. B. Chance Company. The work involved shoring and lifting the existing four-story building's internal main structure, removing the existing interior cast iron support columns (added in 1882), and excavating the building's original brick footings and cypress wood mattes to stabilize the foundation. Cornerstone Foundations then installed 113 piers at various depths (80 feet minimum and 96 maximum) and four helical piers at each column location. Following the installation of the piers, Cornerstone poured a new concrete footing and a new steel box column between the footing and the structure. The installation of the system transferred the building's total interior and exterior vertical loads to the helical piers, keeping the building intact.[123]

Remaining Work and the Rebuilding of Building 4 (1995–2002)

During the structural work to Building 1, the NPS began developing construction documents for the completion of work on Buildings 1, 2, and 3 and the stabilization of the west wall of Building 4 in April 1995. Originally planned as two separate projects, Package 146C (completion of work on Building 1, 2, and 3) and Package 146D (stabilize west wall of Building 4), the NPS later decided to combine the projects into one package (146D). The project would also include the remaining architectural, mechanical, and electrical work that was not completed as part of the 1992 project due to the discovery of the termite and structural problems.[124]

The NPS planned for this work to be the final construction project to rehabilitate the buildings and to open the visitor center/headquarters facility. One of the biggest components of the project was the rehabilitation of Building 4, which would house the NPS administrative offices on the second floor

121 Project Agreement, Visitor Center/Park Headquarters, Architectural Rehabilitation (Interior) of Buildings I, II, and II and Demolition and Reconstruction of Building IV, JELA 146D-07A, February 1997, Drawer 2, Folder JELA 419, 11/97, JELA HQ Files; National Park Service, Narrative Statement, Headquarters Building, JELA, Contract No. 1443CX700095901, Work Order No. 7531-7070-404, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files; National Park Service, Completion Report, Headquarters Building, JELA, Contract No. 1443CX700095901, Work Order No. 7531-7070-404, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files.

122 National Park Service, Completion Report, Headquarters Building, JELA, Contract No. 1443CX700095901, Work Order No. 7531-7070-404, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files.

123 Dominic Massa, "Cornerstone Foundation and Repair Installing the Chance Helical Pier System," *Greater New Orleans Building/Architect* (September 1995): 22-24.

124 Project Agreement, Visitor Center/Park Headquarters, Architectural Rehabilitation (Interior) of Buildings I, II, and II and Demolition and Reconstruction of Building IV, JELA 146D-07A, February 1997, Drawer 1, Folder JELA 419, 11/97, JELA HQ Files; "Chronology of Work Under Package 146D, 1997, Filing Cabinet 1, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files.

and a small visitor theater/assembly room on the first floor. The rehabilitation of Building 4 would require removing and rebuilding a significant portion of its west wall. The building's inadequate foundation system, the poor condition of the wall's masonry materials, and the irregular wall geometry (the wall was leaning more than 16 inches) made saving the wall dangerous and impractical.[125]

Park staff met with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in the spring of 1995 to discuss the proposed project. The SHPO was very familiar with the building, having reviewed the 1970s renovation plans. The SHPO's opinion was that Building 4 had minimal historic integrity and that its primary contribution to the Vieux Carré National Historic Landmark District was its facade. It also noted that the courtyard, while evocative of historic French Quarter courtyards, was a creation of the mid-twentieth century. At the time, SHPO staff expressed that in their opinion, the interior of Buildings 1–4 contained no significant spaces or features that warranted preservation. Regarding the French doors and balcony on Building 4, the SHPO felt that these elements were added in the 1970s and gave the building's facade a "Greek Revival townhouse" appearance when it should have more of a nineteenth-century commercial character.[126]

The VCC approved the project a year later in April 1996.[127]By the spring of 1996, the NPS had completed the necessary National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act compliance for the project and had executed a Memorandum of Agreement to mitigate the adverse effect to Building 4 from the removal of the building's west wall as part of the project.[128]

As the NPS was preparing to solicit bids for the construction of the project, park staff discovered Formosan termites in Building 4. In May and June 1996, termites "swarmed" and 'broke out" from several places in both Building 3 and Building 4 and the voracious species infested and damaged at least six separate areas of Building 4. Entomologists recommended further investigation of the structural framing. Subsequent testing found structural damage in more than two-thirds of the roof truss members and half of the original bald cypress floor joists, which compromised the building's structural integrity. Investigations also found seven other areas of termite activity throughout the four-building complex and in the brick masonry walls of Building 4.[129]

The discovery of the termite damage along with the preexisting structural deficiencies of the building forced the NPS to reconsider the rehabilitation of Building 4. The NPS developed plans to remove the existing Building 4 and replace it with a new structure that would be "compatible with the surrounding historic scene, low maintenance, sustainable, energy efficient, resistant to termite action, and accessible." The NPS also considered rehabilitation, but ultimately moved forward with the demolition and replacement due to the existing building's severe structural issues and the amount and cost of work needed to remedy those issues.[130]

Although the NPS had a preferred path forward with Building 4, the park faced additional challenges. There was an almost $40,000 difference between the 1996 and 1997 construction cost estimates, mostly due to the termite damage discovered and inflation. The design fees associated with the demolition and reconstruction of Building 4 added approximately $140,000 to the overall cost of the project. Additionally, the buildings remained vacant between the different phases of construction and deteriorated due to their vacant status; for example, although the HVAC system was completed, it remained unused for seven years. The balcony, deck, doors, and windows, installed

125 National Park Service, Executive Summary, the Rehabilitation of Building IV, April 1, 1996, on file JELA.

126 Memorandum, Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office of Building No. 4, 419 Decatur Street, 5 May 1995, Filing Cabinet 1, Drawer 2, JELA HQ Files.

127 National Park Service, "Summary Attachment for General Work Application to the Vieux Carré Commission, Submitted by the National Park Service for Building IB 419 Decatur Street (October 30, 1996), VCC Records.

128 Memorandum of Agreement Regarding the Rehabilitation of Building IV at 410 Decatur Street, New Orleans, May 1996, JELA HQ Files.

129 National Park Service, "Summary Attachment for General Work Application to the Vieux Carré Commission, Submitted by the National Park Service for Building IB 419 Decatur Street (October 30, 1996), VCC Records; National ark Service, Draft Environmental Assessment, Treatment of Building IV, 419 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana (National Park Service 1997), 3.

130 National Park Service, Jean Lafitte National Historical Site and Preserve, *Draft Environmental Assessment, Treatment of Building IV, 419 Decatur Street* (National Park Service, 1997), 4, 15.

on Building 1's Decatur Street facade in 1990, had prematurely deteriorated to the point that they were a safety hazard and had to be repaired or replaced. This work was beyond the original scope of the project.[131]

In November 1996, the VCC conceptually approved the rebuilding of Building 4 with the condition that the new building "reproduced details typical of the period of the original construction rather than the replicate the details from the 1970s remodeling."[132] The park met with the VCC architecture staff in late January 1997 to discuss the proposed design for Building 4, which was being designed with the VCC contingency that it have a more historic exterior and appearance. The meeting with VCC staff provided direction that the windows on the second floor should be wood, despite the potential for termites, and that the elevation of the lintels and sills should match Building 3. Four doors would be located on the east elevation to align with the windows on the second story above. The wood doors would have metal facing and special nailing patterns at the base to simulate an "industrial appearance sympathetic to the historic use of the building." The VCC and NPS also agreed that Building 4 would not include a balcony like the one added in the 1974 renovation, which had not been historically present.[133] The VCC approved the NPS's final proposal for the rebuilding of Building 4 in March 1997.[134] By the spring of 1997, the NPS once again completed the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act compliance, this time for the demolition and reconstruction option.[135]

In June 1997 the NPS finalized an agreement with the property owner to the west at 415 Decatur Street for construction access, and in August the NPS began negotiations with a contractor for the work. However, a discrepancy in available funding amounts among the NPS's Washington office, the Southeast Region, and the Denver Service Center delayed the contract award.[136] Finally, after considerable project re-scoping, the Denver Service Center awarded the contract for the $2 million project to complete the visitor center and headquarters to Hamp's Enterprises, Inc., of New Orleans in December 1997, with an anticipated completion date of October 6, 1998. [137] The contract work included the partial rehabilitation of the office areas in buildings 1, 2, and 3, demolition and reconstruction of Building 4, and repairs to the courtyard.[138]

In addition to the budget constraints that impacted the project award, the late delivery of plans and specifications and the discovery of shingles containing asbestos in Buildings 1 and 4 caused project delays.[139] Progress was slow, but by June 1998, the demolition of Building 4 was nearly complete.[140]

In the fall of 1998, Congress approved $3.2 million in additional funds for JELA to enable the completion of the work on the park headquarters and other projects in the park. In early 1999, President Bill Clinton included in his budget proposal to Congress that the park use a portion of $25 million in Interior Department financing for last-minute construction work. In the end, an additional $2 million was appropriated in

131, Memorandum to Superintendent JELA from Project Manager DSC, Transmittal of Chronological History of Project, Funding History, and Recommendations for Completion of Work, Filing Cabinet 3, Drawer 2, Folder JELA 419, 11/97, JELA HQ Files.

132 Marc J. Cooper, VCC Director, to JELA, 22 November 1996, VCC Records.

133 Bruce Keller, DSC, to Amy Schneckenburger, DSC, Site visit and meeting with Vieux Carré Architecture Staff for project at 419 Decatur Street. January 24-27, 1997, folder JELA 419, Site Visit, JELA HQ Files.

134 Marc J. Cooper, VCC Director, to JELA, 13 March 1997, VCC Records.

135 Memorandum from Geraldine Smith, Acting Superintendent JELA, to Jerry Belson, Acting Regional Director, Southeast Region, Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for Building IV, 419 Rue Decatur, 22 May 1997, Administrative History Files, JELA.

136 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve became part of the Southeast Region in 1995.

137 , Memorandum to Superintendent JELA from Project Manager DSC, Transmittal of Chronological History of Project, Funding History, and Recommendations for Completion of Work, Filing Cabinet 3, Drawer 2, Folder JELA 419, 11/97, JELA HQ Files; Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve Superintendent's Annual Narrative, Fiscal Year 1997, on file eTIC.

138 Completion Report, Package JELA 146DA, 2000, on file eTIC.

139 Rodney K. Keiscome, Contracting Officer, to Charlie Hampton, President Hamp's Enterprises, 1 July 1998, JELA HQ Files.

140 Letter from Bruce Keller to John Marsh, re: JELA Pkg. 146D, Headquarters Building and Laura C. Hudson Visitor Center, Pt: 21, 9 June 1998, JELA HQ Files.

Figure 61. Photograph of Buildings 3 and 4 after the demolition and reconstruction of Building 4, 2000 (Vieux Carré Commission).

fiscal year 1999 to complete the work on the park headquarters portion of the project.[141]

Ultimately, the project included the reframing the roof of Building 1 to replace the deteriorated 1975 wood-frame system and installing a termite-resistant steel-frame system that would also improve wind resistance. The project also included upgrading the structure of the Decatur Street gallery, including the deck system and railing posts to meet building code requirements for strength, the in-kind replacement of various deteriorated doors and windows that had been damaged by a recent storm, and the addition of new downspouts on the Decatur Street facade.[142]

The reconstruction of Building 4 was the major change from the designs produced in 1990 and 1992, prior to the termite discovery (Figure 61). The project retained the south wall of Building 4, which was a common wall to Buildings 3 and 4 and in good condition. Steel struts that spanned the courtyard from Building 4 to the north and east, added by the NPS to stabilize the building, were removed. Drainage issues near the building's west foundations were corrected. The north, east, and west walls were demolished and replaced on a new foundation system. New walls of reinforced concrete masonry units with a brick veneer were constructed. A light gauge steel roof framing system provided the same gable shape as the existing roof and the floor was replaced with steel bar joists and concrete in a metal deck. Due to the threat of termites, the use of wood was minimal; wood used was pressure treated off-site and surface treated with borate preservative.[143]

Where possible, existing brick from Building 4 was cleaned and used for the exterior brick veneer

141 "Park Gets Visitors' Center in Quarter," *Times-Picayune,* 10 February 1999: B-2; Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, Superintendent's Annual Narrative, Fiscal Year 1998.

142 Memorandum, Project Manger, Conservation Program, Intermountain Cultural Resource Center, to Director, Intermountain Cultural Resource Center, Trip Report JELA, 419 Decatur Street, 10 April 1996, on file JELA; Letter to Mark Cooper, VCC Director, from Robert Belous, JELA Superintendent, 27 June 1996, Folder JELA 419 Construction, JELA HQ Files.

143 National Park Service, *Draft Environmental Assessment, Treatment of Building IV, 419 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana* (National Park Service 1997), 3.

and reproduction brick used as needed. One historic iron door was retained and reinstalled. All of the door and window openings had new cast stone lintels. The 1970s renovation had already removed and replaced the building's historic woodwork, windows, and doors, and very little interior fabric remained. Following the original plans, the first floor of the building held a theater for programming and a break area for maintenance staff. The second floor held offices [144]

By January 2000, the park had finally opened its "long-awaited center in the heart of the French Quarter." Building 1 held the interpretive displays and exhibits and the gift shop. Public restrooms were located in the first floor of Building 2. In the first floor of Building 3 was a "full-service kitchen where cooking demonstrations" were held, while the first floor of Building 4 featured an audio-visual theater for programs, slide shows, dramatic interpretations, videos, music programs, and craft demonstrations."[145]

By early 2001, the NPS resumed the construction and renovation of the park headquarters (Package 146E). At that time, only the first floors of Buildings 1, 2, 3, and the first and second floors of Building 4 were finished. The project would complete the work on the upper floors of Building 1 and the second floors of Buildings 2 and 3. The work included minor changes to the interior gypsum board and steel stud walls, lighting systems, and associated mechanical systems, as well as minor changes to interior finishes. The NPS also completed landscaping efforts in the courtyard, including plantings, as part of the project. Additionally, the park secured emergency funding to replace the roof coverings on Buildings 2 and 3 as part of this effort.[146]

Changes to the courtyard included a combination of retaining existing features installed during the 1970s renovation and new features. The existing fountain and planters remained. The fountain was retrofitted with a new hose bib, valve, and tubing. Much of the existing vegetation was cleared and new trees and shrubs were installed in the existing planters adjacent to the fountain and along the northeast corner of the courtyard. Along the north end of the courtyard and along the north elevation of Building 4 was a new brick patio for employees, enclosed with a brick wall and an iron gate.[147]

Figure 62. 417–419 Decatur Street in 2002 (Vieux Carré Commission).

The work was finally completed by March 2002, when park staff moved into offices on the second and third floors.[148] The NPS dedicated the new headquarters and visitor center on August 23, 2002 (Figure 62). Events included a performance by the Marine Forces Reserve Band, a presentation on the building's history, a cooking demonstration, jazz and Cajun music, and exhibits of traditional crafts held throughout the day.[149]

The Last Twenty Years (2002–2022)

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in August 2005, the park headquarters and visitor center at 417–419 Decatur were without power or running water. Fortunately, the property only suffered minor damage. Limited power was restored to the building on October 11 and the visitor center reopened to the public mid-October 2005, one of

144 National Park Service, *Draft Environmental Assessment, Treatment of Building IV, 419 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana* (National Park Service 1997), 3.

145 "National Park Opens Center in French Quarter," *The Advocate* (Baton Rouge, LA), 23 January 2000:3.

146 Letter from Geraldine Smith, JELA Superintendent, to Marc J. Cooper, VCC Director, 2 October 2000, VCC Records; Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, Superintendent's 2001 Annual Review, on file eTIC.

147 National Park Service, Headquarters and Laura C. Hudson Visitor Center, Phase 6, 419 Decatur Street, JELA, Drawing No. 467.41045, 2000, on file eTIC.

148 Blythe, *Administrative History*, 119.

149 "Diversions," *Times-Picayune* 23 August 2002.

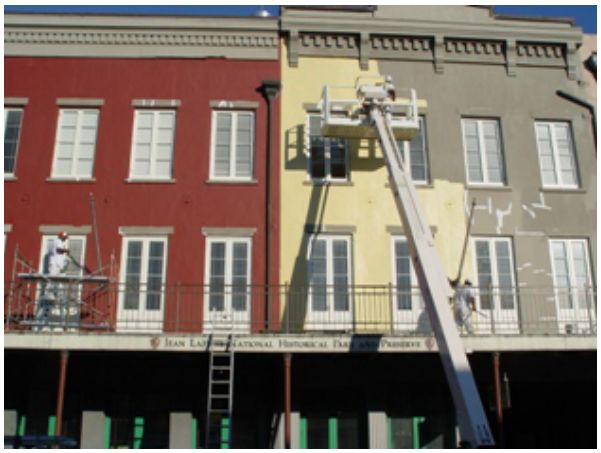


Figure 63. Repainting of the facade at 417–419 Decatur Street in 2007 (National Park Service Gallery).

the first tourist destinations in the French Quarter to do so. [150] In November 2005, the park filed a general work application to the Vieux Carré Commission for emergency repair for hurricane damage to the building. Work included installing 1,400 square feet of new roofing to the mechanical deck of Building 1. Additionally, the pans under all of the mechanical equipment on the roof had to be replaced, which required the removal of the equipment by crane, the overhaul of the equipment, and the replacement of the equipment back on the roof of the building. In late November, full utilities were restored to the building.[151]

Since the completion of the building rehabilitation project in 2002, projects at the Decatur Street building complex have been primarily related to routine maintenance. In 2007, the park painted the exterior of the building and completed surface repairs to the Decatur Street facade (Figure 63).[152] A year later, the park completed a masonry repair and repointing project. This 2008 project involved cleaning biological staining on the exterior walls of Building 4 and adjacent party walls in the courtyard and removing loose stucco and soft mortar and applying new stucco on east party walls in the carriageway and courtyard. Also included was the replacement of the fountain lining with glass tile. On the interior, the project removed surface salts, repaired plaster, and filled holes with mortar on the west wall of the first floor of Building 3 and the west wall of the second floor of Building 1.[153]

Other recent projects include emergency repairs to the roof and masonry repairs (2010), repainting the storefront and the repair/repainting of the gallery (2012), repainting of the exterior of Building 1 (2017), and the repointing and repair of courtyard and first-floor masonry (2020). Hurricane Ida in late August 2021 required the replacement of the carpet on the second and third floors of Building 1. Additional recent projects related to Hurricane damage include the replacement of the roof, the repair of the French doors on the second story, and the replacement of a third-story window in Building 1.[154]

150 Blythe, *Administrative History*, 182-185.

151 ; Vieux Carré Commission General Work Application, 10 November 2005, Vieux Carré Commission Records; Blythe, *Administrative History*, 184.

152 PEPC ad hoc Report provided by JELA.

153 Repair/Repoint Historic Masonry at Headquarters Building, 419 Rue Decatur, JELA, Drawing No. 467.60059, 2008, on file eTIC.

154 PEPC ad Hoc Report provided by JELA.

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Physical Description and Condition Assessment

Introduction

On August 1–3, 2022, a site visit was conducted at Jean Lafitte (JELA) National Historical Park and Preserve Headquarters and the Laura C. Hudson Visitor Center at 417–419 Decatur Street in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, as seen in Figure 64. As a part of this visit an assessment survey of the building was conducted, looking at current architectural and structural existing conditions. The survey focused on surface-level detail only; no probes or other means of destructive testing were conducted. As such, conditions within the walls, floors, or roofs were not observed or tested. All observations were made from the ground or at each corresponding building level and photos recorded in this section are from the August 2022 site visit, with plans and details from previous construction drawings and reports unless otherwise referenced.

Overall, 417–419 Decatur is in good condition. As of the time of this report, the building appears well maintained and is in continuous use by NPS staff as well as visitors. However, issues were observed that will require repair and/or treatment. The primary issue was damage caused by water infiltration in various forms such as cracks, rising damp, plaster damage, and leaks.

This chapter is organized into two primary sections: architectural and structural. The architectural section is further divided into site,

Figure 64. Front facade facing Decatur Street.

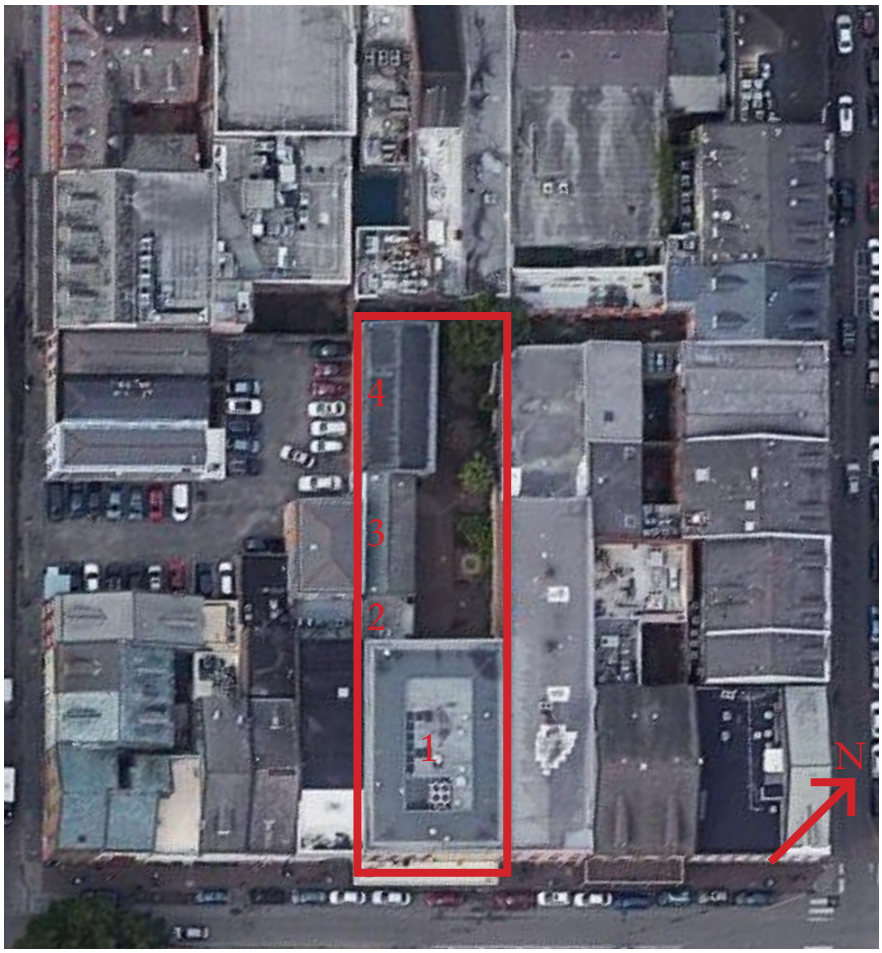

Figure 65. Site with building locations (Google Maps).

exterior, and interior. The structural section is divided into investigation and analysis. These sections examine the constituent parts of 417–419 Decatur Street: Building 1, Building 2, Building 3, Building 4, and Courtyard.

The primary reference drawings used during the field investigation and referred to in this report are: Headquarters Building – As Constructed Drawings – 1990, Headquarters Building and Laura C. Hudson Visitor Center – Construction Drawings – 1997, and Headquarters and Laura C. Hudson V. C. Phase 6 – As Constructed Drawings – 2002.

Architectural Description

Site

417–419 Decatur Street is comprised of four interconnected buildings that create approximately 23,000 square feet of office, performance, and museum space on the 400 block of Decatur Street in the heart of the French Quarter in New Orleans. There is also a side courtyard that is approximately 5,500 square feet. A carriageway running through the first floor of Building 1 provides pedestrian access to the interior courtyard. The front facade takes up two building addresses and the length of the property extends approximately 60% of the length of the city block, as seen in Figure 65.

The east end of Building 1 shares a party wall with its neighboring building. This wall then extends into the courtyard as an exposed exterior wall. The west end of Buildings 1–3 is a shared party wall with the neighboring structure. Building 4 is freestanding except for its connection to Building 3 in the south.

Exterior Description and Condition Assessment

Building 1

Description:

Building 1 is comprised of two historically

separate and independent buildings, 417 and 419 Decatur Street. The front facade on the south reflects that history and can still be read as two separate buildings with a shared gallery, as seen in Figure 64. The northern facade, which faces the courtyard, shows only half of the full width of the building. Buildings 2, 3, and 4 are connected to the Headquarters Building via the back of the 417 Decatur half of Building 1.

North:

The north facade faces the interior courtyard. It is four stories tall and composed of brick painted a light gray color as seen in Figure 66.

On the first floor there is the opening for the carriageway, two sets of wood eight-lite over two raised-panel French doors painted red, and a wood double-hung window that is also painted red. All glass on the facade appears to be single-paned. The French doors have a divided lite at the top and paneling on the bottom. The condition of the doors and windows is generally poor. There are signs of water damage due to improper drainage such as deteriorated or rotted wood. There are also signs of weathered paint peeling. It was also noted on site that the doors are not hung on the wall properly and allow for both water and rodents to enter the building. The improper hanging also means the doors are more difficult to operate.

A large crack present at the eastern end of the carriageway opening, as seen in Figure 68, and is likely caused by water infiltration. On western edge of the facade where Building 1 meets Building 2, as expected there is a large expansion joint. Surrounding the window there also appears to be a remnant of a previous expansion or work on the

Figure 66. North exterior facade of Building 1.

building, which is evidenced by the raised brick work. This condition appears to be watertight and does not require intervention.

On the second floor there are five one-over-one sash, single lite double-hung wood windows. The same is true for the third floor. The fourth floor does not have any windows. There is a single window on both the second and third floors for the 417 Decatur Street facade as well as a hollow metal door that provides access to the roof of Building 2.

South:

The south facade is the main elevation facing the public and still reads as two separate buildings with a shared gallery. The 417 or western facade is

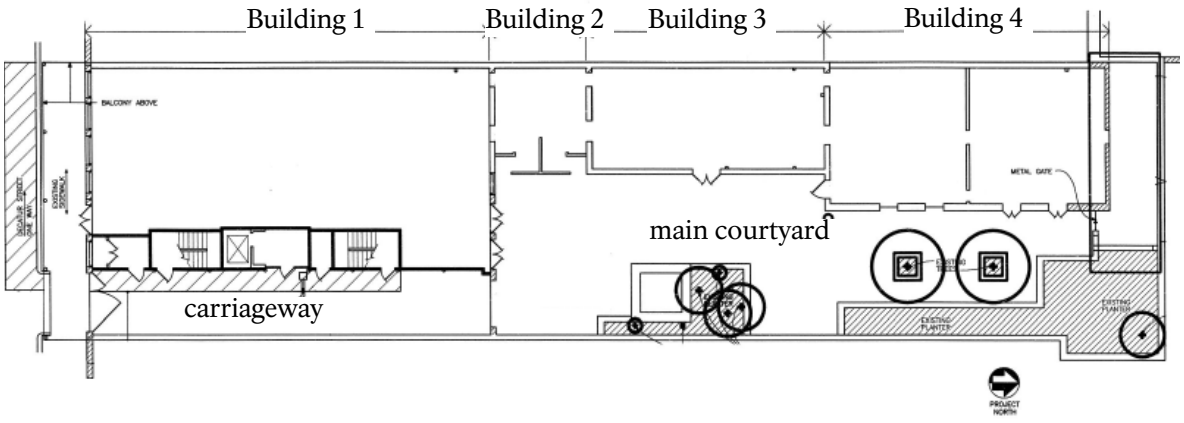

Figure 67. Key plan.

Figure 68. Crack at east end of Building 1.

painted red above the first floor while the 419 or eastern facade is painted yellow (see Figure 64).

On the first floor of the western facade there are four wood French doors that are painted green. All of the doors contain a glass lite above a recessed panel at the bottom. The west-most door contains a stylized graphic of traditional New Orleans area elements. The two central doors are clear glass and show the display located inside the building. The second door from the west contains a single clear glass lite on the left half and a 3x6 divided lite on the right. The third door from the west contains a 3x6 simulated divided lite on both sides. The east-most door on this "417" side has a graphic displaying a map of the parks and a sign that reads "Visitors Center". The doors are located in between granite, Tuscan style square piers. The piers are in good condition overall, but the western most pier does have missing sections. It appears these were removed to install a downspout.

On the eastern or "419" side of the first floor there are two of the same French doors and the metal gate entrance to the carriageway. The west most door on this side is clear glass and is the entrance into the gallery on the first floor. The second door contains an opaque covering that hides the mechanical and plumbing equipment room behind. On this door there are also a connection for the fire department and sprinkler alarm. The doors and gate are located in between cast iron, composite style square piers that are painted a greenish grey color. At the top easternmost corner above the carriageway entrance, directly under the gallery, there is a security camera.

The gallery is attached to the building at the second floor and runs across the full length of the facade. On the fascia there is raised lettering that reads "JEAN LAFITTE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK AND PRESERVE." The National Parks Service (NPS) logo is present on either side of the text there. On the underside of the gallery, near the entrance to the carriageway, there is a sign hanging that also reads "Jean Lafitte National Park and Preserve Visitor Center" with an NPS logo. Also under the gallery, there are five light fixtures. The fixtures are styled to look like gas lanterns during the building's established period of significance. The gallery terminates at the edge of the sidewalk, which is composed of bricks laid out in a herringbone pattern. Five hollow metal columns, with a decorative classically styled cap, support the edge of the gallery over the sidewalk.

On the second floor there are eight pairs of wood French doors that are painted white with four divided lites. The doors open up onto the gallery. Above each door there is a painted grey header. There are also two flagpoles on this level. One approximately in the center of the "417" and "419" façades each. In between the second and third floors there are six iron tension anchor bolts. These bolts are painted over the same color and the surrounding elevation. On the third floor there are eight wood windows that are all painted white, swing out, and have four divided lites. There are painted grey headers above these windows.

The fourth floor has no windows on either side. The roof cornice is similar but slightly different for both the "417" and "419" facades. The "417" cornice is rectilinear with dentals but no other decorative elements. It is painted all white. The "419" cornice is shaped with an ogee curve and contains dentals with larger brackets interspersed in between every seventh element. It is also painted all white.

There are three downspouts visible on the front façade of the building. The first is located on

the western edge of the elevation and appears to travel from the interior of the building on the fourth floor, through the exterior wall, and carry down to the sidewalk. The second is located in the approximate middle of the façade and does not appear to originate from the interior of the building. The third is located on the eastern side of the elevation and, like the western downspout, and appears to travel from the interior of the building on the fourth floor, through the exterior wall, and carry down to the sidewalk. All three are painted dark brown.

Figure 69. Building 1 roof looking northwest.

Roof:

The roof of Building 1 is designed as a flat roof in the center with sloped edges surrounding the sides. The ridges in the center of the roof appear to have a low slope of approximately 1/4":1'-0" see Figure 69. The center is surrounded by knee walls that then slope down to the edges of the building. Copper coping runs along the top of these walls. Perimeter drains around the roof then carry the water through the building and to downspouts. The center portion of the roof is covered in asphalt sheets and the slopes have asphalt shingles. There did not appear to be any major signs of damage or wear on the roof.

Gallery:

The gallery was a later addition to the southern facade, part of the 1975 renovation. It runs the length of the building and extends the width of the sidewalk. The gallery's floor deck is constructed of painted wood boards and there is a metal railing around the sides. The wood boards are not in good condition. The deck should slope away from the building to shed water, but certain sections appear to do the opposite. The gallery is also attached to the building slightly above the finished floor of the second level. This means that if water were to travel toward the building, it would cover the interior flooring (as it has). In order to accommodate the deck height of the gallery and the door thresholds, the finished floor on the second level has been ramped up at each door. The floor then immediately slopes back down. In addition to the water infiltration, this also presents multiple accessibility issues.

Figure 70. Gallery on second floor.

Surrounding the gallery deck is a railing constructed out of rectangular hollow steel tubing and painted a greenish gray color. The gallery is also completely uncovered and exposed to the sun and rain.

Condition:

Overall, the exterior condition of Building 1 is good. The majority of the building appears to be in good working order. However, issues that need to be addressed include cracks located on the northern facade, damaged columns on the southern facade, and repairing the gallery deck so that it sheds water away from the building.

Carriageway

Description:

The carriageway runs underneath the eastern section of the second floor of Building 1. It is the primary passageway for pedestrian visitors to come into the site from Decatur Street. It also provides

Figure 71. Carriageway.

access to employees on foot or bicycle entering the building, as seen in Figure 71.

North:

The northern section of the carriageway opens directly into the courtyard via a large opening in the brick wall. On either side of the opening, the brick appears to have been repaired and repatched. There is also the crack located on the eastern edge of the opening, as mentioned in the description of Building 1's exterior.

South:

The southern section opens directly to Decatur Street, and a large metal gate prevents access outside of business hours.

East:

The east end is constructed of a brick wall that is partially covered with plaster. Areas of the wall appear to have been repaired or repointed, but the bricks appear to be similar in color and type, indicating that no brick replacement has occurred. The plaster also appears to have been repaired, but overall it seems in decent shape. Water appears to be coming into the wall along the bottom of the wall, coming up from the ground. This is evidenced by visible and tangible moisture stains. Structural support beams are interspersed between structural posts that run down the length of the wall. In between the posts there are signs displaying

Figure 72. East wall of carriageway.

Figure 73. West wall of carriageway.

information about the history and culture of the area.

West:

The west end is constructed of a plaster-covered framed walls, painted yellow. Generally speaking, the plaster seems to be in good shape here. Structural supports are along the west side of the carriageway and five doors open up from the building on this elevation. These doors are hollow metal with metal frames and are painted a greenish-gray.

One exception is the glass storefront door which leads into the elevator lobby for the offices. This door is surrounded by glass lites.

Ceiling:

The ceiling of the carriageway is constructed of cement board and painted white. Along the ceiling are light fixtures that match those under the gallery and are styled to look like gas lanterns during the building's established period of significance.

Ground:

The ground is composed of a basketweave brick pattern.

Condition:

Overall, the carriageway is in good to fair condition. The most prominent issue is the presence of moisture along the east wall. A secondary consideration is the authenticity and continuity of the lighting along the ceiling.

Figure 74. Building 2 east elevation.

Building 2

Description:

Building 2 is a small two-story structure that runs along the west end of the site and primarily serves as a public restroom on the first floor as well as offices and a hallway connector on the second. The only exterior portions of the building are the east facade and the roof.

East:

The east facade of Building 2 is the most modern of all the buildings that make up the headquarters. It is a two-story glass and steel storefront wall with a corten steel panel along the top of the elevation. On the first level, a painted white cement board wall with signs leads guests to the restrooms inside.

Figure 75. Building 2 roof.

Roof:

Building 2 has a flat, low-slope roof with a drain in the northeast corner. There is also a built-in gutter on the west side of Building 3 that discharges onto the roof of Building 2. The roof is covered in overlapping asphalt sheets. A metal coping exists on the top of the east wall.

Condition:

Overall, the exterior of Building 2 is in good condition. There does not appear to be any signs of damage to the glass and steel storefront. The roof also seems to be in good shape. However, water was seen pooling in the center of the roof while it was raining on site. If left untreated for an extended period of time, the pooling water could travel farther down into either the roof or wall assembly and enter the building.

Building 3

Description:

Building 3 is a two-story rectangular brick building in the center of the site. The only exterior parts of the building are the east facade and the roof.

East:

The east exterior facade of Building 3 opens up

Figure 76. Building 3 east facade.

directly to the interior courtyard. The wall is constructed of brick and many areas appear to have been patched, repaired, or repointed overtime.

On the façade there are four white cylindrical light fixtures that were likely added during the 90's renovation projects. These lights do not match the period of significance of the building or the surrounding architectural vernacular of the Vieux Carré district.

A pair of French doors, painted red, is in the center of the first floor. One either side of the door, there is a wood, double-hung, six-over-six sash, window that is also painted red. Above each of these openings is a granite header. The windows also have granite sills. The condition of the doors and windows is generally poor. There are signs of water damage due to improper drainage such as deteriorated or rotted wood. There are also signs of weathered paint peeling.

In between the first and second floor there is a black line across the facade. This appears to be the location of a previous addition that has been removed. The brick wall on the first-floor projects slightly further into the courtyard than the second floor. This inadvertently created shelf allows for water to collect and for biological growth to occur. Also on the facade are remnants of pockets in the masonry for wood joists that used to span across the courtyard. At the time of the site visit, these pockets appeared to be watertight.

On the second floor there are three white-painted, wood, double-hung, six-over-six sash, windows. These windows also have a granite header and sill. On the southern end of the facade, a parapet dividing wall can be seen above the connection with Building 2.

Evidence of water staining can be seen across the facade. The likely source is from the gutter system above.

Roof:

The roof of Building 3 is a pitched gable roof with built-in gutters running down the west side and a standard gutter and downspout on the east. The eastern slope is covered in composite shingles whereas the western slope is covered in slate tiles. There is also copper coping along the parapet wall.

Based on the water staining pattern on the eastern

Figure 77. Plant growth on Building 3 wall.

facade, it appears that the gutter along the roof edge is not draining correctly. There appears to be a low point in the center that is allowing for water to drain directly onto the elevation below.

Condition:

The overall condition of the exterior of Building 3 is fair to good. Some areas of previous repointing need to be taken out and redone and some of the bricks appear to have spalled due to water infiltration. There is evidence of water staining from a damaged or blocked gutter system. Additionally, some moss and other biological growth can be seen growing on the wall where Buildings 2 and 3 meet.

Building 4

Description:

Building 4 is a two-story rectangular brick building

Figure 78. Building 4 east elevation.

at the northern end of the site. It is the largest building after Building 1.

North:

The north facade of Building 4 is a brick wall with a single green door in the center of the first floor, two double-hung wood windows on the east and west sides (painted white), and three of the same windows on the second floor. The windows and doors all have what appears to be a cast stone header. All windows have six-over-six lite sashes as well as a brick sill. The door has a large metal plate attached to the bottom half by decorative bolts that are rusting. The door also has four large decorative iron hinges and rectangular plates applied to the face mirroring the hinges.

There is a downspout on the east and west sides of the elevation, and the downspout on the east appears to be either blocked or non-functioning because the entire eastern corner of the wall was wet to the touch while on the site visit. Moss also grows on that corner of the building.

South:

The southern facade of the building is bisected with the connection to Building 3. The facade is a brick wall, also with areas of repair or repointing evident. On the first floor there is a single green door with a large metal plate attached to the bottom half by decorative bolts that are rusting. The door also has four large decorative iron hinges and rectangular plates applied to the face mirroring the hinges. On the second floor there is a double-hung wood window, painted white, which has a cast stone header and brick sill. The window has six-over-six lite sashes.

Finally, where the parapet wall extends above Building 3, a different color brick wall can be seen. During the 1997 renovation, Building 4 was almost entirely demolished and rebuilt. Based on the appearance of this wall, it is assumed this wall is a remaining wall that was not demolished.

East:

The eastern facade is a brick wall with previous examples of repair work. On the first floor there are four sets of green doors with a large metal plates attached to the bottom half by decorative bolts that are rusting. The doors also have four large decorative iron hinges. Each set of doors has a cast stone header. Four double-hung wood windows, which are painted white and have cast stone headers and brick sills, are also on the second floor. The windows have six-over-six lite sashes.

Figure 79. Moss on north elevation of Building 4.

Roof:

The roof of Building 4 is a pitched gable roof with built-in gutters running down the west side and a standard gutter on the east. The downspouts are

located on the north wall. Both gable slopes are covered in asphalt shingles. Copper coping extends along the parapet walls.

Condition:

The overall condition of the exterior of Building 4 is fair to good. Some areas of previous repointing may need to be taken out and redone and some of the bricks appear to have spalled due to water infiltration. There is also a fair amount of moss and other growth on the north facade near the downspouts.

Building 4 Courtyard

Description:

There is a small courtyard behind the north facade of Building 4. It is confined by a large brick wall to the north, a smaller one to the west, and a brick fence wall to the east.

North:

The wall on the northern side of the site is a large brick wall. This wall backs up to other buildings and properties on the block and is a combination of decades worth of changes. The wall itself is a non-free-standing wall that is part of adjacent buildings and is not owned by NPS. There are nearly a dozen different areas with unique brick patterns or mortar types, as seen in Figure 80. On the west end of the wall, large steel beams are attached to the wall and once supported the previous functions of the building. To the east is a large section of brick that clearly indicates a section has been filled in to close a previous opening. Moss grows on different areas around the wall, primarily in a section approximately one-third of the way up depending on the location. The top of the wall is also partially capped with some sort of fabric material.

West:

The west wall is much smaller than the north, but it shares many of the same characteristics. However, the west wall is a freestanding wall that is owned by NPS. There is biological growth and several different sections of repairs and patches.

Ground:

The ground paving is composed of a basketweave pattern of two bricks, alternating in direction.

Condition:

The condition of the area behind Building 4 is

Figure 80. North wall behind Building 4.

poor. Though the walls seem stable, there are many issues to be addressed. One of the primary ones is the removal of incompatible repairs; mortar is supposed to act as a sacrificial layer for the bricks as well as the bonding agent, but the mortar is too hard or too water-impervious, then water will travel through the bricks and cause damage. The other major area of concern is the presence of biological growth. Moss and other plants living on a wall means there must be plenty of water getting into the assembly.

Main Courtyard

Description:

The main courtyard is located to the east of Buildings 2, 3, and 4 and to the north of Building 1. It is bound by shared party walls on the north and east sides of the site. There is a large area for plants in the northeast corner and along the east wall. Also, along the east wall there is small brick fountain and a seating area with benches. Additionally, there are planters for trees and smaller vegetation. Access to the public restrooms and the main entry for the visitor center is achieved via the courtyard.

North:

The north wall of the main courtyard has many of the same issues as the north wall behind Building 4. However, there is a clear dividing line between the two. A break in the brick color and bonding pattern can be seen approximately one-third up the wall. The new brick wall is more consistent overall. A new issue, however, is the use of plaster on the wall near the east corner; the plaster shows several signs of water damage and dirt from the surrounding plants.

East:

The courtyard's east wall is the largest shared party wall on site. It is the exterior wall of the neighboring building. The shape and size of the wall changes as you move north to south. On the northern edge, there is no wall. Instead, a metal fence separates the two properties.

Then there is a free-standing brick wall covered in plaster. The plaster on this wall is stained black in some spots due to the adjacent plants.

The wall then becomes the exterior of one of the

Figure 81. East wall of courtyard.

neighboring buildings. This section of the wall is also brick and covered in plaster, though the plaster covering only extends about a floor in height. Areas of change can be seen across the brick face here and the plaster shows signs of water damage.

Finally, the wall jumps up in height again as it joins the neighboring building directly adjacent to the east of Building 1. This section of the wall almost reads as a stratified layer of earth, as seen in Figure 81. As it moves up from ground level, the wall changes to plaster, brick, and mortar, and use of the wall becomes evident. For example, a large section of the wall appears to be completely missing mortar in joints and has a significant amount of spalled brick. These courses are just under the top section of the wall, which is covered in a black tar like coating.

Ground:

The ground paving is comprised mostly of a basketweave brick pattern. There is some nondescript brick patterning that interrupts the typical basketweave pattern in the center of the courtyard.

In the brick paving, there are also several drains which tend to retain water during rainfall events.

Condition:

The condition of the courtyard varies greatly. There are some locations that appear to have no issues, and others that have signs of serious water damage. The walls seem stable all around, but there are many issues to be addressed. Some of the primary ones include the removal of incompatible repairs, the replacement and repointing of missing bricks and mortar, the removal and reapplication of plaster where it has failed, the removal of old and dissimilar material from the wall assembly (wood joist ends, etc.), and (the greatest one) the implementation of waterproofing measures for the adjoining party walls.

Interior Description and Condition Assessment

Building 1

First Floor

Room 1-101—Entry

Figure 82. Room 1-101.

Description:

Room 1-101 is the primary entrance for visitors coming into the exhibit space on the first floor of Building 1. It is a rectangular room located in the northeast corner and opens up directly to the courtyard.

North:

The north wall is constructed of an exposed brick wall with two out-swinging wooden French doors. Across the wall there appears to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. A column runs from the floor to ceiling near the center of the wall, in between the doors (Figure 82).

South:

The southern part of the room is divided into a typical gypsum board wall, painted white, with a stone baseboard as well as a cased opening angled toward the northwest.

East:

The east wall is constructed from typical gypsum board, painted white, with a stone baseboard.

West:

The west end of the room is composed of two cased openings. The first opens up to the information desk of Room 1-102. The second opens up directly to the exhibit space. Toward the north end, the wall is constructed of exposed brick that is partially covered in plaster.

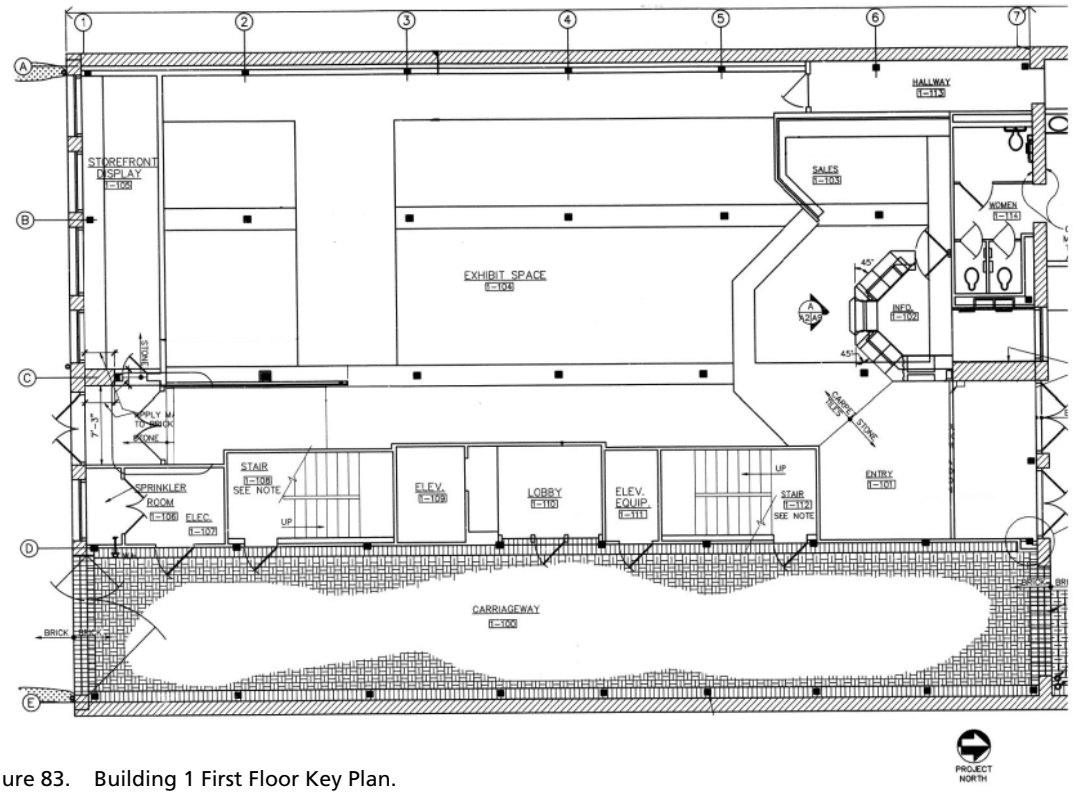

Figure 83. Building 1 First Floor Key Plan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling panels. In the ceiling there are four down lights and track lighting that runs around the eastern and southern edges.

Floor:

The floor of the entry for Room 1-101 is constructed from gray polished stone.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate to low signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the issue because it is harder than the brick and traps moisture in the building wall.

Room 1-102—Information Desk

Description:

Room 1-102 is the information area located in the north end of the first floor of Building 1. It is adjacent to the entry way, sales area, and main exhibit space.

North:

The north wall is constructed of an exposed brick wall with a double-hung, six-over-six sash, wood window. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

South:

The south end of the room is bounded not by a wall but rather a built-in desk. The desk wraps around the east and west sides of the room as well.

East:

The east wall is constructed of an exposed brick covered in plaster is some parts. The room then extends into Room 1-104 and is bounded by the information desk that also extends along the east side after the wall terminates.

West:

The west wall is constructed from typical gypsum board and painted white. The room then extends into Room 1-104. There is a space between the desk and wall.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling panels.

Floor:

The floor is constructed of polished concrete with carpet laid over. The carpet is black with a square pattern.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-103—Sales Area

Description:

Room 1-103 is a space adjacent to the Information Desk in 1-102 and Exhibit Space in 1-104. It is framed by floor-to-ceiling shelves on three sides.

North:

The north wall is constructed from typical gypsum board, painted white, and covered by a large wood shelving unit.

South:

The north wall is constructed from typical gypsum board, painted white, and covered by a large wood shelving unit.

East:

There is no east wall in Room 1-103. Instead, it opens up to Room 1-102.

West:

The west wall is constructed from typical gypsum board, painted white, and covered by a large wood shelving unit.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling panels.

Floor:

The floor is constructed of polished concrete.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-104—Exhibit Space

Overall Description:

Room 1-104 is a large exhibit space on the first floor of Building 1. The room can be divided into three subsections: entry, hallway, exhibit space.

Entry

Description:

The entry area of Room 1-104 is a small area located along the southern edge of Building 1. It is the only direct entry point into the exhibit space off of Decatur Street. However, the overall most frequently used entrance to this space is via Room 1-101, which is located off the courtyard.

North:

The north wall of the entry for Room 1-104 is constructed primarily of a set of out-swinging glass doors, which are set into a black metal frame. The wall above the doors is constructed from typical gypsum board and painted white.

South:

The south wall of the entry for Room 1-104 is constructed primarily of a set of out-swinging French doors that are painted green. They open up directly to Decatur Street. The doors are made from wood and have a large single pane of glass. Above the doors there is a wood two lite transom window that is painted green.

East:

The east wall of the entry for Room 1-104 is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. Along the bottom edge there is a wooden baseboard.

West:

The west wall of the entry for Room 1-104 is constructed of both a typical white-painted gypsum board with a wooden baseboard on the north end as well as an older plaster over masonry wall on the south end. In the gypsum board wall, there is an out-swinging painted-gray hollow metal door. The door and frame are inset into with wall, creating a small niche. Along the top edge of the wall, a structural beam is painted black.

Ceiling:

The ceiling of the entry for Room 1-104 is constructed from a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling panels. In the center of the room is a 2’ x 4’ light.

Floor:

The floor of the entry for Room 1-104 is constructed from gray polished stone.

Condition:

Overall, the condition of the entry for Room 1-104 is fair to poor. There are signs of water damage primarily on the ceiling and some in the plaster on the west wall. The cracks in the plaster are likely caused by water infiltration.

Hallway

Description:

The hallway for Room 1-104 is a small area connecting the entry wall to the main exhibit space as seen in Figure 85.

North:

The north area of the hallway for Room 1-104 opens directly into the exhibit space.

South:

The south wall of the hallway for Room 1-104 is constructed primarily of a set of in-swinging glass doors. The doors are set into a black metal frame. The wall above the doors is constructed from typical gypsum board and painted white.

East:

The east wall of the hallway for Room 1-104 is

Figure 84. Room 1-104 exhibit space.

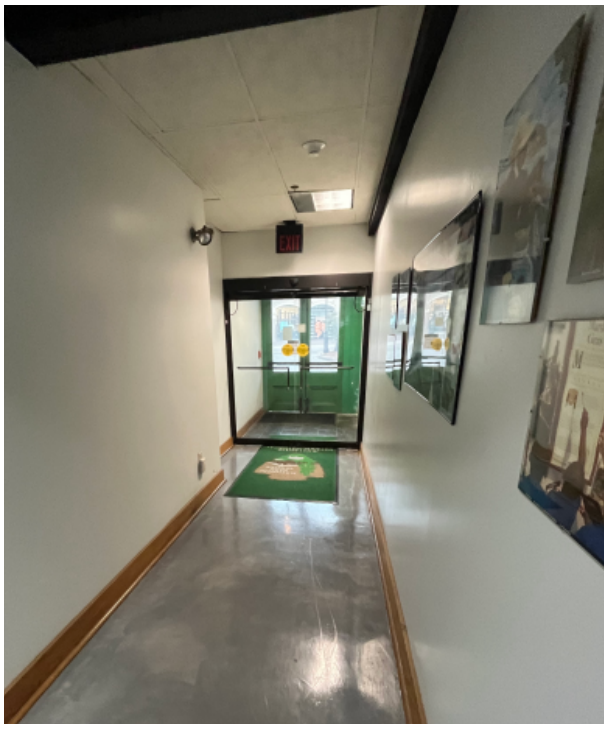

Figure 85. Room 1-104 hallway.

constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. Along the bottom edge there is a wooden baseboard.

West:

The west wall of the hallway for Room 1-104 is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. Along the bottom edge is a wooden baseboard. Along the top edge of the wall is a structural beam, which is painted black.

Ceiling:

The ceiling of the hallway for Room 1-104 is constructed from a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling panels. Near the south end of the room there is a 2' x 2' light.

Floor:

The floor of the hallway for Room 1-104 is constructed of polished concrete. The floor is also a ramp leading up from the entryway to the exhibit space.

Condition:

The hallway of Room 1-104 is in overall good condition.

Exhibit Space

Description:

The exhibit space of Room 1-104 is the largest single room in the building. It takes up the majority of the first floor's footprint, and there are several exhibits distributed about the space. The following description is of the room's architectural features and not the individual exhibits.

North:

The north end of the exhibit space connects directly with the Main Entry (1-101), the Information Desk(1-102), and the Sales Area (1-103).

Figure 86. Room 1-105.

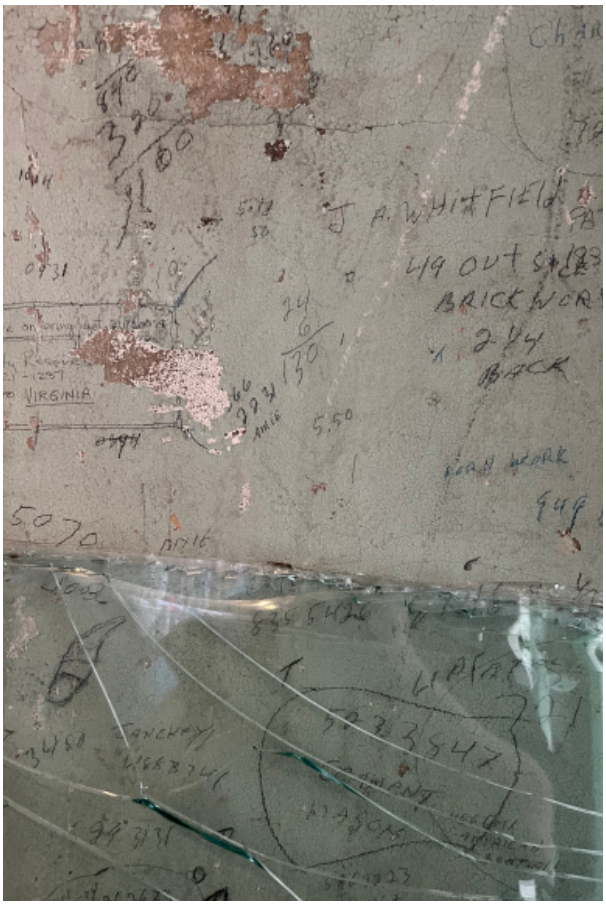

Figure 87. Graffiti of plaster wall.

South:

The south end of the exhibit space is constructed of a typical gypsum board and painted white with a wooden baseboard.

East:

The east end of the exhibit space is constructed of a typical gypsum board and painted white with a wooden baseboard.

West:

The west end of the exhibit space is constructed of a typical gypsum board and painted white with a wooden baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling of the hallway for Room 1-104 is constructed from a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling panels. The ceiling panel grid is organized in between the structural beams supporting the floors above. The lighting is primarily track lighting.

Floor:

The floor of the exhibit space is polished concrete.

Condition:

The Room 1-104 exhibit space is in overall good condition.

Room 1-105—Storefront Display

Description:

Room 1-105 is a long, rectangular room that runs along the south side of Building 1 adjacent to Decatur Street. The room acts as a display front for the museum and visitor center, as seen in Figure 86.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board that has a base coat of a light blue/teal color with raised decorative lettering in white that reads, “Beautiful Waters, Enduring Culture.” Surrounding the raised lettering are other words that describe New Orleans and the surrounding area. These words are painted in various shades of

white and blue. Along the base of the wall is a stone baseboard.

South:

The south facade of the room is a series of four wooden French doors with wood-clad masonry columns in between. The doors and wood panels are painted green. The doors appear to have two levels of glass inserts. On the exterior, there is a single continuous pane of glass that acts as a storm window. On the interior of the door, there is a layer of true divided glass, with 18 total lites. The third door from the west wall does not have the divided lite insert. That insert can be seen leaning against the wall in Figure 86. The fourth door from the west does not have the exterior storm window applied.

East:

The east wall is constructed of both a typical, white-painted gypsum board with a wooden baseboard on the north end as well as an older plaster wall on the south end. In the gypsum board wall there is an in-swinging, gray-painted hollow metal door. The plaster wall has several examples of graffiti left by contractors or other tradespeople over the years, as seen in Figure 87.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted light blue/teal with a stone baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling of the entry for Room 1-104 is constructed from a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Several of the tiles have been removed due to water damage. The ceiling is also higher near the southern wall and is stepped down approximately in the center of the room. The dividing gypsum board is painted a similar green to the doors.

Floor:

The floor is unfinished stone pavers.

Condition:

The overall condition of the room is poor. Water enters the space from the exterior because the deck of the gallery was not properly detailed; the slope of the gallery causes water to flow into the building. Water finds its way into the both the wall assembly and leaks from the second floor through the ceiling. See Figure 86.

Room 1-106—Sprinkler Room

Description:

Room 1-106 is sprinkler room located between the Electrical Room (1-107) and the sidewalk on Decatur Street.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard. In the center of the wall there is a set of out-swinging, double hollow metal doors and frame.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard applied over a set of French doors, which are fixed closed.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

There is no ceiling in the room.

Floor:

The floor is constructed out of concrete.

Condition:

The overall condition of the room is fair to good.

Room 1-107—Electrical

Description:

Room 1-107 is an electrical equipment room located between the Sprinkler Room (1-106) and Stair 1-108.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard. There is a set of in-swinging, double hollow metal doors and frame located in the center of the wall.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard. There is a hollow metal door and frame located near the center that opens up into the exterior carriageway.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed out of gypsum board.

Floor:

The floor is constructed out of concrete.

Condition:

The overall condition of the room is fair to good.

Room 1-108—Stair

Description:

Rooms 1-108, 1-220, 1-320, and 1-402 are all the same stairwell. The walls are all two-hour fire-rated with two layers of gypsum board continuous to the undersides of deck and stair.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard. There is a fire-rated hollow metal door and frame located near the southeast corner that opens up into the exterior carriageway.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed out of gypsum board applied to the deck of the metal stair.

Floor:

The floor is constructed out of concrete.

Condition:

The overall condition of the stair is good.

Room 1-109—Elevator

Description:

Rooms 1-109, 1-201, 1-301, and 1-401 are all the same main elevator cab, which is a typical stainless steel elevator cab.

Condition:

Overall, the condition of the elevator cab is good to fair. There are some signs of moderate use and wear and tear.

Room 1-110—Lobby

Description:

Room 1-110 is the lobby for Elevator 1-109. It is located in the center of the carriageway leading to the courtyard.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a stone baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a stone baseboard. The elevator doors are located on this wall near the west edge.

East:

The east wall is constructed partially of gypsum board, painted white with a stone baseboard. However, the majority of the wall is a glass storefront with black metal frames and a single out-swinging glass door.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a stone baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed from a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is constructed out of stone.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate to low signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-111—Equipment

Description:

Room 1-111 is an equipment room located between the Elevator Lobby 1-110 and Stair 1-112.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard. A hollow metal door and frame are located near the center and open up into the exterior carriageway.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed out of gypsum board.

Floor:

The floor is constructed out of concrete.

Condition:

The overall condition of the room is fair to good.

Room 1-112—Stair

Description:

Rooms 1-112, 1-205, 1-305, and 1-403 are all the same stairwell.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard. A fire-rated hollow metal door and frame located near the northeast corner open up into the exterior carriageway.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed out of gypsum board applied to the deck of the metal stair.

Floor:

The floor is constructed out of concrete.

Condition:

The overall condition of the stair is good.

Figure 88. Room 1-113.

Figure 89. Room 1-114 - women's restroom.

Room 1-113—Hallway

Description:

Room 1-113 is a long, rectangular hallway connecting the exhibit area in Room 1-104 to the first floor of Building 2.

North:

The north wall consists of a cased opening in an exposed brick wall. The opening is framed by decorative wooden boards. The north end of the hallway terminates directly into the first floor of Building 2.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and has a wooden baseboard applied to the bottom. On the west side of the wall there is an out-swinging wooden door.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and has a wooden baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The west wall is constructed of white plaster over brick and has a wooden baseboard applied to the bottom. There are two columns, slightly offset from the wall, that run from floor to ceiling.

Ceiling:

The ceiling in constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' lights are located around the center.

Floor:

The floor of the hallway is constructed of polished concrete.

Condition:

Overall, the condition of the room is good to fair. There are some signs of plaster damage near the north end of the west wall.

Room 1-114—Women's Restroom

Description:

Room 1-114 is a women's restroom that is split between Buildings 1 and 2. The main entrance to the room is through the exterior of Building 2 from the courtyard.

North:

The north wall of the sink area is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted gray, with gray tiles running approximately halfway up the wall.

The north wall of the toilet area is constructed of plaster on brick, painted gray, with a gray tile baseboard. A large, cased opening opens up into the toilet area and is surrounded by casing trim.

South:

The south wall of the sink area is constructed of plaster on brick, painted gray, with a gray tile baseboard. A large, cased opening opens up into the toilet area and is surrounded by casing trim.

The south wall of the toilet area is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted gray, with gray tiles running approximately halfway up the wall.

East:

The east wall of the sink area is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted gray, with a sink and counter attached to the wall. Above the sink there are two mirrors and tube lights.

The east wall of the toilet area is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted gray, with gray tiles running approximately halfway up the wall.

West:

The west wall of the sink area is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted gray, with gray tiles running approximately halfway up the wall.

The west wall of the toilet area is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted gray, with gray tiles running approximately halfway up the wall.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is a patterned gray tile. There is a center section with darker gray tiles surrounded by a single row of burgundy tiles and a section of lighter gray tiles around the edge.

Condition:

Overall, the condition of the room is good to fair.

Room 1-114A—Entry to Women's Restroom

Description:

Room 1-114A is the entrance to the women's restroom.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

South:

The south wall is constructed of the exposed brick of the exterior wall of Building 1.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

West:

The west wall is a glass and steel storefront curtain wall.

Ceiling:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is concrete and painted red.

Condition:

The overall condition of the room is fair.

Second Floor

Room 1-201—Elevator

Rooms 1-109, 1-201, 1-301, and 1-401 are all the same main elevator cab.

Room 1-202—Lobby

Description:

Room 1-202 is the main elevator lobby for the second floor of Building 1. It is a rectangular room with a chase built out in the southwest corner, as seen in Figure 91.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The center of the wall contains the door for the main elevator.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The center of the wall contains a hollow metal door painted tan. This door swings into Room 1-221. A small red light runs down from the ceiling. There is also a chase, constructed and finished in the same style, in the southern corner of this wall. The chase contains two small access hatches, which are painted gray.

West:

There is a large, cased opening leading into a hallway (Room 1-205) at the west end of the room. The heading is constructed of gypsum board and is painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern. There are two downlights on the northern edge of the grid and a 2’ x 2’ light near the center.

Floor:

The floor consists of black carpet with a square box pattern.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no signs of damage or wear.

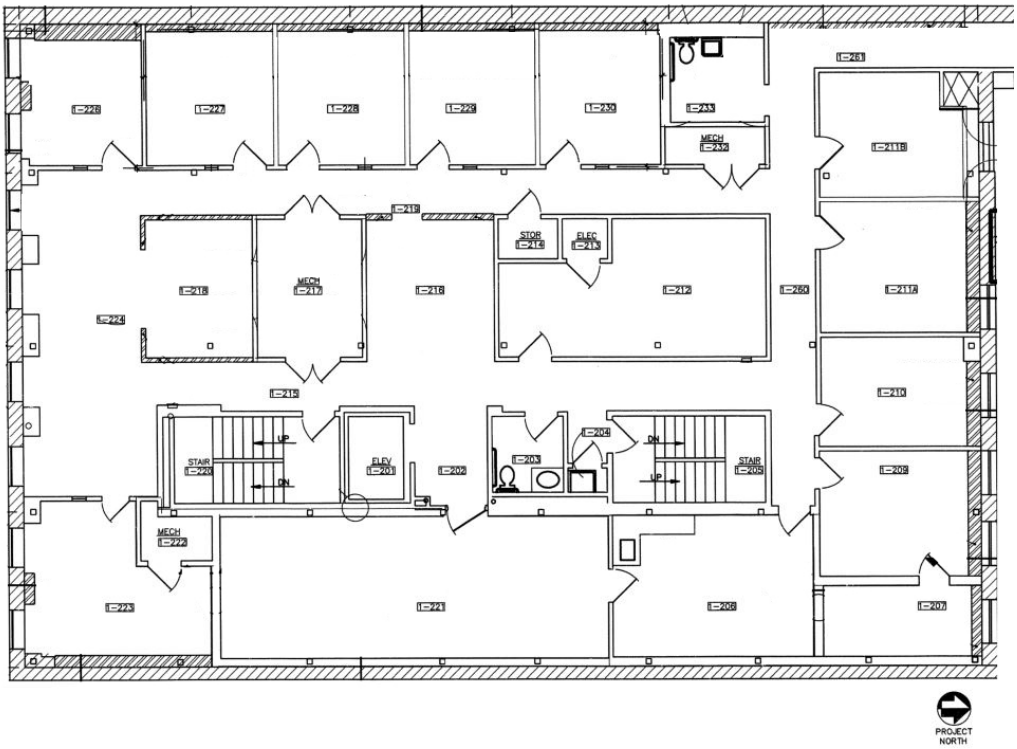

Figure 90. Building 1 Second Floor Key Plan.

Figure 91. Room 1-202 looking southeast.

Figure 92. Room 1-203 looking west.

Room 1-203—Toilet

Description:

Room 1-203 is a single-user restroom. It is a rectangular room with fixtures and accessories appearing to adhere to ABAAS standards.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor. Also, on the south wall are a horizontal stainless steel grab bar, a recessed stainless steel toilet paper holder, a white automatic hand dryer, and a stainless steel paper towel dispenser.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the northeast corner there is a burgundy medium-density fiberboard (MDF) cabinet with a white ceramic sink located in the center of the countertop. Above the sink is a rectangular mirror and a soap dispenser. A fluorescent tube light is at the top of the wall above the mirror. A wall-mounted white porcelain toilet is in the southeast corner. A typical stainless steel grab bar runs horizontally behind the toilet. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall behind the toilet and above the grab bar, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor and terminates in a turn next to the sink.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor. The entry door that swings into the room is in the northwest corner. The door and frame are hollow metal and painted a tan color.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is gypsum board and painted white. A smoke detector and vent are along the southern edge.

Floor:

The floor is light brown and gray spotted vinyl tiles. There is a bronze-colored floor near the center of the room.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 1-204—Janitor's Closet

Description:

Room 1-204 is a small, rectangular janitor's closet located in a recessed nook off of Hallway 1-215, next to Stair 1-205.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A wet mop sink is located in the southeast corner of the wall and shelves run horizontally.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The center of the wall contains the door that opens up into Hallway 1-215.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of gypsum board and is painted white. A jelly jar light and an air vent are located in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown and gray vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-205

Description:

Rooms 1-112, 1-205, 1-305, and 1-403 are all the same stairwell.

Room 1-206 – Curatorial Work Area

Description:

Room 1-206 is a rectangular room located at the east end of Hallway 1-260 and is used for curatorial work. As this room houses more potentially delicate items, it is fully insulated.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a single hollow metal in-swinging door in the center of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a single hollow metal in-swinging door in the north end of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended acoustic ceiling tile grid. There are six 2' x 4' lights located in pairs of two around the center, south, and north of the room.

Floor:

The floor is an off-white vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-207—Telephone/Server Room

Description:

Room 1-207 is a rectangular room located at the northeast corner of the second floor of Building 1. This room houses IT equipment. On the plans, it is labeled as a "telephone" room; however, it was referred to as the server room on site.

North:

The north wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the center of the wall there is a double-hung, six-over-six sash, single-paned wood window that is painted white. The window is surrounded by painted casing trim on the top and sides, with a decorative nose on the sill.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a single hollow metal out-swinging door in the north of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended acoustic ceiling tile grid. There is one 2' x 4' light located in around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is an off-white vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, though there did not appear to be any in the room.

Room 1-209—Office

Description:

Room 1-209 is a rectangular office space located on the north end of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. On the east end of the wall there is an in-swinging hollow metal door. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. On the east end and west end of the wall are double-hung, six-over-six sash, , single-paned wood windows that are painted white. The windows are surrounded by painted window trim on the top and sides, with a decorative nose on the sill.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' lights are located in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is carpet with a light gray base and darker gray flecks.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, though there did not appear to be any in the room.

Room 1-210—Office

Description:

Room 1-210 is a rectangular office space located on the north end of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. On the west end of the wall there is an in-swinging hollow metal door. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. In the center of the wall there is a double-hung, six-over-six sash, single-paned wood window that is painted white. The window is surrounded by painted window trim on the top and sides, with a decorative nose on the sill.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are two 2' x 4' lights located in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a carpet with a light gray base and darker gray flecks.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, though there did not appear to be any in the room.

Room 1-211A—Office

Description:

Room 1-211A is a rectangular office space located on the north end of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of exposed brick. A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. On the east end of the wall there is a white-painted double-hung, six-over-six sash, , single-paned wood window. The window is surrounded by painted window trim on the top and sides, with a decorative nose on the sill.

Figure 93. North wall of office 1-211A. Note the header in the top left corner.

The second course of bricks from the ceiling is interrupted by what appears to be the remains of a wood header for a door or window that has been infilled by brick.

The currently existing window also appears to have an older wooden header located behind the painted window trim. The bricks and mortar directly under the exposed header have a different color and finish from the bricks next to the window. This suggests that the wall has been changed and previously there was another opening that was filled in. The wall also evidences a previous configuration of where it adjoined the west wall. There is a large L-shaped area that appears to have a white coating over it. This is likely the result of where an interior wall was moved, as seen in Figure 93.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is an in-swinging hollow metal door is on the west end of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are two 2' x 4' lights located in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a carpet with a light gray base and darker gray flecks.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. Although the north wall appears to be constructed at different times of two different types of bricks and mortar, there does not appear to be any major evidence of water infiltration. Along the third row of bricks from the top of the wall, three bricks appear to have new or repointed mortar surrounding them. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration.

Room 1-211 B—Office

Description:

Room 1-211B is a rectangular office space located on the north end of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of exposed brick. A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. In the west corner there is a chase constructed of white gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

Like in Room 1-211A, on the second row of bricks from the top there is an embedded large wooden

Figure 94. Room 1-212 looking north.

beam that extends from the east wall toward the center of the room. This beam appears to have been an old window or door header in a previous configuration of the building. The brick and mortar directly under the exposed beam have a different color and finish from the brick next to the window. This suggests that the wall has been changed and that previously there was another opening, which has since been filled in.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. Near the center of the wall there is an in-swinging hollow metal door. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. To the north end of the wall there is a chase constructed of white gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' lights are located in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a carpet with a light gray base and darker gray flecks.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-212—Research

Description:

Room 1-212 is a long, rectangular office space located near the center of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the center of the room, a column extends from floor to ceiling. Near the southern corner there is an in-swinging hollow metal door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan.

West:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. Room 1-213 is

situated in the southern corner of this wall.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are two 2' x 4' lights located in the room, one toward the north end and the other in the center. There are also two 1' x 1' lights located at the south end and close to Room 1-213. Additionally, there are two supply air grilles located near the south end and north end of the room. A smoke detector is located near the center of the room adjacent to Room 1-213.

Floor:

The floor is an off-white vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are signs of light warping across the vinyl flooring.

Room 1-213—Electrical

Description:

Room 1-213 is a small, rectangular room located within the southwest corner of Room 1-212.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. An electrical panel is located in the center of the wall.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. An electrical panel is located in the center of the wall.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. An out-swinging hollow metal door is located in the center of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is an off-white vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are signs of light warping across the vinyl flooring.

Room 1-214—Storage

Description:

Room 1-214 is a small, rectangular storage room located near the center of Room 1-219.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. There is a tan, vinyl baseboard running across the bottom of the wall.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. There is a tan, vinyl baseboard running across the bottom of the wall.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. There is a tan, vinyl baseboard running across the bottom of the wall.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. There is a tan, vinyl baseboard running across the bottom of the wall.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-215—Hall

Description:

Room 1-215 is a long, rectangular hallway that runs south to north and is just to the east of center on the second floor of building.

North:

The north end of this hallway intersects with Hall 1-260.

South:

The south end of this hallway is open and terminates directly into Room 1-224.

East:

The east side of the room is constructed primarily of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard running along the bottom of the wall. Near the south end of the hall, a fire extinguisher and case are located on the east wall. Adjacent to the door for Stair 1-220, a fire alarm is located approximately halfway up the wall.

Figure 95. Hall 1-215.

The east wall also changes slightly in plane throughout. Near the south end and surrounding Room 1-202, the wall protrudes slightly farther into the hall than it does adjacent to Stair 1-220, Toilet Room 1-203, and Stair 1-205.

West:

The west side of the room is constructed primarily of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard running along the bottom of the wall. Adjacent to Room 1-218, the wall is only half-height and is capped with a light tan plastic laminate. The wall also has a large, cased opening leading into Room 1-216.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Seven 2' x 2' lights are each placed roughly every four ceiling tiles. There are also two supply air grilles, two motion sensors, and two exit signs.

Floor:

The floor of the room is a combination of a carpet with a light gray base and darker gray flecks and a black carpet with a square box pattern. The black carpet is a continuation from Lobby 1-202 and the gray carpet runs to the south and north on either side.

Condition

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. One particular condition to note, however, is that there is water staining on four ceiling tiles in the south end of the hall next to Room 1-218.

Room 1-216—Reception

Description:

Room 1-216 is a reception area directly adjacent to the Elevator Lobby 1-202. It is a rectangular room with two open walls, as seen in Figure 96. The area was likely created from an interior office space after the 1997 renovation.

Figure 96. Room 1-216.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. There is a tan, vinyl baseboard running across the bottom of the wall.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. There is a tan, vinyl baseboard running across the bottom of the wall.

East:

There is no wall on the east side of the room. Instead, it opens up directly to the lobby. A cased opening runs overhead.

West:

The west end of the room has a half-height wall with an opening set in the middle. This half-wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The wall is topped with a light tan plastic laminate.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are four 2' x 2' lights placed evenly around the center.

Floor:

The floor is a carpet with a light gray base and darker gray flecks.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-217—Mechanical

Description:

Room 1-217 is a rectangular room used to house mechanical equipment on the second floor.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard along the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard along the bottom.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard along the bottom. In the center of the wall there is an out-swinging set of double doors. Both the doors and the frame are painted tan.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard along the bottom. In the center of the wall there is an out-swinging set of double doors. Both the doors and the frame are painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is a concrete. The HVAC equipment sits on metal plans.

Condition

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-218—Open Office

Description:

Room 1-218 is a large, rectangular room located toward the south end of the second floor of Building 1. It is an open office with several desks and pony walls on three sides.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard along the bottom.

South:

The south end of the room contains a half-height wall constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The top of the wall is capped with a light tan plastic laminate. Approximately halfway up the wall there is an opening for access to the room.

East:

The east end of the room contains a half-height wall constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The top of the wall is capped with a light tan plastic laminate. A

Figure 97. Room 1-218.

Figure 98. Room 1-219.

column runs from floor to ceiling and is slightly offset from the wall, approximately halfway in the room.

West:

The west end of the room contains a half-height wall constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The top of the wall is capped with a light tan plastic laminate.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are four 2' x 4' grid lights located around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a carpet with a light gray base and darker gray flecks.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-219—Hall

Description:

Room 1-219 is a long, rectangular hallway that runs south to north and is situated just to the west of center on the second floor of building.

North:

The north end of this hallway intersects with Hall 1-260.

South:

The south end of this hallway is open and terminates directly into Room 1-224.

West:

The west wall is constructed primarily of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard running along the bottom of the wall. Four out-swinging hollow metal doors open into adjoining offices on the west side of the hall (Rooms 1-227, 1-228, 1-229, and 1-230). A sidelite is adjacent to each of these doors. A set of double doors at the north end of the hall opens into mechanical Room 1-232. Additionally, four painted columns run from floor to ceiling near the west wall.

East:

The east side of the room is constructed primarily of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard running along the bottom of the wall. Adjacent to Room 1-218, the wall is only half-height and is capped with a light tan plastic laminate. The same condition is also present next to Room 1-216. In this location, however, there is an opening in the pony wall to allow access to the reception area. There is also one set of out-swinging double doors from Room 1-217 and a single out-swinging door from Room 1-214.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are seven 2' x 4' lights placed roughly every three ceiling tiles. There are also two motion sensors, an exit sign, and a fire alarm.

Floor:

The floor of the room is a carpet with a light gray base and darker gray flecks.

Condition

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-220—Stair

Description:

Rooms 1-108, 1-220, 1-320, and 1-402 are all the same stairwell.

Room 1-221—Curatorial Storage

Description:

Room 1-221 is a long, rectangular room located at the east end of the floor and is used for curatorial storage. As this room houses more potentially delicate items, it is fully insulated.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a single hollow metal out-swinging door in the center of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a single hollow metal out-swinging door in the center of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended acoustic ceiling tile grid. There are 10 2’ x 4’ lights located in pairs of two around the center, south, and north of the room.

Floor:

The floor is an off-white vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-222—Mechanical

Description:

Room 1-222 is a small, rectangular mechanical room located in the northwest corner of Room 1-223.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

Figure 99. Room 1-222.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board. An out-swinging set of double doors is in the center of the wall. Both the doors and the frame are painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

Floor:

The floor is a concrete base with sheet metal panels underneath the equipment.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-223—Office

Description:

Room 1-223 is a rectangular office along the eastern edge of the second floor of Building 1.

Figure 100. Room 2-223.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Mechanical Room 1-222 is in the west corner of the office. This is also constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The area around Room 1-223, adjacent to the mechanical room, has a lower ceiling and a duct shaft runs horizontally across the ceiling.

South:

The south wall is constructed of exposed brick. Two out-swinging French doors located on the east and west sides open up onto the exterior gallery. Both sets of double doors are wood, with a recessed panel on the lower section and four single panes of glass. The doors are painted white, as are the plain wood boards surrounding the opening.

A small pony wall between the doors is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate.

East:

The east wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. A chase in the south corner is constructed of gypsum board, painted white, and has the same tan baseboard. A column runs from floor to ceiling in the north corner.

West:

The west wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the south corner there is an in-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. An open vent is above the door. There is also a sidelite a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern. The door for the mechanical room also swings into the room and is painted the same color.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are three 2' x 4' grid lights located around the room.

Floor:

The floor is a dark gray carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the issue. The same is true for complete wall section replacements. However, no evidence of water damage was seen from the wall.

Water has entered the room through the exterior door to the gallery, as the doors are set at a higher level than the finished floor. Water collects on the gallery and runs into the room due to the improper finished floor level and slope of the gallery. This is a typical condition for all spaces adjacent to the gallery.

Room 1-224—Hall/Office

Description:

Room 1-224 is a large open area located on the south end of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

On the north end of the room, there is no continuous set wall. On the east end there is a painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard for stairwell 1-220. Then the room opens up directly into Hallway 1-215. In the center of the room, pony walls surround Office 1-218. These walls are constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The top of the wall is capped with a light tan plastic laminate. Approximately halfway up the wall there is an opening for access to the room.

A duct runs across the north edge of the room near the ceiling. The duct shaft is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white.

South:

The south wall consists of a brick wall with a knee-wall that is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. In the wall, four sets of out-swinging French doors open up onto the exterior gallery. All sets of double doors are wood, with a panel in the lower section and a simulated divided lite window above. The doors and casing trim are painted white. They are located a few inches above the finished floor of the second level. The doors are in fair to poor condition overall. The exposure to the water infiltration coming from the gallery deck has led to instances of rot and deterioration around the door base. It should be noted that a project to repair these doors was scheduled for April 2023, after the site visit.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the center there is an out-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. An open vent is above the door. A sidelite is a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

Figure 101. Room 1-224.

West:

The west wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the center there is an out-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. A sidelite is a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are six 2' x 2' grid lights located around the center line of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a dark gray carpet. Plywood ramps lead up to the gallery doors and are unfinished because the carpet had to be removed due to water damage.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition, with some signs of damage and wear and tear. Water does appear to have entered the room through the exterior door to the gallery, as the doors are set at a higher level than the finished floor. It appears that water collects outside on the gallery and runs into the room. This is a typical condition for all spaces adjacent to the gallery.

Room 1-226—Office

Description:

Room 1-226 is a rectangular office along the western edge of Building 1's second floor.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of exposed brick. Two out-swinging French doors are located on the east and west sides and open onto the exterior gallery. Both sets of double doors are wood, with a recessed panel on the lower section and four single panes of glass. The doors are painted white, as are the plain wood boards surrounding the opening.

A small pony wall between the doors is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the south corner there is an in-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. A sidelite is a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. A chase in the south corner is constructed of gypsum board, painted white, and with the same tan baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are four 2' x 4' grid lights located around the center of the room.

Figure 102. Room 1-226.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the issue. The same is true for complete wall section replacements. However, no evidence of water damage was seen from the wall.

Water does appear to have entered the room through the exterior door to the gallery, as the doors are set at a higher level than the finished floor. It appears that water collects outside on the gallery and runs into the room. This is a typical condition for all spaces adjacent to the gallery.

Room 1-227—Office

Description:

Room 1-227 is a rectangular office along the western edge of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. An in-swinging door is near the north corner. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. A sidelite is a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. There is also a column just south of center that runs from floor to ceiling and is painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Four 2’ x 4’ grid lights are located around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the issue. However, no evidence of water damage was seen.

Along the west wall there are black marks on the baseboard near the center of the wall.

Room 1-228—Office

Description:

Room 1-228 is a rectangular office along the western edge of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the south corner there is an

in-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. There is also a sidelite a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. A column near the center runs from floor to ceiling and is painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are four 2' x 4' grid lights located around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the issue. However, no evidence of water damage was seen.

Room 1-229—Office

Description:

Room 1-229 is a rectangular office along the western edge of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

Figure 103. Room 1-229.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the south corner there is an in-swinging door, and both the door and its frame are painted tan. A sidelite is a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. A column just north of center runs from floor to ceiling and is painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are four 2’ x 4’ grid lights located around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the issue. However, no evidence of water damage was seen.

There is evidence of a previously removed interior wall, which can be seen on the west wall

Room 1-230—Office

Description:

Room 1-230 is a rectangular office along the western edge of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the south corner there is an in-swinging door, and both the door and its frame are painted tan. A sidelite is a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced

Figure 104. Room 1-230.

or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. In the center of the wall, a large section of brick appears to be of a different color and texture. It appears that this section of the wall was replaced. The patching or closing of a previous opening is unlikely, as this is a shared interior party wall with the adjacent building.

A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are four 2’ x 4’ grid lights located around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the

issue. The same is true for complete wall section replacements. However, no evidence of water damage was seen.

Room 1-232—Mechanical

Description:

Room 1-232 is a small rectangular mechanical room located in the northwest corner of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board. There is a set of out-swinging hollow metal doors located near the center of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

Floor:

The floor is a concrete base with sheet metal panels underneath the equipment.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-233—Toilet

Description:

Room 1-233 is a single-user restroom. It is a rectangular room with fixtures and accessories appearing to adhere to ABAAS standards.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the northeast corner the entry door swings into the room. The door and frame are hollow metal and painted a tan color.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. Also on the south wall are a horizontal stainless steel grab bar, a stainless steel toilet paper holder, and a stainless steel sanitary receptacle.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. Above the toilet there is a grab bar and

Figure 105. Room 1-233.

toilet seat cover dispenser. A wall-mounted sink, a soap dispenser, and a mirror are located near the center of the room.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There is a single 2' x 4' light in the center as well as a smoke detector, vent, and supply air grille.

Floor:

The floor is light brown and gray spotted vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate to no signs of damage or wear. One area to note is a water stain on a ceiling tile above the sink.

Room 1-260—Hall

Description:

Room 1-260 is a hallway that runs east–west along the northern side of the second floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. It is interrupted by a single out-swinging door for Rooms 1-211B, 1-211A, 1-210, and 1-209. A column located near 1-210 runs from floor to ceiling.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. It is interrupted by a single out-swinging door on the west end as well as two openings from Halls 1-215 and 1-219.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. A single out-swinging door for Room 1-206 is located in the center of the wall.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are six 2' x 4' lights in the center as well as a smoke detector, exit sign, and supply air grille.

Floor:

The floor of the room is a carpet with a light gray base and darker gray flecks.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 1-261—Hall

Description:

Room 1-261 is a hallway that runs south–north and connects Buildings 1 and 2 on the second floor.

Figure 106. Room 1-261.

North:

The north end of the hall becomes 2-262 when it enters Building 2.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. There also appears to be a kind of clear sealant that was applied to the brick at some previous point. A series of intermittent water stains appears to come from a leak in the built-in gutters above.

There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are two 2' x 4' lights in the center as well as a motion sensor, exit sign, and supply air grille.

Floor:

The floor of the room is a carpet with a light gray base and darker gray flecks.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate to no signs of damage or wear. There are signs of water staining on the ceiling tiles near the northwest of the hall.

Third Floor

Room 1-301—Elevator

Rooms 1-109, 1-201, 1-301, and 1-401 are all the same main elevator cab.

Room 1-302—Lobby

Description:

Room 1-302 is the main elevator lobby for the third floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The center of the wall contains the door for the main elevator.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. On the north side of the wall there is an in-swinging wooden door. The door frame is painted tan. The wall around the

Figure 107. Room 1-302.

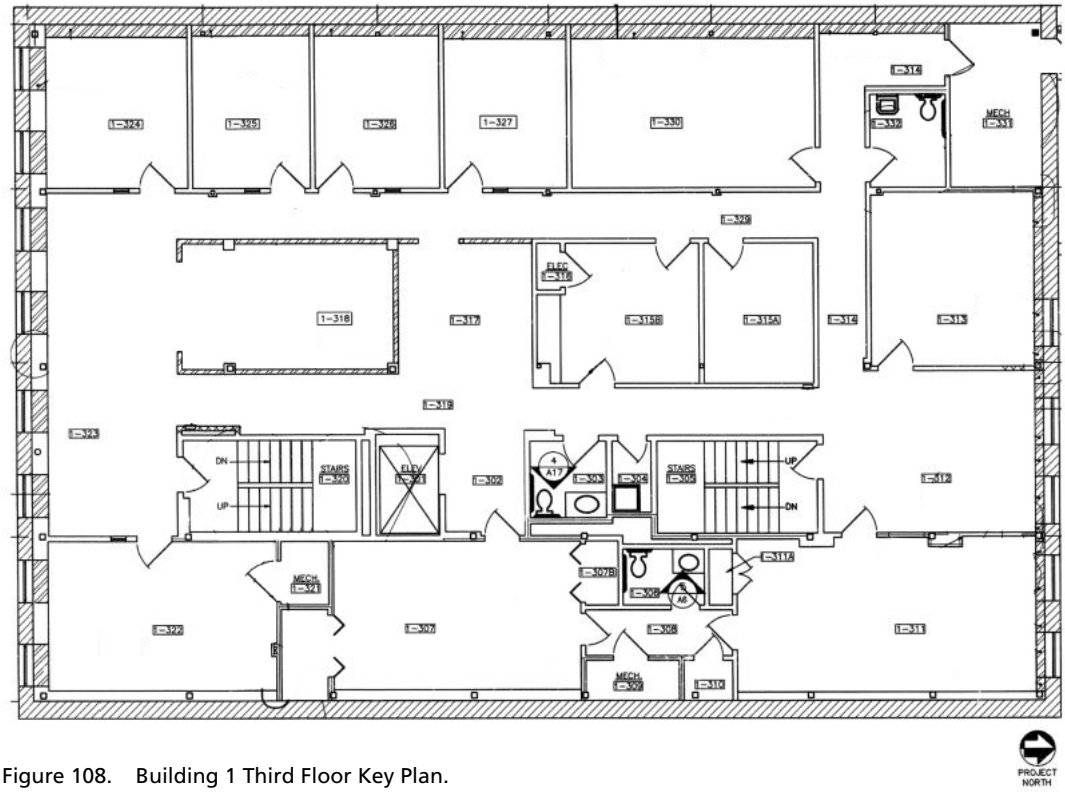

Figure 108. Building 1 Third Floor Key Plan.

door to the south projects a few more inches into the room.

West:

A large, cased opening leads into a hallway (Room 1-319) at the west end of the room. The heading is constructed of gypsum board and is painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern. There are two downlights on the northern edge of the grid and a 2' x 2' light near the center.

Floor:

The floor consists of a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 1-303—Toilet

Description:

Room 1-303 is a single-user restroom. It is a rectangular room with fixtures and accessories appearing to adhere to ABAAS standards.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor. Also, on the south wall are a horizontal stainless steel grab bar, a recessed stainless steel toilet paper holder, a white automatic hand dryer, and a stainless steel paper towel dispenser.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the northeast corner, a burgundy plastic laminate cabinet with a white ceramic sink is located in the center of the countertop. Above the sink there is a rectangular mirror and a soap

dispenser. A fluorescent tube light is at the top of the wall above the mirror. In the southeast corner there is a wall-mounted white porcelain toilet, and a typical stainless steel grab bar runs horizontally behind the toilet. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall behind the toilet and above the grab bar, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor, and terminates in a turn next to the sink.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor. In the northwest corner, an entry door swings into the room. The door and frame are hollow metal and painted a tan color.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is gypsum board and painted white. A smoke detector and vent are along the southern edge.

Floor:

The floor is light brown and gray spotted vinyl tiles. There is a bronze-colored floor near the center of the room.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 1-304—Janitor's Closet

Description:

Room 1-304 is a small, rectangular janitor's closet. It is located in a recessed nook off Hallway 1-319, next to Stair 1-305.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A sink is located in the southeast corner of the wall and shelves run horizontally.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The center of the wall contains the door that opens into Hallway 1-319.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of gypsum board and is painted white. There is a jelly jar light and an air vent located in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown and gray vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Figure 109. Room 1-304.

Room 1-305—Stair

Description:

Rooms 1-112, 1-205, 1-305, and 1-403 are all the same stairwell.

Room 1-306—Toilet

Description:

Room 1-306 is a single-user restroom. It is a rectangular room that serves only Office 1-311 and therefore does not have all ABAAS accessories.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the center of the wall the entry door that swings into the room. The door and frame are hollow metal and painted a tan color.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A toilet is located in the south half of the wall. Adjacent to the toilet a plastic laminate cabinet with a sink is in the center of the countertop. Around the sink is a matching backsplash, and above the sink is a mirror and fluorescent light.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of typical gypsum board painted white.

Floor:

The floor is light brown and gray spotted vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 1-307—Conference

Description:

Room 1-307 is a large rectangular conference room on the east side of the third floor in Building 1.

North:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and

Figure 110. Room 1-307.

painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the west corner there is a closet with bifold doors. The doors and the frame are both painted tan. On the east side there is an out-swinging wooden door with a tan painted frame. A vent is located in the bottom east corner.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the east corner there is a closet with bifold doors. The doors and the frame are both painted tan.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. On the north side of the wall there is an out-swinging wood door with a tan frame.

Ceiling:

The ceiling of the room is a combination of suspended acoustic ceiling tiles around the edge and gypsum board framed out in the center. The gypsum board is painted white.

Along the east and west edges there are three downlights. In the center gypsum board section there are three 2' x 4' lights and two grilles.

Floor:

The floor is a combination of two carpets: a solid light brown around the edges and a spotted brown carpet in the center.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-307 A—Closet

Description:

Room 1-307A is a small closet in the southeast corner of Room 1-307.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the center, there is a set of bifold doors. The doors and the frame are both painted tan.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

Ceiling:

The ceiling of the room is constructed from gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is a solid light brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-307 B—Closet

Description:

Room 1-307b is a small closet in the northwest corner of Room 1-307.

North:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied

to the bottom. In the center there is a set of bifold doors. The doors and the frame are both painted tan.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

Ceiling:

The ceiling of the room is constructed from gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is a solid light brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-308—Hall

Description:

Room 1-308 is a hall that connects Office 1-311 to Conference Room 1-307. Coat Closet 1-310, mechanical Room 1-309, and Toilet 1-306 are located off the hallway.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a white wood baseboard applied to the bottom. An in-swinging wood door with a tan frame is centered in the wall.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a white wood baseboard applied to the bottom. An in-swinging wood door with a tan frame is centered in the wall.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a white wood baseboard applied to the bottom. Two in-swinging doors are near the south and north ends of the wall. Both doors and frames are painted tan.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a white wood baseboard applied to the bottom. There is an out-swinging wood door toward the north of the wall. The door frame is painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern.

Floor:

The floor is a solid light brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-309—Mechanical

Description:

Room 1-309 is a rectangular room used to house mechanical equipment on the third floor.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard. A single out-swinging hollow metal door is in the center of the wall. The door and frame are painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is a concrete base with sheet metal panels underneath the equipment.

Condition

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-310—Coat Closet

Description:

Room 1-310 is a small, rectangular coat closet within Hall 1-308.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. There is a single out-swinging hollow metal door in the center of the room. The door and frame are painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is a solid light brown carpet.

Condition

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-311—Superintendent's Office

Description:

Room 1-311 is a large rectangular office in the

Figure 111. Room 1-311.

northeast corner of the third floor of Building 1. It is the largest office in the building and has a higher level of finishes.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. Along the top, a wood cornice is also painted white. A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a decorative wood baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a white plastic laminate. Two single-pane, double-hung, six-over-six sash, wood windows are on either side of the center of the wall. The windows have no trim but are set into the gypsum board wall.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. A decorative wood baseboard that is also painted white runs along the bottom and a white wood cornice runs along the top edge. Two doors are along this wall: one is an out-swinging wooden door with a painted tan metal frame and the other is a set of wood double doors that swing into the room from a closet.

Figure 112. Room 1-312.

These doors also have a painted tan metal frame. Additionally, there are two vents on the wall's top edge.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white. A decorative wood baseboard is also painted white, as well as a white wood cornice along the top edge of the wall. Additionally, a duct shaft along the top edge is constructed from gypsum board and also painted white.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white. A decorative wood baseboard is also painted white along the bottom in addition to a white wood cornice along the top edge. A duct shaft runs along the top edge, which is constructed from gypsum board and painted white. Two chases run from wall to floor and are also constructed of gypsum board and painted white. The chases create the effect of three framed openings in the wall because they are in plane with the duct shaft above. Finally, there is an out-swinging wood door with a painted tan metal frame in the center of the wall.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. At the north end of the room there are two framed 2' x 4' lights. At the south end of the room there are two recessed 2' x 4' lights. Along the east and west walls there is track lighting that is painted black.

Floor:

The floor is a combination of two carpets: a solid light brown around the edges and a spotted brown carpet in the center.

Condition:

The room is in overall very good condition with few signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-312—Secretary

Description:

Room 1-312 is a rectangular office space near Office 1-311 at the north end of Building 1's third

floor.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl trim. Two single-pane, double-hung, six-over-six sash, wood windows are on either side of the center of the wall. The windows have no trim but are set into the gypsum board wall. They do, however, have a plastic laminate sill. There is also a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a vinyl tan baseboard applied to the bottom on the west side of the windows. The pony wall is topped with a white plastic laminate.

South:

There is no wall on the south end of the room. Instead, it opens directly to Hall 1-314.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. There is an in-swinging door from 1-311 at the south edge of the wall. The door is wood, and the frame is a tan painted metal.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. There is a single out-swinging hollow metal door on the south side of the room. The door is wood, and the metal frame is painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern. The ceiling is lower on the southern section of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a combination of two carpets: a solid light brown around the edges and a spotted brown carpet in the center.

Condition:

The room is in overall very good condition with few signs of damage and wear and tear.

Figure 113. Room 1-313.

Room 1-313—Management Assistant

Description:

Room 1-313 is a rectangular room in the north end of the third floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl trim. There is a single-pane, double-hung, six-over-six sash, wood window in the east end of the wall. The window has no trim, but it is set into the gypsum board wall has a plastic laminate sill. There is also a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a decorative wood baseboard applied to the bottom on the west side of the windows. The pony wall is topped with a white plastic laminate. Additionally, chases in the east and west corner of the room run from floor to ceiling.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. There is a vent in the top east corner of the wall.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl

baseboard. There is an in-swinging door from 1-312 at the south edge of the wall. The door is wood and the frame is a tan painted metal. Additionally, a chase in the east corner of the room runs from floor to ceiling.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Additionally, a chase in the east corner of the room runs from floor to ceiling.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Four 2' x 4' grid lights are located around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a combination of two carpets: a solid light brown around the edges and a spotted brown carpet in the center.

Condition:

The room is in overall very good condition with few signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-314—Hall

Description:

Room 1-314 is a hallway that runs east–west along the northern side of the third floor of Building 1. It has a slight L shape and turns a corner toward mechanical Room 1-333.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. It is interrupted by a single out-swinging door for Room 1-332 on the west side. There is also a column bump-out located near 1-312. The east of the north wall opens into Room 1-312.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. It is interrupted by a single out-swinging door (from Room 1-330) on the west end and a similar out-swinging door on the east end (1-303) as well as two openings from halls 1-319 and 1-329.

Figure 114. Room 1-314.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. There is a single out-swinging door for Room 1-311 located in the center of the wall.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. Approximately halfway up the wall, a large section of mortar appears to have been replaced over a piece of flashing. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are six 2' x 4' lights in the center as well as a smoke detector, exit sign, and grille.

Floor:

The floor of the room is a carpet with a light gray base and darker gray flecks.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate signs of damage or wear. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the issue. The same is true for complete wall section replacements. However, no evidence of water damage was seen.

Room 1-315 A—A/V Room

Description:

Room 1-315 A is a rectangular office space located near the center of the third floor of Building 1. It is primarily used for storage.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is an in-swinging hollow metal door on the south side of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' lights are located in the room: one toward the north end and the other in the center. There is also a central grille.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some signs of staining on the carpet.

Room 1-315 B—Resource Management

Description:

Room 1-315 B is a rectangular office space located near the center of Building 1's third floor. It is primarily used for storage.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. Electrical Room 1-316 is located in the western corner. A column

runs from floor to ceiling.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the southeast corner of the wall, there is an in-swinging hollow metal door. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

West:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. An in-swinging hollow metal door is on the north side of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are four 2' x 4' lights located around the center. There is also a central grille near the south end.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-316—Electrical

Description:

Room 1-316 is a small rectangular room located within the southwest corner of Room 1-315B.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. An out-swinging hollow metal door is located in the center of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. An electrical panel is located in the center of the wall.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. An electrical panel is located in the center of the wall.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Figure 115. Room 1-317.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-317—Reception

Description:

Room 1-317 is a reception area directly adjacent to the Elevator Lobby 1-302. It is a rectangular room with multiple open walls.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. A tan, vinyl baseboard runs across the bottom of the wall.

South:

The south wall is a pony wall constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. A tan, vinyl baseboard runs across the bottom of the wall. On either end of the south wall there is a column surrounded by painted white gypsum board.

East:

There is no wall on the east side of the room. Instead, it opens directly to the lobby. A cased opening runs overhead.

West:

The west end of the room has a half-height wall with an opening set in the middle. The north side of this opening is framed by a column wrapped in gypsum board. This half-wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The wall is topped with a light tan plastic laminate.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Four 2’ x 2’ lights are placed evenly around the center.

Floor:

The floor is a brown spotted carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Figure 116. Room 1-318.

Room 1-318—Open Office

Description:

Room 1-318 is a large, rectangular room located toward the south end of the third floor of Building 1. It is an open office with several desks and pony walls on three sides.

North:

The north end of the room contains a half-height wall constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The top of the wall is capped with a light tan plastic laminate.

South:

The south end of the room opens directly to 1-323.

East:

The east end of the room contains a half-height wall constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The top of the wall is capped with a light tan plastic laminate.

West:

The west end of the room contains a half-height wall constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The top of the wall is capped with a light tan plastic laminate.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Four 2' x 4' grid lights are located around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a brown spotted carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-319—Hall

Description:

Room 1-319 is a long, rectangular hallway that runs south to north and is just to the east of center on the third floor of building.

North:

The north end of this hallway intersects with Hall 1-314.

South:

The south end of this hallway is open and terminates directly into 1-323.

East:

The east side of the room is constructed primarily of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard running along the bottom of the wall. Near the south end of the hall there is a fire extinguisher and case located on the east wall. Adjacent to the door for Stair 1-320, a fire alarm is located approximately halfway up the wall.

The east wall also changes slightly in plane throughout. Between 1-320 and 1-301 the wall is recessed slightly. This is also true for the wall around 1-304 and 1-305.

West:

The west side of the room is constructed primarily of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard running along the bottom of the wall. Adjacent to Room 1-318, the wall is only half-height and is capped with a light tan plastic laminate. The wall also has a large, cased opening leading into Room 1-317.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Seven 2' x 2' lights are placed roughly every four ceiling tiles. There are also two air grilles, two motion sensors, and two exit signs.

Floor:

The floor is a brown spotted carpet.

Condition

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. One particular condition to note, however, is that there is water staining on four ceiling tiles in the south end of the hall next to Room 1-318.

Room 1-320—Stair

Description:

Rooms 1-108, 1-220, 1-320, and 1-402 are all the same stairwell.

Room 1-321—Mechanical

Description:

Room 1-321 is a small, rectangular mechanical room located in the northwest corner of Room 1-322.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board. In the center of the wall there is an out-swinging door. Both the door and the frame are painted tan.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical unfinished gypsum board.

Floor:

The floor is a concrete base with sheet metal panels underneath the equipment.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 1-322—Office

Description:

Room 1-322 is a rectangular office in the southeast corner of the third floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. A single in-swinging door is located in the west corner of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the center of the room there are two single-pane, out swinging, six-over-six sash, wood windows, which are painted white.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The west wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the center there is an in-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. Above the door there is an open vent. A sidelite is a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern. The door for the mechanical room also swings into the room and is painted the same tan color.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Three 2’ x 4’ grid lights are located around the room.

Floor:

The floor is a brown spotted carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. One area to note is the water damage evident along the south edge of the ceiling.

Figure 117. Room 1-323.

Room 1-323—Hall/Office

Description:

Room 1-323 is a large open area located on the south end of the third floor of Building 1.

North:

On the north end of the room there is no continuous set wall. On the east end there is a painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard around Stair 1-320. Then the room opens directly into Hallway 1-319. In the center of the room, pony walls surround Office 1-318. These walls are constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The top of the wall is capped with a light tan plastic laminate. Approximately halfway up the wall there is an opening for access to the room.

South:

The south wall of the room is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Four single-pane, out swinging, six-over-six sash, wood windows are located in the wall. They are painted white. The sill of each window is capped with a tan plastic laminate.

A duct runs across the north edge of the room near the ceiling. The duct shaft is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the center there is an out-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan.

West:

The west wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the center there is an in-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. A sidelite is a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Six 2’ x 4’ grid lights are located around the center line of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with some signs of damage and wear and tear. There is

Figure 118. Room 1-324.

evidence of water damage along the south edge of the ceiling, near the center.

Room 1-324—Office

Description:

Room 1-324 is a rectangular office along the western edge of the third floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Air vents are along the top edge.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the center of the room there are two single-pane, out swinging, six-over-six sash, wood windows . The windows are painted white. The sill of each window is capped with a tan plastic laminate.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the northeast corner there is an in-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. A sidelite is located a few feet farther

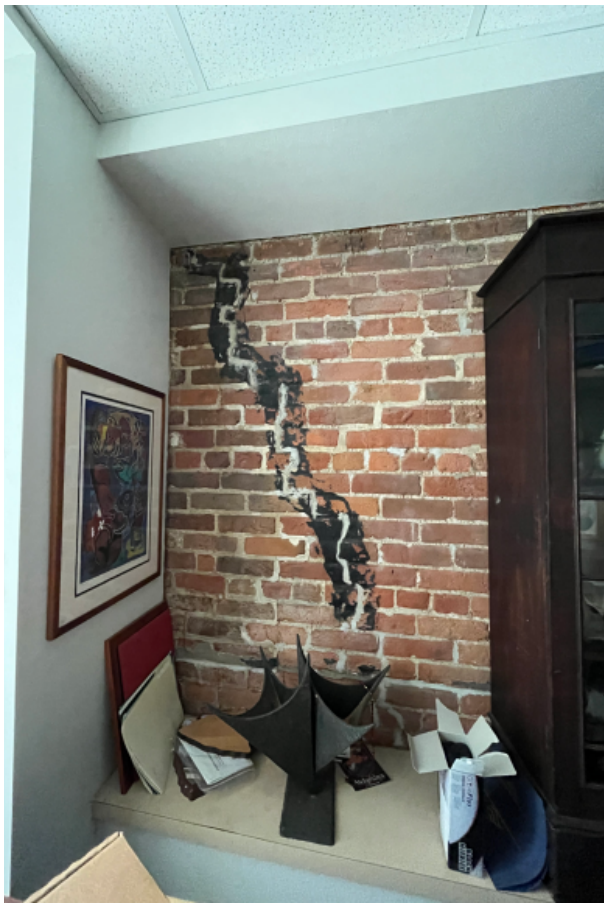

Figure 119. Crack on west wall of 1-324.

down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. On the southern half of the wall a large, repatched joint runs through the brick courses. It appears that this was a previous repair and was repatched with a tar-like substance. Similar tar-like substances can be found on the north end of the wall.

A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Four 2' x 4' grid lights are located around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the issue. The same is true for complete wall section replacements. However, no evidence of water damage was seen from the wall.

Room 1-325 —Office

Description:

Room 1-325 is a rectangular office along the western edge of the third floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the north corner there is an in-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. A sidelite is a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. Approximately four courses above the pony wall there appears to be repointed mortar over a metal flashing.

There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. A column just south of center runs from floor to ceiling and is painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' grid lights are located around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the issue. However, no evidence of water damage was seen.

Room 1-326—Office

Description:

Room 1-326 is a rectangular office along the western edge of the third floor of Building 1.

North:

Figure 120. Crack on west wall of Room 1-326.

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the south corner there is an in-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. There is also a sidelite a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. Approximately four courses above the pony wall there appears to be repointed mortar over a metal flashing. Near the of the wall a large, repatched joint runs through the brick courses. It appears that this was a previous repair and was repatched with a tar-like substance.

There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. A column just south of center runs from floor to ceiling and is painted white. In addition, a column that appears to run from floor to ceiling is located near the center of the room.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' grid lights are located around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the issue. However, no evidence of water damage was seen.

Room 1-327—Office

Description:

Room 1-327 is a rectangular office along the western edge of the third floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

East:

Figure 121. Room 1-327.

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the south corner there is an in-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan. There is also a sidelite a few feet farther down the wall. The glass is opaque and has a vertically striped pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. Approximately four courses above the pony wall there appears to be repointed mortar over a metal flashing.

There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. A column just south of center runs from floor to ceiling and is painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' grid lights are located around the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of can exacerbate the issue. However, no evidence of water damage was seen.

Room 1-329—Hall

Description:

Room 1-329 is a long, rectangular hallway that runs south to north and is just to the west of center on

Figure 122. Room 1-329.
the third floor of building.

North:

The north end of this hallway intersects with Hall 1-314.

South:

The south end of this hallway is open and terminates directly into 1-323.

West:

The west wall is constructed primarily of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard running along the bottom of the wall. Three out-swinging hollow metal doors open into adjoining offices on the west side of the hall (Rooms 1-325, 1-326, and 1-327). Adjacent to each of these doors there is a sidelite. Additionally, four painted columns run from floor to ceiling near the west wall.

East:

The east side of the room is constructed primarily of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard running along the bottom of the wall. Adjacent to Room 1-318, the wall is only half-height and is capped with a light tan plastic laminate. The same condition also is present next to Room 1-317. In this location, however, an opening in the pony wall allows access to the reception area. There are also two out-swinging doors for Rooms 1-315A and 1-315B. Both doors and their frames are metal and painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are seven 2' x 4' lights placed roughly every three ceiling tiles. There are also two motion sensors, an exit sign, and a fire alarm.

Floor:

The floor of the room is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some signs of water staining on the ceiling tiles adjacent to 1-317.

Room 1-330—Library

Description:

Room 1-330 is a rectangular library along the western edge of the third floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Near the east corner there is an in-swinging door. Both the door and its frame are painted tan.

South:

The south wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed out of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. Approximately four courses above the pony wall there appears to be repointed mortar over a metal flashing.

A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. A column just south of center runs from floor to ceiling and is painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Six 2' x 4' grid lights are located around the center of the room. There is also a central air grille.

Floor:

The floor is an off-white vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There are some areas of new or repointed mortar. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of can exacerbate the issue. However, no evidence of water damage was seen.

Room 1-331—Mechanical

Description:

Room 1-331 is a rectangular room used to house mechanical equipment on the third floor.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is unfinished with no baseboard. A single hollow metal door is located in the west corner. Both the door and frame are painted gray.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is unfinished with no baseboard. There

Figure 123. Room 1-330.

Figure 124. Room 1-332.

is a single hollow metal door in the west corner. Both the door and frame are painted white.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is unfinished with no baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed bricks. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. Halfway up the wall there appears to be a tar-like substance that might have been used for waterproofing.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is a concrete base with sheet metal panels underneath the equipment.

Condition

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. Replacement of mortar is often a sign of previous water infiltration, and the application of incompatible mortar can exacerbate the issue. However, no evidence of water damage was seen.

Room 1-332—Toilet

Description:

Room 1-332 is a single-user restroom. It is a rectangular room with fixtures and accessories appearing to adhere to ABAAS standards.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the northwest corner the entry door swings into the room. The door and frame are hollow metal and painted a tan color.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. Also on the south wall are a horizontal

stainless steel grab bar, a stainless steel toilet paper holder, and a stainless steel sanitary receptacle.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. Above the toilet there is a grab bar and toilet seat cover dispenser. A wall-mounted sink, a soap dispenser, and a mirror are located near the center of the room.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There is a single 2' x 4' light in the center as well as a smoke detector, vent, and grille.

Floor:

The floor is light brown and gray spotted vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with

Fourth Floor

Room 1-401—Elevator

Rooms 1-109, 1-201, 1-301, and 1-401 are all the same main elevator cab.

Room 1-402—Stair

Description:

Rooms 1-108, 1-220, 1-320, and 1-402 are all the same stairwell.

Room 1-403—Stair

Description:

Rooms 1-112, 1-205, 1-305, and 1-403 are all the same stairwell.

Room 1-404—Hall

Description:

Room 1-404 is a hall in the center of the fourth floor of Building 1. The hall connects 1-401, 1-405,

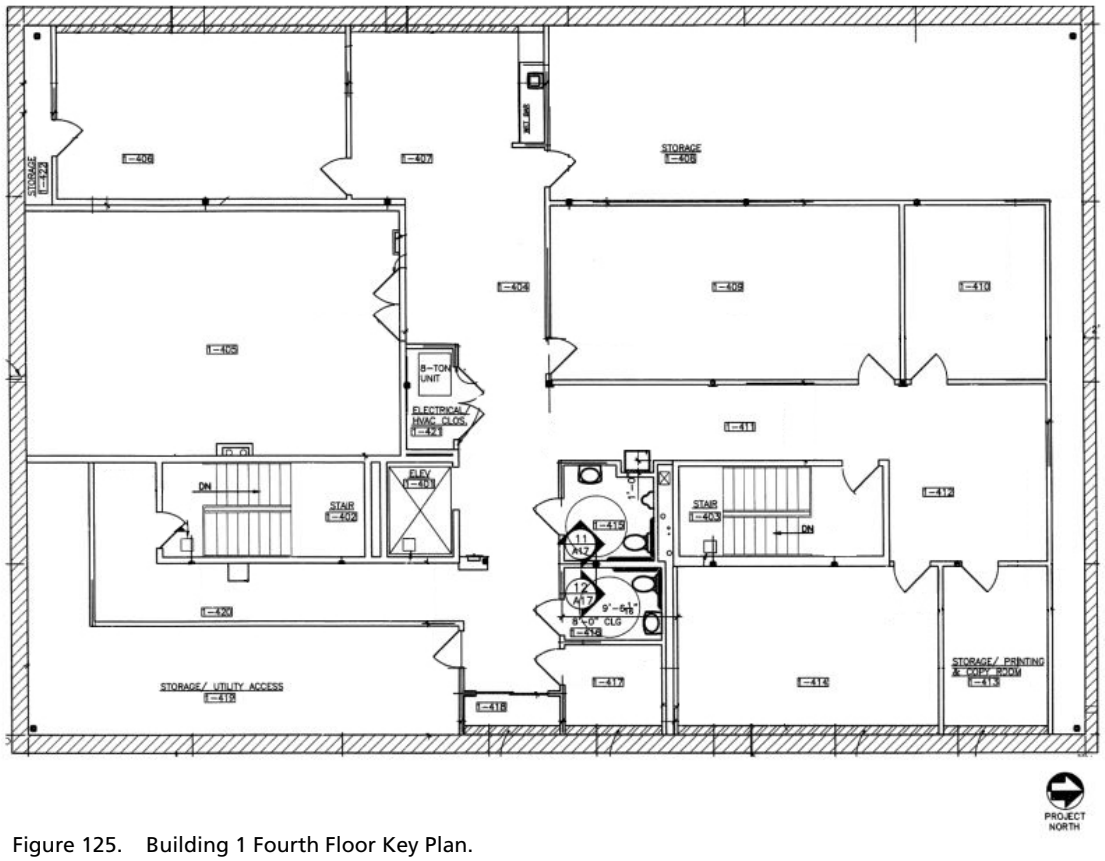

Figure 125. Building 1 Fourth Floor Key Plan.

1-407, 1-409, 1-411, 1-415, 1-416, 1-417, 1-418, 1-419, 1-420, and 1-421.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There are four doors on this facade and an opening to 1-411. The first door is an out-swinging single hollow metal door (to 1-409), the second is an in-swinging single hollow metal door (1-415), the third is an in-swinging single hollow metal door (1-41), and the last is an in-swinging single hollow metal door (1-417). All doors and frames are painted white. Next to 1-417 there is an emergency first aid kit.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There are four doors on this facade and an opening to 1-420. The first door is an out-swinging double hollow metal door (to 1-405), the second is an in-swinging double hollow metal door (to 1-421), the third is the elevator doors (to 1-401), and the last is a single out-swinging hollow metal door (to 1-419). All doors and frames are painted white. Next to the elevator there is a recessed fire extinguisher and case.

East:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a set of sliding doors to closet 1-418. The door and frame are painted white.

West:

The west end opens up directly to 1-407.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern with 2’ x 4’ lights.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Figure 126. Room 1-404.

Room 1-405—Mechanical

Description:

Room 1-405 is a large exterior space for housing mechanical equipment.

North:

The north wall is a brick wall covered in plaster. An in-swinging double doors is located in the west corner. Both the door and frame are painted white.

South:

The south wall is an unfinished concrete masonry unit (CMU) wall.

East:

The east wall is brick covered in plaster. There are in-swinging double doors in the west corner.

West:

The west wall is brick covered in plaster. There is an in-swinging double doors in the west corner.

Ceiling:

As this is outside, there is no ceiling. However, the room's southern area is partially covered by a corrugated metal roof deck.

Floor:

The floor is constructed from asphalt sheets. Many drains run through the floor into the building below.

Condition:

The room is a largely uncovered exterior space and is therefore exposed directly to the elements. It also houses large pieces of mechanical and HVAC equipment that use water. As a result, the room has significant signs of water damage and biological growth. The extent of the damage is primarily limited to the floor and lower sides of the plaster walls.

Room 1-406—Office

Description:

Room 1-406 is an office located in the southwest corner of the fourth floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A single in-swinging hollow metal door is located in the northeast corner of the wall. The door and frame are painted white.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a single in-swinging hollow metal door in the center of the wall. The door and frame are painted white.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appears to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick seems to be of a consistent color and bonding pattern.

Figure 127. Room 1-406.

Figure 128. Room 1-407.

A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a light tan plastic laminate.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern with 2' x 4' lights. On the south and west sides, the ceiling tapers down for three tiles.

Floor:

The floor is carpeted. The carpet pattern is a mix of solid light brown around the edge and spotted darker brown in the center.

Condition:

Overall, the room is in fair to poor condition. There are several water stains on the ceiling tiles, mostly around the west wall and some in the center. Parts of the carpet are stained or damaged near the northeast corner.

Room 1-407—Office

Description:

Room 1-407 is a rectangular room in the west side of the fourth floor of Building 1. The room serves as an office and storage space.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A single out-swinging hollow metal door is in the east corner of the wall. The door and frame are painted white. A metal sink and gray laminate countertop are on the west side of the room. A partition wall divides the sink area from the rest of the room.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a single out-swinging hollow metal door in the east corner of the wall. The door and frame are painted white.

East:

There is no east wall. The room opens up directly to 1-404.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appears to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick seems to be of a consistent color and bonding pattern.

There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a gray vinyl baseboard

applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a light tan plastic laminate.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern with 2' x 4' lights. The ceiling tapers down for three tiles on the west side.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

Overall, the room is in fair to poor condition. There are several water stains on the ceiling tiles, mostly around the west wall and some in the center. Parts of the carpet that stained or damaged.

Room 1-408—Storage

Description:

Room 1-408 is a large, L-shaped storage area in the northwest corner of the fourth floor of Building 1. A narrow space runs down the entire length of the north wall of the fourth floor. The room is unfinished, and the underside of the roof can be seen.

North:

The north wall is constructed of unfinished CMU. The north section of this room runs the entire length of the building.

South:

The south wall is constructed of unfinished gypsum board. There is a single in-swinging hollow metal door in the east corner. The door and its frame are painted white. The south wall tapers toward the west wall.

East:

The east wall is constructed of unfinished gypsum board. The north end of the wall tapers as it comes into contact with the sloping roof.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appears to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick seems to be of a consistent color and bonding pattern.

Ceiling:

There is no finished ceiling in the room. The underside and structure of the corrugated metal roof deck can be seen.

Floor:

The floor is constructed from unfinished plywood boards.

Condition:

Overall, the room is in fair to good condition. The room is not temperature controlled, but there are also no finishes to be damaged. There is few signs of water infiltration.

Room 1-409—Conference

Description:

Room 1-409 is a large, rectangular conference room in the center of the fourth floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied

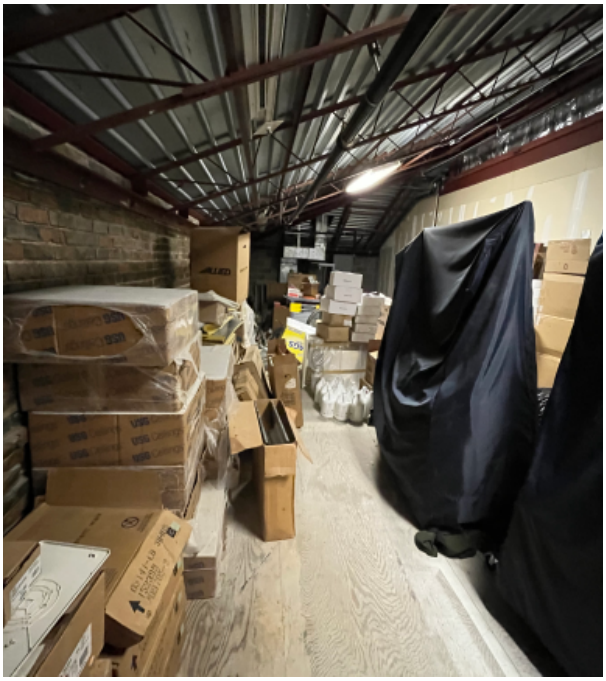

Figure 129. Room 1-408.

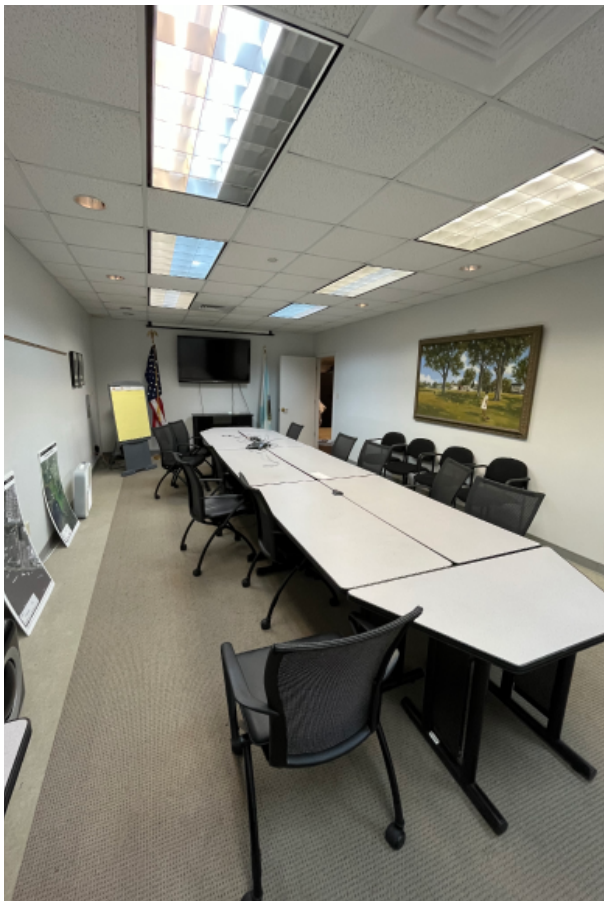

Figure 130. Room 1-409.

to the bottom. A single in-swinging hollow metal door is located in the east corner of the wall. The door and frame are painted white.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A single in-swinging hollow metal door is located in the north corner of the wall. The door and frame are painted white.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a small gray metal access panel in the north corner.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern. There are eight 2' x 4' lights centered around the room. In addition, ten recessed drop lights are located around the east and west edges. Two air grilles are located in the south and north of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a combination of two carpets: a solid light brown around the edges and a spotted brown carpet in the center.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There is some water staining on one ceiling tile in the northwest corner.

Room 1-410—Office/Storage

Description:

Room 1-410 is a rectangular room in the north end of the fourth floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The wall tapers slightly in the north corner of the room. There is a single in-swinging hollow metal door in the south corner of the wall. The door and frame are painted white.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The wall tapers slightly in the north corner of the room.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern. Six 2' x 2' lights are centered around the room. Additionally, an air grille is located in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a combination of two carpets: a solid light brown around the edges and a spotted brown carpet in the center.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear. There is some water staining on one ceiling tile in the northwest corner.

Room 1-411—Hall

Description:

Room 1-411 is a rectangular hallway running south to north in the center of the fourth floor of Building 1.

North:

There is no wall on the north end of the hall. Room 1-411 opens directly into Room 1-412.

South:

There is no wall on the south end of the hall. Room 1-411 opens directly into Room 1-404.

Figure 131. Room 1-411

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A single out-swinging hollow metal door is located in the north corner of the wall. The door and frame are painted white. A recessed section with a water fountain mounted to the wall is situated on the south side of the wall.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a single out-swinging hollow metal door in the north of the wall. The door and frame are painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern. Four 2’ x 4’ lights are centered around the room. There is also a grille and an exit sign.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

Overall, the room is a fair to good condition. There are some examples of water staining on the ceiling tiles along the western edge.

Room 1-412—Office

Description:

Room 1-412 is an office and storage area at the north end of the fourth floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The west end of the room opens directly into Hall 1-411.

East:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There are two single hollow metal out-swinging doors. Both the doors and frames are painted white. The wall tapers toward the north end.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a single hollow metal out-swinging door. Both the door and frame are painted white. The wall tapers toward the north end.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern. Six 2' x 2' lights are centered around the room. There is also a grille and an exit sign.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

Overall, the room is a fair to good condition.

Room 1-413—Storage

Description:

Room 1-413 is an office and storage area at the north end of the fourth floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The wall tapers toward the east end.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The wall tapers toward the east end.

East:

The east wall is constructed of exposed brick. There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped

Figure 132. Room 1-412.

with a lighter tan plastic laminate. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a single hollow metal in-swinging door. Both the doors and frames are painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern. Two 2' x 4' lights are centered around the room. There is also a grille. The ceiling tapers at an angle on the east and north sides.

Floor:

The floor is an off-white spotted vinyl floor.

Condition:

Overall, the room is a fair to good condition. There is an example of water staining on the east edge of the ceiling.

Room 1-414—Office

Description:

Room 1-414 is an office and storage area at the east end of the fourth floor of Building 1.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The wall tapers toward the east end.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The wall tapers toward the east end.

East:

The east wall is constructed of exposed brick. There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. Across the wall

Figure 133. Room 1-413.

there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is one single hollow metal in-swinging door. Both the door and frame are painted white. The wall tapers toward the north end.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical white acoustic ceiling tiles in a grid pattern. Three 2' x 4' lights are centered around the room. There is also a grille. The ceiling tapers at an angle on the east end.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

Overall, the room is a fair to good condition.

Figure 134. Room 1-414.

Room 1-415—Restroom

Description:

Room 1-415 is a single-user restroom. It is a rectangular room with fixtures and accessories appearing to adhere to ABAAS standards.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. Also on the north wall are a horizontal stainless steel grab bar, a stainless steel toilet cover dispenser, a metal access panel, and a wall-mounted urinal.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the southwest corner, the entry door swings into the room. The door and frame are hollow metal and painted a white color. A stainless steel paper towel dispenser and trash can are mounted on the west end of the wall.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is also a stainless steel grab bar, a stainless steel toilet paper dispenser, and a column framed in the same style as the wall.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A wall-mounted sink and mirror are located on the south end of the wall.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. A single 2’ x 4’ light is in the center as well as a smoke detector, vent, and grille.

Floor:

The floor is light brown and gray spotted vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 1-416—Restroom

Description:

Room 1-416 is a single-user restroom. It is a rectangular room with fixtures and accessories appearing to adhere to ABAAS standards.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. Also on the north wall are a horizontal stainless steel grab bar, a stainless steel toilet cover dispenser, a metal access panel, and a wall-mounted urinal.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the southeast corner there is an out-swinging hollow metal door. The door and frame are hollow metal and painted a white color.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is also a stainless steel paper towel dispenser and trash can.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. Also on the west wall are a horizontal stainless steel grab bar, a stainless steel toilet paper holder, and a stainless steel sanitary receptacle.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There is a single 2' x 4' light in the center as well as a smoke detector, vent, and grille.

Floor:

The floor is light brown and gray spotted vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 1-417—Janitor's Closet

Description:

Room 1-417 is a small closet used to house janitorial supplies in the west end of the fourth floor of Building 1.

Figure 135. Room 1-416.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. It tapers down toward the east wall.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the southwest corner there is an out-swinging hollow metal door. The door and frame are both hollow metal and painted a white color. The wall tapers down toward the east wall.

East:

The east wall is constructed of exposed brick. There is a small pony wall constructed of painted white gypsum board with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A single fluorescent tube light is located along the top.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There is a central grille.

Floor:

The floor is an off-white spotted vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 1-418—Closet

Description:

Room 1-418 is a small closet at the east end of Hall 1-404.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The wall tapers toward the east end.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The wall tapers toward the east end.

East:

The east wall is constructed of exposed brick. A small pony wall is constructed of painted white gypsum board with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. The pony wall is topped with a lighter tan plastic laminate. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A sliding door is located in the middle of the wall. Both the door and frame are painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 1-419—Storage

Description:

Room 1-419 is a large, L-shaped storage area in the southeast corner of the fourth floor of Building 1. A narrow space runs down the south wall of the fourth floor. The room is unfinished, and the underside of the roof can be seen.

North:

The north wall is constructed of unfinished gypsum board. There is a single in-swinging hollow

metal door in the east corner. The door and its frame are painted white. The south wall tapers toward the west wall.

South:

The south wall is constructed of unfinished CMU.

East:

The east wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appears to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, the bottom half of the wall appears to be a different color.

West:

The west wall is constructed of unfinished gypsum board. The south end of the wall tapers as it comes into contact with the sloping roof.

Ceiling:

There is no finished ceiling in the room. The underside and structure of the corrugated metal roof deck can be seen.

Floor:

The floor is constructed from unfinished plywood boards.

Condition:

Overall, the room is in fair to good condition. The room is not temperature controlled, but there are also no finishes to get damaged. There is few signs of water infiltration. However, repatching and replacement of brick and mortar typically indicate a previous repair due to water damage.

Room 1-420—Hall

Description:

Room 1-420 is a hallway running south to north and then east to west on the south end of the fourth floor of Building 1. It is an L shape.

North:

On the southwest end of the hall, the wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. An out-swinging door opens into Room 1-402.

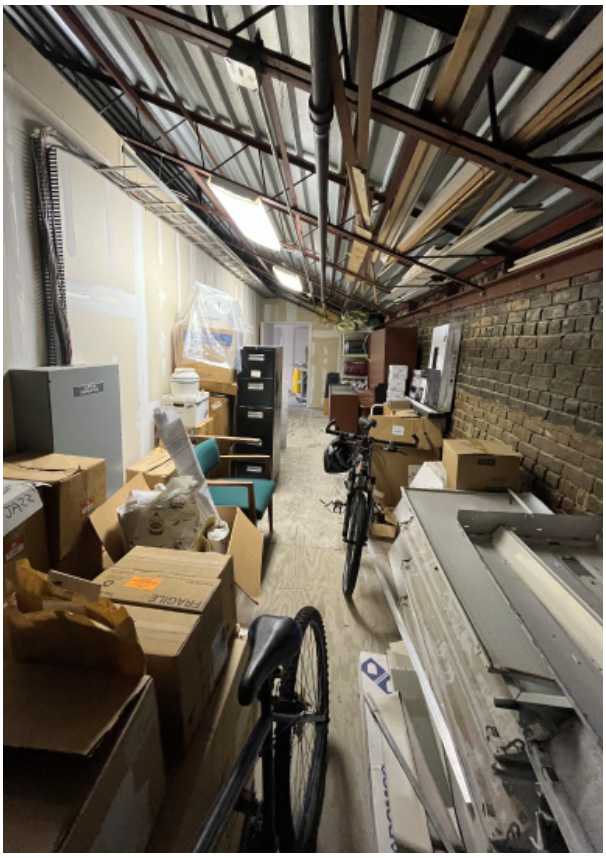

Figure 136. Room 1-419.

Both the door and frame are painted white. On the northeast side of the room, the hallway opens directly into 1-404.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a gray vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There are two columns and two chases along the wall.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Three 2’ x 4’ lights are along the center line of the hall.

Floor:

The floor is a spotted brown carpet for the south to north run. It changes to off-white vinyl tiles near the door of Stairway 1-402.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with moderate to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 1-421—Electrical

Description:

Room 1-421 is a small electrical and mechanical room off of 1-404.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard. There is an out-swinging, hollow metal set of double doors in the center of the room. The door and frame are painted white.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard.

Ceiling:

There is no ceiling in the room. Instead, the underside of the roof is exposed.

Floor:

The floor of the room is a spotted brown carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall fair condition with moderate signs of damage or wear.

Room 1-422—Storage

Description:

Room 1-422 is a small, narrow storage room next to the south end of 1-406.

North:

The north wall is constructed of unfinished gypsum board. There is a single out-swinging hollow metal door. Both the door and frame are painted white.

South:

The south wall is an unfinished CMU wall. A downspout that comes from the roof can be found in the west corner of the wall.

East:

The east wall is constructed of unfinished gypsum board.

Figure 137. Room 1-421.

West:

The west wall is an exposed brick wall.

Ceiling:

There is no ceiling in this room; instead, the underside of the roof is exposed.

Floor:

The floor is constructed from unfinished wood boards.

Condition:

Overall, the room is in fair to good condition. The room is not temperature controlled, but there are also no finishes to get damaged. There are no signs of water infiltration.

Figure 138. Room 1-422.

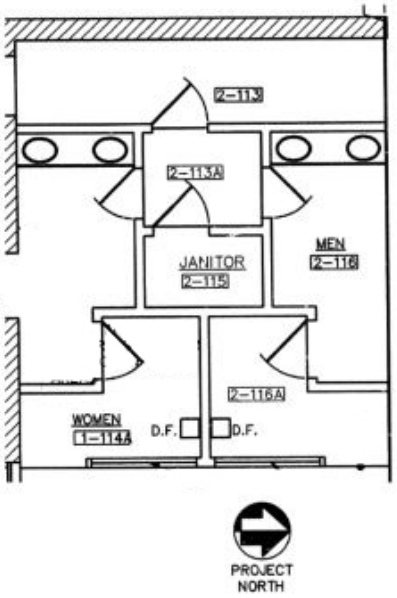

Figure 139. Building 2 First Floor Key Plan.

Building 2

First Floor

Room 2-113—Hall

Description:

Room 2-113 is a rectangular hallway that runs north to south on the west edge of the first floor of Building 2.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white. A cased opening is located in the center of the wall and surrounded by a wood frame.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white. A cased opening is located in the center of the wall and surrounded by a wood frame.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of plaster over brick that is painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

Figure 140. Room 2-113A.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white.

Floor:

The floor is of-white speckled vinyl tile.

Condition:

The condition of the room is overall poor. There are several signs of plaster damage along the west wall. Rising damp is a likely cause.

Room 2-113A—Vestibule

Description:

Room 2-113A is a small vestibule off Hallway 2-113. It is a service space that leads to a janitor's closet and the public restrooms.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard. A single out-swinging door is in the center of the wall. The door is wood, and the frame is a painted gray metal.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard.

A single out-swinging door is in the center of the wall. The door is wood, and the frame is a painted gray metal.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard. A single in-swinging door is in the center of the wall. Both the door and frame are wood.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard. A single out-swinging door is in the center of the wall. Both the door and frame are wood.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles with a single downlight in the center.

Floor:

The floor is of-white speckled vinyl tile.

Condition:

The condition of the room is overall fair to good.

Room 2-115—Janitor's Closet

Description:

Room 2-115 is a small janitor's closet at the east end of 2-115.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard. There is a single out-swinging door in the center of the wall. Both the door and frame are wood.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles with a single downlight in the center.

Floor:

The floor is of-white speckled vinyl tile.

Figure 141. Room 2-116.

Figure 142. Structure in Room 2-116.

Condition:

The condition of the room is overall fair to good.

Room 2-116—Men's Restroom

Description:

Room 2-116 is a men's restroom that is split between Buildings 2 and 3. The main entrance to the room is through the exterior of Building 2 from the courtyard.

North:

The north wall of the sink area is constructed of plaster on brick, painted gray, with a gray tile baseboard. A large, cased opening opens up into the toilet area and is surrounded by casing trim.

The north wall of the toilet area is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted gray, with gray tiles running approximately halfway up the wall.

South:

The south wall of the sink area is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted gray, with gray tiles running approximately halfway up the wall.

The south wall of the toilet area is constructed of plaster on brick, painted gray, with a gray tile baseboard. A large, cased opening opens up into the toilet area and is surrounded by casing trim.

East:

The east wall of the sink area is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted gray, with a sink and counter attached to the wall. Above the sink there are two mirrors and tube lights.

The east wall of the toilet area is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted gray, with gray tiles running approximately halfway up the wall.

West:

The west wall of the sink area is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted gray, with gray tiles running approximately halfway up the wall.

The west wall of the toilet area is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted gray. The urinals are mounted to a large half-wall bump-out. There are also large structural wood beams in the southwest corner of the room.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is a patterned gray tile. There is a center section with darker gray tiles, surrounded by a single row of burgundy tiles, and a section of lighter gray tiles around the edge.

Condition:

Overall, the condition of the room is good to fair.

Room 2-116A—Entry to Men's Restroom

Description:

Room 2-116A is the exterior entrance to 2-116 for the public.

North:

The north wall is constructed of the exposed brick of the exterior wall of Building 3.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

West:

The west wall is a glass and steel storefront curtain wall.

Ceiling:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is concrete and painted red.

Condition:

The overall condition of the room is fair.

Second Floor

Room 2-234—Office

Description:

Room 2-234 is a large office on the second floor of Building 2.

North:

The north wall is constructed of exposed brick with a tan, vinyl baseboard. In the center of the wall there is a large area of infilled wall with gypsum board that is painted white.

South:

The south wall is constructed of exposed brick with a tan, vinyl baseboard. In the center of the wall there is a large area of infilled wall with gypsum board that is painted white.

East:

The east wall is constructed of a glass and steel storefront. There is a wood board attached to the wall that acts as a railing.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. In the south end of the wall there is an in-swinging hollow metal door and frame. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is a grid of suspended acoustic ceiling tiles with four 2’ x 4’ lights.

Floor:

The floor is a brown spotted carpet.

Condition:

The room is in an overall good condition.

Room 2-262-Hall

Description:

Room 2-262 is a hallway that runs north to south along the west end of the second floor of Building 2.

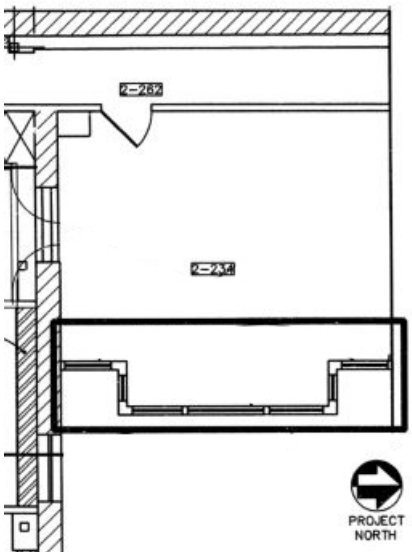

Figure 144. Building 2 Second Floor Key Plan.

Figure 143. Room 2-234.

North:

The hallway becomes 3-239 when it crosses into Building 3.

South:

The hallway becomes 1-261 when it crosses into Building 1.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. In the south end of the wall there is an out-swinging hollow metal door and frame. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are three 2' x 4' lights on the center line of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a speckled gray carpet.

Condition:

The room is overall good condition with few signs of damage other than water damage in the ceiling from the HVAC system.

Figure 145. Room 2-262.

Building 3

First Floor

Room 3-117—Demonstration

Description:

Room 3-117 is a large demonstration kitchen and seating area in the center of the first floor of Building 3.

North:

The north section of the room is the kitchen, which is divided from the rest of the room by a bar wall. The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted gray. Large cabinets line the wall and are constructed of gray laminate. In the west corner there is a space for a fridge. In the center of the counter there is a stainless sink.

The north wall of the main seating area is the dividing bar wall. It is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted gray. Pocket doors on either side of the bar can close it off completely.

South:

The south wall of the kitchen is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray. Large cabinets line the wall and are constructed of gray laminate; there is also a granite countertop. In the west side of the kitchen there is a wall-mounted oven.

The south wall of the seating area is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted gray with a wood baseboard. There is a niche in the east corner of the room.

East:

The east wall is constructed of exposed brick. A layer of plaster comes approximately halfway up the wall and ends with a wavelike profile. The wall has a wood baseboard along the bottom. There is a niche in the south corner of the room so that the window on the east wall would not be cut off. There is a single-pane, six-over-six sash, double-hung wood window that is painted white and surrounded by decorative window trim. A set of double French doors opens into the courtyard. The doors are painted red and have a 8 lite, simulated

Figure 146. Room 3-117 demonstration area.

Figure 147. Room 3-117 demonstration kitchen.

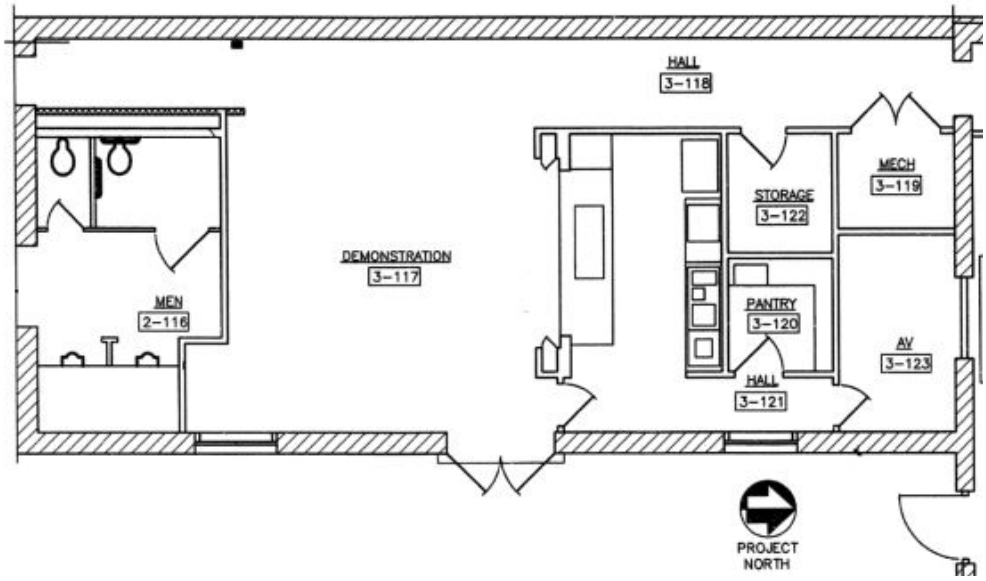

Figure 149. Building 3 First Floor Key Plan.

Figure 148. East wall of Room 3-117.

divided lite. The door frame is metal and also painted red. From the interior, the doors appear to be in good condition.

West:

The west wall of the kitchen is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted gray with a wood baseboard.

There is no west wall in the seating area. The room opens up into 3-118.

Ceiling:

The kitchen ceiling is constructed of gypsum board and painted gray with a florescent light in the center.

The ceiling of the seating room is exposed wood rafters and floorboards from the second floor above, both are painted gray. There are nine downlights across the room.

Floor:

The floor is off-white speckled vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The condition of the room is overall good with few signs of damage or wear.

Room 3-118—Hall

Description:

Room 3-118 is a long, rectangular hallway that runs north to south along the west edge of the first floor of Building 3.

North:

The north wall is constructed typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard and an in-swinging door and frame.

South:

The south wall is constructed of exposed brick. A large, cased opening is located in the center of the wall with casing trim on the top and west sides.

East:

The east wall of the hallway is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard on the south side. When the hall is adjacent to 3-117, there is no wall. On the north side, the wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick with plaster applied in two different sections. The brick is intentionally exposed beneath the plaster near the center of the wall. The first layer of plaster is on the top of the wall and terminates in a wave-like pattern. It is gray in color. The second layer of plaster is on the bottom and has a similar but overlapping wave profile.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is exposed wood rafters and floorboards from the second floor above; both are painted gray. There are nine downlights across the room.

Floor:

The floor is off-white speckled vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The condition of the room is overall good with few signs of damage or wear. The exception is the plaster on the northern corner of the west wall which is in poor condition and shows signs of water infiltration, likely due to rising damp.

Room 3-119—Mechanical

Description:

Room 3-119 is a small mechanical room located at the north end of Hallway 3-118. A small vestibule is created between the door of 3-118 and the cased opening of 4-100A.

Mechanical Space

North:

The north wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. A large section of the east end of the wall appears to be a filled in opening.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. There is a set of out-swinging wood double doors in the center of the wall.

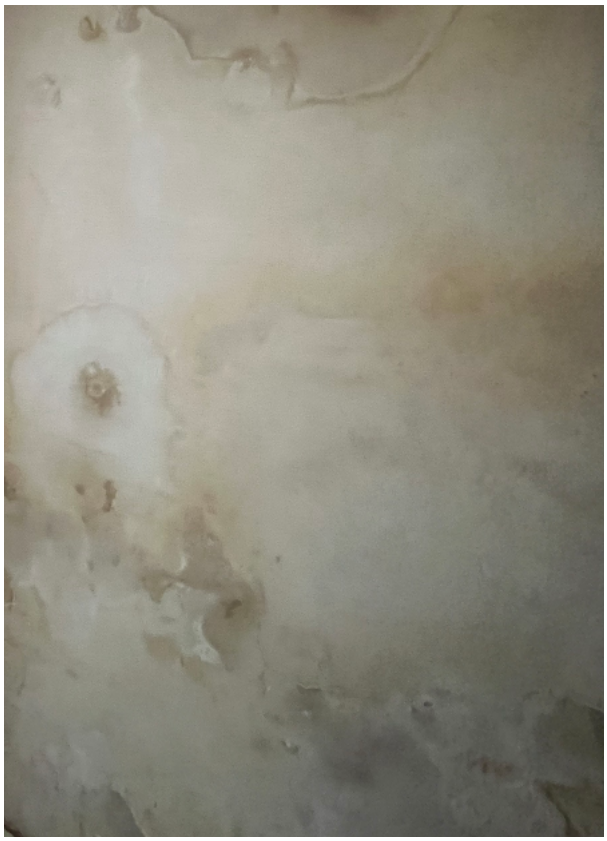

Figure 150. Failed and stained plaster on west wall of 3-119 vestibule.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is a grid of suspended acoustic ceiling tiles with a fluorescent tube light in the center of the room. Several tiles are removed so that equipment can travel vertically.

Floor:

The floor is unfinished concrete.

Condition:

The overall condition of the mechanical space is fair. There are signs of potential damage to the brick on the west wall.

Room 3-119 Vestibule

North:

The north wall is constructed of plaster over brick with a large, cased opening that is framed in wood.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard. In the center of the wall there is an out-swinging wood door with wood trim in the center.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard. In the center of the wall there is a set of out-swinging wood doors with wood trim.

West:

The west wall is constructed of plaster over brick with a wood baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a typical gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is an off-white speckled vinyl tile.

Condition:

The vestibule is in very poor condition. The west wall has serious water damage all along the surface, as seen in Figure 150. The ceiling paint is also peeling around the western edge. The cause could be attributed to both rising damp as well as water coming in behind the wall from a leak in the gutters.

Room 3-120—Pantry

Description:

Room 3-120 is a small pantry located off Hallway 3-121.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard. In the center of the wall there is an in-swinging wood door with wood trim.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is a grid of suspended acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is off-white speckled vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall fair condition. There are signs of water damage on the ceiling tiles.

Room 3-121—Hall

Description:

Room 3-121 is a small hallway on the east end of the first floor of Building 3, located adjacent to Pantry 3-120.

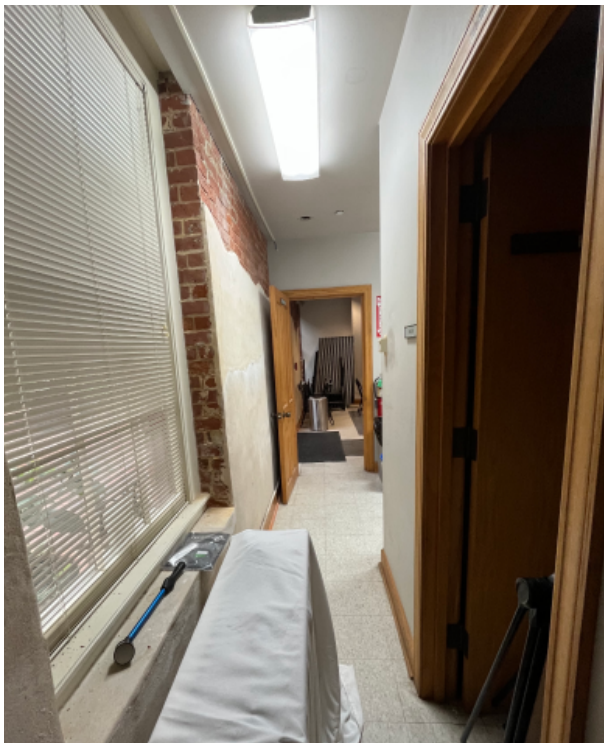

Figure 151. Room 3-121.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard. In the center of the wall there is a single in-swinging wood door and frame.

South:

The south end of the hall opens directly into the kitchen of 3-117.

East:

The east wall is constructed of exposed brick. A layer of plaster comes up most of the wall and ends with a wavelike profile. There is also a wood baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard. In the center of the wall there is a single out-swinging wood door and frame.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. A fluorescent tube light is located in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is off-white speckled vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition.

Room 3-122—Storage

Description:

Room 3-122 is a storage closet located on the first floor of Building 3, near the north end.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard. In the south end of the wall there is a single in-swinging wood door and frame.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is a grid of suspended acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is off-white speckled vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall fair condition. There are signs of water damage on the ceiling tiles.

Figure 152. Room 3-123.

Room 3-123—A/V

Description:

Room 3-123 is an audiovisual (A/V) closet in the northeast corner of the first floor of Building 3.

North:

The north wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. A wood baseboard runs across the bottom. In the center of the wall there is a large, cased opening, which is framed in wood. This opening is for a large TV screen for the multi-use room in Building 4.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a wood baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. There is a wood baseboard across the bottom.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is a grid of suspended acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is off-white speckled vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall fair condition. There are signs of water damage on the ceiling tiles.

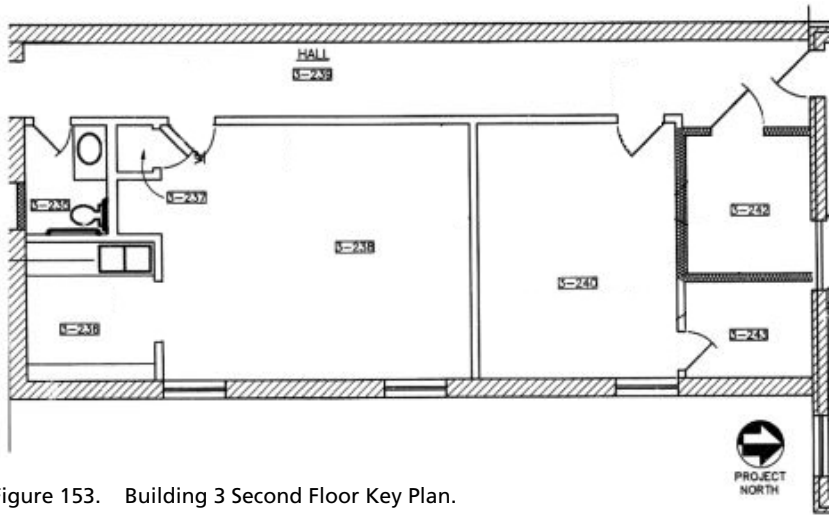

Figure 153. Building 3 Second Floor Key Plan.

Second Floor

Room 3-235—Restroom

Description:

Room 3-235 is a single-user restroom. It is a rectangular room with fixtures and accessories that does not appear to not adhere to ABAAS standards because of the lack of grab bars.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor. In the west corner there is a burgundy plastic laminate cabinet with a white ceramic sink located in the center of the countertop. Above the sink there is a rectangular mirror and a soap dispenser. A fluorescent tube light is located at the top of the wall above the mirror. In the east corner there is a wall-mounted white porcelain toilet. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall behind the toilet and above the grab bar, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor, and terminates in a turn next to the sink.

South:

The south wall is constructed of exposed brick with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A wall-mounted toilet paper holder, paper towel dispenser, and trash receptacle are located on the wall. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A white chair rail runs horizontally across the wall, approximately one-third up the wall from the floor. In the center is an entry door that swings into the room. The door and frame are hollow metal and painted a tan color.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is gypsum board and painted white. There is a smoke detector and vent along the center.

Floor:

The floor is light brown and gray spotted vinyl tiles. There is a bronze-colored floor near the center of the room.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 3-236—Coffee

Description:

Room 3-236 is a small coffee room located in the southeast corner of the second floor of Building 3. It is accessed off Room 3-236.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard. In the center there is a large, cased opening.

South:

The south wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. A gypsum board duct beam is located along the top edge.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a tan, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. A gypsum board duct beam is located along the top edge. Two wood boards run the length of the wall.

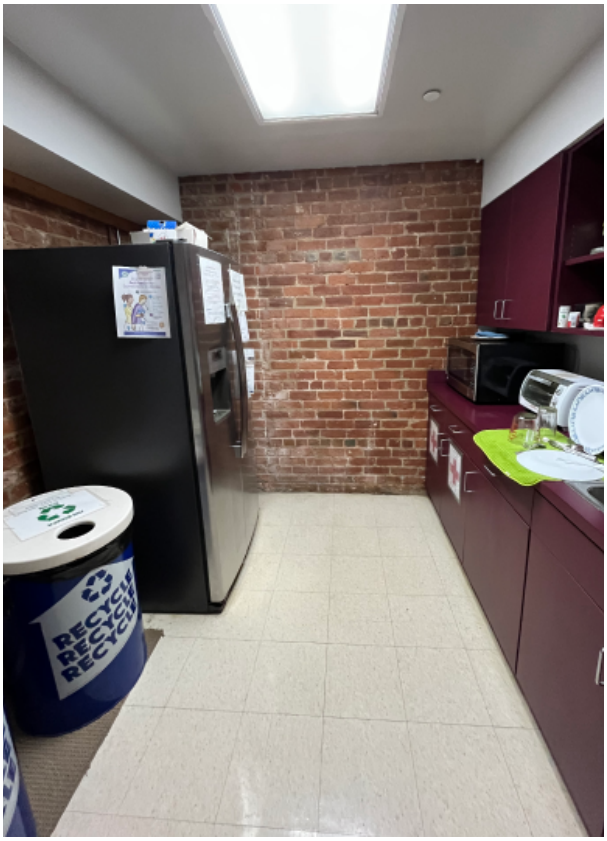

Figure 154. Room 3-236.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is composed of gypsum board and is painted white. A 2’ x 4’ light is located in the center.

Floor:

The floor is an off-white speckled vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with a few signs of damage or wear.

Room 3-237—Storage

Description:

Room 3-242 is a small, rectangular storage room located in the south of 3-238.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard. There is a single out-swinging hollow metal door in the center of the room. The door and frame are painted tan.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is an off-white speckled vinyl tile.

Figure 155. Room 3-238.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with a few signs of damage or wear.

Room 3-238—Staff Lunchroom

Description:

Room 3-238 is the staff lunchroom located in the center of the second floor of Building 3.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The wall is mostly covered in a tackable pinup surface.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard. In the east corner, a cased opening leads into Coffee Room 3-236. Closet 3-237 is located in the west corner.

East:

The east wall is constructed of exposed brick.

Figure 156. Room 3-239.

Figure 157. Room 3-239.

Figure 158. Room 3-239.

Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. There are two single-pane, six-over-six sash, double-hung wood windows that are painted white and surrounded by wood trim. The header of both windows is a single long wood beam. A long wooden beam, on which the ceiling/roof rafters rest, is located above the windows.

West:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard. The wall is mostly covered in a tackable pinup service.

Ceiling:

The room's ceiling is exposed wood rafters and typical gypsum board, painted white, above. The lights are track lighting.

Floor:

The floor is off-white speckled vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The condition of the room is overall good with few signs of damage or wear.

Room 3-239—Hall

Description:

Room 3-239 is a long, rectangular hallway that runs north to south on the west end of the second floor of Building 3.

North:

The north wall is constructed of exposed brick. In the center of the wall there is a single, in-swinging wood door and gray metal frame. In the west corner of the wall there is a plaster pony wall adjacent to the door.

South:

The south of the hall opens up directly into the Building 2 Hallway 2-262. On the west end of the opening is a small section of exposed brick wall.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a tan, vinyl baseboard. Four doors are located in the wall. The first is a single out-swinging hollow metal door and frame, painted tan, for 3-235. The second is a single out-swinging hollow metal door and frame, painted tan, for 3-238. The third is a single out-swinging hollow metal door and frame, painted tan, for 3-240. The fourth is a single in-swinging hollow metal door and frame, also painted tan.

West:

The west wall is constructed of exposed brick. The composition changes as the hall continues. Starting at the south, the brick wall is similar to the rest of the building. However, at regular intervals of 8–12 feet a staining pattern appears to come from the ceiling. In the northern section of the hall, the brick wall changes plane. The main wall recedes a brick width and a pony wall is present, flush with the rest of the hall. The pony wall is constructed of brick covered in white plaster. The plaster is of an uneven and rough texture. Throughout the wall, there appears to have been a clear sealant applied to the surface of the brick.

Figure 159. Room 3-240.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are four 2' x 4' lights on the center line of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a combination of a speckled gray carpet for the majority of the hall and a black carpet, with a square pattern, in front of the doors of 3-235 and 3-238.

Condition

The room is in overall fair condition with damage and wear and tear. The west wall in particular has several instances of staining that are likely due to water infiltration. The roof of the building has a built-in gutter directly above this hallway, which could be a contributing factor. The ceiling is also stained along the western edge in several locations.

Room 3-240—Office

Description:

Room 3-240 is an office located on the second floor of Building 3 near the northeast corner.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard. There is also a gray metal access panel in the northwest corner.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of exposed brick. There appears to be little replacing of bricks or repointing of mortar. In the northern corner of the wall there is a single pane, double-hung, wood window. The window is painted white and trimmed with white wooden surrounds.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and is painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the northern corner there is a single, in-swinging, hollow metal door. Both the door and frame are painted light brown.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are four 2' x 4' lights arranged around the room and a centrally located air grille.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled vinyl tile.

Condition:

The overall condition of the room is good. There is few signs of damage or wear.

Room 3-242—Mechanical

Description:

Room 3-242 is a rectangular mechanical room in the north of the second floor of Building 3.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white with no baseboard. A single out-swinging hollow metal door is located in the center of the room. The door and frame are painted tan.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is a concrete base with sheet metal panels underneath the equipment.

Condition

The room is in overall good condition with low to moderate signs of damage and wear and tear.

Room 3-243—Closet

Description:

Room 3-243 is a rectangular closet located off office 3-240 in the northeast corner of the second floor of Building 3.

North:

The north wall is constructed of exposed brick with a black, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and has a black, vinyl baseboard. In the east end of the wall there is a single out-swinging hollow metal door and frame. Both the door and frame are painted tan.

East:

The east wall is constructed of exposed brick with a black, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and has a black, vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white.

Floor:

The floor is off-white speckled vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The condition of the room is overall good with few signs of damage or wear.

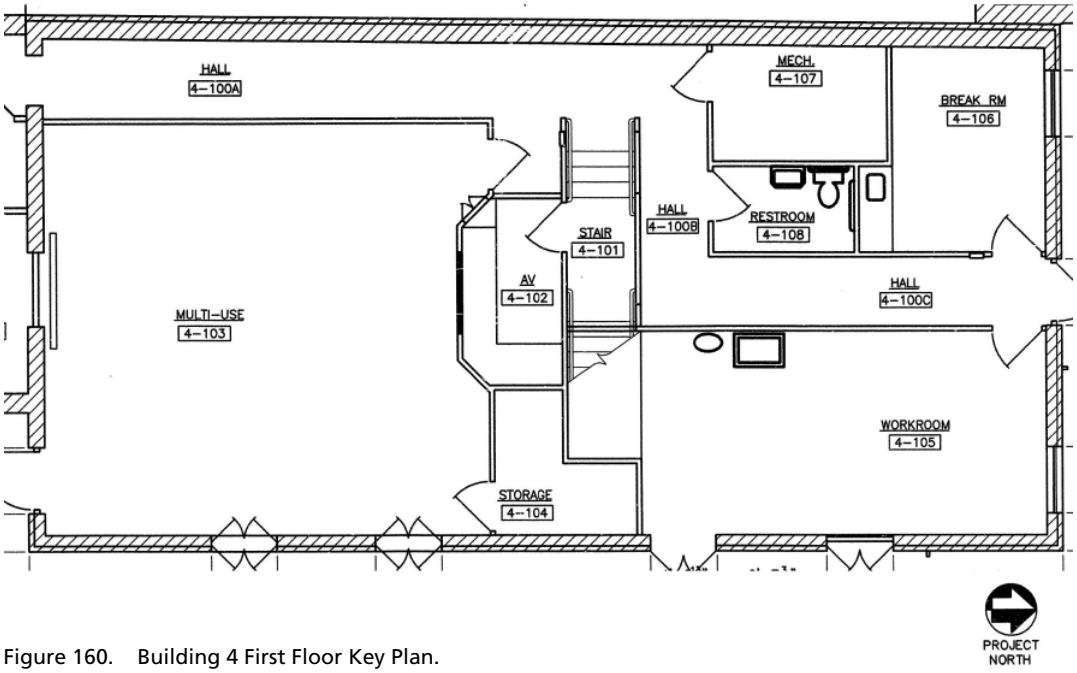

Figure 160. Building 4 First Floor Key Plan.

Building 4

First Floor

Room 4-100A—Hall

Description:

Room 4-100A is a long, rectangular hallway that runs north to south on the west edge of the first floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and has a black, vinyl baseboard. In the center of the wall there is a single out-swinging wood door and frame.

South:

The south end of 1-400A is constructed of exposed brick. The majority of the wall is taken up by a cased opening, which connects to the first floor of Building 3. The opening is trimmed with decorative wood. There is a small area with typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard surrounding a column.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and has a black, vinyl baseboard. The center of the hall has an opening for a niche for Room 4-103 and Stair 4-101. At the

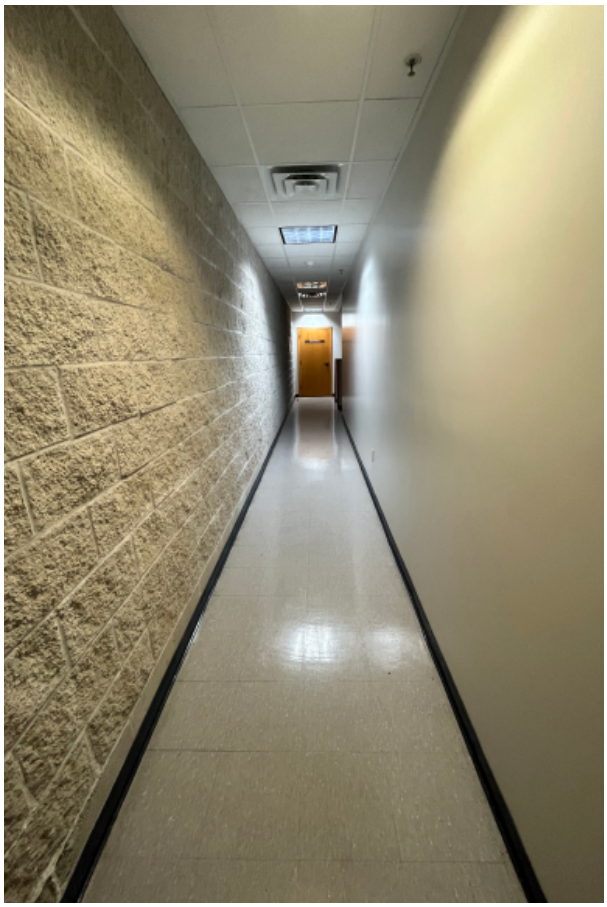

Figure 161. Room 1-400A.

Figure 162. Room 4-100B.

north end of the hall, the room opens directly to Hall 4-100B.

West:

The west wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-faced with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Four 2' x 4' lights and two air grilles are located down the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with a few signs of damage or wear, specifically in the southwest corner where the CMU meets the gypsum board and the hallway goes into Building 3. Here there is deteriorated mortar, likely caused by rising damp and drainage issues from the roof.

Room 4-100B—Hall

Description:

Room 4-100B is a rectangular hallway that runs east to west on the first floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and has a black, vinyl baseboard. In the center of the wall there is a single out-swinging wood door and frame.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and has a black, vinyl baseboard. When adjacent to the Stair 4-101, the wall is partial height.

East:

The east end of the hall opens up directly into Hall 4-100A.

West:

The west end of the hall opens up directly into Hall 4-100A.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' lights are located down the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with a few signs of damage or wear.

Room 4-100C—Hall

Description:

Room 4-100C is a rectangular hallway that runs north to south on the first floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum

Figure 163. Room 4-101.

board, painted white, and has a black, vinyl baseboard. In the center of the wall there is a single out-swinging wood door and frame.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and has a black, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and has a black, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, and has a black, vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' lights are located down the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with a few signs of damage or wear.

Room 4-101—Stair

Description:

Room 4-101 is the main stair in Building 4 and runs from the first floor to the second in the middle of the building.

North:

The north end of the stair is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. Where the stair is adjacent to Hall 4-100B, the wall is partial height.

South:

The north end of the stair is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. Where the stair is adjacent to Hall 4-102, there is a single out-swinging wooden door with wood trim.

East:

The east wall is constructed of split-face CMU with a wood baseboard across the bottom.

West:

On the first floor, the west end opens up to Hall 4-100A. On the second floor, the west end opens up to Hall 4-200.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of gypsum board that is painted white on the first floor. Once the stair makes the turn to go up to the second floor, the ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is a combination of gray specked vinyl tiles (where flat) and brown rubber-coated metal stairs.

Condition:

The condition of the stair is overall good with few examples of damage or wear.

Room 4-102—A/V

Description:

Room 4-102 is an A/V room located on a mezzanine level on the first floor of Building 4. The room is accessed by climbing the first small flight of stairs in 4-101.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted black, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the west corner there is an in-swinging wooden door with wood frame.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted black, with a black, vinyl baseboard. The south wall projects into Room 4-103 in a trapezoidal shape. Along the long edge of the wall, there is a single pane glass window with decorative window trim.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted black, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

Figure 164. Room 4-102.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted black, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles, painted black. One 2’ x 4’ light is located in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with a few signs of damage or wear.

Room 4-103—Multi-Use

Description:

Room 4-103 is a large, rectangular room located in the southeast corner of the first floor of Building 4. As its name implies, it is used for multiple purposes and is often the site of musical performances.

North:

The north end of the room is constructed of typical gypsum board, covered in a gray acoustically absorbent material, with a wood baseboard. At the west end there is an out-swinging wood door with wood trim. In the center there is a trapezoidal extension from A/V Room 4-102. At the east corner there is an in-swinging wood door with wood trim.

South:

The south wall is primarily constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar with signs of failure such as brick spalling and deterioration because of improper mortar. In the eastern corner of the room there is a single, out-swinging, wooden door. Above the door there is a stone header. On the other side of the door, the wall changes material from brick to split-face CMU. Across the wall, regardless of material, there is a wooden baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of split-face CMU

Figure 165. Room 4-103.

with a wood baseboard across the bottom. In the center and north of the wall there are two sets of in-swinging, wooden double French doors. These doors both have a 3-lite, simulated divided lite, a wood panel at the bottom, and a set of out-swinging green wooden shutters.

West:

The west end of the room is constructed of typical gypsum board, covered in a gray acoustically absorbent material, with a wood baseboard.

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Eight 2' x 4' lights, four grilles, and nine down lights are located evenly across the ceiling.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with a few signs of damage or wear with the exception of the south wall. The mortar is likely failing in many locations due to rising damp and lack of waterproofing where Buildings 3 and 4 meet.

Room 4-104—Storage

Description:

Room 4-104 is a L-shaped closet located in the northeast corner of Room 4-103.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the east corner there is an out-swinging wood door with a wood frame.

East:

The east wall is constructed of split-face CMU with a black, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white with a black, vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board and painted white. One 2' x 4' light is located in the center of the room. The ceiling changes height as Stair 4-101 passes over it.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with a few signs of damage or wear.

Room 4-105—Workroom

Description:

Room 4-105 is a large, rectangular room in the northeast corner of the first floor of Building 4. It is used as an office, maintenance, and storage.

North:

The north wall is constructed of split-face CMU. In the east corner there is a single-pane, six-over-six sash, double-hung wood window, which is surrounded by window trim.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of split-face CMU. In the south corner there is a single out-swinging set of wooded French doors. The frame is also wood.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the north corner there is a single in-swinging wood door with wood trim.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Four 2' x 4' lights are located down the center of the room, as well as a grille.

Figure 166. Room 4-105.

Floor:

The floor is polished concrete.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition for being a working room. There are few signs of damage or wear.

Room 4-106—Break Room

Description:

Room 4-106 is located in the northwest corner of the first floor of Building 4. It is labeled "break room" on the plans but it appears to also serve as an office and storage.

North:

The north wall is constructed of split-face CMU. In the west corner there is a single-pane, six-over-six sash, double-hung wood window. The window is surrounded by window trim.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the east corner there is a niche for built-in cabinetry and a sink.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the north corner there is a single in-swinging wood door with wood trim.

West:

The west wall is constructed of split-face CMU with a smooth face bottom course and black, vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Four 2' x 4' lights are located down the center of the room, as well as a grille.

Floor:

The floor is polished concrete.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with few signs of damage or wear.

Room 4-108—Restroom

Description:

Room 4-108 is a single-user restroom. It is a rectangular room with fixtures and accessories appearing to adhere to ABAAS standards.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted blue with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. A horizontal stainless steel grab bar, a sanitary napkin holder, a stainless steel toilet seat cover dispenser, and a stainless steel toilet paper holder are located on the north wall.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted blue with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the south corner there is a single, in-swinging, wood door and frame.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted blue with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

West:

The west wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted blue with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. It features a horizontal stainless steel grab bar behind the toilet, a stainless steel paper towel dispenser, a fluorescent tube light, a wall-mounted sink, and a mirror.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is light brown and gray spotted vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with few signs of damage or wear. The corner of the north and west walls does appear to have a small crack where the gypsum board and CMU meet.

Figure 167. Room 4-106.

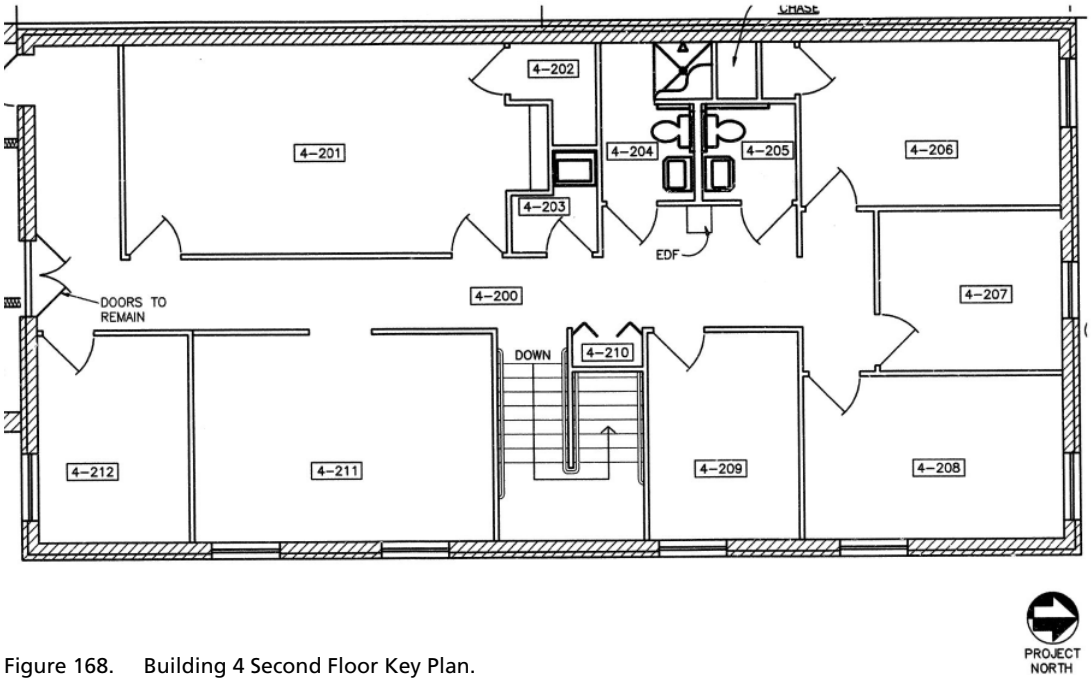

Figure 168. Building 4 Second Floor Key Plan.

Second Floor

Room 4-200—Hall

Description:

Room 4-200 is a long, L-shaped hallway that runs north–south on the second floor of Building 4.

North:

The north end of the hall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. The hall terminates in a small area with doors leading to 4-204, 4-207, and 4-208.

South:

The south end of the room runs east to west along the second floor. The southernmost wall is constructed of exposed brick. Across the wall there appear to be areas of replaced or repointed mortar, but the brick appears to be of consistent color and bonding pattern. In the east corner is a remnant of a previous interior wall that was demolished. Also, in the center of the wall there is a large set of out-swinging metal doors. The doors lead to a filled-in gypsum board wall behind. The doors are framed with wood trim.

East:

The east end of the hall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. Two single out-swinging wood doors lead into Rooms 4-209 and 4-212. Also, a set of bifold doors leads in closet 210. Additionally, there is an opening for Workspace 4-211 and an opening leading to the stairs.

Figure 169. Room 4-200.

Figure 170. Staining on wall in hall 4-200.

West:

The west end of the hall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. There are two single out-swinging wood doors leading into Rooms 4-209 and 4-212 as well as two in-swinging doors for Rooms 4-204 and 4-205.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Four 2' x 4' lights are located along the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with a few signs of damage or wear. An example of stained gypsum is located along the partial height wall dividing the hall from Room 4-211.

Room 4-201—Conference Room

Description:

Room 4-201 is a conference room that is used as a storage room on the west edge of the second floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the center of the room, a small niche is set into the wall. On the west end of the wall there is a single in-swinging wooden door with a wood frame.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In both the south and north corner there is a single in-swinging wooden door with a wood frame.

West:

The west wall is constructed of split-face CMU.

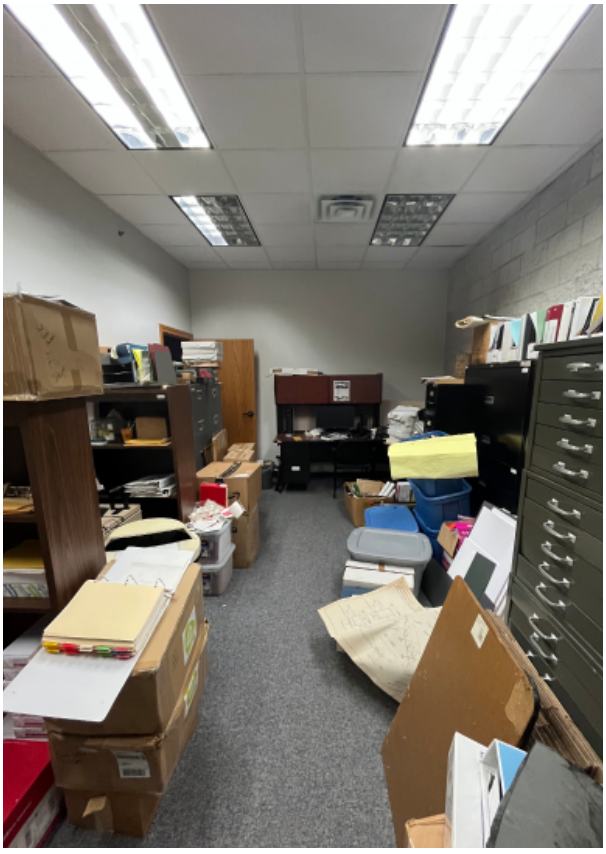

Figure 171. Room 4-201.

The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are two 2' x 4' lights in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 4-202—Storage

Description:

Room 4-202 is a small storage room on the west edge of the second floor of Building 4.

Figure 172. Room 4-203.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. On the west end of the door there is a single out-swinging wooden door with a wood frame.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 4-203—Janitor's Closet

Description:

Room 4-203 is a small, L-shaped closet in the center of the second floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

The room extends farther back in the north corner of the east side. The east wall features a wall-mounted utility sink.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a small wooden access hatch in the north corner.

Floor:

The floor is gray speckled vinyl tile.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no sign of damage or wear.

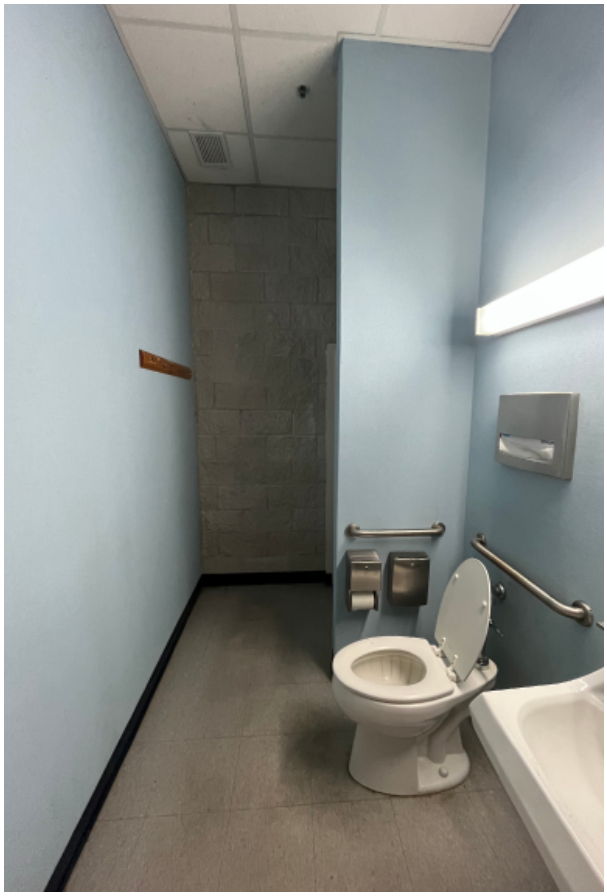

Figure 173. Room 4-204.

Room 4-204—Restroom

Description:

Room 4-204 is a single-user restroom. It is a rectangular room with fixtures and accessories appearing to adhere to ABAAS standards.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted blue with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. On the north wall, a dividing wall comes halfway into the room. On that dividing wall there is a horizontal stainless steel grab bar, a sanitary napkin holder, and a stainless steel toilet paper holder. On the main north wall there is a horizontal stainless steel grab bar behind the toilet, a stainless steel toilet seat cover dispenser, a fluorescent tube light, a wall-mounted sink, and a mirror. Finally, a shower is located in the northwest corner of the room. The shower has a stainless steel grab bar on the dividing wall and a foldable bench on the west side. Behind the shower compartment, the wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted white.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted blue with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. There is a trash receptacle in the east corner of the wall.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted blue with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the south corner there is a single out-swinging wood door and frame.

West:

The west wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is light brown and gray spotted vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with few signs of damage or wear. The corner of the north and west walls does appear to have a small amount of separation where the gypsum board and CMU meet.

Room 4-205—Restroom

Description:

Room 4-205 is a single-user restroom off Hall 4-200 on the second floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted blue with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom.

South:

The south wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted blue with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. Above the toilet there is a stainless steel grab bar, toilet seat cover dispenser, wall-mounted sink, fluorescent tube light, and mirror.

Figure 174. Room 4-206.

East:

The east wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted blue with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. In the north corner there is a single out-swinging wood door and frame.

West:

The north wall is constructed of gypsum board and painted blue with a black, vinyl baseboard applied to the bottom. On the wall there is a stainless grab bar and a stainless steel toilet paper holder.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is light brown and gray spotted vinyl tiles.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with few signs of damage or wear.

Room 4-206—Office

Description:

Room 4-206 is an office in the northwest corner of the second floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room. Near the west end of the wall there is a simulated divided six-over-six lite double-hung wood window, which is surrounded by window trim.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the southwest corner there is a single in-swinging wooden door for a small closet.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the south corner there is a single out-swinging wooden door with a wood frame.

West:

The west wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' lights are in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no sign of damage or wear.

Room 4-207—Office

Description:

Room 4-207 is an office on the north edge of the second floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room. Near the center of the wall there is a simulated divided six-over-six lite double-hung wood window, which is surrounded by window trim.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the center there is a single in-swinging wooden door with a wood frame.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' lights are in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no sign of damage or wear.

Room 4-208—Office

Description:

Room 4-208 is an office in the northwest corner of the second floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room. Near the east end of the wall is a simulated divided six-over-six lite double-hung wood window that is surrounded by window trim.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the south corner there is a single in-swinging wooden door with a wood frame.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are two 2' x 4' lights in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 4-209—Office

Description:

Room 4-209 is an office on the east edge of the second floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room. Near the center of the wall there is a simulated divided six-over-six lite double-hung wood window that is surrounded by window trim.

West:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the south corner there is a single in-swinging wooden door with a wood frame.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are two 2' x 4' lights in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no sign of damage or wear.

Room 4-210—Closet

Description:

Room 4-210 is a small closet located off Hallway 4-200 on the second floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

West:

The west end of the room is taken up completely by a set of wooden bifold doors.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no signs of damage or wear.

Room 4-211—Workroom

Description:

Room 4-211 is a small closet located off hallway 4-200 on the second floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

East:

The east wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room. On the north and south corners of the wall, single-pane double-hung wood windows are surrounded by window trim.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. This wall does not extend the full ceiling height, however, and has an opening in its center.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. There are two 2' x 4' lights in the center of the room. There is also a grille in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no signs of damage or wear. One issue, however, is dirt staining around the air grille in the ceiling.

Room 4-212—Office

Description:

Room 4-212 is an office on the southeast corner of the second floor of Building 4.

North:

The north wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard.

South:

The south wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room. Near the east end of the wall is a simulated divided six-over-six lite double-hung wood window that is surrounded by window trim.

East:

The east wall is constructed of split-face CMU. The bottom course is flat-face with a black, vinyl baseboard around the room.

West:

The west wall is constructed of typical gypsum board, painted white, with a black, vinyl baseboard. In the south corner there is a single in-swinging wooden door with a wood frame.

Ceiling:

The ceiling is constructed of a suspended grid of acoustic ceiling tiles. Two 2' x 4' lights are located in the center of the room.

Floor:

The floor is a gray speckled carpet.

Condition:

The room is in overall good condition with little to no sign of damage or wear.

Structural Description

In general, each building consists of masonry-bearing walls with wood framing at the floors and steel framing at the roof. More specific details about the structural elements of each building are listed below and are primarily based on the site visit that occurred on August 1st through 3rd 2022, in addition to the drawings provided by the NPS.

Building 1

Foundation

In general, most of the building foundation is composed of the original existing brick masonry foundation walls, which are continuous along the north–south direction and around the perimeter of the building. These foundation walls are trapezoidal in shape, and according to the 1993 Structural Assessment Report, they are 3' deep with widths varying from 18" to 24" at the top and 8' at the bottom. Beneath the continuous foundation walls are cypress logs 12" x 12" in size (Figure 175).

The 1994 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set contains a profile view of the continuous foundation wall with the addition of helical piers and concrete pile caps (Figure 176). Further investigation is needed to confirm the geometry and existing condition of the foundation, including placement of the historic brick masonry foundation walls and the contemporary helical piles.

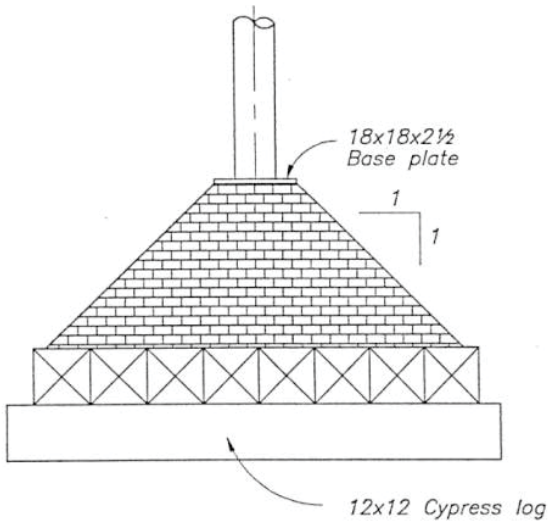

Figure 175. Existing continuous foundation wall supporting an interior column in Building 1.

Floor Framing

The first floor is composed of an 8"-thick concrete slab, while the upper floors are mostly composed of wood framing. The second floor has 16" x 12" (nominal) wood beams reinforced with (1) 2" x 12" (nominal) on each side, 4" x 16" (nominal) joists spaced at 16" on center and 1/8" plywood on top. The third floor has one C12" x 20.7" on each side of 12" x 14" (nominal) wood beams, 4" x 16" (nominal) joists at 16" on center and a 3" concrete slab with welded wire fabric on top of a metal deck. Generally, the fourth floor is composed of W12" x 14" beams, 2" x 10" (nominal) joists at 16" on center and a 3/4" plywood floor.

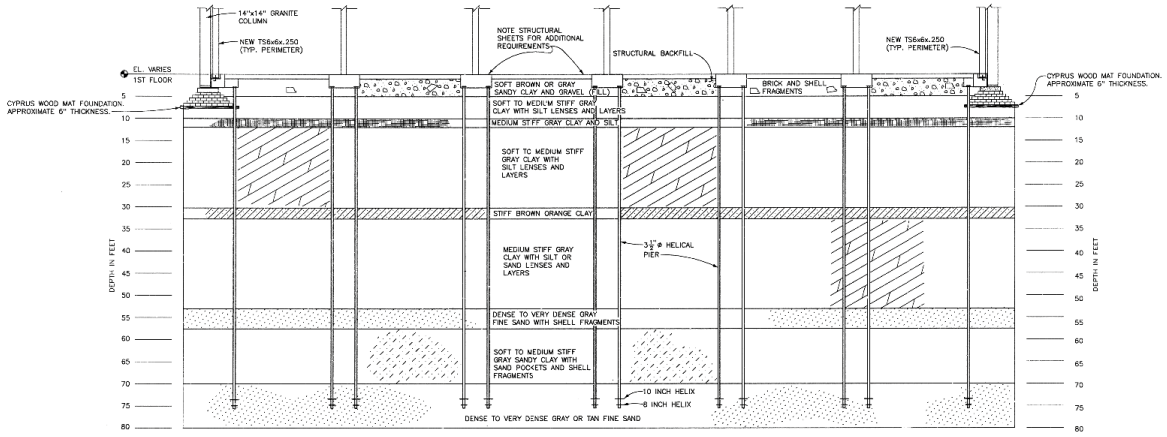

Figure 176. Existing helical pier foundation profile in Building 1 (1994 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

Roof Framing

Building 1 has two roof portions: a sloped portion around the perimeter of the roof and a flat portion at the center of the roof (see Figure 178). The sloped portion of the roof is composed of special 12K1 joists at 5’ on center with bridging (see Figure 117). The flat portion of the roof is mostly composed of W8” x 18” beams with special 12K1 joists at 5’ on center.

Figure 177. Sloped 12K1 joist roof framing and bridging.

Walls

The 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set indicates the implementation of structural steel to retrofit the existing masonry walls. All the north and south masonry walls in Building 1 above the first level have been retrofitted primarily with steel tubes. The south wall is composed of 12” CMU up until 30’. Above that, the 12” CMU wall supports plaster on metal lath with #12 Dur-O-Wall reinforcement every two courses. The north wall is composed of 12” CMU up until 30’. Above that, there is an 8” CMU wall with Dur-O-Wall reinforcement every two courses, in addition to a 4”-thick brick facade. Both the north and south walls have 6” x 6” x 1/4” steel tube support from the first to the fourth floor. The east and west walls are 12” CMU with 6” x 6” x 1/4” steel tubes from the first to the third floor and 4” x 4” x 1/4” steel tubes from the third to the fourth floor. There is one 4” x 4” x 1/4” steel tube at each corner of the building from the fourth floor to the roof (see Figure 179).

Interior Columns

The interior columns at each level are composed

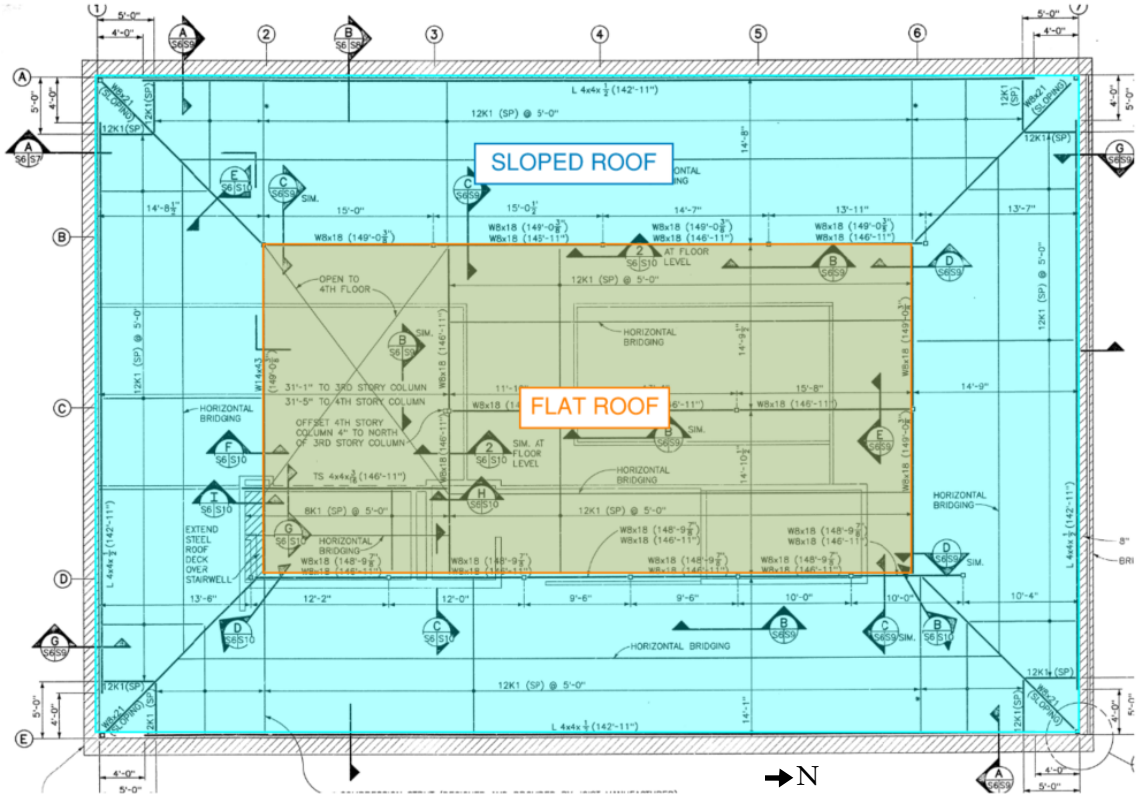

Figure 178. Diagram of the sloped and flat portions of the Building 1 roof ((1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

Figure 179. Steel tube corner condition from the fourth floor to the roof.

of steel tubes. The first to second floor columns are 8” x 8” x 1/4” steel tubes, the second to third floor columns are 6” x 6” x 1/4” steel tubes, the third to fourth floor columns are 4” x 4” x 1/4” steel tubes, and the fourth floor to the roof columns are 4” x 4” x 3/16” steel columns.

Gallery

A gallery was added to the south wall of Building 1 at level two in 1997. The gallery is composed of 2” x 2” x 3/16” steel tube purlins spaced equally east–west and steel plate joists at 3’on center north–south. Above the purlins and joists is 5/4” x 6” tongue and groove decking.

Figure 180. View of the purlins, joists and decking at the underside of the gallery.

Figure 181. Front elevation of Building 2.

Building 2

The interior and exterior of Building 2 were examined. Note that almost all structural elements were concealed by finishes and could not be directly observed. All framing types and configurations listed below are based on the limited drawings of Building 2 provided to the design team and listed in the investigation section of this report.

Foundation

The interior and exterior of Building 2 were examined. Note that almost all structural elements were concealed by finishes and could not be directly observed. All framing types and configurations listed below are based on the limited drawings of Building 2 provided to the

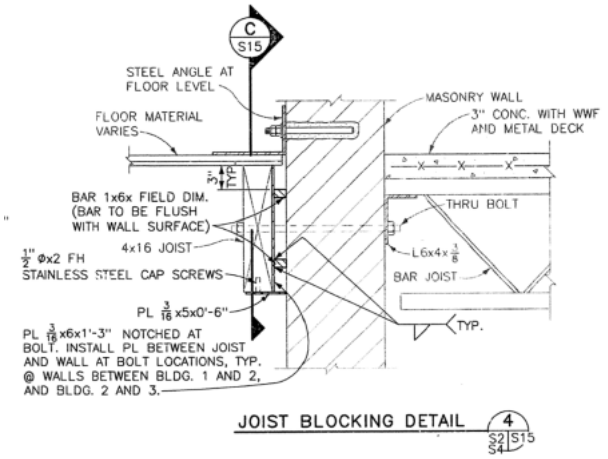

Figure 182. Detail of the assumed roof and floor framing on the right side of the wall shown above (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

design team and listed in the investigation section of this report.

Roof and Floor Framing

Based on the 1993 Structural Assessment Report as well as the 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawings, the roof and floor framing is open web steel joists spaced at 2’ on center. These steel joists are topped with 3” concrete on top of metal deck (see Figure 182).

Walls

The north, south, and west walls all appear to be 12” CMU while the east wall is a glass curtain wall (see Figure 181). The Building 2 north wall is shared with Building 3, while the Building 2 south wall is shared with Building 1. Since the south wall is shared with Building 1, this wall includes the steel tube retrofit above the first level. The wall compositions and thicknesses are assumed from the 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawings.

Building 3

The interior and exterior of Building 3 were examined. Note that almost all structural elements were concealed by finishes and could

Figure 184. View of the second-floor joists in the staff lunchroom.

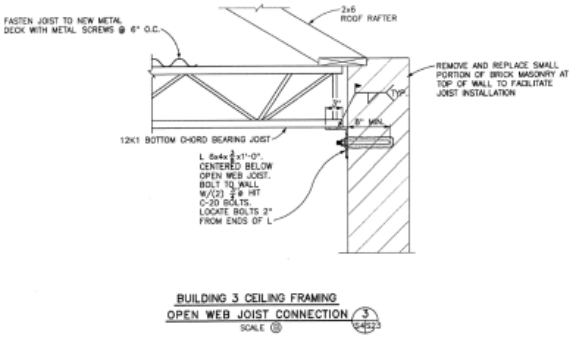

Figure 185. Detail showing the Building 3 roof framing from the 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set.

Figure 183. Front elevation of Building 3.

Figure 186. View of the top of the Building 3 roof.

not be directly observed. All framing types and configurations listed below are based on the drawings provided to the design team and listed in the investigation section of this report.

Foundation

Due to limited documentation of Building 3, further investigation would be needed to determine the geometry and composition of the foundation.

Floor Framing

Based on the 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawings, the framing at the second level appears to be 4" x 16" (nominal) wood floor joists at 2' on center toward the south portion of Building 3 (see Figure 185) and steel bar joists at 2' on center toward the north portion of the building. On top of the joists sits 1/2" plywood underlayment and 3/4" plywood subfloor.

Roof Framing

According to the 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawings, the Building 3 roof framing consists of 12K1 joists and 2" x 6" (nominal) roof rafters (see Figure 187 for a detail of the framing configuration and Figure 186 for an exterior view of the roof).

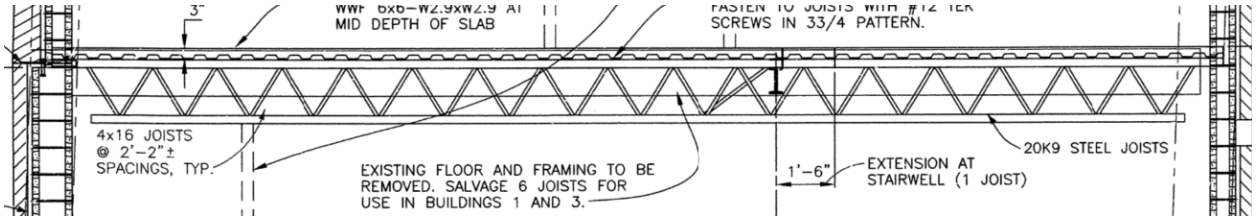

Figure 187. Section through Building 4 illustrating the presumed floor framing type (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

Figure 188. Front of Building 4.

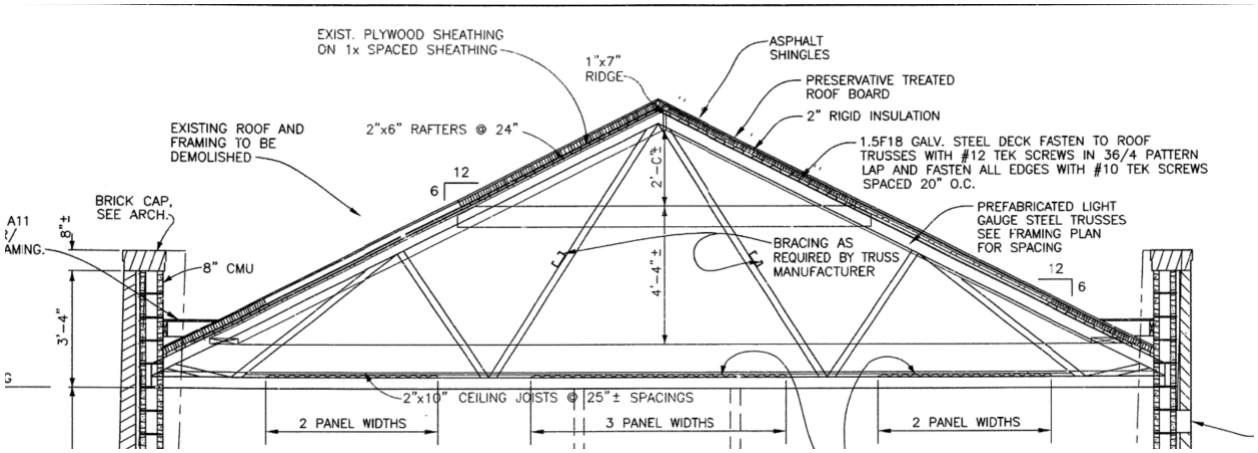

Figure 189. Section through Building 4 illustrating the presumed roof framing type and configuration (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

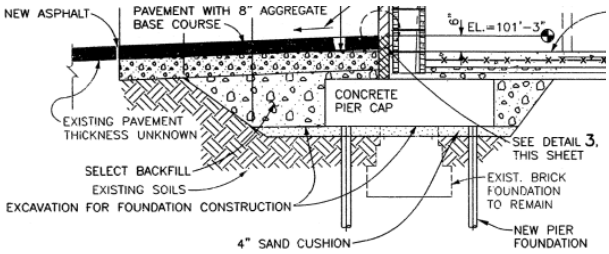

Figure 190. Portion of the Building 4 section from the 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawings illustrating the foundation design.

Walls

All walls are assumed to be 12" CMU based on the 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawings. The Building 3 north wall is shared with Building 4, while the Building 3 south wall is shared with Building 2 (see Figure 183).

Building 4

Building 4 was demolished and rebuilt in 1997. Reconstruction included the addition of helical piers to the foundation, new walls at the north, east, and west, and new framing at the first floor, second floor and roof. The exterior and interior of Building 4 were observed, but most structural elements were covered by finishes and could not directly be examined.

Foundation

The existing brick masonry trapezoidal foundation walls (as shown in Figure 190) were left in place at the perimeter of the building. Just as in Building 1, these foundation walls appear to be 3' deep with widths varying from 18" to 24" at the top and 8' at the bottom. It is uncertain whether the 12" x 12" cypress logs exist beneath the continuous foundation walls. New helical and concrete pile caps have been added to the east, west, and north walls. The south wall is shared with Building 3, and so the foundation was left unmodified.

Floor Framing

The first floor is composed of 6"-thick concrete slab-on-grade. The second floor is composed of 20K9 steel joists at approximately 3'6" on center spanning about 29'6". A steel deck with a 3" concrete slab sits on top. Figure 187 is an illustration of this framing type and configuration.

Roof Framing

The roof framing consists of prefabricated light gauge steel trusses at 3'-4" on center. Galvanized steel deck is fastened to the bottom chord of the truss. On top of the truss sits 2" x 6" (nominal) wood rafters at 2' on center with plywood sheathing, rigid insulation, roof board and asphalt shingles. See Figure 189 for an illustration.

Figure 191. Water intrusion at the interior of the exterior walls in Building 3.

Figure 192. Moss along exterior building joint at Building 3.

Walls

The east, west, and north walls were all constructed in 1997. The east wall is 12" reinforced CMU with 4" brick veneer up to level 2, and then 8" CMU with 4" brick veneer from level two to the roof. The north and west walls are both 8" CMU with 4" brick veneer. The south wall is a 12" CMU wall shared with Building 3 and was likely constructed in 1843.

Conditions Assessment

A conditions assessment of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve buildings was performed to characterize the structure and

Figure 193. View of water intrusions and deteriorated mortar.

Figure 194. Prior mortar repairs around door of Building 4.

identify current conditions. During the visit, a detailed photo documentation of the buildings was completed. Overall, the buildings appear to be in good condition apart from a few items that are summarized below:

- organic minor growth and water stains
- rising damp
- visible vegetation
- visible prior mortar repairs
- cracks
- face-spalled bricks
- mortar loss
- rust
- old building remains.

Organic Minor Growth and Water Stains

Water stains and corresponding minor growth were observed at the exterior windowsills of

Building 4, along with the bases of most of the buildings outlining the courtyard. At the interior of the buildings, water intrusion and staining were observed on the interior face of the exterior brick walls (as shown in Figure 191 and Figure 192). Water intrusion and staining is caused by trapped moisture within the wall, which then causes the mortar and interior wall finishes to flake. Figure 191 is an example of rising damp.

Visible Moss

Corresponding to the water stains and minor growth, moss was spotted above and below window and door openings as well as along any building joints or steps in brick, which can be observed on the exterior view of the west wall of Building 3 (see Figure 192).

Prior Mortar Repairs

The courtyard wall shows several prior mortar repairs around openings and at floor levels (see Figure 194). While some mortar repairs were successful, others show re-emergences of once repaired cracks.

Cracks

Cracks are visible at several locations along the courtyard wall and at one location within the building. The exterior cracks align with the prior mortar repair locations, and some are old cracks that were repaired but have now reappeared. The single interior crack (pictured in Figure 195) was sighted at the interior of the fourth floor, north wall of Building 1. It is a horizontal crack with no loose mortar that extends approximately 195". It is likely that these cracks were caused by New Orleans's wet and humid environment, leading to water infiltration and resulting damage to the brick walls. Most of the cracks observed were hairline cracks that can be repaired through raking and repointing (Figure 198). A single, more significant crack is shown in Figure 196 and Figure 197 and would require more repair work than raking and repointing.

Face Spalled Bricks

Buildings 3 and 4 both have visible spalling bricks on the exterior side of the walls facing the courtyard. In addition, there are numerous locations along the Courtyard walls where this occurs (see Figure 199). Water infiltration is likely weakening the bricks, thereby causing them to spall.

Mortar Loss

Mortar loss was common along the courtyard wall. The most mortar loss was observed two courses above an old joist pocket in the courtyard wall. Although not yet confirmed, it is possible that this area of mortar loss is worse than other areas of the buildings due to a lack of drainage because of the current roof of the neighboring building, which sits on top of the courtyard wall.

Rust

Rust was mostly observed at the balcony post tops and bottoms, located at the north side of Building 1 (Figure 201). Water infiltration has also caused damage to the wood framing. Visual observation of the balcony assembly infers that it was previously built too high and was not properly pitched to allow the water to drain away from the building.

Old Building Remains

Old wood belonging to the building that once occupied the courtyard space remains visible and embedded into the brick walls (see Figure 203).

Figure 195. View of interior crack with no loose mortar on the fourth floor, north wall of Building 1.

Figure 197. Significant crack, outlined in red, at the entrance to the courtyard.

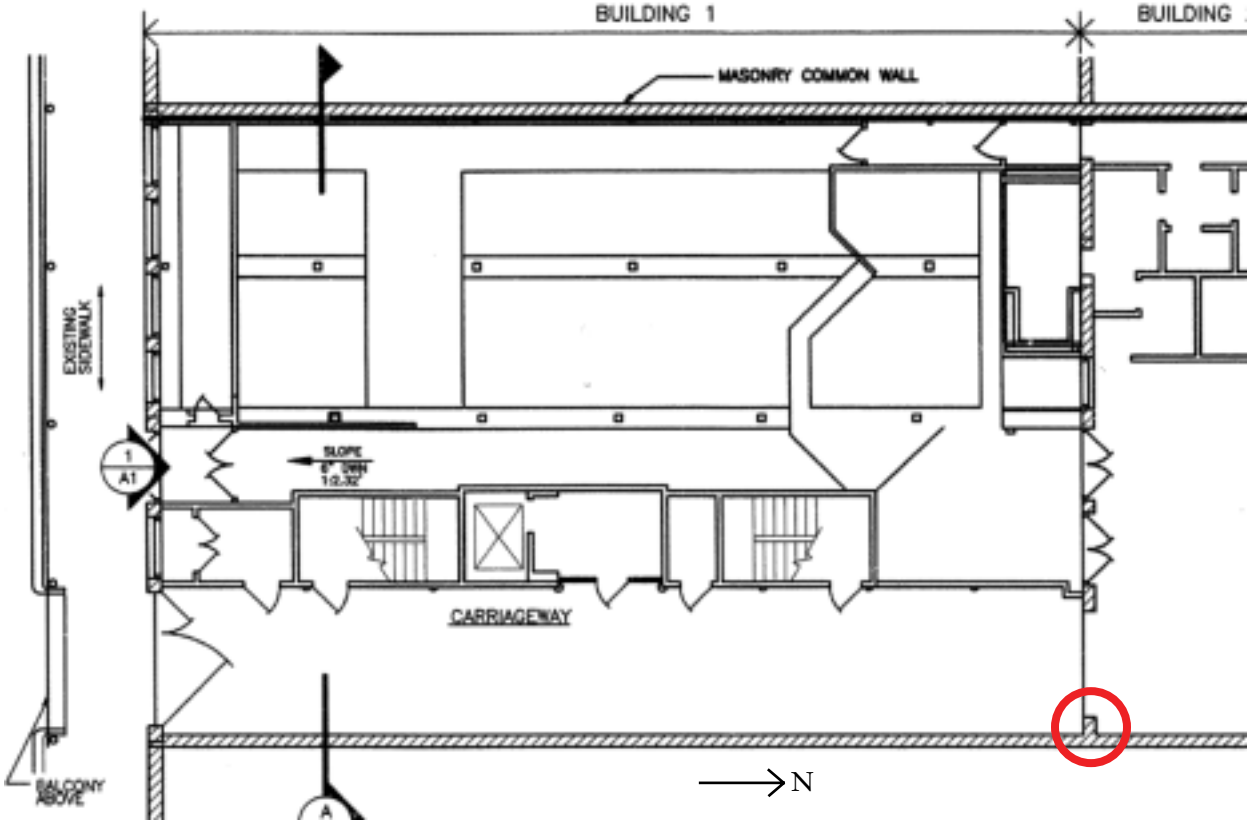

Figure 196. Location of a more significant crack.

Figure 198. View of typical hairline cracks at the exterior walls.

Figure 199. Figure 42 Typical face spalling bricks at exterior.

Figure 200. Typical mortar loss at courtyard wall.

Figure 201. Deck boards at top side of balcony at Building 1.

Figure 202. Rust at the bottom of the steel balcony posts at Building 1.

Figure 203. View of the remains of an old wood embedded in an exterior wall.

Significance & Integrity

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.[1]

To be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, a property must possess significance under at least one of four criteria. The criteria apply to a property

> A. That is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. That is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. That embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. That has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.[2]

National Historic Landmarks

National Historic Landmarks are historic properties that are nationally significant and illustrate the heritage of the United States. Today, over 2,600 properties are designated National Historic Landmarks.[3]

To be eligible for designation as a National Historic Landmark (NHL), a property must possess significance under one of six criteria. The National Historic Landmark criteria apply to properties

1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified with or that outstandingly represent, the broad national patterns of United States history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
2. That are associated importantly with the lives of person nationally significant in the history of the United States; or
3. That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or
4. That embody the distinguishing characteristics or an architectural type specimen exceptionally valuable for the study of a period, style, or method of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive, and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
5. That are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant individual recognition but collectively compose an entity or exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture; or

1 National Park Service, "National Register of Historic Places," https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm, accessed June 2021.

2 Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60, "The National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (36 CFR Part 60).

3 National Park Service, "National Historic Landmarks," https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalhistoriclandmarks/index.htm, accessed June 2021.

6. That have yielded or may be likely to yield information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures or by shedding light upon periods of occupation of large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree.

Status of 417–419 Decatur Street

National Historic Landmark and National Register Status

The Vieux Carré Historic District was recognized as a National Historic Landmark on December 21, 1965, and administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) on October 15, 1966, as part of a nationally significant district associated with the growth and development of New Orleans in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The property at 417–419 Decatur Street is a contributing element of the historic district.

Formal NHL documentation has not been prepared for the Vieux Carré Historic District. National Register documentation for the historic district was completed in 1975 and accepted in 1977. The nomination form provided the following statement of significance:

> The Vieux Carré represents a unique fusion of architectural styles which illustrate the growth, and development of New Orleans in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The many historic buildings reflect the blending of cultures which created a truely [sic] cosmopolitan metropolis. Covering eighty-five blocks, the Vieux Carré was the scene of many' important historic events from the first settlement through French, Spanish, and American rule. In many respects the significance of the Vieux Carré is inseparably entwined, not only with the city of New Orleans, but with the country as a whole, for the role it played in the War of 1812, the Civil War and the era of steamboat transportation. The nucleus of the original town, it remained the controlling center of the Crescent City during its period of greatest power and influence. Today, the Vieux Carré is a living part of the historical heritage of the Nation as well as New Orleans.[4]

In 1984, the National Register accepted additional documentation to update the National Register listing for the district. The additional documentation provided more information on building types and contributing elements of the district and the district's National Register significance. The documentation clarified that the district is nationally significant under National Register Criterion C, architecture, for its Creole architecture and buildings that illustrate the transition from Creole to American-influenced architecture in the Mississippi Valley. The 1984 National Register additional documentation listed the start of the period of significance as 1745, the date of the fire that destroyed the original French city. It also extended the period of significance to 1933. The additional documentation did not amend the NHL district or its period of significance.[5]

In 2011, a second addendum to the National Register listing updated the period of significance for the historic district to include buildings constructed between 1934 and 1961. The update added 28 new contributing properties that were designed and constructed in the "French Quarter style," or "French Quarter Revival," to be in character with the Vieux Carré Historic District. Most were built after World War II and "represent a notable theme in the history of historic preservation in the Vieux Carré." At the time of the additional documentation, 1961 marked the National Register's 50-year cutoff, which the nomination noted was arbitrary. The nomination also noted that "there are various important examples of the French Quarter Revival in new construction in the 1960s and early 1970s. Whether these buildings would meet the Register's requirements for 'exceptional significance' is the subject of future research and analysis."

4 Patricia Heintzelman, National Register Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré Historic District," 1977.

5 State of Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré," 1984.

The 2011 additional documentation also established the district's local significance under Criterion A for "conservation." The documentation noted that a large majority of the buildings constructed in the Vieux Carré between 1934 and 1961 "were designed in a calculated 'French Quarter style,' for the purpose of blending into the district and, thus, preserving its character and feeling. This preference for the 'French Quarter style' is significant at the local level because it reflects a historic preservation approach prevalent in the Vieux Carré at that time in preserving the 'quaint and distinctive' character and feeling of America's second oldest municipally protected historic district."[6] Similarly to the 1985 update, the 2011 additional documentation did not amend the NHL district.

Vieux Carré Commission Status

In addition to its designation as a contributing resource to the Vieux Carré Historic District, 417–419 Decatur Street is also within the area bounded by Iberville Street, N. Rampart Street, Esplanade Avenue, and the Mississippi River that is overseen by the Vieux Carré Commission. The VCC recognizes that there are some properties that have greater historical and/or architectural significance than others. Every building and property (resource) within the Vieux Carré Historic District has been classified with a VCC color rating that distinguishes the range of historical and/or architectural significance. Based upon the color rating, alterations to a property fall into one of three review process levels under these guidelines:

- Level 1: A resource that is of national or major architectural or historical importance (a Purple or Blue rated property)
- Level 2: A resource that is an integral component of the District because it is of local architectural or historical importance or adds to the District's character (a Green, Pink or Yellow rated property)
- Level 3: A resource that is an unrated twentieth-century construction or that has objectionable or no architectural or historic importance (an Orange or Brown rated property).

At 417–419 Decatur Street, Buildings 1, 3, and 4 are currently rated Level 2: Green for their "local architectural/historical significance." Building 2 is rated Level 3: Orange, "unrated twentieth-century construction."[7]

Recommended Significance

Based on the findings of this study, 417–419 Decatur Street is significant as a contributing element of the larger Vieux Carré Historic District. The building and its character-defining features contribute to the continuous commercial streetscape of nineteenth-century storefronts on Decatur Street and the overall architectural character and significance of the Vieux Carré Historic District as identified above.

417–419 Decatur Street is not significant as a stand-alone property because extensive modifications to the property throughout its history have impacted its integrity. A devastating fire in 1937 resulted in substantial changes to Building 1, including the removal of the third story and a new, unified facade. A 1974–75 project renovated the Decatur Street facade of Building 1 to reflect the nineteenth-century character of the Vieux Carré and the appearance of the building prior to the 1937 fire. In 1990, the NPS completed design analysis and guidelines for 417–419 Decatur Street. The purpose of the document was to ensure that the proposed project to rehabilitate the property for use as the park's headquarters and French Quarter visitor center met NPS standards and guidelines and responded to guidelines of the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office and the Vieux Carré Commission. To meet the "functional, economic, preservation, and presentation" criteria of the project, the NPS made an administrative decision to rehabilitate the 419 Decatur Street facade to "recapture the most important historic character of the structure during the general historic period between 1882 and 1937" and the overall character of the Vieux Carré

6 Donna Fricker, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Vieux Carré Historic District Additional Documentation," 2011.

7 City of New Orleans, Vieux Carré Boundaries & Building Designations, accessed 19 October 2022 at Vieux Carré Boundaries & Building Designations.

Historic District. The project added characteristics of the nineteenth-century facades but was not a restoration following the Secretary of Interior Standards. Rehabilitation work on the interior of the buildings as part of the 1990–91 project retained remaining historic fabric and created open public spaces on the first floor of Building 1 to respect the historic use of the property as a store.[8]

In addition to modifications to the Decatur Street facade, alterations to the property that have impacted its integrity include a two-story contemporary building (Building 2), constructed in 1974–75 to connect Buildings 1 and 3, that replaced an earlier building on the site. The NPS demolished and rebuilt Building 4 in 1997–2000 because of structural deficiencies and termite damage. Consequently, Building 4 retains little to no historic fabric with the exception of the south exterior wall. Due to changes in use from a store/warehouse/factory to an office building beginning in the 1970s, the interiors of Buildings 1 and 3 retain minimal historic fabric.

Period of Significance

The recommended National Register period of significance for 417–419 Decatur Street is ca. 1840–82, the period of time when the buildings facing Decatur Street were enlarged and updated to reflect nineteenth-century architectural trends for commercial buildings in the Vieux Carré, including three-story buildings that fronted the street and spanned the entire lot, storefronts with double-leaf doors separated by granite or cast iron columns, galleries that lined the facade, and secondary support structures, such as warehouses, located to the rear of the buildings. The goal of various renovation/rehabilitation efforts in the 1970s–2000s was to partially restore many of the nineteenth-century character-defining features of the property that were lost during the 1937 fire, including the third story, cornices, and gallery of Building 1 along Decatur Street. The recommended period of significance for 417–419 Decatur Street is within the larger period of significance for the Vieux Carré Historic District.

Character-Defining Features

The historic nature of significant buildings and structures is defined by their character, which is embodied in their identifying physical features. Character-defining features can include the shape of a building; its materials, craftsmanship, interior spaces, and features; and the different components of its surroundings.[9]

The following list identifies existing character-defining features found on 417–419 Decatur Street.

Site

- Street facade that creates a continuous plane along Decatur Street;
- Primary storefront buildings along Decatur Street with secondary, industrial rear appendices;
- Open, rear work yard.

Building 1

Facade and Massing

- Two visually distinct commercial buildings;
- Three-story, four-bay-wide massing of each building;
- Symmetrical fenestration on Decatur Street facade;
- One-story gallery with slender posts and a balustrade across the Decatur Street facade;
- Granite and cast iron columns that separate large, bifold doors on the Decatur Street facade, which open to the street and create the sense of a storefront.

Walls

- Brick construction, painted on the Decatur Street facade.

8 Anthony Crosby, Design Analysis and Guidelines, Rehabilitation of the Interior and Rehabilitation and Partial Restoration of the Front Facade, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, 419 Decatur, New Orleans, Louisiana" July 1990, on file JELA.

9 Lee H. Nelson, FAIA, *Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 1988).

Roof

- Parapet roof with dentil cornice on 417 Decatur Street;
- Stepped, parapet roof with molded cornice on 419 Decatur Street.

Doors

- Wood-paneled bifold doors with glazed lites on the Decatur Street facade.

Windows

- Simple stone sills and lintels on facade;
- Rowlock brick sills and segmental arched brick lintels on rear (north).

Interior

- Exposed brick walls.

Building 3

Exterior

- Two-story brick construction;
- Brick sill on east elevation between first and second stories;
- Gable roof;
- Six-over-six wood-sash windows;
- Stone lintels.

Interior

- Exposed brick walls;
- Exposed second-floor joists (Room 3–117);
- Timber beams with intact wooden pegs at mortise and tenon joints in men's public restroom (Room 3-238);
- Exposed rafters (Room 3–238).

Building 4

Exterior

- Two-story brick construction;
- Gable roof with integrated gutters;
- Original south wall (abuts Building 3);
- Cast stone lintels.

Assessment of Integrity

Assessment of integrity is based on an evaluation of the existence and condition of the physical features that date to a property's period of significance, taking into consideration the degree to which the individual qualities of integrity are present. The seven aspects of integrity as defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As noted in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

> Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place were the historic event occurred.... Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.... Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.... Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.... Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.... Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.... Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.[10]

The property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historical significance. The essential physical features are those features that define both why a property is significant (National Register Criteria) and when it was significant (period of significance). The *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* defines

10 National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44-45.

integrity as "the ability of a property to convey its significance."[11]

The historic integrity of 417–419 Decatur Street has been assessed as follows:

Integrity of Location. 417–419 Decatur Street maintains its integrity of location as it remains in the place of construction.

Integrity of Design. The integrity of design at 417–419 Decatur Street has been impacted by changes to the property outside its period of significance that have substantially modified its original design and appearance. A fire in 1937 resulted in substantial changes to the Decatur Street facade and the historic character-defining features associated with the building's design as a nineteenth-century commercial property in the Vieux Carré. Additional modifications that have impacted the integrity of design include the 1974–75 renovation of the facade and the construction of Building 2 in 1974–75, a contemporary building that replaced an earlier two-story building on the site.

Integrity of Setting. 417–419 Decatur Street maintains integrity of setting. The property retains its original dense, urban setting with continuous storefronts along Decatur Street.

Integrity of Materials and Workmanship. The integrity of materials and workmanship of 417–419 Decatur Street has been diminished due to a 1937 fire and 1938 rebuilding/redesign effort that destroyed and removed the third story of what is now known as Building 1, modified the Decatur Street facade of Building 1, removed secondary buildings on the rear of what was historically 419 Decatur Street, and added the carriageway on the first story of Building 1. Additionally, two separate renovation/rehabilitation projects that converted the property to office/administrative/interpretive use resulted in the loss of historic fabric and the replacement of missing and deteriorated original materials. Additional historic fabric was lost due to the termite damage and structural deficiencies that ultimately resulted in the demolition and reconstruction of Building 4.

The interior of 417–419 Decatur Street lacks integrity of material and workmanship. The majority of the interior historic fabric was removed during the 1970s renovation and with the shift from commercial/industrial use to office use. Additional interior historic fabric was removed in the mid-1990s as part of the structural rehabilitation project of Building 1 and the reconstruction of Building 4.

Integrity of Feeling. 417–419 Decatur Street maintains integrity of feeling. Although the property is no longer used for commercial purposes, it conveys the historic character of commercial buildings along Decatur Street and contributes to the sense of place of the Vieux Carré Historic District.

Integrity of Association. 417–419 Decatur Street retains integrity of association as a nineteenth-century commercial property and its association with the commercial development and architecture in the Vieux Carré.

11 National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44-45.

Part II: Treatment and Use

Requirements for Treatment and Use

Ultimate Treatment and Use

Recommendations for Treatment

Bibliography and Appendices

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Requirements for Treatment and Use

Several laws, regulations, and functional requirements delineate treatment and use of the historic structures in the National Parks. In addition to protecting the cultural resource, these requirements also address issues of human safety, fire protection, energy conservation, abatement of hazardous materials, and accessibility. Some of these requirements may contradict or be at cross purposes with one another if they are rigidly interpreted. Any treatment must be carefully considered in order that the historic fabric of the structure is preserved.

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended mandates federal protection of significant cultural resources. This process may require consultation with local governments, State and Tribal Historic Preservations Offices, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Secretary of Interior's Standards

The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Standards) provide a philosophy to underpin historic preservation that is widely understood and almost universally accepted in the United States. By separate regulation, the Secretary has required the application of the Standards in certain programs that the Secretary administers through the National Park Service. They have also been widely adopted by state and local governments and by the private sector and are intended to be applied to a wide variety of resource types, including buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. The Standards are neither technical nor prescriptive but are intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect the nation's irreplaceable cultural resources.

The Standards describe four broad approaches to the treatment and use of historic properties. These are: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. The overall treatment approach identified for 417–419 Decatur Street is Rehabilitation.

Architectural Barriers Act (ABAAS)

Passed in 1968, the ABA is one of the first laws to address access to the built environment. The law applies to federal buildings including post offices, Social Security offices, federal courthouses and prisons, and national parks. As of May 9, 2006, the National Park Service's implementing standard for accessibility in new construction and alterations is the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS). As with other federal codes, full compliance with accessibility regulations may significantly impact the integrity of historic resources. In such cases, alternative methods of access may be negotiated to provide reasonable access while still maintaining the character-defining features of the historic resource.

International Building Code (IBC)

The National Park Service policy is guided by the International Building Code (IBC), which is applicable to both historic and non-historic buildings. The NPS is not legally bound to local or state building codes. The NPS Denver Service Center references the 2021 IBC and its appendices and the 2021 IEBC (International Existing Building Code) and its appendices for design and construction. Additionally, the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code (National Fire Protection Association) is referenced for conditions where the IBC is silent.

National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA)

NFPA Codes for historic buildings include NFPA 909, "Code for Protection of Cultural Resources Properties – Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship," and NFPA 914, "Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures."

National Park Service Management Policies

The NPS *General Management Policies* (2006) guide overall management of historic properties. The introduction to Section 5, "Cultural Resource Management," states that:

> The National Park Service will protect, preserve, and foster appreciation of the cultural resources in its custody and demonstrate its respect for the peoples traditionally associated with those resources through appropriate programs of research, planning, and stewardship.

These goals are achieved through research and documentation of cultural resources, application of integrative and collaborative planning procedures, and appropriate treatment and stewardship to make cultural resources available for public understanding and enjoyment. Section 5 also explicitly states that preservation of cultural resources in their existing states should receive priority, and that alternatives should be considered before undertaking treatments of greater intervention.

Director's Order 28

Director's Order 28 is the NPS Cultural Resource Management Guideline. It requires that the NPS plan for the protection of cultural resources such as 417–419 Decatur Street. The development of this report addresses research and planning to protect and manage the building.

Hazardous Materials

A hazardous materials survey was not included in the scope of work for this HSR.

Building Code Summary

Treatment and use of 417–419 Decatur Street are affected by federal laws and regulations including but not limited to the following:

- 2021 International Building Code (IBC) and its appendices
- 2021 International Existing Building Code (IEBC) and its appendices
- 2021 International Mechanical Code (IMC)
- 2021 International Plumbing Code (IPC)
- 2021 IFC (International Fire Code)
- National Fire Protection Association Codes (NFPA) current edition including but not limited to the following:
    - NFPA 101 Life Safety Code
    - NFPA 70 National Electrical Code
    - NFPA 72 National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code
    - NFPA 914 Code for Fire Protection of Existing Structures
- NPS Reference Manual 58 – Structural Fire
- Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS)
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) 2010 Design Guidelines
- 2003 ANSI A117.1-09 Accessible and Useable Buildings and Facilities
- Uniform Accessibility Standards (UFAS)

The following summary is an initial analysis to inform alternatives that might be explored during the design of any proposed work to 417–419 Decatur Street. This analysis is not comprehensive and needs to continue to be updated and expanded throughout the design process.

Occupancy Type:

(Chapter 3 IBC: Use and Occupancy Classification)

A – Assembly

According to the IBC, Assembly Group A is intended for "the gathering together of persons for the purposes such as civic, social or religious functions, recreation, food or drink consumption or awaiting transportation" in a space with an occupant load of at least 50 persons.

The exhibit and classroom spaces on the first floors of Buildings 1, 3, and 4 would be classified as Assembly Group A.

B - Business

Again, according to the IBC, Business Group B is intended for "the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts."

The primary use of the building is for offices and as such the remaining floors should be classified as Business Group B.

Construction Type:

(Chapter 6 IBC: Types of Construction)

Type IIIA

According to the IBC, type III construction has exterior walls of noncombustible materials and interior construction (such as the roof) of combustible materials. Type IIIA specifically has interior combustible materials with a fire rating of up to one hour.

Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction:

(Chapter 7 IBC: Fire and Smoke Protection Features)

417–419 Decatur has a fire protection system installed in all spaces. Confirmation of the Underwriter Laboratories (UL) rating for the wall assemblies should be conducted to confirm with the intended use as an museum.

Fire Protection Systems:

(Chapter 9 IBC: Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems)

417–419 Decatur has a fire protection system installed in all spaces.

Accessibility:

(Chapter 11 IBC: Accessibility, ABAAS)

The building has fully accessible paths of egress through ramps and elevators. It also meets code requirements for the number of accessible bathroom fixtures.

Planning for Resiliency

Resilience to natural hazards considers application of the goals set out in the 2016 National Park Service Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy. The goals for cultural resources and climate change as described in the strategy are:

- Connect Impacts and Information: Connect cultural resources to the four pillars of climate change response: science, adaptation, mitigation, and communication.
- Understand the Scope: Identify and improve understanding of the effects of climate change on cultural resources.
- Integrate Practice: Incorporate climate change into cultural resources research, planning and stewardship.
- Learn and Share: Collaborate with partners to grow and use the body of knowledge and practice for cultural resources and climate change.

New Orleans is faced with a host of complex challenges stemming from the impacts of climate change. The city is acutely vulnerable to the encroaching threat of rising sea levels. As global temperatures surge, the subsequent ice melt and thermal expansion of seawater are conspiring to elevate sea levels, placing New Orleans at an elevated risk of coastal flooding and storm surges, particularly during the intensified hurricanes that climate change is predicted to usher in.

The susceptibility to hurricanes is increased as climate change expands the intensity and frequency of these storms. New Orleans, with its intricate system of levees and drainage infrastructure, must find a delicate balance between adaptation and preservation.

Also with these environmental shifts, the city is experiencing a rise in temperature. The already warm and humid climate is becoming more pronounced, bringing in heatwaves that not only strain public health but also energy systems and ecosystems.

Finally, more intense and frequent rainfall events are causing increased flooding in urban areas. The city must deal with managing excess water during extreme weather events, challenging the efficacy of existing drainage systems.

In response to the challenges presented by climate change in New Orleans, it is recommended that 417-419 Decatur Street adopts a comprehensive strategy integrating adaptation, mitigation, and resiliency efforts.

Adaptation:

To enhance the building's adaptability to the actual and anticipated impacts of climate change, it is recommended to undertake a comprehensive assessment of vulnerabilities. This includes identifying areas prone to flooding, storm surges, and increased temperatures. Incorporating climate-resilient design principles into the building's infrastructure, such as elevating critical systems above potential flood levels, installing impact-resistant windows, and utilizing materials that withstand extreme weather conditions, will facilitate effective adaptation. Human interventions, such as implementing emergency response plans and conducting regular drills, should be integrated to ensure occupants can safely adjust to expected climate challenges.

Mitigation:

To lessen the potential adverse impacts of natural hazards, the building should prioritize mitigation strategies. This involves reducing the overall vulnerability and exposure to climate-related risks. Implementing energy-efficient practices, such as utilizing renewable energy sources and enhancing insulation, will not only lower the building's carbon footprint but also contribute to mitigating climate change effects. Additionally, green infrastructure initiatives, like creating or installing permeable surfaces, can help manage stormwater runoff, reducing the risk of flooding. Integrating these mitigation measures into the building's construction and operations will help create a more sustainable and climate-resilient environment.

Resilience:

To enhance the building's overall resilience, it is crucial to ensure the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential features, structures, and functions. Developing a continuity plan that outlines procedures for maintaining critical operations during and after climate-related events is essential. This includes securing backup power sources, establishing communication protocols, and preserving key data and records. Investing in adaptive technologies, such as smart building systems that can quickly respond to changing conditions, enhances the building's ability to anticipate, absorb, and recover from hazardous events. Building occupants and staff should also be educated and trained in resilience measures, creating a collective ability to navigate and recover from climate-related challenges.

Ultimate Treatment and Use

Approach to Treatment

The Secretary of the Interior has established standards and guidelines for the appropriate treatment of historic properties. These standards identify three approaches that might be considered for treatment and use of 417–419 Decatur Street: Rehabilitation, Preservation, and Restoration. (the fourth approach, Reconstruction, is not an applicable treatment approach for this site). The ultimate treatment and use for this building as determined by NPS is Rehabilitation. Depending on the features of the building in question, however, aspects of the other approaches may be incorporated.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions of features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values." A rehabilitation approach to treatment would provide the most flexibility for making modifications to the building that allow for public access and use to the building.

This approach emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but more latitude is provided for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. Like those for Preservation, the standards for Rehabilitation focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character. A Rehabilitation approach to treatment for 417–419 Decatur Street would support modifications to add visitor amenities and expand its educational programming. As such, Rehabilitation is the primary treatment approach for the building and site.

Preservation

Preservation is defined as "the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project."

Under Preservation, character defining features of 417–419 Decatur Street would be maintained in more or less its present state, with the maintenance necessary to continue in its present condition and to make improvements related to accessibility and building systems that would allow visitors into the building. Therefore, Preservation is included in the treatment approach toward the building for these features.

Restoration

Restoration is defined as "the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties function is appropriate within a restoration project."

As 417–419 Decatur Street has undergone numerous renovations over the years, a treatment approach centered on restoration would require bringing certain parts of the building back to its appearance as of the period of significance. This would not be appropriate for the current use and occupation needs of the building and is therefore not the recommended approach.

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Recommendations for Treatment

Architectural Recommendations

Treatment recommendations presented in this document support the SOI Rehabilitation and Preservation standards.

As was the case with Section 3 of this report, Physical Description and Condition Assessment, the treatment options site visits for this HSR only involved visual observations of the building and did not include nondestructive testing.

Treatments

Gallery

Issue: The gallery along the Decatur Street façade is not an original feature and was added to the building during the 1970s renovation and renovated in the 1990's. It appears that the gallery was installed a few inches above the intended location according to the construction documents, which causes the deck to slope directly into the wall. This allows water to enter the wall assembly and cause damage to both the second floor as well as the street front display on the first.

Recommendation: The gallery should be installed to drain away from the building so that water is no longer introduced into the wall and floor assemblies. Waterproofing and flashing should be installed where the gallery meets the building to prevent further water infiltration. The gallery should also be inspected for structural stability and, if needed, the deck, railing, and any other deteriorated elements should be replaced. If a full replacement is required, the gallery should be built as originally shown in the construction drawings, i.e., not above the finished level of the second floor.

The gallery is not an original feature; however, it is representational of the surrounding architectural vernacular and the recommendation is for it to be repaired or replaced. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority.

Carriageway Crack

Issue: There is a large crack in the carriageway wall that opens up into the courtyard on the northwest side.

Recommendation: The large crack should be repaired after the underlining reason is examined further. It is likely that there is a structural steel column embedded within the wall to support the large opening. If this steel column was exposed to water, then it could have rusted and expanded outward and pushed the masonry apart. This should be confirmed by removing a small section of the surrounding brick and examining the material underneath.

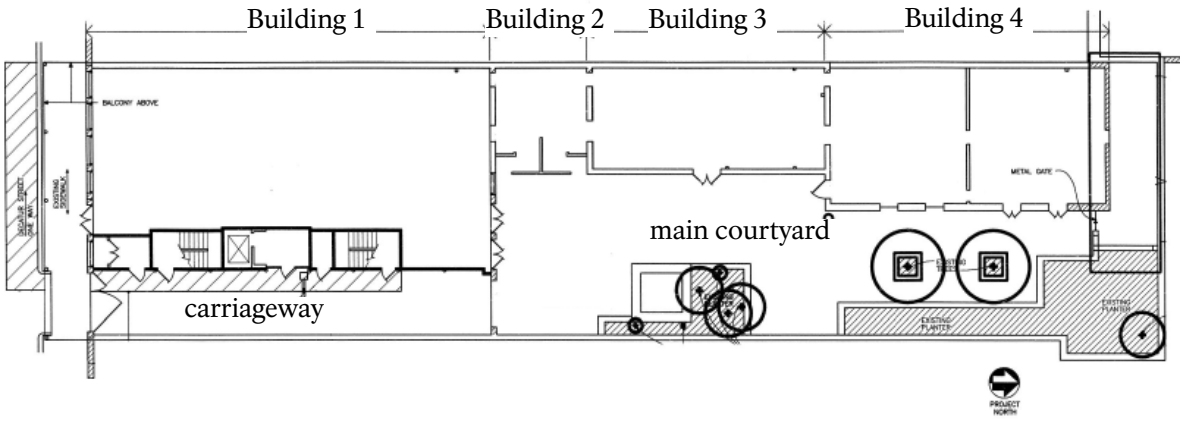

Figure 204. Key plan.

After confirmation, the steel should be evaluated by a structural engineer to determine strength and stability. If it is found to be sound, all rust should be removed and the column coated with a water barrier. If the column is not sound, it should be removed and replaced. After the steel column is treated, new bricks should be installed and painted to match the surrounding wall. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority.

Additionally, the source of water infiltration should be examined. The most likely cause is from rising damp. If the source of the water is coming up from the ground, a damp-proof course should be installed to prevent further deterioration.

The downspout near the entrance to the carriageway from the courtyard, on the east end of Building 1, should also be inspected to ensure that water is properly being channeled away from the embedded steel within the wall.

Rusted Column

Issue: There is a rusted steel column base near the opening in the carriageway.

Recommendation: The structural integrity of the column should be investigated and a suitable structural repair should follow. The steel column directly next to the cased opening for the courtyard has a rusted-out base with section loss.

As with the carriageway crack, the nearby downspouts should also be inspected to ensure that water is properly being channeled away from the steel supports. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority.

Masonry

Issue: There are large sections of damaged and spalled bricks as well as deteriorated mortar.

Recommendation: The recommendation follows three steps.

Step 1. Mapping and Assessment:

It is recommended to conduct a comprehensive mapping of the courtyard area, including the sections behind Building 4, to identify and document variations in brick and mortar types. This mapping will provide a foundational understanding of the composition of the walls.

Step 2. Testing and Replacement:

Once mapped, areas with deteriorated bricks or mortar should undergo testing. Bricks are to be tested for compression strength, while mortar should be assessed for composition and hardness. Any areas with results significantly lower than recommended standards should be prioritized for replacement.

Step 3. Incompatible Mortar Correction:

In cases of incompatible mortar, it is recommended to remove and replace it with a more suitable material. Paying attention to the compatibility with the weakest bricks is crucial, especially in areas where multiple types of bricks coexist.

The explanation for these three steps are as follows. Throughout the courtyard area, diverse types of bricks and mortar are evident, indicating changes and repairs made at different times. Mapping these sections is essential for a detailed understanding of the wall composition.

Figure 205. Deteriorated stucco on east wall in courtyard.

In a masonry wall, the mortar's role is sacrificial and is meant to be softer than the bricks it binds. To prevent water damage, it is imperative that deteriorated bricks or mortar be identified through testing. If mortar is too hard, water can exit through the bricks, causing significant harm. Incompatible mortar should be replaced with a more suitable material.

Historically, interior bricks were of lower quality as they were not expected to contend with external exposure. However, due to the building's evolution, these interior bricks are now exposed along the east courtyard wall. Bricks that are no longer structurally sound or allow water infiltration should be replaced with units matching the context. Structurally intact bricks, even if spalled, may remain in place if they do not compromise the wall's integrity or permit water entry. This recommendation follows the "preservation" approach and is a high priority.

Issue: The mortar on the exterior façade of Building 3 appears to be mostly Portland cement based.

Recommendation: As mentioned above, mortar should be softer than the bricks it is binding and act as a sacrificial layer. Portland cement-based mortars are typically much stronger than older, more traditional, lime-based mortars. As such, their use should be avoided in traditional brick masonry. If left in place, the bricks on the façade of Building 3 are likely to deteriorate. It is recommended that the harder mortar be raked out of the joints and a new softer mortar be installed. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority.

Issue: The painted masonry wall require regular maintenance.

Recommendation: Though the painted masonry walls appeared to be in generally good condition, it is important that they be regularly monitored and inspected. If repairs need to be made, they should begin by thoroughly cleaning the surface to remove any dirt, grime, or loose paint. This can be achieved through gentle scrubbing with a mild detergent. The use of a pressure washer may damage the brick if used at too high of a psi. Once cleaned, assess the condition of the existing paint. If there are areas of peeling or chipping, it is crucial to scrape and sand these sections before applying a high-quality masonry primer. Choosing a breathable paint specifically designed for masonry surfaces is advisable, as it allows moisture to evaporate, preventing issues like mold or efflorescence. Additionally, consider opting for elastomeric paints that provide flexibility, accommodating the natural expansion and contraction of the brick without cracking. Regular maintenance, including inspections for signs of deterioration, is key to preserving the integrity of the painted brick masonry walls over time. This recommendation follows the "preservation" approach and is a high priority.

Stucco and Plaster

Issue: There are small cracks on the Decatur Street façade.

Recommendation: It is recommended that these cracks be inspected for severity. Typically, hairline cracks in stucco that are 1/8 inch or less in width and are watertight do not need to be repaired other than for aesthetics.

If these cracks are determined to be a source of water infiltration, however, the painted stucco should be removed, and the masonry wall should be inspected. If the masonry wall has cracks, they should be repaired by either pinning, repointing, or replacement. If the masonry is sound, a stucco that matches the surrounding area in mixture and composition should be reapplied. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority.

Issue: There are areas of deteriorated stucco and plaster from water damage.

Recommendation: There are areas of damaged stucco or plaster around the building and should be taken off and potentially replaced. For example, the exterior stucco was visibly failing along the east wall of the carriageway. During the second site visit in April 2023, a moisture meter was held against the stucco and read over 85% in several areas in the east wall of the carriageway and east wall of the courtyard. This indicates that the stucco is retaining large amounts of water and is holding it against the brick masonry wall. The stucco should be removed entirely where water is being retained and a moisture meter reads above 20% for extended periods of time.

A similar condition exists along the hallway on the first floor of Buildings 2 and 3 with the interior plaster. Obvious water staining and failing plaster exist along the lower section of the wall. The moisture meter also gave indications over 85% in certain sections.

Examination of the masonry substrate should be performed after removal of the stucco or plaster. If the brick wall appears to be retaining water, then measures should be taken to introduce either drainage or waterproofing such as the installation of a damp proof course in the wall. Refer to the Masonry repair section for an explanation on the incompatibly of portland cement in certain applications.

If it appears that the water is able to drain from the wall once the stucco is removed, then it is likely that the finish coat was trapping water against the masonry. It may be more prudent to leave the wall unfinished if this is the case. However, if a stucco or plaster application is required, then a new, more suitable and breathable type should be used. Stucco or plaster with higher concentrations of salts should not be used. Any and all substrates should be thoroughly dry before application of a new finish coat. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority.

Birds

Issue: Birds have been recorded eating away at the mortar from the courtyard wall.

Recommendation: Birds may be pecking at the mortar of the walls for two possible reasons: 1) they are seeking grit (in the form of sandy aggregate) for aided digestion in their gizzard or 2) they are seeking a calcium-rich source for the development of eggshells.

It is first recommended that the damaged mortar be raked out and replaced with one of appropriate composition (as per the recommendations in the Masonry section of this chapter). It is likely that the installation of new mortar will be enough of a deterrent for the birds to stop. The new mortar will be a harder surface than the current deteriorated condition and will also limit the number of holes that the birds can find purchase on.

If the problem continues after building repairs have been completed, the park may provide an alternative source of both grit and calcium for the birds that will deter them from causing additional damage to the walls. Any alternative sources of grit should be provided in consultation with park natural resources. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority.

Figure 206. Bird eating mortar from courtyard wall.

Figure 207. Plaster damage along first floor of Building 2 that is likely caused by rising damp.

Rising Damp

Issue: Rising damp can be seen in many locations around the courtyard, carriageway, and inside the building.

Recommendation: Rising damp occurs as a result of water traveling up from the ground into a wall assembly via capillary action. Much like with a straw, water is drawn up tiny holes in materials like brick or some stone. When another porous material (such as plaster or stucco) is installed over the wall, the water can then be absorbed and lead to further damage. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority.

The first recommendation is to take any finishes off a wall exhibiting signs of rising damp. The exposed wall should then be left to dry. It could be possible that water is coming from other sources, such as condensation, and is being trapped in place by stucco or plaster. If the wall is unable to dry or if the water appears along the ground, the rising damp can be confirmed.

It is then recommended that a damp-proof course be installed along a lower elevation on the wall. Damp-proof courses are water-impervious layers located in the lower sections of walls to prevent water rising. The use of damp-proofing injection cream is an effective way to retroactively install these courses in an existing wall. Holes are drilled at intermittent distances (as instructed by the manufacturer) in the mortar and the cream is injected in. The cream then reverts to a liquid phase and penetrates the surrounding masonry. As it cures, an impervious water barrier is created.

A second option for the creation of a damp-proof course is to remove a continuous layer a brick from the wall and then install a damp-proof membrane. To work most effectively, the membrane should act as through wall flashing, which would require similar work to be performed on the other side of shared walls.

Stucco or plaster should be reapplied to the treated wall only after the damp proof course has time to cure (if using injection cream) and the substrate masonry has thoroughly dried.

Additionally, the use of electro-osmotic pulse (EOP) technology should be investigated to mitigate water infiltration if the installation of full damp proof coursing isn't possible. The technology works by inserting positive electrodes, or anodes, into the wall or floor. Negative electrodes, or cathodes, or also installed in the soil exterior of the building. An electronic control units delivers a pulse to the anodes which drives water to the cathodes and away from the building.

Figure 208. Mold and algae next to downspout on Building 4.

Biological Growth

Issue: Biological growth in the form of vegetation and mildew can be found on the exterior of the building, primarily on the backside of Building 4.

Recommendation: Regularly assess and remove vegetation that is growing within built features. Vegetation removal methods should be appropriate for the intensity of vegetation growth and the materials effected. Many chemical weed suppressants contain salts that accelerate deterioration of masonry, stone, concrete, and metal and should be avoided where those materials exist. Likewise, the use of biological suppressants with acids should be limited, as they may deteriorate the stucco finish and lime-based mortars. Spot testing a small section in a discreet location should always be done first with any cleaning agent to observe any potential adverse effects. High pressure washers or other abrasive techniques should not be employed. This recommendation follows the "preservation" approach and is a high priority.

One example for the removal of biological growth is as follows: Apply a cleaning agent, such as D/2, on the surface of the exterior walls to remove

mildew. Select a small section of the wall to first test the application. The solution should be diluted according to the manufacturer's recommendations and then applied with a brush, roller, or low pressure sprayer.

Staining on Interior and Exterior Walls

Issue: Dirt and other debris can be found along the walls of the buildings and courtyard.

Recommendation: Prior to cleaning, all cracks or other openings that could allow water into the wall assembly should be repaired. Recommendations for repair should be followed first before cleaning.

For the exterior, it is recommended that regular cleaning of the wall surfaces should be performed as a part of a maintenance routine. Cleaning solutions should be approved by the park prior to application, as many contain harmful chemicals that could damage the structure or surrounding landscape. High pressure washers or other abrasive techniques should not be employed.

Care should be taken to not oversaturate the interior plaster, which is a porous material. Cleaning techniques for interior plaster include soaking a nonabrasive cloth in warm water and wringing it out thoroughly. Mild soap or other appropriate cleaning agents can be applied to the cloth and the plaster can be cleaned. All soap or other residue should be wiped off completely and the wall should be dried. This recommendation follows the "preservation" approach and is a priority.

Issue: Staining can be found along the second floor of Building 3.

Recommendation: The intermittent staining along the hallway of Building 3 is likely caused by water entering the wall assembly from the roof above. It is recommended that the built-in gutter of Building 3 be inspected and tested for water leakage. As this wall is shared with the adjoining property, the owner of the neighboring building should also be consulted to see if their roof is draining properly. If damage or leaking is found, the built-in gutters should be repaired. If they are in good condition, the staining should be monitored for future expansion. It is possible this staining occurred during a previous renovation effort and no longer indicates a present source of water infiltration. This recommendation follows the "preservation" approach and is a priority.

It should be noted that the wall also appears to contain a clear coating applied directly to the brick face. Typically, brick walls are intended to breathe and thus are not recommended to be covered by an impervious finish, such as the present clear coating. It is possible that the staining is a result of water being unable to migrate through the wall. However, removal of the coating would most likely cause extensive damage. As a result, the coating should remain in place and the staining should be monitored.

Site Drainage

Issue: Water pools in various areas around the courtyard.

Recommendation: The courtyard should be tested for proper drainage. The pooling of water is likely due to two reasons. First, the drains in place are not working properly. They could be blocked with dirt and debris and thus not draining. The drains should be inspected and cleared out if this is the case. Following clean outs, the drains should be tested to ensure they are functioning properly further down the line. Second, the courtyard paving may not be sloped properly. It is recommended that the courtyard slopes be measured and tested to ensure that the paving directs water directly to the drains. If it is found that water pools and does not travel toward the drains, then the paving should be taken up and reinstalled atop a setting bed that is sloped appropriately. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority.

Additionally, the downspouts from the roof system should be inspected and confirmed to direct water toward a drain or municipal storm water system. It is crucial to regularly inspect downspouts to ensure the proper channeling of water away from the building. Downspouts play a pivotal role in directing rainwater away from the structure, preventing potential issues such as foundation damage, water infiltration, and erosion. During inspections, particular attention should be given to the condition of downspouts, checking for any signs of clogs, damage, or misalignment. Clearing any debris, such as leaves or dirt, from the downspouts is essential to maintain unobstructed water flow. Additionally, confirming that the

downspouts extend a sufficient distance away from the building foundation is vital to safeguard against water pooling around the structure. Regular maintenance and prompt resolution of any identified issues will contribute to the effective functioning of the drainage system, enhancing the building's resilience against water-related damage over time.

Finally, there are built in gutters on the roof directly above Room 3-239. It is recommended that these gutters be investigated to determine if there are leaks causing staining to the interior rooms below.

Door Repair or Replacement

Issue: Several doors exhibit signs of weathering and damage caused by continued use.

Recommendation: To address the specific challenges posed by weathering and continued use, a targeted approach is recommended. The French doors entering Buildings 1 and 3 from the courtyard, as well as the door leading into the multi-use room in Building 4 adjacent to Building 3, display visible signs of deterioration, likely exacerbated by the wet and humid environment of New Orleans.

In light of these observations, the first priority should be given to repairing the identified doors before considering replacement. A thorough assessment of the extent of weathering and damage should guide the repair process. This may involve addressing issues such as warped panels, worn-out hinges, or damaged surfaces.

However, if the doors are found to be beyond effective repair or if repair efforts would only provide a temporary solution, replacement becomes a viable option. In such cases, it is imperative that the new doors match the existing doors in look and style as closely as possible. This ensures a seamless integration with the architectural aesthetics of the building. Careful consideration should be given to replicate design elements, such as paneling and moldings, to maintain visual cohesion. The goal is to preserve the character and historical integrity of the entrances while addressing functional concerns.

During the installation of the new doors, attention should be given to their hanging to ensure proper balance and functionality. This not only contributes to the longevity of the doors but also enhances their effectiveness as a solid barrier to the exterior. Addressing the observed issue of small rodents and insects entering the building through gaps between the bottom of the door and the floor threshold is of paramount importance. The replacement doors should be installed in a manner that minimizes or eliminates such gaps, thereby preventing unwanted intrusions. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority.

It should be noted that as of the date of this report, there is already a scheduled project to repair said doors.

Additional Recommendations and Observations

Issue: Some light fixtures are inconsistent with the determined period of significance.

Recommendation: While the current light fixtures on the building's exterior do not directly impact the architectural performance, their inconsistency with each other or with the designated period of significance can detract from the overall historical coherence. Notably, the cylindrical fixtures on the exterior of Building 3 serve as an example of this.

To address this issue thoughtfully, it is recommended that future design projects pay careful attention to the selection of lighting fixtures, taking into account their historical context while avoiding the creation of a false sense of history. The goal is not to replicate historical lighting choices blindly but to strike a balance that respects the building's heritage without resorting to anachronistic design elements. It is crucial to avoid an overly literal interpretation that might inadvertently introduce an artificial or misleading representation of the historical period.

In pursuing lighting solutions, designers should explore alternatives that align more seamlessly with the architectural and aesthetic sensibilities of the specified era. This process involves thorough research into the historical context, ensuring a nuanced understanding of the prevalent design principles, materials, and styles of the time. By doing so, the design team can make informed choices that contribute to a more harmonious integration with the architectural and historical context.

The emphasis should be on achieving a cohesive visual narrative that respects the authenticity of the building's architectural heritage. This approach ensures that the new lighting elements contribute positively to the overall visual integrity of the building's exterior and presenting an authentic representation of its architectural legacy. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a priority for the park.

Issue: Some double-hung wood windows exhibit signs of weathering and damage due to prolonged use, exposure, and storm damage.

Recommendation: The recommendation is to prioritize the repair of the windows where feasible, considering the specific weathering issues observed. If repair proves impractical, replacement should be approached with a commitment to closely match the existing windows' style, while incorporating materials that enhance storm resistance. Attention to detail in both repair and replacement efforts will contribute to the long-term preservation of the windows and the overall historical aesthetic of the structure.

A comprehensive assessment of the extent of weathering and damage should guide the repair process, focusing on aspects such as warped frames, deteriorated sashes, or damaged glazing. Prioritizing repair efforts aligns with a sustainable and preservation-minded approach to maintaining the historical and architectural character of the building.

However, if repair efforts are deemed impractical or if the windows are beyond effective repair, replacement becomes a viable option. In such cases, it is imperative that the new double-hung wood windows closely match the existing windows in style and design. Additionally, the replacement windows should be selected with careful consideration of the local climate conditions to ensure enhanced storm resistance. Opting for materials resistant to moisture, such as treated wood or other weather-resistant materials, will mitigate the impact of environmental factors, reducing the rate of weathering and damage over time, especially during severe weather events.

During the replacement process, meticulous attention should be given to the installation of the new windows to ensure a proper fit, functionality, and storm resistance. Proper sealing and weather-stripping measures should be implemented to enhance energy efficiency and safeguard against the potential for damage during storms. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a priority for the park.

Issue: There is not a current survey or report on the condition of the buildings' mechanical, electrical, and plumbing (MEP) systems.

Recommendation: A qualified MEP engineer should perform a comprehensive study of the buildings' MEP systems to ensure they are up to date, in good condition, and suitable for the buildings' use capacity.

Also, it has been reported that strong cigar smoke smells can be detected all through Building 1 due to the neighboring property (which is a cigar factory and shop). Previous hypotheses on the cause have included that smoke from the cigars has permeated through the brick masonry wall. This is highly unlikely. A more probable cause is that the air intake equipment on the roof of Building 1 faces the ventilation of the cigar factory building. This means that smoke that is exiting the neighboring building is being taken directly into Building 1 via the HVAC system. A MEP engineer should review the layout of the buildings' equipment to ensure that such conditions are avoided. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority for the park.

Issue: The gutter and downspout systems of all buildings should be inspected.

Recommendation: The center of the exterior façade of Building 3 and back side of Building 4 both exhibit staining and biological growth that appears to be directly connected to issues with the rain removal system. On Building 3, the cause seems to be that the center of the gutter is pinched in. When rain sheds from the roof there is not enough surface area present at the gutter to catch the water so that when it rains, it pours directly down the front of the building. For Building 4, the most heavily soiled part of the façade directly follows the path of the downspout. This indicates that it is not carrying water from the roof and instead allowing water to flow directly on the brick. It is recommended that the entire rain removal system be inspected for deficiencies such as these. When problems are found, they should be repaired and corrected. This recommendation follows the

"rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority for the park.

Observation: It should be noted that as of the writing of this report, the roofs of Buildings 1 and 2 were under construction. While on the second site visit, numerous instances of water staining and leaks were reported in the second, third, and fourth floors of Building 1. It is likely that these were a result of the construction not being entirely waterproofed while it rained. These leaks should be monitored to ensure they stop once the rehabilitation is completed. If they continue, the contractor should be notified.

Observation: A musty smell has been reported in Building 1, primarily on the fourth floor. While on site for the second site visit, large fans were running to dry out certain rooms on the fourth floor. This is the correct approach for this issue. The musty smell is most likely caused by dampness of the walls as a result of water infiltration. Fixing issues with the roof and drying out the wall assemblies should remedy this smell.

Issue: There are concerns that the design of Building 2 does not match with the surrounding context or fit in with the established period of significance.

Recommendation: It is recommended that any future design projects take the opportunity to examine Building 2 in the larger context of the surrounding structures and neighborhood as a whole. The existence of new styles of construction can coexist in harmony with historic properties provided they do not deter or distract from the original building(s). The appropriateness of the form and materials should also be considered. Additionally, attention should be given to setback and scale, striking a balance that preserves the prominence of the historic structure while seamlessly integrating the newer addition.

Community and stakeholder involvement is also vital, seeking input from local historical preservation organizations and community members to align with community values. Compliance with local historic preservation ordinances and guidelines, along with thorough documentation of the assessment process, including photographs and historical research, is essential. This recommendation follows the "rehabilitation" approach and is a high priority for the park.

Exterior Recommendations

Courtyard

Condition: The condition of the courtyard varies depending on location but it is in overall fair condition.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the courtyard should follow the recommendations laid out in the following sections: both portions of Masonry, the deteriorated stucco portion of Stucco and Plaster, Birds, Rising Damp, Biological Growth, Staining, Site Drainage, Repair and Replacement, as well as the lighting fixtures and gutter inspection portions of Additional Recommendations and Observations. This includes the walls behind Building 4.

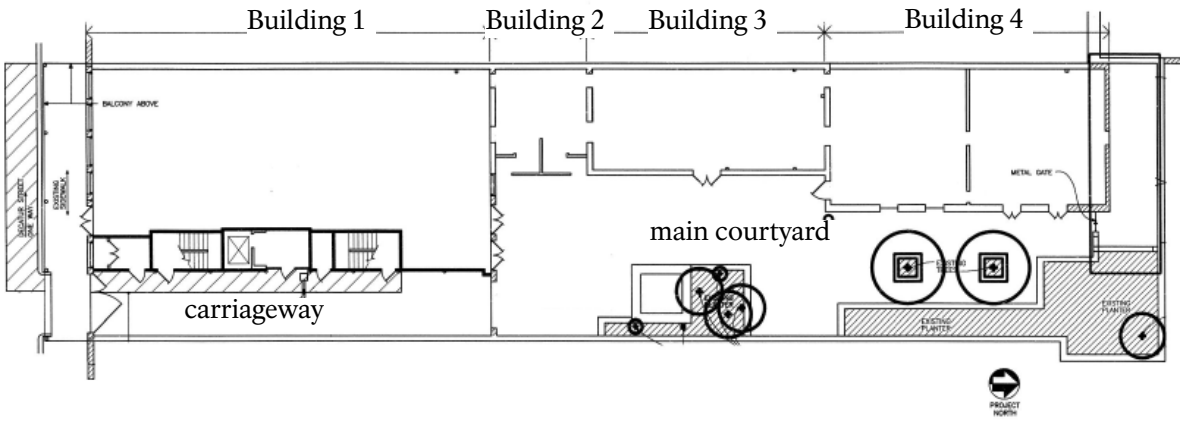

Figure 209. Key plan.

Building 1

Decatur Street Façade

Condition: The Decatur Street façade of Building 1 is in overall very good condition. There are a few instances of cracks that can be seen in the stucco.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the Decatur Street façade should follow the recommendations laid out in the Stucco and Plaster section.

Gallery

Condition: Overall, the gallery is in poor condition. The most prominent issues found were sloping toward the building, incorrect installation, lack of flashing, and pieces in need of replacement.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the gallery should follow the recommendations laid out in the Gallery section.

Carriageway

Condition: Overall the carriageway is in good to fair condition. The issues present are located along the eastern wall and at the cased opening near the courtyard.

Treatment Recommendations to use:
Treatment for the carriageway should follow the recommendations laid out in the following sections: Carriageway Crack, Rusted Column, Masonry, Stucco and Plaster, and Rising Damp.

Roof

Condition: The roof for Building 1 was under construction during the time of the second site visit.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the roof should follow the recommendations in the Additional Recommendation section.

Building 2

Roof

Condition: The roof for Building 2 was under construction during the time of the second site visit.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the roof should follow the recommendations laid out in the Additional Recommendation section.

Building 3

Courtyard Façade

Condition: The condition of the courtyard façade for Building 3 was in overall good condition. However, there were issues with staining, improper drainage from the gutter system, and French doors that were in poor condition. Additionally, the majority of mortar used on this facade appeared to be of a Portland cement base, which could cause further damage to the brick in the future.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the courtyard facade of Building 3 should follow the recommendations laid out in the following sections: Masonry, Door Repair or Replacement, Staining, and the observation of a damaged rain removal system in Additional Recommendations.

Roof

Condition: The condition of the roof of Building 3 was in overall good condition but issues were observed in the rain removal system.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the roof should follow the recommendations laid out in the Additional Recommendation section.

Building 4

South Façade:

Condition: Overall the south façade of Building 4 is in good condition.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the south façade of Building 4 should follow the recommendations laid out in: Masonry, Biological Growth, Staining, and Repair and Replacement.

East Façade:

Condition: Overall the east façade of Building 4 is in good condition.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the south façade of Building 4 should follow the recommendations laid out in: Masonry, Staining, and Repair and Replacement.

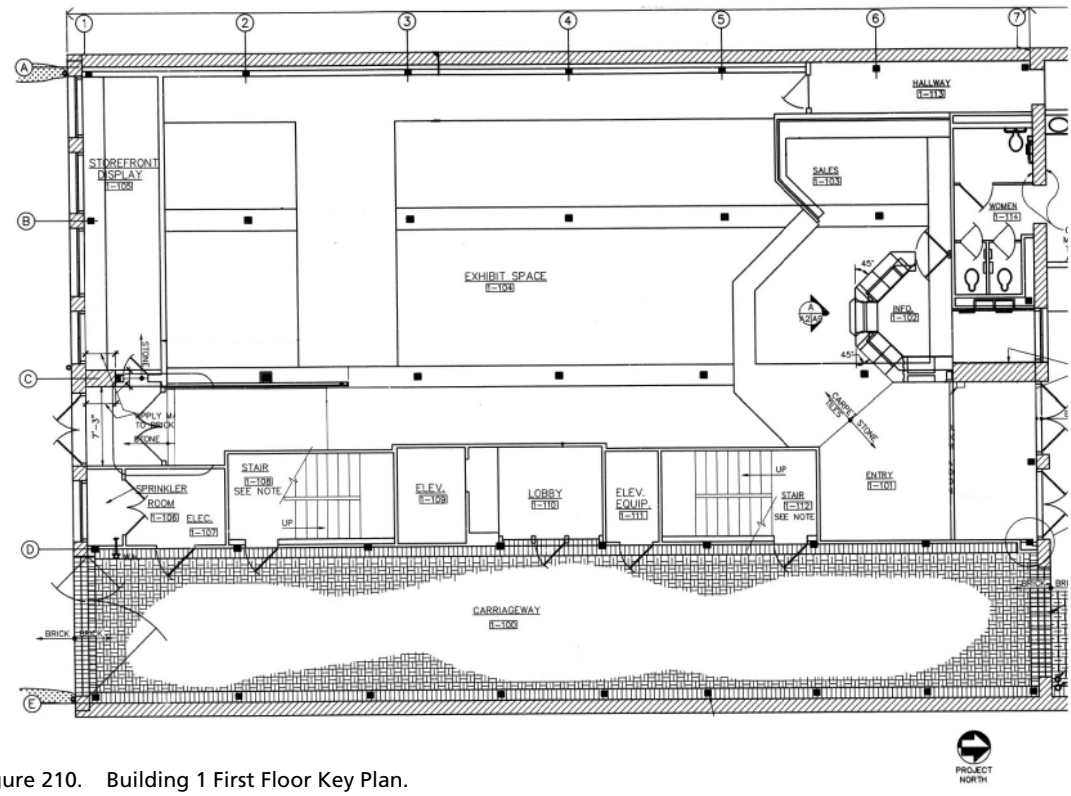

Figure 210. Building 1 First Floor Key Plan.

North Façade:

Condition: Overall the east façade of Building 4 is in poor condition.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the south façade of Building 4 should follow the recommendations laid out in: Masonry, Biological Growth, Staining, and Repair and Replacement.

Roof:

Condition: The condition of the roof of Building 4 was overall good but issues were observed in the rain removal system.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the roof should follow the recommendations laid out in the rain removal system and construction observation portions of the Additional Recommendation section.

Interior Recommendations

For the interior recommendations, rooms that have similar existing conditions and corresponding treatments options have been grouped into representative zones.

Building 1

First Floor

Room 1-101

Condition: Overall the condition of Room 1-101 is good.

Treatment Recommendation to use: Treatment for Room 1-101 should follow the recommendations laid out in the following sections: Masonry and Door Repair or Replacement.

Rooms 1-102 and 1-103

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Entry Room 1-104

Entry

Condition: Overall the entry of Room 1-104 is in fair to poor condition.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for the entry of Room 1-104 should follow the recommendations laid out in the Stucco and Plaster section and replace any damaged acoustic ceiling tiles.

Rooms 1-104 Hallway and Exhibit Space

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Room 105

Condition: Overall Room 1-105 is in poor condition.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for Room 1-1058 should follow the recommendations laid out in the following sections: Gallery, Masonry, Stucco and Plaster, Staining, Door Repair or Replacement, and Rising Damp.

Rooms 1-106, 1-107, 1-110, 1-111

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Rooms 1-108, 1-220, 1-320, and 1-402 Stairway

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Rooms 1-109, 1-201, 1-301, and 1-401 Elevator

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Rooms 1-112, 1-205, 1-305, and 1-403 Stairway

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

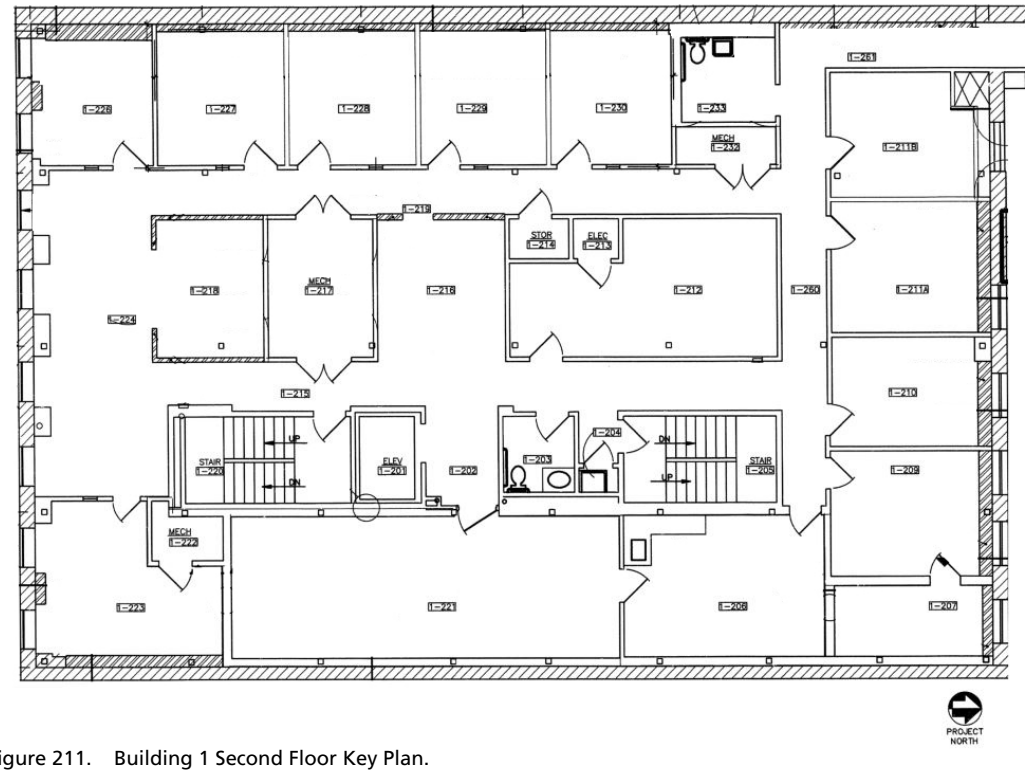

Figure 211. Building 1 Second Floor Key Plan.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Room 1-113 Hallway

Conditions: Overall this room is in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: This room should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Rooms 1-114 and 1-114A Women's Restroom

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Second Floor

Rooms 1-202, 1-203, and 1-204

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Rooms 1-206, 1-207, and 1-209

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Rooms 1-210, 1-211A, and 1-211B

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section.

Rooms 1-212, 1-213, 1-214, 1-215, 1-216, 1-217, 1-218, 1-219, 1-221, and 1-222

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Rooms 1-223, 1-224, and 1-226

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Gallery, Masonry, and Door Repair or Replace sections.

Rooms 1-227, 1-228. 1-229, and 1-230

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section.

Rooms 1-232 and 1-233

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Room 1-260

Conditions: Overall this room is in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: This room should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

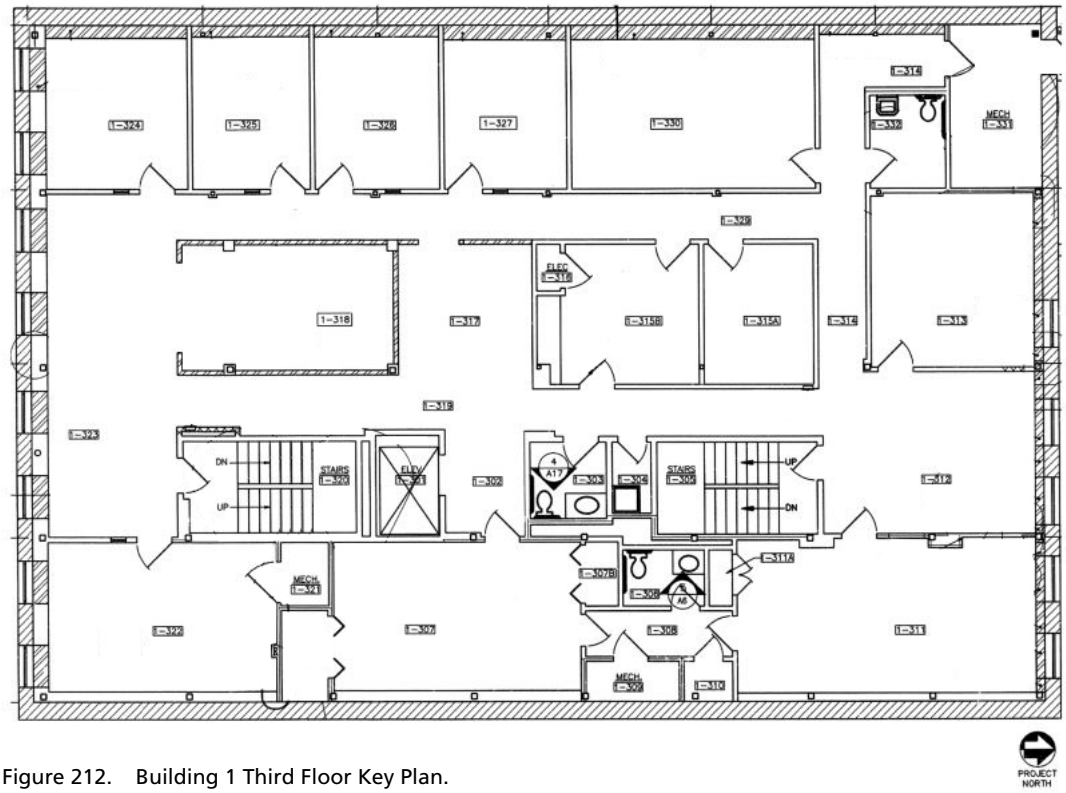

Figure 212. Building 1 Third Floor Key Plan.

Room 1-261

Conditions: Overall this room is in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: This room should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section.

Third Floor

Rooms 1-302, 1-303, and 1-304

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section.

Rooms 1-306, 1-307, 1-307A, 1-307 B, 1-308, 1-310, 1-311, 1-312, and 1-313

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section.

Room 1-314

Conditions: Overall this room is in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: This room should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section.

Rooms 1-315A, 1-315 B, 1-316, 1-317, 1-318, 1-319, and 1-321

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section.

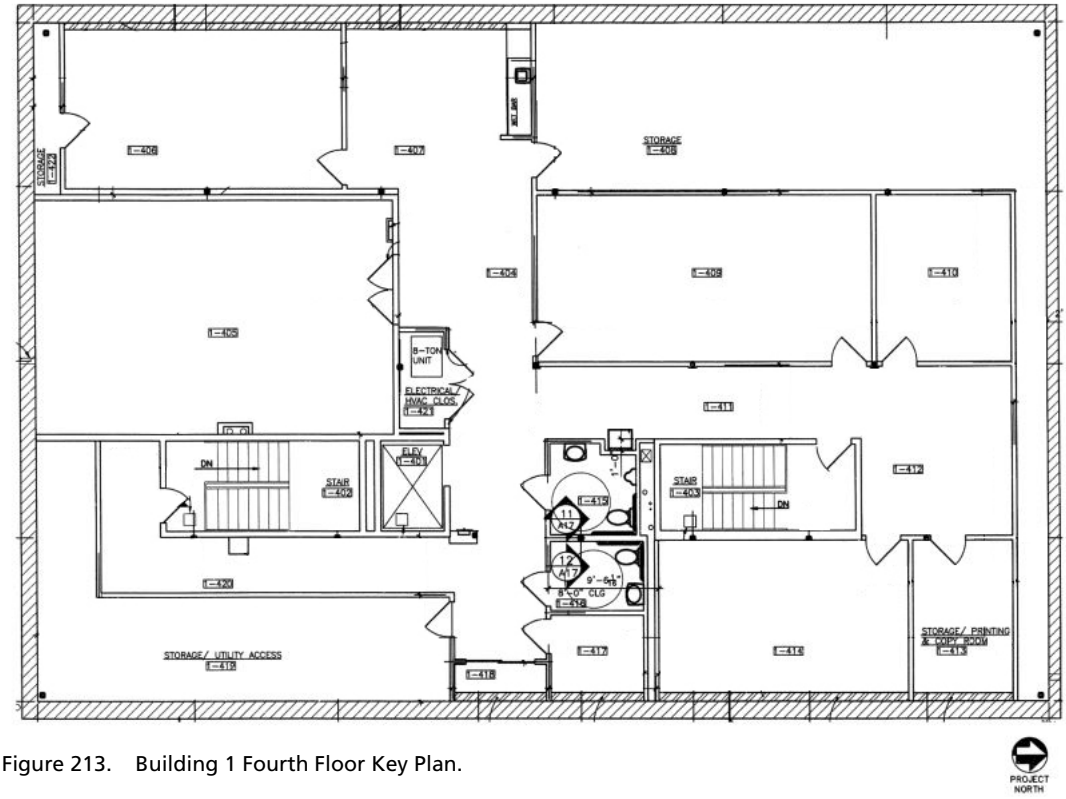

Figure 213. Building 1 Fourth Floor Key Plan.

Rooms 1-322 and 1-323

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Rooms 1-324, 1-325, 1-326, 1-327, and 1-330

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section.

Rooms 1-329, 1-331, and 1-332

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Fourth Floor

Rooms 1-404 and 1-411

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Rooms 1-406 and 1-407

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in fair to poor condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section and the musty smell observation.

Room 1-408

Conditions: Overall this room is in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: This room should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as

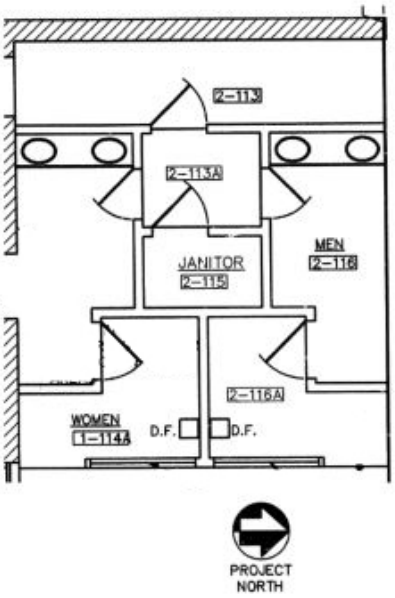

Figure 214. Building 2 First Floor Key Plan.

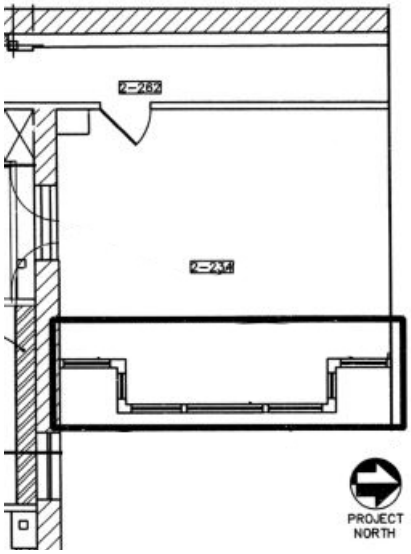

Figure 215. Building 2 Second Floor Key Plan.

inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section and the musty smell observation.

Rooms 1-409, 1-410, 1-412, 1-415, 1-416, 1-417, 1-418, 1-420, and 1-422

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Rooms 1-413, 1-414, and 1-419

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section and the musty smell observation.

Room 1-421

Conditions: Overall this room is in fair condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: This room should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Building 2

First Floor

Room 2-113

Conditions: Overall this room is in poor condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: Treatment for the entry of Room 2-113 should follow the recommendations laid out in the Stucco and Plaster and Rising Damp sections.

Rooms 2-113A, 2-115, 2-and 2-116A

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in fair to good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Second Floor

Rooms 2-234 and 2-262

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal

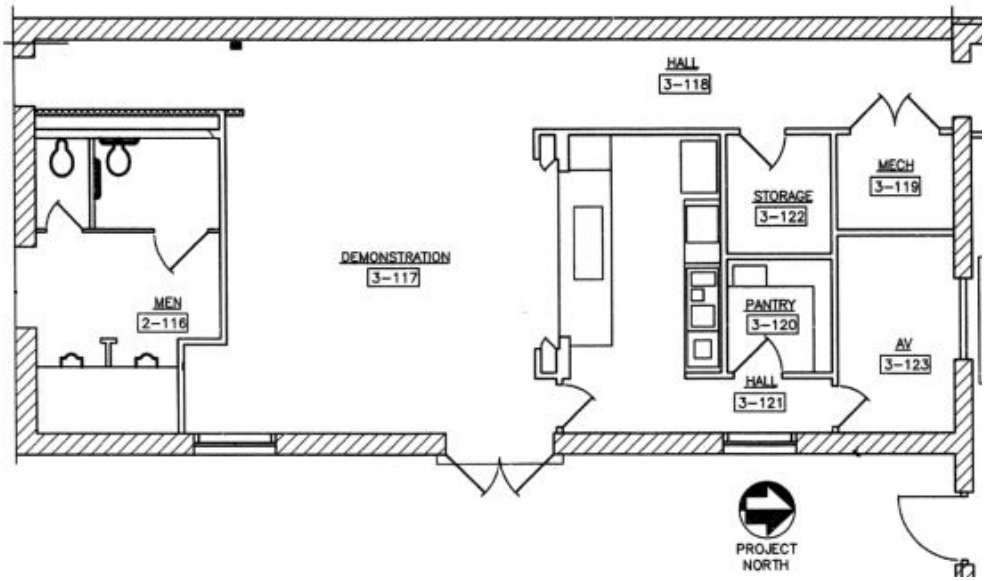

Figure 216. Building 3 First Floor Key Plan.

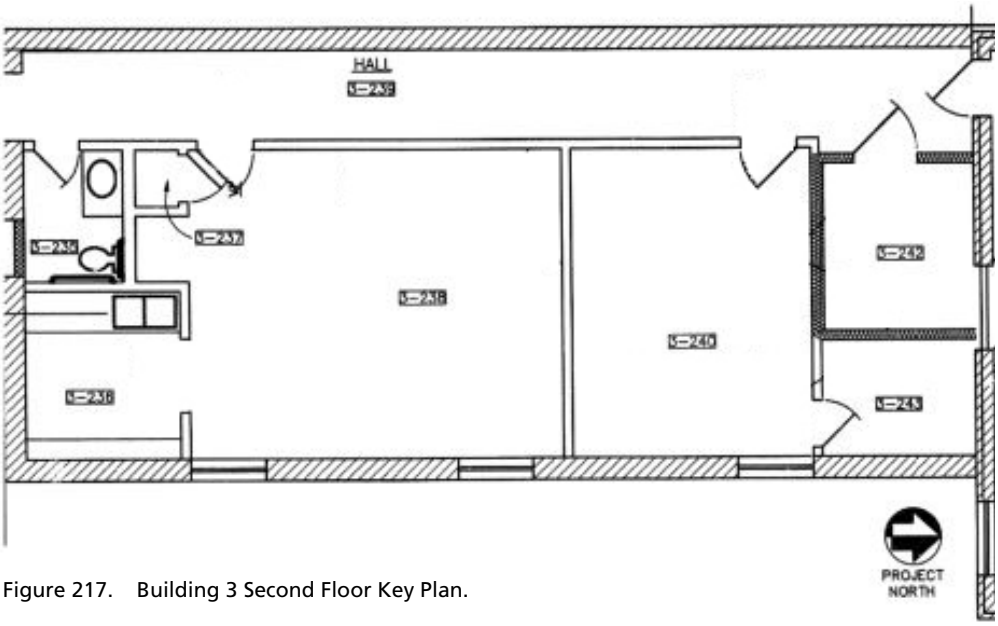

Figure 217. Building 3 Second Floor Key Plan.

maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Building 3

First Floor

Room 3-117

Conditions: Overall this room is in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: Treatment for Room 3-117 should follow the recommendations laid out in the following sections: Masonry, Stucco and Plaster, Staining, Door Repair or Replacement, and Rising Damp.

Room 3-119 Mechanical

Conditions: Overall this room is in fair condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: This room should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Room 3-119 Vestibule

Conditions: Overall this room is in poor condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: Treatment for Room 3-119 should follow the recommendations

laid out in the following sections: Masonry, Stucco and Plaster, Staining, and Rising Damp.

Room 3-121

Conditions: Overall this room is in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: This room should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Room 3-122

Conditions: Overall this room is in fair condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: This room should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Room 3-123

Conditions: Overall this room is in fair condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: This room should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc. Treatment recommendations should also follow the Masonry section.

Second Floor

Rooms 3-235, 3-236, 3-237, and 3-238

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Room 3-239

Conditions: Overall this room is in fair condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: This room should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc., and follow the recommendations in the Masonry and Staining sections. Further investigation should be conducted in the built-in gutters on the roof above this room to investigate the cause of the staining.

Rooms 3-240 and 3-243

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Building 4

First Floor

Rooms 4-110A, 4-100B, 4-100C, 4-101, 4-102, 4-104, 4-105, and 4-106.

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

Room 4-103

Conditions: Overall this room is in good condition except for the south wall.

Treatment Recommendations to use: Treatment for Room 4-103 should follow the recommendations laid out in the Masonry section.

Second Floor

Room 4-200, 4-201, 4-202, 4-203, 4-204, 4-205, 2-406, 4-207, 4-208, 4-209, 4-210, 4-211, 4-212

Conditions: Overall these rooms are in good condition.

Treatment Recommendation to use: These rooms should be regularly monitored as part of a normal maintenance routine, such as inspections for cracks, leaks, stains, etc.

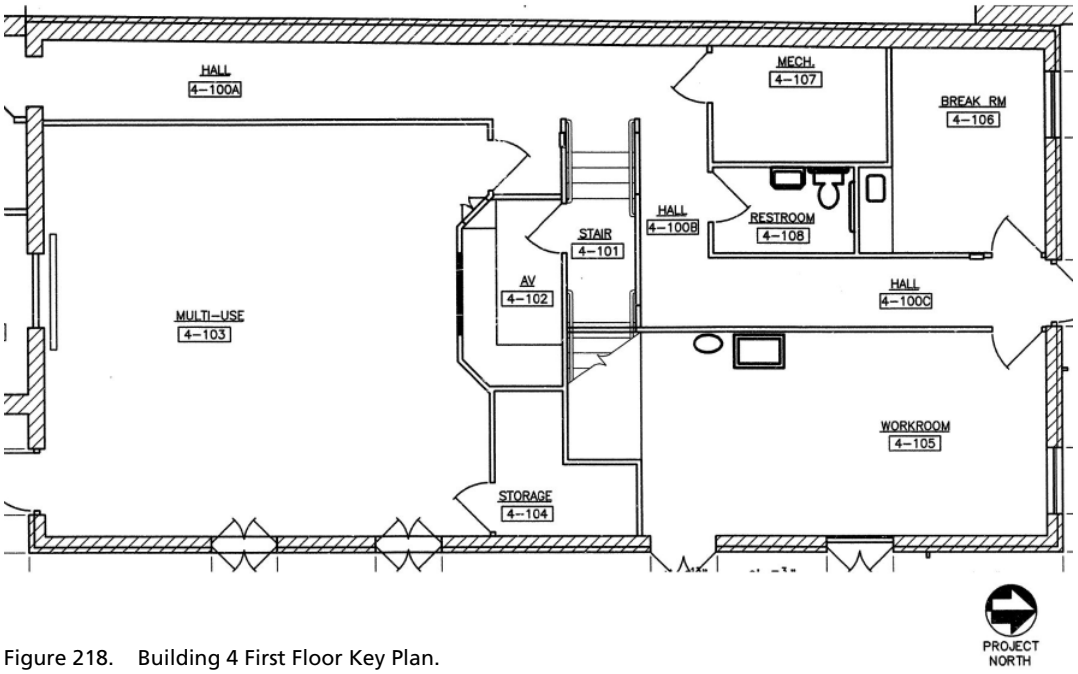

Figure 218. Building 4 First Floor Key Plan.

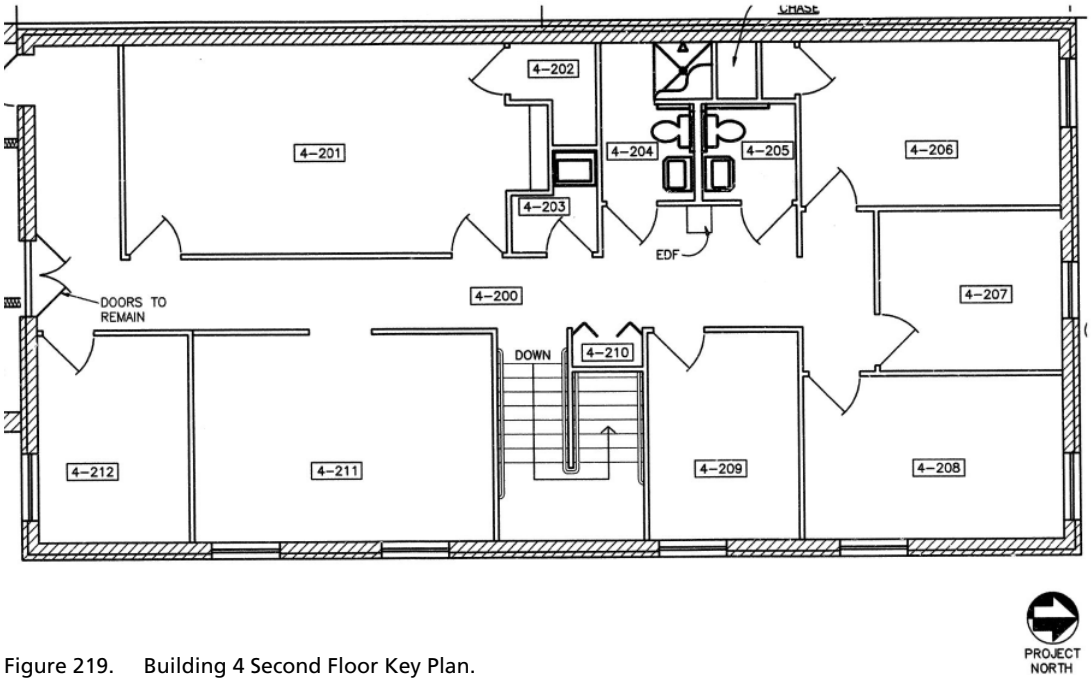

Figure 219. Building 4 Second Floor Key Plan.

Structural Recommendations

Analysis

Applicable Codes & Standards

The project will be governed by the following codes:

• 2018 International Existing Building Code (IEBC)

• 2020 Louisiana Uniform Construction Code

The following standards will be followed as specified by the governing codes:

• ASCE 7-16 Minimum Design Loads (and Associated Criteria) for Buildings and Other Structures

• ASCE 41-17 Seismic Evaluation and Retrofit of Existing Buildings

• AISC 360-16 Specification for Structural Steel Buildings

• AWC NDS – 2018 National Design Specification (NDS) for Wood Construction

• TMS 402-2016 Building Code for Masonry Structures

Material Properties

The material properties below are based on conservative lower-end values appropriate for archaic materials. Further testing of on-site brick is recommended to refine these assumptions to better quantify the amount of retrofit work needed and to assure in-kind replacement.

Masonry

The assumed masonry values below are based on default lower-bound strengths for historic unreinforced masonry (in the absence of testing) per Table 11-2c of ASCE 41-17:

• Compressive Strength = 285 psi (f'm)

• Flexure Tensile Strength = 5 psi

• Shear Strength (Unreinforced Masonry) = 9 psi (California Historical Building Code 2019, Section 8-805 Masonry)

• Shear Strength (Reinforced Masonry) = 46 psi (TMS 402-16, Section 9.3.4.1.2)

Steel

The assumed steel yield stress is based on the addition of steel to the buildings in 1975.

• Fy = 30 ksi

Wood

The existing timber is assumed to be southern pine for material property purposes. This can be refined with further material testing.

• Fb = 1250 psi

Design Loads

The loads presented below assume the structure is Risk Category II (ASCE 7-16, Table 1.5-1).

Dead Loads

Dead loads are fixed loads in a building and typically represent loads associated with the weight of the materials used to construct the building. For example, wood unit weight would encompass the weight of items such as the joist or rafter lumber, flooring, shingles, plywood, ceiling materials, and MEP elements (ductwork, plumbing, electrical). Dead loads are permanent. The framing dead loads common in each building are outlined below:

•Masonry Unit Weight = 115 pcf (for use on walls)

•Wood Unit Weight = 40 pcf (for use at floors)

•Steel Unit Weight = 490 pcf (for use at roof truss framing)

Live Loads

Live loads represent mobile loads (such as occupants or furniture) within a building. Live loads are not permanent. The following values are specified by the applicable codes and standards and represent the typical amount of live load per type of space:

Occupancy or Use	Live Load
	Uniform (psf)
Roof	20
Office	50

Balcony	100
Attic/MEP Access	40

Seismic Loads

The seismic parameters dependent on soil will be confirmed by a geotechnical engineer. The seismic force-resisting system has been assumed as unreinforced masonry walls. These values were generated using ASCE 7-16 and the OSHPD Seismic Design Maps. Given that the seismic design category is A and that the SDS value is low, it can be assumed that wind governs the design.

•Soil Site Class (Assumed)

D (Default)

•Short Period Mapped Spectral Accel. (USGS)

Ss = 0.086 g

•One Second Period Mapped Spectral Accel. (USGS)

S1 = 0.053 g

•Short Period Design Spectral Acceleration

SDS = 0.092 g

•Seismic Importance Factor (ASCE 7-16, Table 1.5-2)

Ie = 1.0

•Response Modification Factor

R = 1.5 (for unreinforced masonry)

•Seismic Design Category

A

Wind Loads

Wind loads are typically generated by selecting a basic wind speed, and then multiplying that wind speed by building-specific factors. For this report, both hurricane-specific basic wind speeds and the ASCE 7-16 basic wind speed have been generated in order to compare the different requirements necessary to upgrade the building to either hurricane-level forces or code-level forces. The Hurricane Ida, Hurricane Katrina, and ASCE 7-16 basic wind speeds were generated and are shown below.

	Wind Speed (mph)
Hurricane Katrina (Category 4)	158
Hurricane Ida (Category 4)	158
ASCE 7-16	144

Both the Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Ida wind speeds are based on the hurricane category at landfall and its conversion to an average gust speed over landfall using the ASCE 7-16, Table C26.5-2 Approximate Relationship between Wind Speeds in ASCE 7, and the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale.

The ASCE 7-16 wind speed is based on a 3-second gust for a 33-foot-tall building located in an open field. This wind speed also incorporates hurricane wind data from simulation models that account for the building's specific location, the translation speed effects of fast-moving storms, and the transition from hurricanes to extratropical storms in the northern latitudes. Therefore, although the hurricane wind speeds are larger than the ASCE 7-16 wind speed, the ASCE 7-16 wind speed accounts for more site-specific factors. It is also important to note that the basic wind speed is squared in the wind force equation (ASCE 7-16, Equation 26.10-1). Therefore, the resulting hurricane-level forces are 20 percent larger than the code-level forces.

North/South Wind Force – Hurricane Force

The following is based on ASCE 7-16 Chapter 27, Table 27.5-1 and Table 27.5-2, for the wall and roof contribution to the building base shear.

Building 1:

•Basic Wind Speed

V = 158 mph (wind-borne debris region)

•Building Height

h = 46'-0"

•Exposure Category (ASCE 7-16, §26.7)

C

•Enclosure Classification (ASCE 7-16, §26.12)

Enclosed

•Length of Building Parallel to Wind
L = 88'-0"

•Width of Building Perpendicular to Wind
B = 60'-0"

•Net Wall Pressure at Top of Wall
ph = 66 psf

•Net Wall Pressure at Bottom of Wall
po = 58 psf

•Zone 1 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr1 = 10 psf

•Zone 2 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr2 = 8 psf

•Wind Surface Area (S elevation)
ANS = 2,760 sf

•Wind Base Shear (N-S direction)
VNS = 186 kips

Building 4:

•Basic Wind Speed
V = 158 mph (wind-borne debris region)

•Building Height
h = 30'-0"

•Exposure Category (ASCE 7-16, §26.7)
B

•Enclosure Classification (ASCE 7-16, §26.12)
Enclosed

•Length of Building Parallel to Wind
L = 60'-0"

•Width of Building Perpendicular to Wind
B = 32'-0"

•Net Wall Pressure at Top of Wall
ph = 54 psf

•Net Wall Pressure at Bottom of Wall
po = 50 psf

•Wind Surface Area (S elevation)
ANS = 960 sf

•Wind Base Shear (N-S direction)
VNS = 50 kips

North/South Wind Force – ASCE 7-16 Force

The following is based on ASCE 7-16 Chapter 27, Table 27.5-1 and Table 27.5-2, for the wall and roof contribution to the building base shear.

Building 1:

•Basic Wind Speed
V = 144 mph (wind-borne debris region)

•Building Height
h = 46'-0"

•Exposure Category (ASCE 7-16, §26.7)
C

•Enclosure Classification (ASCE 7-16, §26.12)
Enclosed

•Length of Building Parallel to Wind
L = 88'-0"

•Width of Building Perpendicular to Wind
B = 60'-0"

•Net Wall Pressure at Top of Wall
ph = 50 psf

•Net Wall Pressure at Bottom of Wall
po = 44 psf

•Zone 1 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr1 = 8 psf

•Zone 2 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr2 = 6 psf

•Wind Surface Area (S elevation)
ANS = 2,760 sf

•Wind Base Shear (N-S direction)
VNS = 148 kips

Building 4:

•Basic Wind Speed
V = 144 mph (wind-borne debris region)

•Building Height
h = 30'-0"

•Exposure Category (ASCE 7-16, §26.7)
B

•Enclosure Classification (ASCE 7-16, §26.12)
Enclosed

•Length of Building Parallel to Wind
L = 60’-0”

•Width of Building Perpendicular to Wind
B = 32’-0”

•Net Wall Pressure at Top of Wall
ph = 54 psf

•Net Wall Pressure at Bottom of Wall
po = 50 psf

•Wind Surface Area (S elevation)
ANS = 960 sf

•Wind Base Shear (N-S direction)
VNS = 40 kips

Figure 220. Outlined in green is the group of connected structures and shaded in orange is 417 Decatur Street (Google Earth).

East/West Wind Force—Hurricane Force

The following computes the base shear in the east/west direction for Buildings 2, 3, and 4 with exposed sides as shown in Figure 220. Building 1 is part of the larger block of buildings and therefore has no direct wind pressure in the east/west direction. Please note that the heights of Buildings 2 and 3 are assumed to be the same height as Building 4.

The forces below are based on ASCE 7-16 Chapter 27, Table 27.5-1 and Table 27.5-2, for the wall and roof contribution to the building base shear.

Building 2:

•Basic Wind Speed
V = 158 mph (wind-borne debris region)

•Building Height
h = 28’-0”

•Exposure Category (ASCE 7-16, §26.7)
B

•Enclosure Classification (ASCE 7-16, §26.12)
Enclosed

•Length of Building Parallel to Wind
L = 24’-0”

•Width of Building Perpendicular to Wind
B = 22’-0”

•Net Wall Pressure at Top of Wall
ph = 42 psf

•Net Wall Pressure at Bottom of Wall
po = 39 psf

•Wind Surface Area (S elevation)
AEW = 605 sf

•Wind Base Shear (N-S direction)
VEW = 24 kips

Building 3:

•Basic Wind Speed
V = 158 mph (wind-borne debris region)

•Building Height
h = 28’-0”

•Exposure Category (ASCE 7-16, §26.7)
B

•Enclosure Classification (ASCE 7-16, §26.12)
Enclosed

•Length of Building Parallel to Wind
L = 23’-0”

•Width of Building Perpendicular to Wind
B = 52’-0”

•Net Wall Pressure at Top of Wall
ph = 45 psf

•Net Wall Pressure at Bottom of Wall
po = 39 psf

•Zone 1 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr1 = 18 psf

•Zone 2 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr2 = 14 psf

•Wind Surface Area (S elevation)
AEW = 1,458 sf

•Wind Base Shear (N-S direction)
VEW = 77 kips

Building 4:

•Basic Wind Speed
V = 158 mph (wind-borne debris region)

•Building Height
h = 28'-0"

•Exposure Category (ASCE 7-16, §26.7)
B

•Enclosure Classification (ASCE 7-16, §26.12)
Enclosed

•Length of Building Parallel to Wind
L = 23'-0"

•Width of Building Perpendicular to Wind
B = 52'-0"

•Net Wall Pressure at Top of Wall
ph = 45 psf

•Net Wall Pressure at Bottom of Wall
po = 39 psf

•Zone 1 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr1 = 18 psf

•Zone 2 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr2 = 14 psf

•Wind Surface Area (S elevation)
AEW = 1,733 sf

•Wind Base Shear (N-S direction)
VEW = 104 kips

East/West Wind Force – ASCE 7-16 Force

Building 2:

•Basic Wind Speed
V = 144 mph (wind-borne debris region)

•Building Height
h = 28'-0"

•Exposure Category (ASCE 7-16, §26.7)
B

•Enclosure Classification (ASCE 7-16, §26.12)
Enclosed

•Length of Building Parallel to Wind
L = 24'-0"

•Width of Building Perpendicular to Wind
B = 22'-0"

•Net Wall Pressure at Top of Wall
ph = 34 psf

•Net Wall Pressure at Bottom of Wall
po = 31 psf

•Wind Surface Area (S elevation)
AEW = 605 sf

•Wind Base Shear (N-S direction)
VEW = 20 kips

Building 3:

•Basic Wind Speed
V = 144 mph (wind-borne debris region)

•Building Height
h = 28'-0"

•Exposure Category (ASCE 7-16, §26.7)
B

•Enclosure Classification (ASCE 7-16, §26.12)
Enclosed

•Length of Building Parallel to Wind
L = 23'-0"

•Width of Building Perpendicular to Wind
B = 52'-0"

•Net Wall Pressure at Top of Wall
ph = 35 psf

•Net Wall Pressure at Bottom of Wall
po = 31 psf

•Zone 1 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr1 = 14 psf

•Zone 2 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr2 = 10 psf

•Wind Surface Area (S elevation)
AEW = 1458 sf

•Wind Base Shear (N-S direction)
VEW = 61 kips

Building 4:

•Basic Wind Speed
V = 144 mph (wind-borne debris region)

•Building Height
h = 28'-0"

•Exposure Category (ASCE 7-16, §26.7)
B

•Enclosure Classification (ASCE 7-16, §26.12)
Enclosed

•Length of Building Parallel to Wind
L = 23'-0"

•Width of Building Perpendicular to Wind
B = 52'-0"

•Net Wall Pressure at Top of Wall
ph = 35 psf

•Net Wall Pressure at Bottom of Wall
po = 31 psf

•Zone 1 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr1 = 14 psf

•Zone 2 Roof Horizontal Pressure
pr2 = 10 psf

•Wind Surface Area (S elevation)
AEW = 1,733 sf

•Wind Base Shear (N-S direction)
VEW = 81 kips

Wind Roof Uplift Forces

The following uplift forces were generated for each building's roof, in addition to the balcony on Building 1. Roof geometry and dimensions for buildings 1 through 4 were obtained from the 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set.

Hurricane Level Forces (ASCE 7-16, Chapter 30: Components & Cladding):

•Building 1 Worst Case Uplift
P = -58 psf

•Building 2 Worst Case Uplift
P = -82 psf

•Building 3 Worst Case Uplift
P = -82 psf

•Building 4 Worst Case Uplift
P = -74 psf

•Balcony Worst Case Uplift
P = -45 psf

ASCE 7-16 Level Forces (ASCE 7-16, Chapter 30: Components & Cladding):

•Building 1 Worst Case Uplift
P = -48 psf

•Building 2 Worst Case Uplift
P = -68 psf

•Building 3 Worst Case Uplift
P = -68 psf

•Building 4 Worst Case Uplift
P = -62 psf

•Balcony Worst Case Uplift
P = -37 psf

Flood Loads

Using the FEMA Flood Maps (Figure 221), the location of the JELA National Park Service structures is in a reduced flood risk zone due to the levee. Further investigation in the 2020 Louisiana Uniform Construction Code shows that no further requirements are needed for flood design at this location.

Lateral Design

The project is in a location such that the wind forces are quite high relative to other parts of the United States, and therefore these govern over seismic forces that are low in this region. The ASCE 7-16 basic wind speed is based on a return period of about 700 years. Evaluation using

ASCE 7-16 basic wind speeds and hurricane wind speeds is significantly higher than the basic wind speeds listed within the 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set and the 1993 Structural Assessment Report. Both the 1993 Structural Assessment Report and the 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set list a basic wind speed of 100 mph in service level design, which is approximately 130 mph in the current strength level design methodology. The hurricane basic wind speeds are 22% higher and the ASCE 7-16 basic wind speed is 11% higher than what was designed in the 1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set.

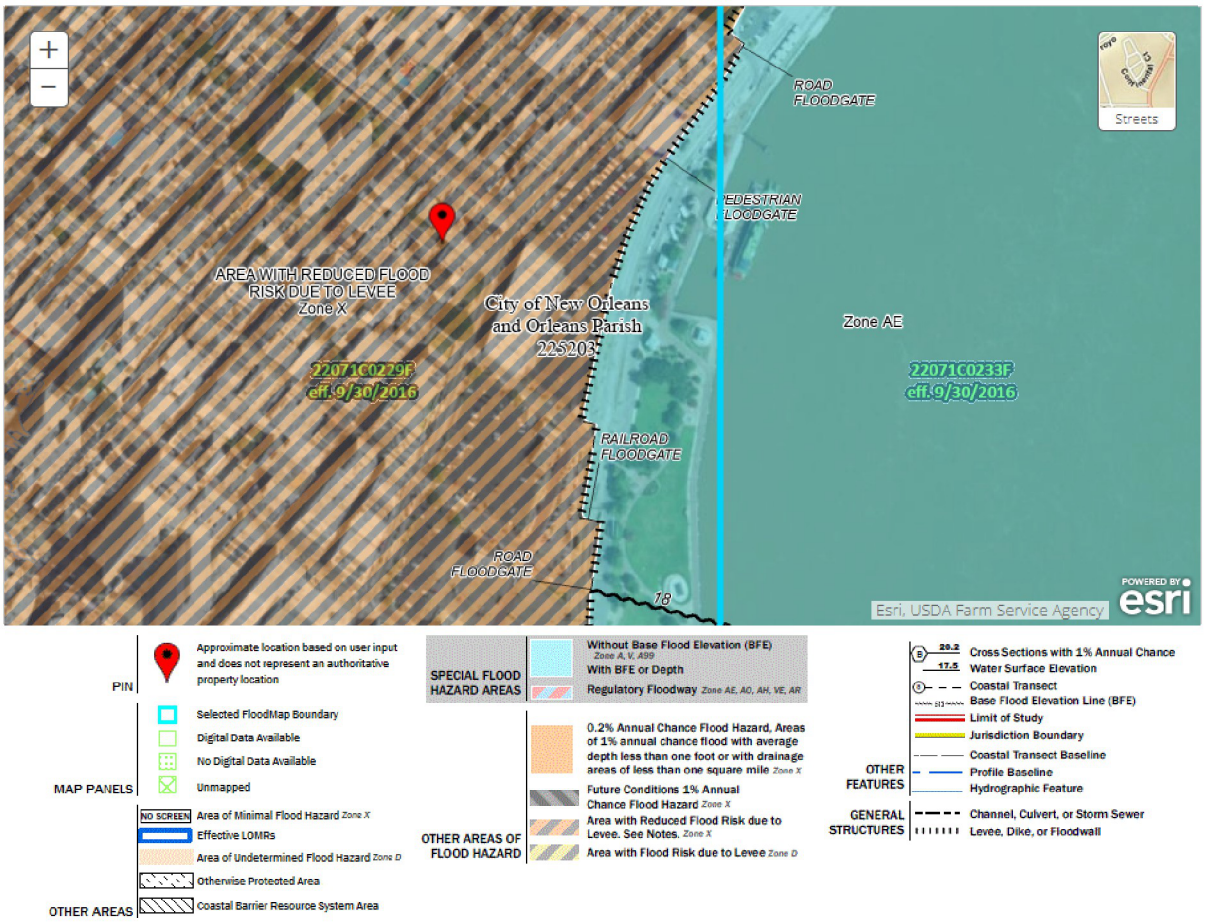

Figure 221. FEMA flood maps.

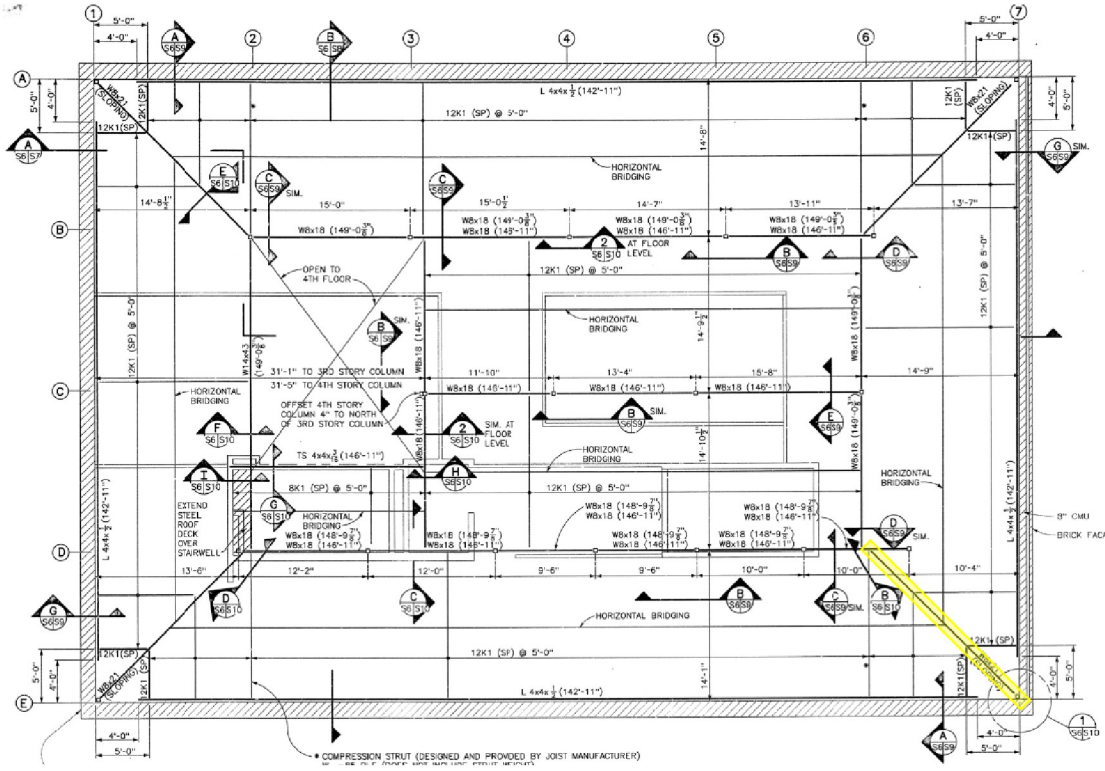

Figure 222. Roof plan of Building 1 highlighting the roof member connections checked for uplift (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

Analysis Results

Wind Uplift Assessment

The following assessment is a high-level review of critical components that could potentially have a non-ductile failure under specific wind uplift conditions. A non-ductile failure is one in which the structural component fails quickly and without warning, whereas a ductile failure is one in which there is significant distortion before failure. Since repetitive roof joists and beams have ductile failures, these members are not critical to assess. Connections, however, do have non-ductile failures, and are therefore assessed below.

Preliminary wind uplift demands for both ASCE 7-16 and hurricane-level forces have been generated for Buildings 1 through 4 and the Building 1 balcony, as shown in the Design Loads portion of the report. These demands, in addition to the dead load demand, were used to assess whether an uplift reaction was present at the roof connections. If an uplift reaction was determined, the connection detail was assessed for the following:

1. Whether the uplift reaction was larger than the dead and live load reaction that the connections were originally designed for.

2. Whether the load path was complete.

It should be noted that portions of the roof decking at Building 1 and Building 2 were being replaced in April 2023. The following evaluation, however, is a high-level overview of the connection between major structural elements and is therefore primarily based on limited site observations and the existing drawings as outlined in the investigation section of this report.

Building 1:

The following members' connections (as highlighted in Figure 222, and shown in Figure 223 & Figure 224 were determined to have uplift reactions under both ASCE 7-16 level wind forces and hurricane-level wind forces. Since the gravity reaction the connections were designed for is larger than the uplift reaction from wind, and since the connections are symmetrical, the connections appear to be able to adequately handle an uplift reaction.

As for the load path, the connections shown in Figure 223 and Figure 224 clearly depict the critical components for transferring the load into the column. A more detailed analysis should be

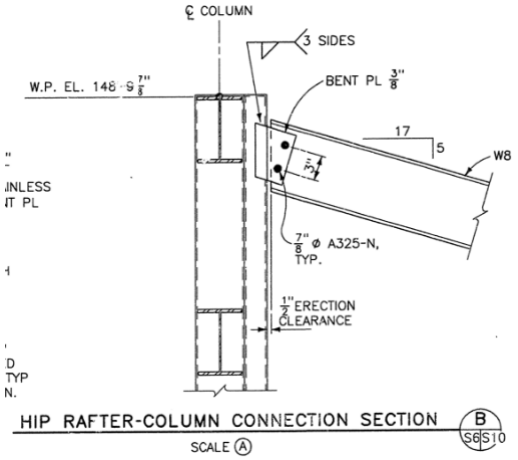

Figure 224. Detail showing the highlighted roof member to wall connection (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

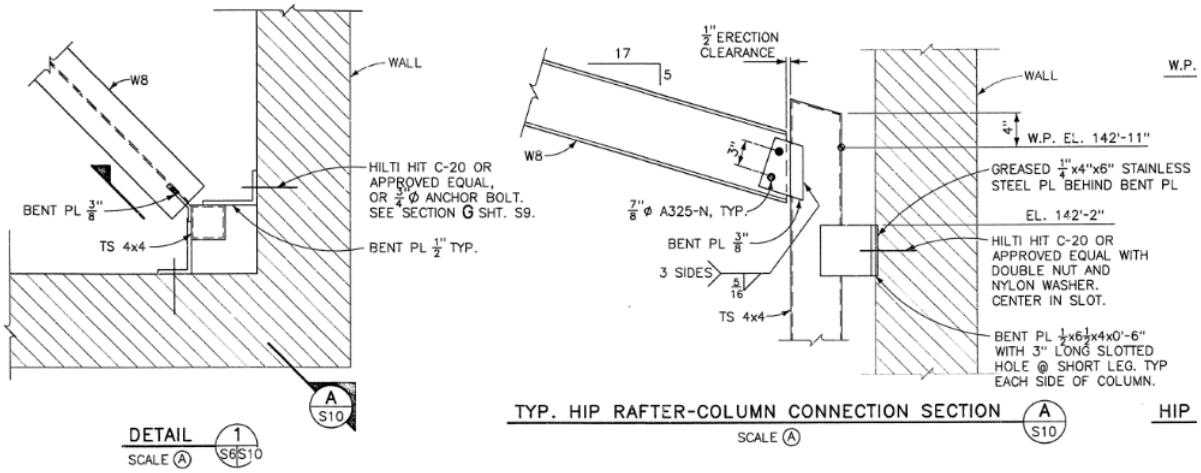

Figure 223. Detail showing the highlighted roof member to wall connection (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

considered for determining globally whether the column is properly fastened at the foundation to take an uplift reaction.

Building 2:

The following members' connections (as highlighted in Figure 225, and shown in Figure 226) were determined to have uplift reactions under both ASCE 7-16-level wind forces and hurricane-level wind forces. While the gravity reaction the connections were designed for is larger than the uplift reaction from wind, as shown in Figure 226, the connection between the top chord of the truss and the angle is unknown. Therefore, if an uplift reaction was to occur, the load path would be considered incomplete since there is no connection

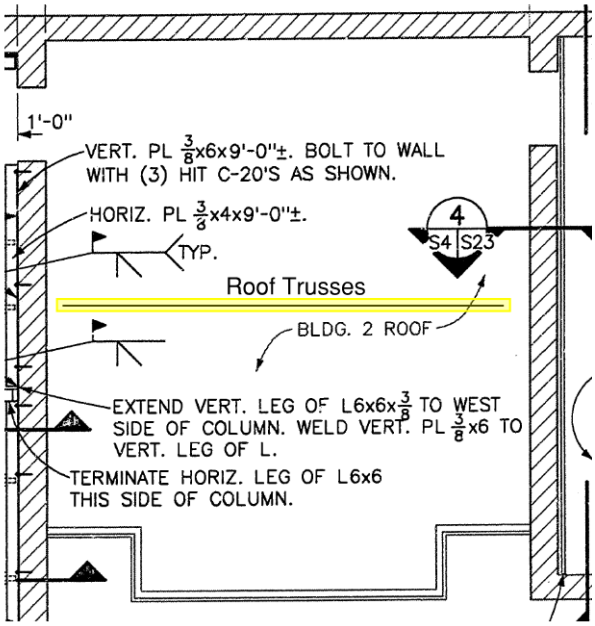

Figure 225. Plan view of the Building 2 roof highlighting the member connections checked for uplift (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

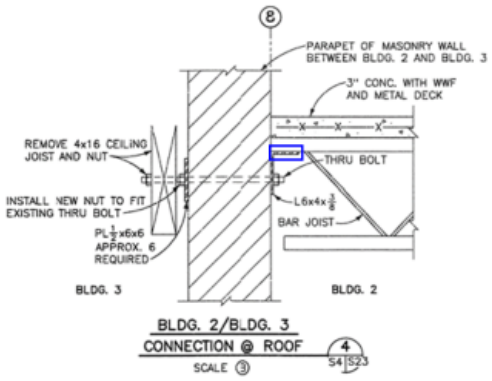

Figure 226. Detail showing the highlighted member connection to the wall. A blue box is drawn around the missing connection between the roof framing and the wall (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

to keep the truss from lifting. In order for the connection to be considered adequate, further investigation is necessary to determine if there is a connection between the angle and the truss top chord.

Building 3:

The uplift reactions at the following members' connections (as highlighted in Figure 227 and shown in Figure 228) could not be determined since the spacing of the roof framing is unknown. Given that the other building roof connections have uplift, it is likely that these connections at Building 3 will too. Assuming there is an uplift reaction, the connection is insufficient since the load path is incomplete. In Figure 227, it appears that the roof rafter is not attached to the brick masonry wall or to the 12K1 joists. Therefore, if an uplift reaction occurs at the connection, there is no resisting component to prevent the roof from lifting. For the connection to be considered adequate, further investigation is necessary to determine if there is a connection between the roof rafter and the wall or 12K1 joists.

Building 4:

The following members' connections (as highlighted in Figure 230 and shown in Figure 229) were determined to have uplift reactions under both ASCE 7-16-level wind forces and hurricane-level wind forces. Since the gravity reaction the connections were designed for is larger than the uplift reaction from wind, and since the connections are symmetrical, the connections appear to be able to adequately handle an uplift reaction.

As for the load path, the connections shown in Figure 230 clearly depict the critical components for transferring the load into the wall. A more detailed analysis should be considered for determining whether the wall is adequately designed for an uplift reaction from the truss.

Building 1 Gallery:

The following members' connections (as highlighted in Figure 231 and shown in Figure 232) were determined to have uplift reactions under both ASCE 7-16-level wind forces and hurricane-level wind forces. While the gravity reaction the connections were designed for is larger than the uplift reaction from wind, as shown in Figure 230,

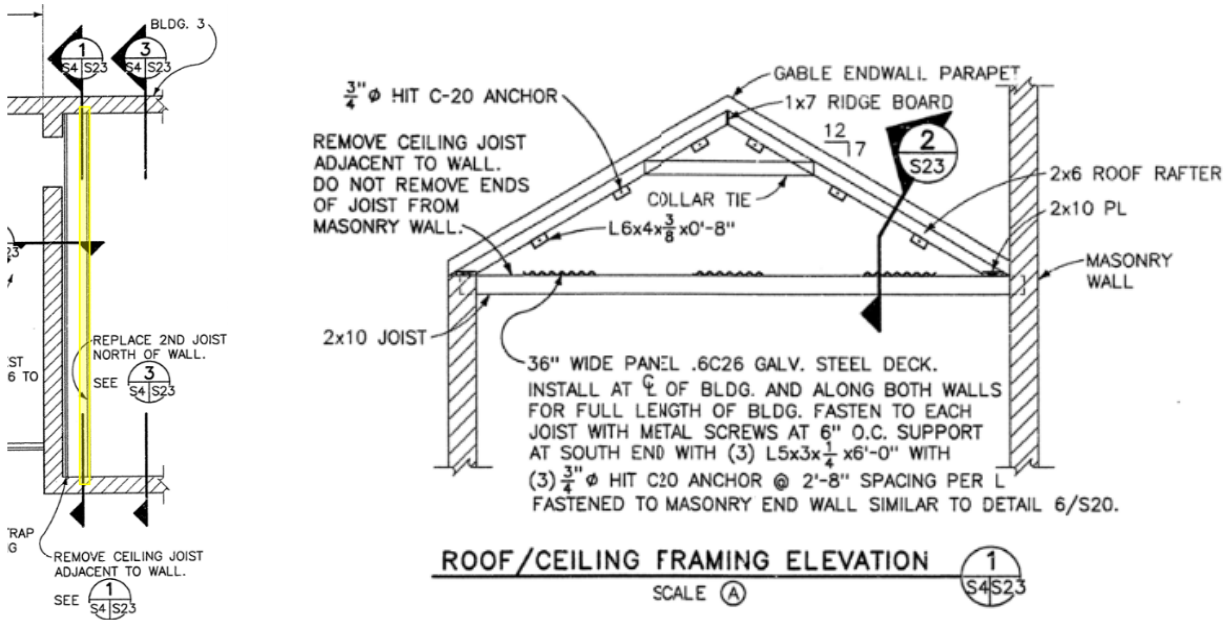

Figure 227. Plan view and section view of the highlighted member (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

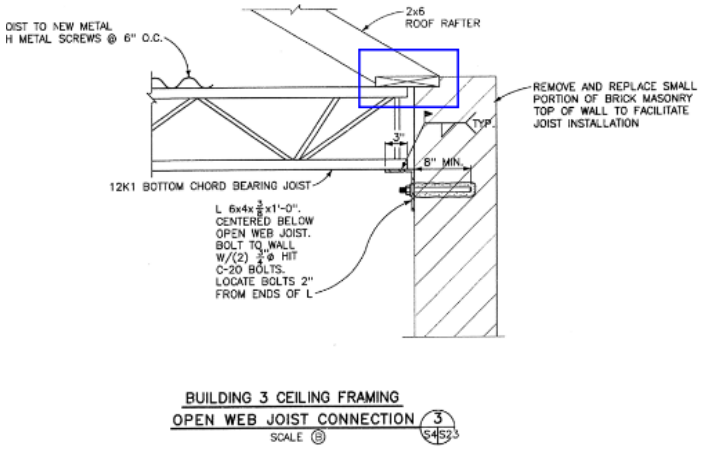

Figure 228. Detail of the highlighted member's connection to the wall. A box is drawn around the area missing a positive connection (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

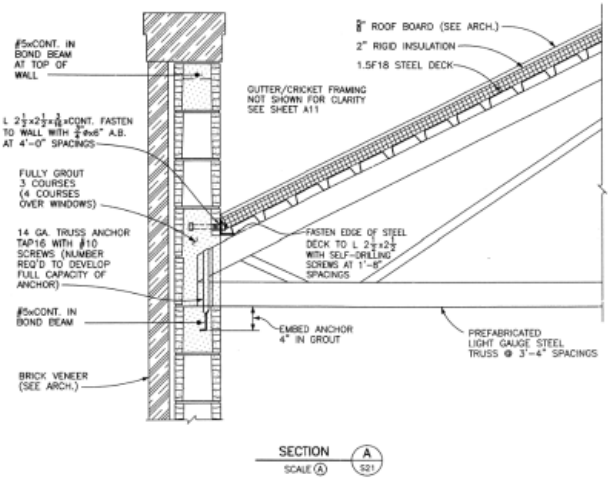

Figure 229. Detail of the highlighted member's connection to the exterior wall (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

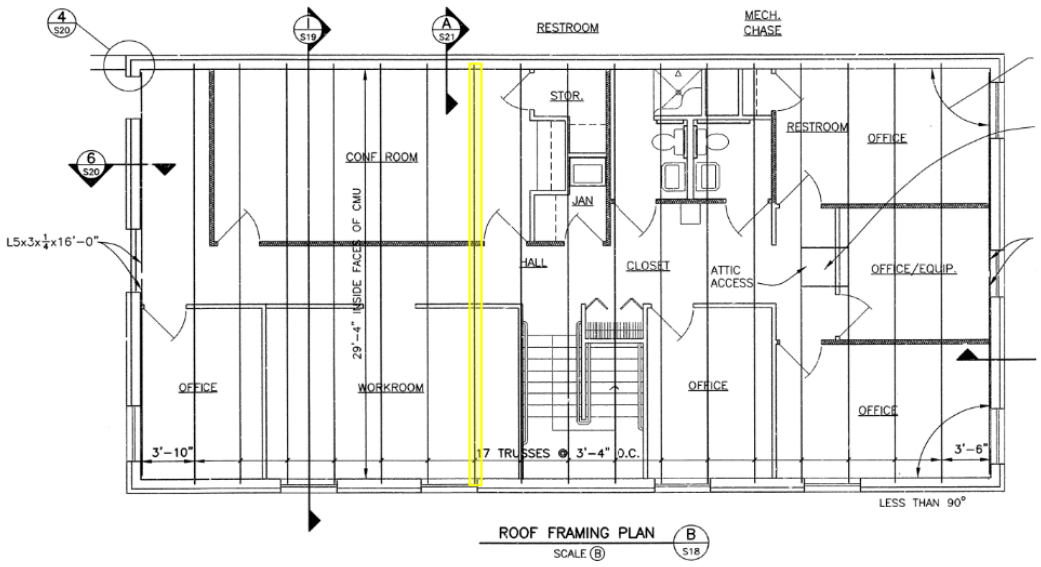

Figure 230. Plan view of the Building 4 roof framing highlighting the member's connections that are checked for uplift (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

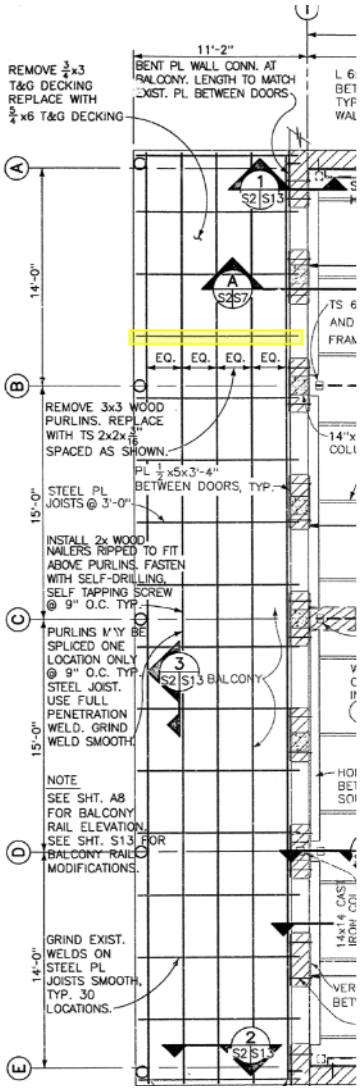

Figure 231. Plan view of the balcony highlighting the member whose connections were checked for uplift (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

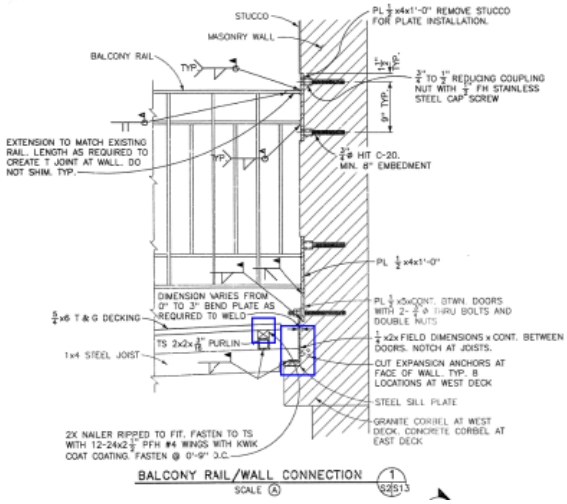

Figure 232. Detail view of the balcony to exterior wall connection. The blue boxes indicate areas where a positive connection is missing (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

the connection between the nailer and the tongue and groove decking as well as the connection between the steel sill plate and the granite corbel is unknown. Therefore, if an uplift reaction was to occur, the load path would be considered incomplete since there is no connection to keep the decking from lifting off the nailer or the steel plate from lifting off the corbel. Additionally, the connection of the steel plate joists to the rim board at the opposite edge of the balcony is unknown. Further investigation is necessary to determine if the connections at either end of the balcony are adequate.

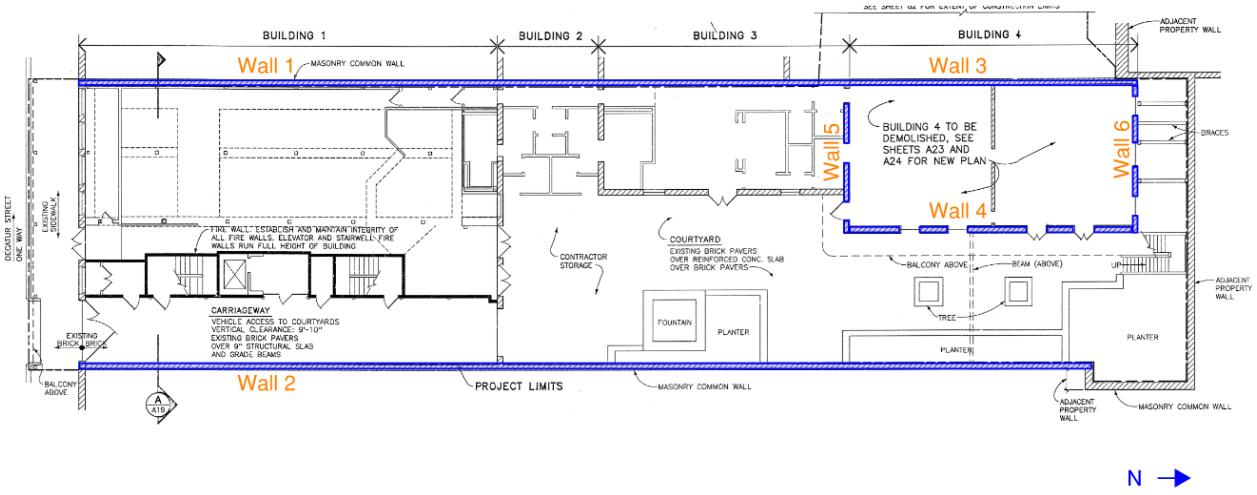

Figure 233. Wall key plan (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

Lateral Load Assessment

Preliminary wind load demands have been generated for Buildings 1 through 4 in both the north–south and east–west direction, as shown in the Design Loads portion of the report. Using these demands, Silman has checked the unreinforced masonry walls for both in-plane and out-of-plane capacity for the hurricane- and code-level forces.

In-Plane Shear Check

The code-level and hurricane-level in-plane shear stresses have been tabulated below for the walls shown in Figure 223 The in-plane shear stress capacity of unreinforced and reinforced masonry walls are listed under the Materials Properties section of this report. These capacities were used to determine which walls are overstressed and therefore, may require retrofit.

Hurricane-Level Forces

Wall	Demand	% Overstressed
1	7 psi	0%
2	7 psi	0%
3	3 psi	0%
4	6 psi	0 %
5	39 psi	330%
6	31 psi	0%

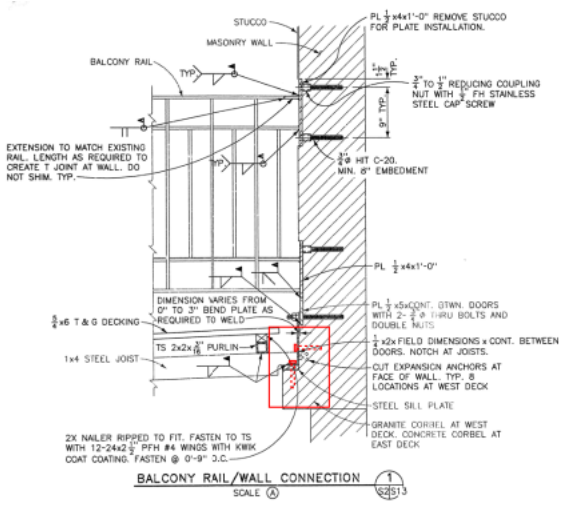

Figure 234. Detail of the balcony to exterior wall connection. Shown in red is where a positive attachment should be located (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

Code-Level Forces

Wall	Demand	% Overstressed
1	6 psi	0%
2	6 psi	0%
3	3 psi	0%
4	5 psi	0%
5	31 psi	240%
6	24 psi	0%

Please note that walls 3, 4, and 6 are all reinforced masonry walls constructed in 1997. Therefore, the shear capacities of these walls are much higher. As shown in the above tables, wall 5 is significantly overstressed. Despite these results, it is possible that the material strength assumptions made for

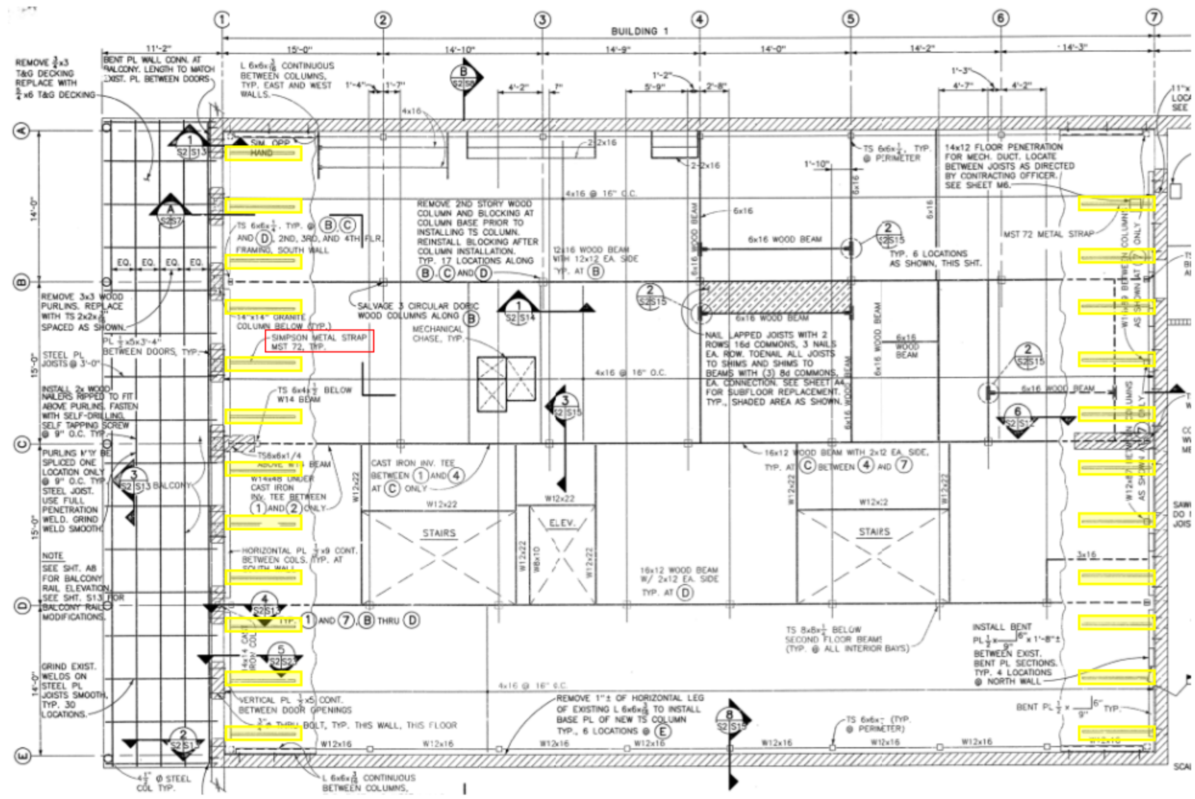

Figure 235. Plan view of the Simpson Metal Strap locations in Building 1 (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

this analysis do not align with the actual properties of the masonry material. Material testing is recommended to refine all analysis results.

Balcony Diaphragm Connection

In order to ensure the global stability of the balcony, it was evaluated for a positive connection to transfer forces into the walls and level 2 diaphragm of Building 1. Based on the 1997 Head Quarters Building drawings of Building 1, it is unclear whether there is a connection between the balcony diaphragm and the Building 1, level 2 diaphragm. Detail 1 on sheet 13 from this drawing set (as shown in Figure 234) does not provide any information on a connection between the angle and the wall. In the 1994 Structural Design Calculations for Building 1, there is indication that the deck may be tied back to a lateral load transfer system. Further investigation is required to determine what that lateral load transfer system is and whether it is adequate.

Building Diaphragm Connections

Due to the lack of diaphragm connection at the balcony, the Building 1 diaphragm connections were reviewed. According to the 1997 Head

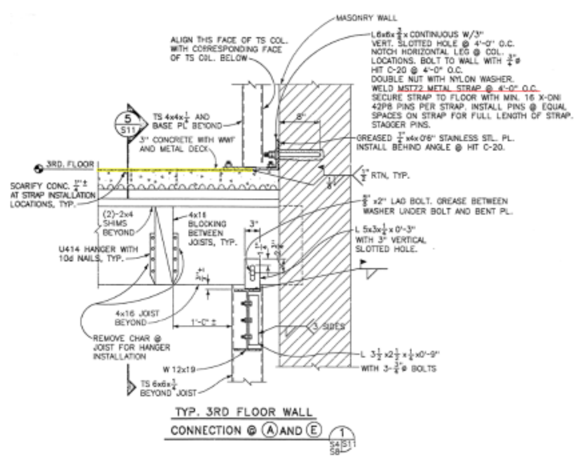

Figure 236. Detail highlighting the location of a strap at level 3 (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

Quarters Building drawing set of Building 1, the second, third, and fourth level diaphragms are connected to the walls in the north–south direction by Simpson Metal Straps as shown in Figure 223. Based on the 1994 Structural Design Calculations for Building 1, this connection design has a capacity 38% greater than the hurricane-level forces and 59% greater than the ASCE 7-16-level forces. While the load path appears to be adequate, the connections should be inspected for any signs of deterioration.

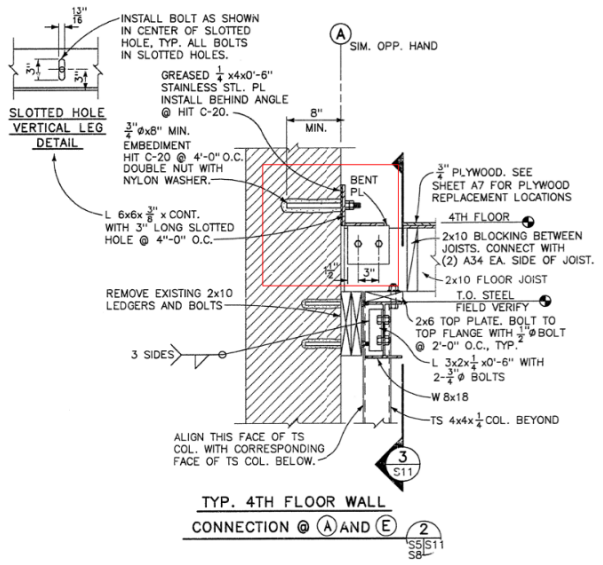

Figure 237. Detail highlighting a bolted diaphragm connection at level 4 (1997 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve drawing set).

In the east–west direction, the diaphragm-to-wall connection is uncertain at level two and the connection between the floor and column is not known. Both the diaphragm-to-wall and floor-to-column connections should be further investigated. At levels 3 and 4, there are two different diaphragm-to-wall connections. Figure 236 shows the level 3 connection to be a strap and Figure 237 shows the level 4 connection to be bolts.

Note that many of the details reviewed from the 1997 Head Quarters Building drawing set are missing information. Further investigation is recommended for confirmation of adequate connection configuration and condition.

Recommendations

The recommendations herein are based on limited site observations and subsequent structural analysis. Field observations were limited to readily visible elements, since the site visit did not include removal of any finishes or destructive probes.

Structural Repairs

To prevent further deterioration of the brick and mortar, all organic growth should be removed from the exterior facades and points of moisture intrusion should be determined. Once the source(s) of water intrusion are revealed, they should be remediated using methods that prevent further intrusion of water from both above and below. Then, repairs to the brick and mortar should follow. This includes addressing the rising damp with electro-osmotic pulse (EOP) technology, nondestructive exploration of internal downspouts, re-flashing and remediation of waterproofing at the roof level, including parapets, and raking and repointing with in-kind masonry and mortar.

All hairline cracks observed at the exterior walls can be addressed via raking and repointing. Areas of prior repair, where it is suspected that incompatible mortar was used, should be further investigated to determine if the repair mortar previously used is detrimental to the existing masonry. Localized removal and replacement of incompatible mortars should be performed as required. Larger cracks observed on-site need further investigation to determine the cause and prevent cracks from forming again. See recommendations in the Further Investigation section that follows.

Other Repairs

A water drainage or water management system should be added at the front balcony to prevent further rust from developing at the tops and bottoms of the balcony posts and to prevent further deterioration of the wood decking. Damaged wood decking should be repaired or replaced. Localized repair and/or replacement of steel elements where rust is prevalent is recommended. Visible rust present on the steel members that can be scraped should be removed, followed by a structural steel primer paint application, and finally coat of a Tnemec V530 Omnithane or an approved equal exterior-grade paint to prevent further rusting.

It is recommended that there is a restriction of access from the public for the balcony until remediation and further investigation can be performed.

Further Investigation

Based on the initial structural assessment, the following investigative work is recommended to be performed to guide future analysis and retrofit efforts.

•Further evaluate the cause of the crack at the entrance to the courtyard to determine the cause of the cracking. Probing of this area is recommended. Probing to include, but not be limited to, the localized removal of finishes and brick.

•Expose all diaphragm connections within each building and evaluate for condition and configuration.

•Expose all roof connections within each building and evaluate for condition and configuration.

•Expose balcony steel joist connections at both ends of member to determine if a positive attachment is present for resisting uplift forces and transferring forces to the Building 1 diaphragm.

•Existing wood elements embedded within the courtyard wall should be further investigated for extent of deterioration due to exposure.

•Testing of stucco at carriageway and courtyard walls for composition and extent of water retention.

•Material compatibility test of original masonry to determine composition of repair material and to ensure the mortar is softer than the bricks. Silman has used the Vieux Carré Mortar Mix by Quikrete in past projects in this area, which has been determined to be compatible and acceptable by the VCC.

Figure 238. Example of larger crack to be further evaluated.

•Flat jack test of original masonry to confirm assumed values used in the lateral analysis, specifically for interior wall 5 where the preliminary analysis indicates the wall may be overstressed.

Figure 239. Example of extensive organic growth and prior mortar repairs at exterior walls.

Figure 240. Example of hairline cracks at exterior wall.

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Appendices

Drawings

Appendix A: Annotated Existing Conditions Drawings

Appendix B: Headquarters Building, 419 Decatur Street, As-Constructed Drawings, 1990

Appendix C: Headquarters Building and Laura C. Hudson Visitor Center, 419 Decatur Street, Construction Drawings, 1997

Appendix D: Headquarters and Laura C. Hudson Visitor Center, Phase 6, 419 Decatur Street, As-Constructed Drawings, 2004

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Appendix A

Annotated Existing Conditions Drawings

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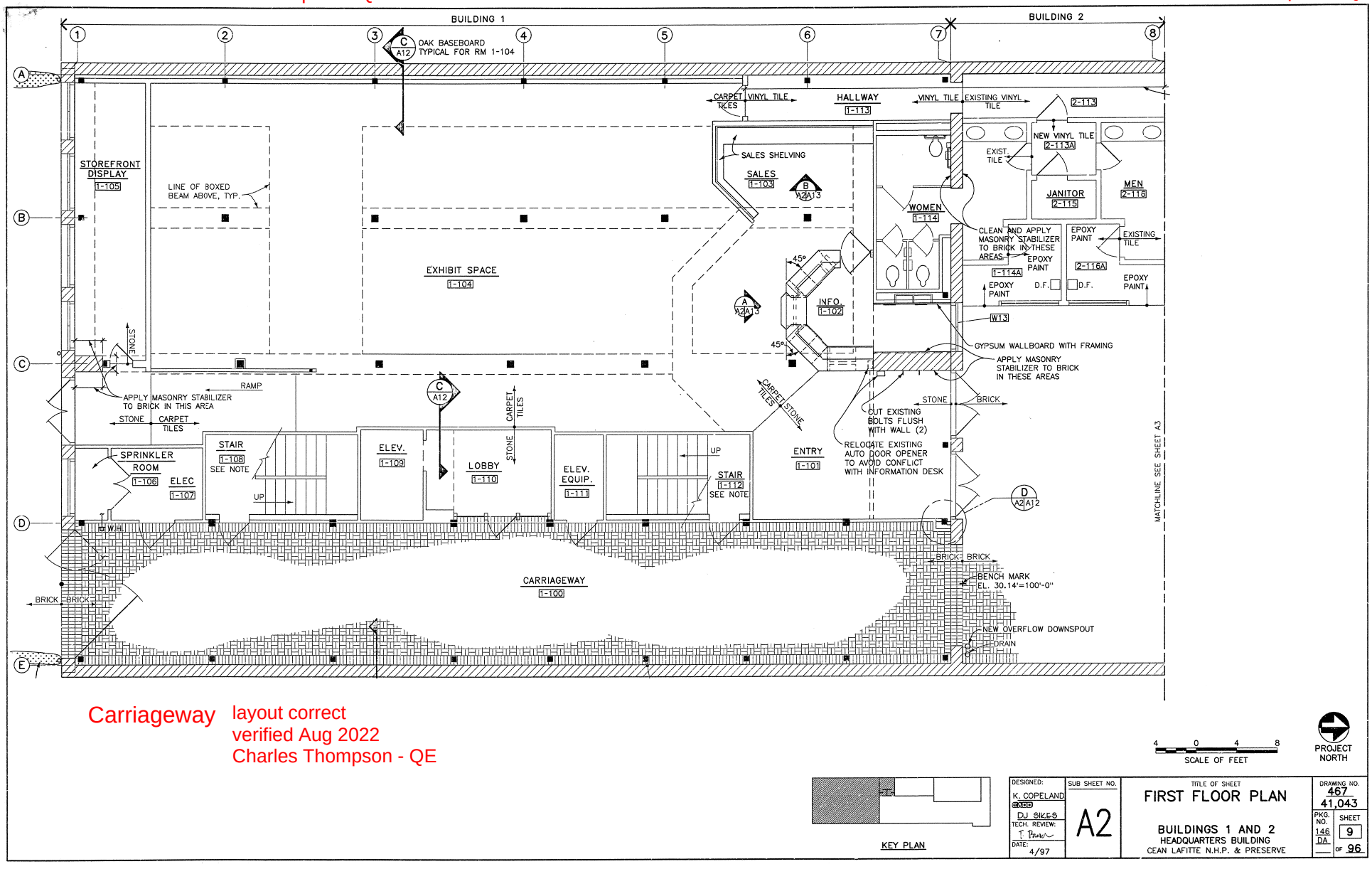
Building 1 - First Floor layout correct verified Aug 2022 Charles Thompson - QE

Building 2 - First Floor layout correct verified Aug 2022 Charles Thompson - QE



Carriageway layout correct verified Aug 2022 Charles Thompson - QE

SCALE OF FEET 4 0 4 8

PROJECT NORTH

KEY PLAN

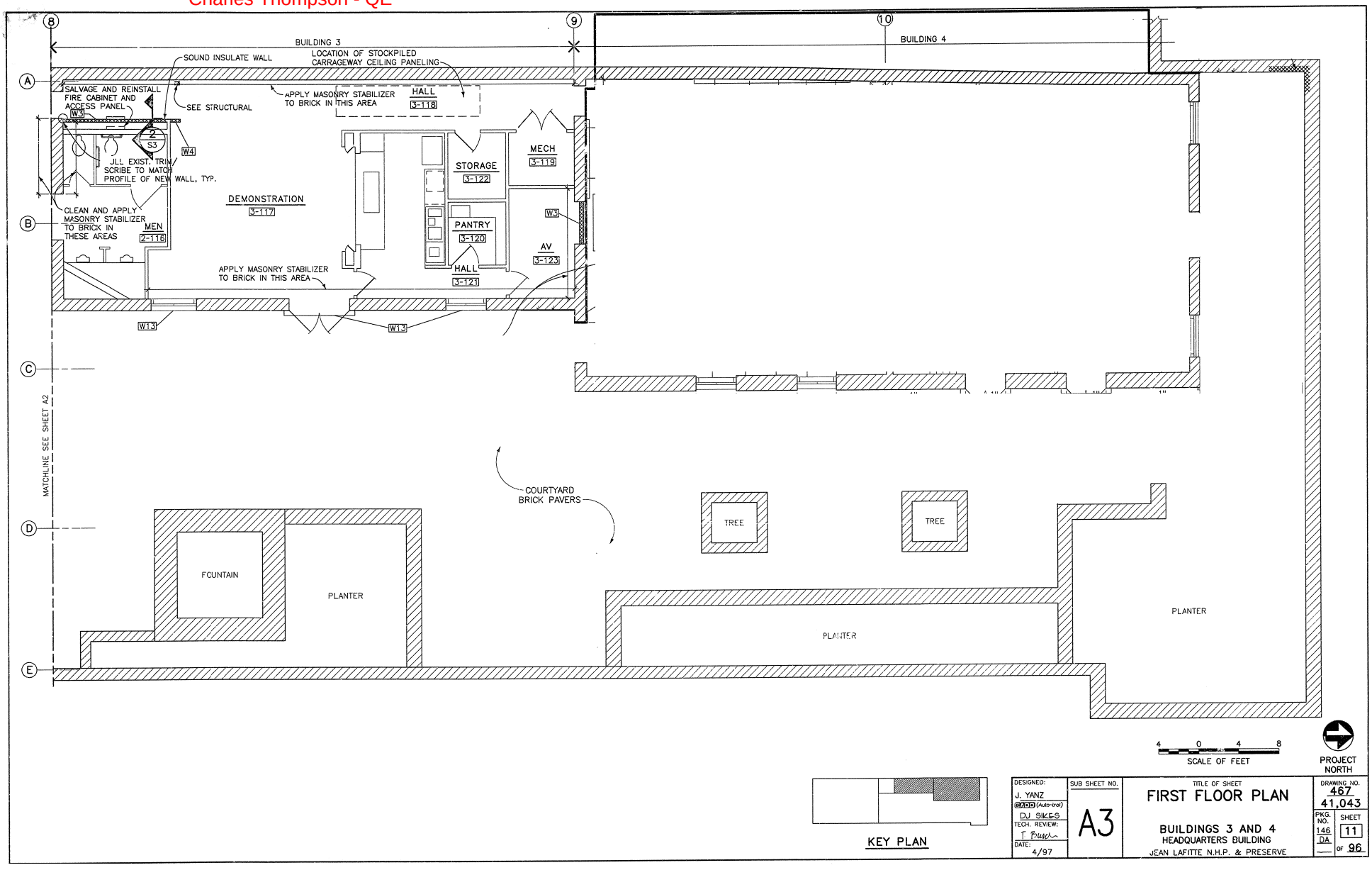
DESIGNED: K. COPELAND
DRAWN: DJ SIKES
TECH. REVIEW: T. Pruner
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. A2

TITLE OF SHEET
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
CEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 9 OF 96

Building 3 - First Floor layout correct
verified Aug 2022
Charles Thompson - QE

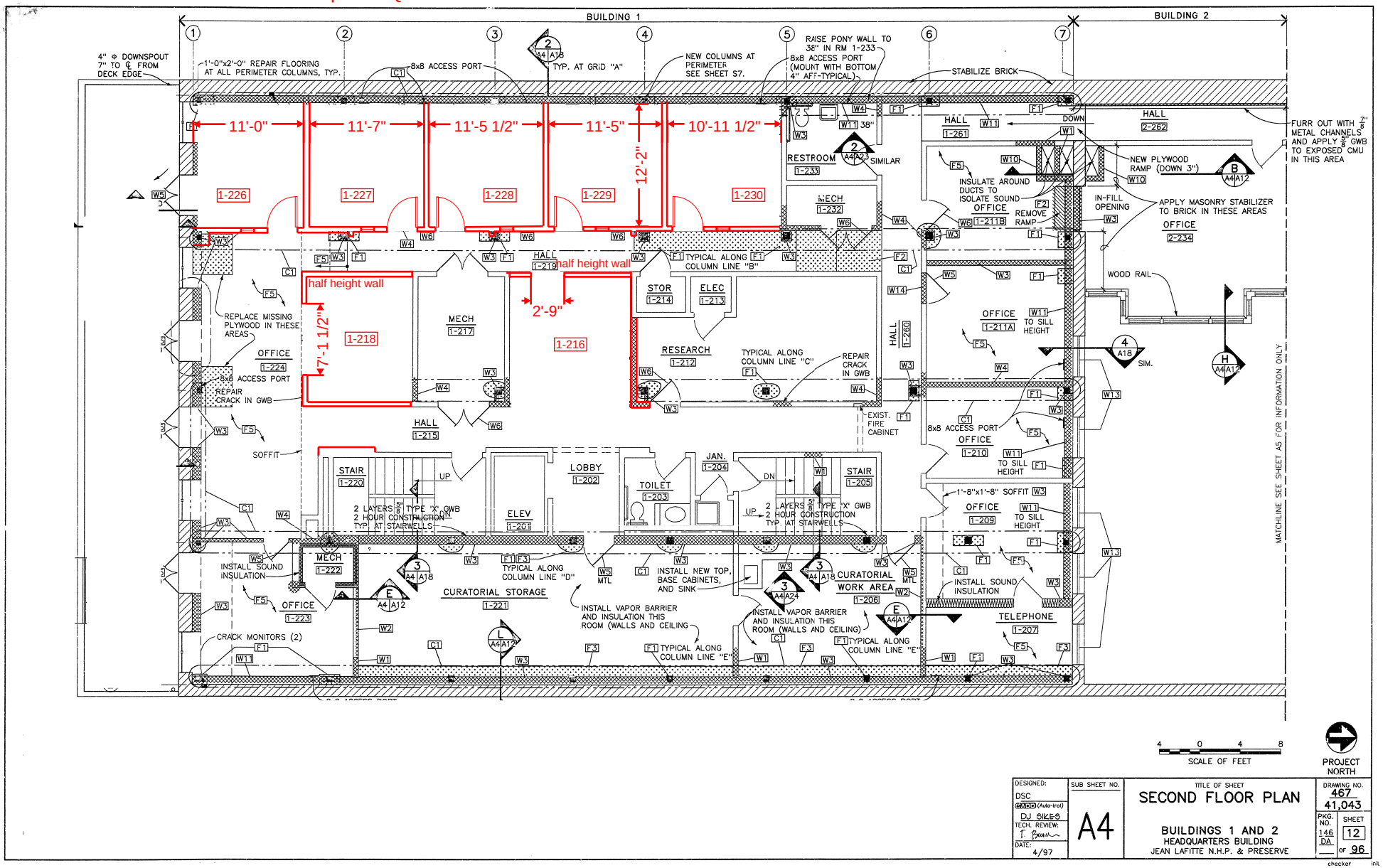


KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: J. YANZ (Auto-Draft) DJ SIKES	SUB SHEET NO. A3	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLAN	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
TECH. REVIEW: T Bush		BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 DA —
DATE: 4/97			SHEET 11 OF 96

Building 1 - Second Floor

layout annotated
verified Aug 2022
Charles Thompson - QE

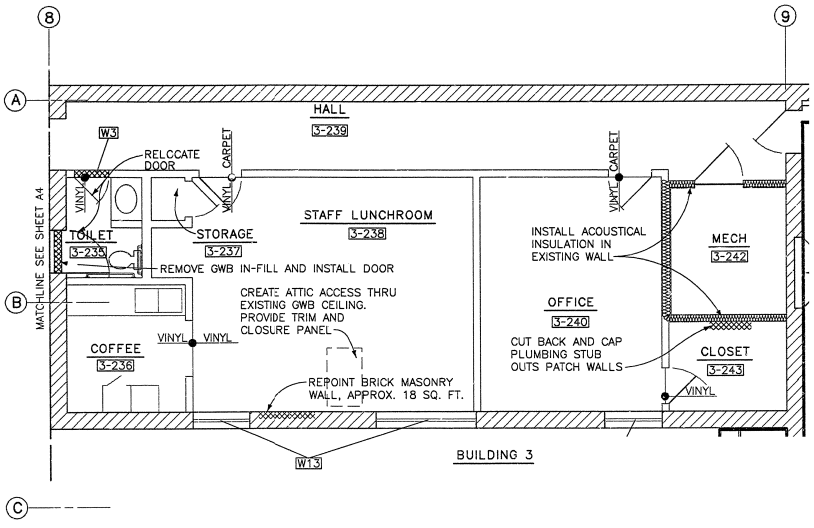


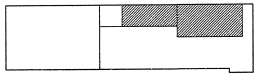
DESIGNED: DSC (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES TECH. REVIEW: T Beaver DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A4	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 12 of 96

checker init.

Building 3 - Second Floor

layout correct
verified Aug 2022
Charles Thompson - QE





KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: BUSCH	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES	A5	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	467 41,043
TECH. REVIEW: T. Busch		BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 DA
DATE: 4/97			SHEET 13 OF 96

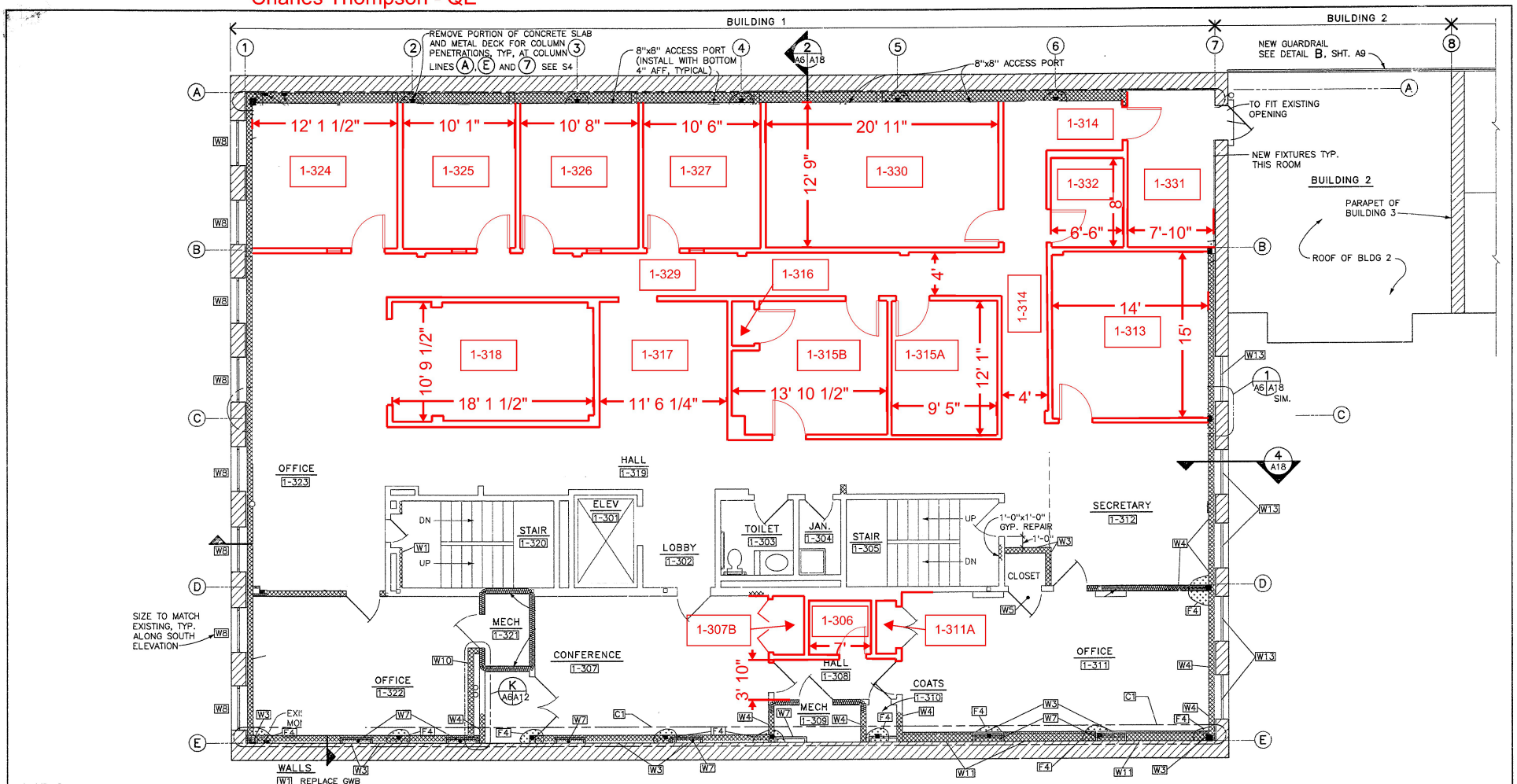
checker init.

/PROJ/jetdomain/arch/second_north.DC
05/14/97 - pnd15:::(proj/jetdomain/arch)

:::(proj/jetdomain/bases)second_n.dg
04/25/97 - pnd12:::pnd12a/projects/tce/467/domain/arch)

Building 1 - Third Floor

layout annotated
verified Aug 2022
Charles Thompson - QE



NOTES

1. BUILDING 1 EXISTING SUBFLOOR: 3" CONCRETE ON METAL DECK.
2. REMOVE AND REPLACE CEILING AND WALLS ALONG GRID LINES A AND E, 1 AND 7 AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMODATE STRUCTURAL WORK, SEE S4 AND S5.
3. FLOOR LEVELING COMPOUND REQUIRED THROUGHOUT THE BUILDING TO CORRECT VARIOUS DEFFICIENCIES AND TO EMBED NEW STRUCTURAL REPAIRS INSTALLED UNDER THIS CONTRACT

WALLS

- W1 REPLACE GWB
- W2 REMOVE AND REPLACE GWB
- W3 NEW FRAMING AND GWB
- W4 REMOVE AND REPLACE FRAMING AND GWB AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMADATE STRUCTURAL WORK
- W5 NEW DOOR AND FRAME (MTL=METAL ALL OTHERS WOOD)
- W7 REMOVE EXISTING BRICK PILASTER AS NECESSARY FOR INSTALLATION OF STRUCTURAL WORK
- W8 NEW WINDOW AND FRAME
- W10 NEW FRAMING AND GWB TO 32"
- W11 NEW FRAMING AND GWB TO 32" STABILIZE BRICK ABOVE
- W13 RECONDITION (STRIP, PATCH/FILL, PRIME, PAINT) DOOR/WINDOW
- W14 REMOVE WALLS. PATCH CEILINGS, WALLS, AND FLOOR. RELOCATE OR MODIFY ELECTRICAL AS NECESSARY.

CEILING

- C1 REMOVE AND REPLACE AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMODATE STRUCTURAL

FLOORS

- F1 REPLACE FLOORING
- F2 REPAIR AND REPLACE FLOORING
- F3 REPLACE FLOOR FINISH
- F4 REPAIR FLOORING (TYP.)
- F6 FLOOR LEVELING COMPOUND REQUIRED IN THESE ROOMS TO EMBED STRUCTURAL STRAPS ON FLOOR

THIRD FLOOR PLAN 1/A6

KEY

- INDICATES WORK AT FLOOR
- INDICATES WORK AT WALL
- EXISTING MASONRY WALL
- EXISTING FRAME WALL
- INDICATES REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT AT CEILING

KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

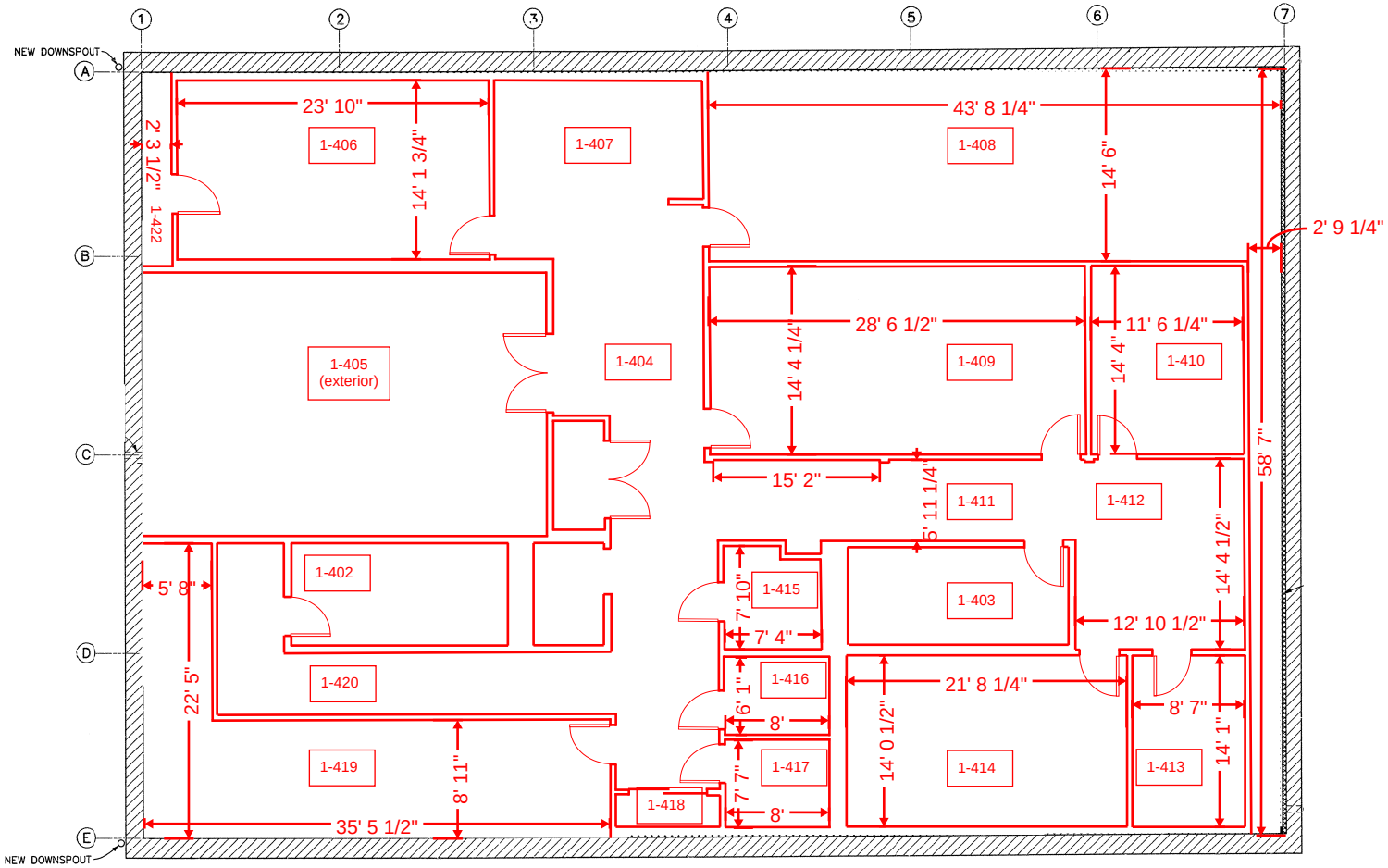
PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: YANZ	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
CADD (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES	A6	THIRD FLOOR PLAN	PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW: T. Burke		BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 14 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

/PROJ/jeladomain/arch/THIRD_PLAN.DC :::(proj/jeladomain/bases)third_south.dg
05/19/97 - pgd12:::(pgd12a/projects/ice/467/domain/dfg) 4/97 - pgd15:::(proj/jeladomain/arch)

Building 1 - Fourth Floor

layout annotated
verified Aug 2022
Charles Thompson - QE



SCALE OF FEET 4 0 4 8

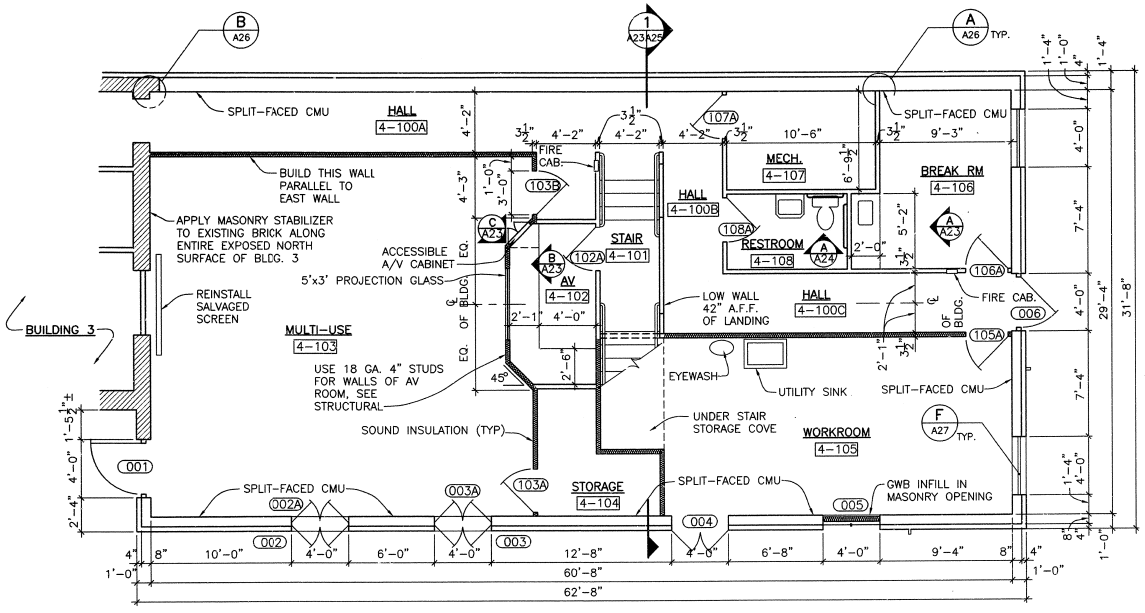
PROJECT NORTH

KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: J. YANZ; CADD (Auto-trol); DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: ; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A7	TITLE OF SHEET: FOURTH FLOOR PLAN; BUILDING 1; HEADQUARTERS BUILDING; JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 15 OF 96

/PROJ//jeladomain/arch/NEW_4_PL.DG
05/19/97 - pgc12:::(pgc12c/projects/lce/467/domain/arch)

Building 4 - First Floor layout correct
verified Aug 2022
Charles Thompson - QE



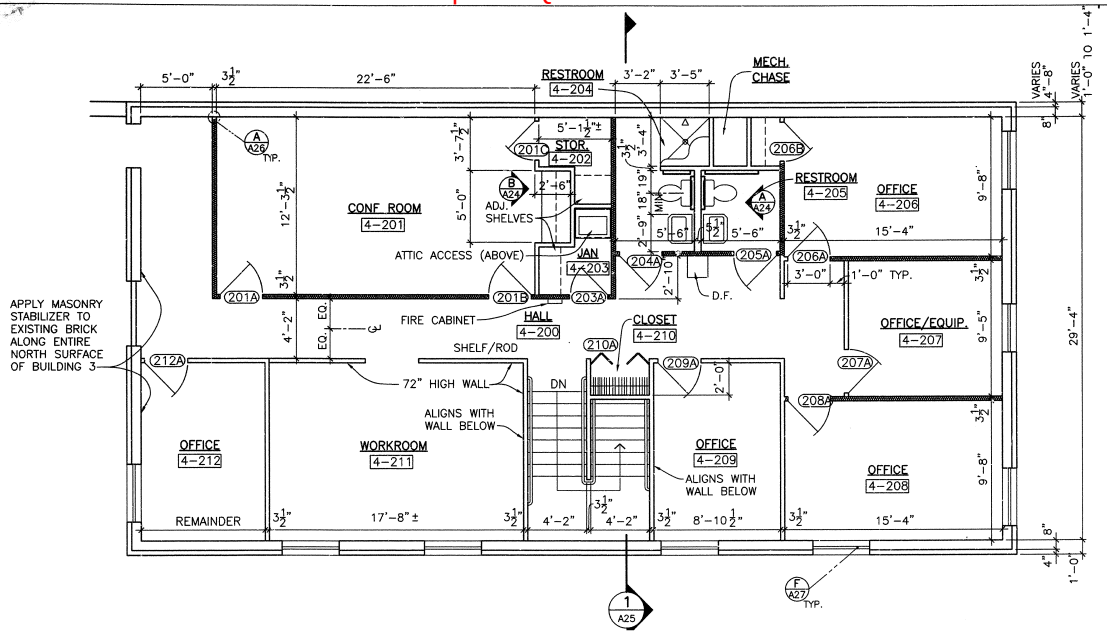
1 A1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE A

DESIGNED: T. BUSCH; DRAWN: DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: T. Busch; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A23	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS, BUILDING 4, HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 31 OF 96

4/18/97 P:\JELA\146D\07\A1-FLOR.DWG

Building 4 - Second Floor

layout correct
verified Aug 2022
Charles Thompson - QE



4/21/97 P:\JELA\146D\07\ARCH\A2-FLOR

DESIGNED: T. BUSCH; DRAWN: DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: T. Busch; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A24	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS; BUILDING 4; HEADQUARTERS BUILDING; JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 32 OF 96	

Appendix B

Headquarters Building, 419 Decatur Street, As-Constructed Drawings, 1990

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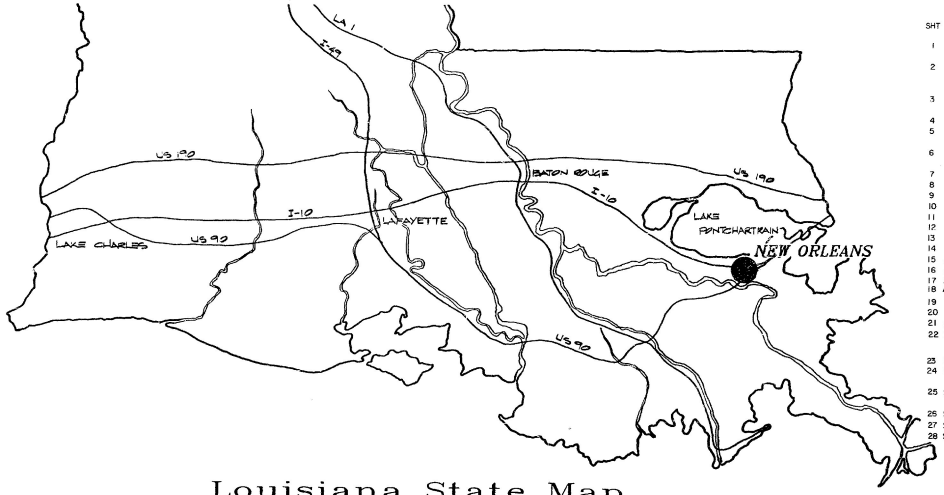
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

JEAN LAFITTE NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE

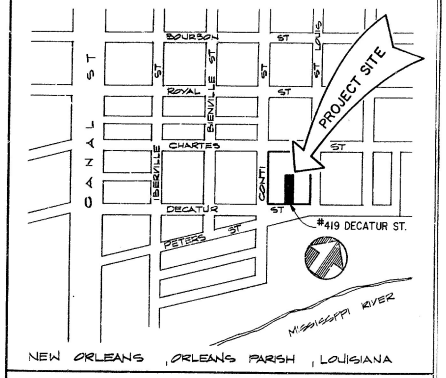
419 DECATUR STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA



Louisiana State Map

SCALE OF MILES
10 0 10 20 30
10 0 20 40
SCALE OF KILOMETERS



VICINITY MAP NO SCALE

Sheet Index

SHT	SUB SHT NO	TITLE
1	1	COVER SHEET, VICINITY MAP, INDEX
2	G1	SYMBOLOGY
3	C1	SURVEY
4	D1	DEMOLITION PLANS – FIRST & SECOND
5	D2	DEMOLITION PLANS – THIRD & FOURTH
6	A1	FIRST FLOOR PLAN, REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
7	A2	SECOND FLOOR PLAN
8	A3	THIRD & FOURTH FLOOR PLANS
9	A4	ENLARGED PLANS
10	A5	REFLECTED CEILING PLANS & CEILING DETAILS
11	A6	OPENING SCHEDULES & DETAILS
12	A7	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
13	A8	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
14	A9	BUILDING SECTION AT CORE
15	A10	SECTION & DETAILS AT FOURTH FLOOR
16	A11	DETAILS
17	A12	SECTION, DETAILS
18	A12	BALCONY MODIFICATION
19	R1	ROOF PLANS-EXISTING/DEMOLITION
20	R2	NEW ROOFING PLAN
21	R3	ASBESTOS REMOVAL PLAN
22	R4	DETAILS
23	S1	FIRST FL PLAN, ELEVATOR PLAN, DETAILS
24	S2	PART SECOND & THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLANS, SECTIONS, DETAILS
25	S3	PART FOURTH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN, SECTIONS, DETAILS
26	S4	WALL DETAILS, SECTIONS
27	S5	SECTIONS, DETAILS, NOTES
28	S6	PART FIRST FLOOR PLAN, DETAIL & SECTIONS
29	M1	FIRST FLOOR PLAN–PLUMBING,LEGEND,& NOTES
30	M2	SECOND & THIRD FLOOR PLANS–PLUMBING
31	M3	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN–PLUMBING, RISERS,& SCHEDS
32	M4	FIRST FLOOR PLAN–FIRE PROTECTION, LEGEND
33	M5	SECOND & THIRD FLOOR PLANS–FIRE PROTECTION
34	M6	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN–FIRE PROTECTION
35	M7	SECOND & THIRD FLOOR PLANS–HVAC
36	M8	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN–HVAC ENLARGED EQUIP AREA
37	M9	HVAC DETAILS
38	M10	HVAC PIPING SCHEMATICS
39	M11	HVAC SCHEDULES
40	E1	FIRST FL PLAN–LTG & SYMBOLS
41	E2	SECOND & THIRD FL PLANS–LTG & FIXTURE SCHEDULE
42	E3	FIRST FL PLAN–PWR & SPCL SYS & DIAGRAMS
43	E4	SECOND & THIRD FL PLANS–PWR & SPCL SYS
44	E5	FOURTH FL PLAN–LTG, PWR & SPCL SYS
45	E6	LIGHTNING PROTECTION

HAMILTON and ASSOCIATES
A PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTURAL CORPORATION

ERROL BARRON / MICHAEL TOUPS
ARCHITECTS

GUILLOT–VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

© AS-CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS
CONTRACT NO. CX-7000-01-9002
PROJECT NO. IFB NO. JELA 146
CONTRACTOR: VAIRIN CONSTRUCTION INC.
PROJECT SUPERVISOR: JERRY SHAFFER

JAN W. HAMILTON No. 1410 STATE OF LOUISIANA REGISTERED ARCHITECT

REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

RECOMMENDED
Chiefs of Maintenance Manager — 7/5/90 Date
Superintendent — 7/25/90 Date
APPROVED John E. Cook, Director – Region — 8-24-90 Date

AS-CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

Prepared HAMILTON DESIGNED LAGTKAPES
DRAWN HAMILTON
CHECKED 7/90 DATE

TITLE OF DRAWING
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
NEW ORLEANS
NAME OF PARK
JEAN LAFITTE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
SOUTHWEST REGION | ORLEANS COUNTY | LOUISIANA STATE

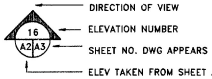
Drawing No. 467 41,029c
PKG. NO. 146
SHEET 1 OF 45

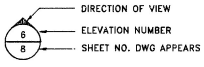
LEGEND OF MATERIALS

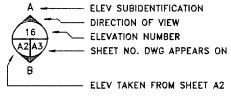
- STEEL
- BRICK
- PLYWOOD
- WOOD (BLOCKING/FRAMING)
- WOOD (FINISH)
- CONCRETE
- MORTAR, SAND, PLASTER, INSUL CONC
- BATT INSULATION
- RIGID INSULATION
- METAL LATH

IDENTIFICATION SYMBOLS

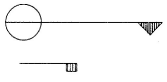
ELEVATION MARKS



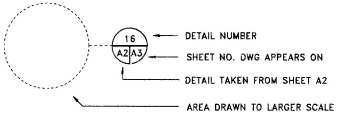




16 / A2 A3
- DIRECTION OF VIEW
- ELEVATION NUMBER
- SHEET NO. DWG APPEARS ON
- ELEV TAKEN FROM SHEET A2



6 / 8
- DIRECTION OF VIEW
- ELEVATION NUMBER
- SHEET NO. DWG APPEARS ON



A / 16 / A2 A3 / B
- ELEV SUBIDENTIFICATION
- DIRECTION OF VIEW
- ELEVATION NUMBER
- SHEET NO. DWG APPEARS ON
- ELEV TAKEN FROM SHEET A2

SECTION CUT MARK

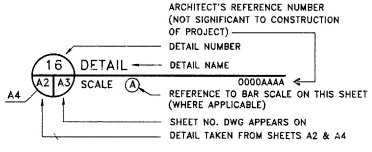
A
- SECTION IDENTIFICATION (ON SAME SHEET OR IN SAME DETAIL)

BLOW-UP DETAIL MARK

16 / A2 A3
- DETAIL NUMBER
- SHEET NO. DWG APPEARS ON
- DETAIL TAKEN FROM SHEET A2
- AREA DRAWN TO LARGER SCALE

TITLE

16 / A2 A3 / A4
- ARCHITECT'S REFERENCE NUMBER (NOT SIGNIFICANT TO CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECT)
- DETAIL NUMBER
- DETAIL NAME
- DETAIL / SCALE A / 0000AAAA
- REFERENCE TO BAR SCALE ON THIS SHEET (WHERE APPLICABLE)
- SHEET NO. DWG APPEARS ON
- DETAIL TAKEN FROM SHEETS A2 & A4



NOTE: WHERE SHEET IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS ARE NOT PRECEEDED BY A LETTER, ASSUME THE REFERENCE IS TO THE SUB-SHEET NUMBER WITHIN THE SAME LETTER DESIGNATION.

IE: 16 / 2 3 IF THIS REFERENCE IS ON AN "A" SHEET, ASSUME THE NUMBERS 2 & 3 REFER TO SHEETS A2 & A3.

OTHER SYMBOLS

- NORTH ARROW
- 27 DOOR MARK
- A WINDOW MARK
- 7 NOTE TO SHEET
- 16/A3
  - SHEET NO. DWG APPEARS ON
  - DRAWING NUMBER
- ℄ CENTER LINE
- HIDDEN, FUTURE OR EXISTING CONSTRUCTION TO BE REMOVED
- BREAK LINE
- FUTURE WALL
- DEMOLITION
- EXISTING MASONRY WALLS TO REMAIN
- COLUMN LINE DESIGNATION
- ELEVATIONAL HEIGHTS

ABBREVATIONS

A.F.F.	ABOVE FINISH FLOOR
BLDG	BUILDING
CLG	CEILING
CONT	CONTINUOUS
COL'N	COLUMN
CONC.	CONCRETE
CMU	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT
DBL	DOUBLE
DRWGS	DRAWINGS
ELEV	ELEVATION, ELEVATOR
ELECT	ELECTRICAL
EQ	EQUAL
EXIST	EXISTING
EXT	EXTERIOR
F.C.	FIRE CODE
FE	FIRE EXTINGUISHER
FF	FINISH FLOOR
FOS	FACE OF STUDS
GALV	GALVANIZED
GWB	GYPSUM WALL BOARD
GYP. BD.	GYPSUM BOARD
IFS	INSIDE FACE OF STUDS
MECH	MECHANICAL
MTL	METAL
NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT
O.C.	ON CENTER
O.F.S.	OUTSIDE FACE OF STUDS
PL	PLATE
PLAS. LAM	PLASTIC LAMINATE
PTD	PAINTED
REQ'D	REQUIRED
STL	STEEL
STRUC	STRUCTURE, STRUCTURAL
SUSP	SUSPENDED
TEL	TELEPHONE
THK	THICK
TYP	TYPICAL
U.O.J.	UNDERSIDE OF JOISTS
V.O.J.	VERIFY ON JOB
WD	WOOD

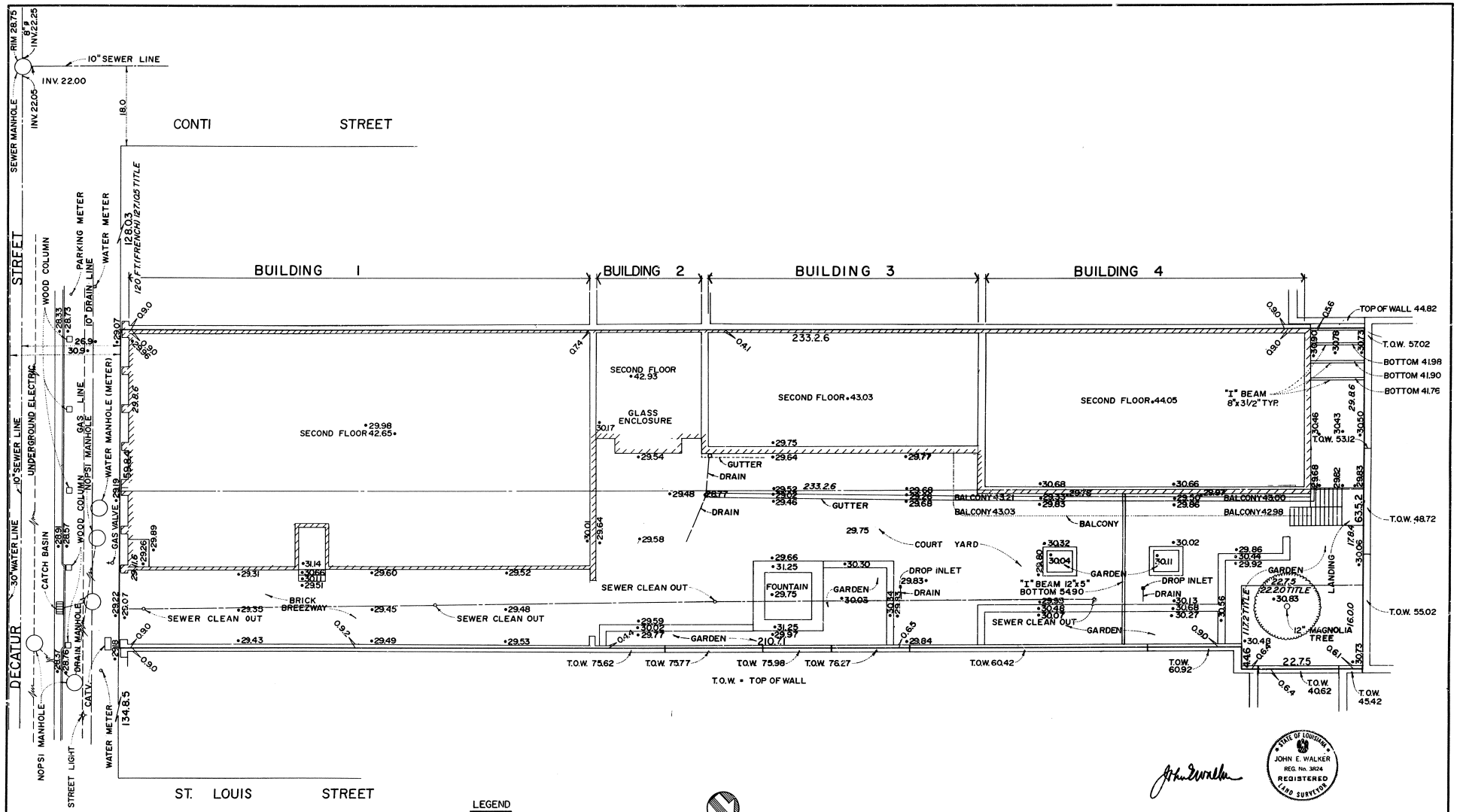
16 / ALL G1 SYMBOLOGY
NO SCALE

SMBGMAST

SAM W. HAMILTON No. 8[illegible] STATE OF LOUISIANA REGISTERED ARCHITECT

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

DESIGNED: SHAH	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C
DRAWN: CAD/LASTRAPES	G1	SYMBOLOGY	PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 2 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



LEGEND

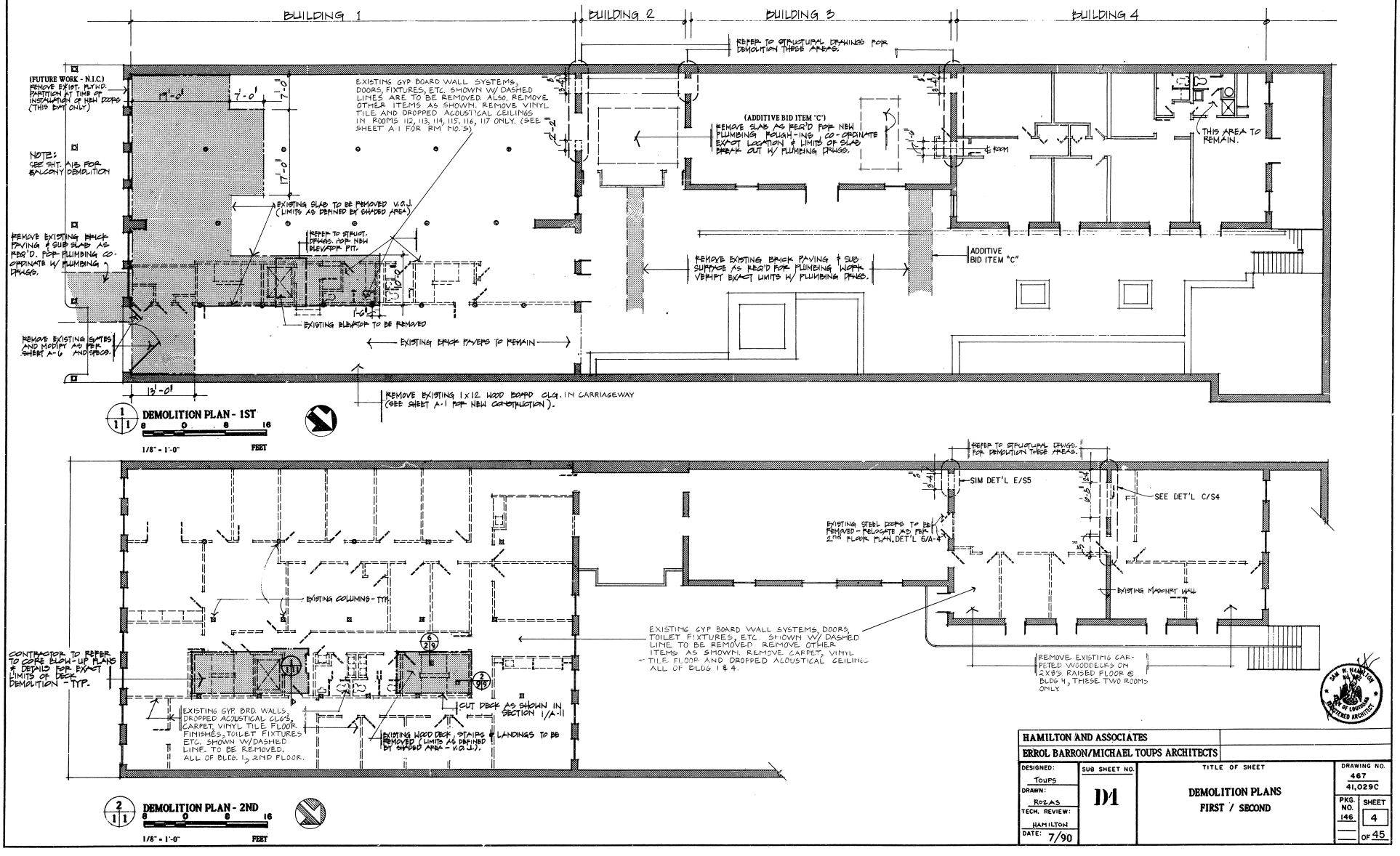
• 29.98	MSL ELEVATION
127.10.5	FRENCH MEASUREMENT (DIMENSION)

FT (127.10.5) IN 1/8 IN

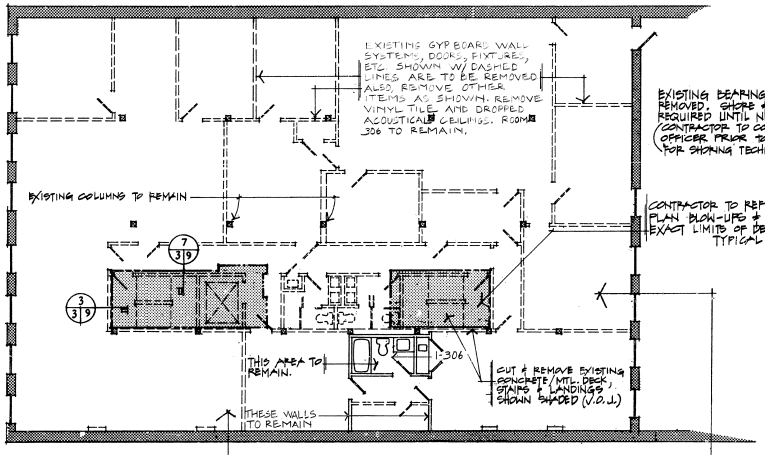
0 2 4 10 15 20 25 30
1 3 5
SCALE: OF FEET

STATE OF LOUISIANA
JOHN E. WALKER
REG. No. 3824
REGISTERED
LAND SURVEYOR

DESIGNED: ——	SUB SHEET NO. C1	TITLE OF SHEET: SITE SURVEY	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,029 C
DRAWN: A & W			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: A & W			SHEET 3 of 45
DATE: 7/90			



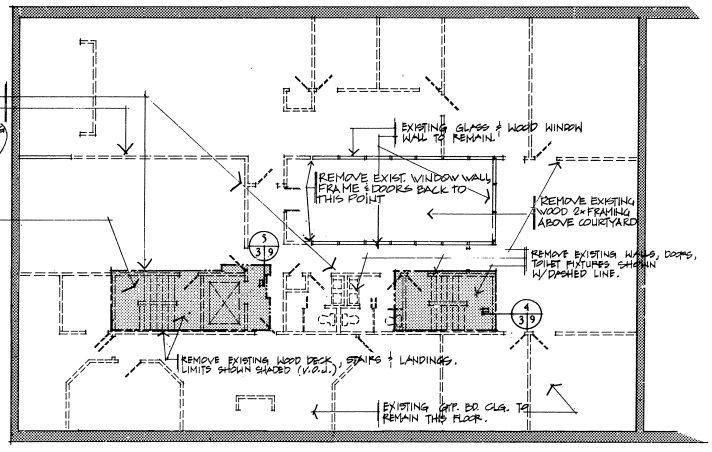
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: Toups DRAWN: RozAS TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON DATE: 7/90	SUB SHEET NO. DM	TITLE OF SHEET DEMOLITION PLANS FIRST / SECOND	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C PKG. NO. 146 SHEET 4 OF 45



1/2 2 **DEMOLITION PLAN - 3RD**

8 0 8 16

1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

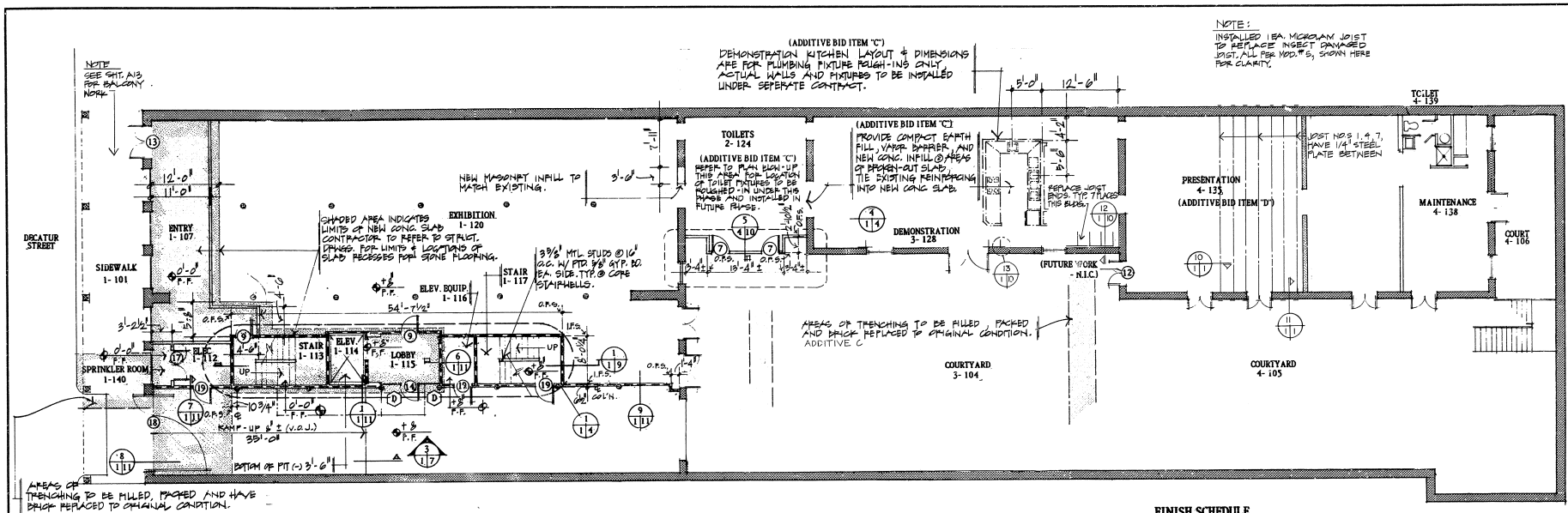


2 2 2 **DEMOLITION PLAN - 4TH**

8 0 8 16

1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES			
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: Toups DRAWN: Rozas TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON DATE: 7/90	SUB SHEET NO. D2	TITLE OF SHEET: DEMOLITION PLANS THIRD & FOURTH	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C PKG. NO. 146 SHEET 5 OF 45



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

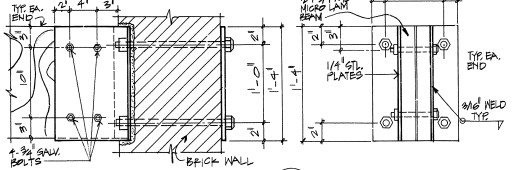
EXISTING MASONRY WALLS TO REMAIN.

2 HR. WALL - 3-5/8" METAL STUDS (16 GA.) AT 16" O.C. W/2 LAYERS OF 5/8" GYP. BD. EA. SIDE CONTINUOUS TO UNDERSIDE DECK AND SEAL

NOTE:
INSTALLED 1 EA. MORRIAN JOIST TO REPLACE INSECT DAMAGED JOIST. ALL PER MOD.#5, SHOWN HERE FOR CLARITY.

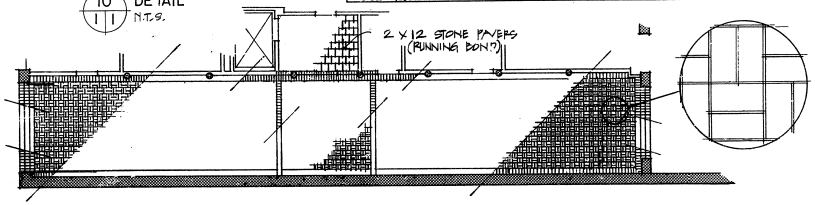
TYPICAL INTERIOR PARTITION FOR ALL FLOORS

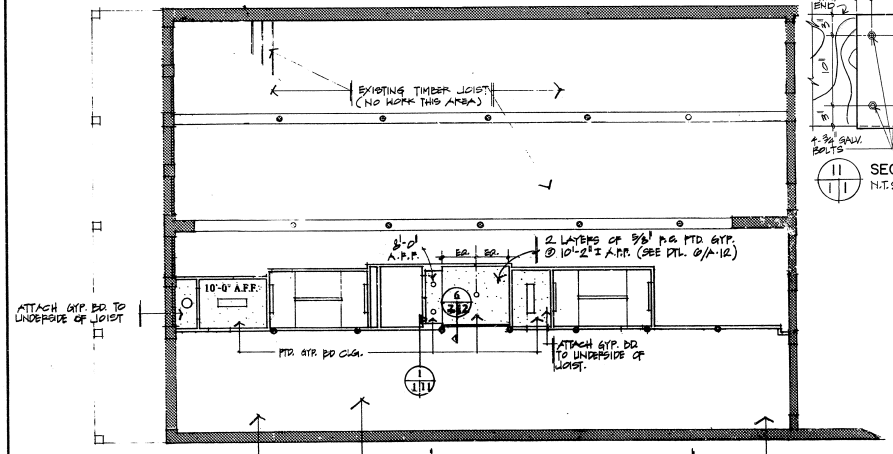
UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL INTERIOR PARTITIONS TO BE 3 5/8" MTL. STUDS @ 16" O.C. CONTINUOUS TO UNDERSIDE OF DECK W/ 5/8" GYP. BD. EA. SIDE. CONTINUE GYP. BD. TO DECK ABOVE AND SEAL.



11 SECTION N.T.S.

10 DETAIL N.T.S.





REFLECTED CEILING PLAN - 1ST

1/8" = 1'-0"

PROVIDE 2 LAYERS OF 5/8" F.C. GYP. BD. SECURED TO UNDERSIDE OF JOIST - SEE SECT. 1/2/A12. (7" BATT - INSULATION + VAPOR BARRIER BETWEEN JOISTS).

PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN

FLOOR PATTERNS

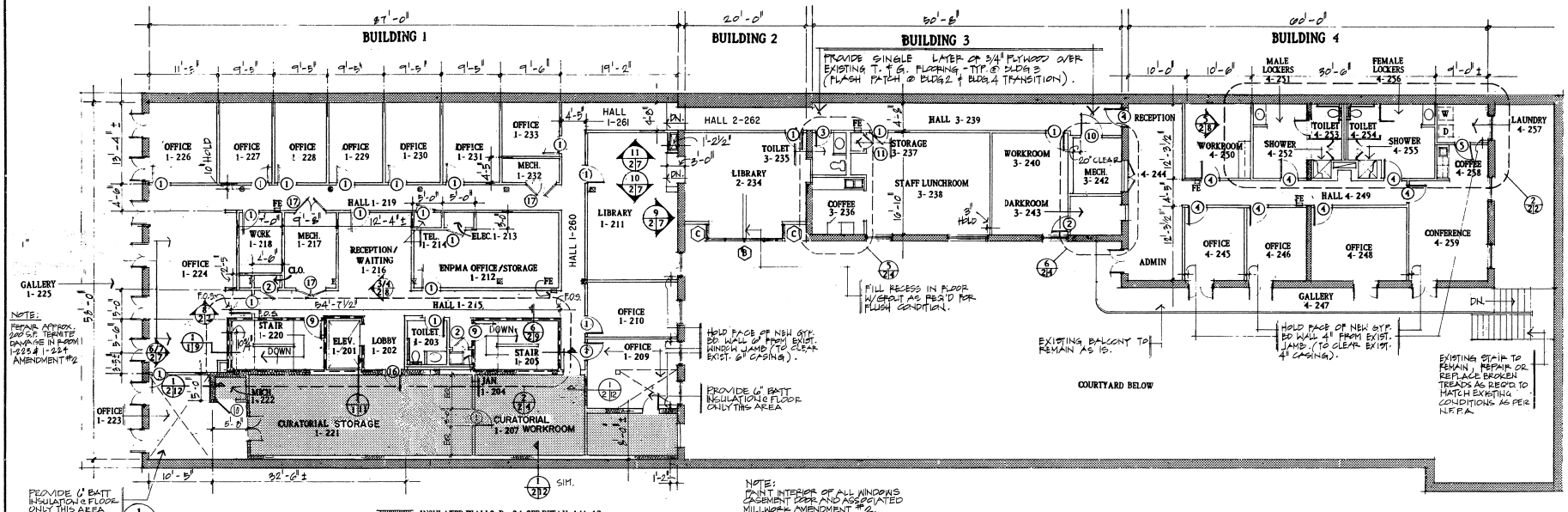
1/8" = 1'-0"

FINISH SCHEDULE
FLOOR 1

ROOM NO.	USE	FLOOR	BASE	WALL	CEILING	REMARKS
1-101	Sidewalk	Exist. Brick	None	None	None	
1-102	Carriageway	Brick	None	E. Brick & Plaster	GWB	
3-104	Courtyard	Exist. Brick	None	None	None	
3-105	Courtyard	Exist. Brick	None	None	None	
4-106	Court	Exist. Conc.	None	None	None	
1-107	Entry	Concrete	None	E. Brick & GWB	GWB	
1-112	Electrical	Concrete	None	GWB	GWB	
1-113	Stair	Concrete	Rubber	GWB	GWB & Mtl. Stair	
1-114	Elevator	Concrete	None	GWB	None	
1-115	Lobby	Pavers	Pavers	GWB	GWB	
1-116	Elevator Equipment	Concrete	None	GWB	GWB	
1-117	Stair	Concrete	Rubber	GWB	GWB & Mtl. Stair	
1-120	Exhibition	Exist. Conc.	None	E. Brick & GWB	Exist. Structure	
2-124	Toilet	Exist. Conc.	None	E. Brick & GWB	Exist. Structure	
3-128	Demonstration	Exist. Conc.	None	E. Brick	Exist. Structure	
4-135	Presentation	Exist. Conc.	None	E. Brick	Exist. Structure	
4-138	Maintenance	Exist. Wood	Exist. Wood	E. Brick & GWB	E. Wood & GWB	
4-139	Toilet	Exist. Cer. Tile	Exist. Cer. Tile	Exist. GWB	Exist. GWB	
4-140	Sprinkler	Concrete	None	GWB	GWB	

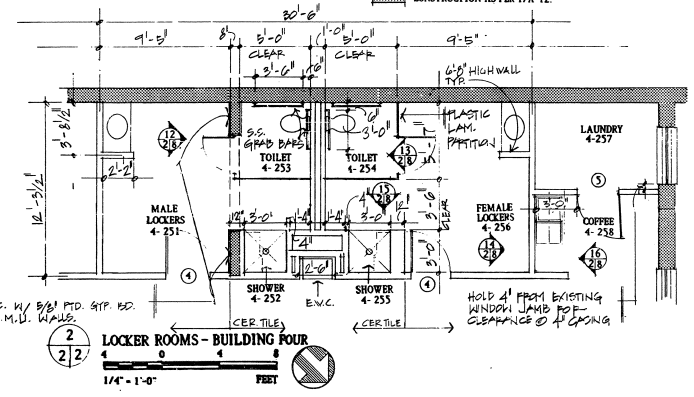
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
Toups	A1	FIRST FLOOR PLAN / REFLECTED CEILING PLAN	467 41,029C
DRAWN: Rojas			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 6 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



1 2/2 2ND FLOOR PLAN
8 0 8 16
1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

INSULATED WALLS R - 34 SEE DETAIL 1/A-12
EXISTING MASONRY WALLS TO REMAIN.
2 HR. WALL - 3-5/8" METAL STUDS (16 GA.) AT 16" O.C. W/2 LAYERS OF 5/8" GYP. BD. EA. SIDE CONTINUOUS TO UNDERSIDE DECK AND SEAL.
SHADED AREA DESIGNATES R-34 CLG. & FLOOR CONSTRUCTION AS PER 1/A-12.



2 2/2 LOCKER ROOMS - BUILDING FOUR
4 0 4 8
1/4" = 1'-0" FEET

FINISH SCHEDULE
FLOOR 2

ROOM NO.	USE	FLOOR	BASE	WALL	CEILING	REMARKS
1-201	Elevator	None	None	GWB	None	
1-202	Lobby			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-203	Toilet	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	Susp. GWB	
1-204	Janitor	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	GWB	
1-205	Stair	Concrete	Rubber	GWB	GWB & Mtl. Stair	
1-206	(not used)	----	----	----	----	
1-207	Curatorial WORKROOM	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-208	(not used)	----	----	----	----	
1-209	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-210	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-211	Library			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. GWB	
1-212	ENPMA Office/Stor.			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-213	Electrical	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	GWB	
1-214	Telephone	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	GWB	
1-215	Hall			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-216	Reception/Waiting			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-217	Mechanical Equipment	Metal	None	GWB	GWB	
1-218	Work	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-219	Hall			GWB	GWB	
1-220	Stair	Concrete	Rubber	GWB	GWB & Mtl. Stair	
1-221	Curatorial STORAGE	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-222	Mechanical Equipment	Metal	none	GWB	GWB	
1-223	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acou. & GWB	
1-224	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Wood Joists & GWB	See Note 1/A-5
1-225	Gallery	Exist. Wood	---	---	NIC	
1-226	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Wood Joists & GWB	See Note 1/A-5
1-227	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-228	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-229	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-230	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-231	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-232	Mechanical Equipment	Metal	None	GWB	GWB	

FLOOR 2 - CONTINUED

ROOM NO.	USE	FLOOR	BASE	WALL	CEILING	REMARKS
1-233	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
2-234	Library			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
3-235	Toilet	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	Susp. GWB	
3-236	Coffee	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	Susp. GWB	
3-237	Storage			GWB	----	
3-238	Staff Lunchroom			E. Brick & GWB	Wood Joists & GWB	
3-239	Hall			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
3-240	Workroom	Vinyl	Rubber	E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
3-241	(not used)	---	---	---	---	
3-242	Mechanical Equipment	Metal	None	E. Brick & GWB	GWB	
3-243	Darkroom	Vinyl	Rubber	E. Brick & GWB	Susp. GWB	
4-244	Reception			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
4-245	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
4-246	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
4-247	Gallery	Wood	---	---	---	NIC
4-248	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
4-249	Hall			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
4-250	Workroom	Vinyl	Rubber	E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
4-251	Male Locker			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. GWB	
4-252	Shower	Acrylic	Acrylic	Acrylic	Acrylic	Prefab. unit
4-253	Toilet	Ceramic Tile	Ceramic Tile	E. Brick & GWB	Susp. GWB	
4-254	Toilet	Ceramic Tile	Ceramic Tile	E. Brick & GWB	Susp. GWB	
4-255	Shower	Acrylic	Acrylic	Acrylic	Acrylic	Prefab. unit
4-256	Female Locker			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. GWB	
4-257	Laundry	Vinyl	Rubber	E. Brick & GWB	Suspended Gyp. Bd	
4-258	Coffee			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
4-259	Conference			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-260	HALL			GWB	SUSP. ACOUSTICAL	
1-261	HALL			E. BRICK & GWB	SUSP. ACOUSTICAL	
2-262	HALL			E. BRICK & GWB	SUSP. ACOUSTICAL	

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

DESIGNED: TOUPS
DRAWN: ROJAS
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON
DATE: 7/90

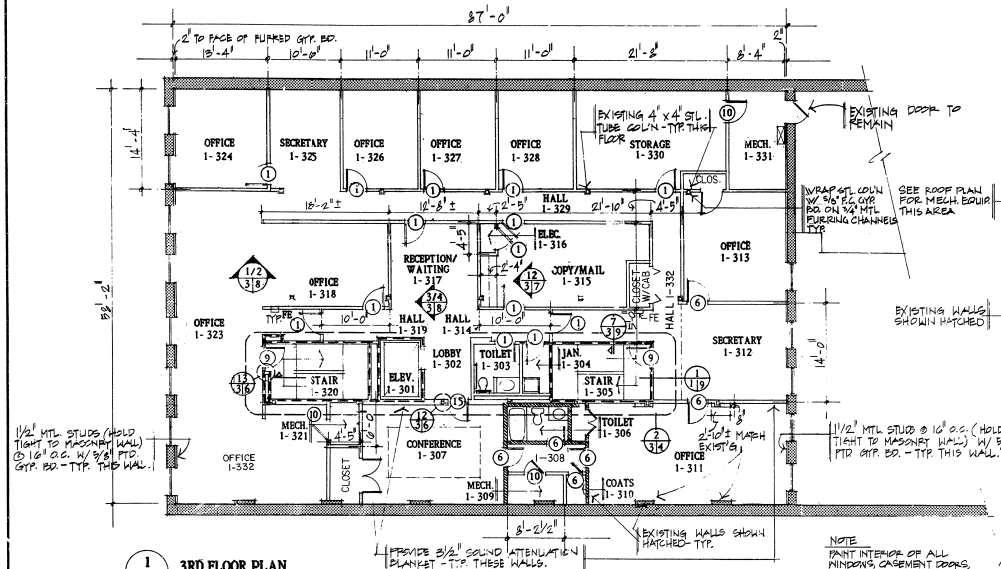
SUB SHEET NO. A2

TITLE OF SHEET: FLOOR PLANS SECOND

DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C

PKG. NO. 146

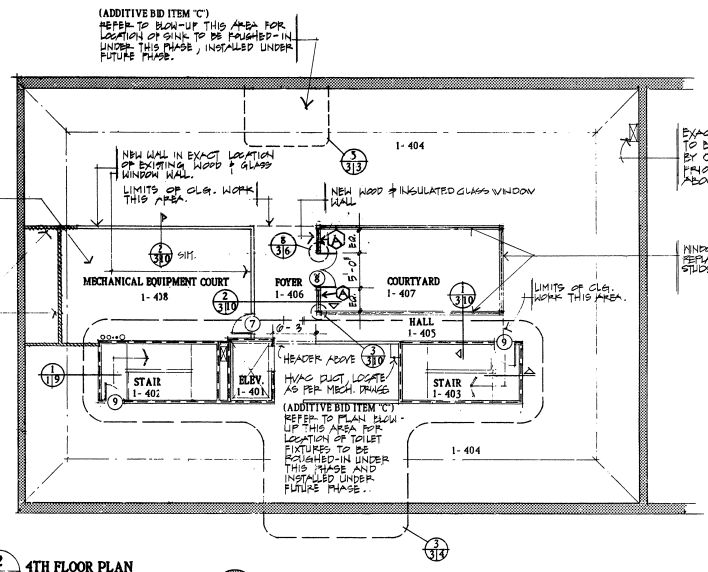
SHEET 7 OF 45



1/3 **3RD FLOOR PLAN**

8 0 8 16

1/8" = 1'-0" FEET



2/3 **4TH FLOOR PLAN**

8 0 8 16

1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

NOTE
PAINT INTERIOR OF ALL WINDOWS CASEMENT DOORS, AND ASSOCIATED MILLWORK AMENDMENT #2.

EXISTING MASONRY WALLS TO REMAIN

2 HR. WALL 3-5/8" METAL STUDS (16 GA.) AT 16 O.C. W/2 LAYERS OF 5/8" GYP. BD. EA. SIDE CONTINUOUS TO UNDERSIDE DECK AND SEAL

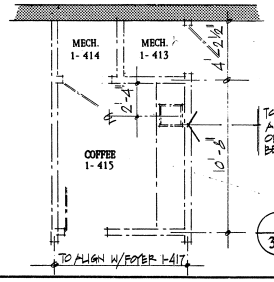
EXISTING WALLS TO REMAIN.

3/3 **FINISH SCHEDULE FLOOR 3**

ROOM NO.	USE	FLOOR	BASE	WALL	CEILING	REMARKS
1-301	Elevator	None	None	GWB	None	
1-302	Lobby			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-303	Toilet	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	Susp. GWB	
1-304	Janitor	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	GWB	
1-305	Stair	Concrete	Rubber	GWB		
1-306	Toilet	Vinyl	E. Wood	GWB	Susp. GWB	
1-307	Conference			GWB	Susp. Acou. & GWB	
1-308	Hall			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-309	Mechanical Equipment	Concrete	None	E. Brick & GWB	GWB	
1-310	Coats			E. Brick & GWB	GWB	
1-311	Office		E. Wood	E. Brick & GWB	GWB	
1-312	Secretaries			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-313	Office			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-314	Hall			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-315	Copy/Mail	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-316	Electrical	Vinyl	Rubber	GWB	GWB	
1-317	Reception/Waiting			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-318	Office			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-319	Hall			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-320	Stair	Concrete	Rubber	GWB		
1-321	Mechanical Equipment	Concrete	None	GWB	GWB	
1-322	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-323	Office			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-324	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-325	Secretary			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-326	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-327	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-328	Office			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-329	Hall			GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-330	Storage			E. Brick & GWB	Susp. Acoustical	
1-331	Mechanical Equipment	Concrete	None	E. Brick & GWB	GWB	
1-332	HALL	CARPET	RUBBER	GWB	SUSP ACOUSTICAL	

4/3 **FINISH SCHEDULE FLOOR 4**

ROOM NO.	USE	FLOOR	BASE	WALL	CEILING	REMARKS
1-401	Elevator	None	None	GWB	GWB	
1-402	Stair	Concrete	Rubber	GWB	GWB	
1-403	Stair	Concrete	Rubber	GWB	GWB	
1-404	Future Tenant	Exist. Wood	None	Open Studs & GWB	Exist. GWB	
1-405	Hall	Exist. Wood	None	Open Studs & GWB	Exposed Structure	See 1/A-10
1-406	Foyer	Exist. Wood	None	Open Studs	Exposed Structure	See 2/A-10
1-407	Courtyard	New Roof	None	E. Wood	None	
1-408	Mech. Equip. Court	New Roof	None	Wood	None	See 2/A10 similar



(ADDITIVE BID ITEM "C") TOILET ROOM LAYOUT & DIMENSIONS ARE PER PLUMBING FIXTURE ROUGH-INS ONLY ACTUAL WALLS & FIXTURES TO BE INSTALLED UNDER DIFFERENT CONTRACT

5/3 **PARTIAL ENLARGED FLOOR PLAN**

0 4 8 12

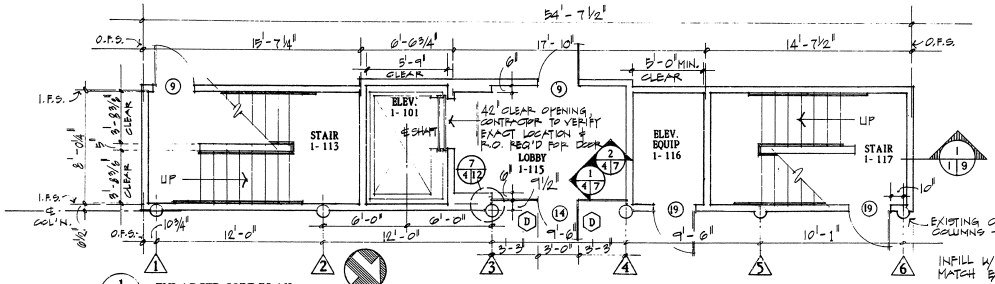
1/4" = 1'-0" FEET

JAN W. HAMILTON No. 841 STATE OF LOUISIANA REGISTERED ARCHITECT

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES

ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

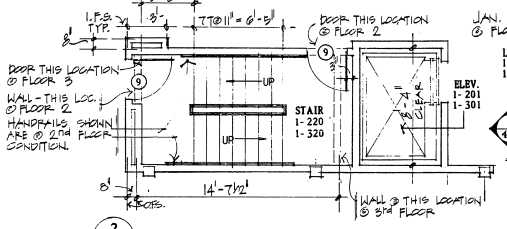
DESIGNED: Toups	SUB SHEET NO. A3	TITLE OF SHEET: THIRD & FOURTH	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C
DRAWN: Rozas			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 8 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			

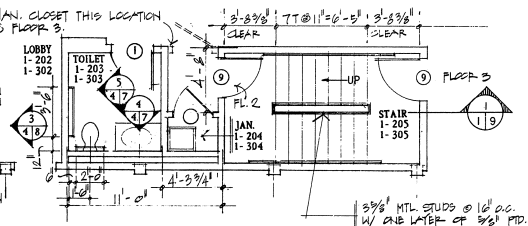


1/14 ENLARGED CORE PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

DIMENSION NOTE:
ALL CORE DIMENSIONS ARE TAKEN FROM FACE OF STUD, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. ALL OTHER INTERIOR PARTITION DIMENSIONS ARE FROM ℄ TO ℄ UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. (O.F.S. - OUTSIDE FACE OF STUD, I.F.S. - INSIDE FACE).

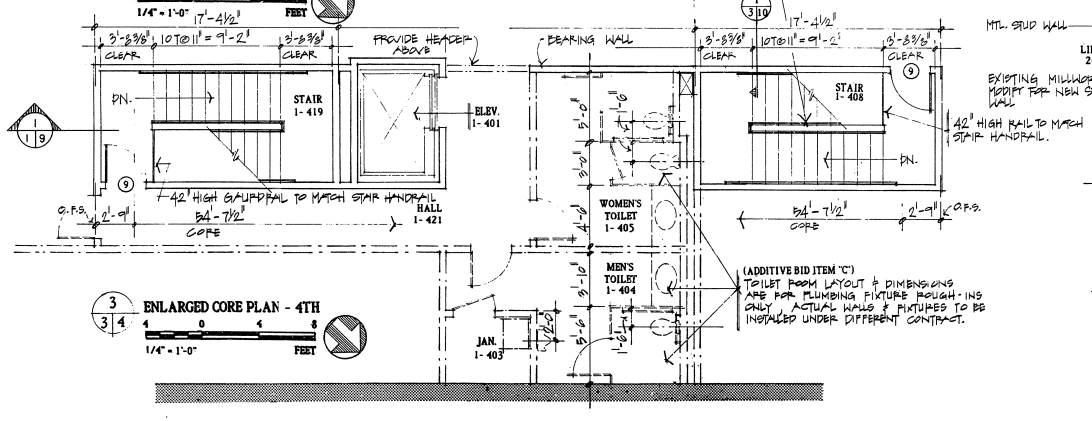




2/14 ENLARGED CORE PLAN - 2ND AND 3RD

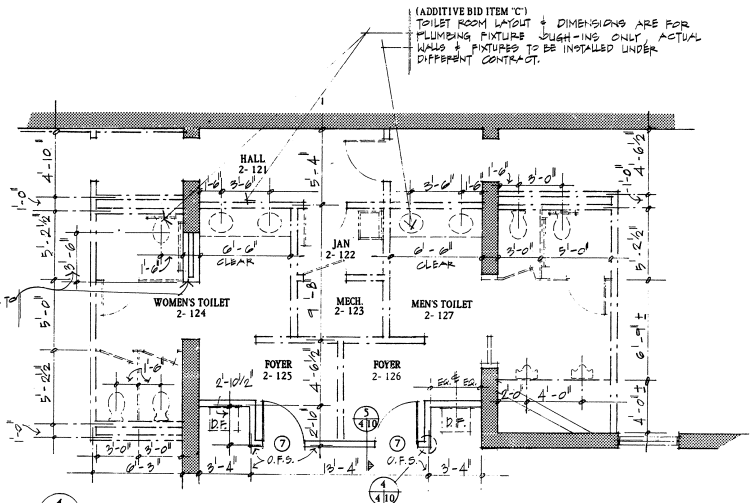
1/4" = 1'-0"

5⅝" MTL. STUDS @ 16" O.C. W/ ONE LAYER OF 5⅝" FTD. GYP. BD. EA. SIDE. (PARTITION IS TYP. @ ALL STAIRS).



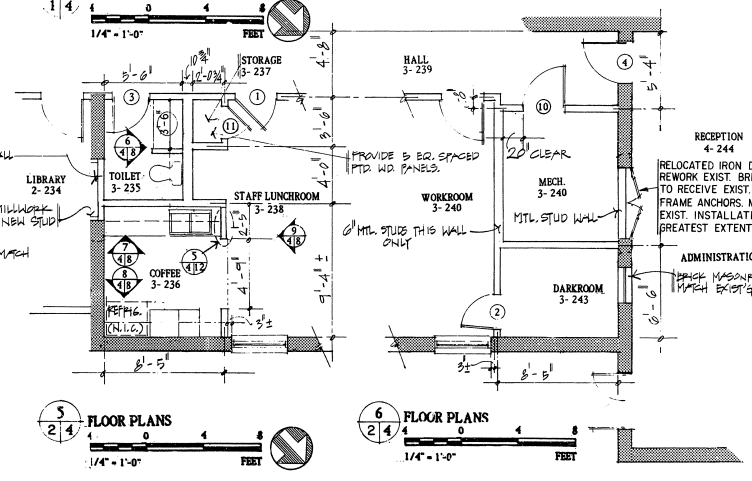
3/14 ENLARGED CORE PLAN - 4TH

1/4" = 1'-0"



4/14 ENLARGED FIRST FLOOR PUBLIC RESTROOM

1/4" = 1'-0"



5/24 FLOOR PLANS

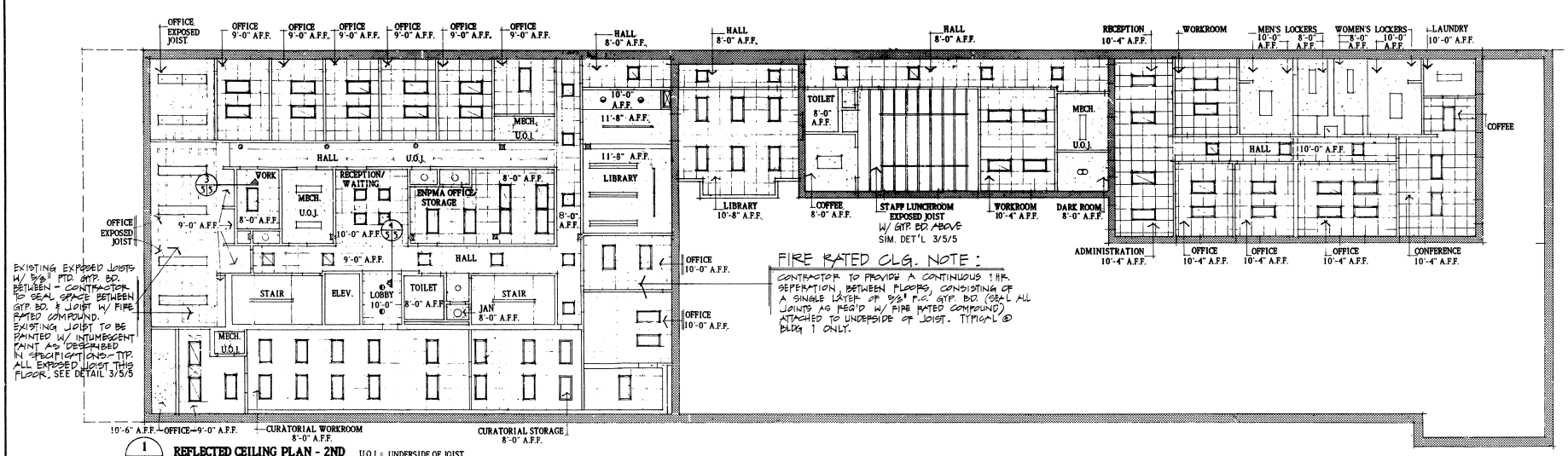
1/4" = 1'-0"

6/24 FLOOR PLANS

1/4" = 1'-0"

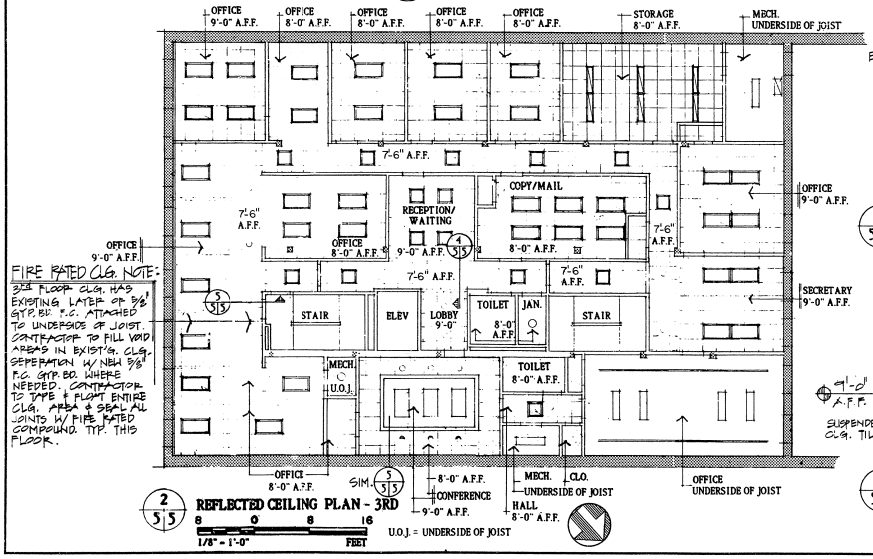
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

DESIGNED: Toups	SUB SHEET NO. A4	TITLE OF SHEET: ENLARGED PLANS	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,029C
DRAWN: Rojas			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 9 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



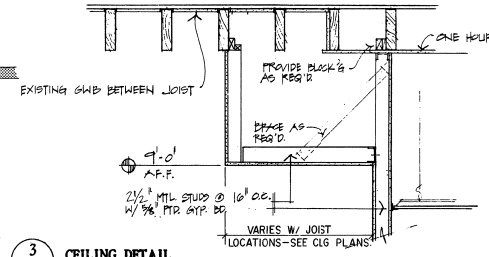
FIRE RATED CLG. NOTE:
CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE A CONTINUOUS 1 HR. SEPERATION BETWEEN FLOORS, CONSISTING OF A SINGLE LAYER OF 5/8" F.C. GYP. BD. (SEAL ALL JOINTS AS REQ'D W/ FIRE RATED COMPOUND) ATTACHED TO UNDERSIDE OF JOIST. TYPICAL @ BLDG 1 ONLY.

1/5/5 **REFLECTED CEILING PLAN - 2ND** U.O.J. = UNDERSIDE OF JOIST
8 0 8 16 FEET
1/8" = 1'-0"

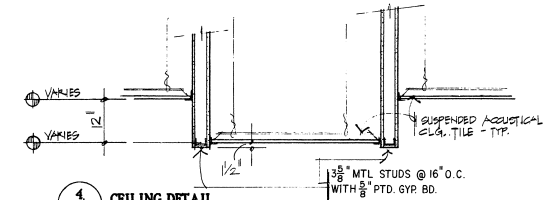


FIRE RATED CLG. NOTE:
3rd FLOOR CLG. HAS EXISTING LAYER OF 5/8" GYP. BD. F.C. ATTACHED TO UNDERSIDE OF JOIST. CONTRACTOR TO FILL VOID AREAS IN EXIST'G. CLG. SEPERATION W/ NEW 5/8" F.C. GYP. BD. WHERE NEEDED. CONTRACTOR TO TAPE & FLOAT ENTIRE CLG. AREA & SEAL ALL JOINTS W/ FIRE RATED COMPOUND. TYP. THIS FLOOR.

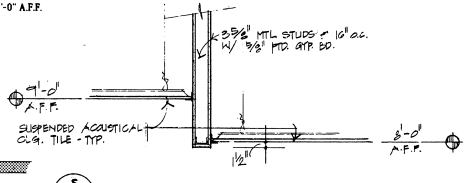
2/5/5 **REFLECTED CEILING PLAN - 3RD** U.O.J. = UNDERSIDE OF JOIST
8 0 8 16 FEET
1/8" = 1'-0"



3/5/5 **CEILING DETAIL**
1 0 1 2 3
3/4" = 1'-0" FEET



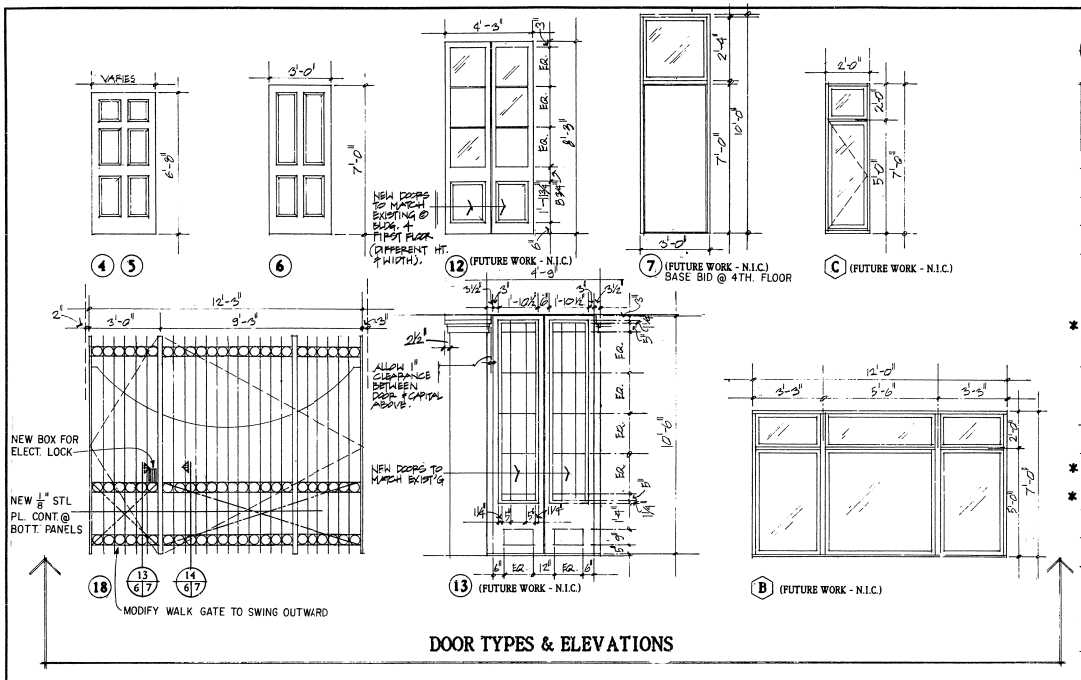
4/5/5 **CEILING DETAIL**
1 0 1 2 3
3/4" = 1'-0" FEET



5/5/5 **CEILING DETAIL**
1 0 1 2 3
3/4" = 1'-0" FEET

SAM N. HAMILTON No. 647 REGISTERED ARCHITECT STATE OF LOUISIANA

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES				
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS				
DESIGNED: TOUPS	SUB SHEET NO. A5	TITLE OF SHEET: REFLECTED CEILING PLANS AND CEILING DETAILS	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,029C	
DRAWN: ROZAS			PKG. NO. 146	SHEET 10
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON				OF 45
DATE: 7/90				



DOOR TYPES & ELEVATIONS

(1/6/6) OPENING SCHEDULE

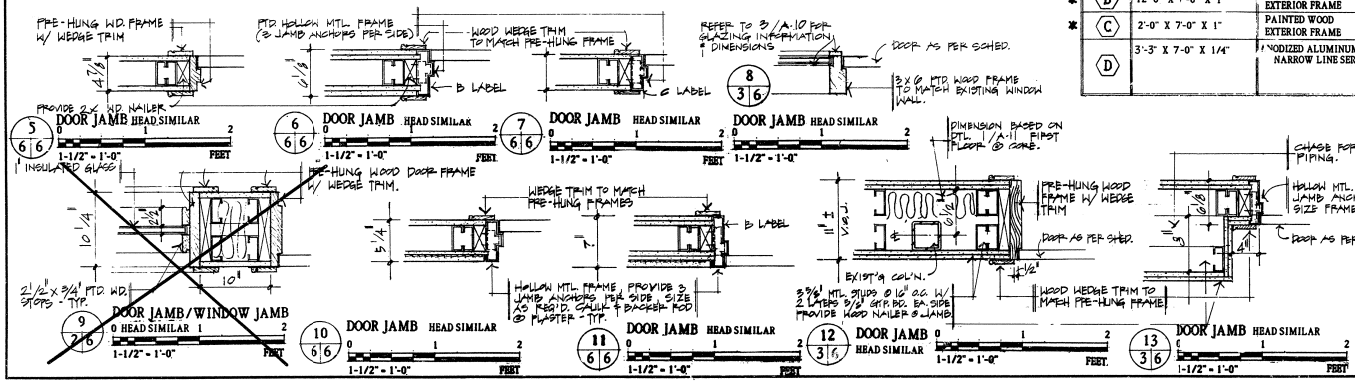
DOORS

MARK	SIZE	FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAILS	REMARKS
1	3'-0" X 5'-8" X 1-3/8"	PAINTED WOOD PRE-HUNG. FRAME W/WEDGE TRIM	FLUSH S.C. PAINTED WOOD DOOR	5/6/6	PROVIDE WEATHERSTRIPPING.DROP BOTTOM & CLOSER AT ROOM 1-207
2	3'-0" X 5'-8" X 1-3/4"	PAINTED WOOD PRE-HUNG FRAME W/WEDGE TRIM	FLUSH S.C. PAINTED WOOD DOOR	5/6/6	
3	2'-6" X 5'-8" X 1-3/8"	PAINTED WOOD PRE-HUNG FRAME W/WEDGE TRIM	FLUSH S.C. PAINTED WOOD DOOR	5/6/6	
4	3'-0" X 6'-8" X 1-3/4" EXIST'NG V.O.J.	PAINTED WOOD PRE-HUNG FRAME W/WEDGE TRIM	SIX-PANEL EXISTING DOORS	5/6/6	
5	3'-0" X 6'-8" X 1-3/4"	PAINTED WOOD PRE-HUNG FRAME W/WEDGE TRIM	NEW DOOR TO MATCH TYPE 4	5/6/6	
6	3'-0" X 7'-0" X 1-3/4" EXIST'NG V.O.J.	PAINTED WOOD PRE-HUNG FRAME W/WEDGE TRIM	FOUR-PANEL EXISTING DOORS	5/6/6	
* 7	3'-0" X 5'-8" X 1-3/4"	EXTERIOR HOLLOW METAL FRAME W/2'-4" X 3'-0" ▲ TRANSOM ABOVE	FLUSH HOLLOW METAL (PTD.) DOOR W/2'-4" X 3'-0" GLASS TRANSOM ABOVE	10/6/6	SUPPLY CLOSERS AT RESTROOMS AND DELETE TRANSOM AT 4TH FLOOR
8	5'-6" X 7'-0" X 1-3/4" EXISTING	WINDOW WALL SYSTEM TO MATCH EXISTING	EXISTING PAINTED WOOD & GLASS STILE & RAIL DOOR WITHIN WINDOW WALL SYSTEM	8/6/6	
9	2'-10" X 6'-8" X 1-3/4"	1-1/2 HOUR (B-LABEL) HOLLOW METAL FRAME ▲	1-1/2 HOUR (B-LABEL) FLUSH HOLLOW PAINTED METAL DOOR	13/3/6 6/6/6	PROVIDE RATED PANIC HARDWARE & CLOSER WHERE REQUIRED
10	3'-6" X 5'-8" X 1-3/4"	45 MIN. (C-LABEL) HOLLOW METAL FRAME ▲	45 MIN. (C-LABEL) FLUSH PAINTED HOLLOW METAL DOOR	7/6/6	
11	2'-4" X 6'-8" X 1-3/8"	PAINTED WOOD PRE-HUNG FRAME W/WEDGE TRIM	FLUSH S.C. PAINTED WOOD DOOR	5/6/6	
* 12	4'-3" X 8'-3" X 1-3/4" V.O.J.	PAINTED WOOD FRAME & CASING TO MATCH EXISTING FOR AREA	PAIR FRENCH DOORS TO MATCH EXISTING FOR AREA		
* 13	4'-9" X 13'-6" X 3" V.O.J.	PAINTED WOOD FRAME TO MATCH EXISTING	PAIR FRENCH DOORS TO MATCH EXISTING FOR AREA		
14	3'-0" X 7'-0" X W/TRANSOM ABOVE	ANODIZED ALUMINUM FRAME NARROW LINE SERIES	1/4" SAFETY GLASS IN ANODIZED ALUMINUM WINDOW WALL SYSTEM (NARROW LINE)	6/7/12 7/4/12	PROVIDE DEAD BOLT & CLOSER
15	2'-10" X 7'-0" X 1-3/4" EXISTING V.O.J.	PAINTED WOOD PRE-HUNG FRAME W/WEDGE TRIM	FOUR-PANEL EXISTING DOORS	5/6/6	PROVIDE RATED HARDWARE & CLOSER
16	3'-0" X 6'-8" X 1-3/8"	PAINTED WOOD PRE-HUNG FRAME W/WEDGE TRIM	FLUSH S.C. PAINTED WOOD DOOR	12/3/6 9/2/6	PROVIDE WEATHERSTRIPPING. DROP BOTTOM & CLOSER
17	PAIR 2'-6" X 5'-8" X 1-3/4"	45 MIN. (C-LABEL) HOLLOW METAL FRAME ▲	45 MIN. (C-LABEL) FLUSH PAINTED HOLLOW METAL DOOR	7/6/6	
18	12'-3" X 10'-4" X (VARIES) V.O.J.	STEEL COLUMNS EXISTING	EXISTING STEEL ENTRY GATE AND SIDE GATE MODIFIED AS PER ELEVATION	13/6/7 14/6/7	PROVIDE RATED PANIC HARDWARE & CLOSER WHERE REQUIRED
19	2'-10" X 6'-8" X 1-3/4"	1-1/2 HOUR (B-LABEL) HOLLOW METAL FRAME ▲	1-1/2 HOUR (B-LABEL) FLUSH HOLLOW PAINTED METAL DOOR	11/6/6	

NOTE: SIZE DOOR FRAME AS SHOWN IN DETAILS
*= (FUTURE WORK - N.I.C.)
▲= PROVIDE WEDGE TRIM AT FRAME TO MATCH PREHUNG.

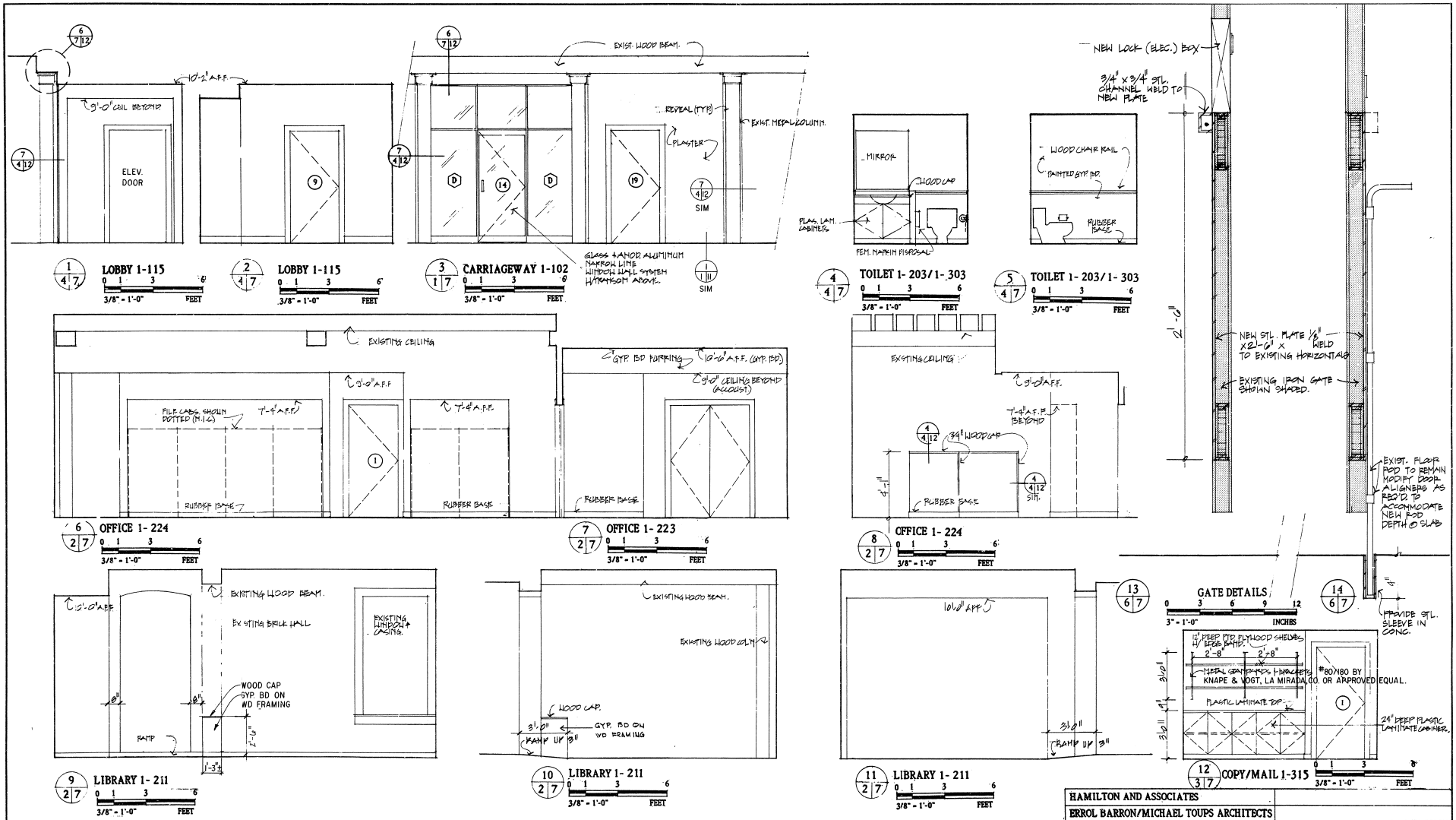
WINDOWS

MARK	SIZE	FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DETAILS	REMARKS
A	3'-6" X 3'-6" X 1"	PAINTED WOOD WITH 3-1/2 PAINTED WOOD CASING	1" INSULATED GLASS	9/2/6	PROVIDE ALL SETTING PADS, SEALANTS, ETC FOR COMPLETE INSTALLATION
* B	12'-0" X 7'-0" X 1"	PAINTED WOOD EXTERIOR FRAME	1" THICK INSULATED GLASS IN WOOD FRAME TO MATCH WINDOW TYPE B	5/6/10	CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY EXACT DIMENSIONS OF OPENING
* C	2'-0" X 7'-0" X 1"	PAINTED WOOD EXTERIOR FRAME	1" THICK INSULATED GLASS IN WOOD FRAME CASEMENT WINDOW	5/6/10	CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY EXACT DIMENSIONS OF OPENING
D	3'-3" X 7'-0" X 1/4"	ANODIZED ALUMINUM FRAME NARROW LINE SERIES	1/4" SAFETY GLASS IN ALUMINUM NARROW LINE FRAME	6/7/12 7/4/12	CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY EXACT DIMENSIONS OF OPENING.



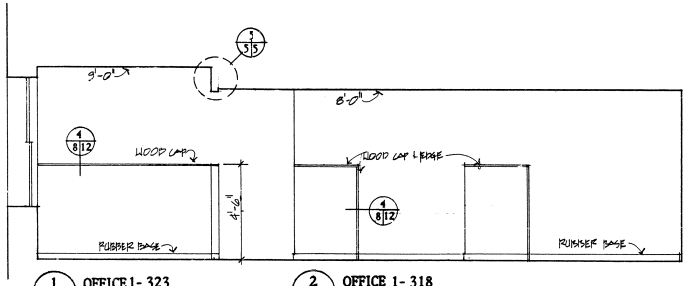
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN:	A6	OPENING SCHEDULES AND DETAILS	467 41,029c
TECH. REVIEW:			PKG: NO. 146 / SHEET 11
DATE: 7/90			OF 45



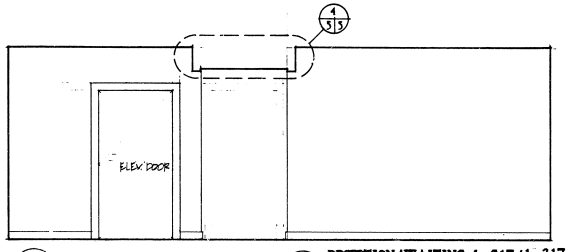
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

DESIGNED: Toups	SUB SHEET NO. A7	TITLE OF SHEET: INTERIOR ELEVATIONS	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C
DRAWN: Toups			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 12 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



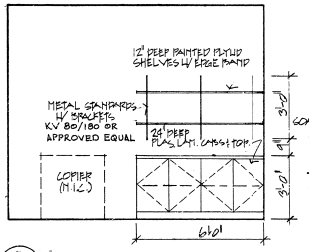
1/3/8 OFFICE 1- 323
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET

2/3/8 OFFICE 1- 318
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET

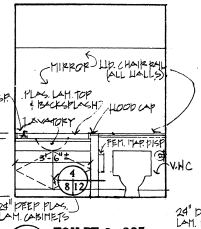


3/2/3/8 LOBBY 1- 202 / 1- 302
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET

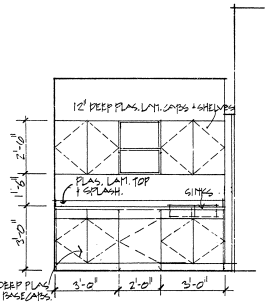
4/2/3/8 RECEPTION/WAITING 1- 217/1- 317
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET



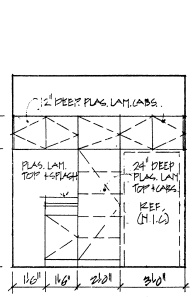
5/2/8 WORKROOM 4- 250
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET



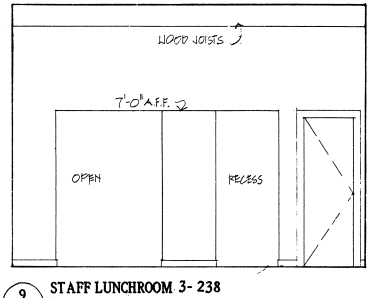
6/4/8 TOILET 3- 235
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET



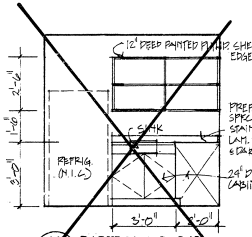
7/4/8 COFFEE 3- 236
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET



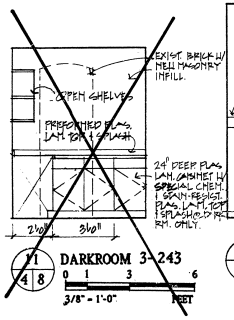
8/4/8 COFFEE 3- 236
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET



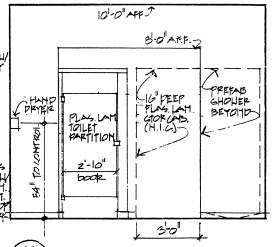
9/4/8 STAFF LUNCHROOM 3- 238
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET



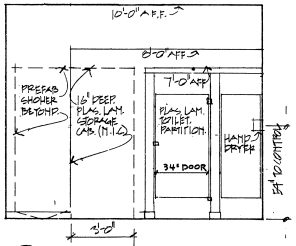
10/4/8 DARKROOM 3- 243
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET



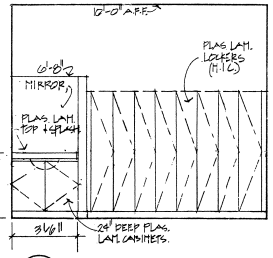
11/4/8 DARKROOM 3- 243
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET



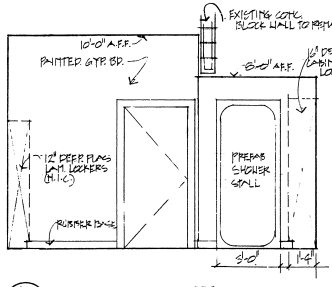
12/2/8 MALE LOCKERS 4- 251
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET



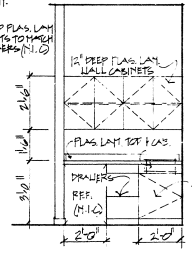
13/2/8 FEMALE LOCKERS 4- 256
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET



14/2/8 FEMALE LOCKERS 4- 256
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET

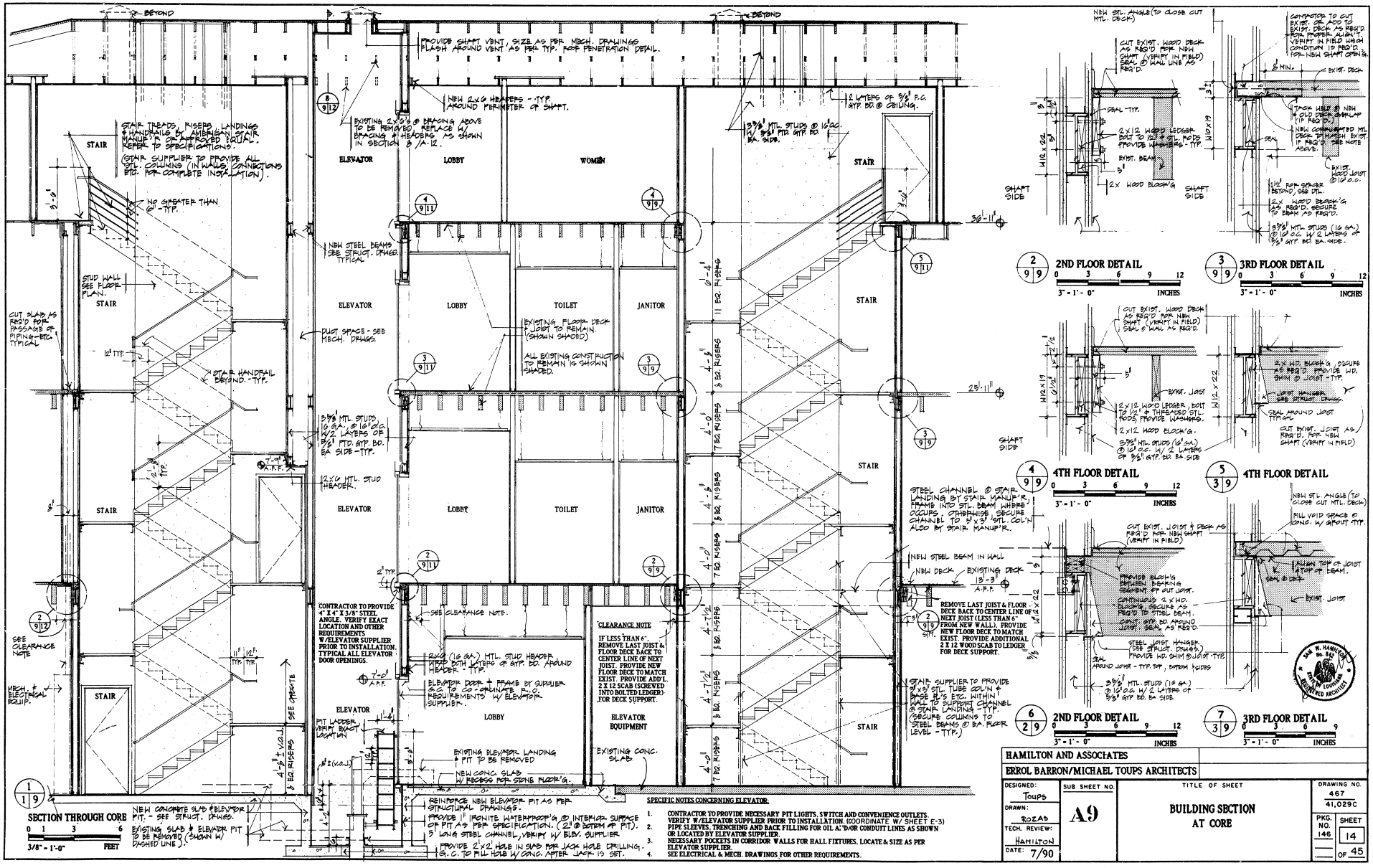


15/2/8 FEMALE LOCKERS 4- 256
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET



16/2/8 COFFEE 4- 258
0 1 3 6
3/8" = 1'-0" FEET

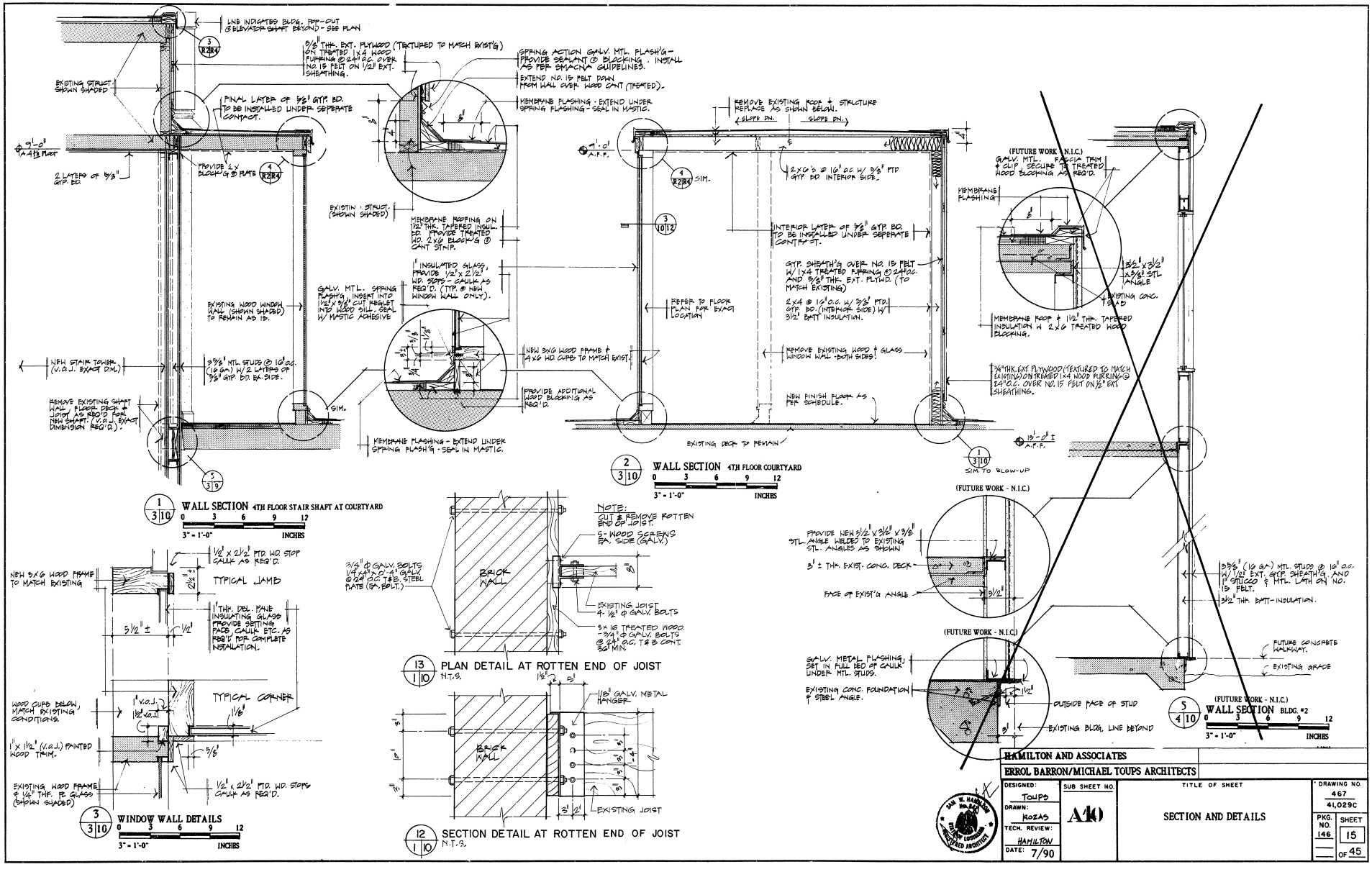
DESIGNED: TOUPS DRAWN: TOUPS TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON DATE: 7/90	SUB SHEET NO. A8	TITLE OF SHEET: INTERIOR ELEVATIONS	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C PKG. NO. 146 SHEET 13 OF 45



HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES

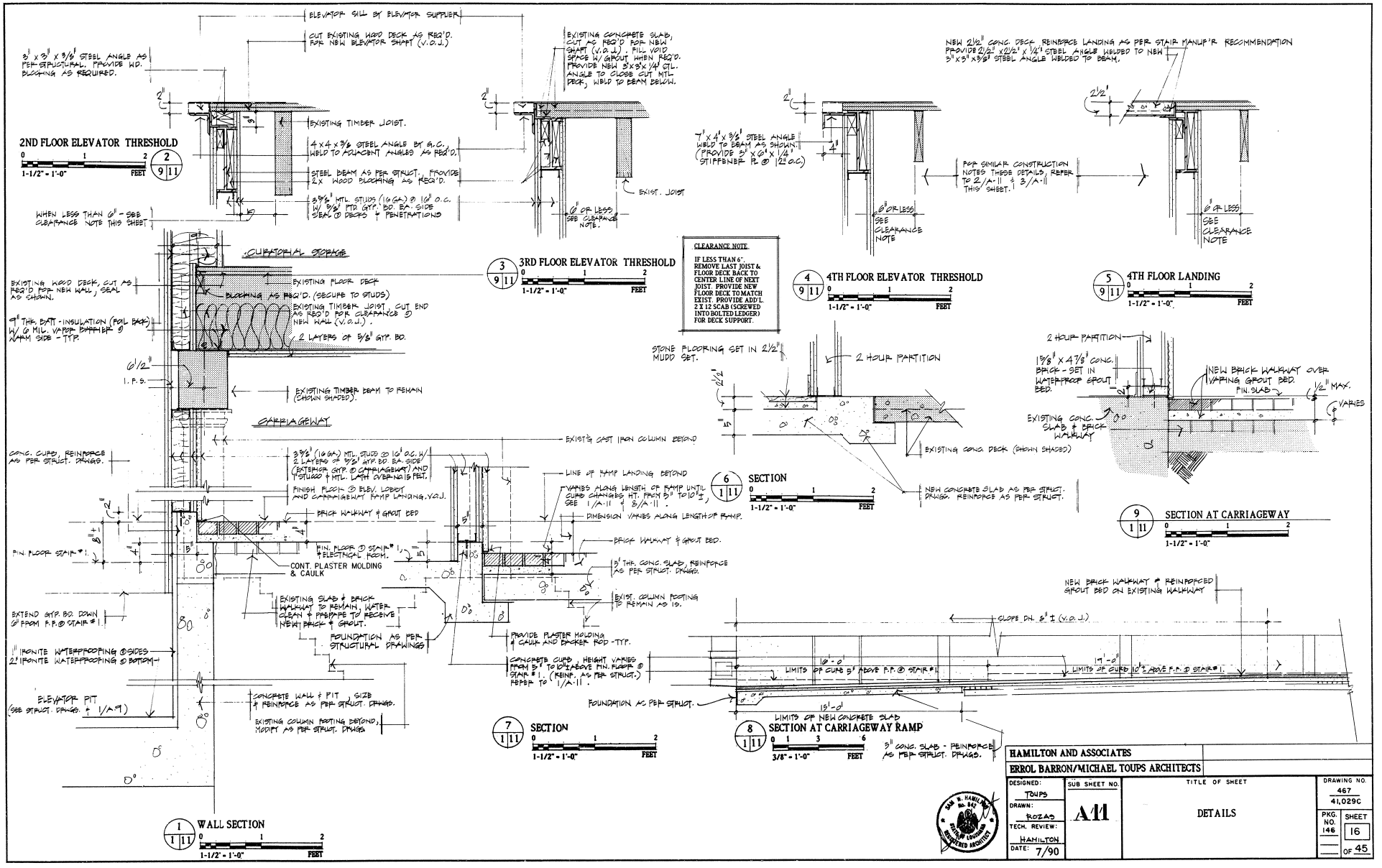
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

DESIGNED: Toups	SUB SHEET NO. A9	TITLE OF SHEET: BUILDING SECTION AT CORE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C
DRAWN: ROZAS			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 14 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



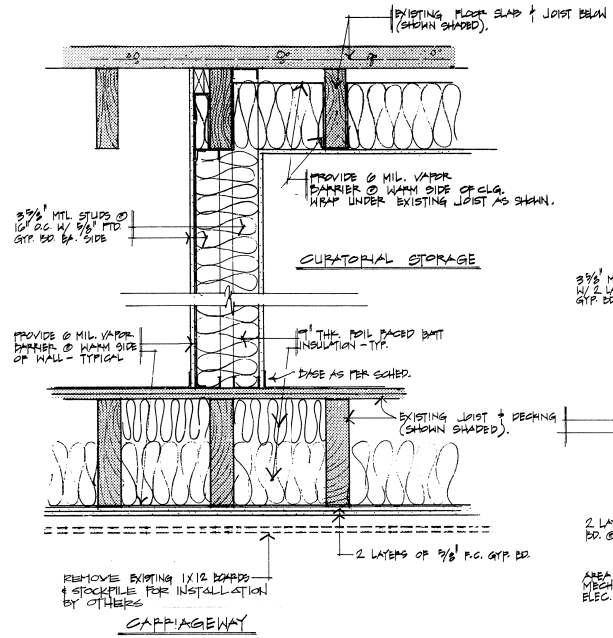
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

DESIGNED: TOUPS	SUB SHEET NO. A10	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTION AND DETAILS	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C
DRAWN: KOZAS			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 15 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			

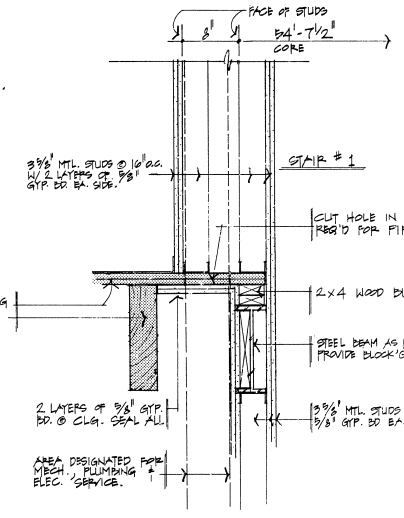


HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

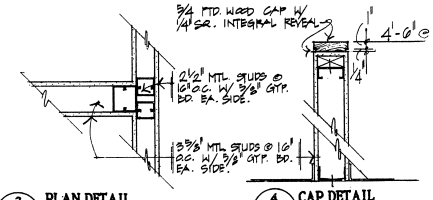
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
TOUPS	A11	DETAILS	467 41,029C
DRAWN: ROZAS			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 16 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



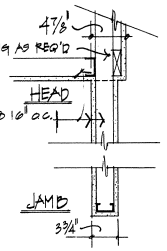
1 2|12 **SECTION THRU R-34 WALL**
CURATORIAL STORAGE
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES



2 9|12 **SECTION THRU CHASE**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES

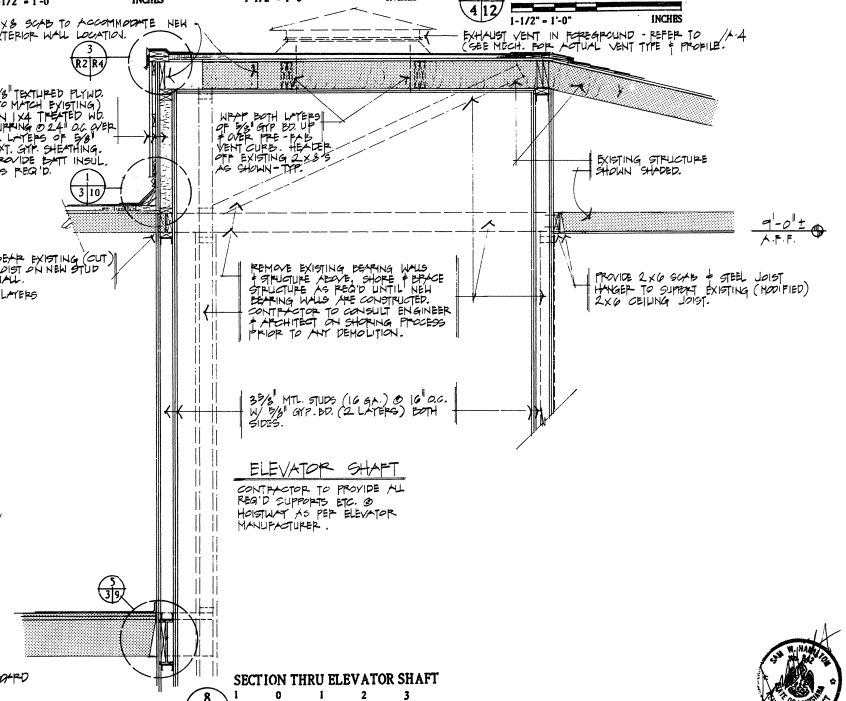


3 10|12 **PLAN DETAIL**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES

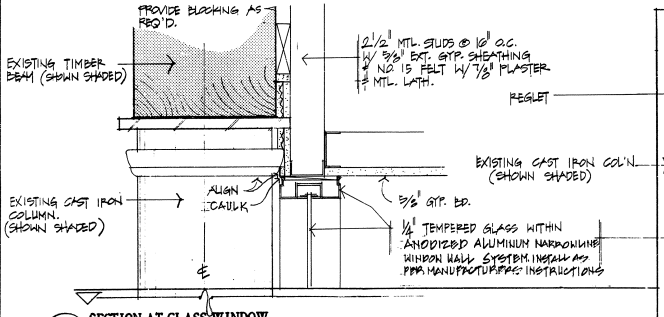


4 4|12 **CAP DETAIL**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES

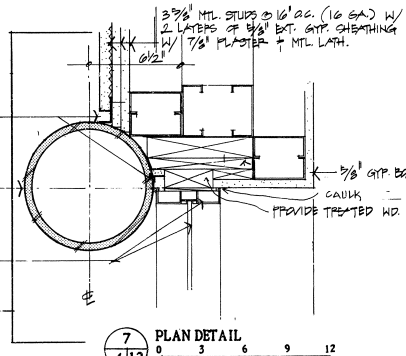
5 4|12 **WALL SECTION**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES



8 9|12 **SECTION THRU ELEVATOR SHAFT**
1 0 1 2 3
3/4" = 1'-0" FEET



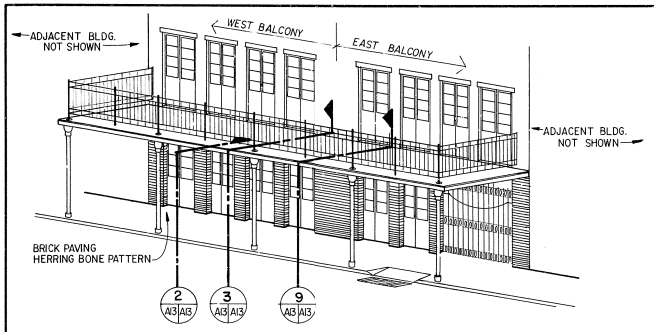
6 7|12 **SECTION AT GLASS WINDOW**
0 3 6 9 12
3" = 1'-0" INCHES



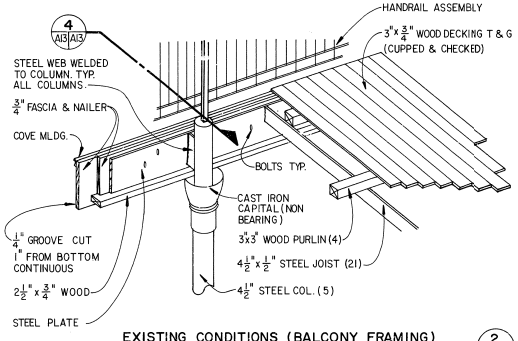
7 4|12 **PLAN DETAIL**
0 3 6 9 12
3" = 1'-0" INCHES

SAM B. HAMILTON JR. REG. NO. 4826 STATE OF LOUISIANA REGISTERED ARCHITECT

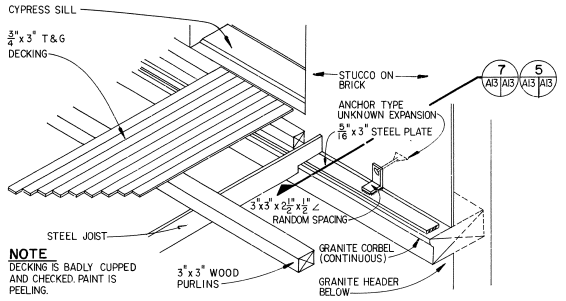
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES				
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS				
DESIGNED: Toups DRAWN: Rozas TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton DATE: 7/90	SUB SHEET NO. A12	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTION / DETAILS	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C PKG. NO. — SHEET — 17 — OF 45	



BALCONY ELEVATION
NOT TO SCALE
1 A13 A13

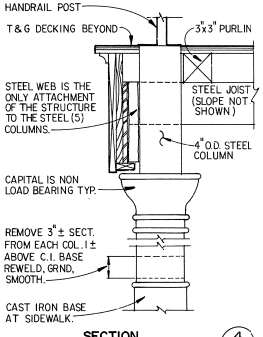


EXISTING CONDITIONS (BALCONY FRAMING)
NOT TO SCALE
2 A13 A13

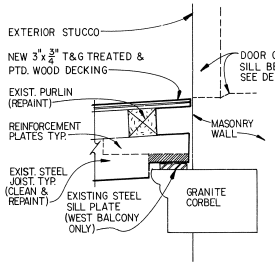


NOTE
DECKING IS BADLY CUPPED AND CHECKED. PAINT IS PEELING.

EXISTING CONDITIONS DETAIL (WEST BALCONY)
NOT TO SCALE
3 A13 A13

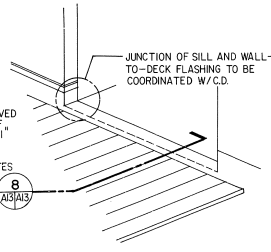


SECTION
NOT TO SCALE
4 A13 A13

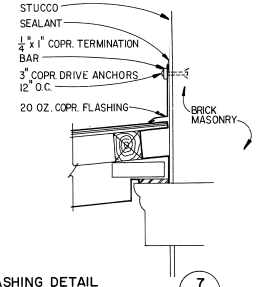


SECTION
NOT TO SCALE
5 A13 A13

NOTE
SHADED AREA AT END OF JOIST TO BE REMOVED TO ALLOW THIS END OF DECK TO BE LOWERED 1" REWELD TO EXISTING STEEL PLATE AFTER REINFORCEMENT PLATES ARE ATTACHED.



SILL FLASHING DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE
6 A13 A13



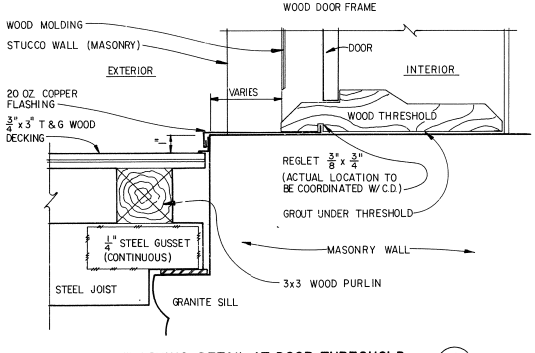
FLASHING DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE
7 A13 A13

NOTES

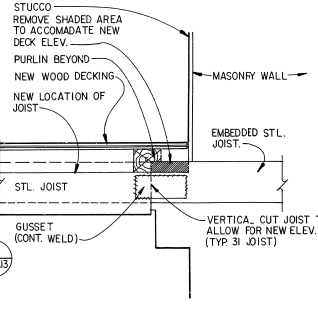
1. PROVIDE PEDESTRIAN PROTECTION, RAMPS, WALKS, GUARDRAILS, OVERHEAD, ETC. THAT MEET OR EXCEED OSHA AND ANSI STANDARDS.
2. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING DECKING.
3. RE-WORK ENDS OF STEEL JOISTS AS SHOWN IN DETAILS 4/A13, 5/A13, 9/A13.
4. LOWER STREET END OF BALCONY AS SHOWN ON DETAIL 9/A13.
5. REMOVE MASONRY BETWEEN JOIST ENDS AT BUILDING NO. 419. (NOT REQUIRED AT BUILDING NO. 421)
6. REPLACE MASONRY REMOVED IN NOTE NO. 5.
7. RE-PAINT ALL BALCONY STEEL BEFORE RE-DECKING.
8. PROVIDE NEW, TREATED, PRIMED AND PAINTED YELLOW PINE FLOORING, NO. 2 GRADE OR BETTER, 3/4" X 3-1/8" T&G.
9. RE-ATTACH HANDRAIL TO BUILDING AFTER LEVELING.
10. RE-PAINT ENTIRE HANDRAIL.
11. INSTALL NEW COPPER FLASHING, BUILDING TO DECK, AS SHOWN IN DETAILS 7/A13, 8/A13.
12. REMOVE ALL DIRT AND DEBRIS AND RESTORE AREA TO A CLEAN, USABLE CONDITION.

PAINT SCHEDULE

	PRIMER (ONE COAT)	FINISH (TWO COATS)
WOOD DECK (TOP)	PITTSBURGH PAINT NO. 6-809 WHITE	PITTSBURGH PAINT NO. 4750 CORUNDUM
WOOD DECK (UND. SIDE)	PITTSBURGH PAINT NO. 6-809 WHITE	PITTSBURGH PAINT NO. 2534 BRIDAL W.
HAND RAIL	EXISTING PAINT	PITTSBURGH PAINT NO. 7600 BISON
STEEL COLUMNS	EXISTING PAINT	PITTSBURGH PAINT NO. 7600 BISON
COLUMN CAPITALS	EXISTING PAINT	PITTSBURGH PAINT NO. 7600 BISON
STEEL JOISTS	PITTSBURGH PAINT NO. 6-809 WHITE	PITTSBURGH PAINT NO. 2534 BRIDAL W.
WOOD FASCIA	EXISTING PAINT	PITTSBURGH PAINT NO. 2758 ALUMINUM



FLASHING DETAIL AT DOOR THRESHOLD
NOT TO SCALE
8 A13 A13

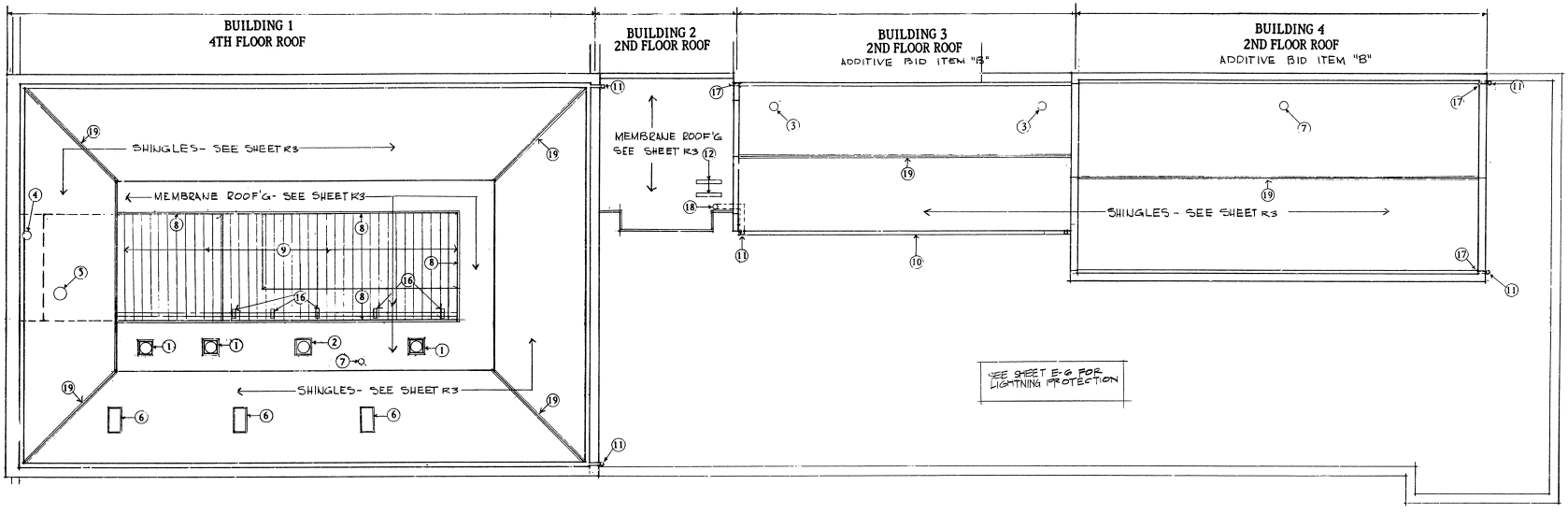


NOTE
THIS CONDITION EXIST. AT ELEVEN (11) JOIST LOCATION ON EAST BALCONY ONLY. FOR GEN. LOC. SEE DETAIL 1 A13 A13

SECTION
NOT TO SCALE
9 A13 A13

NO SCALE

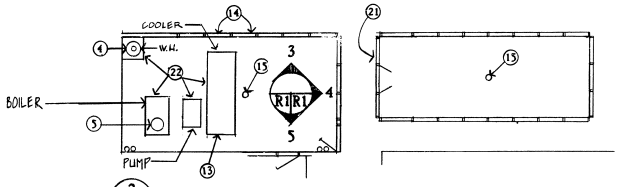
DESIGNED: C.L. SHAFFER DRAWN: EN/ BUTLER TECH. REVIEW: DSC DATE: 11/92	SUB SHEET NO. A13	TITLE OF SHEET: BALCONY MODIFICATIONS	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C PKG. NO. 146 SHEET 18 OF 45



1 R1R1 **ROOF EXISTING / DEMOLITION PLAN**

8 0 8 16

1/8" = 1'-0" FEET



2 R1R1 **4TH FLOOR PART PLAN**

8 0 8 16

1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

GENERAL NOTES

A. PARTS OF THE EXISTING ROOFING AND BUILT-UP FLASHING MAY CONTAIN ASBESTOS MATERIAL. REFER TO SHEET TITLED "ASBESTOS REMOVAL PLAN" FOR THIS TYPE OF DEMOLITION WORK REQUIRING SPECIALIZED PRECAUTIONS. SEE SHEET R3

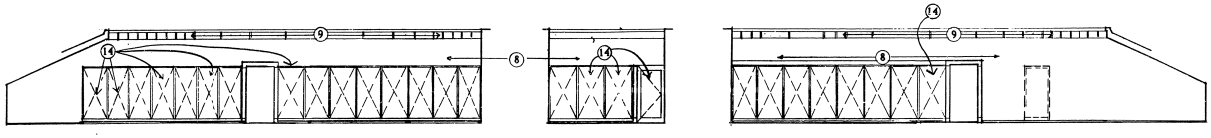
B. REPLACE SHEET METAL FLASHING, COUNTER FLASHING COPING AND ACCESSORIES ASSOCIATED WITH ROOFING WORK AND AS INDICATED.

C. REPLACE WOOD BLOCKING, CANTS AND MISCELLANEOUS WOOD ITEMS CONFLICTING WITH NEW WORK AND AS INDICATED.

D. REMOVE ALL TROWELED-ON PARAPET WATER PROOFING TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO INSTALL NEW WORK.

SPECIFIC NOTES

1. REMOVE CURB AND TURBINE VENT / FLASHING ASSEMBLY.
2. REMOVE POWER EXHAUST / FLASHING ASSEMBLY AND CURB.
3. REMOVE VENT STACK AND PATCH ROOF SHEATHING.
4. REMOVE WATER HEATER STACK THRU ROOF. PATCH ROOF SHEATHING.
5. REMOVE BOILER VENT STACK THRU ROOF. PATCH ROOF SHEATHING.
6. REMOVE SKYLITE, CURB, AND FLASHING. REPLACE WITH 8" HIGH CURB AND FLASHING. REINSTALL SKYLITE.
7. REMOVE PLUMBING VENT. PATCH ROOF SHEATHING.
8. EXISTING PLYWOOD SIDING TO REMAIN. PROVIDE NEW SIDING TO MATCH EXISTING AT OLD DOOR LOCATION.
9. REMOVE ALL 2" X 10" TRELLIS JOISTS AND HANGERS.
10. REPLACE GUTTER.
11. REPLACE COLLECTOR HEAD AND DOWN SPOUT.
12. REMOVE A.C. CONDENSING UNIT.
13. REMOVE COOLER AND ALL ASSOCIATED PIPING.
14. REMOVE FIXED GLASS SECTIONS IN WOOD FRAME. REPLACE WITH STUD WALL AS INDICATED ON 2/A-3.
15. REMOVE EXISTING ROOF DRAINS.
16. REMOVE ALL PIPING AND SUPPORTS.
17. THRU-WALL SCUPPER OPENING TO REMAIN. PROVIDE NEW THRU-WALL GALVANIZED METAL SCUPPER AND FLASH INTO NEW ROOFING.
18. REMOVE ROOF DRAIN AND STORM DRAIN PIPE.
19. REPLACE CLAY SPANISH HIP AND RIDGE TILES.
20. REMOVE EXISTING PIPING, ELECTRICAL CONDUIT, WIRING, DISCONNECTS, ETC.
21. REMOVE EXISTING WINDOW WALL. REPLACE W/NEW WINDOW WALL AS PER 2/A-10.
22. REMOVE EXISTING MECH. EQUIP. IN EQUIP. YARD.



3 R1R1 **ELEVATION 1- 408 / 1- 406 / 1- 407**

8 0 8 16

1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

4 R1R1 **ELEVATION 1- 408**

8 0 8 16

1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

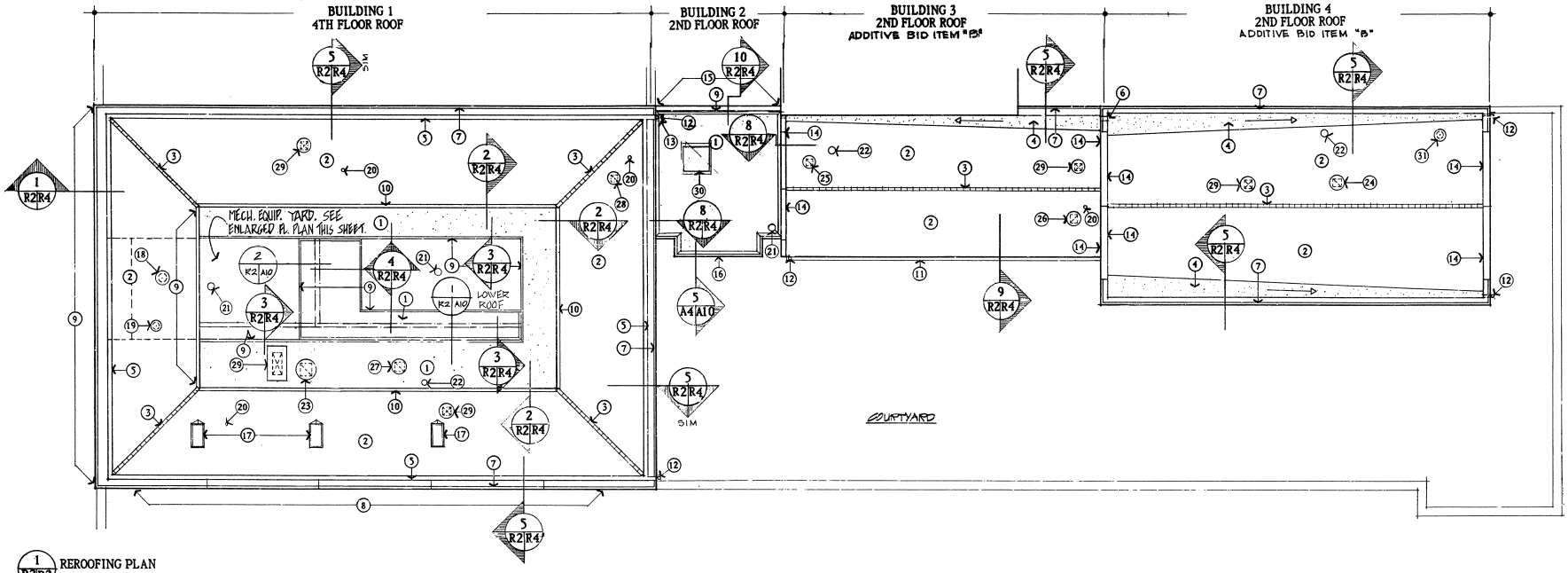
5 R1R1 **ELEVATION 1- 407 / 1- 406 / 1- 408**

8 0 8 16

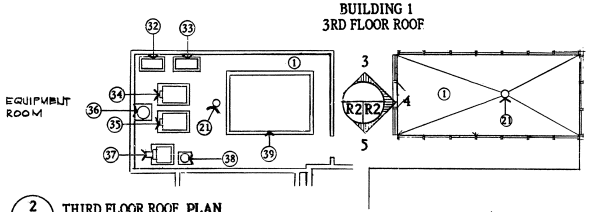
1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

JAS. W. HAMILTON No. 542 REGISTERED LOUISIANA ARCHITECT

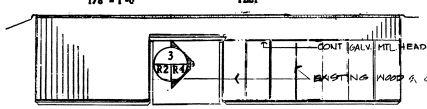
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES			
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: HAMILTON	SUB SHEET NO. R1	TITLE OF SHEET: ROOF EXISTING / DEMOLITION	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C
DRAWN: [illegible]			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 19 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



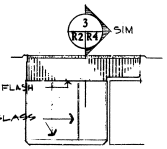
1 R2 R2 REROOFING PLAN
8 0 8 16
1/8" = 1'-0" FEET



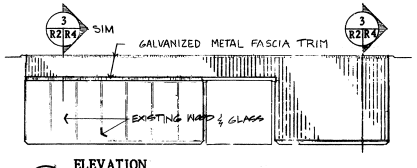
2 R2 R2 THIRD FLOOR ROOF PLAN
8 0 8 16
1/8" = 1'-0" FEET



3 R2 R2 ELEVATION
8 0 8 16
1/8" = 1'-0" FEET



4 R2 R2 ELEVATION
8 0 8
1/8" = 1'-0" FEET



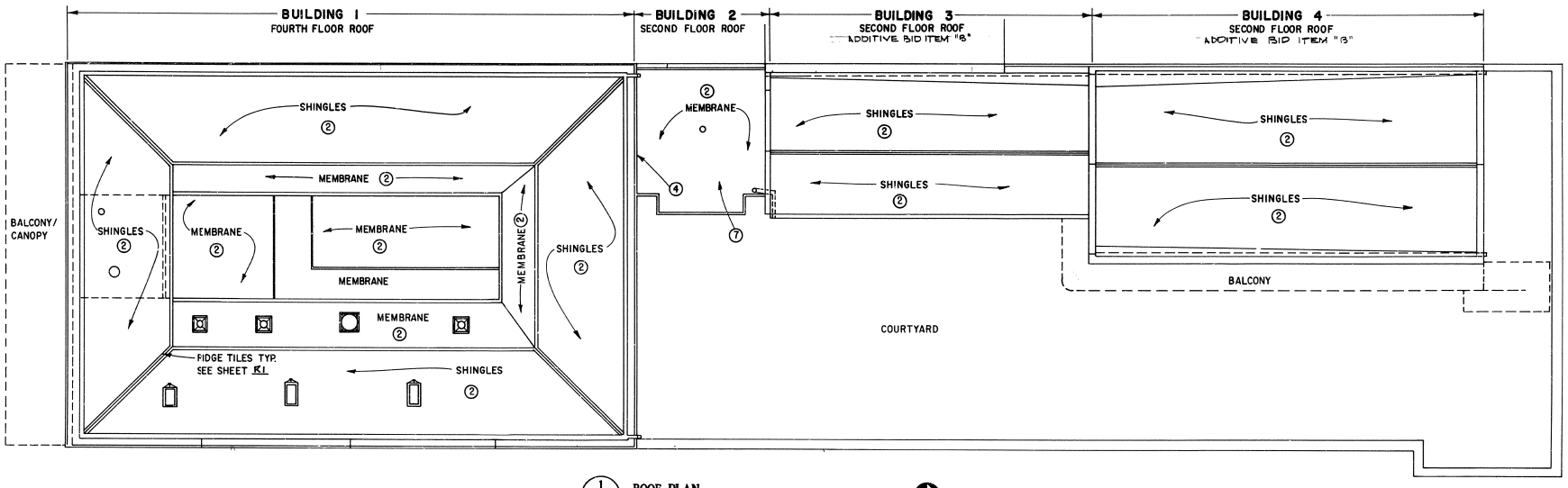
5 R2 R2 ELEVATION
8 0 8 16
1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

SPECIFIC NOTES

1. MEMERANE ROOFING ON TAPERED INSULATION.
2. RIGIDSHINGLES AT APPROXIMATELY 6/12 SLOPE.
3. NEW CLAY SPANISH TILE AT RIDGES AND HIPS.
4. WOOD FRAMED CRICKET WITH MEMBRANE ROOFING VALLEY FLASHING, SLOPE 1/8" PER FT. TO SCUPPERS.
5. MEMERANE ROOFING VALLEY GUTTER FLASHING AND PARAPET FLASHING.
6. PROVIDE 8" X 3" GALVANIZED METAL OVERFLOW SCUPPER THRU MASONRY WALL. LOCATE APPROX. 2" ABOVE CRICKET AT BLDG. 3.
7. CONTINUOUS TERMINATION BAR.
8. TOP OF PARAPET IS STEPPED. FOLLOW CONTOUR WITH REROOFING MATERIAL.
9. GALVANIZED METAL FASCIA TRIM.
10. GALVANIZED METAL TRANSITION FLASHING.
11. GALVANIZED METAL GUTTER.
12. 6" GALVANIZED METAL DOWNSPOUT WITH COLLECTOR HEAD.
13. 12" X24" GALVANIZED METAL SPLASH PLATE ON ROOF.
14. PROVIDE MEMBRANE FLASHING
15. GALVANIZED METAL FLASHING AND TREATED BACKING OF MASONRY WALL BELOW.
16. GALVANIZED METAL CODING.
17. GALVANIZED METAL FLASHING AND CRICKET AT EXISTING SKYLITES.
18. 18" DIA. GAS VENT.
19. 10" DIA. GAS VENT.
20. 2" VENT THRU ROOF.
21. 4" ROOF DRAIN.
22. 4" VENT THRU ROOF.
23. ELEVATOR SHAFT VENT.
24. EXHAUST FAN 1 - RELIEF HOOD.
25. EXHAUST FAN 2.
26. EXHAUST FAN 3.
27. EXHAUST FAN 4.
28. EXHAUST FAN 5.
29. OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE.
30. AIR COOLED CONDENSING UNIT - ACC - 1.
31. DRYER VENT.
32. P-1.
33. P-2. (ADDITIVE BID ITEM "A")
34. BOILER B-2. (ADDITIVE BID ITEM "A")
35. BOILER B-1.
36. EXPANSION TANK.
37. DOMESTIC WATER BOILER.
38. DOMESTIC WATER STORAGE TANK.
39. CLOSED CIRCUIT COOLER C-1. (ADDITIVE BID ITEM "A")

SAM W. HAMILTON No. 842 STATE OF LOUISIANA REGISTERED ARCHITECT

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES			
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: Hamilton DRAWN: Stike TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton DATE: 7/90	SUB SHEET NO. R2	TITLE OF SHEET NEW ROOFING PLAN	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C PKG. NO. 146 SHEET 20 OF 45



1 R3 R3 ROOF PLAN

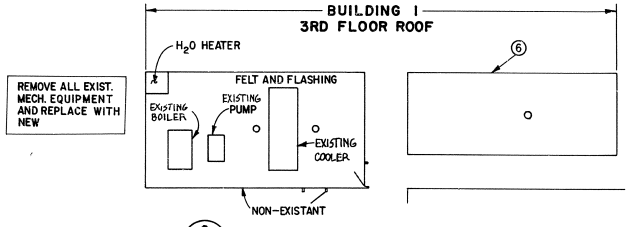
8 0 8 16

1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

PROJECT NORTH

NOTES

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTE ROOF CONDITIONS FROM REROOFING PLAN HOWEVER, CONTRACTOR MUST FIELD VERITY ALL EXISTING CONDITIONS.
2. ALL ROOFING SHINGLES, FELT, AND FLASHING CONTAIN ASBESTOS AND SHALL BE REMOVED AS SPECIFIED, EXCEPT RIDGE TILES, SEE SHEET R1.
3. ALL ROOFING MATERIALS TO BE REMOVED ARE APPLIED TO PLYWOOD DECKING.
4. SECOND FLOOR ROOF EXTENDS UNDER CAVE OF FOURTH FLOOR ROOF.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF LOOSE ROOFING GRAVEL AS NON-ASBESTOS WASTE.
6. REMOVE EXISTING GLASS PANELS, REPLACE WITH STUDS AND T1-11 SIDING.
7. THIS AREA SHALL BE USED AS A STAGING AREA TO CLEAN AND HOIST WASTE CONTAINERS TO COURTYARD.



2 R3 R3 PARTIAL ROOF PLAN

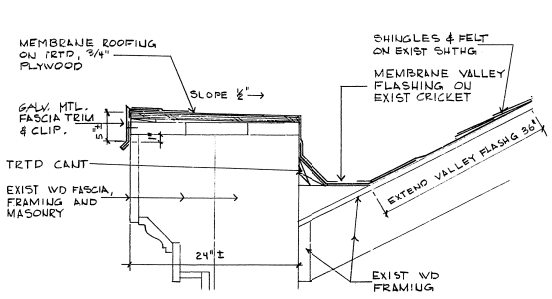
8 0 8 16

1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

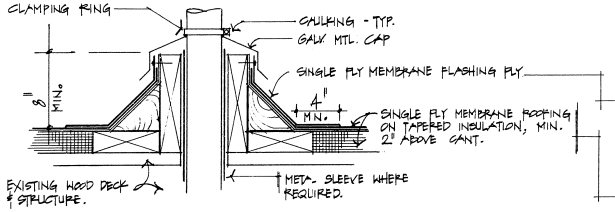
PROJECT NORTH

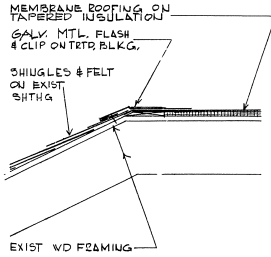
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS
5360 55 N.
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39211

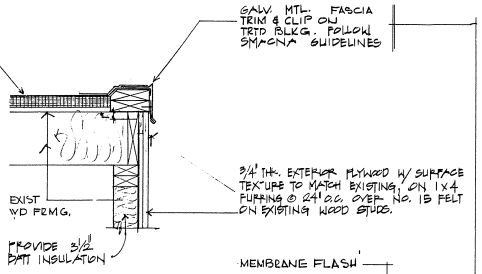
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES				
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS				
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.	
DRAWN:	R3	ASBESTOS REMOVAL PLAN	467 41,029C	
TECH. REVIEW:			PKG. NO. 146	SHEET 21 of 45
DATE: 7/90				



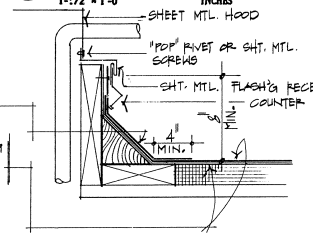
1 R2R4 **PARAPET DETAILS**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES



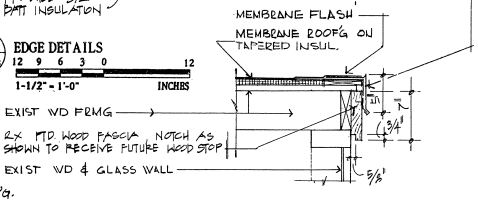




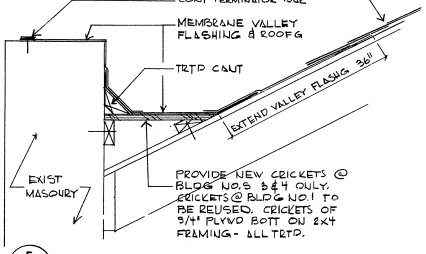
2 R2R4 **RIDGE DETAILS**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES



3 R2R4 **EDGE DETAILS**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES



4 R2R4 **EDGE DETAIL**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES

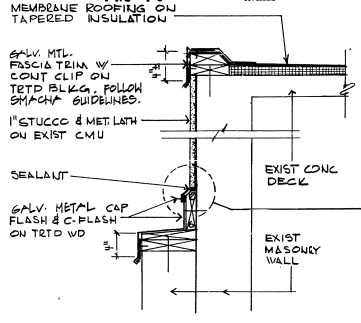


5 R2R4 **PARAPET DETAIL**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES

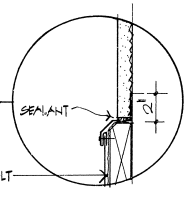
ROOF DRAIN NOTE:

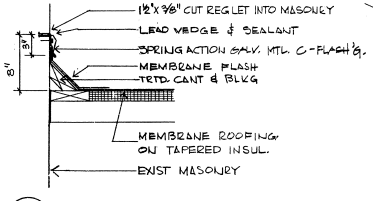
CONTRACTOR TO FOLLOW NRCA GUIDELINES FOR ROOF DRAIN DETAILS. PROVIDE 30" SQUARE 2 1/2 LB. TO 4 LB. LEAD OR 16 OZ. SOFT COPPER FLASHING AROUND ROOF DRAIN.

6 R4 **PENETRATION DETAIL**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES

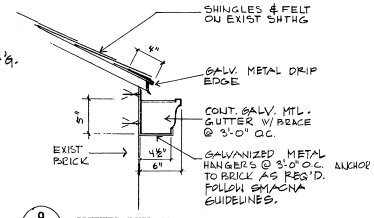


7 R4 **PENETRATION DETAIL**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES



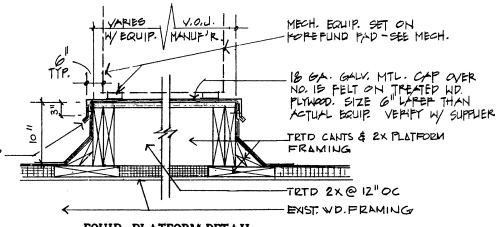


8 R2R4 **FLASHING DETAIL**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES



9 R2R4 **GUTTER DETAIL**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES

10 R2R4 **EDGE DETAIL**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES



11 R4 **EQUIP. PLATFORM DETAIL**
12 9 6 3 0 12
1-1/2" = 1'-0" INCHES

ABBREVIATIONS

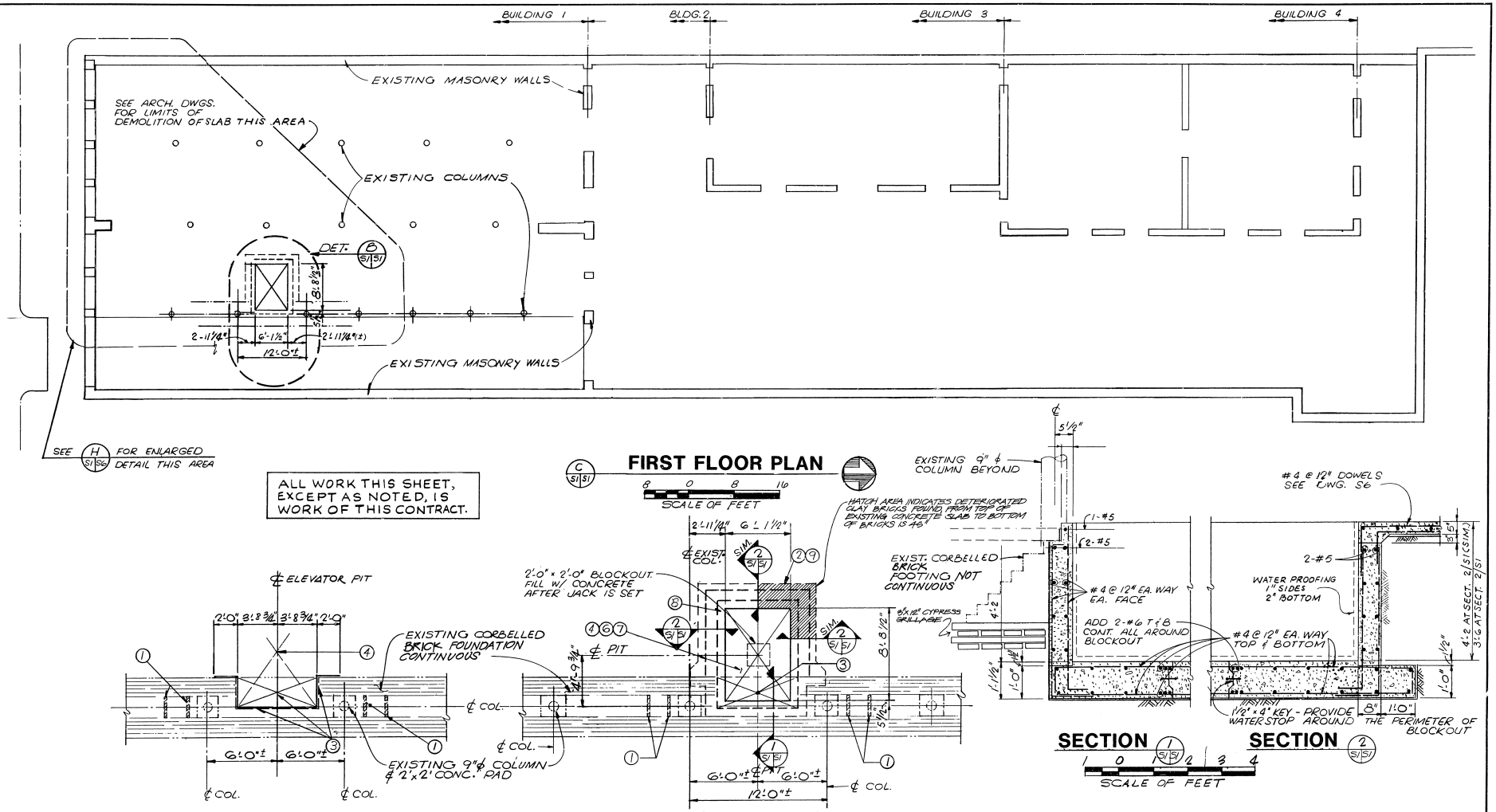
TRTD	TREATED
WD	WOOD
EXP	EXPOSED
BLKG	BLOCKING
S/THG	SHEATHING
INSUL	INSULATION

SYMBOLS

NEW CONTINUOUS BLOCKING
NEW SPACED BLOCKING
EXISTING FRAMING
NEW FINISHED WOOD
TAPERED INSULATION

JAN W. HAMILTON No. 8 STATE OF LOUISIANA REGISTERED ARCHITECT

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES			
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: Hamilton	SUB SHEET NO. R4	TITLE OF SHEET: DETAILS	DRAWING NO. A67 41,029c
DRAWN: Stica			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 22 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



LEGEND

① SHORE SECOND FLOOR BEAMS EACH SIDE OF THE WORKING AREA, AS NEEDED, BEFORE PROCEEDING TO DEMOLITION.

② SAW CUT AND REMOVE EXISTING FLOOR SLAB AS REQUIRED TO ALLOW FOR EXCAVATION, FORMING AND POURING OF NEW FOOTING AND CONCRETE WALLS.

③ SAW CUT AND REMOVE EXISTING CORBELLED BRICK FOUNDATION DOWN TO THE BOTTOM OF FOOTING.

④ EXCAVATION TO EXTEND TO BOTTOM OF EXISTING FOOTING (MAX.)

⑤ NOT USED

⑥ EXCAVATE TO REQUIRED LEVEL FOR NEW CONCRETE SLAB

⑦ POUR NEW CONCRETE SLAB.

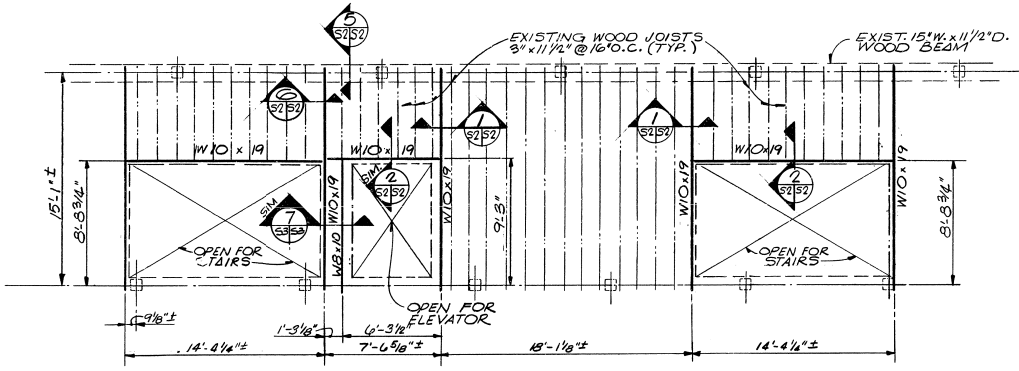
⑧ POUR NEW CONCRETE WALLS AND BACK FILL.

⑨ REPLACE CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB.

STATE OF TOWA — JACK HERSHEL NASH — REG. NO. 9 — PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

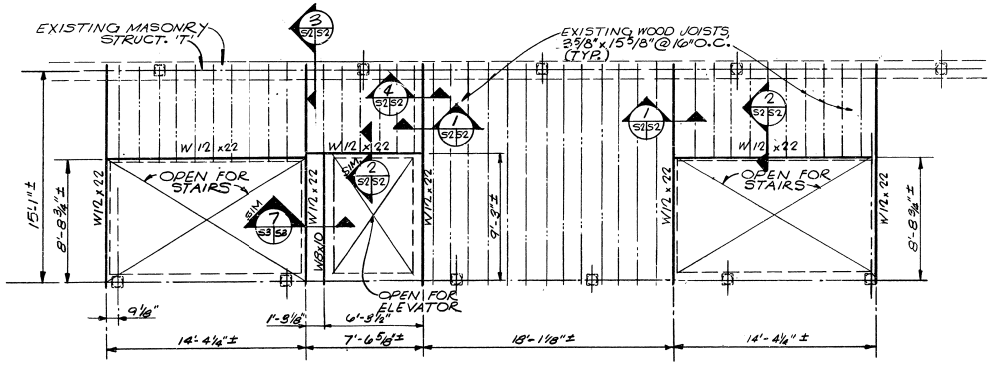
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES	GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS	
DESIGNED: R. Amador	SUB SHEET NO. S1
DRAWN: Guillot	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLAN, ELEVATOR PLAN, & DETAILS
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton	DRAWING NO. 467 / 410290
DATE: 7/90	PKG. NO. 142 — SHEET 23 OF 45



PART THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

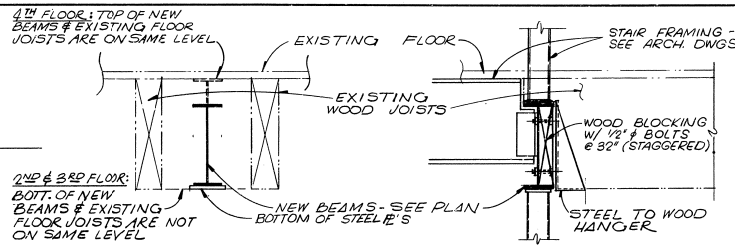
SCALE OF FEET

NOTE : SEE ARCH. DWGS FOR FLOOR REPAIRS THIS AREA.



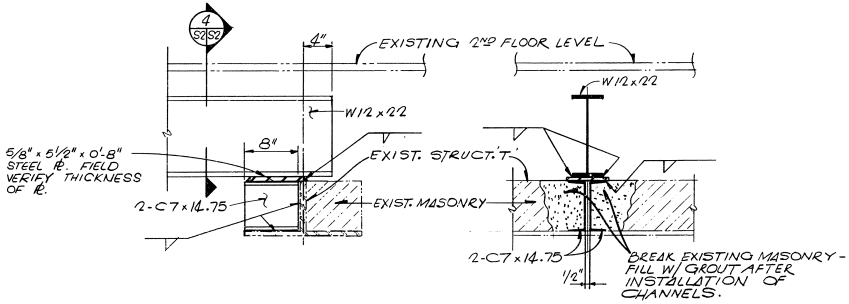
PART SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

SCALE OF FEET



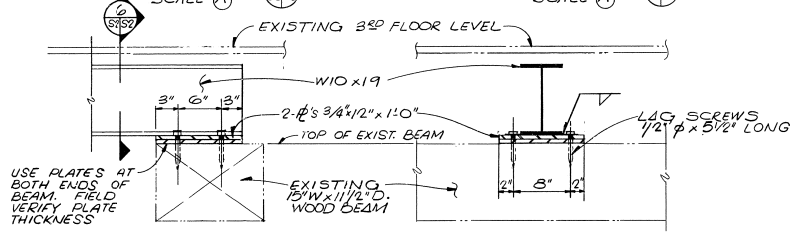
SECTION 1 SCALE A

SECTION 2 SCALE A



SECTION 3 SCALE A

SECTION 4 SCALE A



SECTION 5 SCALE A

SECTION 6 SCALE A

SCALE A

SCALE OF INCHES

ALL WORK THIS SHEET, EXCEPT AS NOTED, IS WORK OF THIS CONTRACT

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

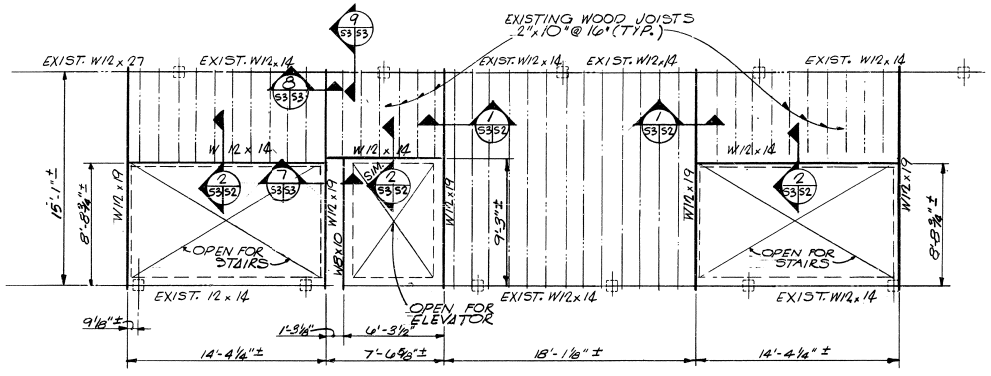
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES | GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

DESIGNED: R. Amador
DRAWN: [illegible]
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton
DATE: 7/90

SUB SHEET NO. S2

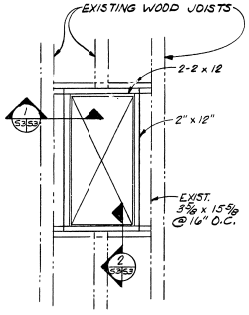
TITLE OF SHEET: PARTIAL 2nd & 3rd FLOOR FRAMING PLANS, SECTIONS, & DETAILS

DRAWING NO. 467
410290
PKG. NO. 146
SHEET 24 OF 45



PART FOURTH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

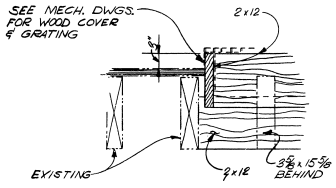
SCALE OF FEET



FLOOR OPENING DET. AT 2nd LEVEL -
SEE MECH. DWGS. FOR LOCATION & INFORMATION

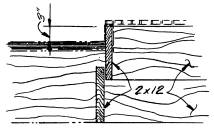
PLAN DET.

SCALE (A)



SECTION

SCALE (B)



SECTION

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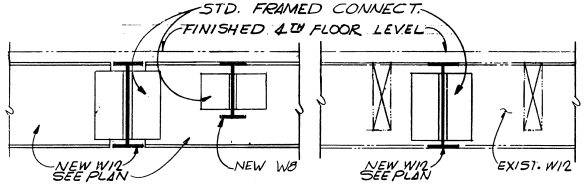
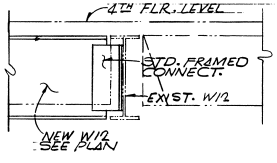


SECTION

SCALE (A)



SECTION

SCALE (A)

SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET

SCALE (A) 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

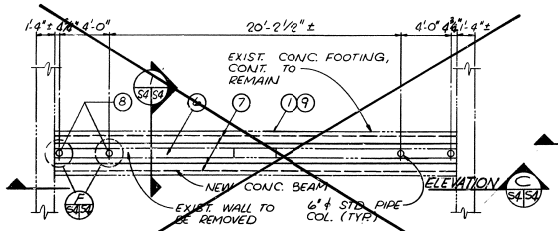
ALL WORK THIS SHEET, EXCEPT AS NOTED, IS WORK OF THIS CONTRACT

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS

GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.

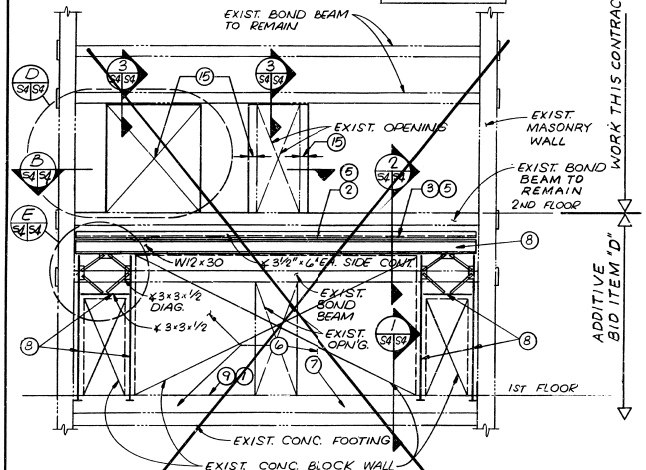
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
R. Amador	S3	PARTIAL 4TH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN, SECTIONS & DETAILS	467 / 410290
DRAWN: Guillot			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 25 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



SHEAR WALL - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF FEET

ADDITIVE BID ITEM "D"

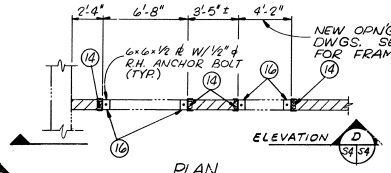


SHEAR WALL ELEVATION

SCALE OF FEET

8" MASONRY WALL (NOTES)

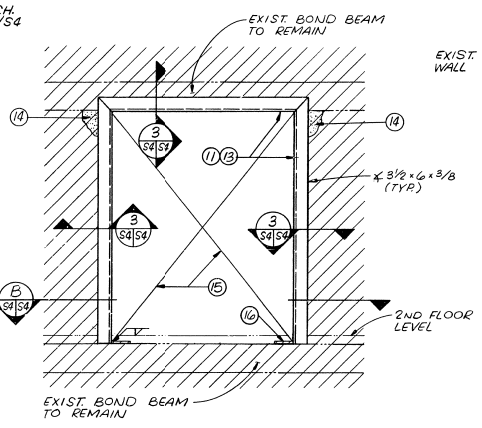
1. SAW CUT AND REMOVE ADJACENT FLOOR SLAB AS REQUIRED.
2. SAW CUT MASONRY WALL, ONE SIDE FIRST.
3. PLACE L 3-1/2x6x3/8, SHORT SIDE INTO WALL.
4. SHORE MASONRY WALL THROUGH AGLE WELDED TO VERTICAL SUPPORT - BRACE VERTICALS.
5. SAW CUT FROM THE OTHER SIDE AND PLACE NEW ANGLE. REPEAT NUMBER 4.
6. REMOVE MASONRY WALL TO TOP OF FOOTING. SAVE VERTICAL WALL DOWELS FROM FOOTING.
7. PLACE GROUND FLOOR STEEL BEAMS - POUR CONCRETE BEAM - SEE SECTION 1/S4
8. PLACE NEW COLUMNS AND STEEL BEAMS, SEE SECTION 2/S4 E/S4
9. REPLACE AND REPAIR CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB.



PLAN

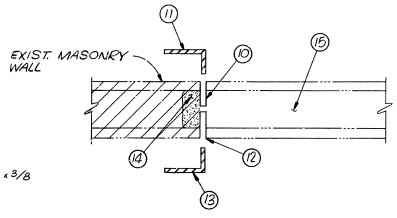
SECTION

SCALE OF FEET



ELEVATION

SCALE OF FEET

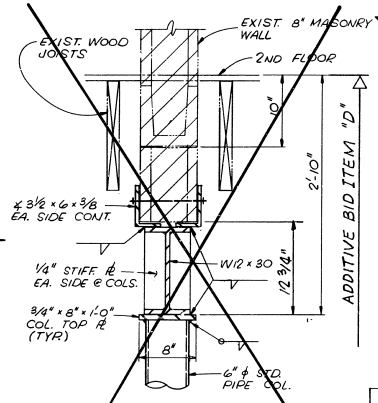


SECTION

SCALE OF INCHES

8" MASONRY WALL (NOTES)

10. SAW CUT MASONRY WALL, ONE SIDE FIRST.
11. PLACE ANGLE, SHORE AND BRACE.
12. SAW CUT FROM THE OTHER SIDE.
13. PLACE ANGLE, SHORE AND BRACE.
14. BREAK UPPER CORNER OF OPENING, POUR GROUT IN VERTICAL CELL OF WALL ADJACENT TO ANGLES.
15. REMOVE MASONRY WALL.
16. PLACE COLUMN, STEEL PLATES AND ANCHOR BOLTS.



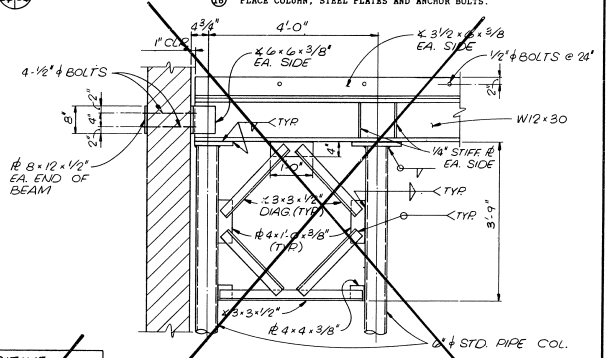
SECTION

SCALE OF INCHES

ALL WORK THIS SHEET EXCEPT AS NOTED, IS WORK OF THIS CONTRACT

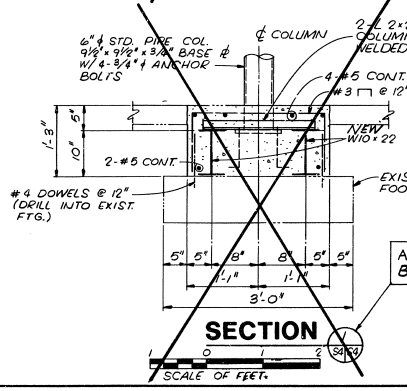
ELEVATION

SCALE OF FEET



ELEVATION (TYP. BOTH ENDS OF BEAM)

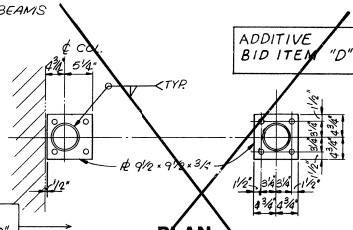
SCALE OF FEET



SECTION

SCALE OF FEET.

ADDITIVE BID ITEM "D"



PLAN

BASE PLATE DETAILS

SCALE OF FEET

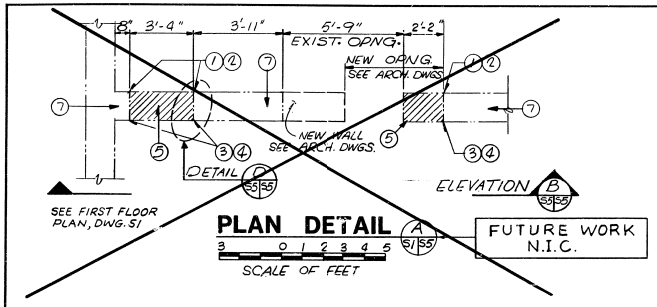
ADDITIVE BID ITEM "D"

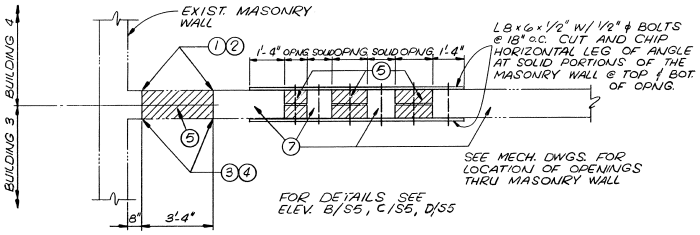
STATE OF LOUISIANA — JACK HERCHER, JR. — No. 14189 — REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES	GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS	

DESIGNED: R.Amador	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 / 410296
DRAWN: Hemelt	S4	WALL DETAILS & SECTIONS	PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 26
DATE: 7/90			OF 45

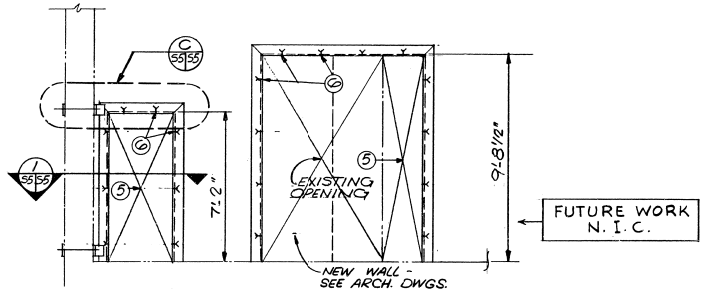




2nd FLOOR LEVEL – WEST WALL

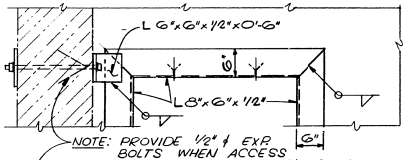
PLAN DETAIL E S5/S5

SCALE OF FEET



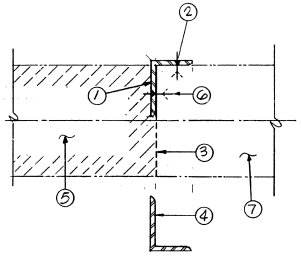
ELEVATION B S5/S5

SCALE OF FEET



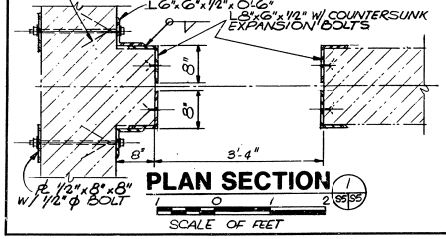
DETAIL C S5/S5

SCALE OF FEET



DETAIL D S5/S5

SCALE OF INCHES



PLAN SECTION 1 S5/S5

SCALE OF FEET

NOTES

1. SAWCUT MASONRY WALL ONE SIDE FIRST.
2. PLACE ANGLE, BOLT, SHORE, & BRACE.
3. SAWCUT FROM THE OTHER SIDE.
4. PLACE ANGLE, BOLT, SHORE, & BRACE.
5. REMOVE MASONRY WALL.
6. BOLT HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LEGS OF ANGLES TO MASONRY.
7. EXISTING MASONRY WALL TO REMAIN.

GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS TYING INTO OR GOVERNED BY EXISTING CONSTRUCTION ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY AND ARE NOT GUARANTEED TO BE CORRECT. ALL SUCH DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO THE PREPARATION OF SHOP DRAWINGS. FIRST SUBMITTAL OF SHOP DRAWINGS MUST CONTAIN CORRECT CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS OBTAINED FROM THE FIELD. IF CONDITIONS AND DIMENSIONS VARY GREATLY FROM THOSE SHOWN, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ARCHITECT BEFORE PREPARATION OF SHOP DRAWINGS.
2. ALL CONCRETE WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST A.C.I. STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONCRETE AND REINFORCED CONCRETE.
3. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE STANDARD WEIGHT AND SHALL TEST 3000 P.S.I. AT 28 DAYS.
4. ALL REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE ASTM DESIGNATION A-615 (GRADE 60) EXCEPT THAT GRADE 40 SHALL BE USED FOR BEAM STIRRUPS AND COLUMN TIES. DETAIL REINFORCING AND PROVIDE ACCESSORIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST ACI MANUAL OF STANDARD PRACTICE FOR DETAILING REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES. ALL REINFORCING WELDED WIRE FABRIC SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM-A185.
5. ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE MANUFACTURED, FABRICATED, AND ERECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST AISC STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS. GRADE OF STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE ASTM A-36.
6. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL CONNECTIONS SHALL BE A.I.S.C. STANDARD FRAMED CONNECTIONS AND SHALL BE DESIGNED TO SUPPORT 1/2 THE TOTAL UNIFORM LOAD CAPACITY OF THE MEMBER FOR THE GIVEN SPAN. SHOP CONNECTIONS AND FIELD CONNECTIONS SHALL BE WELDED (E70 ELECTRODES) OR BOLTED USING A.S.T.M. A 307 BOLTS.
7. REINFORCING CLEARANCES REQUIRED FOR CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE ARE:

   3" CLEAR FOR CONCRETE CAST AGAINST AND PERMANENTLY EXPOSED TO EARTH

   2" CLEAR FOR CONCRETE EXPOSED TO EARTH

   1-1/2" CLEAR TOP

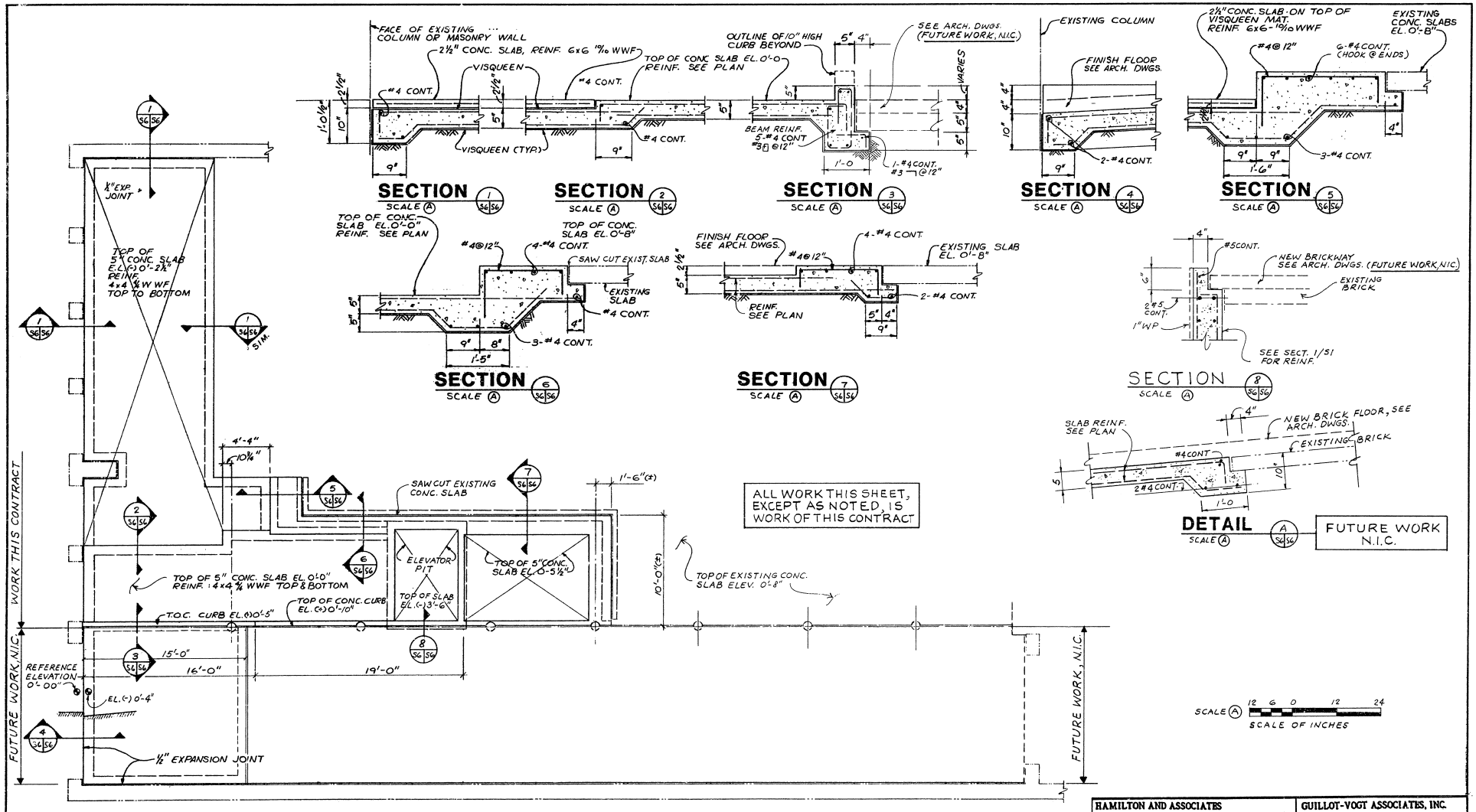
STATE OF LOUISIANA – JACK HERSHEL RAU – No. 21480 – REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

ALL WORK THIS SHEET, EXCEPT AS NOTED, IS WORK OF THIS CONTRACT

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.

PROJECT No. 2782-02

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES / ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS		GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.	
DESIGNED: R. Amador	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 / 410796
DRAWN: Ritsch	S 5	SECTIONS, DETAILS & NOTES	PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 27 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



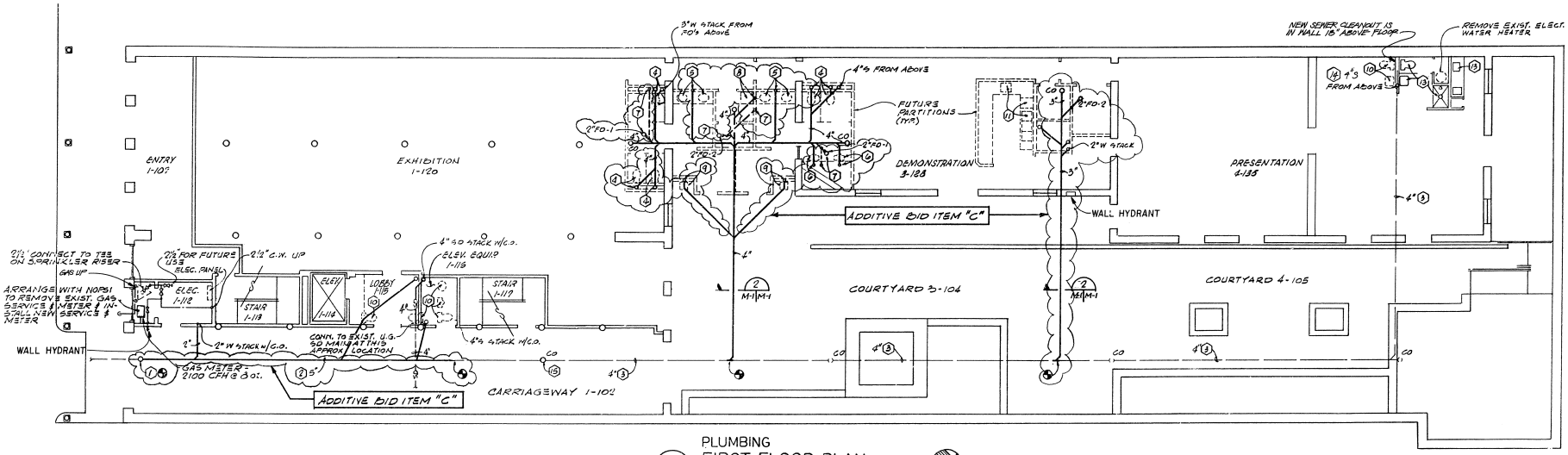
PART PLAN DETAIL

SCALE OF FEET

JACK HERSHEL DIXON REG. NO. 18469 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CIVIL ENGINEERING

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES		GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.	
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: R. Amedee	SUB SHEET NO. S6	TITLE OF SHEET: PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN DETAIL & SECTIONS	DRAWING NO. 467 41029C
DRAWN: [illegible]			PKG. NO. 1462
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 28 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



PLUMBING
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/8"=1'-0"

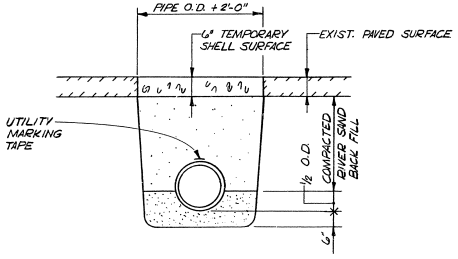
GRAPHIC SCALE
8 0 8 16

PLUMBING SPECIFIC NOTES

1. INSTALL NEW MAIN CLEANOUT AND CAST IRON COVER.
2. REMOVE EXISTING 4" SEWER LINE AND REPLACE WITH NEW 3" LINE.
3. EXISTING SEWER LINE TO REMAIN.
4. ROUGH-IN SOIL PIPE FOR FUTURE WALL HUNG WATER CLOSET TO BE INSTALLED ON VERTICAL CARRIER FITTING.
5. ROUGH-IN WASTE PIPE FOR FUTURE COUNTERTOP LAVATORY.
6. ROUGH-IN WASTE PIPE FOR FUTURE WALL HUNG URINAL.
7. INSTALL 2" FD-1 OR 2" FD-2 AND TERMINATE VENT PIPE ABOVE FLOOR.
8. ROUGH-IN WASTE PIPE FOR FUTURE WALL HUNG SERVICE SINK.
9. ROUGH-IN WASTE PIPE FOR FUTURE ELECTRIC WATER COOLER ON FACE OF EXISTING SLAB. NEW WALL WILL COVER PIPE.
10. REMOVE EXISTING PLUMBING FIXTURE AND ALL WASTE, VENT, HOT AND COLD WATER PIPING ASSOCIATED WITH FIXTURE BACK TO THE LAST ACTIVE CONNECTION. CAP OR PLUG OUTLETS IN FLOOR AND PROPERLY TERMINATE ANY ACTIVE CONNECTIONS. REMOVE ANY UNUSED PIPING.
11. FUTURE-KITCHEN FIXTURES.
12. ROUGH-IN 3"WASTE FOR FUTURE OIL-FLOOR GREASE INTERCEPTOR.
13. EXISTING FIXTURES TO REMAIN. NO WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNLESS REQUIRED BY WORK OF OTHER DIVISIONS.
14. CONNECT NEW SOIL AND WASTE STACK TO EXISTING MAIN AS REQUIRED.
15. REMOVE EXISTING CLEANOUT COVER AND FRAME AND INSTALL NEW COVER AND FRAME IN NEW FLOOR AT NEW ELEVATION.
16. RECONNECT EXISTING HOT AND COLD WATER PIPING SERVING EXISTING FIXTURES TO NEW HOT AND COLD WATER MAINS WHERE SHOWN.
17. REWORK EXISTING WASTE AND VENT SYSTEM PRESENTLY SERVING EXISTING FIXTURES AND CONNECT TO NEW WASTE AND VENT SYSTEM SERVING NEW FIXTURES.

GENERAL NOTE

1. PROPERLY TERMINATE ALL PIPING ROUGHED-IN FOR FUTURE FIXTURES.



SECTION 2 / M-1 | M-1
NO SCALE

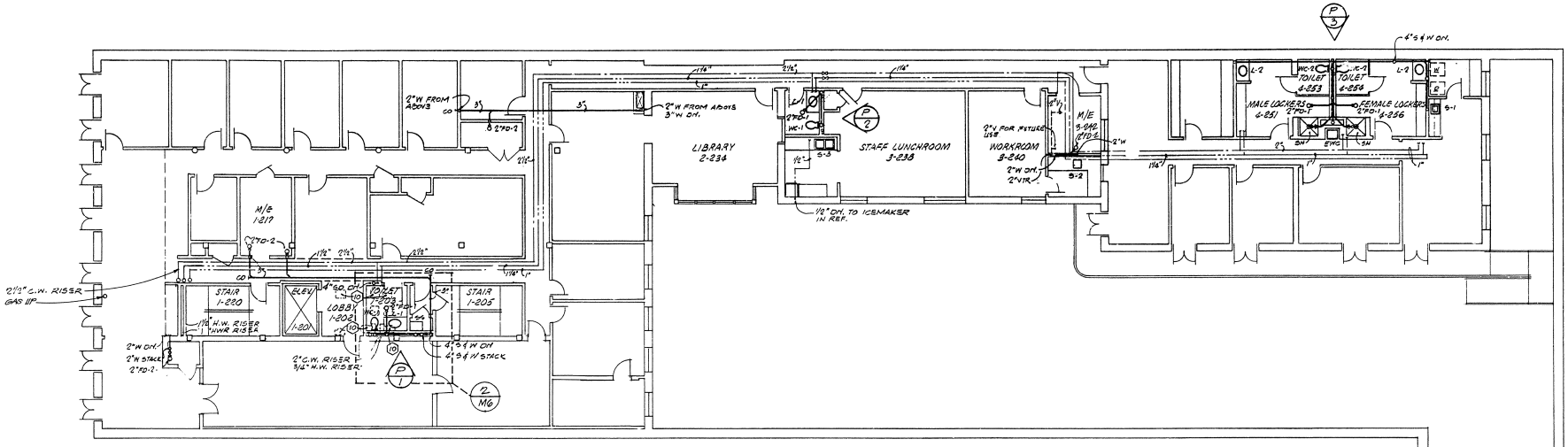
PLUMBING LEGEND

	EXISTING SEWER MAINS TO REMAIN
	SOIL & WASTE PIPING
	VENT PIPING
	COLD WATER PIPING
	HOT WATER PIPING
	HOT WATER RETURN PIPING
G	GAS PIPING
	SHUT-OFF VALVE/SPEC'S.
	CHECK VALVE
	BALANCING INDICATOR (B.&G. NO. TB-1)
	UNION
H.B.	HOSE BIBB
V.T.R.	VENT THRU ROOF
R.D.	ROOF DRAIN
C.O.	CLEANOUT
⬡	SPECIFIC NOTES
	POINT OF CONNECTION - NEW TO EXISTING

STATE OF LOUISIANA — DAVID C. CODE — No. 21551 — Registered Professional Engineer

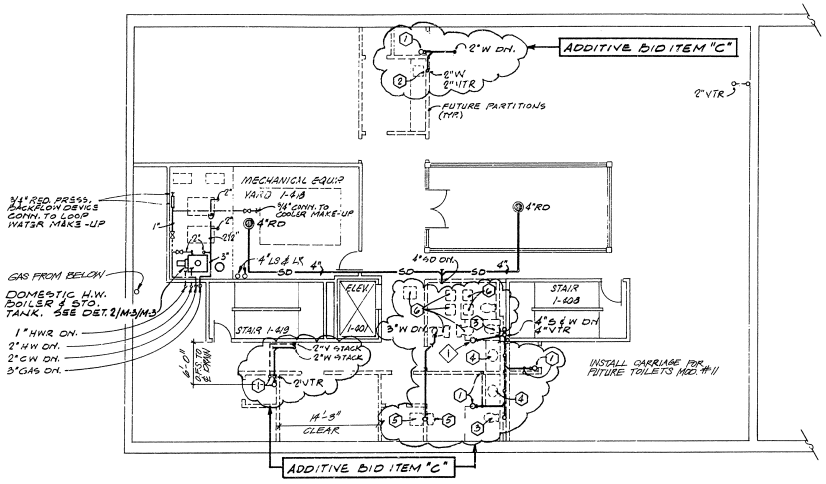
Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES		GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.	
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: FRENCH	SUB SHEET NO. M1	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLAN - PLUMBING, LEGEND, & NOTES	DRAWING NO. 467 410290
DRAWN: FRENCH			PKG. NO. 140
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 29
DATE: 7/90			OF 45



HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES		GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.	
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: FRENCH	SUB SHEET NO. M2	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND & THIRD FLOOR PLANS - PLUMBING	DRAWING NO. 467 41029c
DRAWN: FRENCH			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 30 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02



1 M-3 PLUMBING FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

1/8"=1'-0"

GRAPHIC SCALE 8 0 8 16

PLUMBING SPECIFIC NOTES

1. INSTALL 2" FD-1 OR 2" FD-2 AND TERMINATE VENT PIPE ABOVE FLOOR.
2. ROUGH-IN WASTE PIPE FOR FUTURE COUNTERTOP SINK.
3. ROUGH-IN SOIL PIPE FOR FUTURE WALL HUNG WATER CLOSET TO BE INSTALLED ON VERTICAL CARRIER FITTING.
4. ROUGH-IN WASTE PIPE FOR FUTURE COUNTERTOP LAVATORY.
5. ROUGH-IN WASTE PIPE FOR FUTURE WALL HUNG URINAL AND SERVICE SINK.
6. REMOVE EXISTING PLUMBING FIXTURE AND ALL ASSOCIATED SOIL, WASTE, VENT & WATER PIPING.

DOMESTIC HOT WATER BOILER SCHEDULE

BOILER NUMBER (DHWB)	DHWB-1
BOILER TYPE	COPPER TUBE
MANUFACTURER	RAYPAK
MODEL NUMBER	A.S.I.8
MANUFACTURER	LAARS
MODEL NUMBER	625
OPERATING WEIGHT / LBS.	500
OPERATING TEMPERATURE / °F	140
TEMPERATURE RISE / °F	100
FLOW RATE / GPM	8.193
PRESSURE DROP / FT. W.G.	——
BTU / HR. INPUT (MBH)	512
BTU / HR. OUTPUT (MBH)	410
FLUE DIAMETER / INCHES	10
PUMP HORSEPOWER	1/3
RPM	1750
VOLTAGE / PHASE	115/1

THERMAL EXPANSION TANK

EXPANSION TANK NUMBER (TET)	TET-1
LOCATION	DOM. H.W. BOILER
MANUFACTURER	AMTROL
MODEL NUMBER	AST-5
OPERATING WEIGHT	88 LBS.
EXPANDED WATER / GALLONS	0.32
TANK VOLUME / GALLONS	0.88
RELIEF VALVE SETTING	90 PSI
SUPPLY LINE PRESSURE / AVG.	50 PSI

DRAIN SCHEDULE

DESIG.	JOSAM NO.	JAY R. SMITH NO.	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
FD-1	30000-A	2010-A	C.I. BODY WITH NIKALOY STRAINER	
FD-2	30000-E1	2010-F37	C.I. BODY WITH EXTENDED RIM NIKALOY STRAINER	INSTALL WITH RIM FLUSH WITH FLOOR
RD	21500-3-Z	1010-Y-C-R	C.I. DRAIN W/ SUMP, DOME & FLASHING CLAMP W/ GRAVEL STOP, DECK CLAMP, DRAIN RECEIVER & NO-HUB OUTLET	

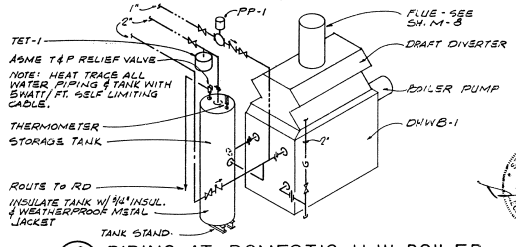
PUMP SCHEDULE

PUMP NUMBER (P	PP-1
MANUFACTURER	GRUNFOS
MODEL NUMBER	UP 26-96 BF
DESCRIPTION	IN-LINE
SERVICE	DOM. HOT WATER
GPM	10
T.D.H. / FEET W. G.	20
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY %	—
IMPELLER DIAMETER / INCHES	—
MAXIMUM RPM	2450
MAXIMUM MOTOR H.P.	1/12
VOLTAGE / PHASE	115/1
OPERATING WEIGHT / LBS.	10

FIXTURE SCHEDULE

FIXTURE	SYMBOL	WASTE	VENT	COLD WATER	HOT WATER
WATER CLOSET	WC-1	4"	4"	1 1/8"	——
WATER CLOSET	WC-2	4"	4"	1 1/4"	——
LAVATORY	L-1	2"	2"	1/2"	1/2"
LAVATORY	L-2	2"	2"	1/2"	1/2"
URINAL	U	2"	2"	1"	——
SERVICE SINK	SS	2"	2"	1/2"	1/2"
ELEC. WATER COOLER	EWC	2"	2"	1/2"	——
SINK	S	2"	2"	1/2"	1/2"
SHOWER	SH	2"	2"	1/2"	1/2"

WATER PIPING SHOWN SERVING MORE THAN ONE FIXTURE SHALL BE RUN FULL-SIZE TO THE LAST FIXTURE. TAP-OFF WITH THE SCHEDULED SIZES TO EACH FIXTURE.



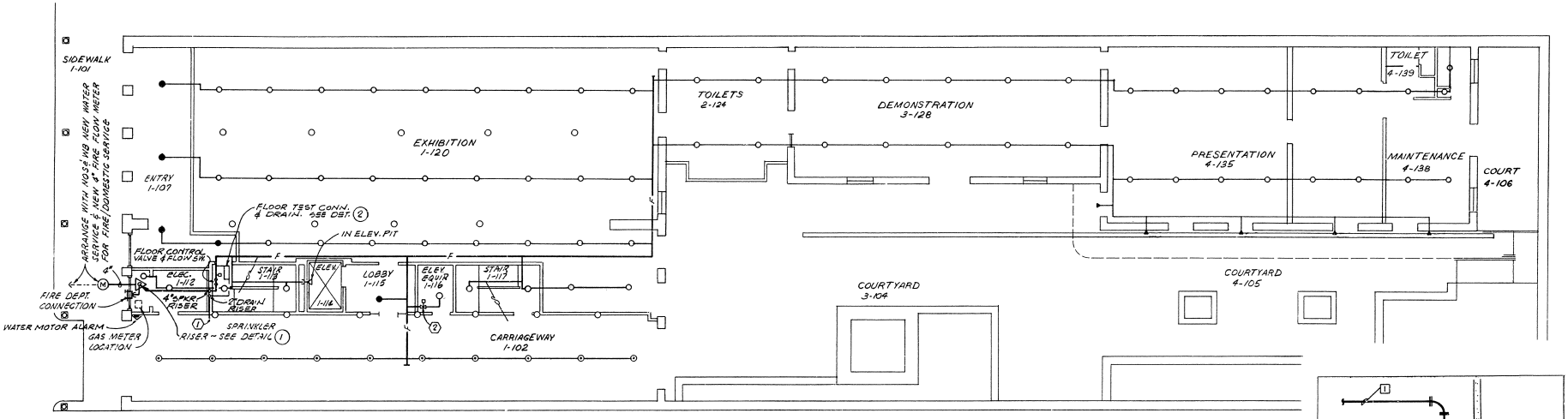
2 M-3 | M-3 PIPING AT DOMESTIC H.W. BOILER

NO SCALE

STATE OF FLORIDA — DAVID C. FOX — REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES		GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.	
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: FRENCH	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 410290
DRAWN: FRENCH	M3	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN - PLUMBING, RISERS, & SCHEDULES	PKG. NO. 140
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 31
DATE: 7/90			OF 45

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc. PROJECT No. 2782-02



FIRE PROTECTION FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1 / M-4 — 1/8"=1'-0"

GRAPHIC SCALE 8 0 8 16

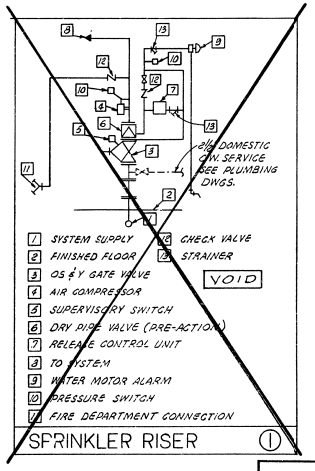
SPECIFIC NOTES

(1) TERMINATE DRAIN LINE THROUGH WALL NEAR FLOOR LINE WITH ELBOW TURNED DOWN.

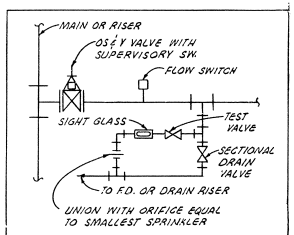
(2) PROVIDE SOLENOID VALVE IN BRANCH LINE TO ELEVATOR ROOM. SOLENOID VALVE TO BE WIRED TO HEAT DETECTOR AS WORK OF DIVISION 16 - ELECTRICAL.

FIRE PROTECTION LEGEND

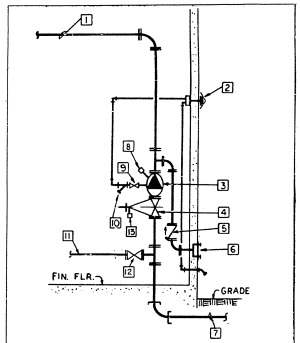
- F — FIRE PROTECTION MAINS
- UPRIGHT SPRINKLER HEADS
- FLUSH SPRINKLER HEADS
- PENDANT HEADS
- SIDEWALL SPRINKLER HEADS
- SIDEWALL SPRINKLER HEADS
- SPRINKLER RISER



SPRINKLER RISER (1)



FLOOR CONTROL VALVE AND DRAIN (2)



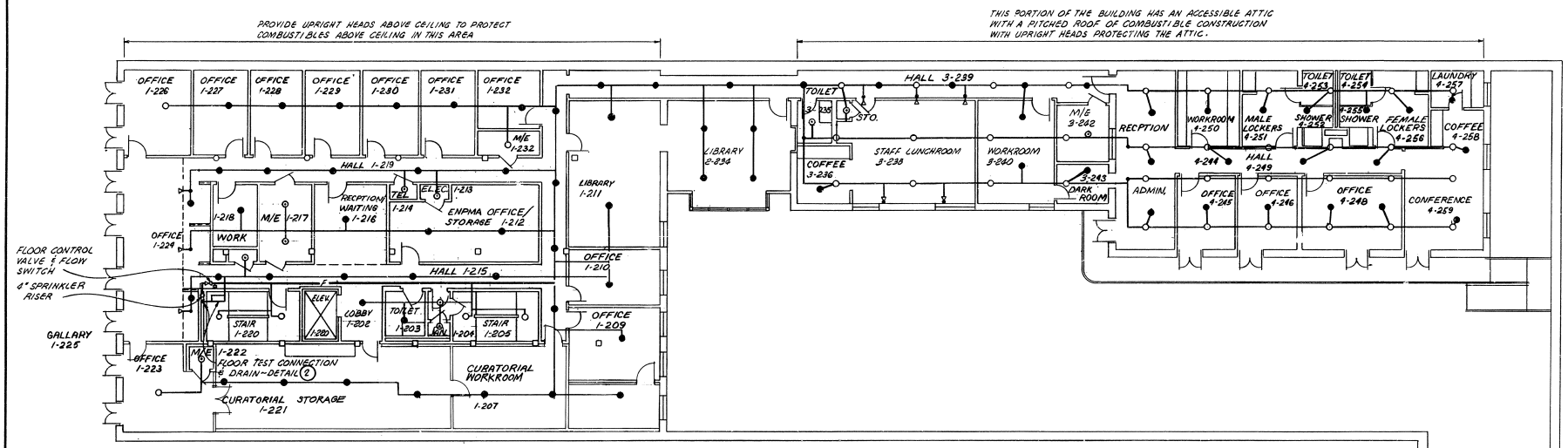
1. TO SPRINKLER SYSTEM
2. WATER MOTOR ALARM
3. ALARM CHECK VALVE
4. O.S. & Y. GATE VALVE
5. CHECK VALVE
6. SPRINKLER SIAMESE
7. UNDERGROUND SERVICE - SEE SITE PLAN
8. FLOW SWITCH
9. VALVE - SEE SPECS.
10. STRAINER - SEE SPECS.
11. DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE VALVE
12. SUPERVISORY SWITCH

FIRE PROTECTION RISER (1)

STATE OF LOUISIANA — DAVID C. CODE NO. 21051 — REGISTERED IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

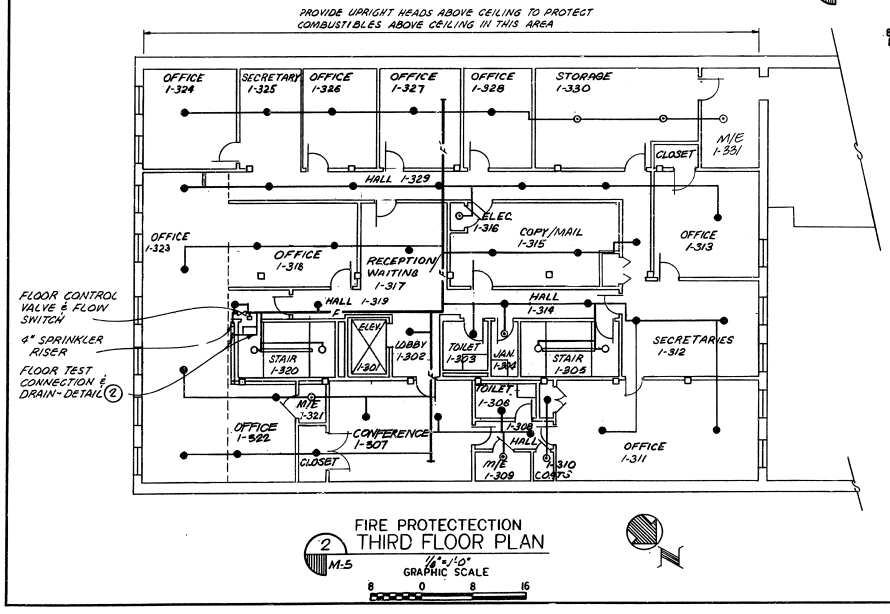
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES	GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS	
DESIGNED: FRENCH	SUB SHEET NO. M4
DRAWN: STEGMAN	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLAN - FIRE PROTECTION & LEGEND
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON	DRAWING NO. 467 / 410290
DATE: 7/90	PKG. NO. 140 — SHEET 32 OF 45



1 M-5 FIRE PROTECTION SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/8"=1'-0"

GRAPHIC SCALE 8 0 8 16



2 M-5 FIRE PROTECTECTION THIRD FLOOR PLAN

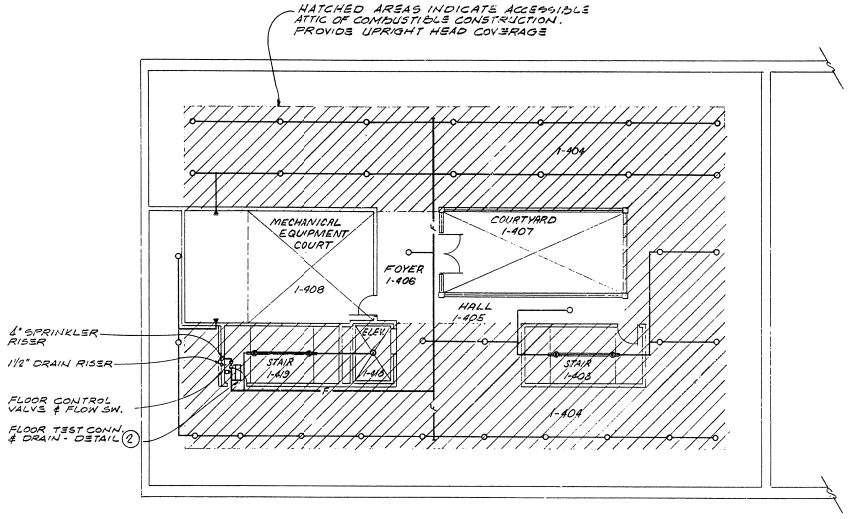
1/8"=1'-0"

GRAPHIC SCALE 8 0 8 16

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DAVID C. CODE
NO. 24061
REGISTERED
Professional Engineer
IN
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES		GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.	
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: FRENCH	SUB SHEET NO. M-5	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND & THIRD FLOOR PLANS - FIRE PROTECTION	DRAWING NO. 467 41029C
DRAWN: STEGMAN			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 33 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

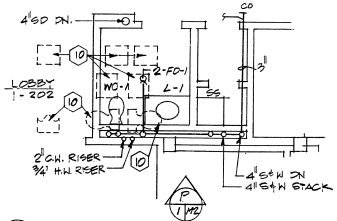


1 FIRE PROTECTION FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

M-6 — 1/8"=1'-0"

GRAPHIC SCALE

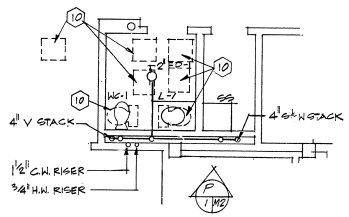
4 0 4 8



2 M2/M6 ENLARGED SECOND FLOOR PLAN

4 0 4 8

1/4" = 1'-0" FEET



3 M2/M6 ENLARGED THIRD FLOOR PLAN

4 0 4 8

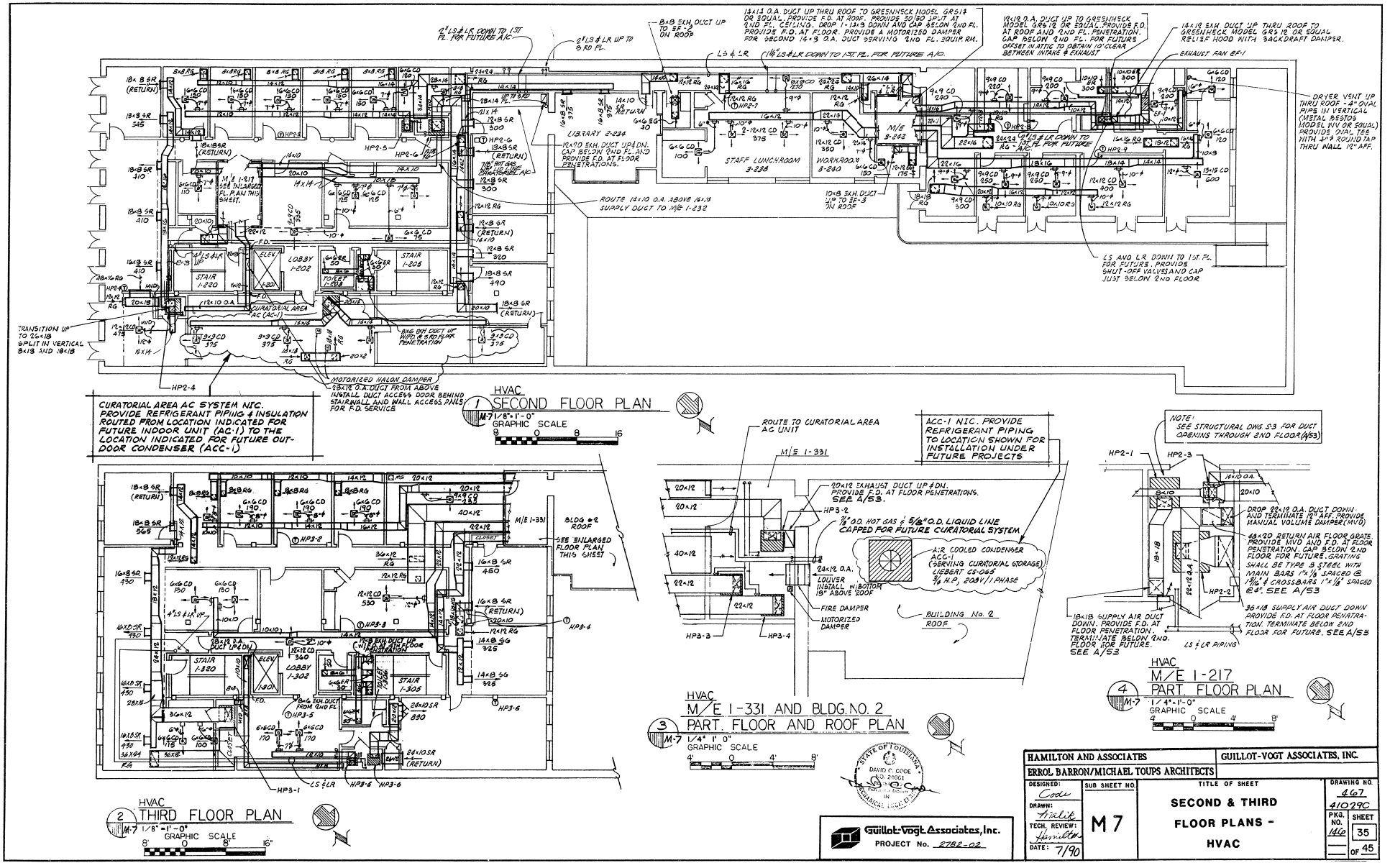
1/4" = 1'-0" FEET

STATE OF LOUISIANA — DAVID C. CODE NO. 21261 — REGISTERED ENGINEER IN LOUISIANA

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.

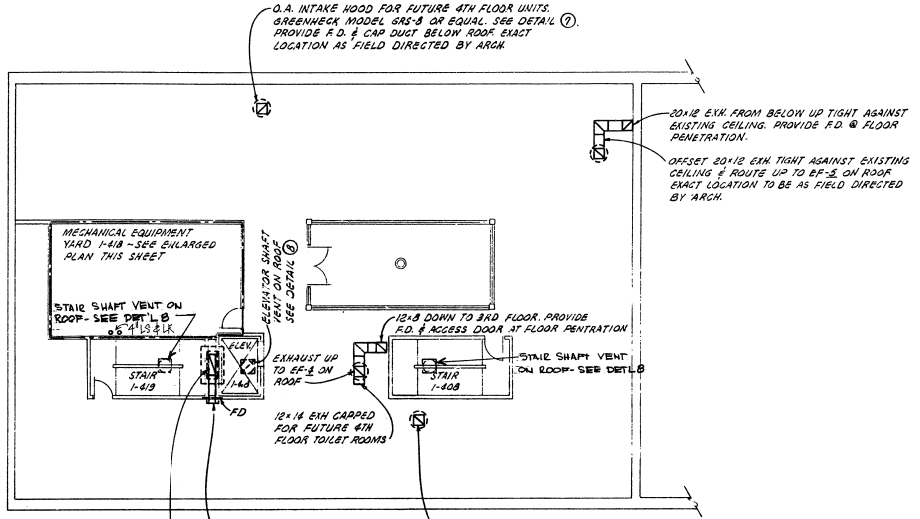
PROJECT No. 2782-02

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES			GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: FRENCH	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41029C
DRAWN: FRENCH	M6	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN - FIRE PROTECTION	PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 34
DATE: 7/90			OF 45



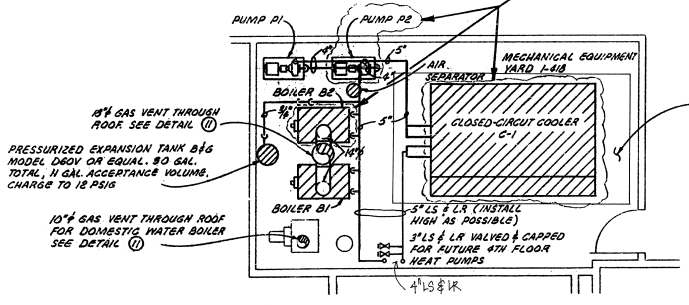
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES		GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.	
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: Code	SUB SHEET NO. M7	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND & THIRD FLOOR PLANS - HVAC	DRAWING NO. 467 410290
DRAWN: Hrdlik			PKG. NO. 140
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 35 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc. PROJECT No. 2782-02



HVAC
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
1 M-8
1/8" = 1'-0"

GRAPHIC SCALE
8 0 8 16

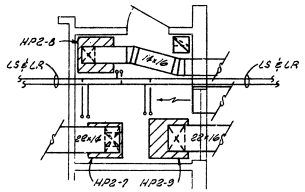


HVAC
ENLARGED MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AREA
3 M-8
1/4" = 1'-0"

GRAPHIC SCALE
4 0 4 8

PROVIDE NEW CLOSED CIRCUIT COOLER C-1, PUMP P2 AND BOILER B2 UNDER ADDITIVE BID ITEM "A". UNDER BASE BID PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING:
1) REPAIR EXISTING COOLER SPRAY PUMP, SPRAY PUMP PIPING AND FILL VALVE. RELOCATE THE EXISTING COOLER TO THE LOCATION INDICATED FOR C-1 AND RE-INSTALL AS DETAILED.
2) PROVIDE PIPING FOR PUMP P2 DOWN TO AND INCLUDING SHUT-OFF VALVE & FLOW BALANCING DEVICE AS SHOWN IN DETAIL 1. ALIGN PIPING FOR FUTURE PUMP.
3) PROVIDE PIPING FOR FUTURE BOILER B2 DOWN TO AND INCLUDING SHUT-OFF VALVES AS SHOWN IN DETAIL 12. ALIGN PIPING FOR FUTURE BOILER. CAP 14"ϕ GAS VENT FOR B2 NEAR POINT OF CONNECTION TO THE 18"ϕ VERTICAL RISER.
4) PROVIDE ALL CONTROLS SPECIFIED FOR FUTURE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:
PROVIDE 3 WATTS/FOOT, SELF REGULATING HEAT TRACE CABLE, INSULATION & ALUMINUM JACKET ON ALL LOOP WATER, HOT WATER & DOMESTIC WATER PIPING INSTALLED OUTDOORS INCLUDING COOLER SPRAY PUMP PIPING.



HVAC
ENLARGED MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT 3-242
2 M-8

HVAC GENERAL NOTES

1. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWING S-3 FOR DUCT OPENINGS THROUGH 2ND FLOOR.
2. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWING S-5 FOR DUCT OPENINGS THROUGH MASONRY WALLS.
3. COORDINATE LOCATIONS OF ALL GRILLES, REGISTERS AND DIFFUSERS WITH ARCHITECTURAL REFLECTIVE CEILING PLAN.

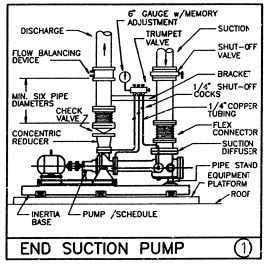
HVAC DEMOLITION NOTES

1. REMOVE ALL EXISTING HVAC EQUIPMENT FROM ALL FLOORS, BUILDING NOS. 1, 2, 3, AND 4 EXCEPT FOR THE EXISTING WINDOW UNIT SERVING THE FIRST FLOOR MAINTENANCE AREA IN BUILDING NO. 4. ALL EXISTING HEAT PUMPS, AIR HANDLING UNITS, CONDENSING UNITS, LOOP WATER PIPING, CONDENSATE DRAIN PIPING, REFRIGERANT PIPING, EXHAUST FANS, DUCTWORK, GRILLES, DIFFUSERS, CONTROLS AND ACCESSORIES SHALL BE REMOVED.
2. THE CLOSED CIRCUIT COOLER, HOT WATER BOILER, LOOP WATER CIRCULATING PUMP, EXPANSION TANKS, AND ACCESSORIES SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THIS THIRD FLOOR EQUIPMENT YARD. NO PORTION OF THE EXISTING HVAC SYSTEMS IS INTENDED FOR REUSE EXCEPT FOR THE CLOSED CIRCUIT COOLER WHICH IS REUSED UNDER THE BASE BID.

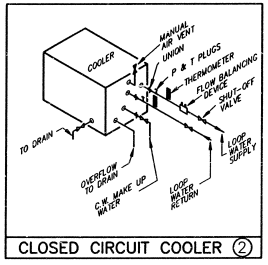
STATE OF LOUISIANA
DAVID C. CODE
NO. 24051
Professional Engineer
IN
MECHANICAL ENGR. E.E.

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

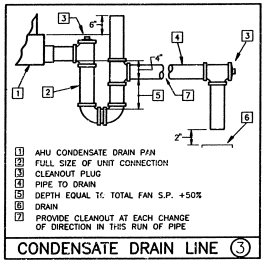
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES		GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.	
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: Cole	SUB SHEET NO. M8	TITLE OF SHEET: FOURTH FLOOR PLAN - HVAC - 1/4 SCALE EQUIPMENT AREA	DRAWING NO. 467 410296
DRAWN: Bygman			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 36 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



END SUCTION PUMP (1)

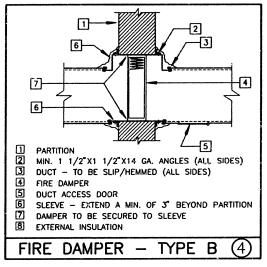


CLOSED CIRCUIT COOLER (2)



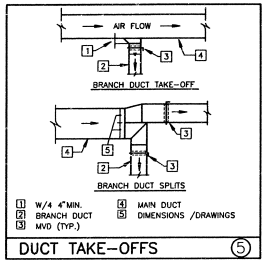
1. AHU CONDENSATE DRAIN P/N
2. FULL SIZE OF UNIT CONNECTION
3. CLEANOUT PLUG
4. PIPE TO DRAIN
5. DEPTH EQUAL T< TOTAL FAN S.P. +50%
6. DRAIN
7. PROVIDE CLEANOUT AT EACH CHANGE OF DIRECTION IN THIS RUN OF PIPE

CONDENSATE DRAIN LINE (3)



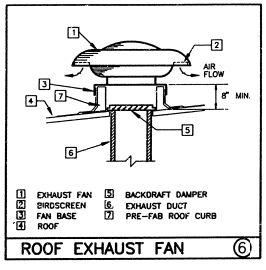
1. PARTITION
2. MIN. 1 1/2"X1 1/2"X14 GA. ANGLES (ALL SIDES)
3. DUCT – TO BE SLIP/HEMMED (ALL SIDES)
4. FIRE DAMPER
5. DUCT ACCESS DOOR
6. SLEEVE – EXTEND A MIN. OF 3" BEYOND PARTITION
7. DAMPER TO BE SECURED TO SLEEVE
8. EXTERNAL INSULATION

FIRE DAMPER – TYPE B (4)



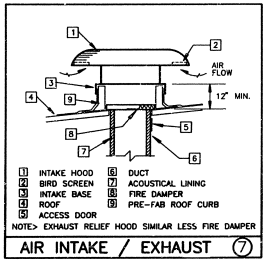
1. W/4 4"MIN.
2. BRANCH DUCT
3. MVD (TYP.)
4. MAIN DUCT
5. DIMENSIONS /DRAWINGS

DUCT TAKE-OFFS (5)



1. EXHAUST FAN
2. BIRDSCREEN
3. FAN BASE
4. ROOF
5. BACKDRAFT DAMPER
6. EXHAUST DUCT
7. PRE-FAB ROOF CURB

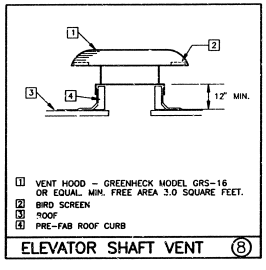
ROOF EXHAUST FAN (6)



1. INTAKE HOOD
2. BIRD SCREEN
3. INTAKE BASE
4. ROOF
5. ACCESS DOOR
6. DUCT
7. ACOUSTICAL LINING
8. FIRE DAMPER
9. PRE-FAB ROOF CURB

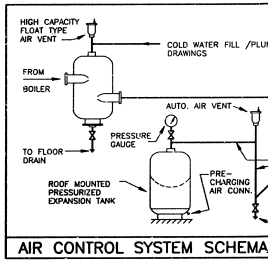
NOTE> EXHAUST RELIEF HOOD SIMILAR LESS FIRE DAMPER

AIR INTAKE / EXHAUST (7)



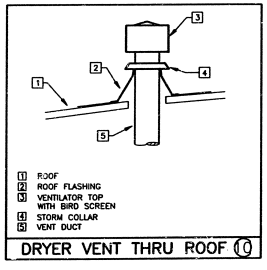
1. VENT HOOD – GREENHECK MODEL GRS-16 OR EQUAL. MIN. FREE AREA 3.0 SQUARE FEET.
2. BIRD SCREEN
3. ROOF
4. PRE-FAB ROOF CURB

ELEVATOR SHAFT VENT (8)



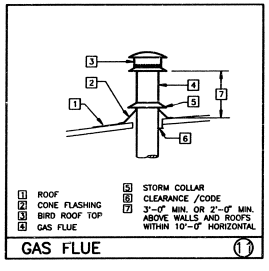
1. CONNECT TO SIDE OF MAIN
2. PROVIDE 3/4" FOR EQUIVALENT LENGTHS UP TO 10', 1" FOR EQUIVALENT LENGTHS UP TO 30' AND 1 1/4" FOR EQUIVALENT LENGTHS UP TO 100'.

AIR CONTROL SYSTEM SCHEMATIC (9)



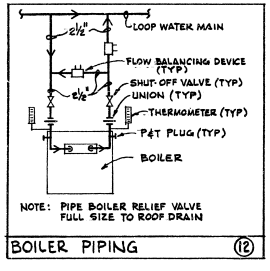
1. ROOF
2. ROOF FLASHING
3. VENTILATOR TOP WITH BIRD SCREEN
4. STORM COLLAR
5. VENT DUCT

DRYER VENT THRU ROOF (10)



1. ROOF
2. CONE FLASHING
3. BIRD ROOF TOP
4. GAS FLUE
5. STORM COLLAR
6. CLEARANCE /CODE
7. 3'-0" MIN. OR 2'-0" MIN. ABOVE WALLS AND ROOFS WITHIN 10'-0" HORIZONTAL

GAS FLUE (11)



NOTE: PIPE BOILER RELIEF VALVE FULL SIZE TO ROOF DRAIN

BOILER PIPING (12)

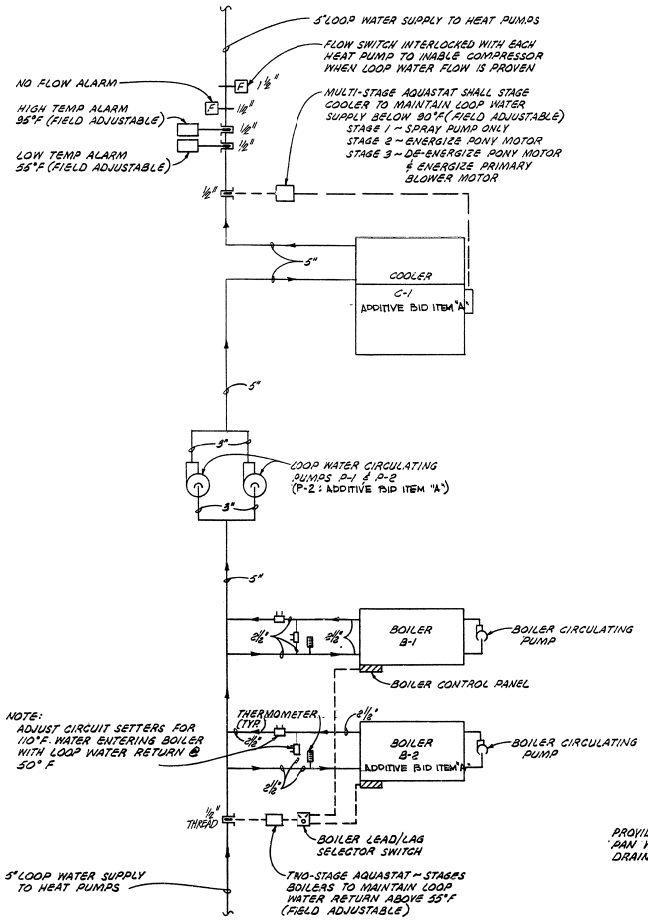
HVAC LEGEND

- SUPPLY OR OUTSIDE AIR
- RETURN OR EXHAUST AIR
- SUPPLY OR OUTSIDE AIR DUCT (SECTION)
- RETURN OR EXHAUST AIR DUCT (SECTION)
- CEILING DIFFUSER (ARROWS INDICATE BLOW)
- RETURN OR EXHAUST AIR GRILLE
- PREINSULATED FLEXIBLE DUCT
- ELBOW WITH TURNING VANES
- MVD — MANUAL VOLUME DAMPER (MVD)
- (T) THERMOSTAT
- CD CEILING DIFFUSER
- SR SUPPLY AIR REGISTER
- RG RETURN GRILLE
- EG EXHAUST GRILLE
- ER EXHAUST REGISTER
- O.A. OUTSIDE AIR
- F.D. FIRE DAMPER
- LS LOOP WATER SUPPLY PIPING
- LR LOOP WATER RETURN PIPING

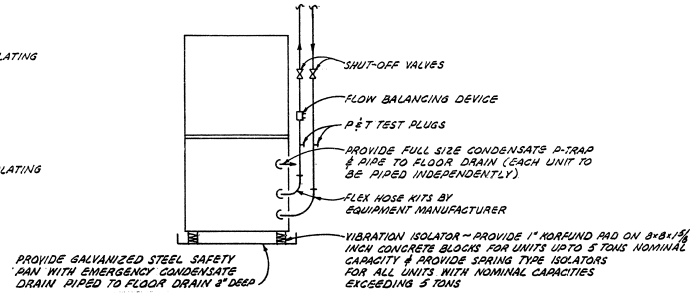
STATE OF INDIANA — DAVID C. CODE — NO. 21051 — REGISTERED — MECHANICAL

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

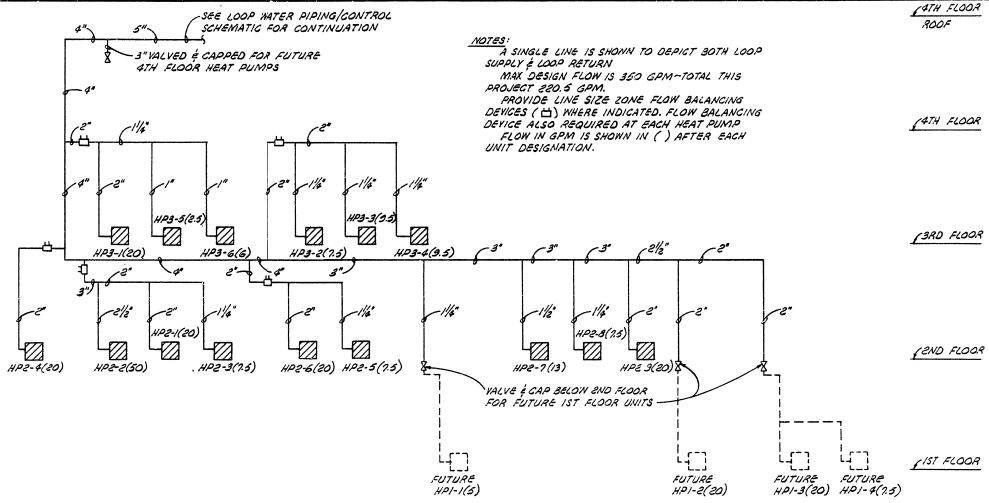
HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES		GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.	
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: Code	SUB SHEET NO. M9	TITLE OF SHEET: HVAC DETAILS	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41029C
DRAWN: Mali's			PKG. NO. 140
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 37 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			



1 M-10 HVAC
LOOP WATER PIPING/CONTROL SCHEMATIC
NOT TO SCALE



2 M-10 HVAC
TYPICAL HEAT PUMP INSTALLATION
NOT TO SCALE



3 M-10 HVAC
LOOP WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPING SCHEMATIC
NOT TO SCALE

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DAVID C. CODE
NO. 24061
REGISTERED
Professional Engineer
IN
MECHANICAL ENGR.

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES			GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: Code	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41029C
DRAWN: Sleeman	M10	HVAC PIPING SCHEMATICS	PKG. NO. 14c
TECH. REVIEW: Hamilton			SHEET 38
DATE: 7/90			OF 45

WATER SOURCE HEAT PUMP SCHEDULE

HEAT PUMP TYPE (HP)	HP2-1	HP2-2	HP2-3	HP2-4	HP2-5	HP2-6	HP2-7	HP2-8	HP2-9	HP3-1	HP3-2	HP3-3	HP3-4	HP3-5	HP3-6
MANUFACTURER	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF	AAF
MODEL NUMBER	VW-75	VW-165	VW-30	VW-75	VW-30	VW-75	VW-51	VW-30	VW-75	VW-75	VW-30	VW-36	VW-36	VW-9	VW-2[illegible]
AREA SERVED	1 FL ENTRY	1 FL EXEIT.	2 FL INT. OFFICES	223, 224,226	227 - 233	209,210 211,234	238,239 240,243	244,250,251 256,257	242,245,246 248, 259	322,323, 324	328,326,327 328,330	302,314,315, 317,318,319	312,313	CONF 307	311
SUPPLY CFM	1920	4000	770	2250	870	2160	1620	980	1920	2500	980	1150	1150	340	890
OUTSIDE AIR CFM	370	780	150	125	110	265	140	85	160	165	95	110	110	20	55
ENTERING AIR TEMP DB	78.5	78.5	78.5	76.0	77.5	77.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.0	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.0	76.0
ENTERING AIR TEMP WB	66.5	66.5	66.5	64.0	65.5	65.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.0	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.0	64.0
TOTAL MBH COOLING	65.8	151.8	26.6	68.5	26.7	67.2	47.0	26.7	67.7	69.9	26.7	33.2	33.2	8.2	20.6
SENSIBLE MBH COOLING	49.1	98.3	17.5	48.3	18.6	47.0	32.8	19.1	45.9	51.1	19.1	23.7	23.7	6.5	16.4
CONDENSER GPM	20	50	7.5	20	7.5	20	13	7.5	20	20	7.5	9.5	9.5	2.5	6.0
MAX PRESS DROP (FT WG)	36.5	35	20	36.5	20	36.5	25	20	36.5	36.5	20	20	20	10	20
BLOWER HP	.75	5	1/3	3/4	1/3	3/4	1/2	1/3	3/4	3/4	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/8	1/4
VOLTAGE / PHASE	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 1	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 1	208 / 1
BLOWER FLA	8.0	17.5	2.5	8.0	2.5	8.0	4.2	2.5	8.0	8.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0	2.3
COMPRESSOR RLA	23.7	30 15.7 EA	11.8	23.7	7.4	23.7	17.9	7.4	23.7	23.7	7.4	11.2	11.2	4.1	11.6
MIN. CIRCUIT AMPS	37.6	69.0	18.3	37.6	11.8	37.6	26.6	11.8	37.6	37.6	11.8	16.5	16.5	6.1	16.8
MAX FUSE SIZE	60	80	30	60	15	60	40	15	60	60	15	25	25	15	25
HEATING MBH	81.0	187.5	31.5	81	31.5	81	57.0.	31.5	81	81	31.5	39.0	39.0	10.7	18.4
EXT STATIC PRESS (IN WG)	.60	.75	.50	.60	.50	.60	.60	.50	.60	.60	.50	.40	.40	.35	.35

NOTES:
1. ENTERING WATER TEMPERATURES ARE 60°F HEATING AND 97°F COOLING.
2. HEATING MBH WITH 70°F ENTERING AIR TEMPERATURE.
3. EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE SCHEDULED DO NOT INCLUDE FILTER LOSS.

PUMP SCHEDULE

PUMP NUMBER (P)	P-1 & P-2
MANUFACTURER	B & G
MODEL NUMBER	1531-2E
DISCRIPTION	END SUCTION
SERVICE	LOOP WATER
GPM	175
TDH (FEET WG)	85
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY (%)	67
IMPELLER DIA (INCHES)	9 3/8
RPM	1750
MOTOR HORSEPOWER	7 1/2
VOLTAGE / PHASE	208 / 3

NOTES:
1. PUMP SHALL HAVE TEFC MOTOR AND BE WEATHERPROOF.
2. EACH PUMP IS SIZED FOR 50% OF LOOP SYSTEM CAPACITY.

NIC →

CURITORIAL A.C. UNIT SCHEDULE

UNIT	NUMBER	AC - 1
	DISCHARGE	VERTICAL - UP
	MATCHED CONDENSER	ACC - 1
	LOCATION	RM 1-207
	MANUFACTURER	LIEBERT
	MODEL NUMBER	CU042A
	OPERATING WEIGHT (LBS)	800
BLOWER	CFM	1500
	EXT STATIC PRESS (INCH WG)	.5
	MOTOR HORSEPOWER	3/4
	VOLTAGE / PHASE	208 / 3
COOLING	TOTAL CAPACITY (MBH)	35
	SENSIBLE CAPACITY (MBH)	30
	ENTERING AIR DB (°F)	75
	ENTERING AIR WB (°F)	62.5
HEATING	KW	6
	VOLTS / PHASE	208 / 3
HUMIDIFIER	CAPACITY (LBS / HR)	11
	KILOWATTS	4.3
COMPRESSORS	VOLTAGE / PHASE	208 / 3
	VOLTAGE / PHASE	208 / 3
FILTERS	TYPE	TA
	QUANTITY / SIZE	2- 17X26.5X2
	EFFICIENCY	30
ACCESSORIES	SMOKE DETECTOR	YES
	FLOOR STAND	YES 9"
	SPLIT COIL	YES
	LOCKING DISCONNECT	YES
	WATER DETECTOR	YES
ELECTRICAL	FULL LOAD AMPS	34.1
	WIRE SIZE AMPS	41.9
	MAX FUSE AMPS	50

NOTES:
1. PROVIDE 2" DEEP GALVANIZED SAFETY PAN UNDER UNIT AND INSTALL WATER DETECTOR IN PAN.
2. PROVIDE UNIT WITH SPLIT EVAPORATOR COIL FOR UNLOADING TO 70% FULL LOAD.

FAN SCHEDULE

FAN NUMBER (EF) (SF) (RAF)		EF - 1	EF - 2	EF - 3	EF - 4	EF - 5
LOCATION		RM 4-256	ROOF AT RM 3-235	ROOF AT RM 3-243	BLDG #1 ROOF	BLDG #1 ROOF
MANUFACTURER		GREENHECK	GREENHECK	GREENHECK	GREENHECK	GREENHECK
MODEL NUMBER		DSQ-100	D-60	G-75	G890	GB100
OPERATING WEIGHT (LBS)		75	50	50	50	50
TYPE		INLINE	ROOF	ROOF	ROOF	ROOF
TYPE OF DRIVE		DD	DD	DD	BD	DD
AREA SERVED		4-251 TO 4-255	3-235	3-243	2ND,3RD, & FUTURE 4TH FL TOILETS	FUTURE 1ST FL TOILETS
CFM		600	40	175	930 *	1100
EXT STATIC PRESS (INCHES WG)		.375	.25	.375	.625	.625
RPM		1160	860	1550	1660	1635
MOTOR HORSEPOWER		1/6	1/60	1/25	1/4	1/3
VOLTAGE/PHASE		115 / 1	115 / 1	115 / 1	115 / 1	115 / 1
ACCESSORIES	PREFAB ROOF CURB	-	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BACKDRAFT DAMPER	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	THERMAL OVERLOADS	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	DISCONNECT SWITCH	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	ISOLATORS	YES	-	-	-	-
	INTERLOCKED WITH	HVAC CONTROL PANEL	WALL SWITCH	WALL SWITCH	HVAC CONTROL PANEL	HVAC CONTROL PANEL
	ELECTRONIC SPEED CONTROL	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

NOTE: * SELECT EF - 4 FOR PERFORMANCE SHOWN. ADJUST FAN SPEED FOR 230 CFM.

CLOSED CIRCUIT COOLER SCHEDULE

COOLER NUMBER (C)	C - 1
MANUFACTURER	BAC
MODEL NUMBER	F-1342-M
TYPE BLOWER	CENTRIFUGAL
GPM	350
MAX PRESS DROP (FT WG)	5
ENTERING WATER TEMP (°F)	100
LEAVING WATER TEMP (°F)	90
AMBIENT WET BULB (°F)	80
MAX OPERATING WEIGHT (LBS)	16,000
BLOWER MOTOR (HP / VOLTS / PHASE)	20 / 208 / 3
RECIRCULATING PUMP (HP / VOLTS / PHASE)	2 / 208 / 3
IMMERSION HEATER (KW / VOLTS / PHASE)	5 /208 /3

NOTES:
1. PROVIDE WITH 5 HP / 208V / 3PH MOTOR FOR TWO STAGE OPERATION.
2. PROVIDE WITH REDUNDANT SPRAY PUMP COMPLETELY PIPED AND WIRED FOR OPERATION.
3. SEE SPECS. FOR CONTROL PANEL REQUIREMENTS. COOLER SHALL BE FACTORY WIRED FOR A SINGLE 208 / 3 PHASE ELECTRICAL CONNECTION.

BOILER SCHEDULE

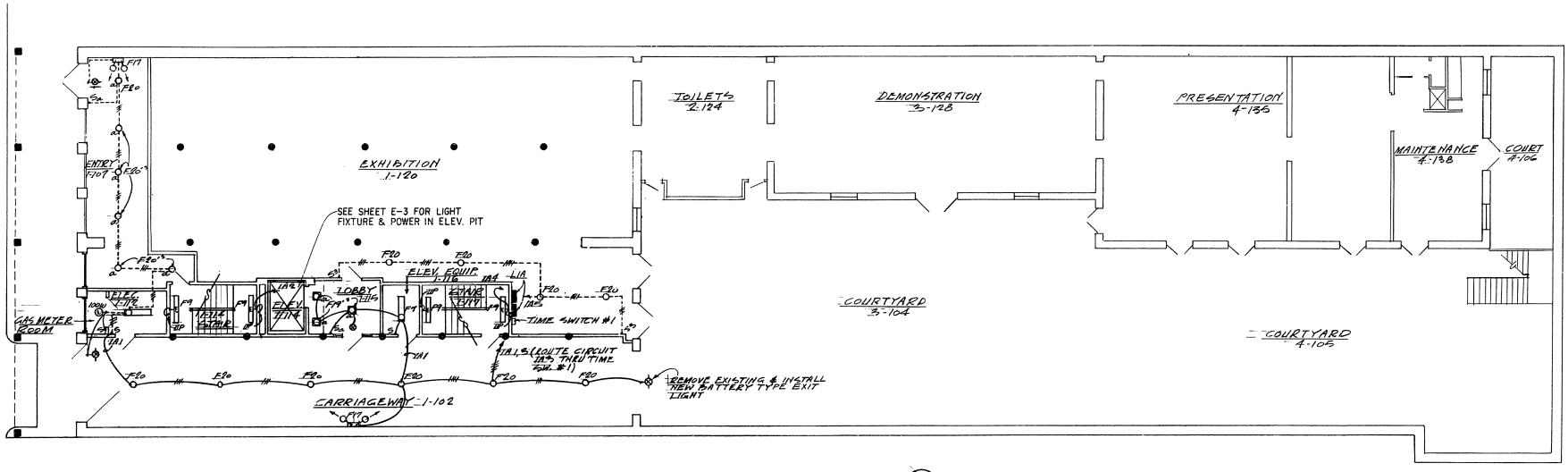
BOILER NUMBER (B)	B-1 & B-2
TYPE	OUTDOOR-NATURAL DRAFT
MANUFACTURER	LAARS
MODEL NUMBER	750
OPERATING WEIGHT (LBS)	1000
PRESSURE RATING (PSIG)	30
MBH OUTPUT	550
CIRCULATING PUMP HP/VOLTS/PH	1/3 / 120 / 1
NATURAL GAS INPUT (CFH)	750
VOLTAGE / PHASE	120 / 1

NOTES:
1. BOILER SHALL BE WEATHERPROOF FOR OUTDOOR INSTALLATION.
2. PROVIDE VENT CONNECTION FOR VERTICAL GAS VENT SEE PLANS.
3. PROVIDE WITH INTEGRAL 70 GPM BOILER CIRCULATING PUMP FULLY PIPED AND WIRED AT FACTORY.
4. BOILER SHALL BE FACTORY WIRED FOR A SINGLE POINT 120V / 1PH POWER CONNECTION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA — DAVID C. CODE — NO. 24051 — REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES / ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS		GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.	
DESIGNED: CODE	SUB SHEET NO. M 11	TITLE OF SHEET: HVAC SCHEDULES	DRAWING NO. 467 41029C
DRAWN: MALIK			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 39
DATE: 7/90			OF 45



FIRST FLOOR PLAN - LIGHTING

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

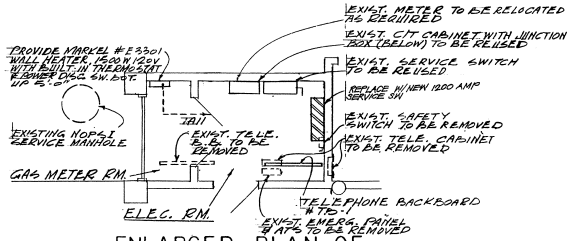
GRAPHIC SCALE

8' 0 8' 16'

SYMBOL SCHEDULE

	INCANDESCENT FIXTURE, SURFACE MOUNTED
	INCANDESCENT OR FLUORESCENT FIXTURE, RECESSED
	INCANDESCENT FIXTURE, WALL MOUNTED
	INCANDESCENT DARK ROOM FIXTURE, RECESSED
	INCANDESCENT LIGHT TRACK
	IN-USE LIGHT
	FLUORESCENT FIXTURE, SURFACE OR SUSPENDED
E	FLUORESCENT FIXTURE, RECESSED. "E" INDICATES FIXUTRE HAS EMERGENCY BATTERY PACK
	EXIT LIGHT, BACK MOUNTED *
	EXIT LIGHT, TOP MOUNTED, SINGLE FACE *
	EXIT LIGHT, TOP MOUNTED, DOUBLE FACE, WITH DIRECTIONAL ARROWS *
	EXIT LIGHT, END MOUNTED, DOUBLE FACE WITH DIRECTIONAL ARROWS *
CLG. WALL	PORCELAIN LAMPHOLDER
FLUSH SURF.	LIGHTING PANELBOARD
J	JUNCTION BOX, 4 11/16" SQ. OR LESS, WALL MOUNTED
J	JUNCTION BOX, 4 11/16 SQ. OR LESS LOCATED IN ACCESSIBLE PLACE ABOVE REMOVABLE CEILING WITH FLEXIBLE METALLIC CONDUIT CONNECTION TO FIXTURE
	MOTOR
	MAGNETIC STARTER
	SAFETY SWITCH
Sa	20A/1P WALL SWITCH (SUBSCRIPT DENOTES OUTLET CONTROLLED)
S3	20A THREE-WAY SWITCH
S4	20A FOUR-WAY SWITCH
SWP	SAME AS S, EXCEPT WEATHERPROOF
H	HAND DRYER, 2300 WATTS, 115V, 1φ
	*. INDICATES FIXTURE HAS BATTERY BACK UP

	20A/2P, 3 WIRE, 125V GROUNDING TYPE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
	SAME AS ⊖ EXCEPT MOUNTED ABOVE COUNTER AT HEIGHT DIRECTED BY C.O.
GECI	SAME AS ⊖ EXCEPT WITH GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER
IG	20A/2P, 3 WIRE, 125V ISOLATED GROUND DUPLEX, HUBBELL # IG5362H OR EQUAL
EWC	SAME AS ⊖ EXCEPT LOCATED AS REQUIRED FOR ELECTRIC WATER COOLER
WP	SAME AS ⊖ EXCEPT WATERPROOF
	DRYER OUTLET - 30A, 208V, 2P 3 WIRE, HUBBELL #9330 OR EQUAL
	TELEPHONE OUTLET WITH 1" RACEWAY STUBBED UP INTO REMOVABLE CEILING AND BUSHED
	FIRE ALARM PULL STATION
F	FIRE ALARM SPEAKER, CEILING MOUNTED (WITH STROBE)
F	FIRE ALARM SPEAKER, WALL MOUNTED (WITH STROBE)
S	SMOKE DETECTOR
C	COMPUTER OUTLET, WALL MOUNTED, (SAME AS TELEPHONE OUTLET), WITH 1" RACEWAY STUBBED UP INTO REMOVABLE CEILING AND BUSHED
	WIRING CONTAINED IN RACEWAY CONCEALED OVERHEAD OR IN WALLS. CROSS BARS DENOTE NO. OF CONDUCTORS WHEN MORE THAN TWO. ARROWS INDICATE NO. OF HOME RUNS (THE REQUIRED GROUND CONDUCTOR IS NOT INDICATED)
	WIRING CONTAINED IN RACEWAY RUN EXPOSED
	FLUORESCENT FIXTURE, WALL MOUNTED
H	HEAT DETECTOR
	DUCT SMOKE DETECTOR
FS	SPRINKLER SYSTEM FLOW SWITCH
MS	SPRINKLER SYSTEM SUPERVISORY SWITCH
SV	SPRINKLER SYSTEM SOLENOID VALVE
	1/2" RACEWAY WITH PULL WIRE FROM LOCATION OF FUTURE DOOR SWITCH (TERMINATE AS DIRECTED BY CONTRACTING OFFICER) TO LOCATION ABOVE ACCESSIBLE CEILING FOR FUTURE EXTENSION (WHERE THERE IS NO ACCESSIBLE CEILING RACEWAY SHALL TERMINATE NEAR STRUCTURAL CEILING IN HORIZONTAL PLANE).
WP	INDICATES WEATHERPROOF



ENLARGED PLAN OF GAS METER RM. & ELEC. RM.

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

GRAPHIC SCALE

4' 0 4' 8'

GENERAL NOTES (ALL FLOORS):

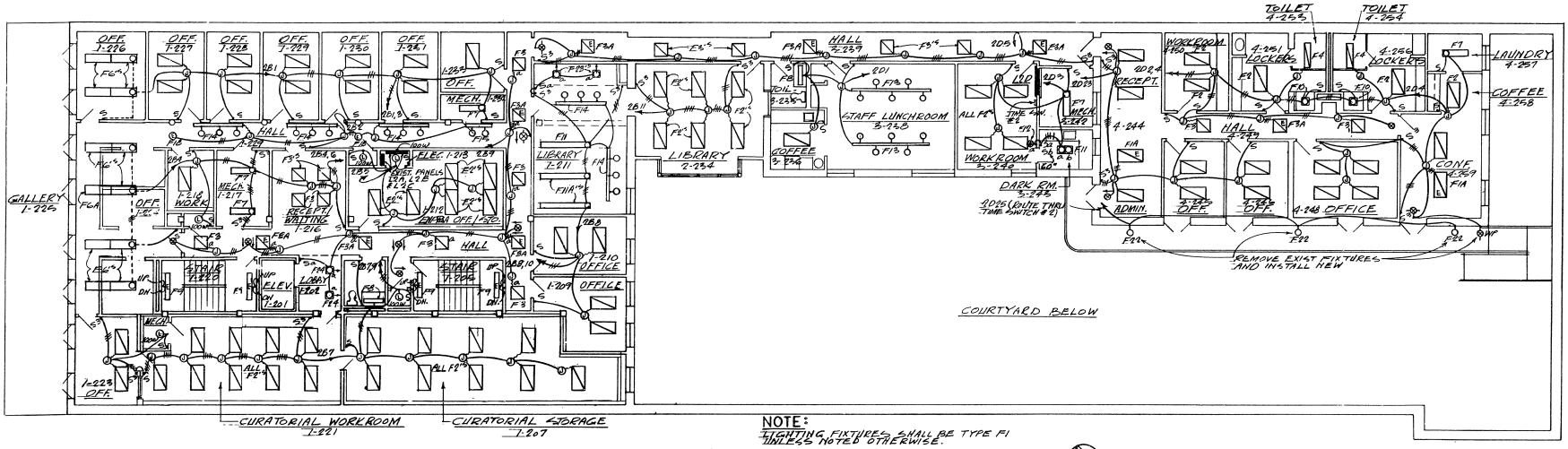
1. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, EXISTING LIGHTING FIXTURES, WIRING DEVICES, RACEWAY SYSTEMS, SAFETY SWITCHES, WIRING, FIRE ALARM SYSTEM SHALL BE REMOVED (EXCEPT WINDOW A/C UNIT IN REAR AT 1ST FLOOR).
2. PROVIDE GREEN INSULATED GROUND CONDUCTOR WITH ALL BRANCH CIRCUITS AND FEEDERS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA — LEON N. PESSES — REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES	GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS	

DESIGNED: PESSES	SUB SHEET NO. E-1	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLAN - LIGHTING AND SYMBOLS	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C
DRAWN: HERNANDEZ			PKG. NO. 146 — SHEET 40 OF 45
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			
DATE: 7/90			

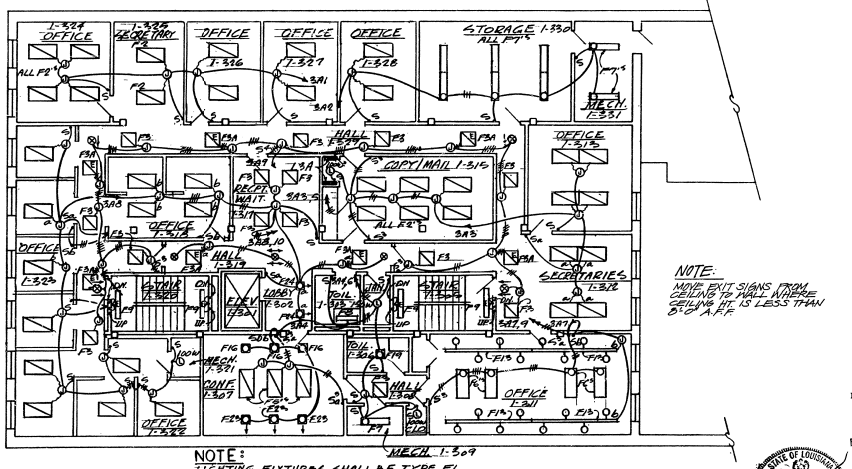
Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 7782-02



NOTE:
LIGHTING FIXTURES SHALL BE TYPE F1 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN - LIGHTING

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
GRAPHIC SCALE
8' 0 8' 16'



NOTE:
MOVE EXIT SIGNS FROM CEILING TO WALL WHERE CEILING HT. IS LESS THAN 8'-0" A.F.F.

NOTE:
LIGHTING FIXTURES SHALL BE TYPE F1 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

THIRD FLOOR PLAN - LIGHTING

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
GRAPHIC SCALE
8' 0 8' 16'

FIXTURE SCHEDULE

F1 METALUX #2GS-440A OR EQUAL, RECESSED, GRID TYPE, 2'X4', 0.125" THICK ACRYLIC PRISMATIC LENS, WITH 4 - 48" RAPID START LAMPS.

F1A SAME AS F1 EXCEPT WITH EMERGENCY BATTERY PACK.

F2 METALUX #2GS-340A OR EQUAL, RECESSED, GRID TYPE, 2'X4', 0.125" THICK ACRYLIC PRISMATIC LENS, WITH 3 - 48" RAPID START LAMPS.

F3 METALUX #2GS-2UGA OR EQUAL, RECESSED, GRID TYPE, 2'X2', 0.125" THICK ACRYLIC PRISMATIC LENS, WITH 4 - 24" RAPID START LAMPS.

F3A SAME AS F3 EXCEPT WITH EMERGENCY BATTERY PACK.

F4 METALUX #GS-240A OR EQUAL, RECESSED GRID TYPE, 1'X4', 0.125" THICK ACRYLIC PRISMATIC LENS, WITH 2 - 24" RAPID START LAMPS.

F5 METALUX #2FS-440A OR EQUAL, RECISSED, FLANGE TRIM, 2'X4', 0.125" THICK ACRYLIC PRISMATIC LENS, WITH 4 - 48" RAPID START LAMPS.

F6 METALUX #WS-440A OR EQUAL, SUSPENDED, WRAP-AROUND, 100% CLEAR FULL THICKNESS VIRGIN ACRYLIC PRISMATIC LENS, WITH 4 - 48" RAPID START LAMPS. MOUNT BOTTOM OF FIXTURE 9'-0" A.F.F.

F6A SAME AS F6 EXCEPT WITH EMERGENCY BATTERY PACK.

F7 METALUX #SS-240 OR EQUAL. 4' SURFACE MOUNTED FLUORESCENT STRIP WITH 2 - 48" RAPID START LAMPS.

F8 MOLDCAST #A-921 OR EQUAL, WALL BRACKET, WHITE TRANSLUCENT POLYCARBONATE DIFFUSER, WITH 2 - 26" T-12 RAPID START LAMPS.

F9 LIGHTROW #51-140-RS-HFP-A OR EQUAL, WALL BRACKET WITH 1 - 48" R.S. LAMP.

F10 PRESCOLITE #BX-TLI-SB OR EQUAL, RECESSED SHOWER LIGHT, WITH 60 WATT IF LAMP. DAMP LOCATION LISTED.

F11 ALKCO #G-2058-2 OR EQUAL, RECESSED DARK ROOM SAFELIGHT WITH #G-2 SAFELIGHT FILTER AND FLAT PYREX LENSLITE, 1 - 15 WATT A-15 RED LAMP, 1 - 200 WATT A-23 LAMP. Sa CONTROLS 15 WATT LAMP AND IN-USE LIGHT, Sb CONTROLS 200 WATT LAMP.

F11A COLUMBIA # EAL02-43-92 OR EQUAL, 8' SUSPENDED FLUORESCENT, DIRECT/INDIRECT PARABOLIC LOUVER, WHITE ENAMEL FINISH, WITH 4-28" RAPID START LAMPS. MOUNT BOTTOM OF FIXTURE 8'-0" A.F.F.

F12 P&S SIERRA #2219 PL OR EQUAL, "IN USE" LIGHT, FLUSH WALL MOUNTED, WITH S.S. PLATE AND 7 WATT LAMP, UP 7'-8".

F13 HALO POWER-TRAC #LG53P OR EQUAL, 12' LONG. WHITE FINISH, WITH FOUR HALO #1776 P FIXTURES. OR EQUAL WITH 75 WATT A19 LAMP, WHITE FINISH.

F14 SAME AS F13 EXCEPT 8' LONG, AND THREE FIXTURES.

F15 SAME AS F13 EXCEPT 4' LONG AND TWO FIXTURES.

F16 HALO #H774OT-4650BA OR EQUAL, RECESSED INCANDESCENT, MILLIGROOVE BAFFLE, WITH 75 WATT R30 LAMP.

F17 DUAL-LITE #EIC-2 OR EQUAL EMERGENCY BATTERY FIXTURE, WHITE FINISH. MOUNT UP 8'-0" A.F.F.

F18 CHLORIDE #DLF-S OR EQUAL, SURFACE MOUNTED EMERGENCY LIGHT, ACRYLIC PRISMATIC LENS WITH TUNGSTEN HALOGEN LAMP.

F19 STAFF #26 CLWH OR EQUAL, RECESSED FLUORESCENT, CLEAR OPEN REFLECTOR, WHITE TRIM, WITH 2-13 WATT COMPACT FLUORESCENT LAMPS.

F20 HALO #H8600P-3600C OR EQUAL; SURFACE INCANDESCENT, CLEAR REFLECTOR, WHITE FINISH, WITH 150 WATT PAR 38 LAMP.

F21 KENALL #3636 OR EQUAL, WALL MOUNTED INCANDESCENT, POLYCARBONATE LENS, WHITE FINISH, WITH 100 WATT A-19 LAMP. MOUNT UP 9'-0" A.F.F.

F22 HALO #H8605P-4655BA OR EQUAL, WALL MOUNTED INCANDESCENT, MILLIGROOVE BAFFLE, WHITE FINISH, WITH 150 WATT PAR 38 LAMP. LISTED FOR WET LOCATION.

F23 HALO #H7732T-4660BA OR EQUAL, RECESSED INCANDESCENT WALL WASHER, MILLIGROOVE BAFFLE, WITH 150 WATT R40 FLOOD LAMP.

F24 STAFF # 35 CLWH OR EQUAL, RECESSED FLUORESCENT WALL WASHER, CLEAR OPEN REFLECTOR, WHITE TRIM, WITH 2-9 WATT COMPACT FLOURESCENT LAMPS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
LEON D. PESSES
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES	GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS	

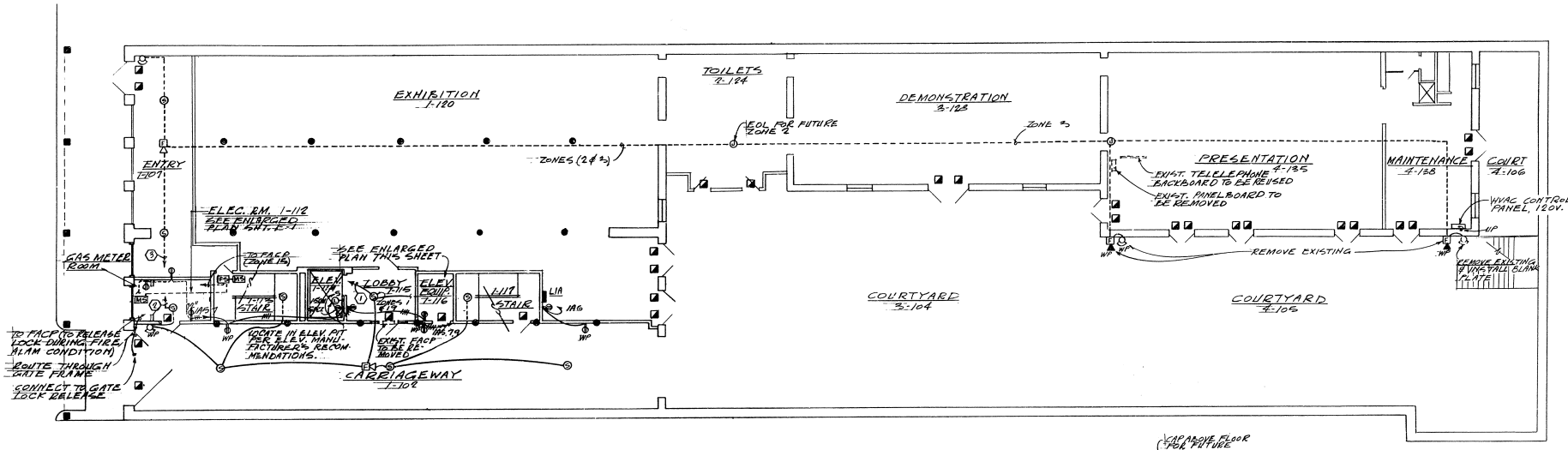
DESIGNED: PESSES
DRAWN: HERNANDEZ
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON
DATE: 7/90

SUB SHEET NO. E-2

TITLE OF SHEET
SECOND & THIRD FLOOR PLANS - LIGHTING AND FIXTURE SCHEDULE

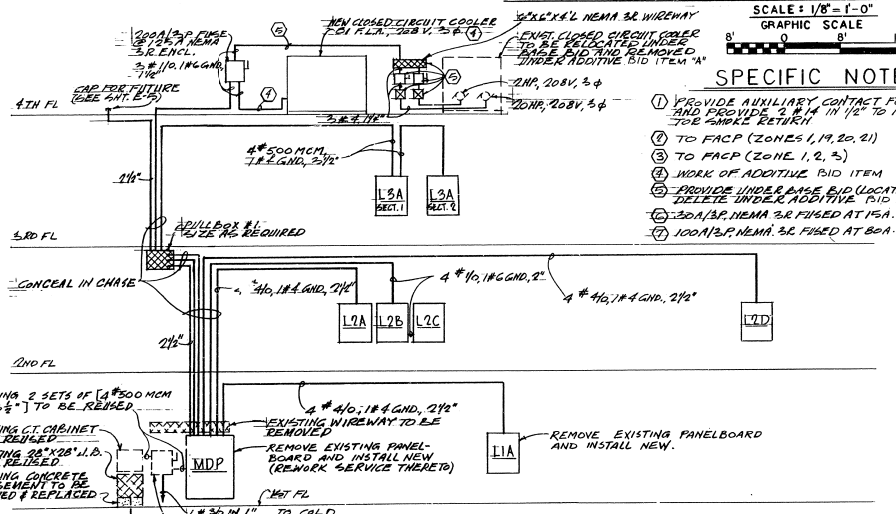
DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C
PKG. NO. 146
SHEET 41 OF 45

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-09



FIRST FLOOR PLAN – POWER & SPECIAL SYSTEMS

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
GRAPHIC SCALE
8' 0 8' 16'

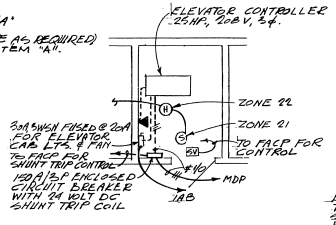


SCHEMATIC FEEDER DIAGRAM

NO SCALE

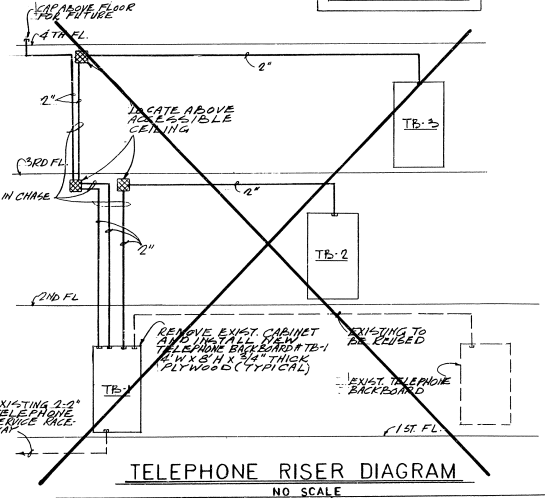
SPECIFIC NOTES:

1. PROVIDE AUXILIARY CONTACT FOR THIS DETECTOR AND PROVIDE 2 #14 IN 1/2" TO FACP FOR ELEVATOR SMOKE RETURN
2. TO FACP (ZONES 1, 19, 20, 21)
3. TO FACP (ZONE 1, 2, 3)
4. WORK OF ADDITIVE BID ITEM "A"
5. PROVIDE UNDER BASE BID (LOCATE AS REQUIRED) DELETE UNDER ADDITIVE BID ITEM "A".
6. 30A/3P, NEMA 3R FUSED AT 15A.
7. 100A/3P, NEMA 3R FUSED AT 80A.



ENLARGED PLAN OF ELEVATOR EQUIP. RM.

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
GRAPHIC SCALE
4' 0 4' 8'



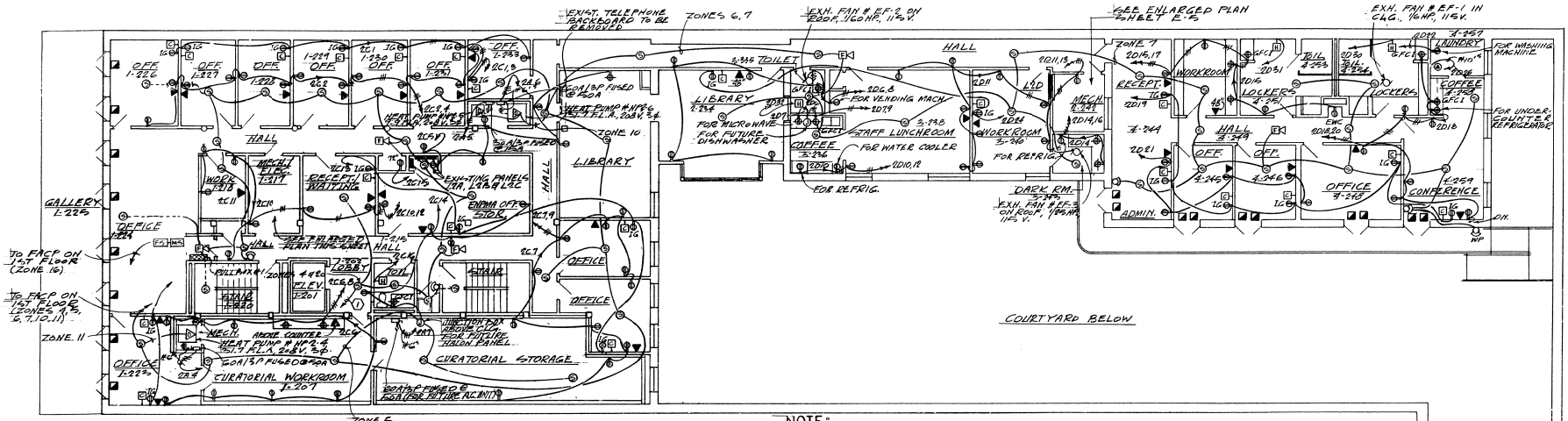
TELEPHONE RISER DIAGRAM

NO SCALE

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES	GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS	

DESIGNED: PEGGES	SUB SHEET NO. E-3	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLAN - POWER AND SPECIAL SYSTEMS AND DIAGRAMS	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C
DRAWN: HERNANDEZ			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 42 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			

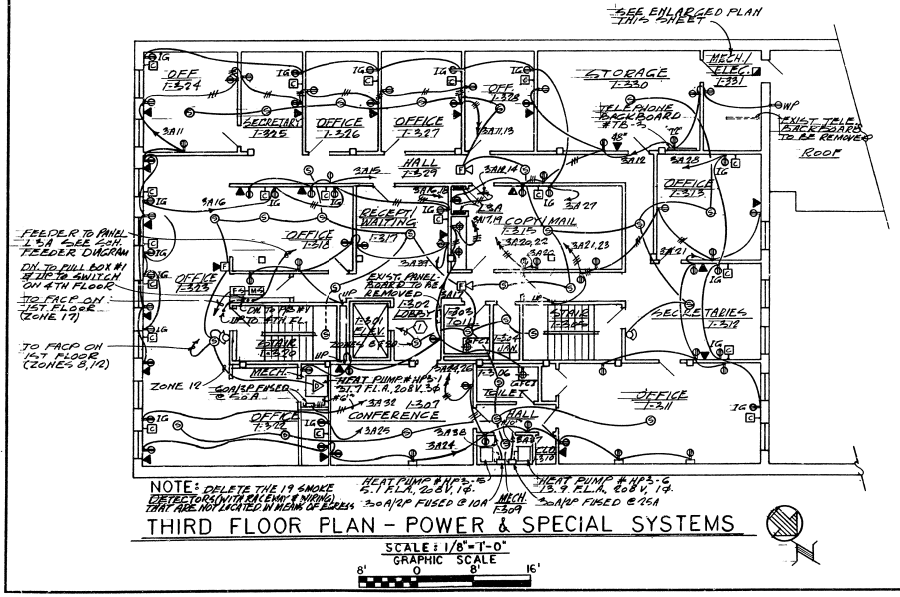
Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02



NOTE:
DELETE 32 SMOKE DETECTORS (WITH RACEWAYS & WIRING) THAT ARE NOT LOCATED IN MEANS OF EGRESS.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN - POWER & SPECIAL SYSTEMS

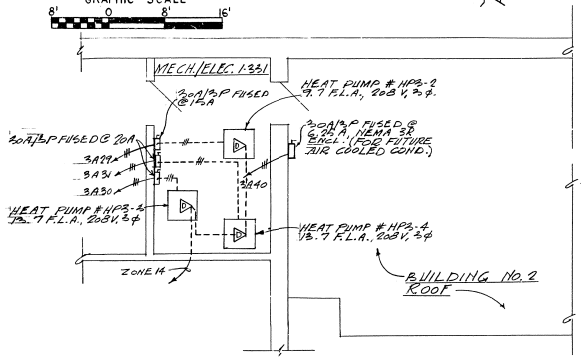
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
GRAPHIC SCALE
8' 0 8' 16'



NOTE: DELETE THE 19 SMOKE DETECTORS (WITH RACEWAYS & WIRING) THAT ARE NOT LOCATED IN MEANS OF EGRESS.

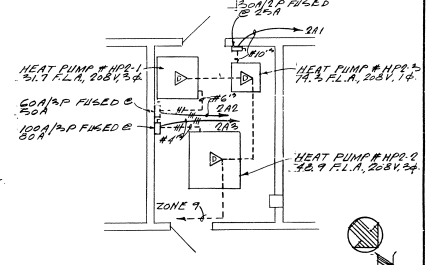
THIRD FLOOR PLAN - POWER & SPECIAL SYSTEMS

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
GRAPHIC SCALE
8' 0 8' 16'



ENLARGED PLAN OF MECH./ELEC. I-331 AND BLDG. NO. 2 ROOF

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
GRAPHIC SCALE
4' 0 4' 8'



ENLARGED PLAN OF MECH./ELEC. I-217

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
GRAPHIC SCALE
4' 0 4' 8'

SPECIFIC NOTE:

1. PROVIDE AUXILIARY CONTRACT FOR THE DETECTOR AND PROVIDE 2 #14 IN 1/2" TO FACP FOR ELEVATOR SMOKE RET. U.R.H.
2. ROUTE RACEWAY BELOW FLOOR.

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS
GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.

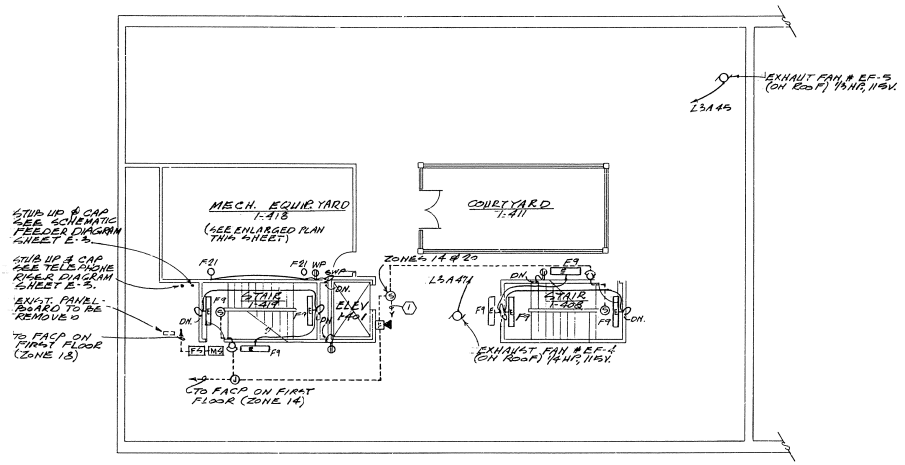
DESIGNED: PESSES
DRAWN: HERNANDEZ
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON
DATE: 7/90

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02

SUB SHEET NO: E-4

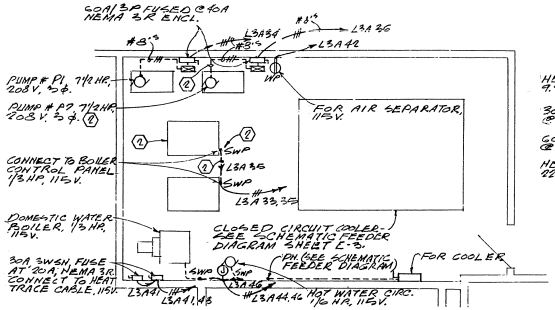
TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND & THIRD FLOOR PLANS - POWER AND SPECIAL SYSTEMS

DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C
PKG. NO. 146
SHEET 43 OF 45



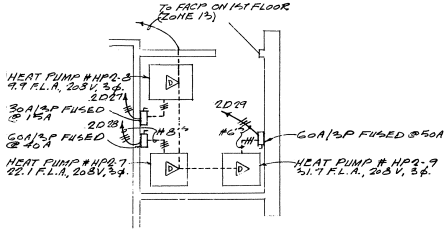
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN - LIGHTING, POWER & SPECIAL SYSTEMS

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"
GRAPHIC SCALE
8 0 8 16



ENLARGED PLAN OF MECH. EQUIP. AREA

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"
GRAPHIC SCALE
4' 0 4' 8'



ENLARGED PLAN OF MECH. 2-242

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"
GRAPHIC SCALE
4' 0 4' 8'

PANELBOARD SCHEDULE

PANEL	TYPE	VOLTS	PHASE WIRE	AMPS	AIC	FUSE OR CB	MLO OR MCB	GROUND BUS SURFACE OR FLUSH	CIRCUIT NUMBERS NO	CB FRAME OR SW. SIZE	POLES	CB TRIP OR FUSE	CIRCUIT NUMBERS	REMARKS
L1A	LTG.	120/208V	3φ 4W	225	10,000	CB	MLO	YES	S	30	70	1	20	1A1-11 & 19 SPARES	
										12	70	1	—	SPACES	
L2A	LTG.	120/208V	3φ 4W	225	10,000	CB	MLO	YES	S	1	70	2	25	2A1	
										1	70	3	20	2A5	
										4	70	3	50	2A2,4,6&7	
										1	70	3	80	2A3	
										10	70	1	—	SPACES	
L2B	LTG.	120/208V	3φ 4W	225	10,000	CB	DAL LOCK	YES	S	16	70	1	20	2B1-11 & 15 SPARES	
										8	70	1	—	SPACES	
L2C	LTG.	120/208V	3φ 4W	225	10,000	CB	MLO	YES	S	20	70	1	20	2C1-15 & 19 SPARES	
										1	70	1	25	2C16	
										9	70	1	—	SPACES	
L3A	LTG.	120/208V	3φ 4W	400	10,000	CB	MLO	YES	S	18	70	1	20	3A1-29, 33, 35, 39, 41-47 & 10 SPARES	TWO SECTIONS
										1	70	2	20	3A37	
										1	70	2	25	3A38	
										4	70	3	20	3A29-31 & 40	
										2	70	3	40	3A34 & 36	
										1	70	3	50	3A32	
										11	70	1	—	SPACES	
MDP	DIST.	120/208V	3φ 4W	1200	25,000	CB	MLO	YES	S	1	225	3	150	ELEVATOR	* CURRENT LIMITING CIRCUIT BREAKER.
										1	225	3	150 *	PANELS L2B & L2C	
										1	225	3	225 *	PANEL L2A	
										1	225	3	225 *	PANEL L2D	
										1	225	3	225 *	PANEL L1A	
										1	400	3	300 *	PANEL L3A	
										1	225	3	150	CLOSED CIRCUIT COOLER	
										4	225	3	—	SPACES	
L2D	LTG.	120/208V	3φ	225	10,000	CB	MLO	YES	F	34	70	1	20	2D1-25 & 29 SPARES	TWO SECTIONS. PROVIDE 3-1" EMPTY RACEWAYS TO STUB UP ABOVE CEILING
										15	70	1	25	2D30,31 & 32	
										1	70	2	30	2D26	
										1	70	3	20	2D27	
										1	70	3	40	2D28	
										1	70	3	50	2D29	

SPECIFIC NOTE:

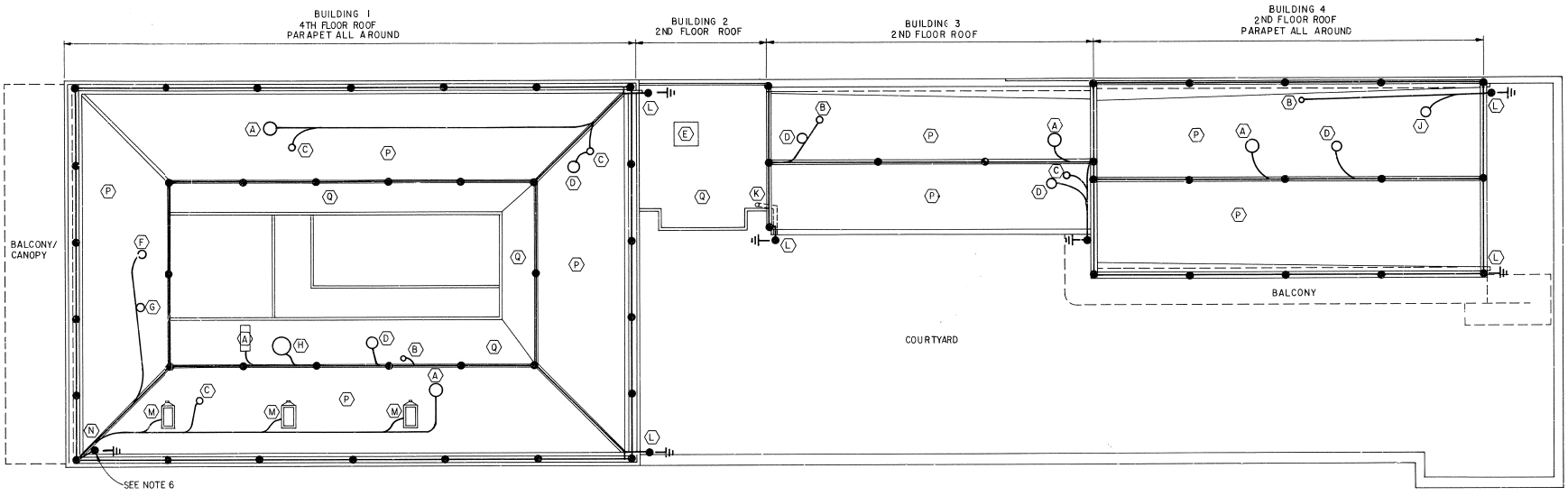
(1) PROVIDE AUXILIARY CONTACT FOR THIS DETECTOR AND PROVIDE 2 #14 IN ½" TO FACP FOR ELEVATOR SMOKE RETURN.

(2) WORK OF ADDITIVE BID ITEM "A".

STATE OF LOUISIANA — LEON A. PESSES — REG. No. 17736 — REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

HAMILTON AND ASSOCIATES		GUILLOT-VOGT ASSOCIATES, INC.	
ERROL BARRON/MICHAEL TOUPS ARCHITECTS			
DESIGNED: PESSES	SUB SHEET NO. E-5	TITLE OF SHEET: FOURTH FLOOR PLAN - LIGHTING, POWER & SPECIAL SYSTEMS	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C
DRAWN: HERNANDEZ			PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: HAMILTON			SHEET 44 OF 45
DATE: 7/90			

Guillot-Vogt Associates, Inc.
PROJECT No. 2782-02



ROOF PLAN 1 A13/A13

NOTES

1. ROOF PENETRATIONS (BONDED TO CONDUCTOR AS SHOWN)
   - (A) OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE
   - (B) 4" VENT THRU ROOF
   - (C) 2" VENT THRU ROOF
   - (D) EXHAUST FAN
   - (E) CONDENSING UNIT
   - (F) 18" DIA. GAS VENT
   - (G) 10" DIA GAS VENT
   - (H) ELEVATOR SHAFT VENT
   - (J) DRYER VENT
   - (K) 4" ROOF DRAIN
   - (L) 6" GALVANIZED DOWNSPOUT WITH COLLECTOR HEAD
   - (M) GALVANIZED FLASHING AND CRICKET AT SKYLITES
   - (N) PVC THRU-ROOF CONNECTOR
   - (P) RIGID SHINGLES 6/12 PITCH
   - (Q) MEMBRANE ROOFING (FLAT)
2. LIGHTNING PROTECTIONS SYMBOLS
   - ● AIR TERMINALS
   - —— CONDUCTOR
   - —⊣⊢ DRIVEN GROUND ROD
3. MOUNT AIR TERMINALS ON ADHESIVE AIR TERMINAL BASE.
4. FASTEN EXPOSED CABLES WITH ADHESIVE CABLE HOLDERS NOT MORE THAN 3 FEET APART.
5. DOWN CONDUCTORS TO BE IN PVC CONDUIT, PAINT TO MATCH SURROUNDINGS. ALONGSIDE DOWN SPOUT WHERE AVAILABLE. USE COLLECTORS HEAD TO PENETRATE PARAPET.
6. DOWN CONDUCTOR AT SOUTHEAST CORNER (ON DECATUR STREET) TO START AT THRU-ROOF CONNECTOR, HENCE IN PVC TO CORNER OF DRIVEWAY WHERE GROUND ROD IS TO BE DRIVEN.

8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: H. NUCE DRAWN: EN / BUTLER TECH. REVIEW: H. NUCE DATE: 11/92	SUB SHEET NO. E6	TITLE OF SHEET: LIGHTNING PROTECTION	DRAWING NO. 467 41,029C PKG. NO. 146 SHEET 45 OF 45

Appendix C

Headquarters Building and Laura C. Hudson Visitor Center, 419 Decatur Street, Construction Drawings, 1997

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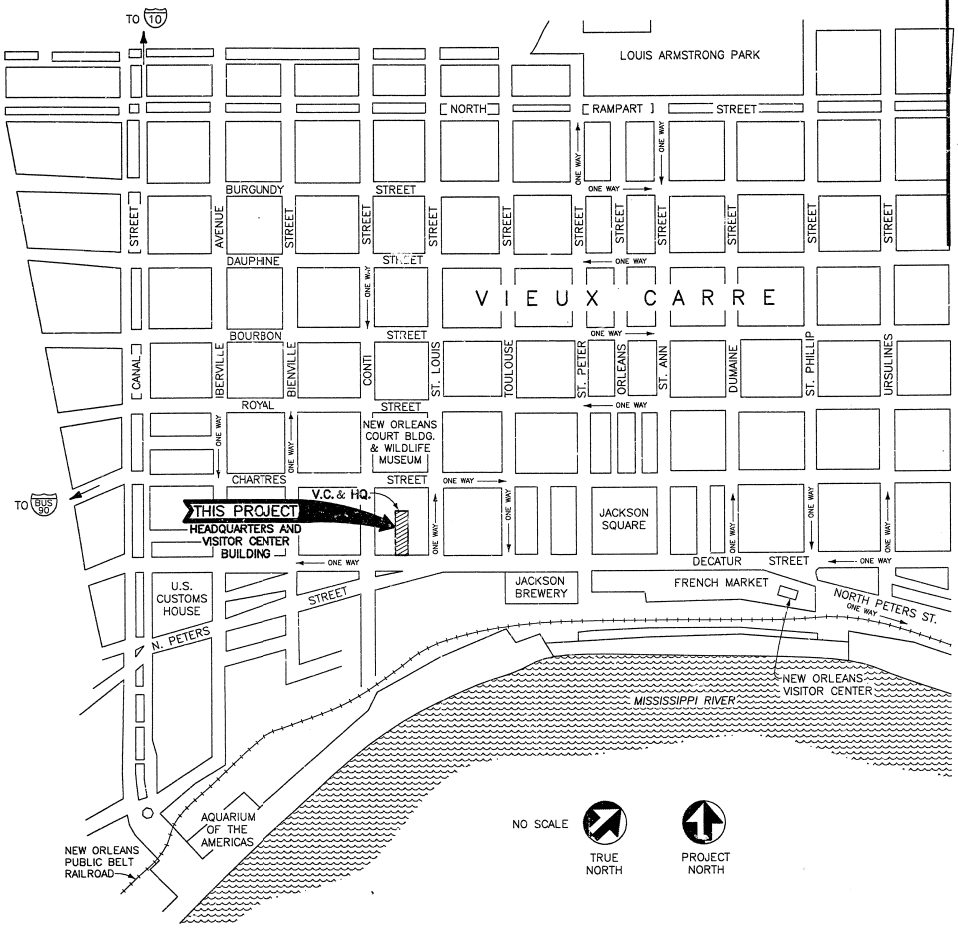
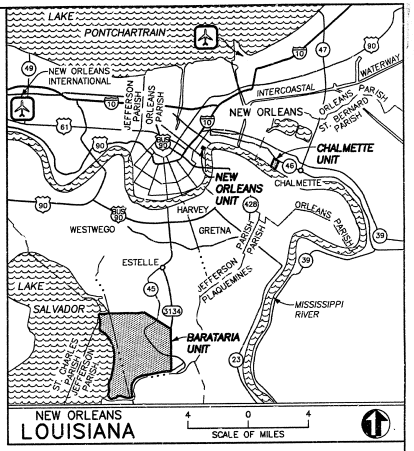


LEGEND

- PARISH LINE
- CANAL OR WATERWAY
- HQ. PARK HEADQUARTERS
- V.C. VISITOR CENTER
- AIRPORT



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3	G2	ACCESS SITE PLAN
4	G3	CHAIN LINK FENCE DETAILS
5	L1	COURTYARD SITE AND DEMOLITION PLAN
6	L2	COURTYARD PLANTING PLAN
7	L3	SITE DETAILS
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REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

JEAN LAFITTE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND PRESERVE

PARK HEADQUARTERS AND NEW ORLEANS UNIT

1443IB501097903
PROJECT NO. JELA-146DA

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial

QUALITY DESIGN CERTIFICATION
- ☒ Prepared in Accordance with Preliminary Design (Title I) 4/14/1997 Drawing No. OR
- ☐ Variance from Preliminary Design (Title I) Approved by Superintendent on Date OR
- ☐ Construction Drawing Not Preceded by Preliminary Design (Title I)

Project Manager 6/12/97 Date

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

TITLE OF DRAWING
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING AND LAURA C. HUDSON VISITOR CENTER
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
419 DECATUR ST. NEW ORLEANS
NAME OF PARK
JEAN LAFITTE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND PRESERVE
REGION SOUTHEAST | PARISH ORLEANS | STATE LOUISIANA

DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 1 OF 96

BASIC DATA: 467/20,057 6/88; AAA STREET MAP OF NEW ORLEANS 1991. COVER SHEET DRAWN 3/94.

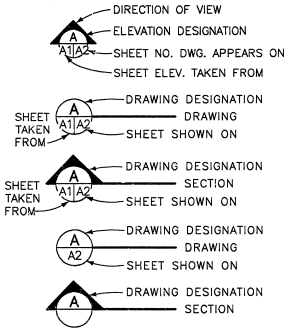
/PROJ/jelademain/cover/jela146da_cover.DG
06/04/97 - tce5:::(users/john_b)

MATERIAL LEGEND

- MASONRY
- WOOD FRAMING
- WOOD BLOCKING
- WOOD (FINISH)
- CONCRETE
- RIGID INSULATION BOARD
- BATT INSULATION
- GLASS
- STEEL
- PLYWOOD

GENERAL SYMBOLS

ELEVATION MARK



- HIDDEN CONSTRUCTION
- EXISTING FEATURES AND THOSE OF OTHER DISCIPLINES SHOWN AT 50% UON
- NEW FEATURES AND EXISTING FEATURES REQUIRING MODIFICATION SHOWN AT 100%
- BREAK LINE
- ELEVATIONAL HEIGHTS
- ℄ CENTER LINE
- ℄ BASE LINE
- PL PLATE
- & AND
- @ AT
- ⌀ DIAMETER
- 1-100 BUILDING NUMBER / ROOM NUMBER
- # NUMBER
- ± MAY VARY SLIGHTLY

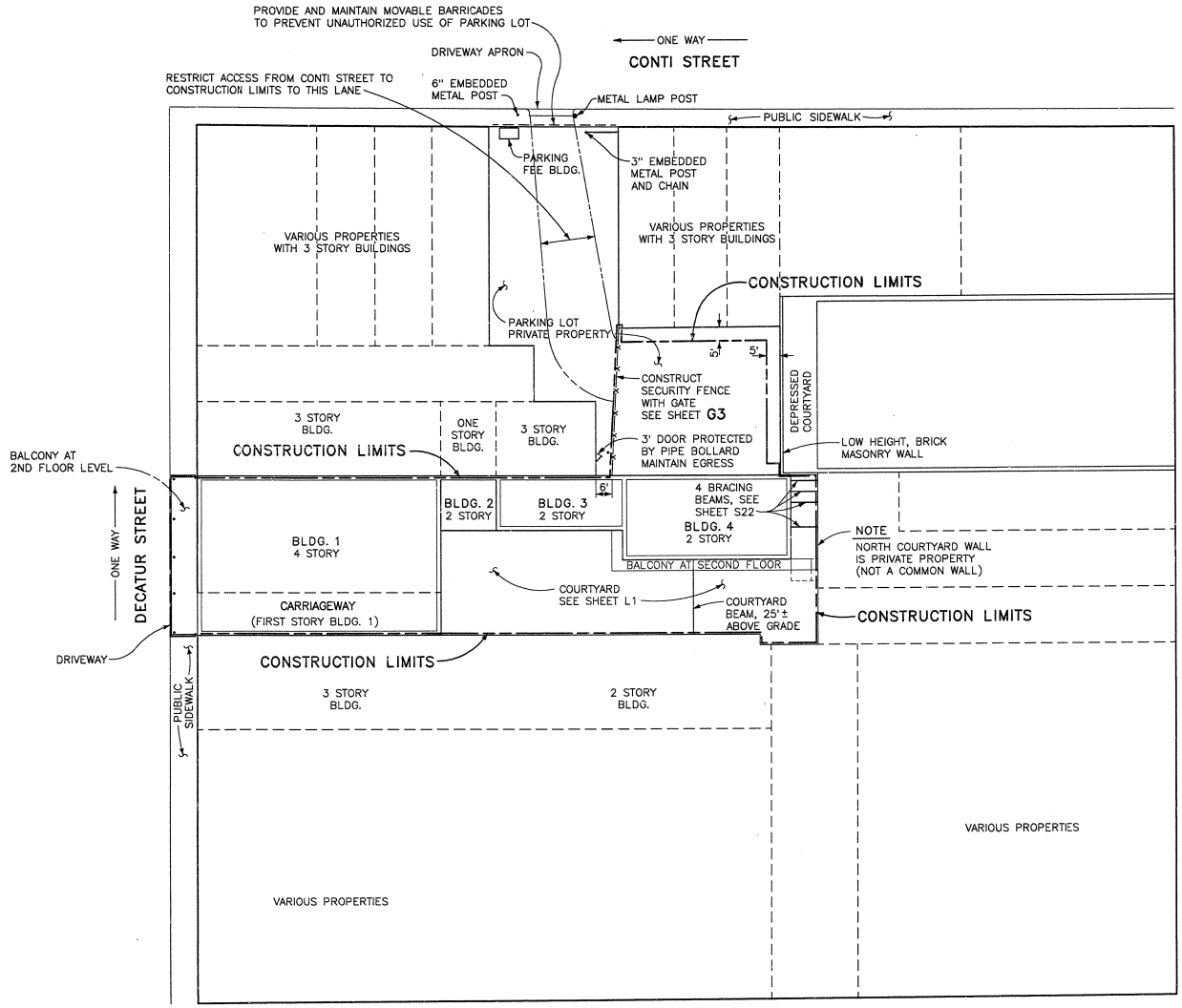
ABBREVIATIONS

ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS SHOWN ON SHEETS M3 AND E1

AB	ANCHOR BOLT
ACOUST	ACOUSTICAL
ACT	ACTUAL DIMENSION
ADDL	ADDITIONAL
ADJ	ADJUSTABLE
AFF	ABOVE FINISH FLOOR
AGG	AGGREGATE
ALT	ALTERNATE
ALUM	ALUMINUM
APPROX	APPROXIMATELY
ARCH	ARCHITECTURAL
AV	AUDIO VISUAL
B & B	BALLED AND BURLAPPED
BD	BOARD
BLDG	BUILDING
BLKG	BLOCKING
BM	BEAM
BOT	BOTTOM
BOW	BOTTOM OF WALL
BRG	BEARING
BTWN	BETWEEN
C	COMPRESSION
CAT	CATALOG
C/C	CENTER TO CENTER
CJ	CONSTRUCTION JOINT
℄	CENTERLINE
CLG	CEILING
CLR	CLEAR
CMU	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT
COL	COLUMN
CONC	CONCRETE
CONN	CONNECTION
CONST	CONSTRUCTION
CONT	CONTINUOUS
CTR	CENTER
DBL	DOUBLE
DF	DRINKING FOUNTAIN
DIA	DIAMETER
DIAG	DIAGONAL
DIM	DIMENSION
DISP	DISPENSER
DIST	DISTANCE
DN	DOWN
DR	DOOR
DS	DOWNSPOUT
DWGS	DRAWINGS
DWR	DRAWER
EA	EACH
EF	EACH FACE
EJ	EXPANSION JOINT
EL	ELEVATION
ELEC	ELECTRICAL
ELEV	ELEVATOR
EMB	EMBEDMENT
EMBED	EMBEDMENT
ENCL	ENCLOSURE
EQ	EQUAL
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT
ETC	ETCETERA
EW	EACH WAY
E-W	EAST TO WEST
EXIST	EXISTING
EXP	EXPANSION
EXT	EXTERIOR
FC	FIRE CODE
FD	FLOOR DRAIN
FDN	FOUNDATION
FF	FINISH FLOOR
FH	FLAT HEAD
FIN	FINISH
FL	FLOOR
FLR	FLOOR
FRMG	FRAMING
FT	FEET/FOOT
FTG	FOOTING
GA	GAUGE
GAL	GALLON
GALV	GALVANIZED
GR	GRADE
GWB	GYPSUM WALL BOARD
HAS	HEADED ANCHOR STUD(S)
HDBD	HARDBOARD
HDWD	HARDWOOD
HC	HANDICAP
HM	HOLLOW METAL
HORIZ	HORIZONTAL
HR	HOUR
HT	HEIGHT
HVAC	HEATING, VENTILATING & AIR CONDITIONING
INFO	INFORMATION
INSUL	INSULATION
INT	INTERIOR
INV	INVERTED
JAN	JANITOR
JSTS	JOISTS
JT	JOINT
LAM	LAMINATED
LBS	POUNDS
LF	LINEAL FEET
LLH	LONG LEG HORIZONTAL
LLV	LONG LEG VERTICAL
LVL	LAMINATED VENEER LUMBER
MAS	MASONRY
MATL	MATERIAL
MAX	MAXIMUM
MECH	MECHANICAL
MFTR	MANUFACTURER
MIL	MILLIMETER
MIN	MINIMUM
MISC	MISCELLANEOUS
MO	MASONRY OPENING
MTL	METAL
NA	NOT APPLICABLE
NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT
NO	NUMBER
NOM	NOMINAL
NPS	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
N-S	NORTH TO SOUTH
NTE	NOT TO EXCEED
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
OC	ON CENTER
OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
OPNG	OPENING
OPP	OPPOSITE
OZ	OUNCE
PCF	POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT
PERF	PERFORATED
PL	PLATE
PLF	POUNDS PER FOOT
PLSTC	PLASTIC
PLYWD	PLYWOOD
PR	PAIR
PSF	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
PTD	PAINTED
QTY	QUANTITY
R	RISER
RAD	RADIUS
RD	ROOF DRAIN
RE	REFERENCE
REFL	REFLECTED
REINF	REINFORCE (D) (ING) (MENT)
REQ'D	REQUIRED
RESIL	RESILENT
RM	ROOM
RO	ROUGH OPENING
RTN	RETURN
SALV	SALVAGE
SCHED	SCHEDULE
SECT	SECTION
SHT	SHEET
SHTHG	SHEATING
SIM	SIMILAR
SP	
SPEC	SPECIFICATION
SQ	SQUARE
STD	STANDARD
STIFF	STIFFENER
STL	STEEL
STOR	STORAGE
STRUCT	STRUCTURE, STRUCTURAL
SUSP	SUSPENDED
SYS	SYSTEM
T	TREAD
TEL	TELEPHONE
TEMP	TEMPORARY
THK	THICK
TO	TOP OF
TOB	TOP OF BEAM
TOC	TOP OF CONCRETE
TOGB	TOP OF GRADE BEAM
TOS	TOP OF SLAB
TOSW	TOP OF SIDEWALK
TOW	TOP OF WALL
TRMT	TREATMENT
TS	TUBULAR STEEL
T&B	TOP AND BOTTOM
T & G	TONGUE AND GROOVE
TYP	TYPICAL
UON	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
VB	VAPOR BARRIER
VENT	VENTILATION
VERT	VERTICAL
W/	WITH
WC	WATER CLOSET
WD	WOOD
WF	WIDE FLANGE
WM	WOOD MOULDING
W/O	WITHOUT
WP	WORKING POINT
WR	WATER RESISTANT
WWF	WELDED WIRE FABRIC

DESIGNED: NPS; DRAWN: DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: KELLER; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. G1	TITLE OF SHEET: LEGENDS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,043; PKG. NO. 146; SHEET 2 OF 96

/PROJ/jeladomain/arch/legend.DG
04/22/97 - tra5::fusers/john h1



ACCESS SITE PLAN

ACCESS AND SITE LIMITATIONS

1. NOTIFY CONTRACTING OFFICER AT LEAST 14 DAYS PRIOR TO IMPACTING ANY PRIVATE REAL PROPERTY ADJOINING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE CONTRACTING OFFICER PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH ANY IMPACT TO ADJOINING PRIVATE PROPERTY.
2. REMOVE BRACING FROM NORTH COURTYARD WALL NORTH OF BUILDING 4 AND REMOVE BEAM SPANNING THE COURTYARD EAST OF BUILDING 4 BEFORE STARTING ANY OTHER WORK ON BUILDING 4. THESE ACTIVITIES WILL IMPACT PRIVATE PROPERTY ADJACENT TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. SEE SPECIFICATION SECTIONS 01150 AND 02090.
3. TEMPORARY USE OF PARKING LOT LOCATED ON PRIVATE PROPERTY WEST OF BUILDING 4 WILL BE REQUIRED TO ACCESS BUILDING 4 AND CONSTRUCT THE FOUNDATION SYSTEM UNDER BUILDING 4. SEE SPECIFICATION SECTION 01150 FOR INFORMATION REGARDING THE RESTRICTED USE OF THIS PROPERTY.
4. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THE PARKING LOT WEST OF BUILDING 4 SHALL BEGIN 30 DAYS AFTER THE CONTRACTOR RECEIVES THE NOTICE TO PROCEED AND SHALL BE LIMITED TO 270 CONSECUTIVE CALENDAR DAYS.
5. REPAIR ALL DAMAGE TO BITUMINOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT OF PARKING LOT WEST OF BUILDING 4 RESULTING FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
6. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSTRUCT SECURITY FENCE WITH GATE IN PARKING LOT WEST OF BUILDING 4. REMOVE FENCE AND GATE AFTER USE OF PARKING LOT.
7. VEHICLES SHALL ENTER THE COURTYARD THROUGH THE CARRIGEWAY. VEHICLES SHALL WEIGH LESS THAN 8,000 LBS. VERTICAL CLEARANCE IN THE CARRIGEWAY IS 9'-10". HORIZONTAL CLEARANCE IS AS SHOWN ON THE SITE PLAN, SHEET A1.
8. ALL BUILDINGS, BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, BALCONIES, CARRIGEWAY, COURTYARDS, PLANTERS, FOUNTAIN, AND PERIMETER WALLS ARE CONSIDERED HISTORIC FABRIC OR ARCHEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.
9. PARKING FEE BUILDING IN PARKING LOT NEAR CONTI STREET SHALL NOT BE DISTURBED.

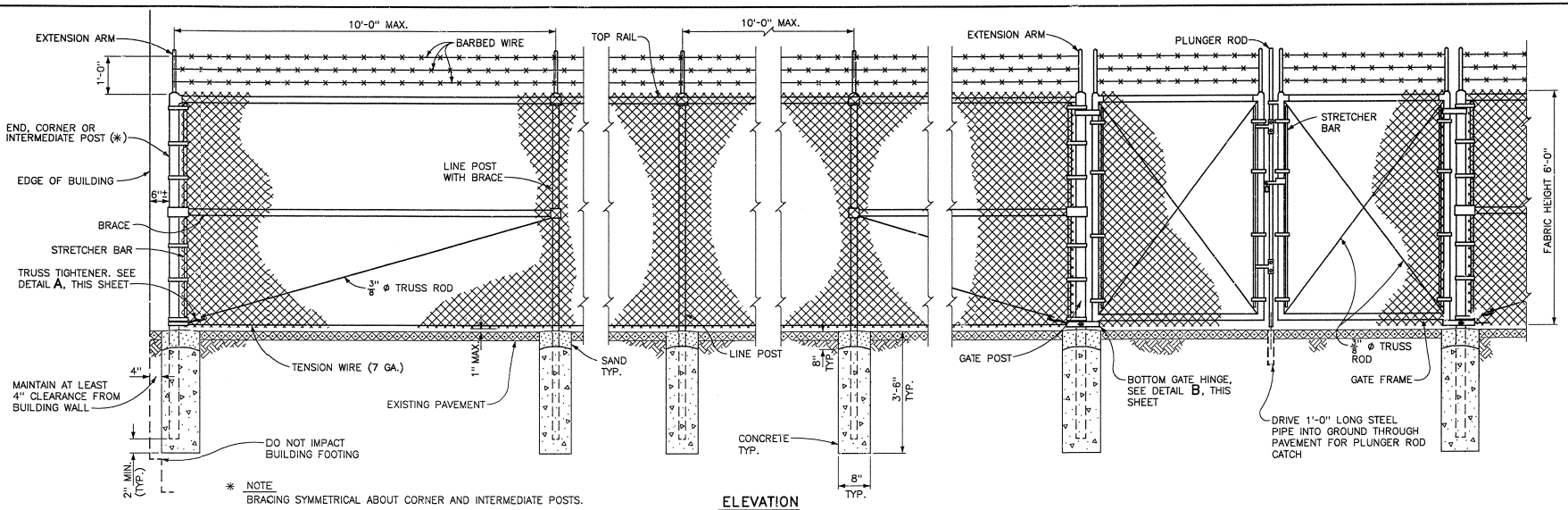
NOTE

THE INTENT OF THIS DRAWING IS TO INDICATE THE CONSTRUCTION LIMITS AND ACCESS RESTRICTIONS TO THE PROJECT SITE. PROPERTY SHOWN OUTSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION LIMITS IS NOT OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT. NO INDICATION OF NEW VERSUS EXISTING IS INTENDED. SEE OTHER DRAWINGS FOR INDICATION OF NEW VERSUS EXISTING.

20 0 20 40
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
KELLER	G2	ACCESS SITE PLAN	467 41,043
CADD (Auto-trol) D. SHULL		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 DA. —
TECH. REVIEW: KELLER			SHEET 3 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

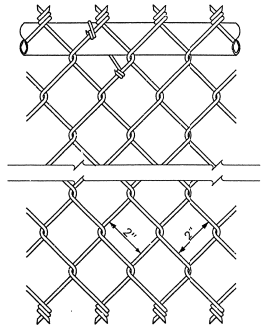
/PROJ/jeladomain/CIVIL/SITE_ACCESS.DG



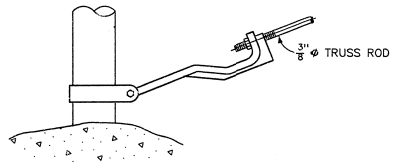
ELEVATION

NOTES

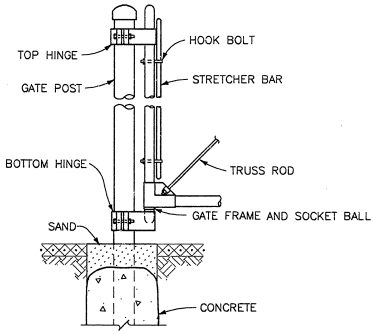
1. FASTEN THE BOTTOM TENSION WIRE WITHIN THE BOTTOM 6" OF FABRIC.
2. ALL TENSION WIRE SHALL MATCH FENCE FABRIC.
3. TENSION WIRE SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE CORNER POSTS, AND SHALL BE TAUT AND FREE OF SAG.
4. PROVIDE LENGTH OF CHAIN THAT WILL BE USED TO LOCK GATE. LOCKING SYSTEM SHALL ALLOW INDEPENDENT ACCESS FOR CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACTING OFFICER.



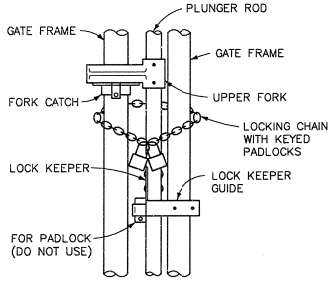
TYPICAL FABRIC TIE



TRUSS TIGHTENER DETAIL A G3



GATE HINGE DETAIL B G3

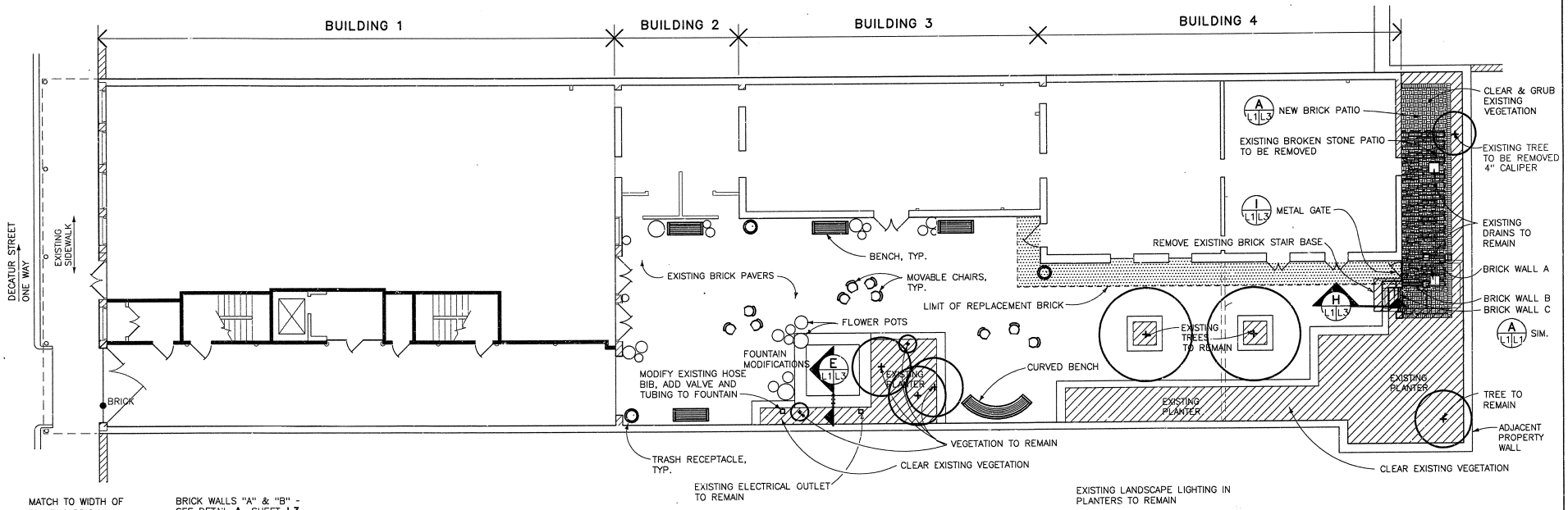


TYPICAL GATE KEEPER

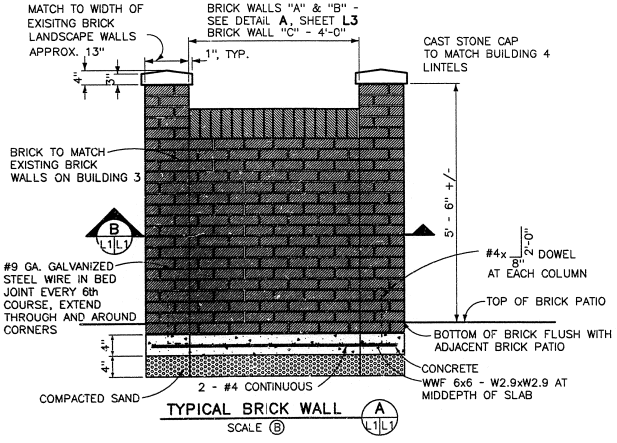
NO SCALE

DESIGNED: STANDARD (Auto-trol) DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: KELLER DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. G3	TITLE OF SHEET CHAIN LINK FENCE DETAILS HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 4 OF 96

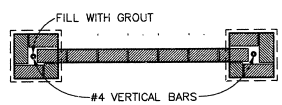
/PROJ/jelo146d/civil/sec_fence.DG
04/22/97 - tradition\sue\jelo.sh



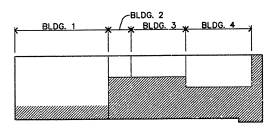
PLAN
SCALE (A)
repeat



TYPICAL BRICK WALL (A L1|L1)
SCALE (B)



BRICK WALL SECTION (B L1|L1)
SCALE (B)



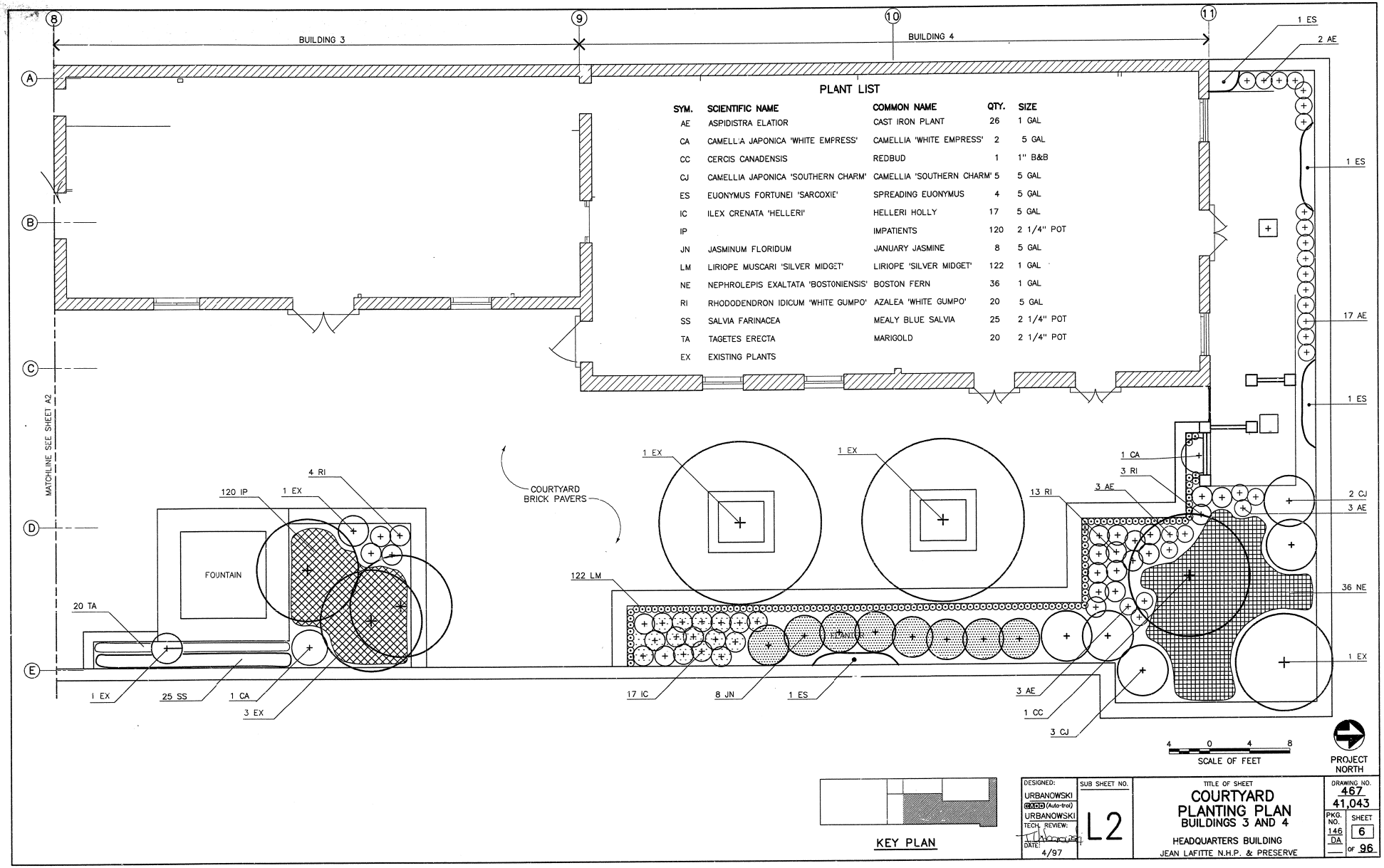
KEY PLAN

SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (A) 8 0 8 16 SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

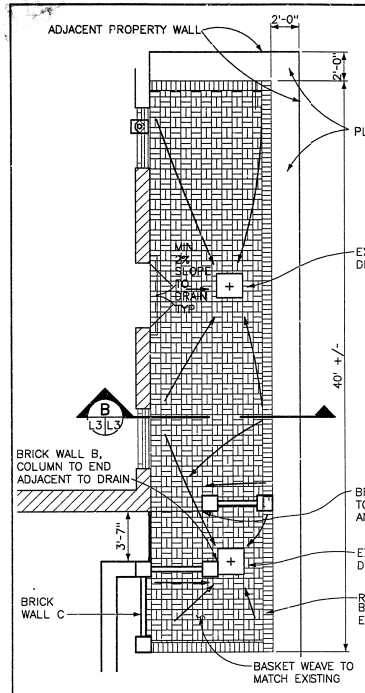
DESIGNED: URBANOWSKI / CADD (Auto-trol) URBANOWSKI / TECH. REVIEW: / DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. L1	TITLE OF SHEET: COURTYARD SITE AND DEMOLITION PLAN BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 / PKG. NO. 146 DA / SHEET 5 OF 96

/PROJ/jelodomain/lo/overallb.DG
05/20/97 - twe5:::(users/terri_u)

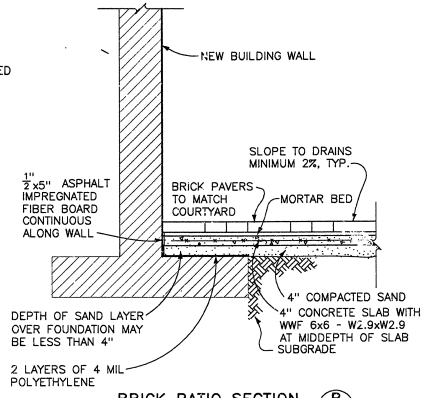


DESIGNED: URBANOWSKI (Auto-trol) URBANOWSKI TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. L2	TITLE OF SHEET COURTYARD PLANTING PLAN BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 6 OF 96

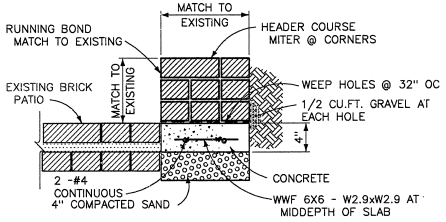
/PROJ/jeladomain/la/court.DG
05/20/97 - tws5::[users/terri.u]



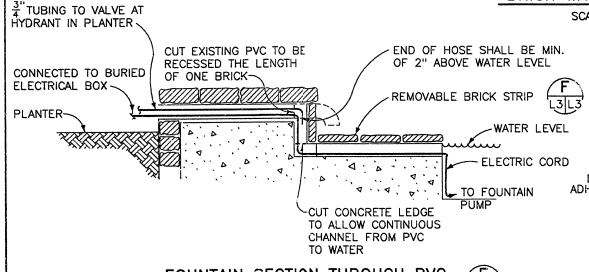
BRICK PATIO A
SCALE A L1 L3



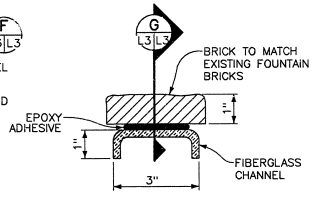
BRICK PATIO SECTION B
SCALE B L3 L3



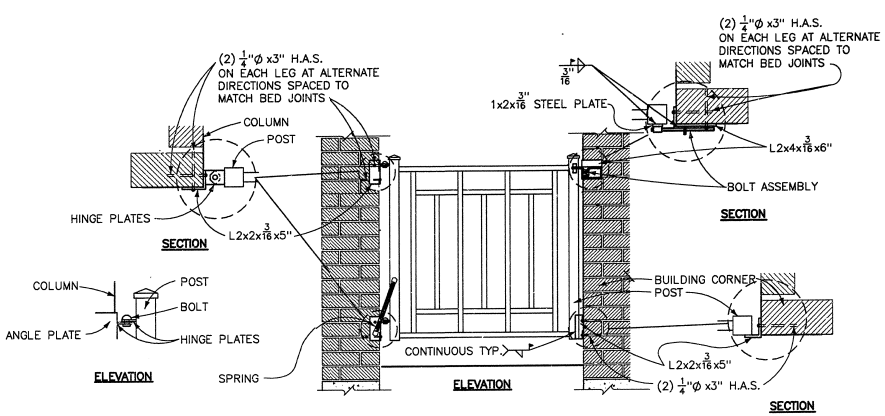
BRICK WALL SECTION H
SCALE H L1 L3



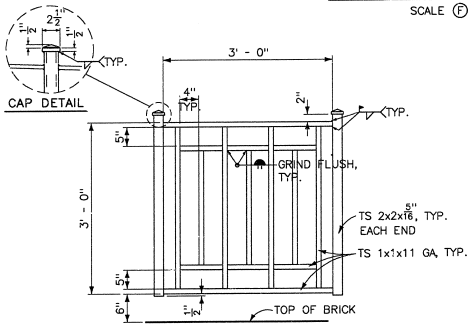
FOUNTAIN SECTION THROUGH PVC E
SCALE E L1 L3



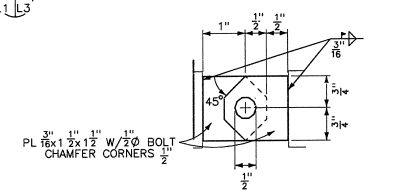
REMOVABLE BRICK STRIP F
SCALE D L3 L3



GATE ATTACHMENT C
SCALE F L1 L3

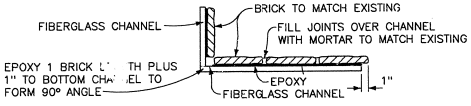


METAL GATE I
SCALE F L1 L3



HINGE PLATES ENLARGEMENT D
NO SCALE L1 L3

NOTE
BRICK STRIP SHALL FIT EXISTING CONCRETE CHANNEL AND BE FLUSH AND BLEND WITH EXISTING BRICK FACES.



LOGITUDINAL SECTION
REMOVABLE BRICK STRIP G
SCALE E L3 L3

SCALE H 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE F 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE E 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE D 3 2 1 0 3 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE C 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE B 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE A 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: URBANOWSKI (CADD (Auto-trol)) LEIDECKER TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. L3	TITLE OF SHEET: SITE DETAILS HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 7 OF 96

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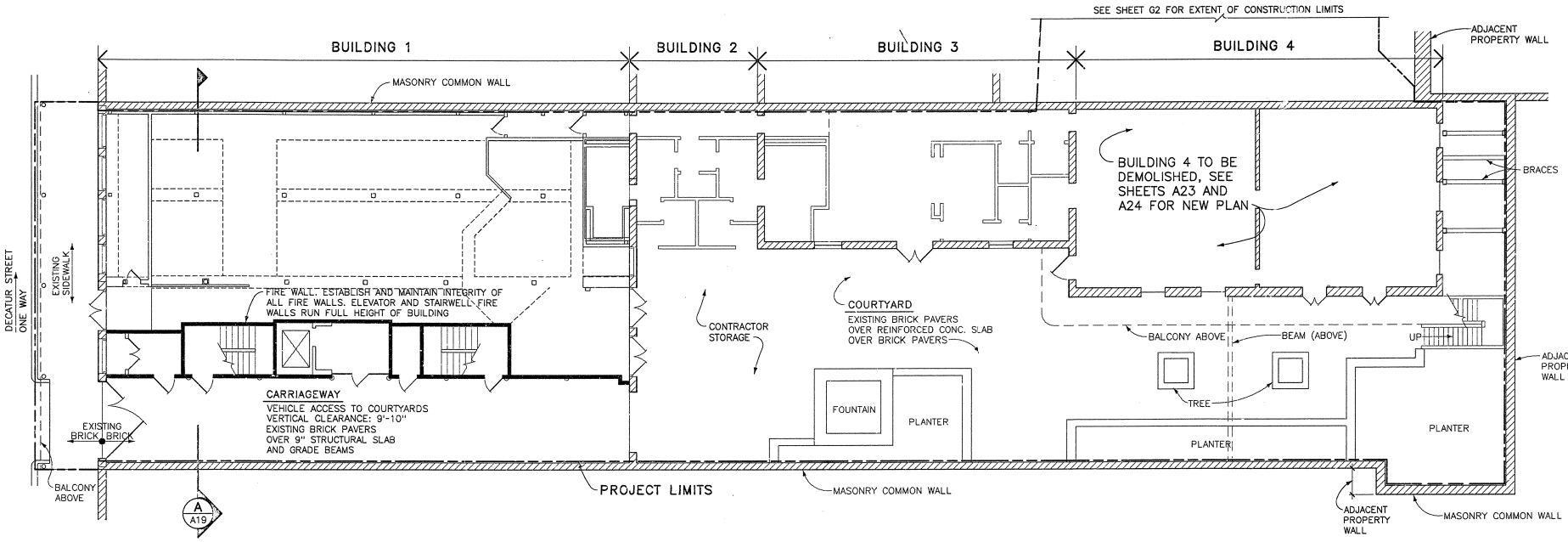


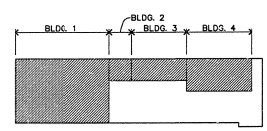
BUILDING SITE PLAN (A / A1)

GENERAL NOTES

1. BUILDING SITE PLAN TAKEN AT FIRST FLOOR LEVEL.
   BUILDING 1 IS 4 FLOORS IN HEIGHT
   BUILDING 2 IS 2 FLOORS IN HEIGHT
   BUILDING 3 IS 2 FLOORS IN HEIGHT
   BUILDING 4 IS 2 FLOORS IN HEIGHT
2. WORK EXISTS ON ALL FLOORS ALL BUILDINGS
3. ALL BUILDINGS, BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, BALCONIES, CARRIAGEWAY, COURTYARDS, PLANTERS, FOUNTAIN AND PERIMETER WALLS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE HISTORIC FABRIC AND/OR ARCHEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.
4. WORK RELATED ITEMS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE TYPICALLY SHOWN BY 100% DRAWING LINE WEIGHTS. EXISTING CONDITION ITEMS ARE TYPICALLY SHOWN 50% LINE WEIGHTS.
5. VEHICLES ALLOWED TO ACCESS COURTYARD SHALL BE LIMITED TO 4 TON GROSS TARE MAXIMUM WEIGHT.
6. WOOD FRAME WALLS IDENTIFIED FOR "REMOVE AND REPLACE" SHALL BE REPLACED WITH METAL FRAMING, TYPICAL.
7. SEE ROOM FINISH SCHEDULES FOR WORK NOT SHOWN ELSEWHERE SHEETS A14 THROUGH A17

LEGEND

- MASONRY WALL
- FIREWALLS (MAINTAIN INTEGRITY)



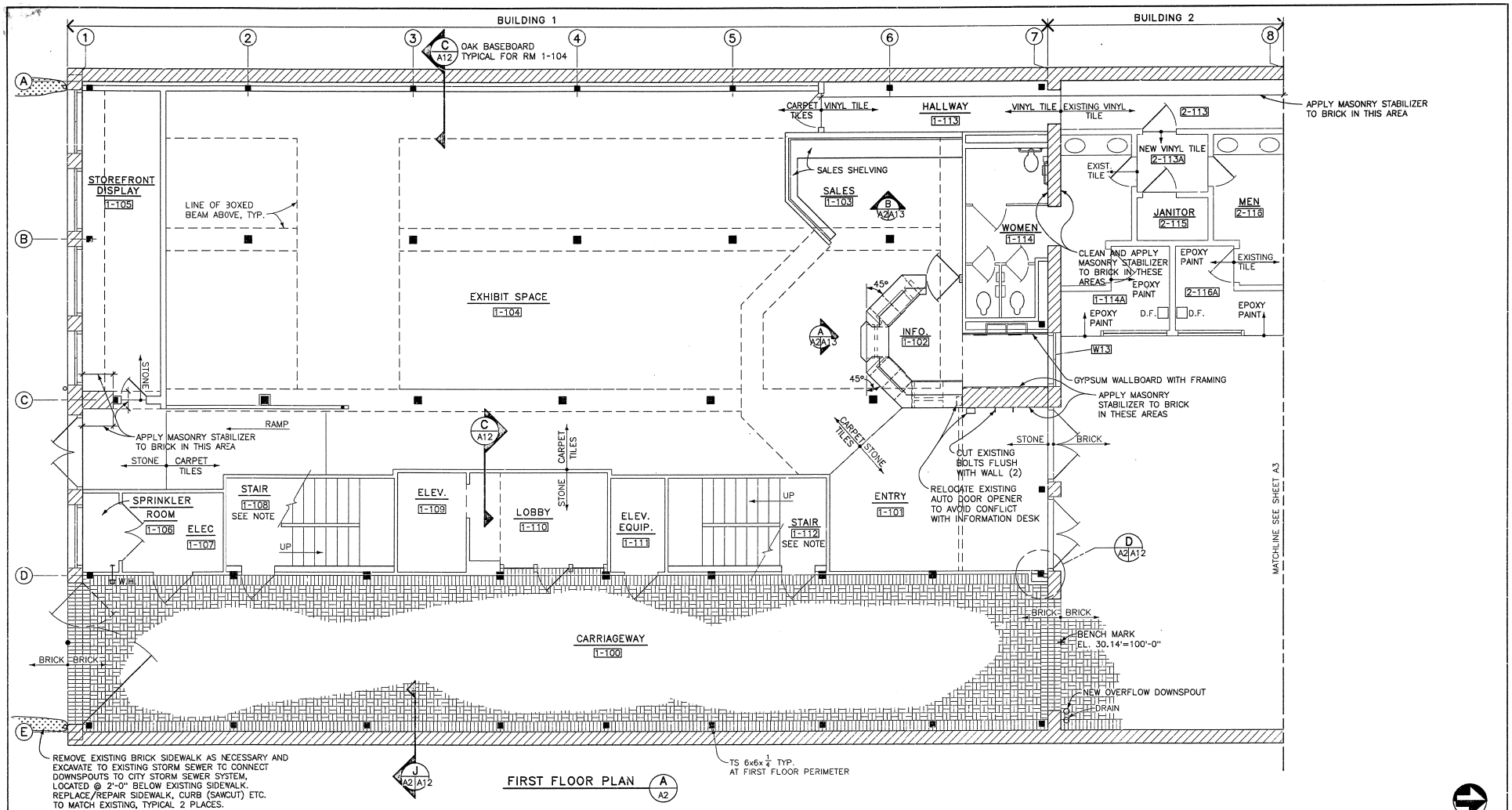
KEY PLAN

8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DSC CADD (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 4/97	A1	OVERALL BUILDING SITE PLAN BUILDINGS 1 THRU 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 8 OF 96

/PROJ/jeladomain/ARCH/BLDG_SITE_PL.DC ::(proj/jeladomain/bases)found_d.dg



NOTE

REINSTALL HANDRAILS IN STAIRWELLS. PROVIDE COUPLING AT LANDING FOR WIDTH NARROWING ADJUSTMENT

KEY

- EXISTING MASONRY WALL
- EXISTING FRAME WALL

WALLS

W13 RECONDITION (STRIP, PATCH/FILL, BORATE TREAT, PRIME, PAINT) DOOR/WINDOW

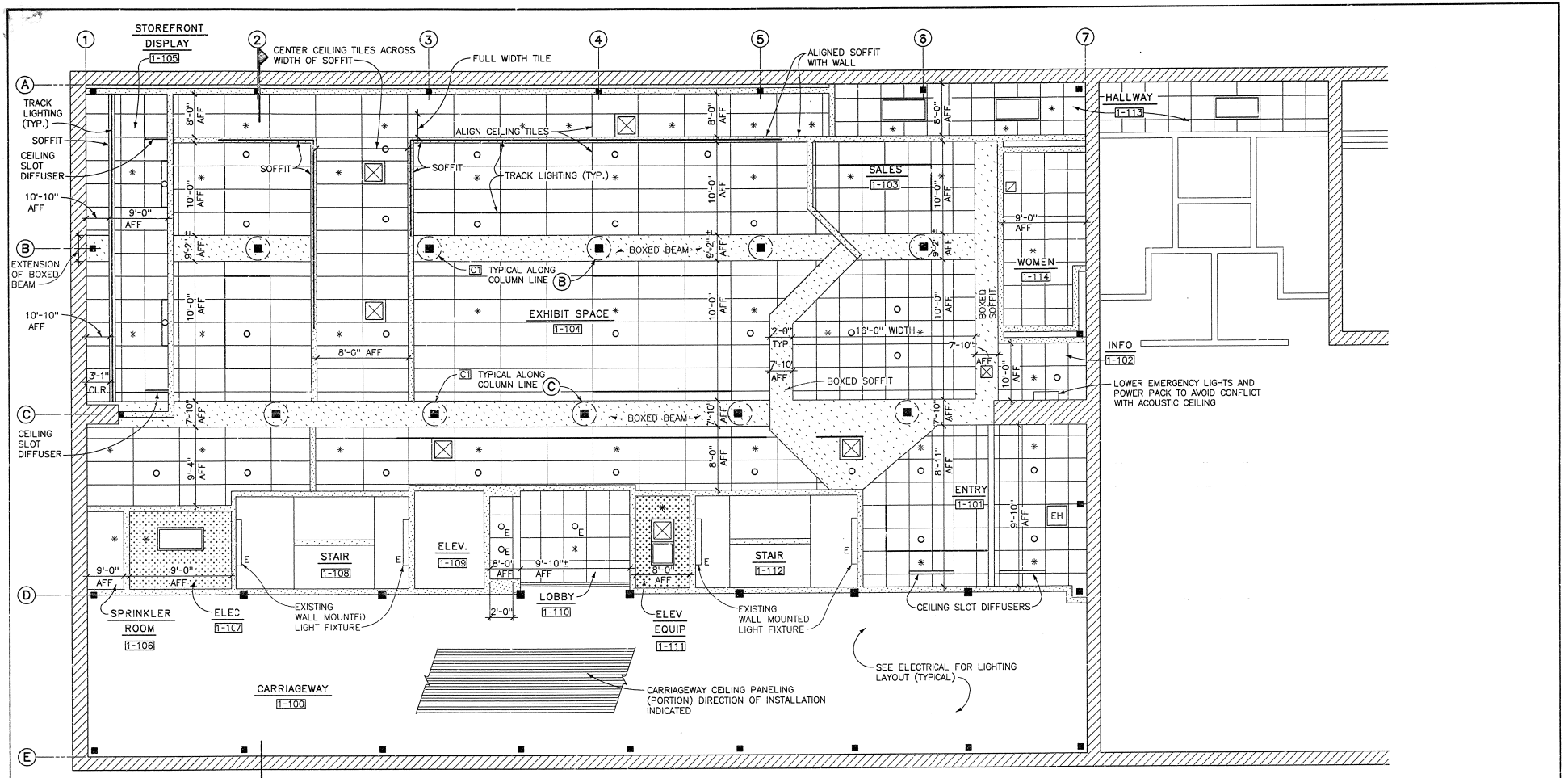
KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: K. COPELAND	SUB SHEET NO. A2
DRAWN: DJ SIKES	
TECH. REVIEW: T. Pruner	
DATE: 4/97	

TITLE OF SHEET
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
CEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO.	467 / 41,043
PKG. NO.	146 DA
SHEET	9 OF 96

/PROJ/jetadmin/arch/fpl_1.DC /PROJ/jetadmin/cases/first_south_base.DG
05/19/97 - cad12>:[cad12a]remotes/hre/467/admin/fdb920/98 - ::[/home/d1 sik]



NOTES

1. FIELD VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS.
2. NOTE "AFF" VERSUS "WIDTH" OR "CLEAR" DIMENSIONS.
3. ALL "AFF" DIMENSIONS WITHIN A CONTIGUOUS SPACE SHALL BE LEVEL. CEILING SHALL NOT SLOPE EVEN IF FLOOR DOES.

BOXED BEAM CEILING

C1 REMOVE AND REPLACE AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMODATE STRUCTURAL. SEE B/S14

LEGEND

- EXISTING MASONRY WALL
- EXISTING BOXED BEAM OR SOFFIT
- SOFFIT OR WALL
- 6x6 TS COLUMN
- 8x8 TS COLUMN
- 2x2 ACOUSTICAL CEILING SYSTEM-(WHITE)
- 2x4 ACOUSTICAL CEILING SYSTEM-(BLACK)
- NEW GYPSUM DRYWALL CEILINGS
- CEILING DIFFUSER
- CEILING SLOT DIFFUSER
- E — EXISTING 4'-0" LONG WALL MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE, TO BE REINSTALLED
- NEW 4'-0" LONG WALL MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE
- O_E — EXISTING CAN LIGHT FIXTURE, TO BE REINSTALLED
- NEW RECESSED CAN LIGHT FIXTURE
- SPRINKLER HEADS (PROVIDE ESCUTCHEON PLATES)
- TRACK LIGHTING
- 2x4 FLOURESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
- 2x2 FLOURESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE
- EH — ELECTRIC HEATER
- RETURN AIR GRILLE

KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
K. COPELAND	A2.1	FIRST FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING PLAN	467 41,043
DRAWN: DJ SIKES		BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW: T. Bauer			SHEET 10 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

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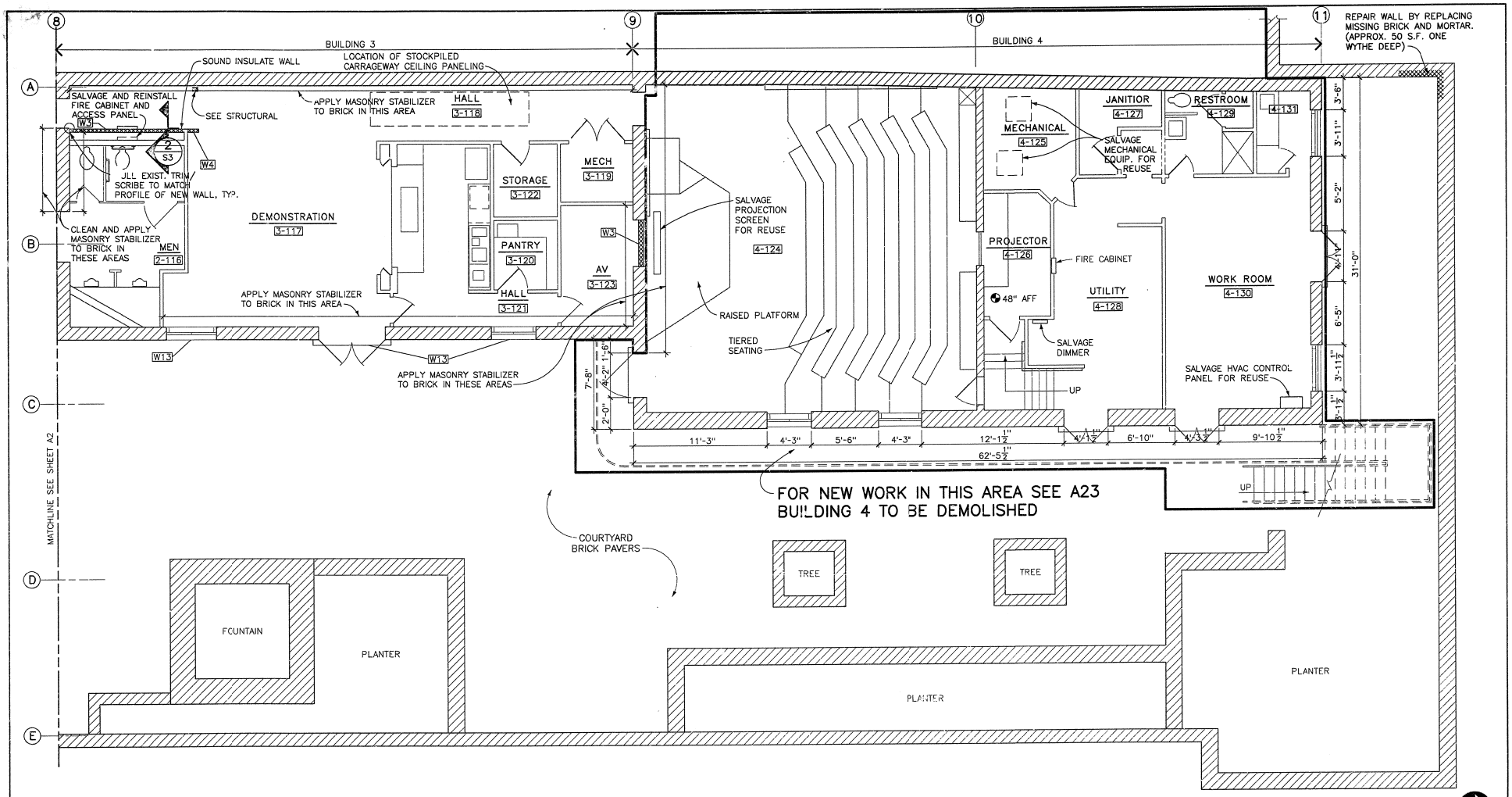
04/24/97 - pgd12:::(pgd12a/projects/lce/467/domain/arch)



WALLS

- W4 REMOVE AND REPLACE FRAMING AND GWB AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMODATE STRUCTURAL WORK, REFERENCE STRUCTURAL SHEETS
- W3 NEW FRAMING AND GWB WITH INSULATION
- W9 DEMOLISH AND REMOVE WALL
- W12 SALVAGE DOOR AND FRAME
- W13 RECONDITION (STRIP, PATCH/FILL, PRIME, PAINT) DOOR/WINDOW

KEY

- EXISTING MASONRY WALL
- EXISTING FRAME WALL
- INDICATES WORK AT WALL

KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: J. YANZ (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES TECH. REVIEW: T Bruce DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A3	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLAN — BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 11 OF 96

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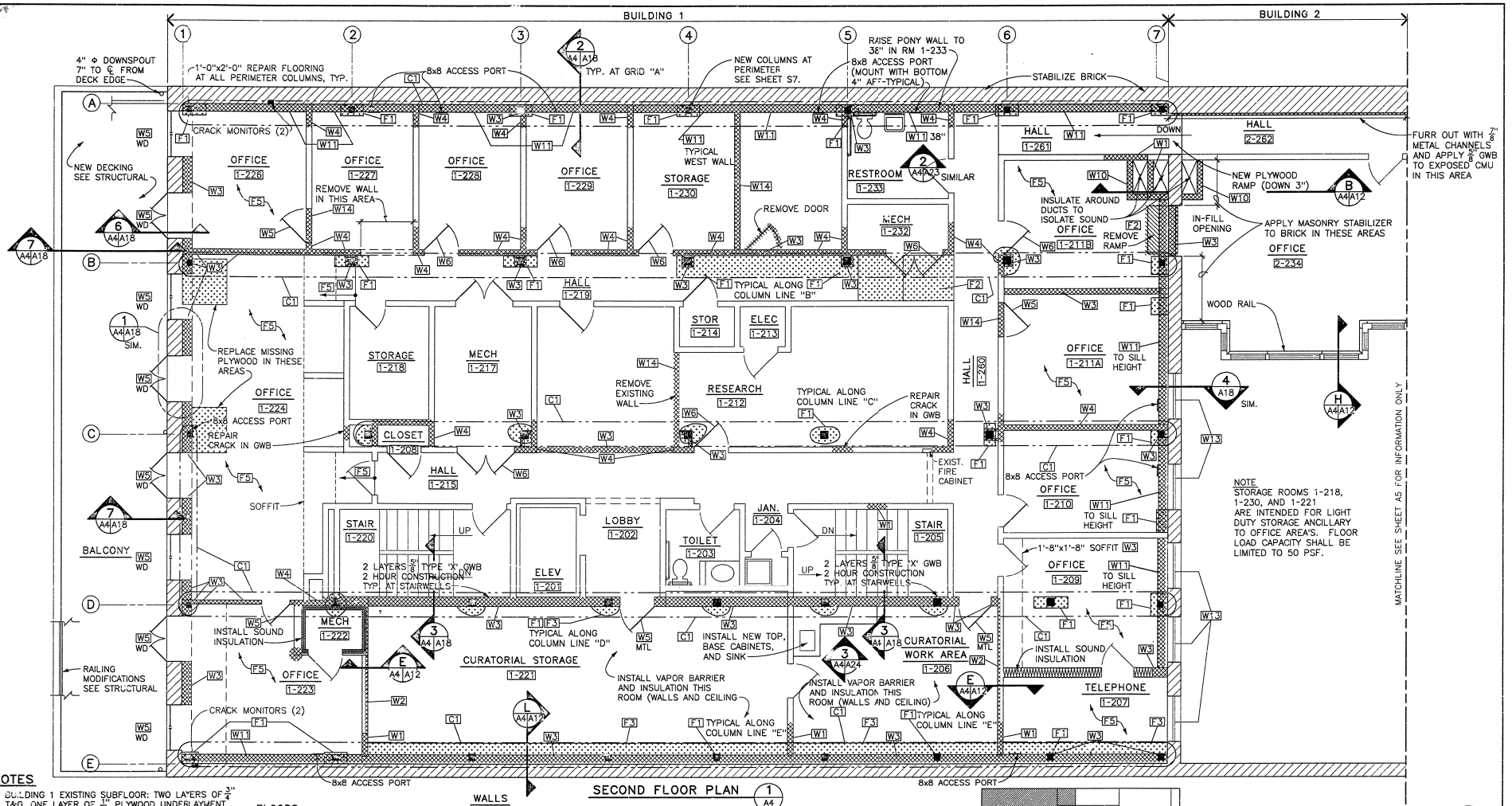


NOTES

1. BUILDING 1 EXISTING SUBFLOOR: TWO LAYERS OF 3/4" T&G, ONE LAYER OF 1/8" PLYWOOD UNDERLAYMENT.
2. BUILDING 2 EXISTING SUBFLOOR: 3" CONCRETE ON METAL DECK.
3. REMOVE AND REPLACE CEILING AND WALLS AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMODATE STRUCTURAL WORK, SEE S2 AND S4.
4. SEE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SHEETS FOR ADDITIONAL WORK THIS FLOOR.
5. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE NAILERS, BLOCKING, AND OTHERWISE REQUISITE FRAMING TO ADEQUATELY SECURE ALL WALL, CEILING, AND FLOOR REPAIR.
6. REINSTALL HANDRAILS IN STAIRWELLS. PROVIDE COUPLING AT LANDING FOR WIDTH NARROWING ADJUSTMENT

FLOORS

- F1 INSTALL FLOORING
- F2 REMOVE AND REPLACE FLOORING
- F3 REPLACE FLOOR FINISH
- F5 PLYWOOD UNDERLAYMENT REQUIRED IN THESE ROOMS TO CONCEAL STRUCTURAL STRAPS ON FLOOR

CEILING

- C1 REMOVE AND REPLACE AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMODATE STRUCTURAL

WALLS

- W1 REPLACE GWB
- W2 REMOVE AND REPLACE GWB
- W3 NEW FRAMING AND GWB
- W4 REMOVE AND REPLACE FRAMING AND GWB AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMODATE STRUCTURAL WORK
- W5 NEW DOOR AND FRAME (MTL=METAL, ALL OTHERS WOOD)
- W6 REMOVE AND REINSTALL DOOR AND FRAME AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMODATE STRUCTURAL WORK
- W10 NEW FRAMING AND GWB TO 32" AFF
- W11 NEW FRAMING AND GWB TO 32" AFF. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, STABILIZE BRICK ABOVE
- W13 RECONDITION (STRIP, PATCH/FILL, PRIME, PAINT) DOOR/WINDOW
- W14 REMOVE WALL, PATCH CEILING, WALLS, AND FLOOR, RELOCATE OR MODIFY ELECTRICAL AS NECESSARY

KEY

- INDICATES WORK AT FLOOR
- INDICATES WORK AT WALL
- EXISTING MASONRY WALL
- EXISTING FRAME WALL
- INDICATES REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT AT CEILING

SECOND FLOOR PLAN (1 / A4)

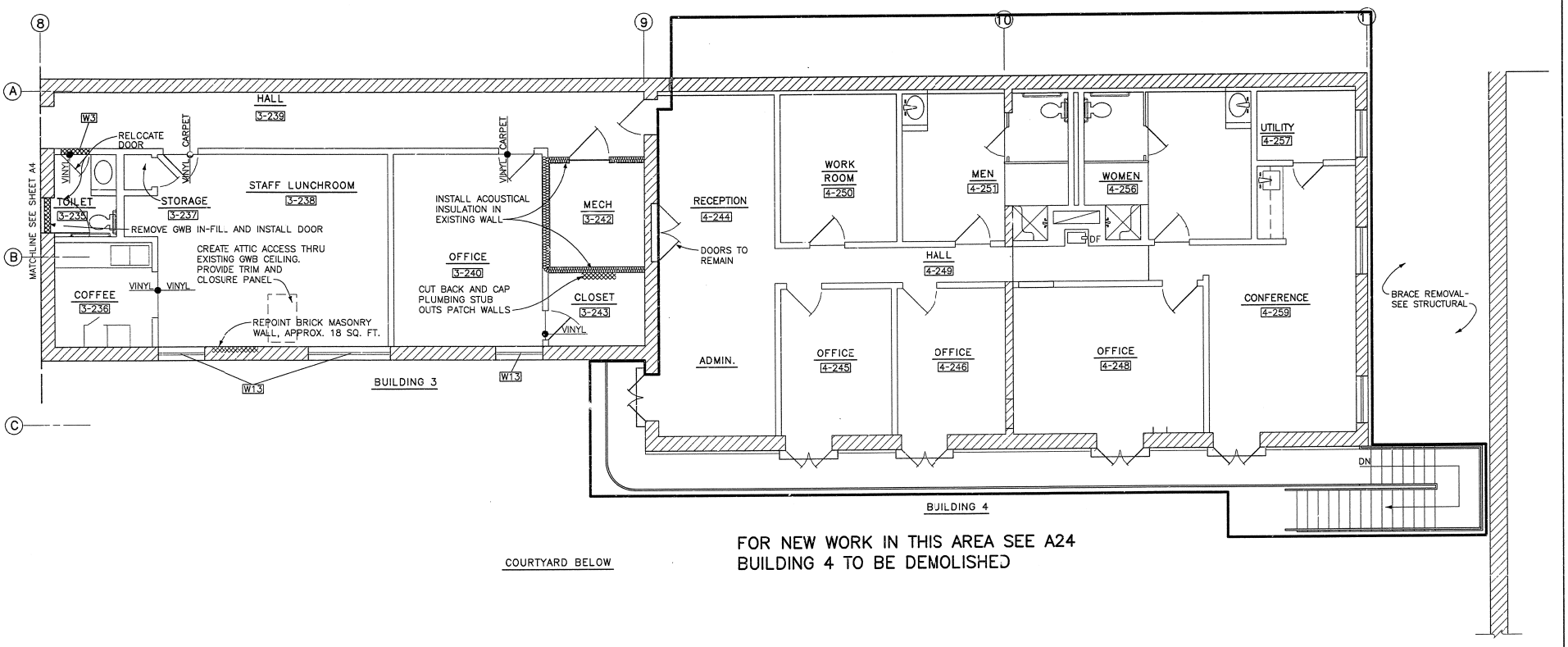
KEY PLAN

SCALE OF FEET: 4 0 4 8

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	DSC
DRAWN:	(Auto-trol)
	DJ SIKES
TECH. REVIEW:	T. Brown
DATE:	4/97
SUB SHEET NO.	A4
TITLE OF SHEET	SECOND FLOOR PLAN
	BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE
DRAWING NO.	467 41,043
PKG. NO.	146 DA
SHEET	12 of 96

checker ____ init. ____



SECOND FLOOR PLAN (1 / A5)

WALLS

W3 NEW FRAMING AND GWB

W13 RECONDITION (STRIP. PATCH/FILL, BORATE TREAT, PRIME, PAINT) DOOR/WINDOW

KEY

- INDICATES WORK AT FLOOR
- INDICATES WORK AT WALL
- EXISTING MASONRY WALL
- EXISTING FRAME WALL

KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: BUSCH (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES	SUB SHEET NO. A5	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR PLAN	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
TECH. REVIEW: T Parker		BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 DA ___ SHEET 13 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			checker init.

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:::(proj/jeladomain/bases)second_n.dg
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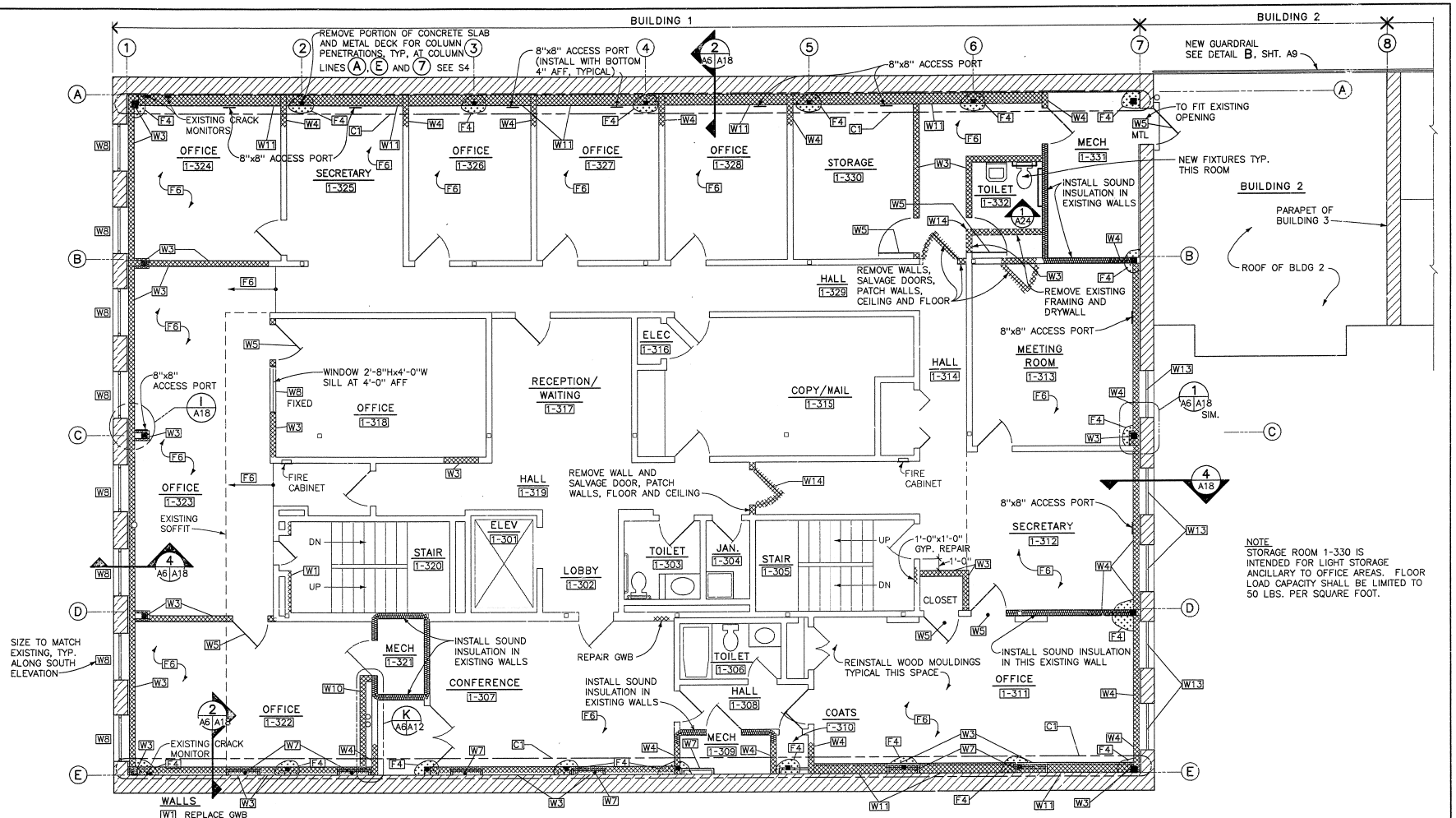

NOTES

1. BUILDING 1 EXISTING SUBFLOOR: 3" CONCRETE ON METAL DECK.
2. REMOVE AND REPLACE CEILING AND WALLS ALONG GRID LINES (A) AND (E), (1) AND (7) AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMODATE STRUCTURAL WORK, SEE S4 AND S5.
3. FLOOR LEVELING COMPOUND REQUIRED THROUGHOUT THE BUILDING TO CORRECT VARIOUS DEFFICIENCIES AND TO EMBED NEW STRUCTURAL REPAIRS INSTALLED UNDER THIS CONTRACT

WALLS

- W1 REPLACE GWB
- W2 REMOVE AND REPLACE GWB
- W3 NEW FRAMING AND GWB
- W4 REMOVE AND REPLACE FRAMING AND GWB AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMADATE STRUCTURAL WORK
- W5 NEW DOOR AND FRAME (MTL=METAL ALL OTHERS WOOD)
- W7 REMOVE EXISTING BRICK PILASTER AS NECESSARY FOR INSTALLATION OF STRUCTURAL WORK
- W8 NEW WINDOW AND FRAME
- W10 NEW FRAMING AND GWB TO 32"
- W11 NEW FRAMING AND GWB TO 32" STABILIZE BRICK ABOVE
- W13 RECONDITION (STRIP, PATCH/FILL, PRIME, PAINT) DOOR/WINDOW
- W14 REMOVE WALLS. PATCH CEILINGS, WALLS, AND FLOOR. RELOCATE OR MODIFY ELECTRICAL AS NECESSARY.

CEILING

- C1 REMOVE AND REPLACE AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMODATE STRUCTURAL

FLOORS

- F1 REPLACE FLOORING
- F2 REPAIR AND REPLACE FLOORING
- F3 REPLACE FLOOR FINISH
- F4 REPAIR FLOORING (TYP.)
- F6 FLOOR LEVELING COMPOUND REQUIRED IN THESE ROOMS TO EMBED STRUCTURAL STRAPS ON FLOOR

THIRD FLOOR PLAN 1/A6

KEY

- INDICATES WORK AT FLOOR
- INDICATES WORK AT WALL
- EXISTING MASONRY WALL
- EXISTING FRAME WALL
- INDICATES REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT AT CEILING

KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: YANZ	SUB SHEET NO. A6	TITLE OF SHEET: THIRD FLOOR PLAN	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
CADD (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES		BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 DA —
TECH. REVIEW: T. Brown			SHEET 14 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

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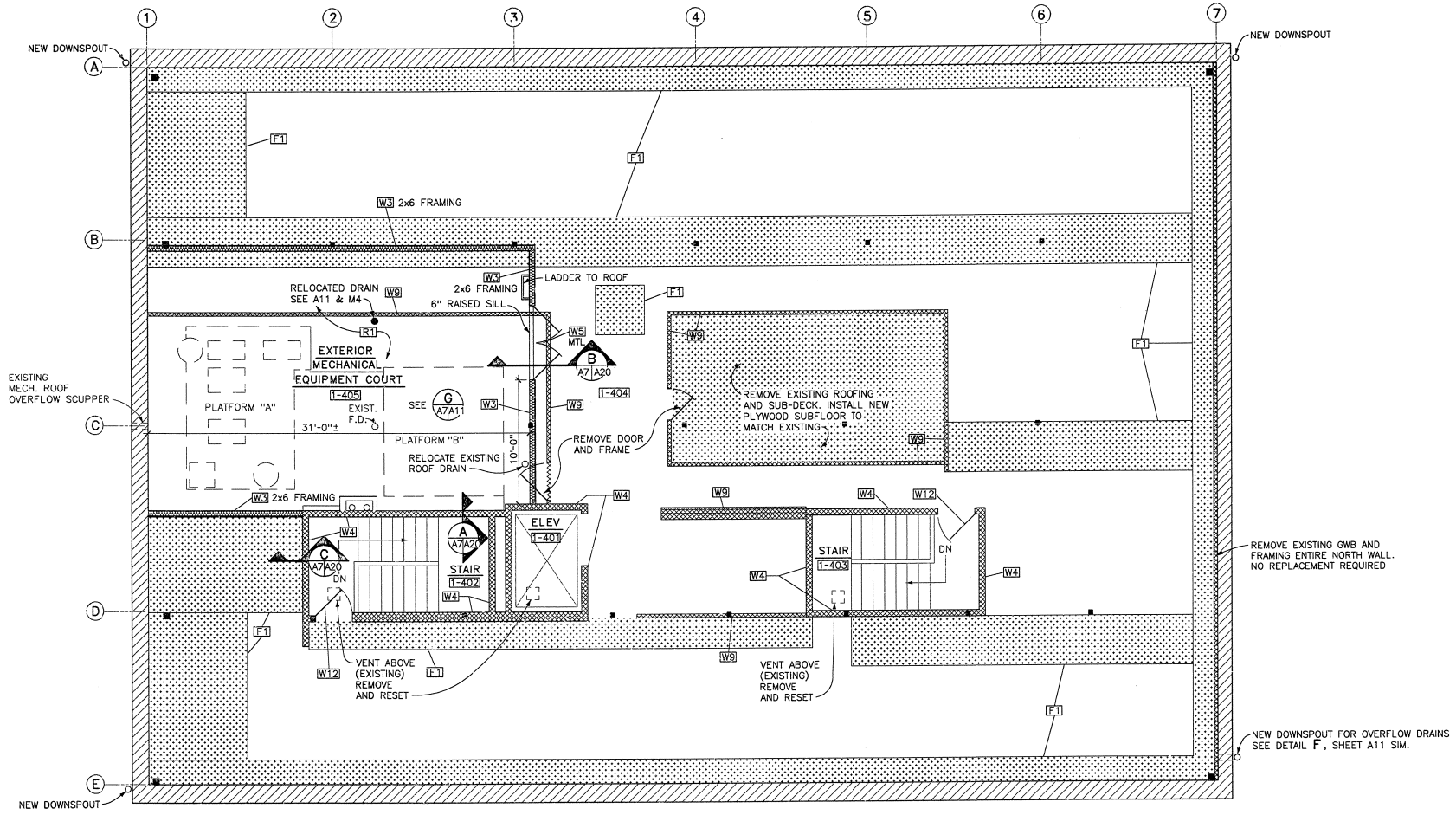

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN 1/A7

ROOF

R1 DEMO ROOFING IN EXISTING MECHANICAL COURT (EXCLUSIVE OF MECHANICAL PLATFORMS) AND INSTALL NEW ROOF IN NEW MECHANICAL COURTYARD

WALLS

W3 NEW FRAMING AND GWB

W4 REMOVE AND REPLACE FRAMING AND GWB FROM FLOOR TO UNDERSIDE OF ROOF SYSTEM AS NECESSARY TO ALLOW ROOF REPLACEMENT

W5 NEW DOOR AND FRAME (MTL=METAL)

W9 DEMOLISH AND REMOVE WALL

W12 SALVAGE AND REUSE DOOR AND FRAME

FLOORS

F1 REPLACE PLYWOOD SUB FLOORING

KEY

- INDICATES WORK AT FLOOR
- INDICATES WORK AT WALL
- EXISTING MASONRY WALL
- EXISTING FRAME WALL
- INDICATES WALL WITH INSULATION

KEY PLAN

NOTES

1. ALL FRAME WALL INTERIOR SURFACES TO BE 5/8" TYPE 'X' GWB/TAPED AND SANDED
2. INSULATE WALLS SURROUNDING MECHANICAL COURTYARD
3. MAINTAIN FIRE RATED ASSEMBLY AROUND STAIR TOWERS AND ELEVATOR SHAFTS

SCALE OF FEET 4 0 4 8

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: J. YANZ (AutoCAD) DJ SIKES TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A7	TITLE OF SHEET: FOURTH FLOOR PLAN — BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA — SHEET 15 OF 96

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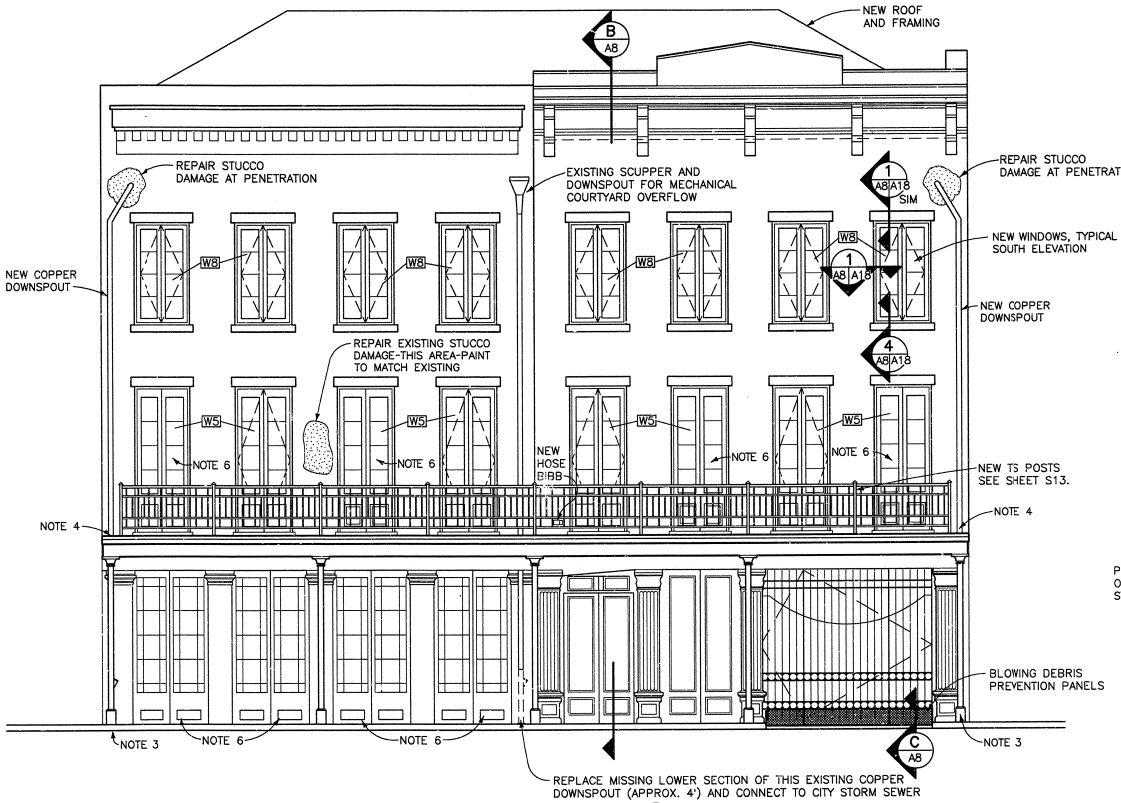
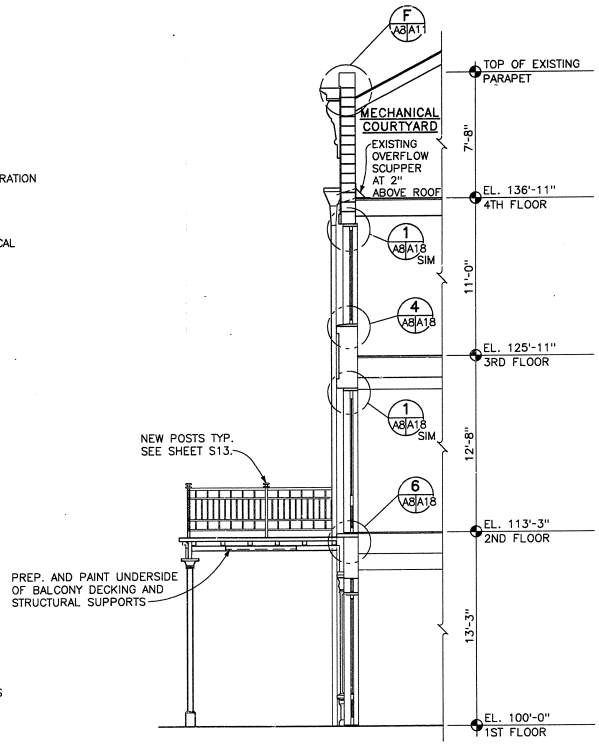
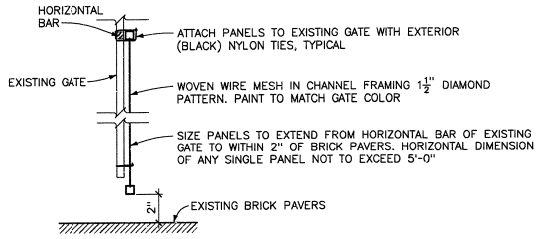


419 DECATUR ST. (SOUTH) ELEVATION (A A8)





BLOWING DEBRIS PREVENTION PANELS (C A8)

N.T.S.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

WALLS

W5 NEW DOOR AND FRAME TO MATCH EXISTING. SEE DETAIL C, SHT. A27 (SIM.)

W8 NEW WINDOW AND FRAME TO MATCH EXISTING. SEE DETAIL I, SHT A27

NOTES

1. FIELD VERIFY FOR ACTUAL DIMENSIONS.
2. SEE STRUCTURAL SHEETS FOR ROOF AND BALCONY STRUCTURAL WORK.
3. DOWNSPOUTS TO CONNECT TO CITY STORM SEWER BELOW BRICK SIDEWALK. SEE (A M5)
4. LOCATE DOWNSPOUT AT HISTORIC LOCATION.
5. VARIOUS DOORS AND WINDOWS ARE SPECIALLY IDENTIFIED FOR COMPLETE REPLACEMENT. STRIP, PRIME, CAULK AND REPAINT ALL OTHER DOORS AND WINDOWS (EXCLUSIVE OF DOORS AT FIRST FLOOR BUILDING #1).
6. CAULK PERIMETER OF DOORS FOR WATER TIGHTNESS.

DESIGNED: K.COPELAND; CADD: DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: T. Burch; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A8	TITLE OF SHEET: EXTERIOR ELEVATION AND BUILDING SECTION — BUILDING 1 — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING — JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 16 OF 96

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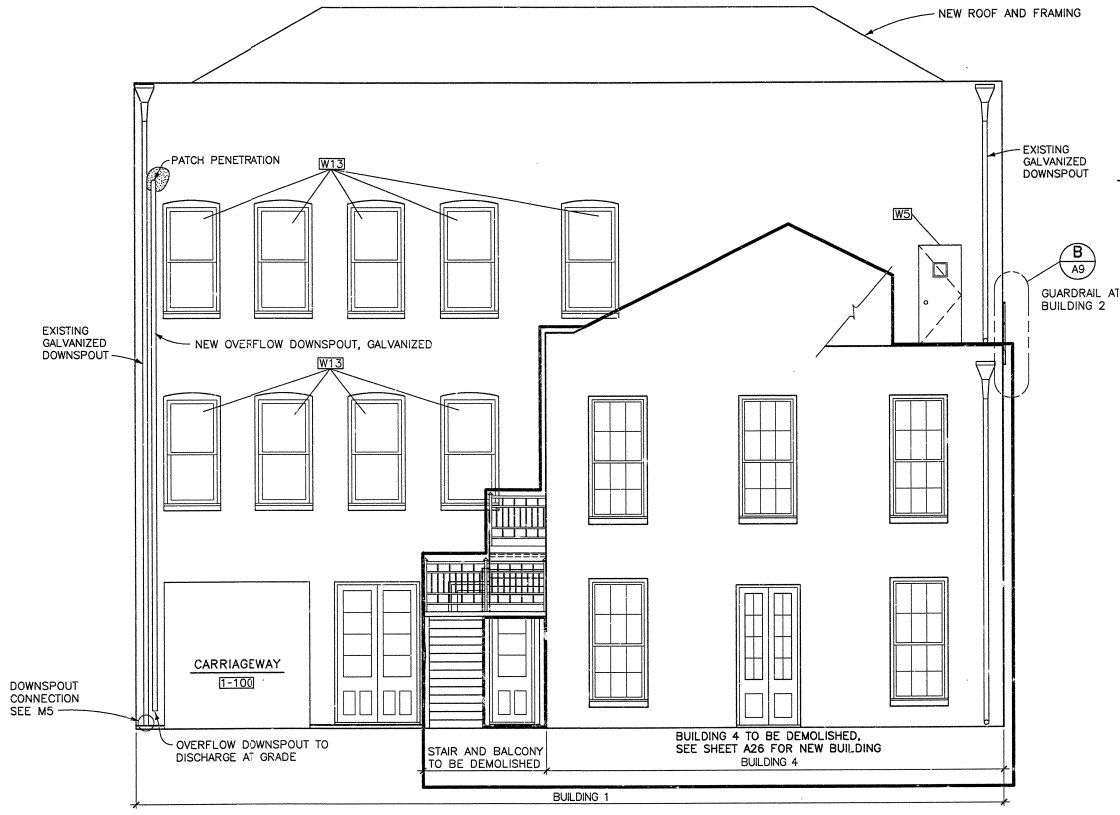
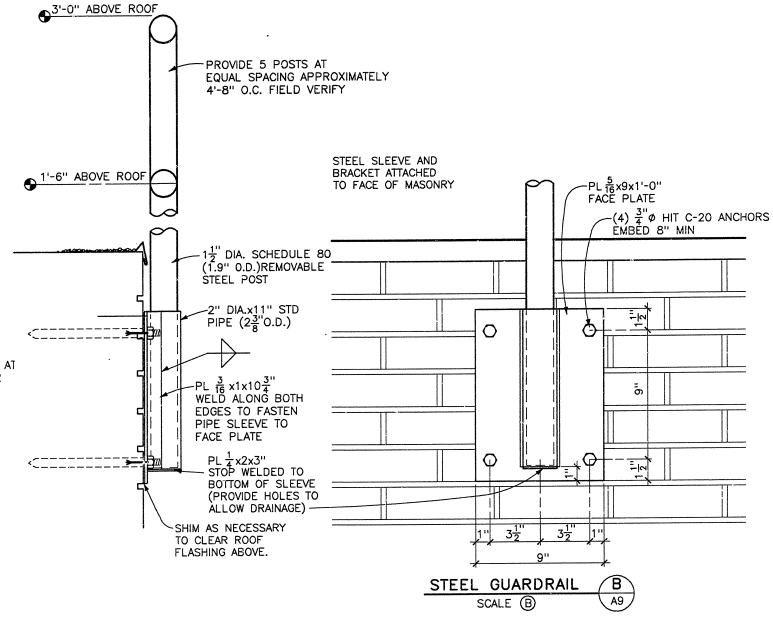


SOUTH (MODIFIED) ELEVATION (A / A9)
SCALE (A)



STEEL GUARDRAIL (B / A9)
SCALE (B)

WALLS

W13 RECONDITION (STRIP, PATCH/FILL, BORATE TREAT, PRIME, PAINT) DOOR/WINDOW

W5 NEW DOOR AND FRAME

NOTES

1. VARIOUS DOORS AND WINDOWS ARE SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED FOR COMPLETE REPLACEMENT. STRIP, FILL, CAULK, AND REPAINT ALL OTHER DOORS AND WINDOWS (EXCLUSIVE OF DOORS AT FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING #1).
2. CLEANING OF EXISTING EXTERIOR BRICK (BLDGS. 1,2 AND 3) IS REQUIRED. REFERENCE MASONRY AND PAINTING RELATED SPECIFICATIONS

SCALE (B) 6 3 0 6 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: BUSCH; DRAWN: DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: T. Bruce; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A9	TITLE OF SHEET: EXTERIOR ELEVATION — BUILDING 1-4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 17 OF 96

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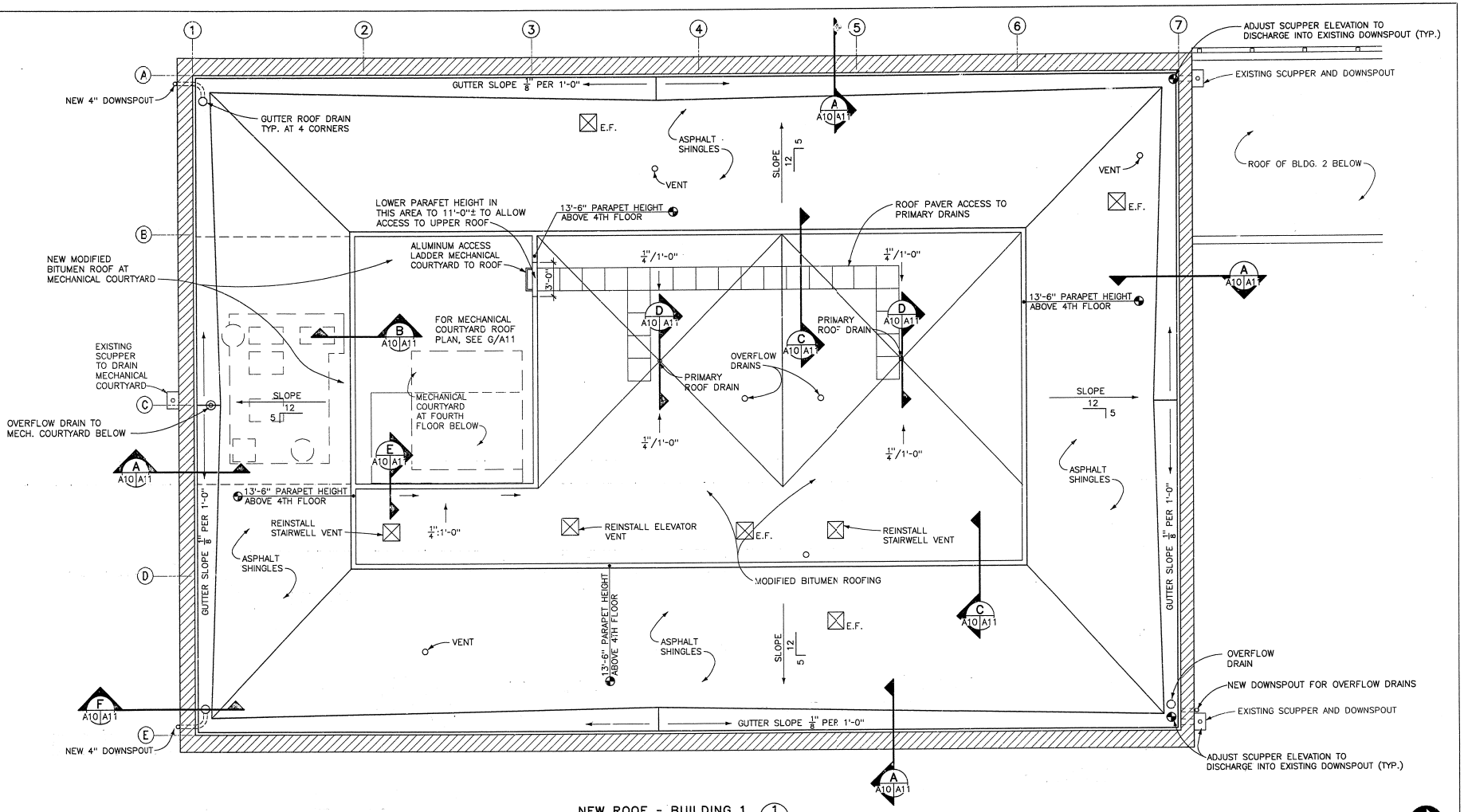

NEW ROOF - BUILDING 1 (1/A10)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: J. YANZ (Auto-trol)	SUB SHEET NO. A10	TITLE OF SHEET: ROOF PLAN	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
DRAWN: DJ SIKES		BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW: T. Burem			SHEET 18 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

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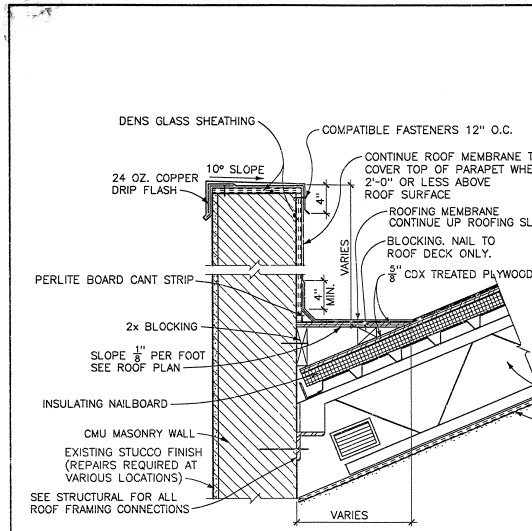
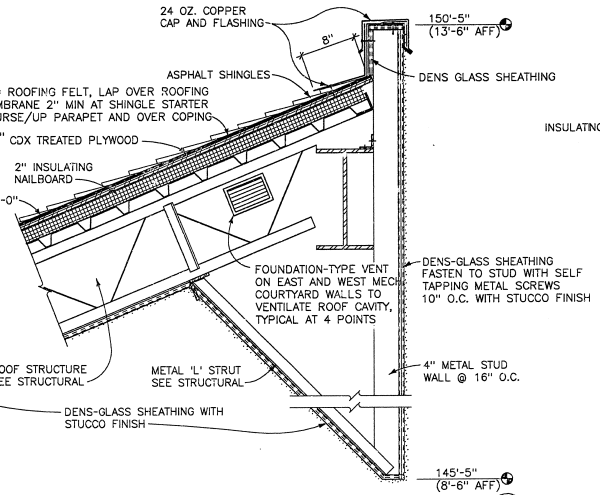
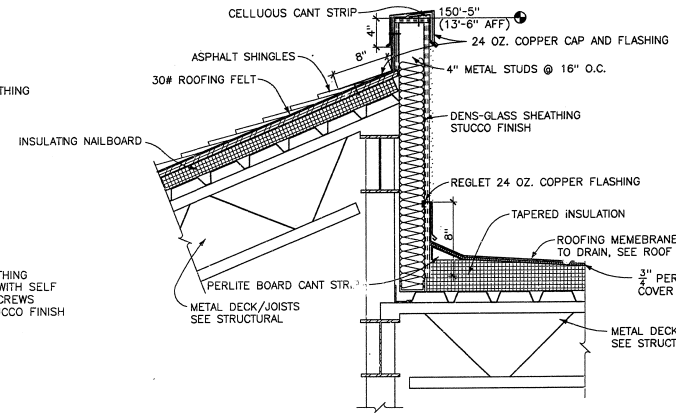


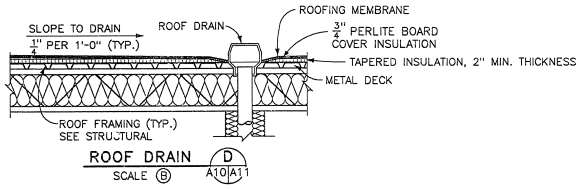
ROOF/INTEGRAL GUTTER/PARAPET SECTION A A10|A11
SCALE A



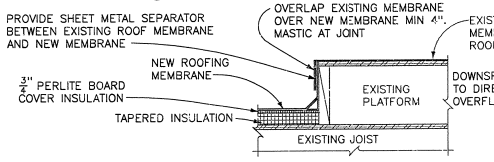
SCREEN WALL SECTION B A10|A11
SCALE A



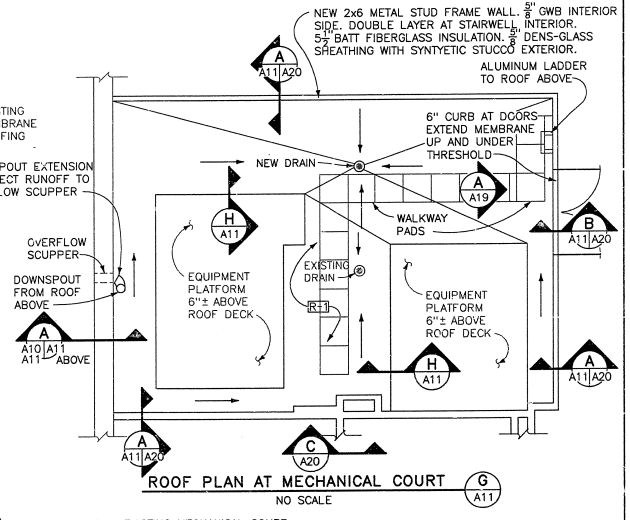
TYPICAL JOIST BEARING SECTION C A10|A11
SCALE A



ROOF DRAIN D A10|A11
SCALE B

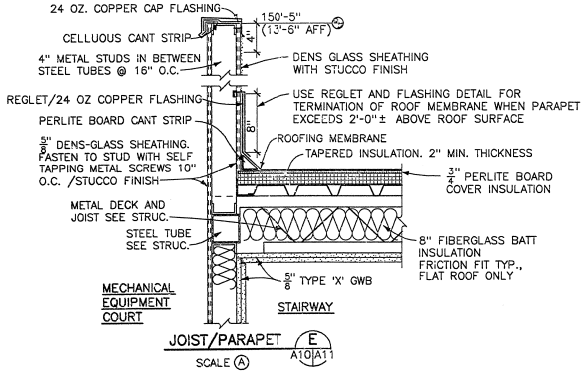


CURB AT PLATFORM H A11
SCALE A

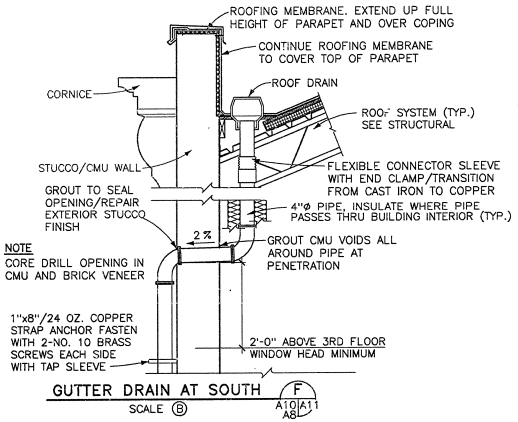


ROOF PLAN AT MECHANICAL COURT G A11
NO SCALE

R-1 DEMO ROOFING IN EXISTING MECHANICAL COURT (EXCLUSIVE OF PLATFORMS) AND INSTALL NEW MODIFIED BITUMEN ROOFING SYSTEM



JOIST/PARAPET E A10|A11
SCALE A



GUTTER DRAIN AT SOUTH F A10|A11
SCALE B

SCALE A 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE B 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: J. YANZ; CADD (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: T. Brown; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A11	TITLE OF SHEET: ROOF DETAILS; BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 19 of 96

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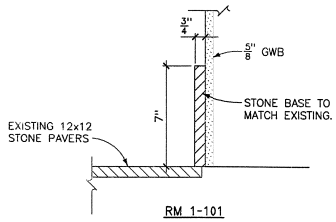
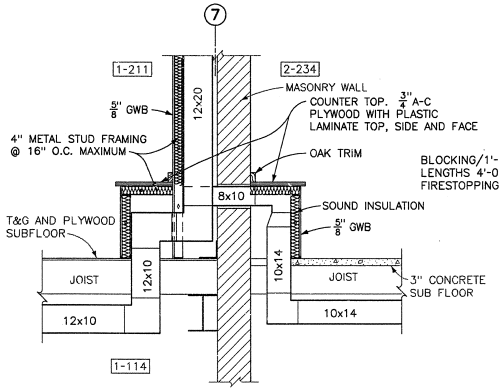
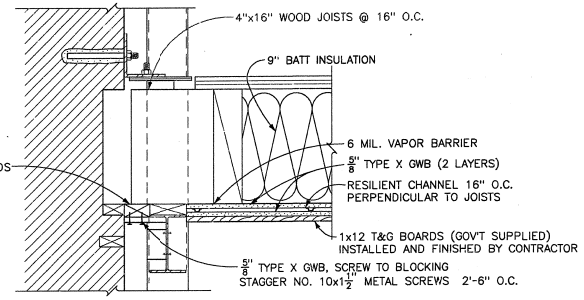


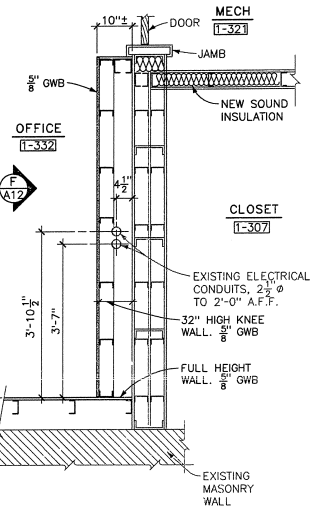
STONE BASE DETAIL (A) A12
SCALE (A)



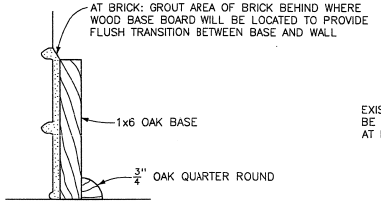
DUCT ENCLOSURE SECTION AT LIBRARY (B) A4|A12
SCALE (D)



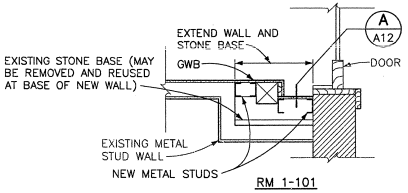
CARRIAGEWAY CEILING DETAIL (J) A2.1|A12
NO SCALE



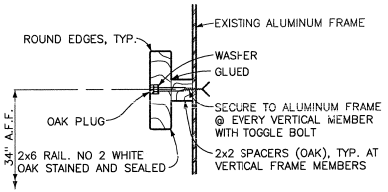
PLAN VIEW (K) A12
SCALE (C)



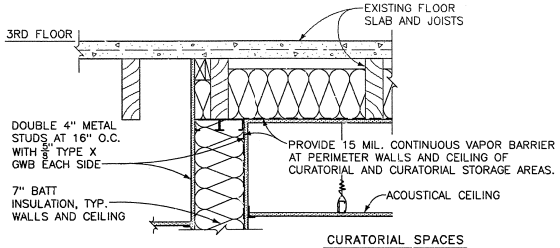
WOOD BASE (C) A12
SCALE (B)



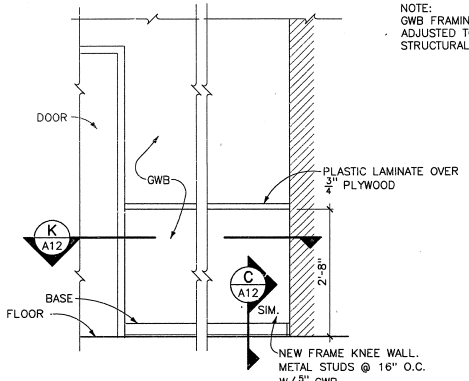
DOOR @ POST (D) A2|A12
SCALE (C)



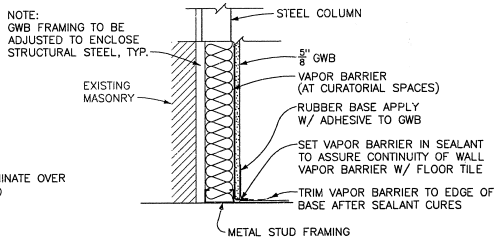
RAIL DETAIL (H) A4|A12
SCALE (A)



SECTION (E) A4|A12
NO SCALE



NORTH WALL @ ROOM 1-332 (F) A12
SCALE (C)

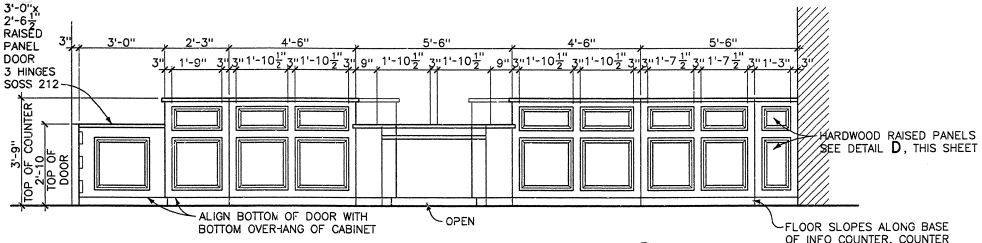


STRUCTURAL STEEL ENCLOSURE (L) A4|A12
SCALE (A)

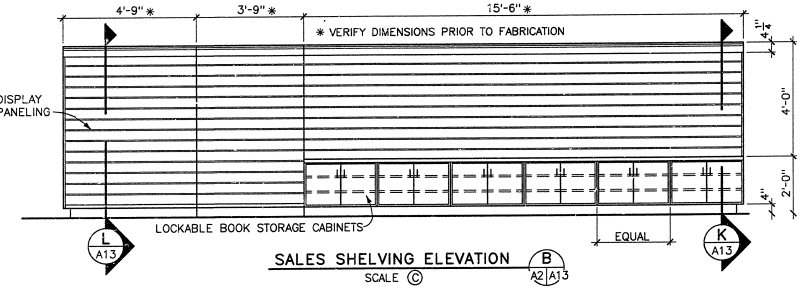
SCALE (D) 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (C) 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (B) 3 0 3 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE (A) 6 3 0 6 SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: YANZ (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A12	TITLE OF SHEET DETAILS HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA	SHEET 20 OF 96

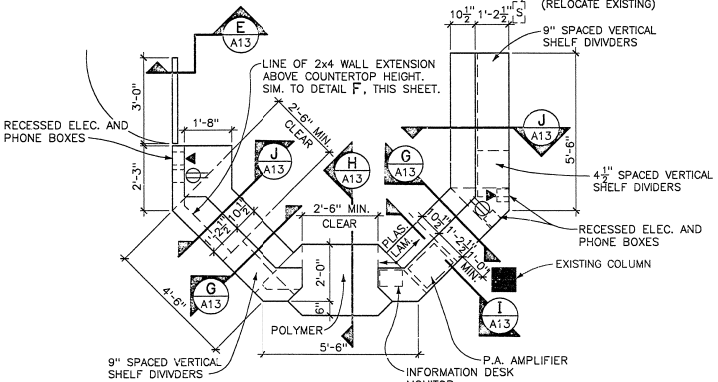
/PROJ/jeladomain/arch/det_sched.DG
04/30/97 - pat12=(pat12p/projects/pre/467/domain/arch)



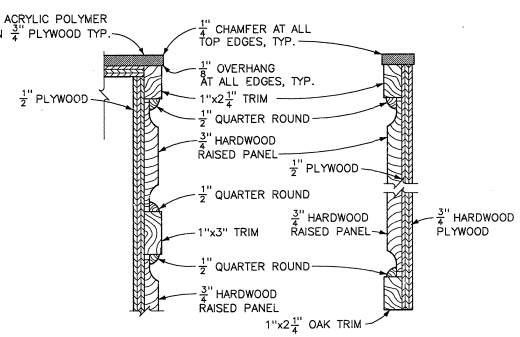
INFORMATION COUNTER ELEVATION (UNFOLDED) A
SCALE C A2 A13



SALES SHELVING ELEVATION B
SCALE C A2 A13

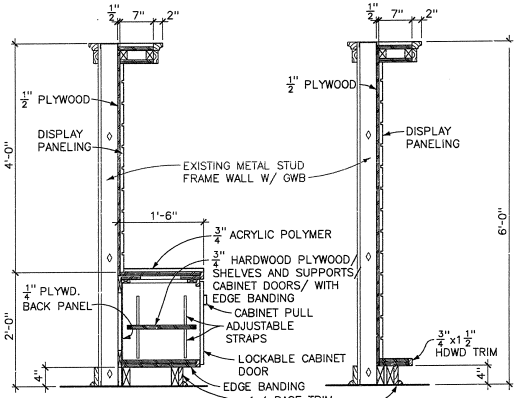


INFORMATION COUNTER C
SCALE C A13



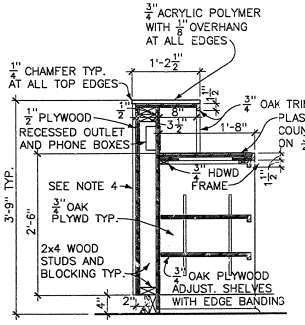
TYPICAL PANEL SECTION D
SCALE B A13

DOOR SECTION E
SCALE B A13

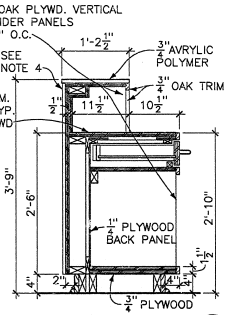


SALES SHELVES WITH CABINET COUNTER K
SCALE A A13

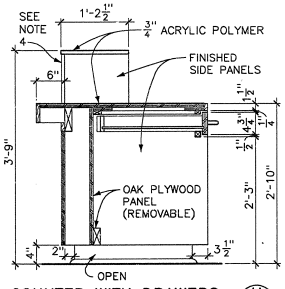
SALES SHELVES L
SCALE A A13



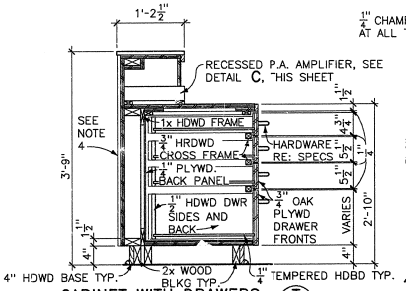
COUNTER SECTION F
SCALE A A13



CABINET SECTION G
SCALE A A13

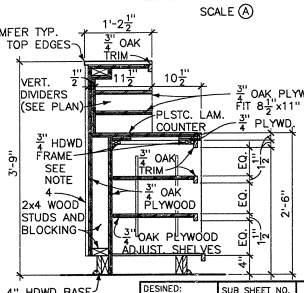


COUNTER WITH DRAWERS H
SCALE A A13



CABINET WITH DRAWERS I
SCALE A A13

NOTE
CABINET I SHOWN WITH P.A. AMPLIFIER AT OTHER LOCATIONS, PROVIDE ¾" OAK DIVIDERS AS SHOWN IN DETAIL G, THIS SHEET



ADJUSTABLE SHELVES SECTION J
SCALE A A13

SCALE C 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE B 6 3 0 6 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE A 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET

NOTES

1. FIELD VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS.
2. ALL CABINETRY AND ASSOCIATED HARDWARE TO BE HANDICAP ACCESSIBLE MEETING REQUIREMENTS OF ADA AND UFAS.
3. ALL EXPOSED (NON-CONCEALED) PLYWOOD TO BE HARDWOOD PLYWOOD.
4. SEE ELEVATION A AND SECTION D, THIS SHEET FOR RAISED PANEL ELEVATION AND DETAILS.
5. REFER TO DETAIL I, THIS SHEET FOR TYP. DRAWER NOTES.

DESIGNED: K. COPELAND
DRAWN: DJ SIKES
TECH. REVIEW: T. Bruce
DATE: 4/97
SUB SHEET NO. A13

TITLE OF SHEET
MILLWORK DETAILS
INFORMATION DESK AND SALES AREA

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 21 OF 96

/PRO/jeloadmain/arch/MILL_DET_D.DG
05/19/97 - pgd12::(pgd12c/projects/lce/467/domain/arch)

FINISH SCHEDULE BUILDINGS 1, 2 AND 3

FLOOR 1

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	STATUS	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS N	WALLS E	WALLS S	WALLS W	CEILING MATERIAL	CEILING REPAIR SF	REMARKS
1-100	CARRIAGEWAY	EXISTING	BRICK	NONE	NONE	BRICK	NONE	STUCCO	2 LAYERS GYP. BD./WD.		
		NEW	•	•	N/A	•	N/A	•	WOOD		CEILING BOARD PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT. TO BE INSTALLED AND FINISHED BY CONTRACTOR
1-101	ENTRY	EXISTING	STONE	NONE	BRICK	GWB	GWB	BRICK	EXPOSED TIMBER JOISTS		
		NEW	•	•	•	GWB	•	BRICK	SUSP. 2x2 ACOUST.(WHITE)		
1-102	INFORMATION	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	BRICK	BRICK	•	•	EXPOSED TIMBER JOISTS		
		NEW	CARPET TILE	VINYL	•	BRICK	•	GWB	SUSP. 2x2 ACOUST.	SEE SHT A2.1	NEW SUS. CEILING SYSTEM
1-103	SALES	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	EXPOSED TIMBER JOISTS		
		NEW	CARPET TILE	VINYL	•	•	•	•	SUSP. 2x2 ACOUST.	SEE SHT A2.1	NEW SUS. CEILING SYSTEM
1-104	EXHIBIT SPACE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	EXPOSED TIMBER JOISTS		GWB BOXED BEAMS AND SOFFITS, EXISTING
		NEW	CARPET TILE	WOOD (OAK)	•	•	•	•	SUSP. 2x4 ACOUST.	SEE SHT A2.1	NEW SUS. CEILING SYSTEM (BLACK)
1-105	STOREFRONT DISPLAY	EXISTING	STONE	STONE	GWB	BRICK	BRICK	GWB	EXPOSED TIMBER JOISTS		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	SUSP. 2x2 ACOUST.	SEE SHT A2.1	NEW SUS. CEILING SYSTEM
1-106	SPRINKLER ROOM	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	•	
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		
1-107	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	EXPOSED JOISTS		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	GWB		
1-108	STAIR	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	METAL STAIR		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		
1-109	ELEVATOR	EXISTING			GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	N/A		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
1-110	LOBBY	EXISTING	STONE	STONE	GWB	GWB/ GLASS	GWB	GWB	EXPOSED JOISTS		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	SUSP. 2x2 ACOUST.		
1-111	ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	EXPOSED JOISTS		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	GWB		
1-112	STAIR	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB METAL STAIR		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		
1-113	HALLWAY	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	NONE	GWB	NONE	BRICK	EXPOSED JOISTS		
		NEW	VINYL	VINYL	•	•	•	•	2x2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-114	WOMEN	EXISTING	CERAMIC TILE	CERAMIC TILE	VINYL WC BRICK	VINYL WC	VINYL WC BRICK	VINYL WC	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	• *	•	• *	•	• *	•	•		* EPOXY FLOOR PAINT IN EXT. VESTIBULE 1-114A. MASONRY STABILIZER REQUIRED
2-113A	VESTIBULE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	2x2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	VINYL	VINYL	•	•	•	• *	•		* MASONRY STABILIZER REQUIRED
2-116	MEN	EXISTING	CERAMIC TILE	CERAMIC TILE	BRICK TILE	BRICK TILE	BRICK TILE	BRICK TILE	2x2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	• *	•	• *	• *	• *	• *	•		* EPOXY FLOOR PAINT IN EXT. VESTIBULE 1-116A. MASONRY STABILIZER REQUIRED
3-117	DEMONSTRATION	EXISTING	VINYL	WOOD	GWB	BRICK	GWB	BRICK	STRUCTURE		
		NEW	•	•	•	• *	•	• *	•		* MASONRY STABILIZER REQUIRED
3-118	HALLWAY	EXISTING	VINYL	WOOD	BRICK	GWB	NA	BRICK	EXPOSED JOISTS AND GWB		
		NEW	•	•	• *	•	•	• *	•		* MASONRY STABILIZER REQUIRED

FINISH SCHEDULE (CONT.)

FLOOR 1 (CONT.)

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	STATUS	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS N	WALLS E	WALLS S	WALLS W	CEILING MATERIAL	CEILING REPAIR SF	REMARKS
3-119	MECHANICAL	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB	2x2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		
3-120	PANTRY	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	2x2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
3-121	HALL	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
3-122	STORAGE	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	2x2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
3-123	AV	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	WOOD	BRICK	BRICK	GWB	GWB	2x2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		

FLOOR 2

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	STATUS	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS N	WALLS E	WALLS S	WALLS W	CEILING MATERIAL	CEILING REPAIR SF	REMARKS
1-202	LOBBY	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	NONE	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	STONE	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	55 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-203	TOILET	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. GWB		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
1-204	JANITOR	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. GWB		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
1-205	STAIR	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB & METAL STAIR		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		FIRE RATED CONSTRUCTION
1-206	CURATORIAL	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	NONE	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB			
		NEW	VINYL TILE	VINYL	GWB *	GWB *	GWB *	GWB *	GWB */SUSP. ACOUST.	184	* INSTALL NEW VAPOR BARRIER, WALLS AND CEILING.
1-207	TELEPHONE	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	NONE	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	VINYL TILE	VINYL	•	GWB	•	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	86 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-208	CLOSET	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	•	GWB	•	•		
1-209	OFFICE	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	148 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-210	OFFICE	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	106 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-211A 1-211B	OFFICE	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-212	RESEARCH	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	272 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-213	ELECTRICAL	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	•		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	GWB		

NOTES

1. • DENOTES EXISTING TO REMAIN, SOME TOUCH-UP MAYBE REQUIRED.
2. ALL "REPAIRS" ARE TO REPLACE IN KIND.
3. CEILING "REPAIR" SQUARE FOOTAGE INDICATES APPROXIMATE SQUARE FOOTAGE OF MISSING/DAMAGED CEILING IN AN OTHERWISE EXISTING FINISHED CEILING. ASSUME ENTIRE NEW CEILING SYSTEM IN AREAS WHERE "NEW" CEILING IS INDICATED YET NO "REPAIR" S.F. IS PROVIDED.
4. FINISH SCHEDULE DOES NOT INDICATE REQUIRED FLOOR, WALL, CEILING REPAIR AS A RESULT OF DEMOLITION UNDER THIS CONTRACT NECESSARY TO FACILITATE REQUISITE STRUCTURAL, MECH., ELEC., FIRE PROTECTION, UPGRADES.

DESIGNED: J. YANZ
CADD (Auto-trol)
DJ SIKES
TECH. REVIEW:
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. A14

TITLE OF SHEET
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,043
PKG. NO. 146
SHEET 22 OF 96
DA.

/PROJ/jeladomain/arch/RM_SCHED_1.DG
05/20/97 - pgd12::[pgd12a/projects/ice/467/domain/arch]

FINISH SCHEDULE (CONT.)

FLOOR 2 (CONT.)

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	STATUS	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
					N	E	S	W	MATERIAL	REPAIR SF	
1-214	TELEPHONE	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	VINYL TILE *	•	•	•	•	•	•		* NEW TILE ALONG EAST WALL STRUCT. MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED
1-215	HALL	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	NONE	GWB	NONE	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-216	RECEPTION/ WAITING	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	NONE	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	WOOD	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	124 *	* INSTALL TILE IN EXISTING GRID
1-217	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	EXISTING	SHEET METAL	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	•	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	•	•		
1-218	WORK	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	GWB	•	•	•		
1-219	HALL	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	NONE	GWB	NONE	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	GWB	GWB	224 *	* REMOVE/REPLACE
1-220	STAIR	EXISTING	CONCRETE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB & METAL STAIR		
		NEW	•	•	•	GWB *	•	•	•		* FIRE RATED CONSTRUCTION
1-221	CURATORIAL	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	NONE	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	VINYL TILE	VINYL	GWB *	GWB *	GWB *	GWB *	SUSP. ACOUST. & GWB *	418	* INSTALL NEW VAPOR BARRIER, WALLS AND CEILING. NEW TILE ALONG EAST WALL STRUCT. MODIFICATIONS REQ'D
1-222	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	EXISTING	SHEET METAL	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		
1-223	OFFICE	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	BRICK	BRICK	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST. & GWB		
		NEW	CARPET	WOOD	GWB	•	•	GWB	SUSP ACOUST. & GWB *	144 ①	* REPAIR GYP. BD. BETWEEN EXPOSED FLOOR JOISTS TO MATCH EXISTING. ① INSTALL TILE IN EXISTING GRID.
1-224	OFFICE	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	BRICK	GWB	VARIOUS		
		NEW	CARPET	WOOD	•	GWB	•	GWB *	GWB *	60	* REPAIR GYP. BD. BETWEEN EXPOSED FLOOR JOISTS TO MATCH EXISTING
1-226	OFFICE	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	BRICK	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST. & GWB		
		NEW	CARPET	WOOD	GWB	GWB	•	•	SUSP ACOUST. & GWB *	50 ①	* REPAIR GYP. BD. BETWEEN EXPOSED FLOOR JOISTS TO MATCH EXISTING. ① INSTALL TILE IN EXISTING GRID.
1-227	OFFICE	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	93 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-228	OFFICE	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	73 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-229	OFFICE	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	25 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-230	OFFICE	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	41 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-231	NOT USED (SPACE COMBINED WITH RM 1-230)										
1-232	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	EXISTING	SHEET METAL	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	•	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	•	•		
1-233	RESTROOM	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	•	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	VINYL TILE	VINYL	GWB	•	GWB ②	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	28 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID ② VINYL WALL COVERING ON SOUTH WALL

FINISH SCHEDULE (CONT.)

FLOOR 2 (CONT.)

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	STATUS	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
					N	E	S	W	MATERIAL	REPAIR SF	
1-260	HALL	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	86 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
		NEW	CARPET	RUBBER	N/A	•	N/A	•			
1-261	HALL	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	N/A	GWB	N/A	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST.	50 *	* INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
		NEW	CARPET	RUBBER	N/A	GWB	N/A	•			
2-234	OFFICE (ASST SUPT)	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	BRICK	GLASS	BRICK	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	WOOD ①	GWB *	•	•	•	•		* NEW ACCESS TO RESTROOM ① OAK
2-262	HALL	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	N/A	GWB	N/A	NONE			
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	GWB			
3-235	TOILET	EXISTING	VINYL	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	BRICK	GWB	SUSP. GWB		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
3-236	COFFEE	EXISTING	VINYL	RUBBER	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	SUSP. GWB		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
3-237	STORAGE	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	VINYL	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		
3-238	STAFF LUNCHROOM	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	VINYL	VINYL	•	BRICK	•	•	•		
3-239	HALL	EXISTING	PLYWOOD	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.		
3-240	OFFICE	EXISTING	VINYL	RUBBER	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.		
3-241	NOT USED	EXISTING									
		NEW									
3-242	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	EXISTING	SHEET METAL	NONE	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		
3-243	DARKROOM	EXISTING	VINYL	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		

NOTES

1. • DENOTES EXISTING CONDITION TO REMAIN NO WORK IN THIS AREA.
2. ALL "REPAIRS" ARE TO REPLACE IN KIND.
3. CEILING "REPAIR" SQUARE FOOTAGE INDICATES APPROXIMATE SQUARE FOOTAGE OF MISSING/DAMAGED CEILING IN AN OTHERWISE EXISTING FINISHED CEILING. ASSUME ENTIRE NEW CEILING SYSTEM IN AREAS WHERE "NEW" CEILING IS INDICATED YET NO "REPAIR" S.F. IS PROVIDED.
4. FINISH SCHEDULE DOES NOT INDICATE REQUIRED FLOOR, WALL, CEILING REPAIR AS A RESULT OF DEMOLITION UNDER THIS CONTRACT NECESSARY TO FACILITATE REQUISITE STRUCTURAL, MECH., ELEC., FIRE PROTECTION, UPGRADES.

DESIGNED: J. YANZ	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
CADD (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES	A15	ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE	PKG. NO. 146 DA —
TECH. REVIEW: T. Burr		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 23 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			checker init.

/PROJ/jeladomain/arch/RM_SCHED_2.DG
05/20/97 - pgd15::(djakes)

FINISH SCHEDULE (CONT.)

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	STATUS	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS N	WALLS E	WALLS S	WALLS W	CEILING MATERIAL	CEILING REPAIR SF	REMARKS
FLOOR 3											
1-301	ELEVATOR	EXISTING									
		NEW									
1-302	LOBBY	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	NONE	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	STONE	•	•	•	•	•		
1-303	TOILET	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. GWB		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
1-304	JANITOR	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
1-305	STAIR	EXISTING	CONCRETE	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB			
		NEW	•	•	•*	•*	•*	•*	•		*FIRE RATED CONSTRUCTION
1-306	TOILET	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. GWB		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
1-307	CONFERENCE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST. & GWB		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	•	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	120 *	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID

FINISH SCHEDULE (CONT.)

FLOOR 3 (CONT.)

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	STATUS	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS N	WALLS E	WALLS S	WALLS W	CEILING MATERIAL	CEILING REPAIR SF	REMARKS
1-308	HALL	EXISTING	CONCRETE	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	WOOD	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	32 *	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-309	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	•	VINYL	GWB	PLASTER	GWB	•	GWB	24 *	*REMOVE/REPLACE
1-310	COATS	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	•	GWB	•	GWB	16 *	*REMOVE/REPLACE
1-311	OFFICE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	WOOD	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	CARPET	WOOD ①	GWB ①	GWB ①	GWB ①	GWB ①	GWB	112*	*REMOVE/REPLACE ① REINSTALL WOOD BASE, RAIL & CROWN MOULDINGS
1-312	SECRETARIES	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	124*	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-313	OFFICE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	204*	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-314	HALL	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	90 *	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-315	COPY/MAIL	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	184*	*INSTALL TILES AND GRID
1-316	ELECTRICAL	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	GWB	8 *	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-317	RECEPTION/ WAITING	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	NONE	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	116*	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-318	OFFICE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	NONE	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	196*	*INSTALL TILES AND GRID
1-319	HALL	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	180*	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-320	STAIR	EXISTING	CONCRETE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB			
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•			
1-321	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	GWB	10 *	*REMOVE/REPLACE
1-322	OFFICE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	BRICK	BRICK	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-323	OFFICE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	BRICK	BRICK	NONE	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	350*	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-324	OFFICE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	NONE	BRICK	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	•	SUSP ACOUST.	182*	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID

NOTES

1. • DENOTES EXISTING TO REMAIN - SOME TOUCH-UP MAYBE REQUIRED.
2. ALL "REPAIRS" ARE TO REPLACE IN KIND.
3. CEILING "REPAIR" SQUARE FOOTAGE INDICATES APPROXIMATE SQUARE FOOTAGE OF MISSING/DAMAGED CEILING IN AN OTHERWISE EXISTING FINISHED CEILING. ASSUME ENTIRE NEW CEILING SYSTEM IN AREAS WHERE "NEW" CEILING IS INDICATED YET NO "REPAIR" S.F. IS PROVIDED.
4. FINISH SCHEDULE DOES NOT INDICATE REQUIRED FLOOR, WALL, CEILING REPAIR AS A RESULT OF DEMOLITION UNDER THIS CONTRACT NECESSARY TO FACILITATE REQUISITE STRUCTURAL, MECH., ELEC., FIRE PROTECTION, UPGRADES.

DESIGNED: J. YANZ
CADD (Auto-trol)
DJ SIKES
TECH. REVIEW: T. Power
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. A16

TITLE OF SHEET
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFFITE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 24 OF 96

checker init.

/PROJ/jeladomain/arch/rm_sched_5.DG
05/20/97 - pgd12::(pgd12a/projects/lce/467/domain/arch)

FINISH SCHEDULE (CONT.)

FLOOR 3 (CONT.)

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	STATUS	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
					N	E	S	W	MATERIAL	REPAIR SF	
1-325	SECRETARY	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	N/A	GWB	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	•	GWB	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	116 *	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-326	OFFICE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	•	GWB	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	116 *	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-327	OFFICE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	•	GWB	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	116 *	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-328	OFFICE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	•	GWB	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	180 *	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-329	HALL	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	•	GWB	•	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	CARPET	VINYL	•	•	•	•	SUSP. ACOUST.	180 *	*INSTALL TILES IN EXISTING GRID
1-330	STORAGE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	VINYL TILE	VINYL	GWB	•	GWB	•	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-331	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	GWB		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	GWB	•	GWB	54 *	*REPAIR/REPLACE
1-332	TOILET	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	NONE	NONE			
		NEW	VINYL TILE	VINYL	• ②	GWB	GWB	GWB ②			② VINYL WALL COVERING ON NORTH AND WEST WALLS

NOTES

1. • DENOTES EXISTING CONDITION TO REMAIN NO WORK IN THIS AREA.
2. ALL "REPAIRS" ARE TO REPLACE IN KIND.
3. CEILING "REPAIR" SQUARE FOOTAGE INDICATES APPROXIMATE SQUARE FOOTAGE OF MISSING/DAMAGED CEILING IN AN OTHERWISE EXISTING FINISHED CEILING. ASSUME ENTIRE NEW CEILING SYSTEM IN AREAS WHERE "NEW" CEILING IS INDICATED YET NO "REPAIR" S.F. IS PROVIDED.
4. FINISH SCHEDULE DOES NOT INDICATE REQUIRED FLOOR, WALL, CEILING REPAIR AS A RESULT OF DEMOLITION UNDER THIS CONTRACT NECESSARY TO FACILITATE REQUISITE STRUCTURAL, MECH., ELEC., FIRE PROTECTION, UPGRADES.

DESIGNED: J. YANZ
@AD (Auto-trol)
DJ SIKES
TECH. REVIEW: T. Bauer
DATE: 4/97

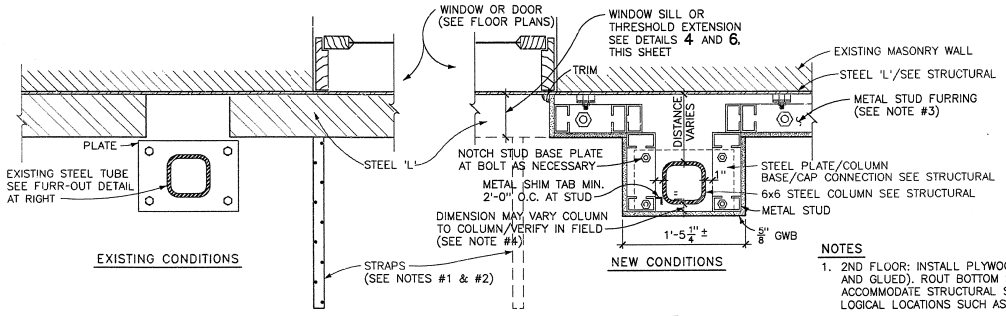
SUB SHEET NO. A17

TITLE OF SHEET
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFFITE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 25 OF 96

checker init.

/PROJ/jeladomain/arch/rm_sched_4.DG
05/21/97 - pgd12::(pgd12a/projects/lce/467/domain/arch)

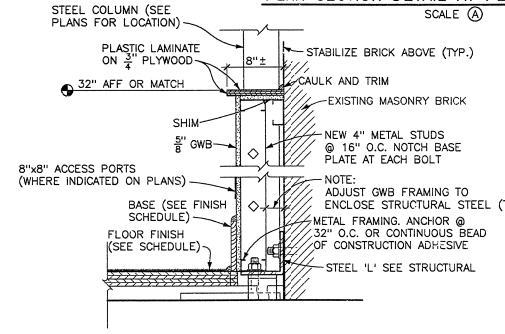


PLAN SECTION DETAIL AT PERIMETER WALLS 1/A18

SCALE (A)

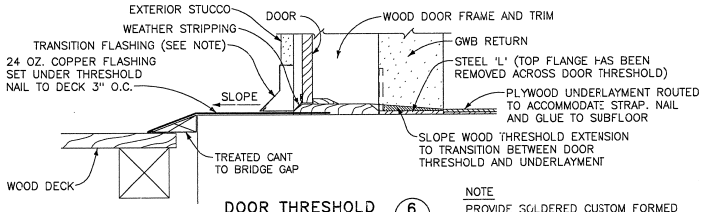
NOTES

1. 2ND FLOOR: INSTALL PLYWOOD UNDERLAYMENT (NAILED AND GLUED). ROUT BOTTOM SIDE OF UNDERLAYMENT TO ACCOMMODATE STRUCTURAL STRAPS AND PINS. TRANSITION AT LOGICAL LOCATIONS SUCH AS DOOR THRESHOLDS AND WALLS.
2. 3RD FLOOR: APPLY CONCRETE LEVELING TOPPING TO EMBED EXISTING STRUCTURAL STRAPS ON FLOOR. TRANSITION AT LOGICAL LOCATIONS SUCH AS DOOR THRESHOLDS AND WALLS.
3. FURRED METAL STUD WALLS FLOOR TO CEILING. TYPICAL UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
4. COLUMN LOCATION RELATIVE TO STEEL PLATE VARIES. ALIGN FACE OF METAL STUD FURRING BETWEEN ALL FURRED COLUMN FACES.



KNEEWALL DETAIL 2/A18

SCALE (A)

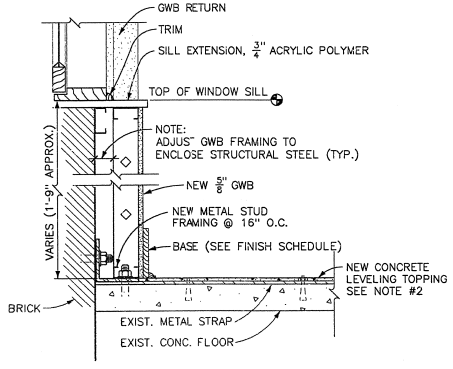


DOOR THRESHOLD 6/A4 A18

SCALE (A)

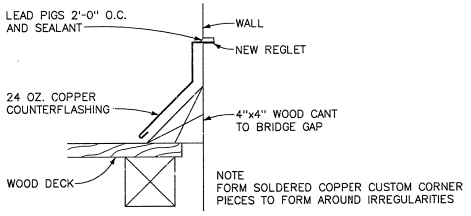
NOTE

PROVIDE SOLDERED CUSTOM FORMED TRANSITION PIECE BETWEEN THRESHOLD FLASHING AND ADJACENT COUNTERFLASHING.



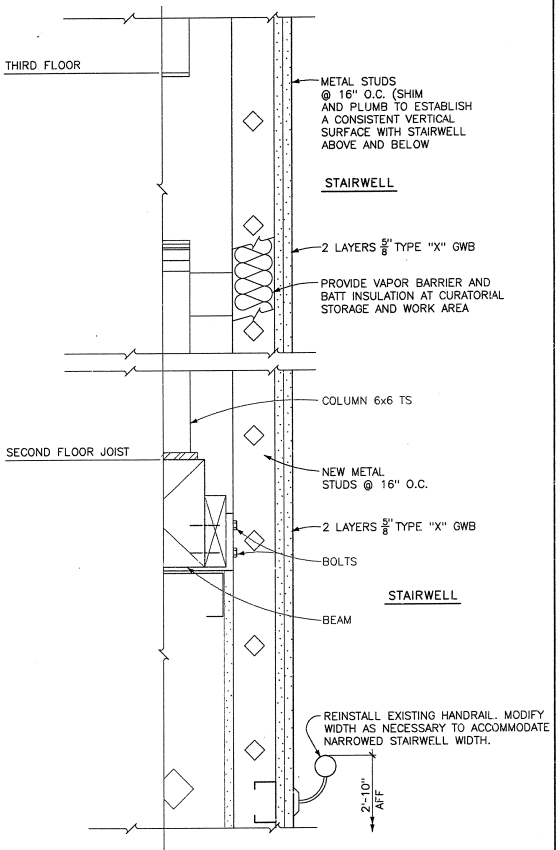
WINDOW SILL EXTENSION 4/A18

SCALE (A)



TYPICAL DECK TO WALL FLASHING 7/A4 A18

SCALE (A)



STAIRWELL WALL 3/A18

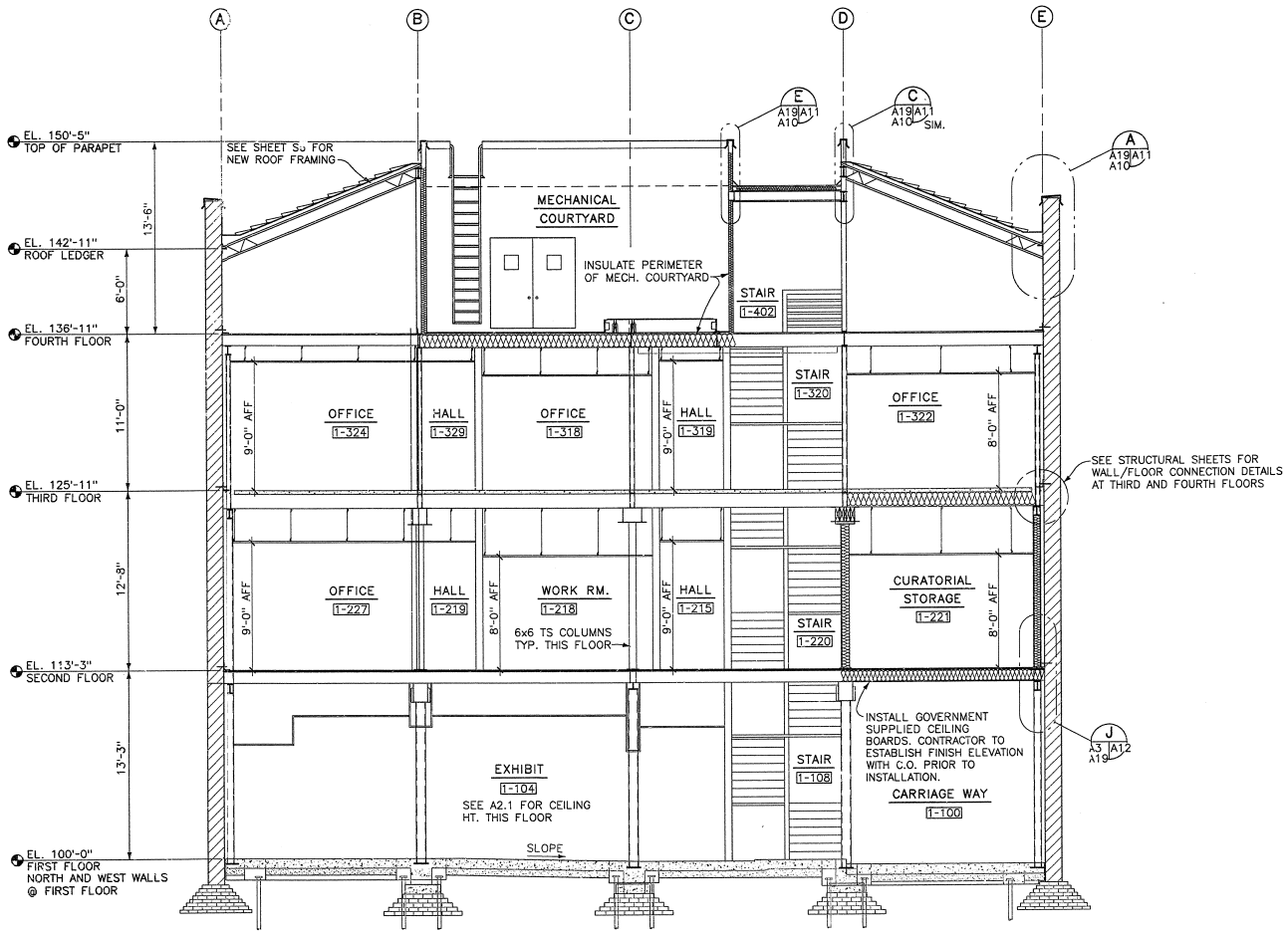
SCALE (B)

SCALE (B) 6 3 0 6 SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE (A) 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: T. BUSCH; CADD (Auto-trol); J. BENDORF; TECH. REVIEW: T. Busch; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A18	TITLE OF SHEET: MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS; HEADQUARTERS BUILDING; JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 26 OF 96

/PROJ/plotdomain/arch/DETAILS.DG
05/20/97 - pgd12n:[pgd12a/projects/ice/467/domain/arch]



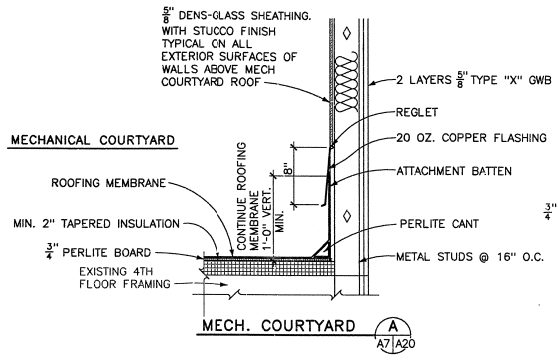
SECTION A
SCALE A A1 A19

SCALE A 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

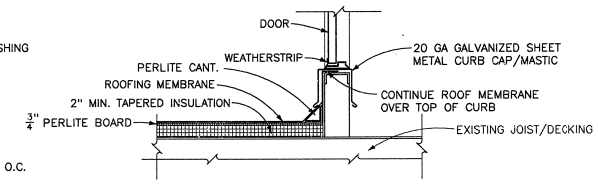
NOTE
CEILING HEIGHT VARIES. HEIGHT TO VARY IN ORDER TO CONCEAL MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL.

DESIGNED: J. YANZ (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES TECH. REVIEW: T. Bruce DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A19	TITLE OF SHEET TRANSVERSE BUILDING SECTION BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 27 OF 96

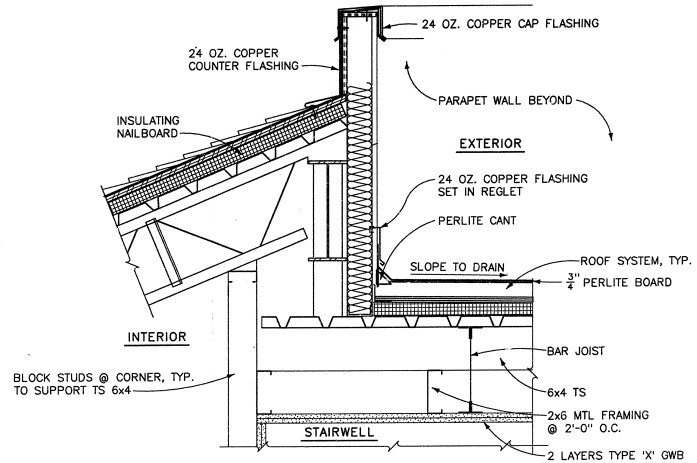
/PRQJ/jeladomain/arch/TRANS.DG
05/20/97 - pgd12:::(pgd12c/projects/ice/467/domain/arch)



MECH. COURTYARD A A7 A20



DOOR CURB @ MECHANICAL COURTYARD B A7 A20

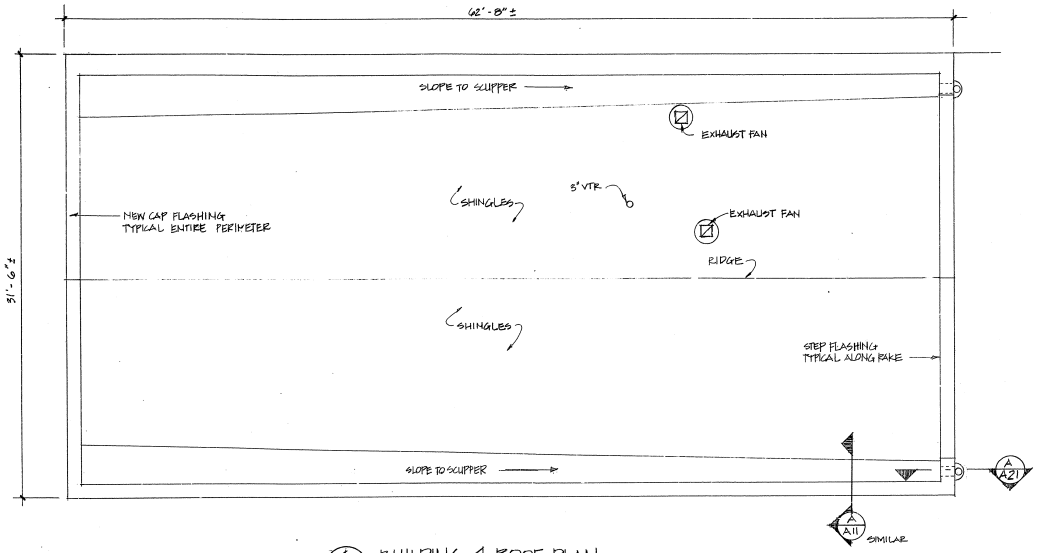


WALL @ SOUTH STAIRWELL C A7 A20

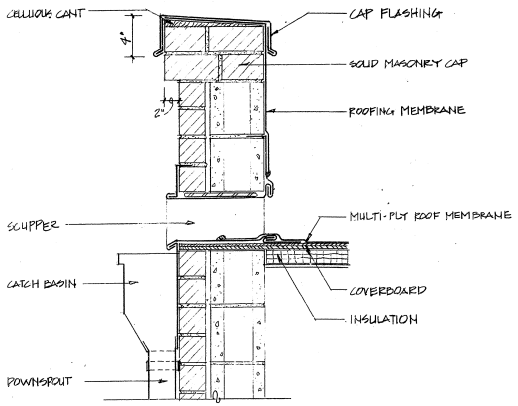
12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: J. YANZ; CADD (Auto-trol); DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: T. Bauer; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A20	TITLE OF SHEET: DETAILS; HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 28 OF 96

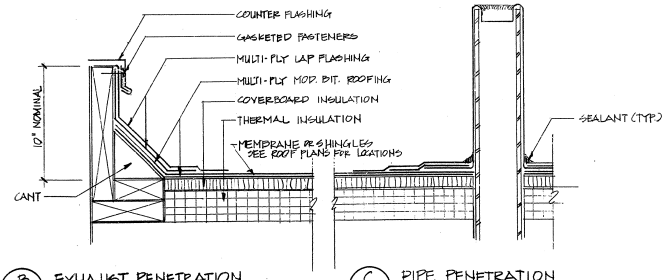
/PROJ/jeladomain/arch/dets_a20.00
05/01/97 - pad12::[pad12a/projects/jns/467/domain/arch]



1 / A21 BUILDING 4 ROOF PLAN



A / A21 SECTION AT SCUPPER



B / A21 EXHAUST PENETRATION

C / A21 PIPE PENETRATION

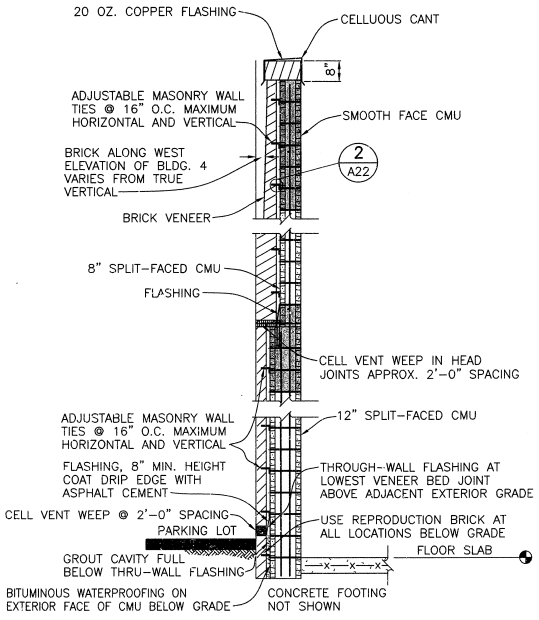
ROOF PENETRATIONS

LOW SLOPE ROOF SHOWN. SHINGLE ROOF SIMILAR.

DESIGNED: BUSCH	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 461 41,043
DRAWN: BUSCH	A21	BUILDING 4 ROOF PLAN ROOF DETAILS	PKG. NO. 16624 — —
TECH. REVIEW: T. Busch		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. AND PRESERVE	SHEET 21 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

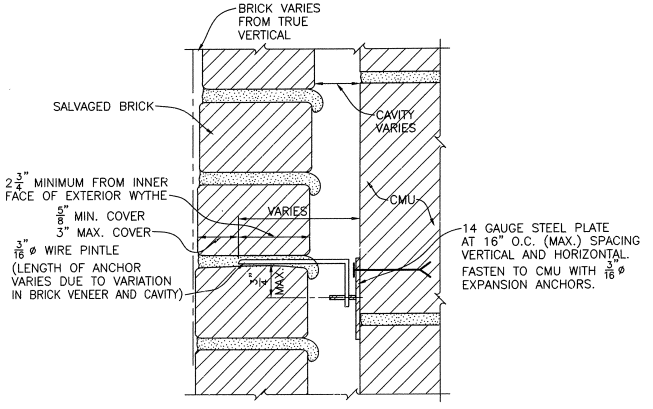
NOTES

1. BRICK VENEER ANCHORAGE IS THE SAME ON ALL WALLS OF BUILDING 4.
2. FLASHING, WEEPS, CAVITY GROUTING, AND ANCHORAGES FOR NORTH AND EAST WALLS OF BUILDING 4 IS SIMILAR TO THAT SHOWN FOR WEST WALL.



WEST WALL SECTION 1 A22

NO SCALE

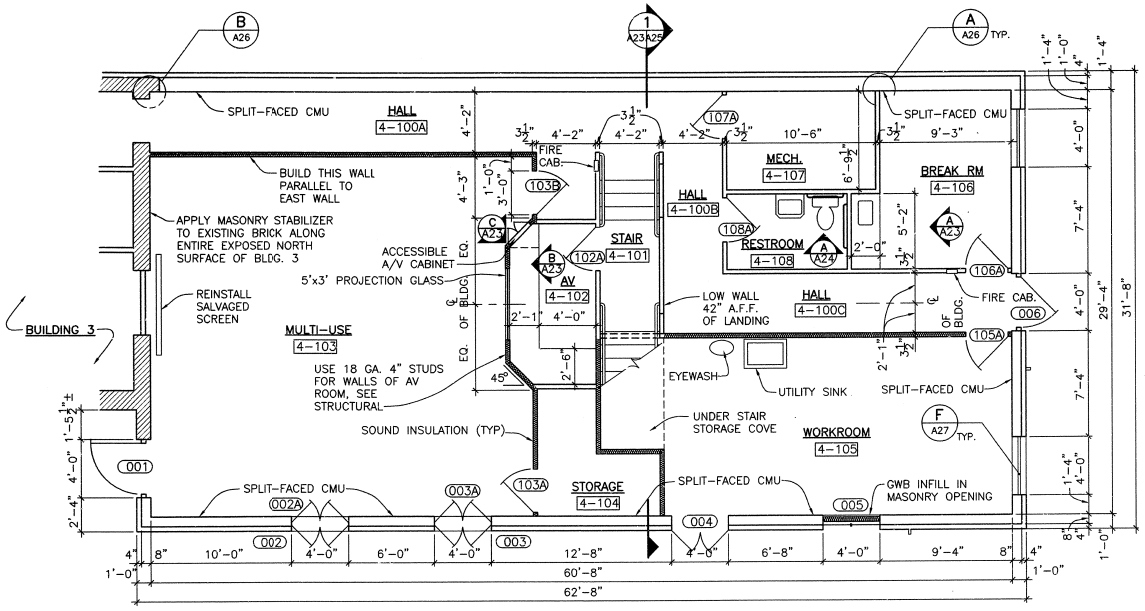


BRICK VENEER ANCHOR 2 A22

NO SCALE

DESIGNED: T. BUSCH; DRAWN: J. BENDORF; TECH. REVIEW: T. BUSCH; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A22	TITLE OF SHEET: BRICK VENEER DETAILS — BUILDING 4, HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 30 OF 96

4/28/97 P:\JELA\146D\07\ARCH\JOHN_BDR.DWG



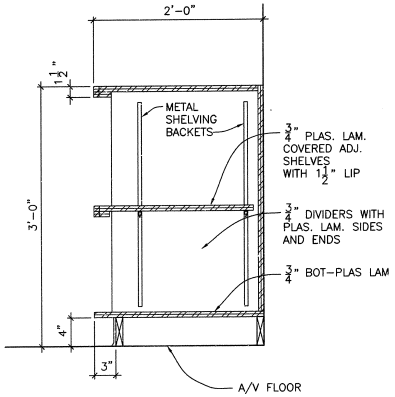
1 A1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE (A)

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE — BLDG. 4

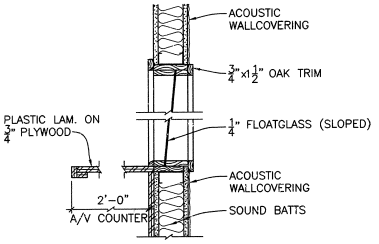
ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS N	WALLS E	WALLS S	WALLS W	CEILING MATERIAL	REMARKS
4-100A	HALL	VIN TILE	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	N/A	CMU	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-100B	HALL	VIN TILE	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	CMU	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-100C	HALL	VIN TILE	RUBBER	N/A	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-101	STAIR	VIN TILE	RUBBER	GWB	CMU	CMU	N/A	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-102	A/V	VIN TILE	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-103	MULTI-USE	CARPET	WOOD	GWB ①	CMU	BRICK	GWB ①	SUSP. ACOUST.	① ACOUSTIC WALL COVER ON N&W WALLS
4-104	STORAGE	VIN TILE	RUBBER	GWB	CMU	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-105	WORKRM	CONC ③	RUBBER	CMU	CMU	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	③ SEALER ON CONC. FLOOR
4-106	BRK RM	VIN TILE	RUBBER	CMU	GWB	CMU	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-107	MECH	CONC ③	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	CMU	SUSP. ACOUST.	③ SEALER ON CONC. FLOOR
4-108	RESTROOM	VIN TILE	RUBBER	GWB ②	GWB	GWB	GWB ②	SUSP. ACOUST.	② VIN WALL COVER ON N&W WALLS

DOOR SCHEDULE — BLDG. 4 (FIRST FLOOR)

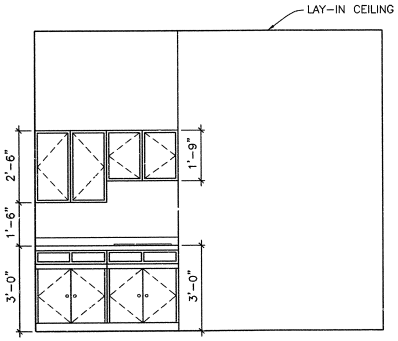
DOOR NO.	SIZE	TYPE
001	1¾"x4'-0"x10'-0"	PLANK (SINGLE)
002	PR 1¾"x2'-0"x10'-0"	PLANK (DOUBLE)
002-A	PR 2"x2'-0"x10'-0"	FRENCH (DOUBLE)
003	PR 1¾"x2'-0"x10'-0"	PLANK (DOUBLE)
003-A	PR 2"x2'-0"x10'-0"	FRENCH (DOUBLE)
004	PR 1¾"x2'-0"x10'-0"	PLANK (DOUBLE)
005	PR 1¾"x2'-0"x10'-0"	PLANK (DOUBLE)
006	1¾"x4'-0"x10'-0"	PLANK (SINGLE)
102-A	1⅜"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
103-A	1⅜"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
103-B	1⅜"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
105-A	1⅜"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
106-A	1⅜"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
107-A	1⅜"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
108-A	1⅜"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE



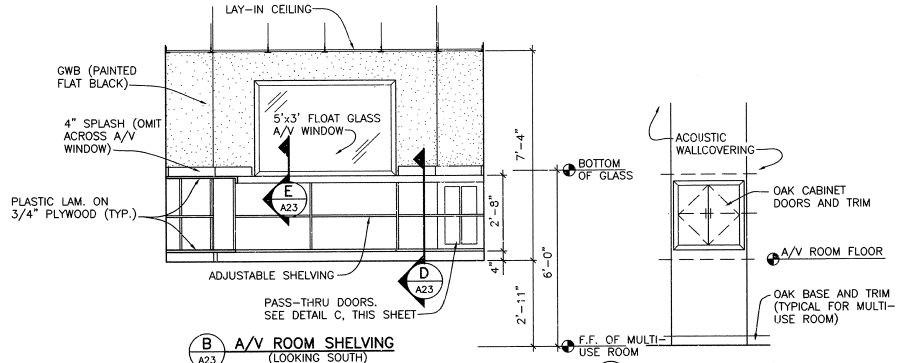
E A23 A/V COUNTER
SCALE (C)



E A23 A/V WINDOW
SCALE (C)



A A23 BREAK ROOM SHELVING
SCALE (B)



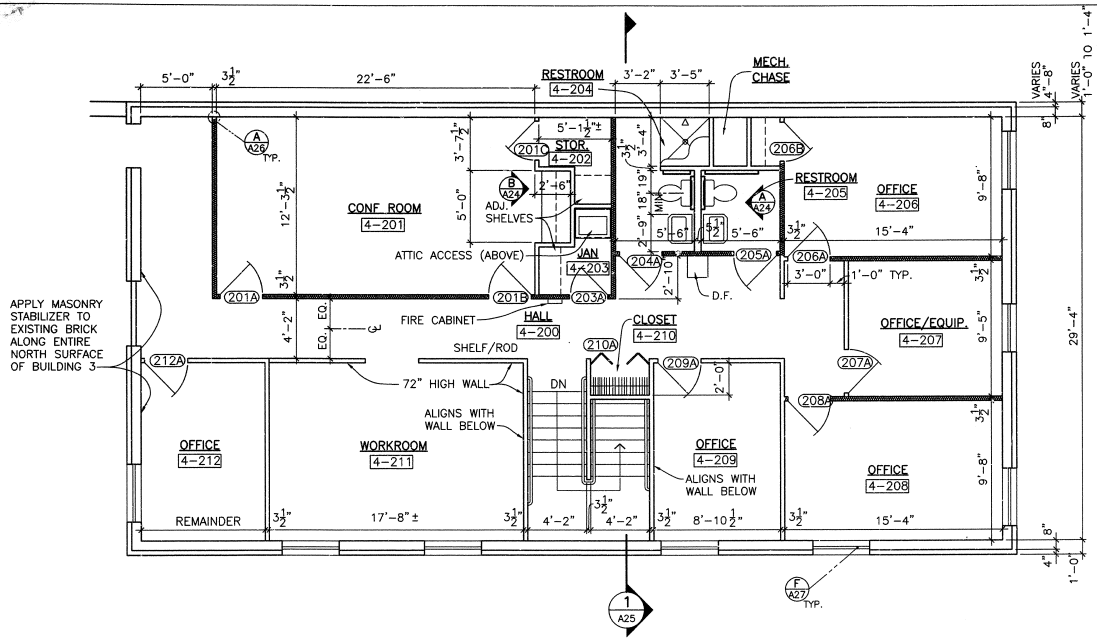
B A23 A/V ROOM SHELVING (LOOKING SOUTH)
SCALE (B)

C A23 PASS-THRU DOORS
SCALE (B)

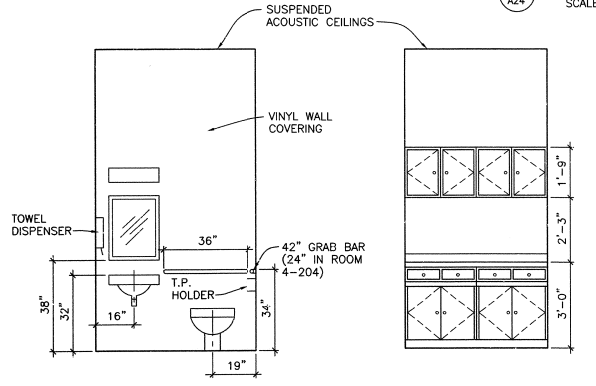
SCALE (C) 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE (B) 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: T. BUSCH; DRAWN: DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: T. Busch; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A23	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 31 OF 96

4/18/97 P:\JELA\146D\07\A1-FLOR.DWG

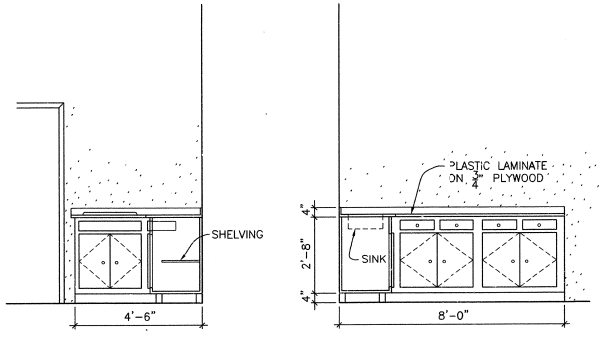


1 A24 SECOND FLOOR
SCALE (A)



A A24 BATHROOM ELEVATION
ROOMS 4-205, 4-204, 4-108, 1-233, 1-332 SIMILAR
SCALE (B)

B A24 CONF. ROOM CABINET ELEVATION
SCALE (B)



C A4/A24 CURATORIAL CABINET
ROOM 1-206
SCALE (B)

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE — BLDG. 4

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS N	WALLS E	WALLS S	WALLS W	CEILING MATERIAL	③ REMARKS
4-200	HALL	CARPET	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	③ 5/8 GWB AT BOTT OF TRUSS TO CREATE MECH. PLENTUM
4-201	CONF RM	CARPET	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	CMU	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-202	STORAGE	CARPET	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	CMU	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-203	JAN.	VIN TILE	RUBBER	GWB ①	GWB ①	GWB ①	GWB ①	GWB ②	① WATER RESIS GWB ② ACCESS TO ATTIC
4-204	RESTROOM	VIN TILE	RUBBER	GWB ①②	GWB ①	GWB ①	GWB ①②	SUSP. ACOUST.	① WATER RESIS GWB ② VIN WALL COVER ON N&W WALLS
4-205	RESTROOM	VIN TILE	RUBBER	GWB	GWB ①	GWB ①②	GWB ①②	SUSP. ACOUST.	① WATER RESIS GWB ② VIN WALL COVER ON N&W WALLS
4-206	OFFICE	CARPET	RUBBER	CMU	GWB	GWB	CMU	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-207	OFFICE/EQUIP	CARPET	RUBBER	CMU	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-208	OFFICE	CARPET	RUBBER	CMU	CMU	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-209	OFFICE	CARPET	RUBBER	GWB	CMU	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-210	CLOSET	CARPET	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	NA	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-211	WORKROOM	CARPET	RUBBER	GWB	CMU	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	
4-212	OFFICE	CARPET	RUBBER	GWB	CMU	CMU	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.	

DOOR SCHEDULE — BLDG. 4 (SECOND FLOOR)

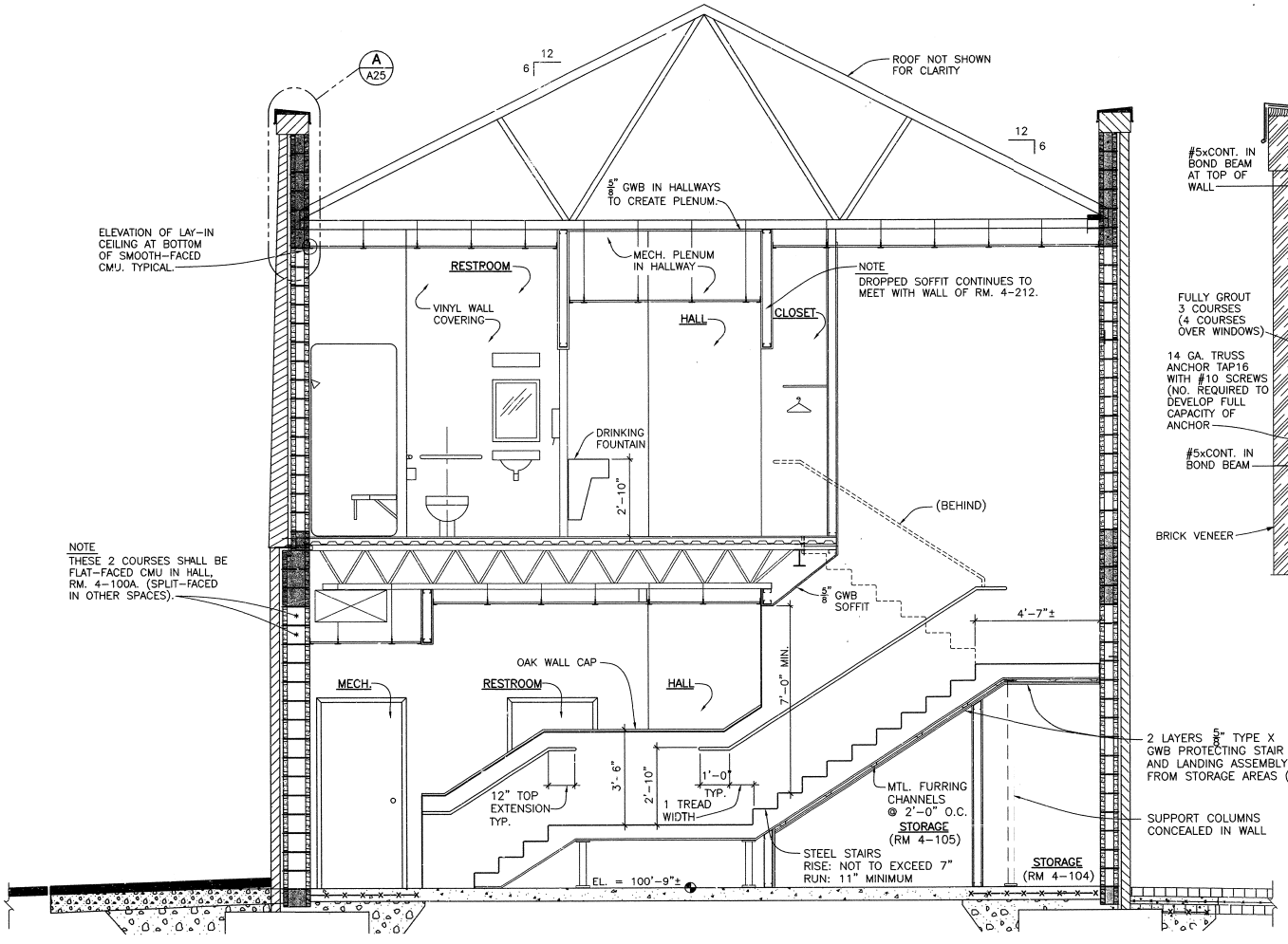
DOOR NO.	SIZE	TYPE
201A	1¾"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
201B	1¾"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
201C	1¾"x2'-8"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
203A	1¾"x2'-8"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
204A	1¾"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
205A	1¾"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
206A	1¾"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
206B	1¾"x2'-8"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
207A	1¾"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
208A	1¾"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
209A	1¾"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE
210A	1¾"x4'-0"x6'-10"	HOLLOW CORE BI-FOLD
212A	1¾"x3'-0"x6'-10"	SOLID CORE

SCALE (B) 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF FEET

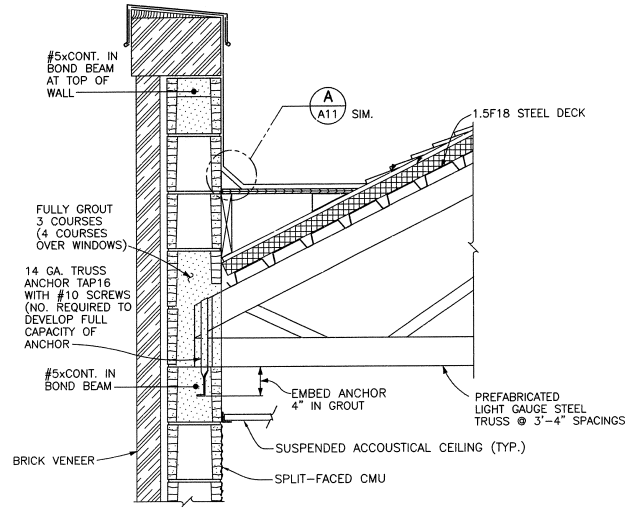
SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: T. BUSCH; DRAWN: DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: T. Busch; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A24	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS; BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING; JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 32 OF 96

4/21/97 P:\JELA\146D\07\ARCH\A2-FLOR



TRANSVERSE SECTION (1 / A25)
(BUILDING #4, LOOKING NORTH)



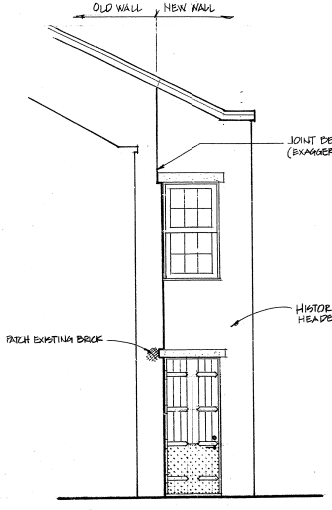
SECTION (A / A25)
N.T.S.

2 0 2 4
SCALE OF FEET

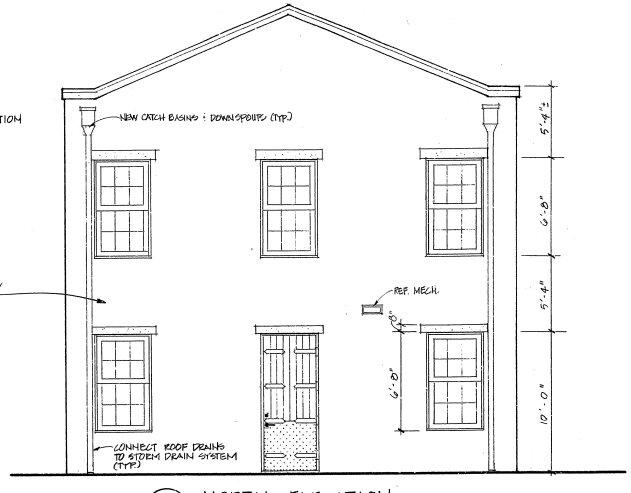
NOTE
INDICATES COURSES OF FLAT-FACED CMU. ALL OTHER COURSES ARE SPLIT-FACED CMU UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

DESIGNED: T. BUSCH; CADD (AutoCAD); DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: T. Fraser; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. A25	TITLE OF SHEET: BUILDING SECTIONS; BUILDING 4; HEADQUARTERS BUILDING; JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 33 OF 96

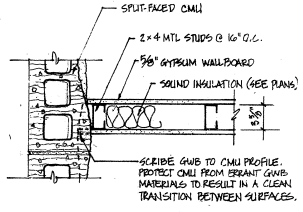
1 A26 EAST ELEVATION
SCALE A



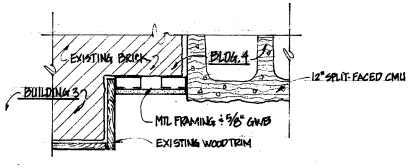
2 A26 SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE A



3 A26 NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE A



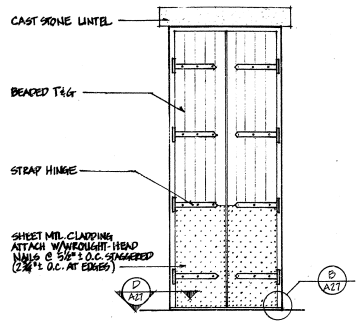
A A26 PARTITION TO SPLIT-FACE DETAIL



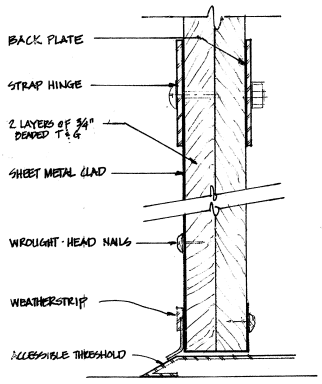
B A26 IN-FILL BTW BLDG. 3 & 4

4' 3 2 1 0 2 4'
SCALE A

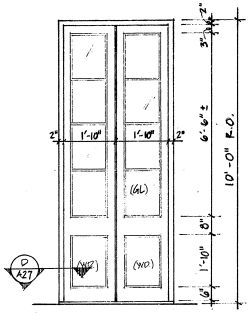
DESIGNED: BUSCH DRAWN: BUSCH TECH. REVIEW: T. Busch DATE: 3/97	SUB SHEET NO. A26	TITLE OF SHEET BUILDING ELEVATIONS AND DETAILS BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P AND PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 167 41,043 PKG. NO. 146DA SHEET 34 OF 96



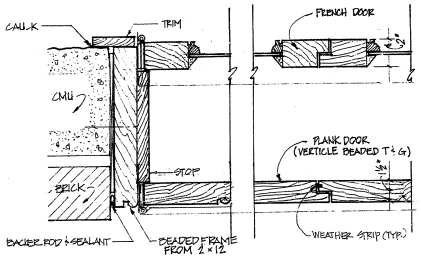
A A27 PLANK DOOR
SCALE "B"



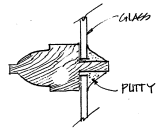
B A27 PLANK DOOR DETAIL



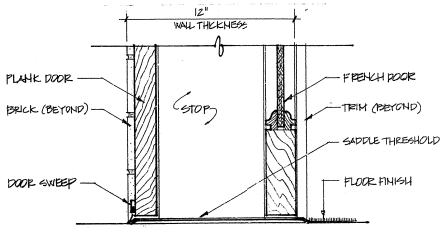
C A27 FRENCH DOORS BLDG 4
BLDG 1 SIMILAR
VERIFY R.O.
DETAILS TO MATCH EXISTING
SCALE "B"



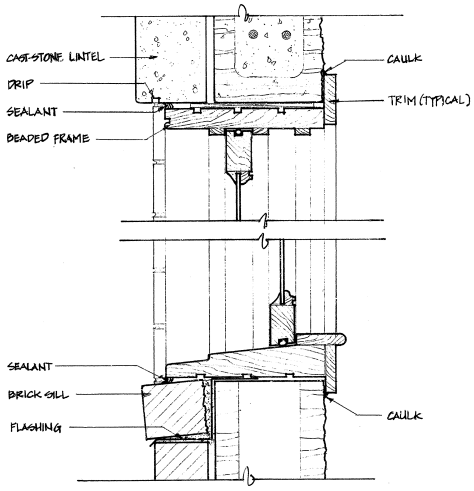
D A27 JAMB & STILE DETAIL
DOUBLE DOOR SHOWN
SINGLE DOOR SIMILAR
SCALE "A"



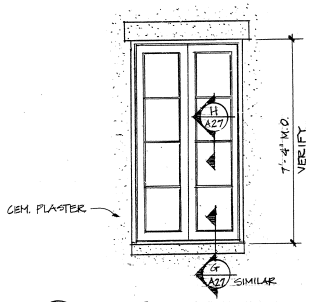
H A27 MUNTIN
FULL SIZE



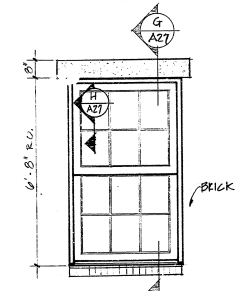
E A27 SILL (COMBINED) BLDG 4
SCALE "A"



G A27 HEAD/SILL DETAIL (JAMB SIMILAR)
SCALE "A"



I A27 CASEMENT BLDG 1
SCALE "B"



F A27 WINDOW BLDG 4
SCALE "B"

12" 6" 0 1' 2' 3' 4' 6' SCALE "B"

0 1 2 3" 6" 9" 12" SCALE "A"

DESIGNED: BUSCH DRAWN: BUSCH TECH. REVIEW: T. Busch DATE: 3/97	SUB SHEET NO. A 27	TITLE OF SHEET DOOR & WINDOW DETAILS HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. AND PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. W/O# SHEET 35 OF 96

GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND DESIGN CRITERIA

GENERAL NOTES:

- TOP OF CONCRETE SLAB ELEVATION 100'-0" AT NORTH AND WEST WALLS OF BLDG. 1 EQUALS SITE ELEVATION 30.14. SEE BENCHMARK ON SHT. A2.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL DRAIN COOLER AND RELATED PIPING ON FOURTH FLOOR PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK ON ROOF OR JOISTS, BEAMS OR COLUMNS ON ANY FLOOR.
- DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE PROVIDED FOR BIDDING PURPOSES ONLY. CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO FABRICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.
- STRUCTURAL WORK WILL REQUIRE SELECTIVE DEMOLITION OF EXISTING ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL FEATURES. SEE ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SHEETS FOR TYPICAL EXISTING AND FINISHED DETAILS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADEQUATELY SHORING ALL BEAMS, JOISTS, WALLS, COLUMNS, ETC., AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH STRUCTURAL WORK.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE ALL SHORING DESIGNED AND INSPECTED BY A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REGISTERED IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
- DO NOT START WORK UNTIL THE DEMOLITON PLAN AND COORDINATED SHORING PLAN HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY CONTRACTING OFFICER.
- UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL DETAILS, SECTIONS AND NOTES SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE INTENDED TO BE TYPICAL FOR SIMILAR SITUATIONS ELSEWHERE.
- DO NOT CUT, CORE OR HAMMER THROUGH OR INTO ANY EXISTING WALLS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS OR AS DIRECTED IN WRITING FROM THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT REPOINT OR REPAIR CRACKS IN EXISTING MASONRY UNLESS SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED TO DO SO ON PLANS OR UNLESS DIRECTED TO DO SO IN WRITING BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.
- NO NOTCHING OR HORIZONTAL PENETRATIONS OF JOISTS OR BEAMS SHALL BE PERMITTED UNLESS SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- REMOVAL OF ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL ELEMENTS AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH STRUCTURAL WORK SHALL BE DONE WITHOUT DAMAGE TO NEW OR EXISTING JOISTS, BEAMS, COLUMNS, CONNECTIONS OR OTHER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS.
- SEE MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING DRAWINGS FOR OPENING LOCATIONS. CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSUME THAT A NEW OPENING IS REQUIRED FOR ALL MECHANICAL RISERS SHOWN. AT LOCATIONS OF MECHANICAL PENETRATIONS FOR WHICH NEW FRAMING IS NOT SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS, THE PENETRATION SHALL BE LOCATED BETWEEN EXISTING JOISTS AND BEAMS WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THEM. SHOULD ANY PENETRATION REQUIRE AN OPENING LARGER THAN THE SPACE AVAILABLE BETWEEN EXISTING STRUCTURAL MEMBERS AND NEW FRAMING IS NOT EXPLICITLY SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE CONTRACTING OFFICER PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH WORK.

DESIGN CRITERIA:

VERTICAL LOADS

FLOOR DEAD LOAD:	PARTITION (PERMANENT)	20 PSF
ROOF LIVE LOADS:		20 PSF
FLOOR LIVE LOADS:	OFFICE AREA	50 PSF
	CORRIDOR	80 PSF
	BALCONY AREA	100 PSF
	FOURTH FLOOR BLDS. 1	50 PSF

HORIZONTAL LOADS

WIND (SPEED) 100 MPH, EXPOSURE C FROM SOUTH
100 MPH, EXPOSURE B ALL OTHER DIRECTIONS.

SEISMIC ZONE 0

SOILS INVESTIGATION REPORT:
GORE ENGINEERING, INC., PROJECT NO. 5505, JANUARY 26, 1994.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

STEEL NOTES:

- COLUMN AND BASE/TOP PLATE SCHEDULE ON S15. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS WITH FIELD CONDITIONS PRIOR TO FABRICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL APPLY A NON-SHRINK GROUT BEARING SURFACE BEHIND HARDWARE ATTACHED TO MASONRY WALLS.
- TEMPORARY ERECTION BOLTS, CLIPS OR HANGERS SHALL BE FURNISHED AS REQUIRED BY THE ERECTOR.
- WELDED JOINTS AND CONNECTIONS SHALL BE MADE WITH FULL PENETRATION WELDS OR MAXIMUM SIZE FILLET WELDS USING E70XX ELECTRODES. ALL WELDS SHALL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY AND PERFORMED BY WELDERS QUALIFIED BY AWS STANDARDS FOR THE TYPE OF WELD REQUIRED.
- ANGLES, STRAPS, BENT PLATES, ETC., AS REQUIRED FOR SUPPORTING FRAMES SHALL BE FURNISHED BY STRUCTURAL STEEL SUPPLIER. SEE ARCHITECTURAL/MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS FOR SLOTTED HOLES REQUIRED AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS NOT SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- COORDINATE ALL OPENING SIZES AND LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS WITH RESPONSIBLE TRADE.
- MINIMUM WELDED CONNECTION SHALL BE 3/16" FILLET WELD UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- MINIMUM BOLTED CONNECTION SHALL BE 3/4"ø A-307 BOLTS.
- HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS SHALL BE INSTALLED BY THE "TURN OF THE NUT" METHOD.
- STRUCTURAL STEEL NOT EMBEDDED IN CONCRETE OR FIREPROOFING SHALL RECEIVE ONE SHOP COAT OF PRIMER PAINT. SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL PAINTING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPOSED STRUCTURAL STEEL.

SHOP DRAWINGS:

- PROVIDE SHOP DRAWINGS FOR ALL CONCRETE REINFORCING, STEEL MEMBERS, FRAMES, AND JOISTS SHOWING ERECTION PROCEDURES, SEQUENCING OF WORK, CONNECTIONS, BRACING AND BRIDGING WHERE REQUIRED. PROVIDE CALCULATIONS FOR REVIEW BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER WHEN REQUESTED.
- SHOP CONNECTIONS MAY BE WELDED UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. WELDS SHALL BE DESIGNED TO BE FULLY EQUIVALENT IN STRENGTH TO BOLTED CONNECTIONS SHOWN.
- CUTS, AND HOLES (OPENINGS) REQUIRED IN STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS FOR THE WORK OF OTHER TRADES SHALL BE SHOWN ON THE SHOP DRAWINGS. BURNING OF HOLES AND CUTS IN STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS IN THE FIELD SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED, EXCEPT BY WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.

MATERIAL PROPERTIES:

- ALL SHAPES, PLATES, BARS (ASTM A36)	Fy = 36000 PSI
- STRUCTURAL TUBE (ASTM A500, GRADE B)	Fy = 42000 PSI
- ANCHOR BOLTS (ASTM A307)	Fv = 10000 PSI

STRUCTURAL TIMBER

GENERAL NOTES:

- ALL MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL DESIGN SPECIFICATION FOR WOOD CONSTRUCTION, 1991 EDITION.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING ALL STORAGE AND ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCES TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO MEMBERS.
- ALL NEW WOOD INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO BLOCKING, JOISTS AND TONGUE-AND-GROOVE DECKING, SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED WITH CHROMATED COPPER ARSENATE (CCA) AND TREATED ON SITE WITH A BORATE GLYCOL SOLUTION.
- TONGUE-AND-GROOVE CEILING BOARD SUPPLIED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO BE INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE TREATED ON SITE WITH A BORATE GLYCOL SOLUTION.
- STRUCTURAL LUMBER SALVAGED FROM BLDG. 4 AS NOTED ON PLANS SHALL BE TREATED ON SITE WITH A BORATE GLYCOL SOLUTION AFTER BEING TRIMMED TO CORRECT SIZE FOR INSTALLATION AT NEW LOCATION.
- EXISTING STRUCTURAL LUMBER TO RECEIVE BORATE GLYCOL SOLUTION TREATMENT IN PLACE AS NOTED ON DRAWINGS.
- STRUCTURAL LUMBER SHALL BE SOUTHERN PINE, GRADE NO. 2, EXCEPT TONGUE-AND-GROOVE DECKING FOR BALCONY DECKS. T&G DECKING FOR BALCONIES SHALL BE SOUTHERN PINE PREMIUM DECKING.
- FILL ALL HOLES IN PREFABRICATED SPECIFIED HANGERS, ANGLES AND FASTENERS WITH FASTENERS RECOMMENDED BY MANUFACTURER FOR MAXIMUM LOAD CAPACITY.
- ALL NAILING EXCEPT AT FOURTH FLOOR DIAPHRAGM SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE SBCCI FASTENING SCHEDULE TABLE 1705.1 (1991 EDITION) UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS OR SPECIFICATIONS. NAILING AT FOURTH FLOOR DIAPHRAGM SHALL BE 8d NAILS IN CONFORMANCE WITH SBCCI TABLE 1710.2A.
- PROVIDE SOLID BLOCKING AND BRIDGING AS REQUIRED BY SBCCI 1706.3 (1991 EDITION) UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ALL LUMBER SHALL BE KILN DRIED AFTER TREATMENT WITH A MAXIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT NOT TO EXCEED 19%. EACH SHALL BEAR A GRADE MARK OF THE GRADING ASSOCIATION AND SHALL ALSO BE STAMPED "DRY".

MATERIAL PROPERTIES:

- STRUCTURAL JOISTS AND PLANKS 2" TO 4" THICK, 5" OR WIDER #2 OR BETTER

SINGLE MEMBER	Fb $\geq$ 1250 PSI
HORIZONTAL SHEAR	Fv $\geq$ 90 PSI
COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO GRAIN	$F_{c_L} \geq$ 565 PSI
COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO GRAIN	$F_{c_{||}} \geq$ 1600 PSI

DESIGNED: WANDERER (CADD (Auto-trol)) DFTG	SUB SHEET NO. S1	TITLE OF SHEET: GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
TECH. REVIEW: SILVA			PKG. NO. 146 DA
DATE: 4/97			SHEET 36 OF 96

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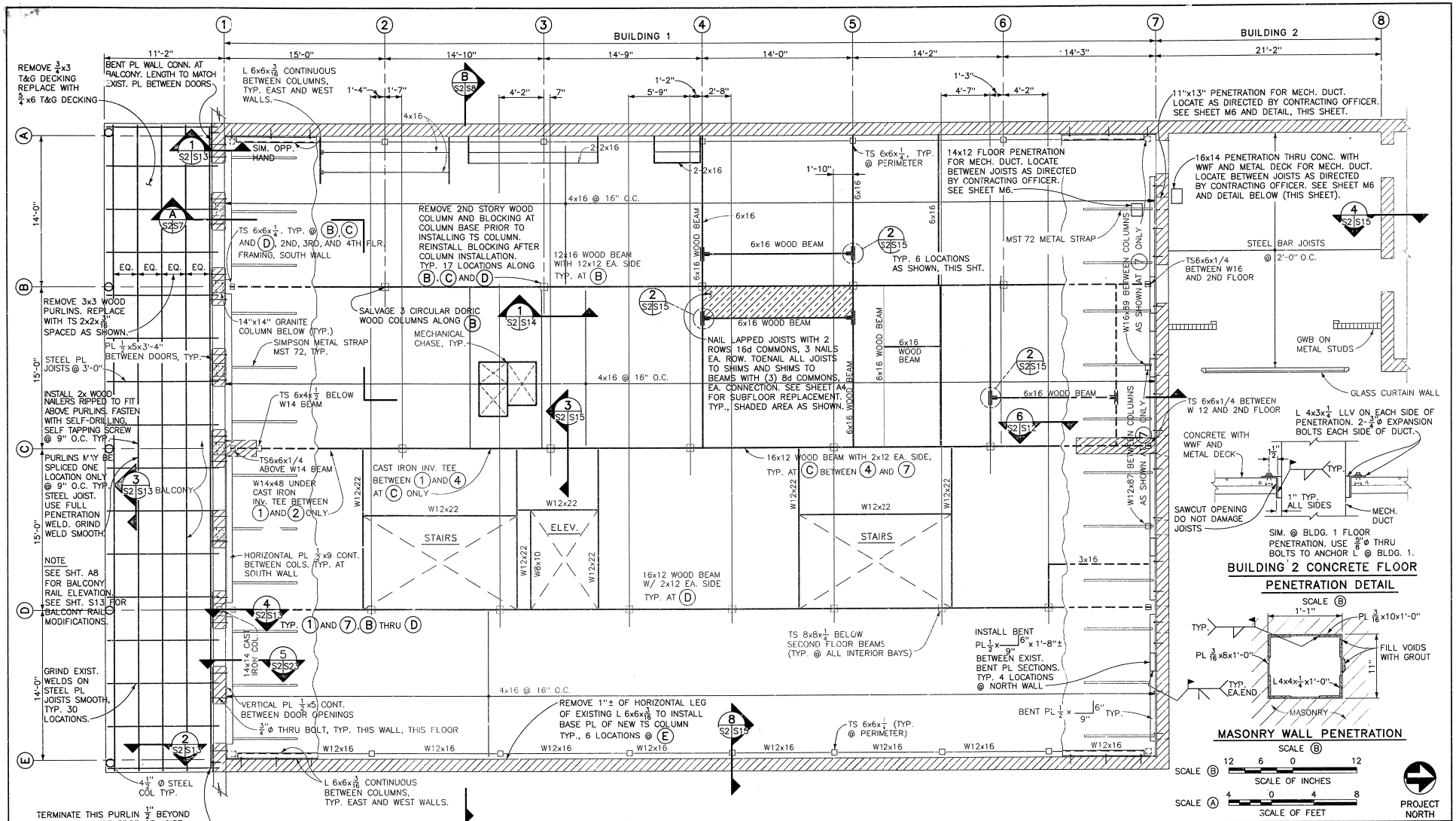

BUILDING 1

SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

SCALE A

KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: WANDERER CADD (Auto-trol)	SUB SHEET NO. S2	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
TECH. REVIEW: SILVA			PKG. NO. 146 DA
DATE: 4/97			SHEET 37 OF 96

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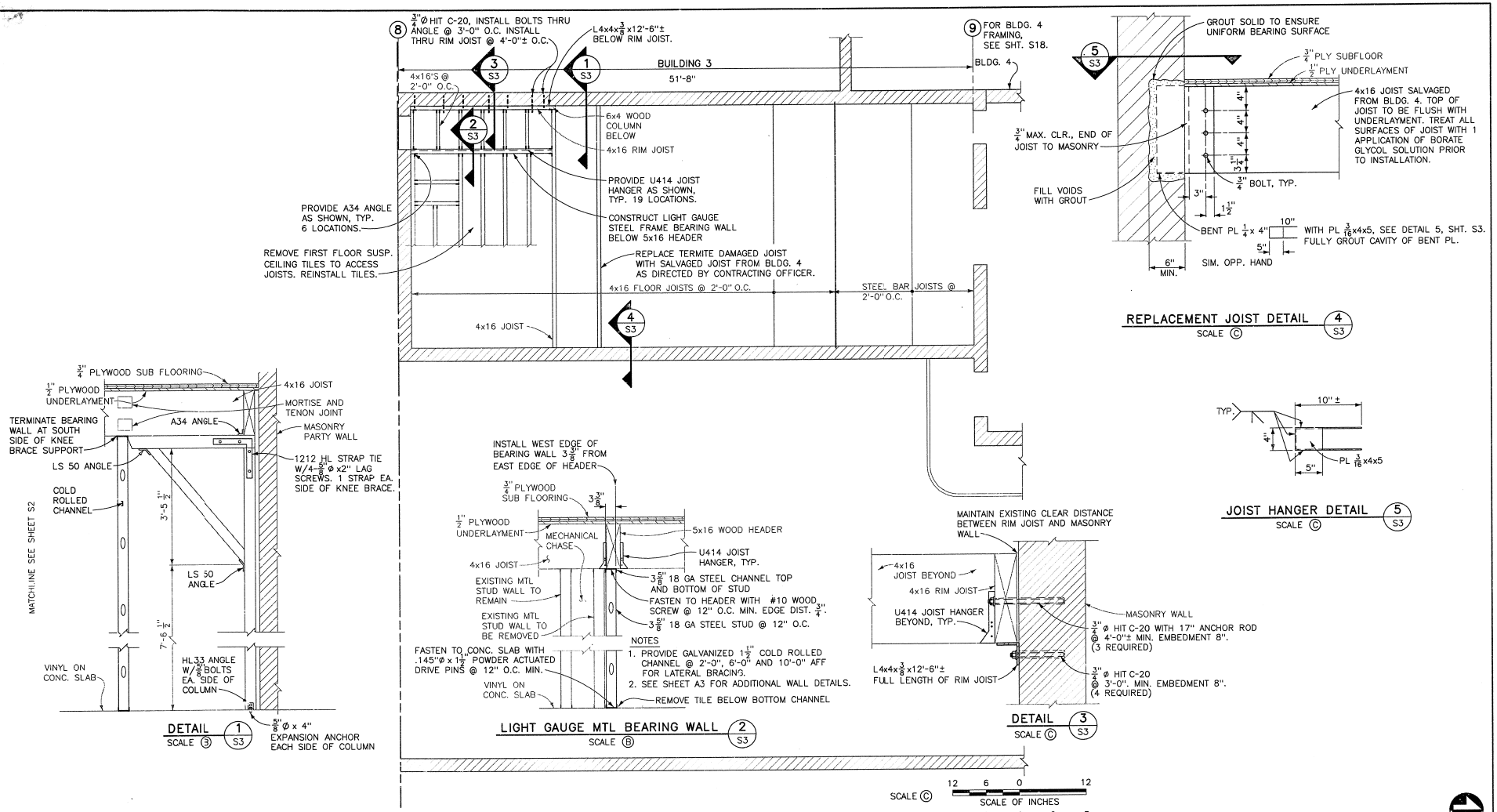
04/22/97 - tce5::(users/john_b)



DESIGNED: WANDERER (Auto-trol) DFTG	SUB SHEET NO. S3	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN — BUILDING 3 — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING — JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,043
TECH. REVIEW: SILVA			PKG. NO. 146 DA
DATE: 4/97			SHEET 38 OF 96

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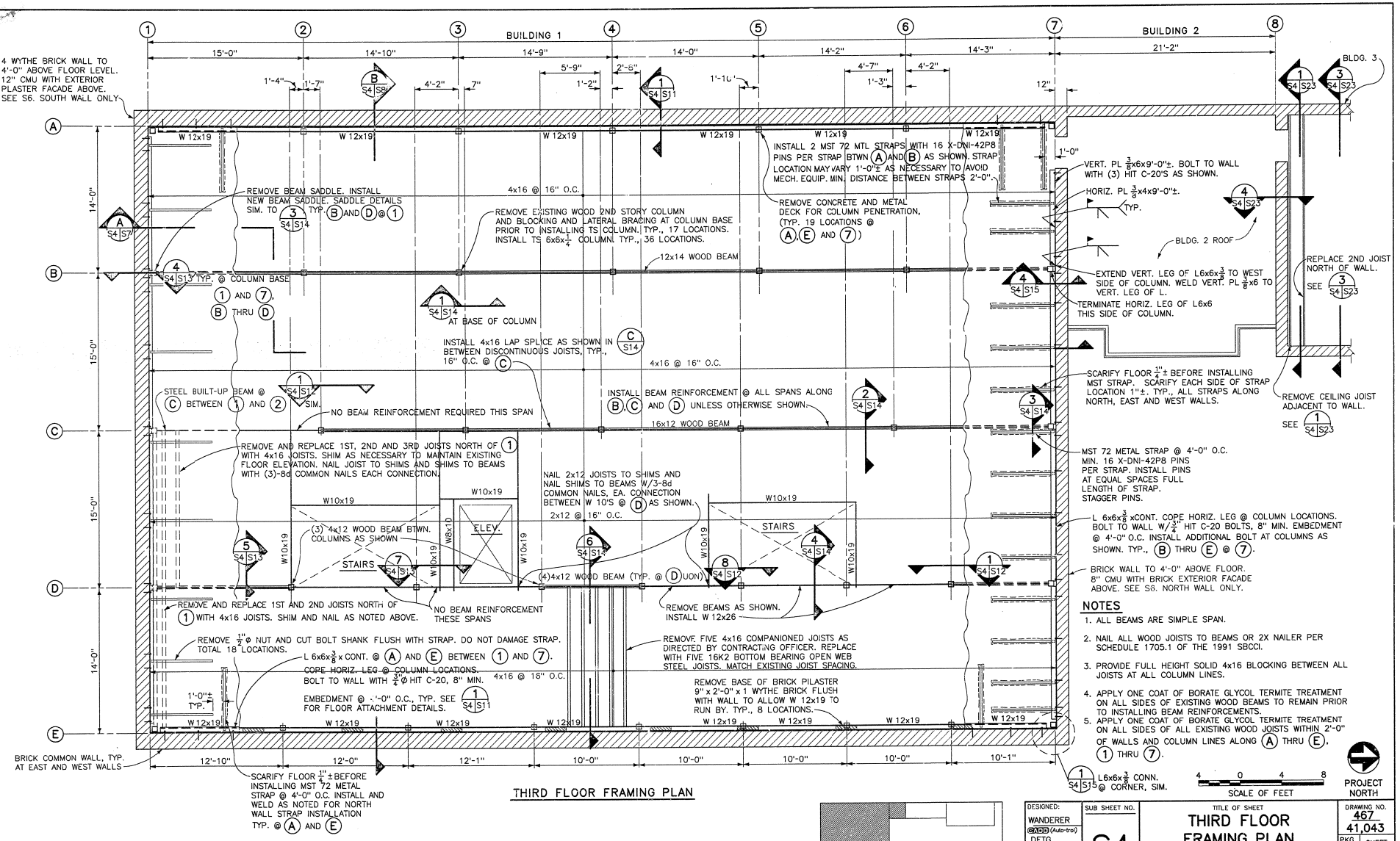

NOTES

1. ALL BEAMS ARE SIMPLE SPAN.
2. NAIL ALL WOOD JOISTS TO BEAMS OR 2X NAILER PER SCHEDULE 1705.1 OF THE 1991 SBCCI.
3. PROVIDE FULL HEIGHT SOLID 4x16 BLOCKING BETWEEN ALL JOISTS AT ALL COLUMN LINES.
4. APPLY ONE COAT OF BORATE GLYCOL TERMITE TREATMENT ON ALL SIDES OF EXISTING WOOD BEAMS TO REMAIN PRIOR TO INSTALLING BEAM REINFORCEMENTS.
5. APPLY ONE COAT OF BORATE GLYCOL TERMITE TREATMENT ON ALL SIDES OF ALL EXISTING WOOD JOISTS WITHIN 2'-0" OF WALLS AND COLUMN LINES ALONG (A) THRU (E), (1) THRU (7).

THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: WANDERER; CADD (Auto-trol); DFTG; TECH. REVIEW: SILVA; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. S4	TITLE OF SHEET: THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN; BUILDINGS 1 AND 2; HEADQUARTERS BUILDING; JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 39 OF 96

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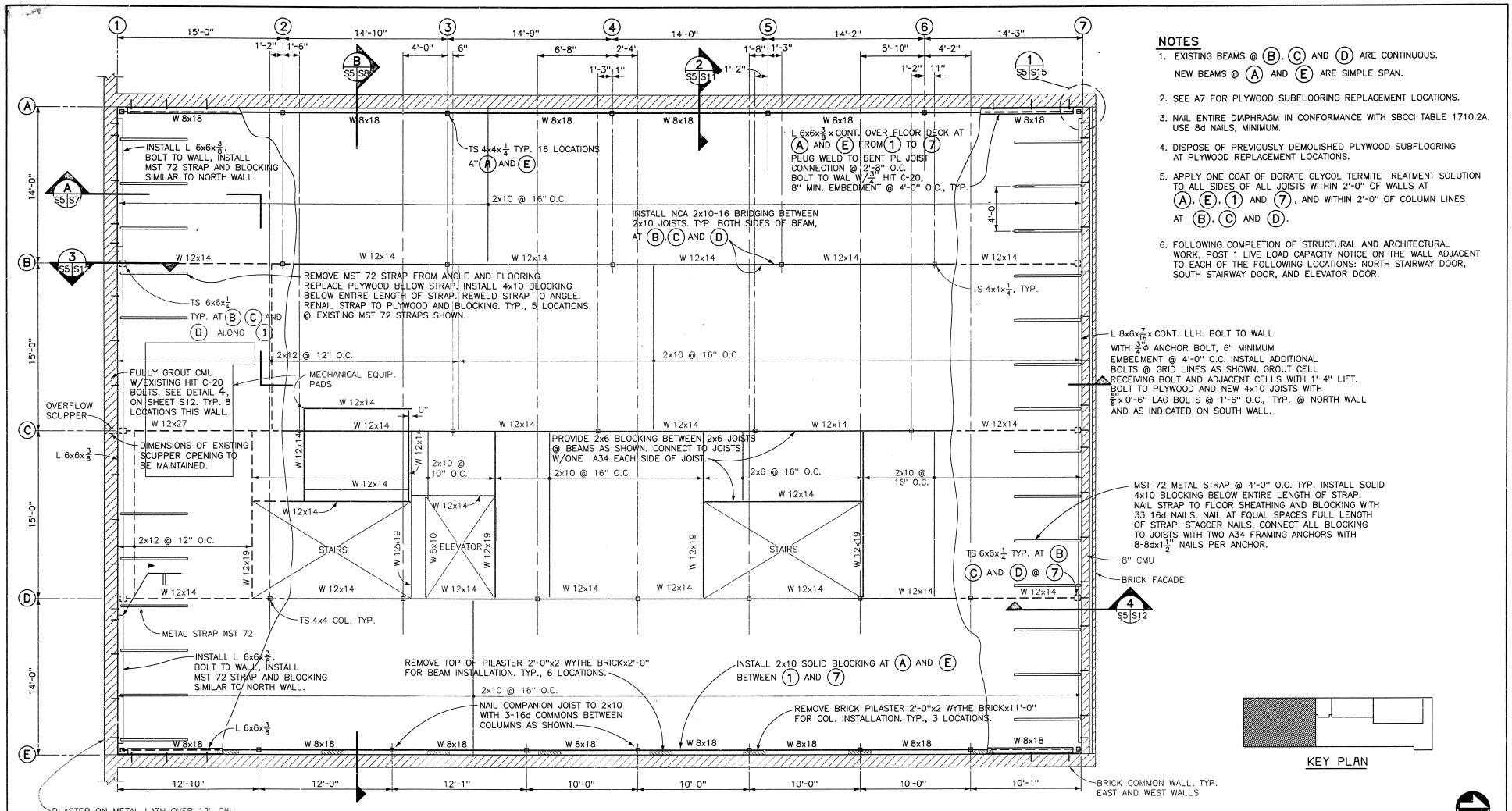

FOURTH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

NOTES

1. EXISTING BEAMS @ (B), (C) AND (D) ARE CONTINUOUS. NEW BEAMS @ (A) AND (E) ARE SIMPLE SPAN.
2. SEE A7 FOR PLYWOOD SUBFLOORING REPLACEMENT LOCATIONS.
3. NAIL ENTIRE DIAPHRAGM IN CONFORMANCE WITH SBCCI TABLE 1710.2A. USE 8d NAILS, MINIMUM.
4. DISPOSE OF PREVIOUSLY DEMOLISHED PLYWOOD SUBFLOORING AT PLYWOOD REPLACEMENT LOCATIONS.
5. APPLY ONE COAT OF BORATE GLYCOL TERMITE TREATMENT SOLUTION TO ALL SIDES OF ALL JOISTS WITHIN 2'-0" OF WALLS AT (A), (E), (1) AND (7), AND WITHIN 2'-0" OF COLUMN LINES AT (B), (C) AND (D).
6. FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL WORK, POST 1 LIVE LOAD CAPACITY NOTICE ON THE WALL ADJACENT TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS: NORTH STAIRWAY DOOR, SOUTH STAIRWAY DOOR, AND ELEVATOR DOOR.

KEY PLAN

SCALE OF FEET: 4 0 4 8

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: WANDERER; CADD (Autodesk): J. NAHODYL; TECH. REVIEW: SILVA; DATE: 3/97	SUB SHEET NO. S5	TITLE OF SHEET: FOURTH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN; BUILDING 1; HEADQUARTERS BUILDING; JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 40 OF 96

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04/23/97 - lnahodyl/users/john.h1

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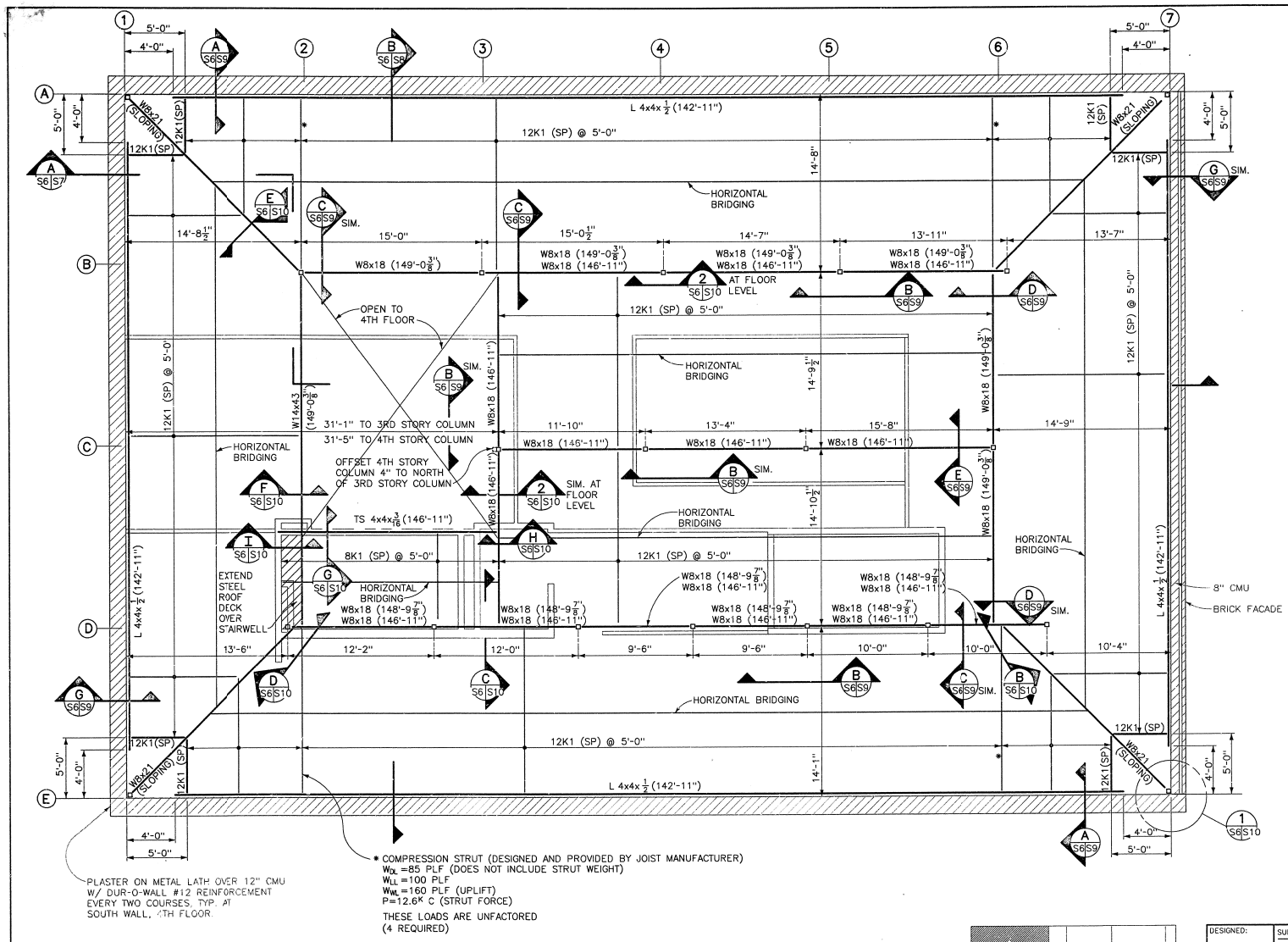
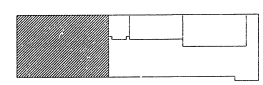


NOTES

1. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE FOR BIDDING PURPOSES. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING THIRD STORY COLUMNS. NEW COLUMNS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN SHALL ALIGN WITH EXISTING THIRD STORY COLUMNS. EXCEPT NEW COLUMN NEAR GRIDS C AND 3 SHALL BE 4" NORTH OF 3RD STORY COLUMN BELOW. SEE DETAIL 2, SHEET S10.
2. EXISTING CONSTRUCTION IS SHOWN (E) OR AT HALFTONE. ALL OTHER WORK SHOWN IS NEW CONSTRUCTION.
3. JOISTS SHALL BE DESIGNED TO RESIST A NET UPLIFT OF 160 PLF (UNFACTORED). MANUFACTURER SHALL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL BRIDGING AS REQUIRED TO RESIST UPLIFT LOADS.
4. TOP OF BEAM ELEVATIONS ARE SHOWN AS W8x18 (10'-0").
5. ALL NEW COLUMNS SHALL BE TS 4x4x3/16.
6. PROVIDE BOTTOM FLANGE BRACING AT JOIST SPACING FOR ALL NEW W SECTIONS. SEE SECTION F, SHT. S9.
7. STEEL ROOF DECK
   A. DECK: 1.5F18, VULCRAFT, GRAPELAND TX, OR APPROVED EQUAL.
   B. WELD PATTERN: 36/4
      1.5 F18
      36" COVERAGE
      36/4 PATTERN
   C. SIDELAP FASTENERS: #10 TEK SCREWS @ 1'-0" ALONG ALL SIDELAPS.
8. SEE DETAIL 2, SHT. S10 FOR TYPICAL FOURTH STORY INTERIOR COLUMN BASE PLATE DETAIL.
9. SEE DETAIL 1, SHT. S9 FOR TYPICAL BRIDGING CONNECTION DETAIL.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
L.REYNOLDS CADD (Auto-trol) ML. SIKES TECH. REVIEW: SILVA DATE: 4/97	S6	ROOF FRAMING PLAN BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 41 OF 96

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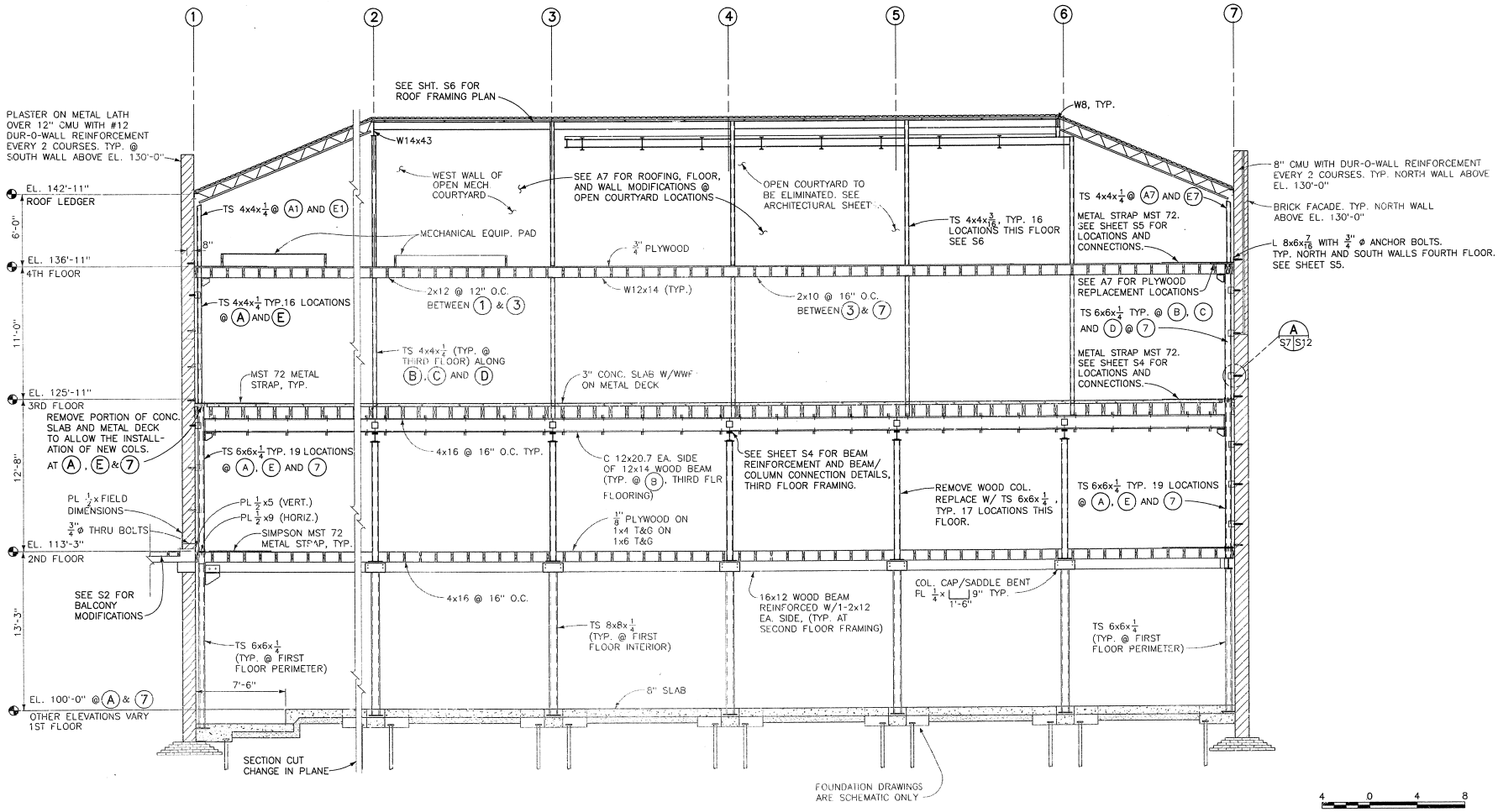
04/22/97 - tcs5::fusers/john b)



DESIGNED: WANDERER; CADD (Auto-trol); TECH. REVIEW: SILVA; DATE: 3/97	SUB SHEET NO. S7	TITLE OF SHEET: LONGITUDINAL SECTION; BUILDING 1; HEADQUARTERS BUILDING; JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 42 OF 96

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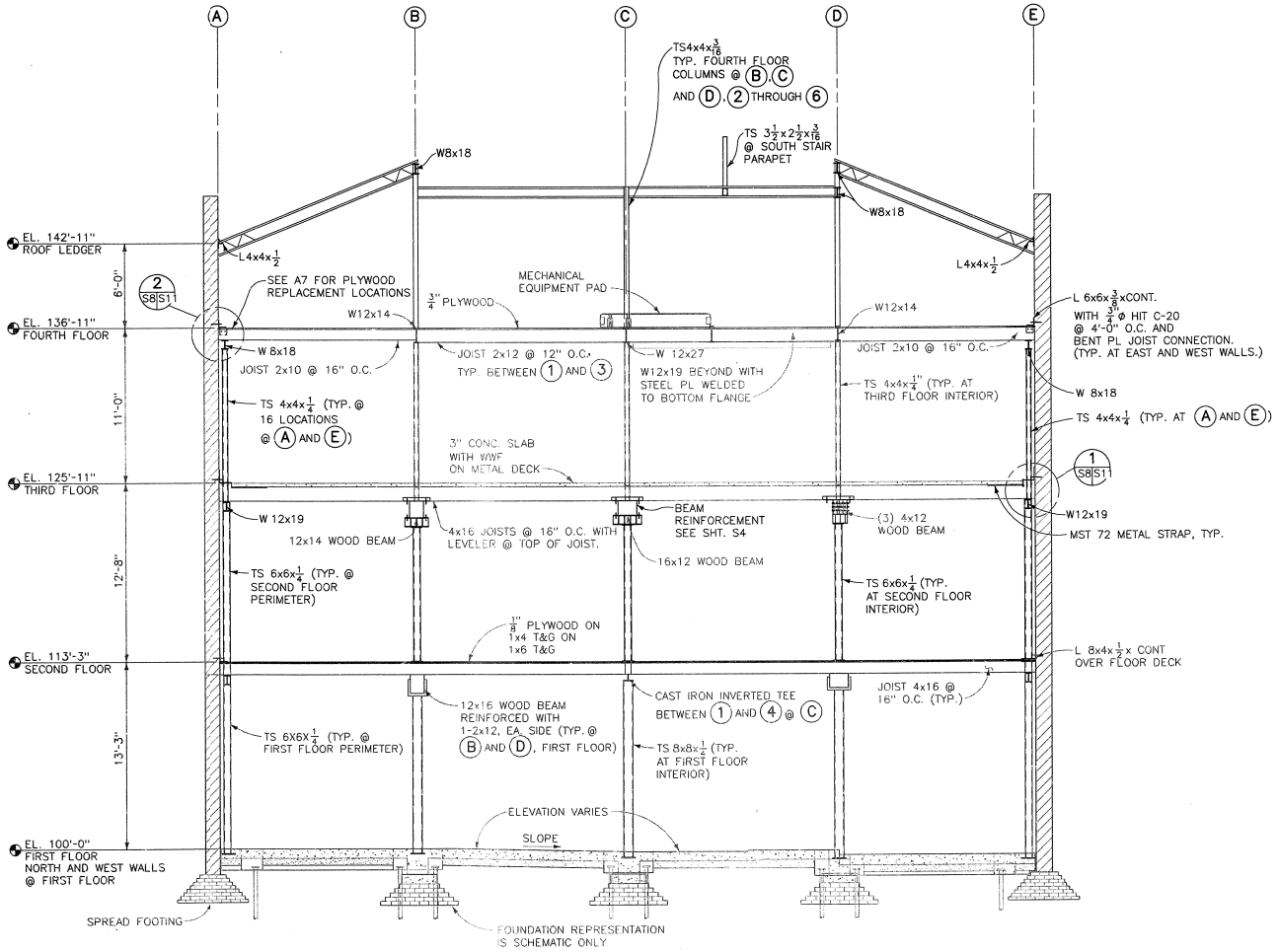

SECTION B S2 S8 S4 S5

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: WANDERER	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
CADD (Auto-trol) J. NAHODYL	S8	TRANSVERSE SECTION	PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW: SILVA		BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	SHEET 43 OF 96
DATE: 3/97		JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	

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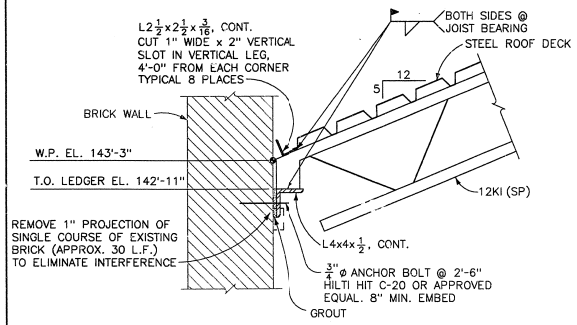
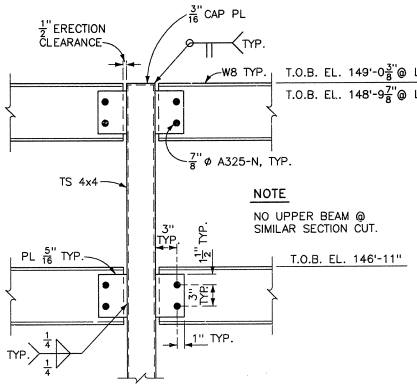


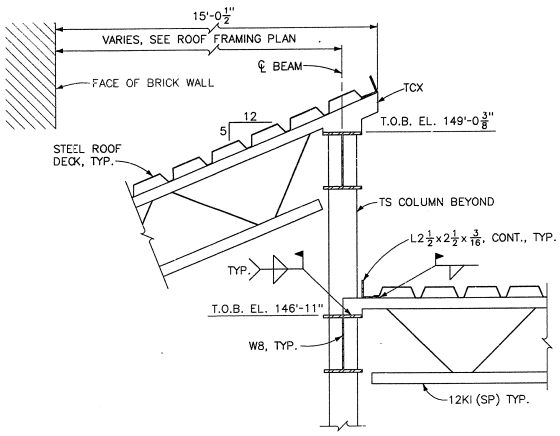
ROOF JOIST BEARING SECTION A S6|S9

SCALE Ⓐ



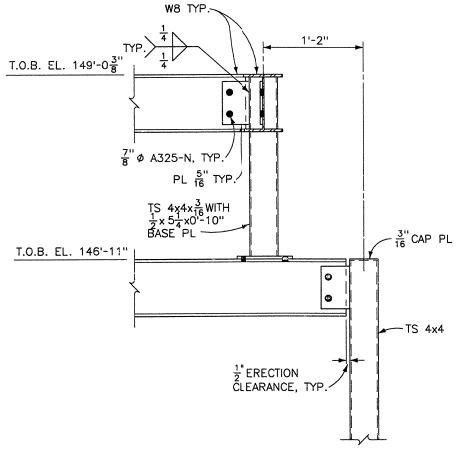
TYPICAL BEAM-COLUMN CONNECTION B S6|S9

SCALE Ⓐ



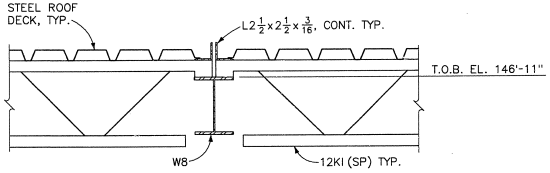
TYPICAL JOIST BEARING SECTION C S6|S9

SCALE Ⓐ



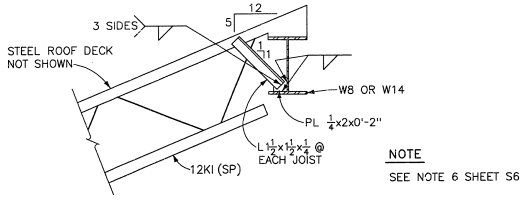
BEAM-COLUMN CONNECTION SECTION D S6|S9

SCALE Ⓐ



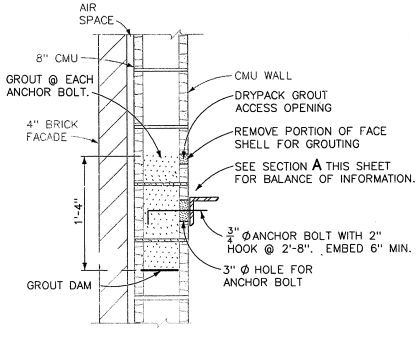
TYPICAL JOIST BEARING @ RIDGE SECTION E S6|S9

SCALE Ⓐ



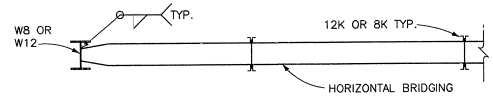
TYPICAL BOTTOM FLANGE BRACING SECTION F S6|S9

SCALE Ⓐ



ROOF JOIST BEARING SECTION G S6|S9

SCALE Ⓐ



TYPICAL BRIDGING CONNECTION DETAIL 1 S6|S9

SCALE Ⓑ

SCALE Ⓑ 1 0 1 2 3
SCALE OF FEET

SCALE Ⓐ 12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: L.REYNOLDS; CADD (Auto-trol); C.EVERMAN; TECH. REVIEW: SILVA; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. S9	TITLE OF SHEET: ROOF FRAMING SECTIONS AND DETAILS BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFFITE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 44 OF 96

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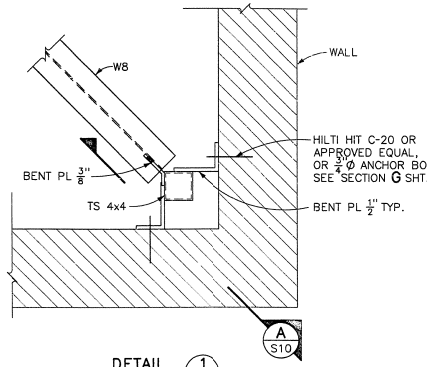
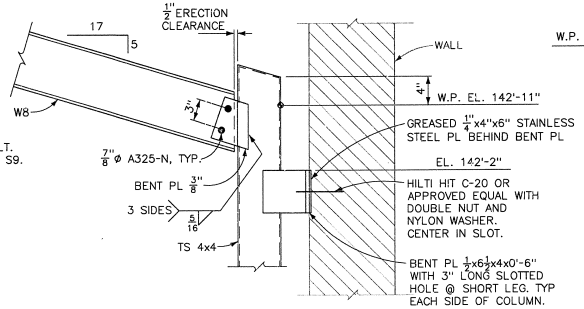


DETAIL 1 (S6S10)
SCALE A



TYP. HIP RAFTER-COLUMN CONNECTION SECTION A (S10)
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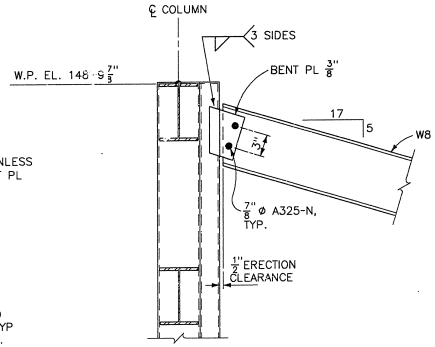
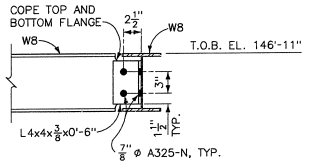
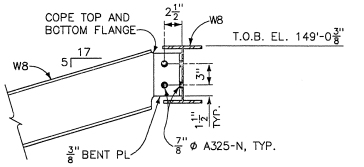


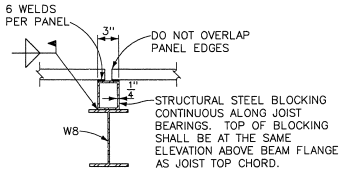
HIP RAFTER-COLUMN CONNECTION SECTION B (S6S10)
SCALE A



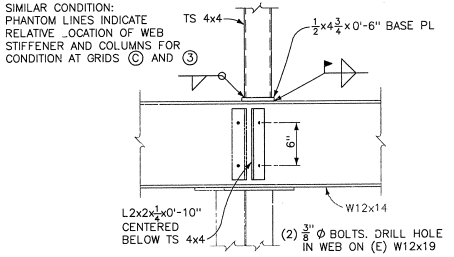
SECTION C (S6S10)
SCALE A



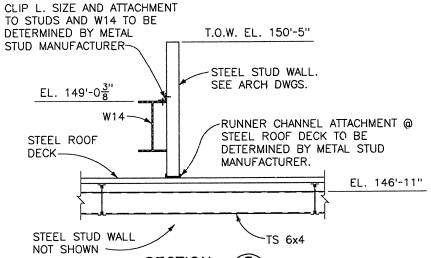
HIP RAFTER CONNECTION SECTION D (S6S10)
SCALE A



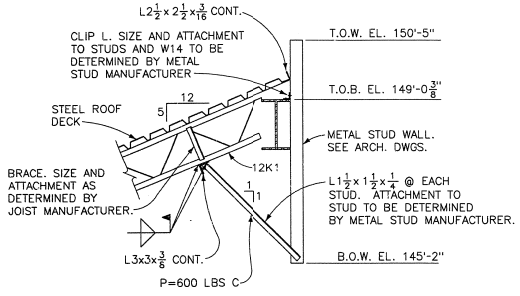
TYP. HIP BEAM BLOCKING SECTION E (S6S10)
SCALE A



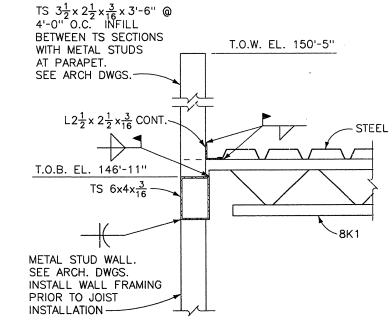
TYP. COLUMN BASE PLATE DETAIL 2 (S6S10)
SCALE A



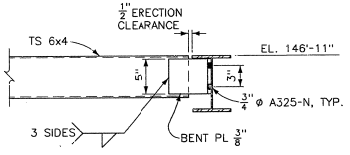
SECTION I (S6S10)
SCALE C



SCREEN WALL SECTION F (S6S10)
SCALE B



JOIST BEARING SECTION G (S6S10)
SCALE A



TS-BEAM CONNECTION SECTION H (S6S10)

SCALE C 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE B 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE A 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: L.REYNOLDS; CADD (Auto-trol); C.EVERMAN; TECH. REVIEW: SILVA; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. S10	TITLE OF SHEET: ROOF FRAMING SECTIONS AND DETAILS BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFFITE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 45 OF 96

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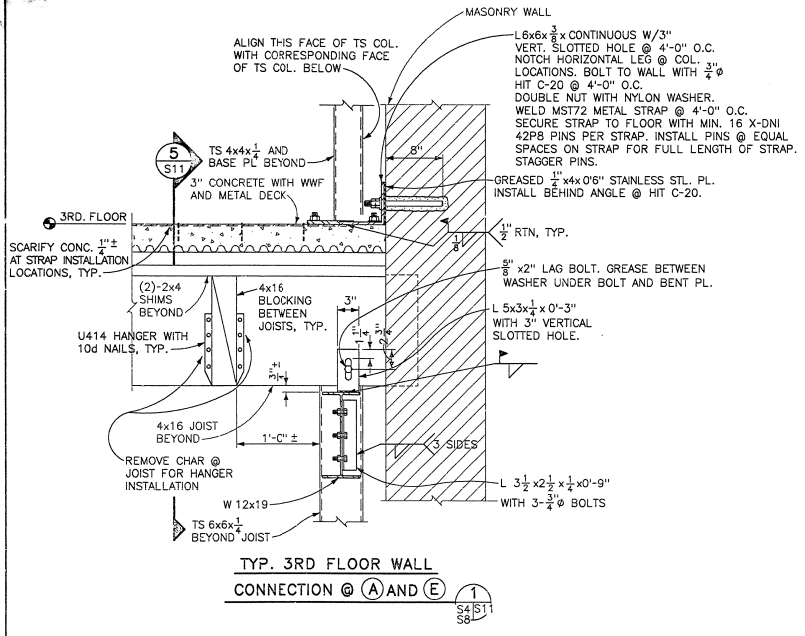
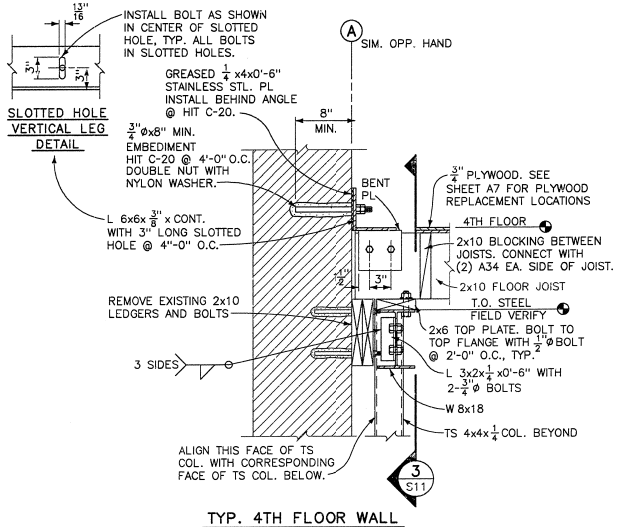
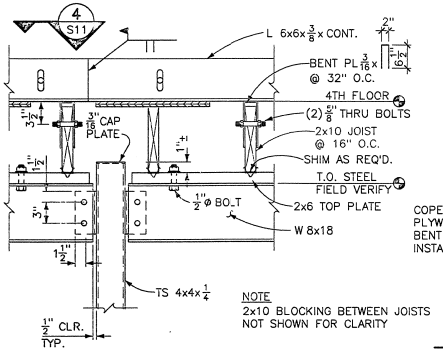
04/22/97 - lce5::(users/john_b)



TYP. 3RD FLOOR WALL
CONNECTION @ (A) AND (E) 1 S4 S8 S11

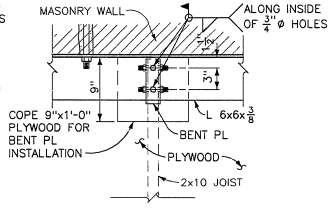


TYP. 4TH FLOOR WALL
CONNECTION @ (A) AND (E) 2 S5 S8 S11

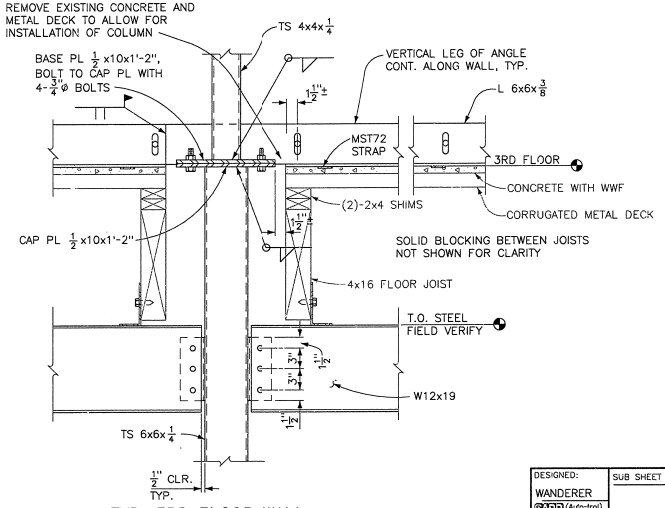


NOTE
2x10 BLOCKING BETWEEN JOISTS NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY

TYP. 4TH. FLOOR WALL
CONNECTION @ (A) AND (E) 3 S11



TYP. 4TH FLR. WALL
CONNECTION @ (A) AND (E) 4 S11

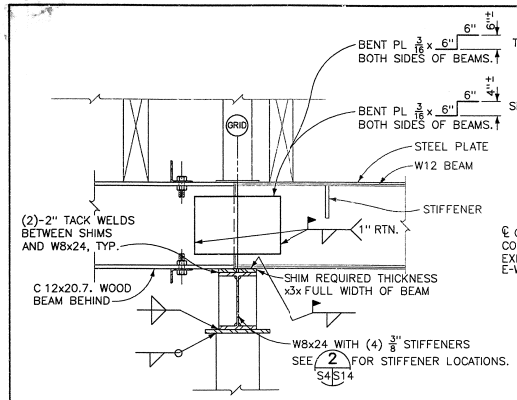


TYP. 3RD FLOOR WALL
CONNECTION @ (A) AND (E) 5 S11

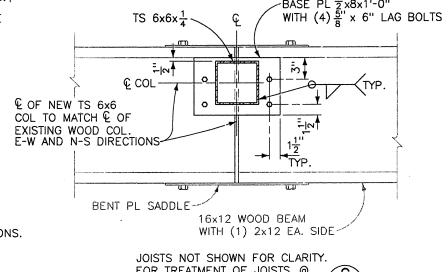
12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: WANDERER; CADD (Auto-trol); J. NAHODYL; TECH. REVIEW: SILVA; DATE: 3/97	SUB SHEET NO. S11	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTIONS AND DETAILS; BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 46 OF 96

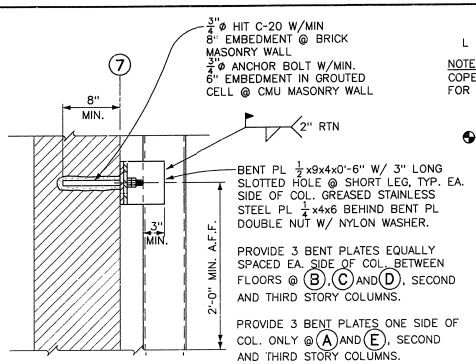
/PROJ/jeaomain/STRUC/BLDG1_DETS1.DG



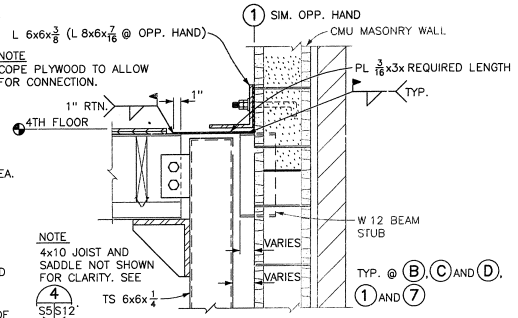
W BEAM/REINFORCED BEAM CONNECTION 1 S4 S12



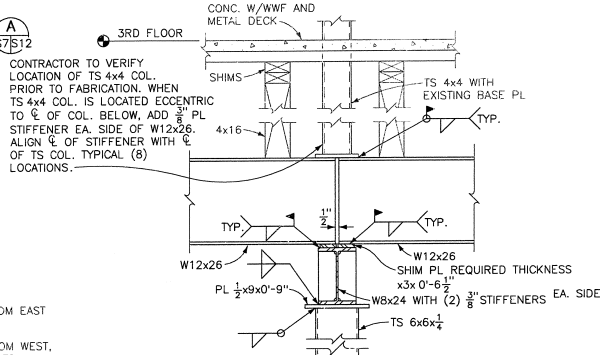
BASE PLATE DETAIL @ D 2 S12

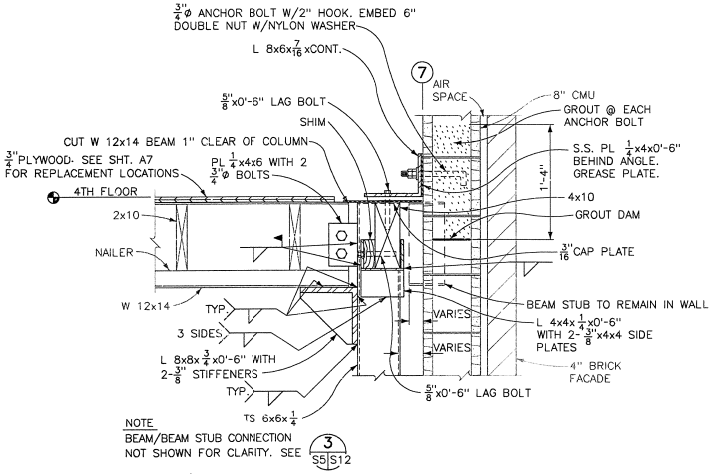


TYPICAL COLUMN/WALL CONNECTION A S7 S12

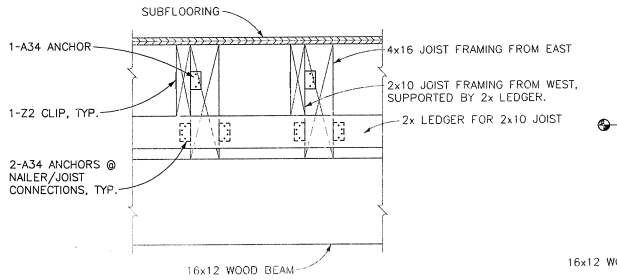


TYPICAL 4TH FLOOR BEAM/BEAM STUB CONNECTION 3 S5 S12

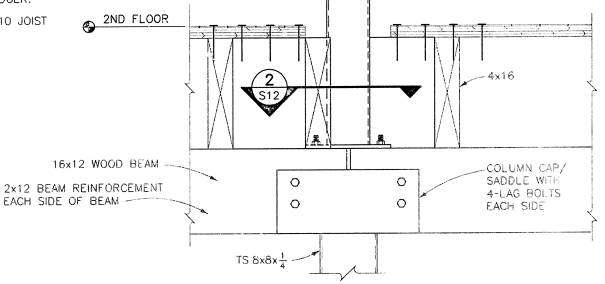




TYP. 4TH FLOOR WALL CONNECTION @ 7 4 S5 S12



2ND FLOOR FRAMING ANCHORS @ C BETWEEN 6 AND 7 6 S2 S12



W12x26 BEAM/COL CONNECTION 8 S4 S12

12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: WANDERER; CADD (Auto-trol); DSC	SUB SHEET NO. S12	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTIONS AND DETAILS; BUILDING 1; HEADQUARTERS BUILDING; JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
TECH. REVIEW: SILVA			PKG. NO. 146 DA
DATE: 3/97			SHEET 47 OF 96

/PROJ/jeacdomain/struc/bldg1_det2.DG
04/22/97 - ue5::(users/john_b)

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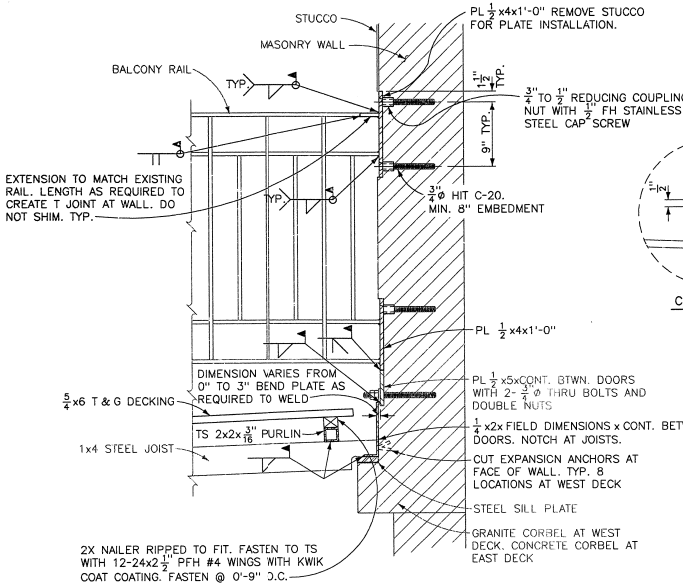
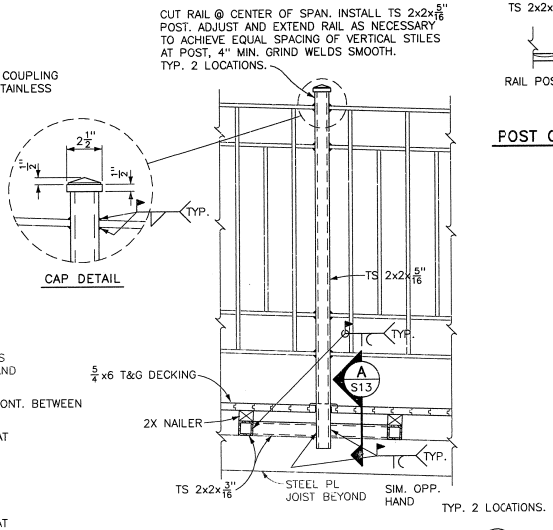
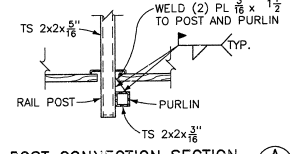


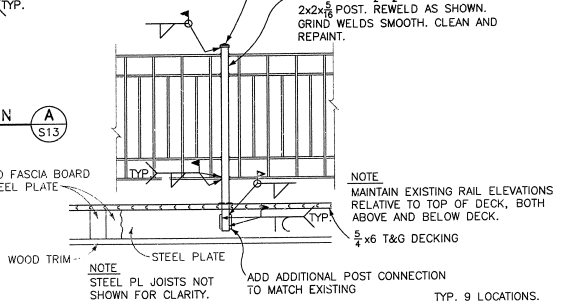
BALCONY RAIL/WALL CONNECTION (1) S2|S13
SCALE (A)



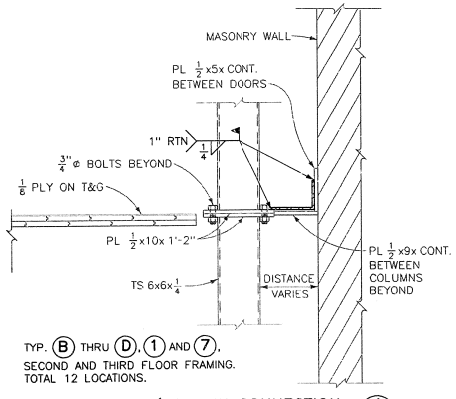
NEW BALCONY POST CONNECTION DETAIL (2) S2|S13
SCALE (A)



POST CONNECTION SECTION (A) S13
SCALE (A)

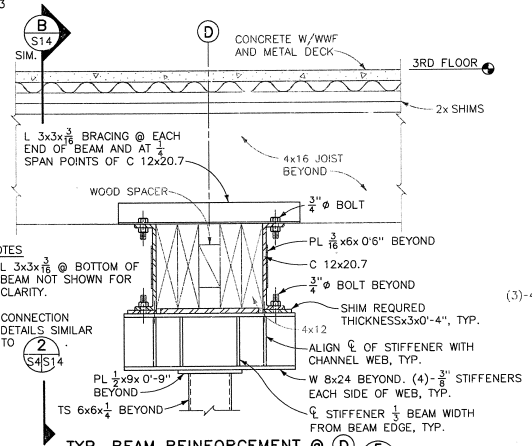


REPLACEMENT BALCONY POST CONNECTION DETAIL (3) S2|S13
SCALE (B)



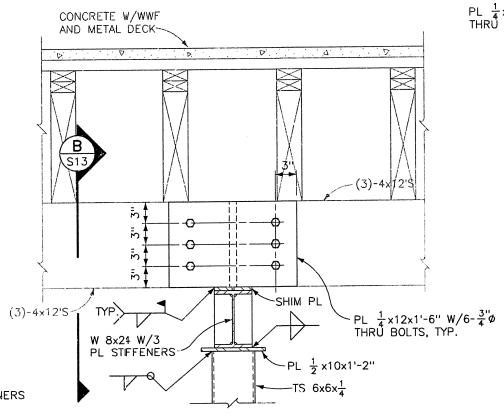
TYP. (B) THRU (D), (1) AND (7), SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR FRAMING. TOTAL 12 LOCATIONS.

TYP. WALL/COLUMN CONNECTION (4) S2|S13 S4
SCALE (A)



NOTES
1. L 3x3x$\frac{3}{16}$ @ BOTTOM OF BEAM NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.
2. CONNECTION DETAILS SIMILAR TO (2) S4|S14.

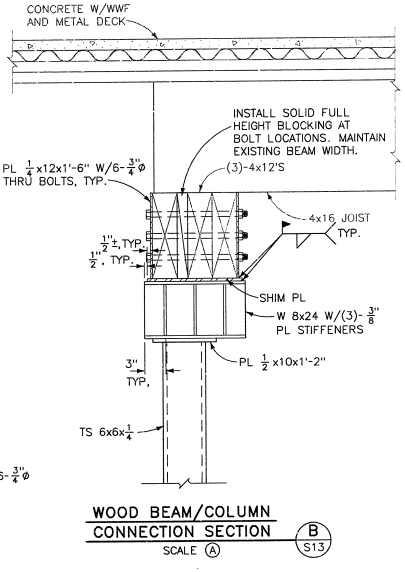
TYP. BEAM REINFORCEMENT @ (D) (5) S4|S13
SCALE (A)



WOOD BEAM/STEEL COLUMN CONNECTION ELEVATION (7) S4|S13
SCALE (A)

SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 3
SCALE OF FEET

SCALE (A) 12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES



WOOD BEAM/COLUMN CONNECTION SECTION (B) S13
SCALE (A)

DESIGNED: WANDERER	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
CADD (Auto-trol) L.DOMINGUEZ	S13	SECTIONS AND DETAILS	PKG. NO. 146
TECH. REVIEW: SILVA		BUILDING 1	SHEET 48
DATE: 3/97		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	DA ___ OF 96
		JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	

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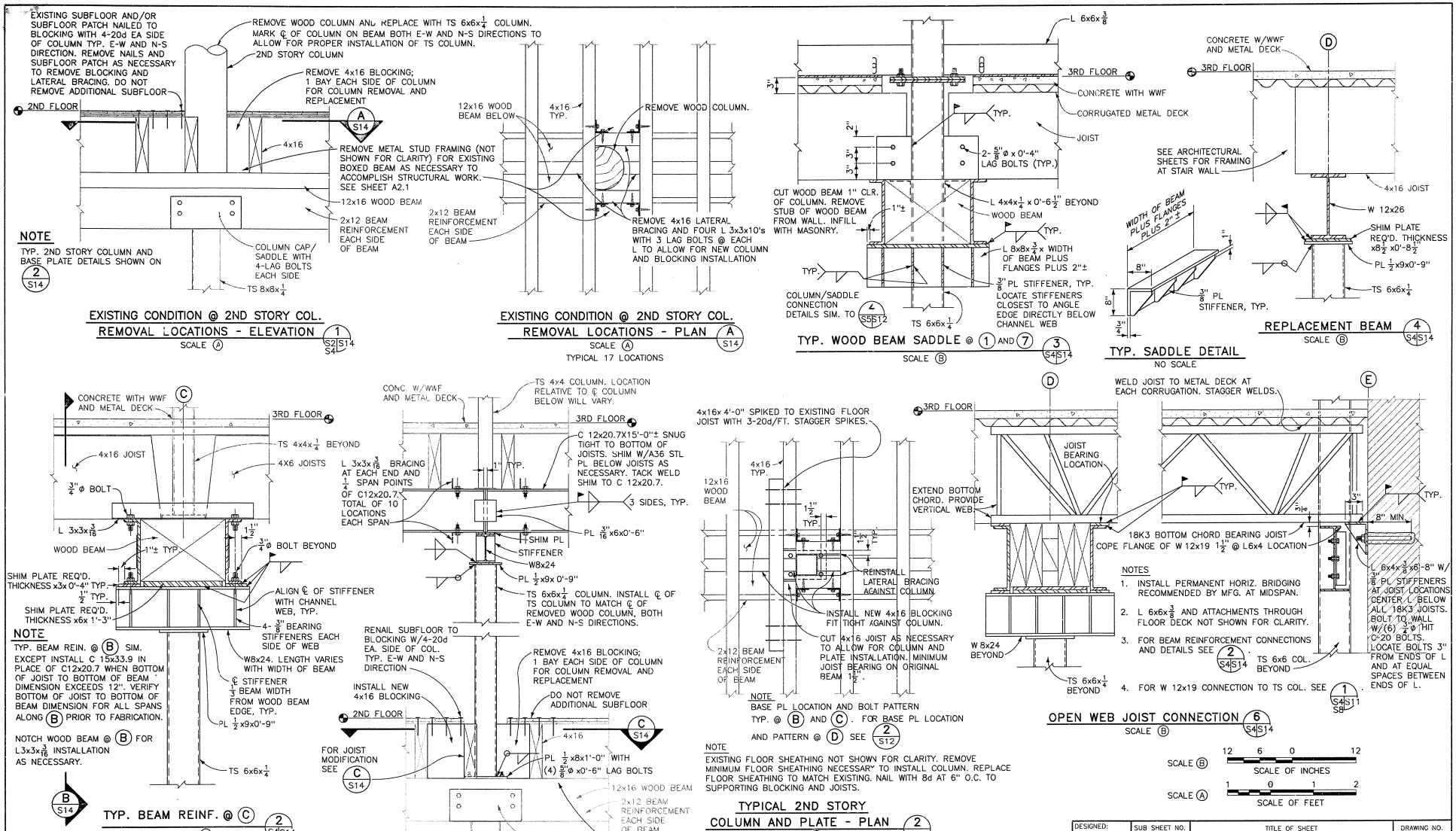
04/22/97 - tce5::(users/john_b)



DESIGNED: WANDERER (Auto-trol) J. BENDORF TECH. REVIEW: SILVA DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. S14	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTIONS AND DETAILS BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFFITE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 49 OF 96

/PROJ/jeloomain/struc/blog1_det4.DG
04/22/97 - tm5:\users\tom.bl
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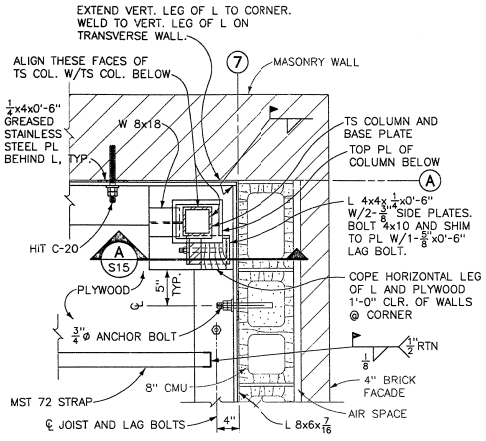
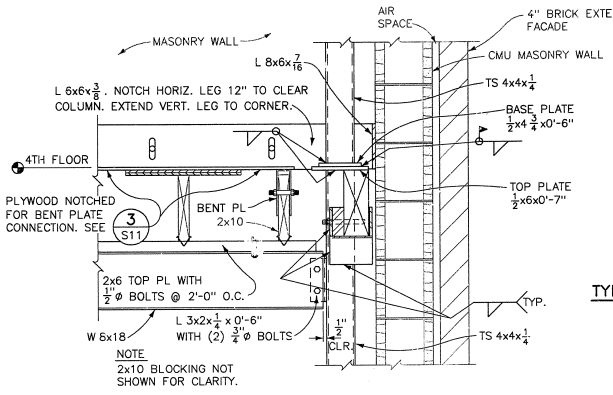
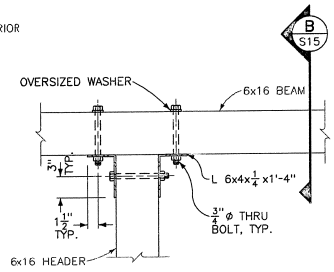


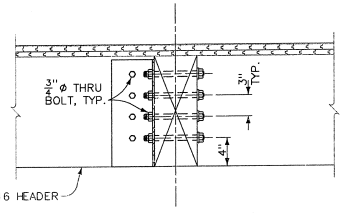
TYP. 4TH FLOOR PLAN
@ BUILDING CORNERS — 1 S4|S15 S5



TYP. 4TH FLOOR DETAIL
@ BUILDING CORNERS — A S15



TYP. 6x16 HEADER TO JOIST CONNECTION — 2 S2|S15

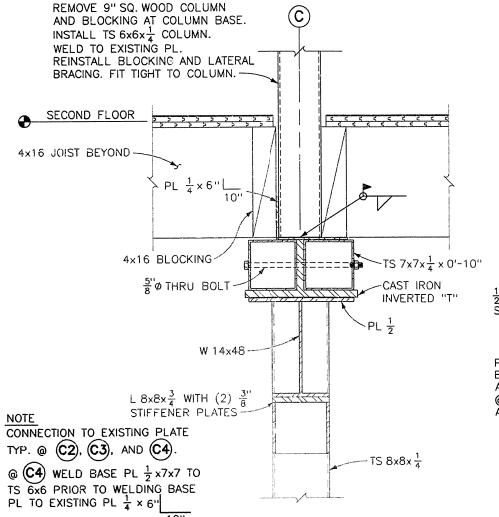


TYP. 6x16 HEADER TO JOIST CONNECTION — B S15

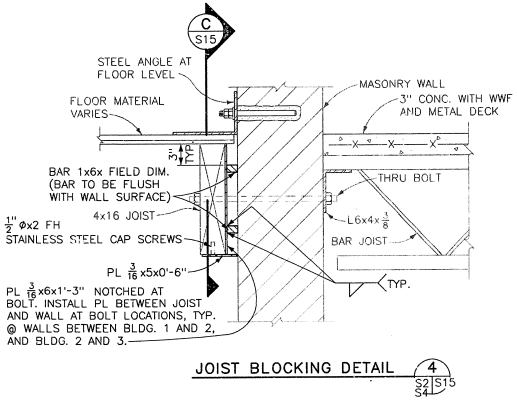
COLUMN/PLATE SCHEDULE					
STORY	LOCATION	QTY.	TS COL.	BASE PLATE	TOP PLATE
2ND	(A),(E) & (7)	19	6x6x1/4	1/2x10x1'-2"	1/2x10x1'-2"
	(B),(C) & (D) 2 THRU 6	17	6x6x1/4	1/2x8x1'-0"**	1/2x10x1'-2"
3RD	(A) & (E) @ 1 AND 7	4	4x4x1/4	1/2x10x1'-2"	1/2x6x0'-7"
	(A) & (E) 2 THRU 6	12	4x4x1/4	1/2x10x1'-2"	3/16" CAP PL
	(B),(C) & (D) @ 7	3	6x6x1/4	1/2x10x1'-2"	3/16" CAP PL
4TH	(A) & (E) @ 1 AND 7	4	4x4x3/16	1/2x4 3/4x0'-6"	3/16" CAP PL
	(B),(C) & (D) 2 THRU 6	17	4x4x3/16	1/2x4 3/4x0'-6"	3/16" CAP PL

* COLUMNS @ (C2), (C3), AND (C4) ARE WELDED TO EXISTING PLATE. SEE 7 S2|S15.

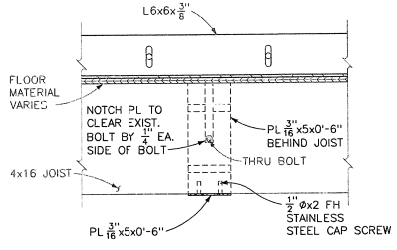
** BASE PLATE LOCATION AND BOLT DETAILS VARY. SEE 2 S12 AND C S14



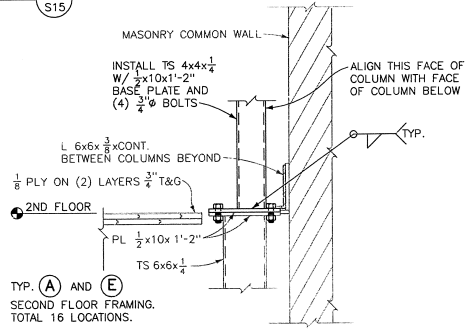
2ND FLOOR COLUMN BASE
AT CAST IRON INVERTED "T" — 3 S2|S15



JOIST BLOCKING DETAIL — 4 S2|S15 S4



JOIST BLOCKING DETAIL — C S15



TYP. COLUMN/COLUMN CONNECTION — 8 S2|S15

12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: WANDERER (Auto-trol) L.DOMINGUEZ TECH. REVIEW: SILVA DATE: 3/97	SUB SHEET NO. S15	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTIONS AND DETAILS — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 50 OF 96

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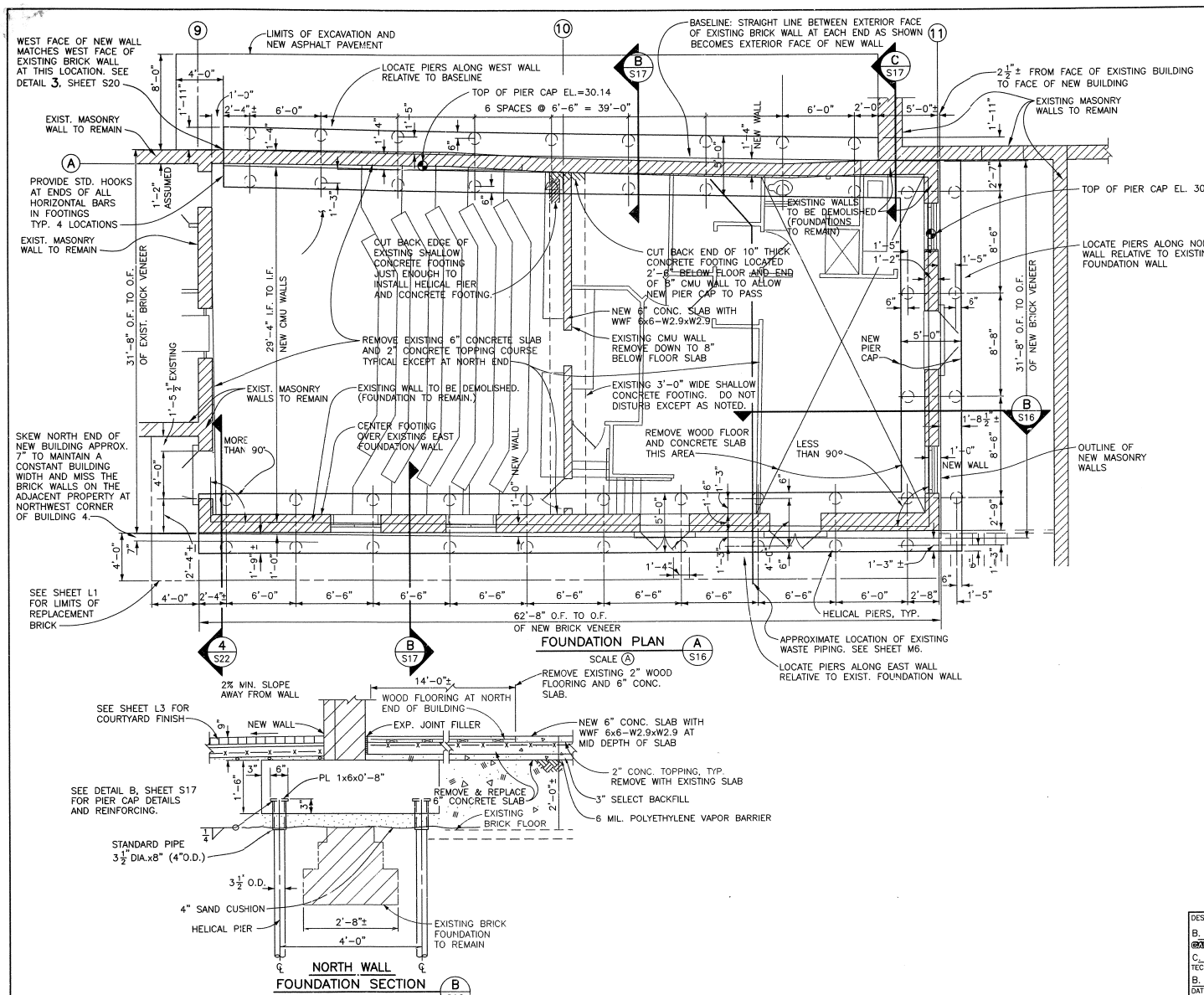
/PROJ/jeladomain/struc/bldg1_details.DG
04/22/97 - ice5::(users/jon_b)



FOUNDATION PLAN

SCALE (A)

NORTH WALL FOUNDATION SECTION

SCALE (B)

FOUNDATION LAYOUT NOTES

A. CONCRETE PIER CAPS UNDER EAST AND NORTH WALLS SHALL BE CENTERED OVER EXISTING BRICK MASONRY FOUNDATION WALLS. LOCATE HELICAL PIERS AS SHOWN.

B. CONCRETE FOOTINGS UNDER WEST WALL SHALL BE LOCATED BY DIMENSIONING FROM EXISTING MASONRY WALLS TO REMAIN AT NORTH AND SOUTH ENDS OF WALL AS SHOWN ON FOUNDATION PLAN.

C. NEW WALL LOCATIONS VARY SLIGHTLY FROM EXISTING WALLS TO BE REMOVED. THEREFORE, NEW WALLS WILL NOT BE SYMMETRIC WITH PIER CAPS.

D. FLOOR PLAN SHOWN IS EXISTING CONDITIONS. SEE SHEET S18 FOR NEW FLOOR PLAN. SEE SHEET A3 FOR DEMOLITION.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. TOP OF EXISTING CONCRETE SLAB AT FIRST FLOOR OF BUILDING 4 VARIES. USE ELEVATION 30.89' EQUAL TO TOP OF FIRST FLOOR ELEVATION 100'-9". SEE SHEET A2 FOR ELEVATION BENCHMARK.

2. ALL PIER CAP/FOOTINGS SHALL HAVE SIDES FORMED WITH REMOVABLE FORMS. DO NOT USE EARTH FORMS. SEE C/S17 FOR EXCEPTION AT NORTHWEST CORNER.

3. EMBED DOWELS FOR CMU WALL ALONG TOP OF PIER CAPS. SEE SECTION B, SHEET S17 AND SHEET S20 FOR DOWEL REQUIREMENTS AND LOCATIONS.

4. PROVIDE SLEEVES IN CONCRETE FOR ALL TRANSVERSE UTILITIES. DO NOT INTERRUPT REINFORCING BARS AT PENETRATIONS.

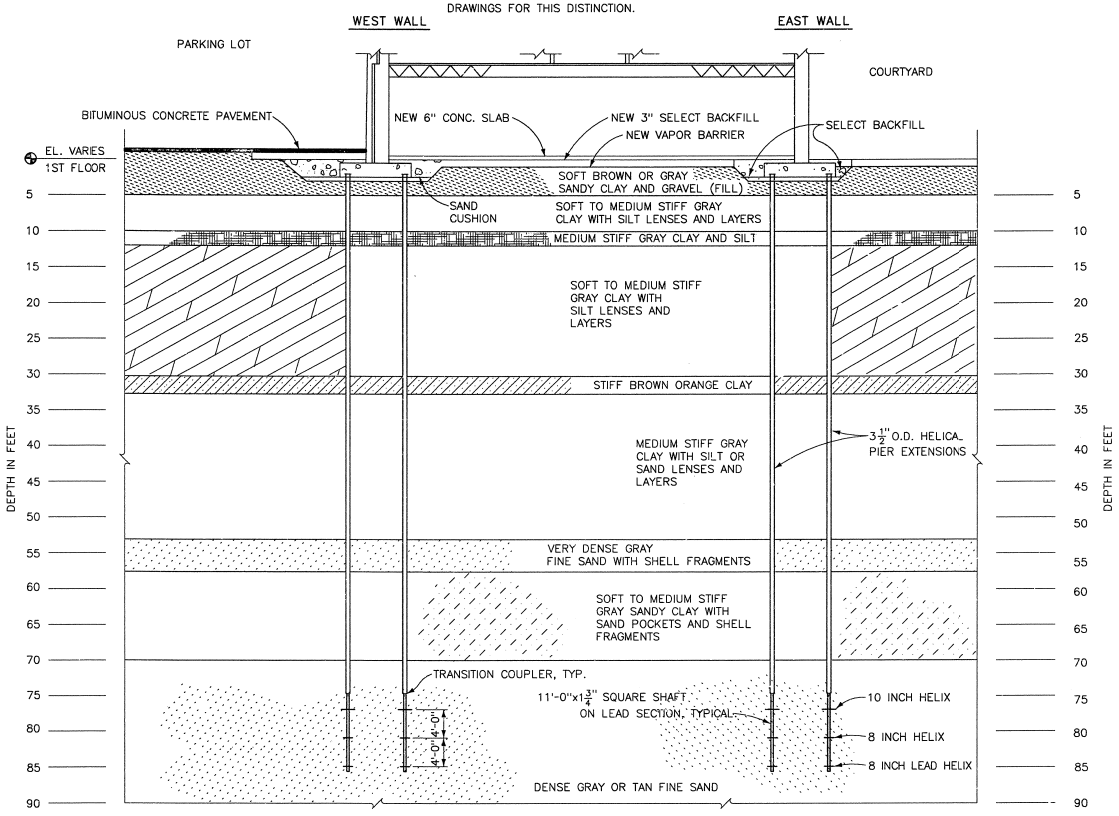
5. AT CORNERS AND ENDS OF PIER CAP, EXTEND ALL LONGITUDINAL BARS TO THE EXTERIOR (FAR SIDE) FACE OF THE INTERSECTING PIER CAP OR END OF PIER CAP AND PROVIDE STANDARD HOOKS.

SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 3
SCALE OF FEET

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

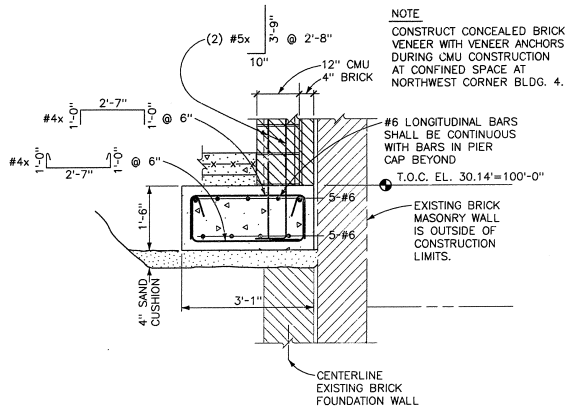
DESIGNED: B. KELLER CADD (AutoCAD) C. EVERMAN TECH. REVIEW: B. KELLER DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. S16	TITLE OF SHEET: FOUNDATION PLAN BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 51 OF 96

NOTE
THE INTENT OF THIS SECTION IS TO INDICATE WORK ASSOCIATED WITH INSTALLING HELICAL PIERS. DISTINCTION BETWEEN NEW AND EXISTING IS NOT SHOWN. SEE OTHER DRAWINGS FOR THIS DISTINCTION.



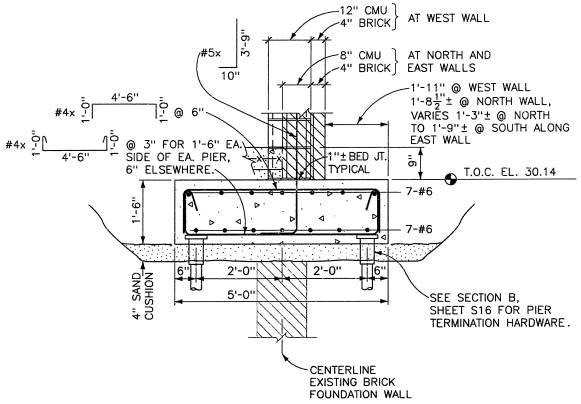
BUILDING 4 FOUNDATION SECTION (A) S17
SCALE (A)

NOTE
CONSTRUCT CONCEALED BRICK VENEER WITH VENEER ANCHORS DURING CMU CONSTRUCTION AT CONFINED SPACE AT NORTHWEST CORNER BLDG. 4.



PIER CAP AT NORTHWEST CORNER (C) S17
SCALE (B)

NOTE
LOCATE MASONRY DOWELS TO MATCH #5 VERTICAL MASONRY BARS. SEE SHEET S20 FOR REQUIREMENTS.



FOUNDATION PIER CAP (B) S17
SCALE (B)

NOTES

1. HELICAL PIER LEAD SECTIONS, TRANSITION COUPLERS, EXTENSIONS, AND TERMINATION UNITS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED BY A.B. CHANCE, 210 NORTH ALLEN, CENTRALIA, MO. 65240-1395, PHONE (314) 682-5521.
2. EACH HELICAL PIER SHALL HAVE THREE (3) HELIXES, ONE 8 INCH DIAMETER LEAD HELIX, ONE OTHER 8 INCH DIAMETER HELIX AND ONE 10 INCH (MIN.) DIAMETER HELIX.
3. ALL HELIXES SHALL BE EMBEDDED IN THE DENSE GRAY OR TAN FINE SAND AT THE 70 FEET DEPTH. THE LEAD 8 INCH HELIX SHALL BE INSTALLED AT A MINIMUM OF 85 FEET BELOW THE FLOOR SLAB AND THE 10 INCH HELIX SHALL BE INSTALLED AT A MINIMUM OF 77 FEET BELOW FLOOR SLAB.
4. EACH HELICAL PIER SHALL BE DESIGNED AND INSTALLED FOR A DESIGN LOAD OF 42 KIPS.
5. HELICAL PIER SHALL BE VERTICAL. MAXIMUM 2-DEGREE DEFLECTION.
6. NOTIFY CONTRACTING OFFICER IF MAXIMUM TORQUE IS REACHED DURING INSTALLATION OF HELICAL PIERS.
7. PROVIDE SELECT BACKFILL BENEATH CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB TO FILL VOIDS AND TO BRING SUBGRADE TO PROPER GRADE.

SCALE (B) 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET

SCALE (A) HORIZ. 4 0 4 8
VERT. 8 0 8 16 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: KELLER (Auto-trol) J. BENDORF TECH. REVIEW: KELLER DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. S17	TITLE OF SHEET HELICAL PIER FOUNDATION PROFILE BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDIING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 52 of 96

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04/22/97 - IceS::(users/john_b)

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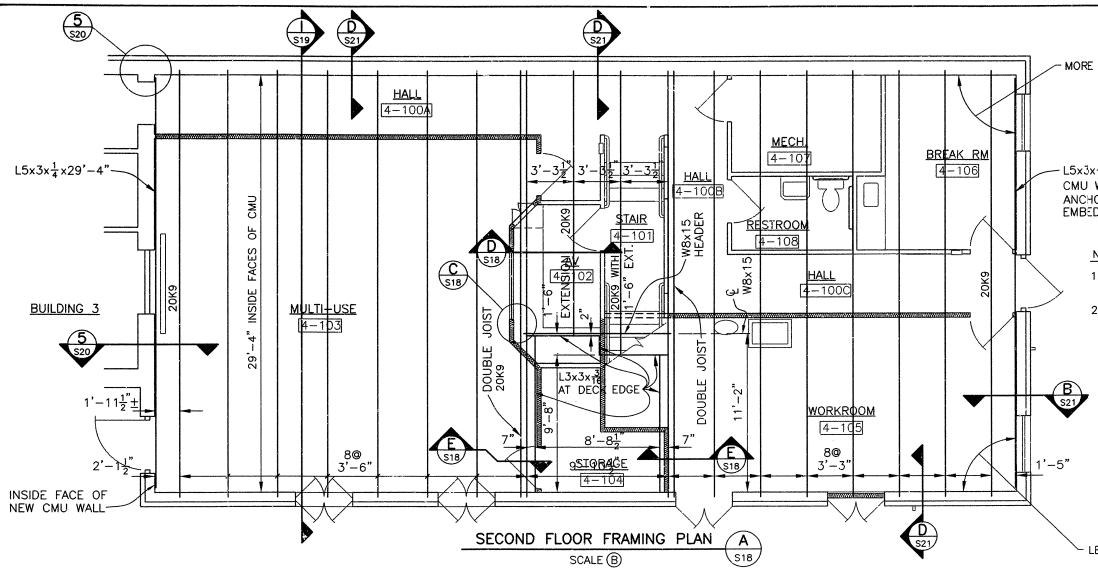
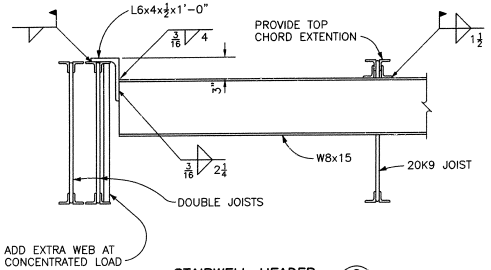


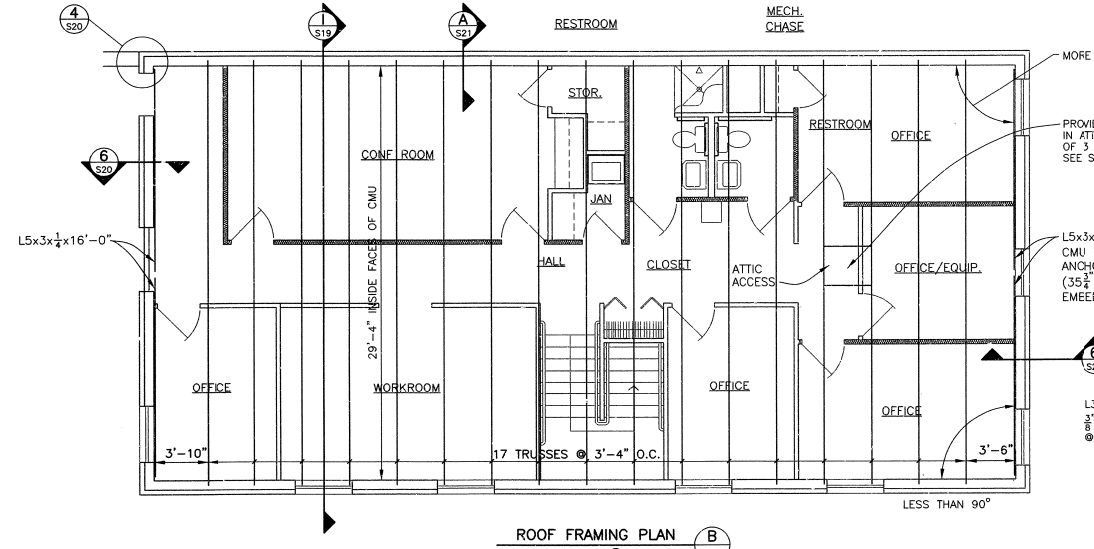
SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN (A S18)
SCALE (B)

NOTES

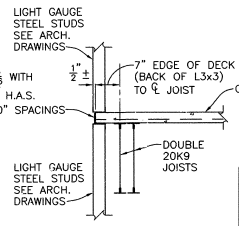
1. ALL SECOND FLOOR JOISTS ARE 20K9 STEEL JOISTS.
2. PROVIDE BRIDGING AND BRACING FOR STEEL JOISTS AS RECOMMENDED BY MANUFACTURER.



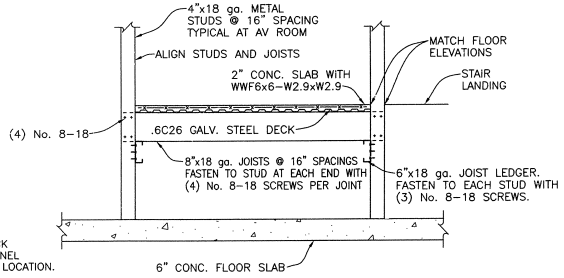
STAIRWELL HEADER (C S18)
SCALE (A)



ROOF FRAMING PLAN (B S18)
SCALE (B)



SECTION (E S18)
SCALE (C)



ROOM 4-102 AV FLOOR FRAMING (D S18)
SCALE (C)

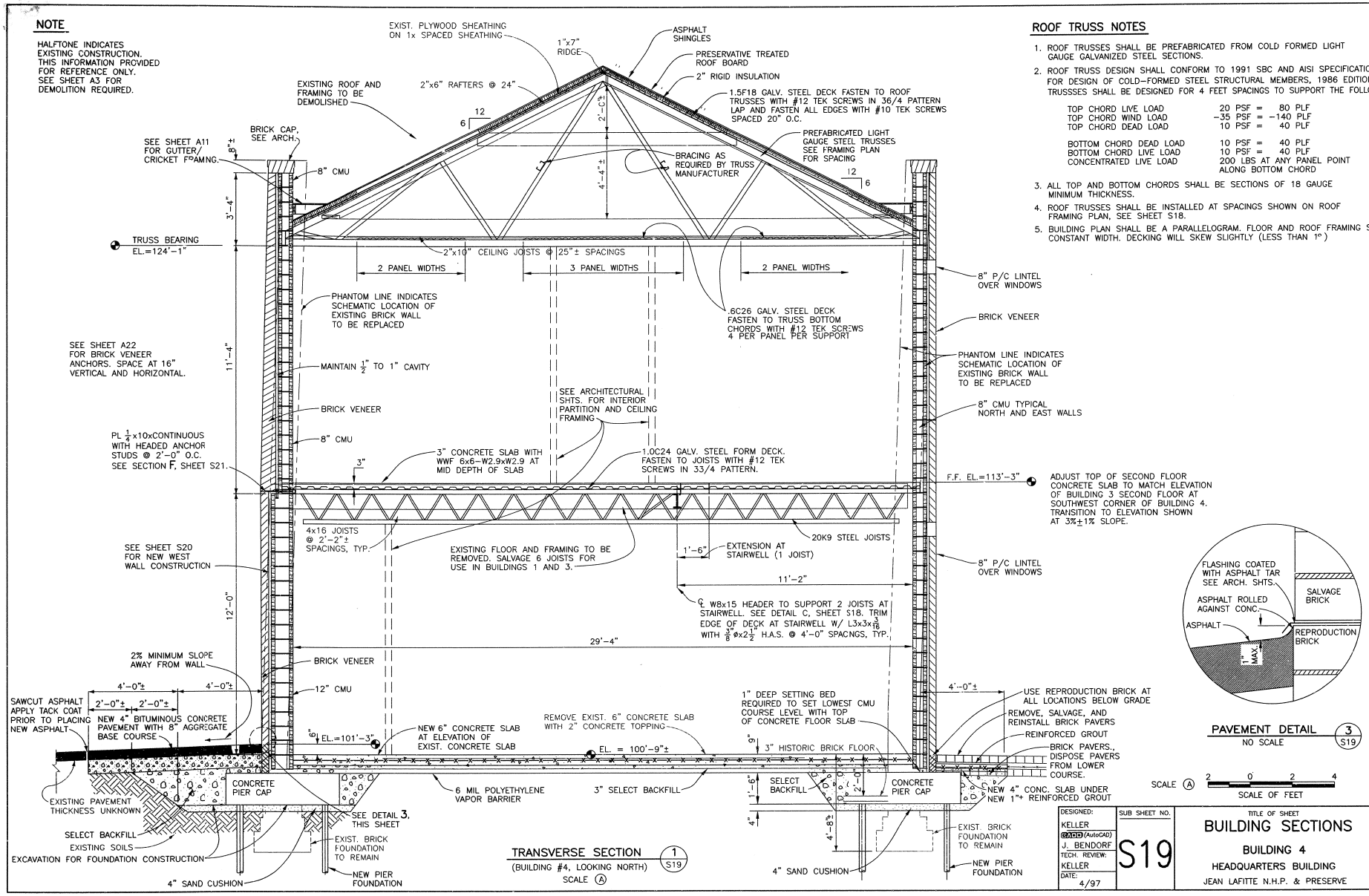
SCALE (C) 1 0 1 2 3 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (B) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (A) 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: KELLER	SUB SHEET NO. S18	TITLE OF SHEET: FRAMING PLANS	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,043
DRAWN: J. BENDORF		BUILDING 4	PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW: KELLER		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	SHEET 53 OF 96
DATE: 4/97		JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	

4/22/97 p:\jela\146d\07\struc\s18.dwg

NOTE

HALFTONE INDICATES EXISTING CONSTRUCTION. THIS INFORMATION PROVIDED FOR REFERENCE ONLY. SEE SHEET A3 FOR DEMOLITION REQUIRED.



TRANSVERSE SECTION

(BUILDING #4, LOOKING NORTH)

SCALE (A)

1 / S19

ROOF TRUSS NOTES

1. ROOF TRUSSES SHALL BE PREFABRICATED FROM COLD FORMED LIGHT GAUGE GALVANIZED STEEL SECTIONS.
2. ROOF TRUSS DESIGN SHALL CONFORM TO 1991 SBC AND AISI SPECIFICATION FOR DESIGN OF COLD-FORMED STEEL STRUCTURAL MEMBERS, 1986 EDITION. TRUSSSES SHALL BE DESIGNED FOR 4 FEET SPACINGS TO SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING LOADS:

TOP CHORD LIVE LOAD	20 PSF = 80 PLF
TOP CHORD WIND LOAD	-35 PSF = -140 PLF
TOP CHORD DEAD LOAD	10 PSF = 40 PLF
BOTTOM CHORD DEAD LOAD	10 PSF = 40 PLF
BOTTOM CHORD LIVE LOAD	10 PSF = 40 PLF
CONCENTRATED LIVE LOAD	200 LBS AT ANY PANEL POINT ALONG BOTTOM CHORD

3. ALL TOP AND BOTTOM CHORDS SHALL BE SECTIONS OF 18 GAUGE MINIMUM THICKNESS.
4. ROOF TRUSSES SHALL BE INSTALLED AT SPACINGS SHOWN ON ROOF FRAMING PLAN, SEE SHEET S18.
5. BUILDING PLAN SHALL BE A PARALLELOGRAM. FLOOR AND ROOF FRAMING SHALL BE CONSTANT WIDTH. DECKING WILL SKEW SLIGHTLY (LESS THAN 1°)

PAVEMENT DETAIL

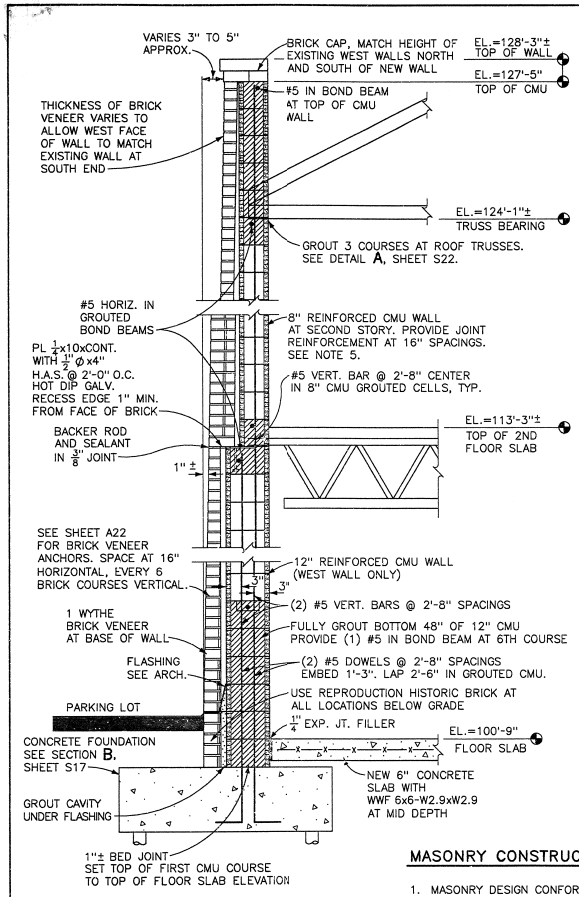
NO SCALE

3 / S19

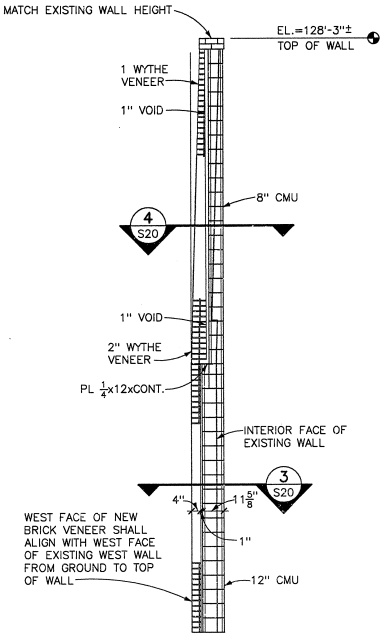
SCALE (A) 2 0 2 4

SCALE OF FEET

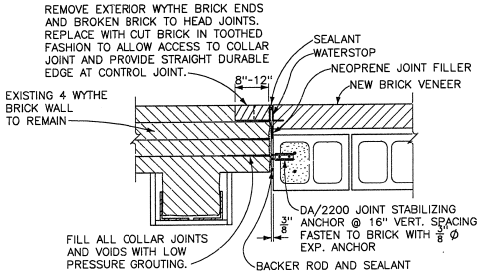
DESIGNED: KELLER	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET: BUILDING SECTIONS	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
DRAWN (AutoCAD): J. BENDORF	S19	BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING	PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW: KELLER		JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 54 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			



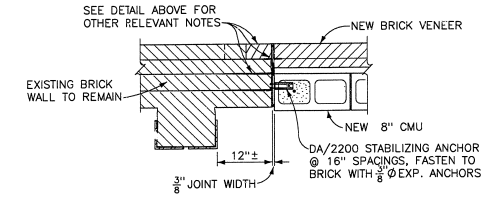
TYPICAL WEST WALL SECTION 1 S20
SCALE A



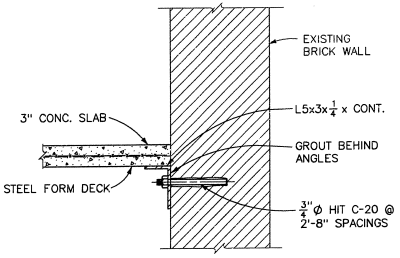
WEST WALL AT SOUTH END 2 S20
SCALE B



SOUTH END WEST WALL-1ST STORY 3 S20
SCALE B

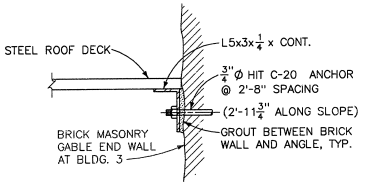


SOUTH END WEST WALL-2ND STORY 4 S20
SCALE B



SOUTH WALL

SECOND FLOOR SECTIONS 5 S20
SCALE C



ROOF SECTION 6 S20
SCALE C

MASONRY CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. MASONRY DESIGN CONFORMS TO UBC-94. LOADS ON MASONRY INCLUDE:
   A. ROOF LIVE LOAD: 20 PSF
   B. WIND LOADS: 25 PSF ON EXTERIOR WALLS
      18 PSF UPLIFT ON ROOF SURFACES
   C. SECOND FLOOR LIVE LOAD: 50 PSF + 20 PSF PARTITIONS
      80 PSF CORRIDORS
2. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH, fm FOR ALL MASONRY = 1350 PSI (SPECIAL INSPECTION REQUIRED)
   A. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF MASONRY UNITS SHALL BE 1900 PSI MIN. (ASTM C90-92)
   B. MORTAR SHALL BE TYPE N (ASTM C270-92)
   C. GROUT SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 2000 PSI (ASTM C1019-89a)
3. REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE ASTM A615, GRADE 60; JOINT REINFORCING STEEL SHALL HAVE A YIELD STRENGTH OF 60,000 PS. MINIMUM.
4. A SET OF THREE MASONRY PRISMS SHALL BE BUILT AND TESTED FOR EA. WALL AND EA. THICKNESS. ONE SET FOR 12" CMU AND ONE SET FOR 8" CMU OF EA. WALL (TTL. 3 SETS 8" CMU).
5. UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE, THE MINIMUM AMOUNT OF REINFORCING FOR ALL WALLS SHALL BE:
   A. #5 VERTICAL REBARS CENTERED IN CELLS GROUTED FULL HEIGHT SPACED NOT MORE THAN 32" APART.
   B. LADDER TYPE JOINT REINFORCEMENT CONSISTING OF 2-9 GAUGE STEEL WIRES EMBEDDED IN HORIZONTAL MORTAR JOINTS (ONE WIRE AT EA. FACE) SPACED NOT MORE THAN 16" APART.
6. PROVIDE 1-#5 VERTICAL REBAR UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE AT ALL WALL CORNERS, ENDS, AND INTERSECTIONS, AT ALL DOOR AND WINDOW JAMBS, AND AT EA. SIDE OF ALL WALL OPENINGS. EXTEND ALL VERTICAL BARS FULL HEIGHT OF WALL.
7. REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE SECURED IN PLACE AND BOLTS, ANCHORS, AND INSERTS SHALL BE SET ACCURATELY WITH TEMPLATES AND HELD IN PLACE PRIOR TO GROUTING. ALL CELLS AND SPACES CONTAINING REINFORCING, BOLTS, ANCHORS, OR INSERTS SHALL BE FILLED WITH GROUT. COORDINATE ANCHOR BOLT LOCATIONS WITH APPROVED STEEL FRAMING SUBMITTALS.
8. ALL JOINT REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE CONTINUOUS BETWEEN ENDS OF WALL AND AROUND CORNERS. SPLICE JOINT REINFORCEMENT BY LAPPING 12 INCHES MINIMUM. STAGGER SPLICE LOCATIONS IN ALTERNATE COURSES. ALL HORIZONTAL #5 BARS AT TOP OF WALLS AND AT ROOF AND FLOOR JOIST BEARING ELEVATIONS SHALL BE CONTINUOUS AROUND CORNERS.
9. UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE, HORIZONTAL REINFORCING BARS OVER OPENINGS AND IN BEAMS, LINTELS, AND WINDOW SILLS SHALL EXTEND AT LEAST 25 INCHES PAST EACH EDGE OF OPENING OR 12 INCHES IF A STANDARD HOOK IS PROVIDED AT END OF BAR.
10. ALL VERTICAL REINFORCING SHALL BE CONTINUOUS FROM BOTTOM TO TOP OF WALLS. ALL VERTICAL REINFORCING AND HORIZONTAL BARS IN BOND BEAMS SHALL BE LAPPED 48 BAR DIAMETERS AT SPLICES. STAGGER SPLICE LOCATIONS FROM ADJACENT PARALLEL BARS.
11. SEE ARCHITECTURAL SHEETS FOR CAST STONE LINTELS TO BE BUILT INTO BRICK VENEER AT OPENINGS.
12. PROVIDE ONE #5 BAR IN GROUTED BOND BEAM AT TOP OF WALL AND AT SILL OF ALL WINDOWS.
13. GROUT SOLID BOTTOM COURSE OF ALL WALLS AND ALL COURSES BELOW GRADE.
14. SEE SHEET A25 FOR LOCATIONS OF SPLIT FACE AND SMOOTH FACE TEXTURE CMU.
15. PROVIDE ADEQUATE TEMPORARY LATERAL SUPPORTS FOR ALL MASONRY UNTIL PERMANENT LATERAL SUPPORT IS CONSTRUCTED AND APPROVED.

SCALE C: 12 6 0 12 — SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE B: 2 0 2 4 6 — SCALE OF FEET
SCALE A: 1 0 1 2 3 — SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: KELLER; DRAWN (Auto-trol): J. BENDORF; TECH. REVIEW: KELLER; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. S20	TITLE OF SHEET: MASONRY WALL SECTIONS — BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 55 OF 96

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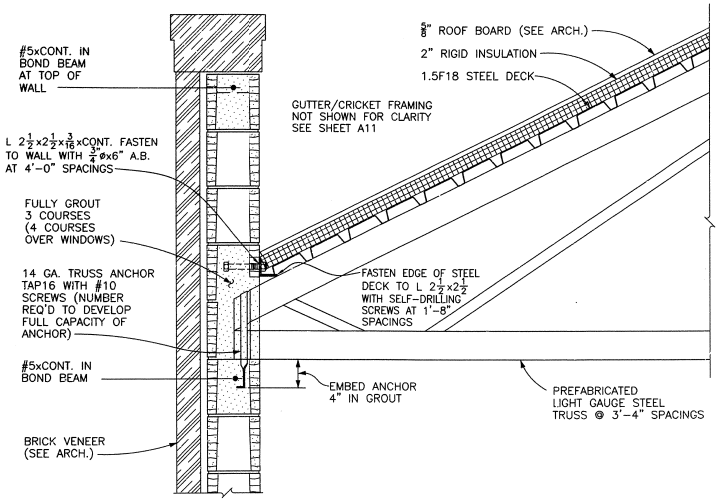
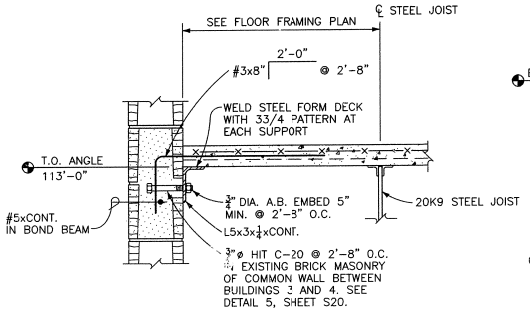
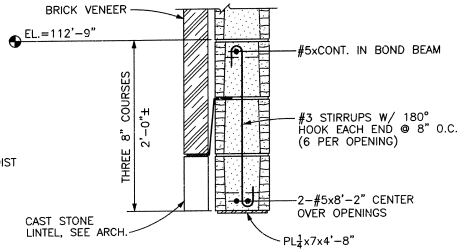
04/22/97 - tce5::(users/john_b)



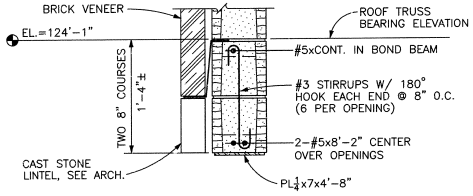
SECTION A
SCALE A S21



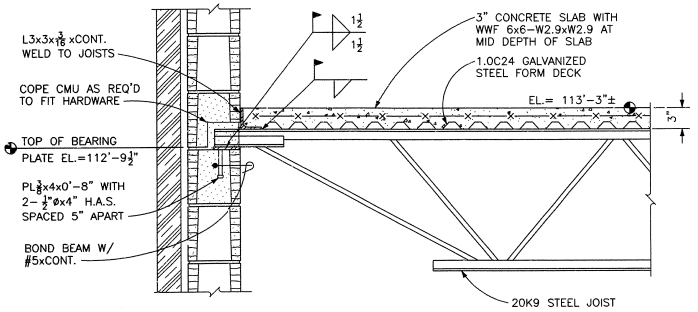
SECTION B
SCALE A S21



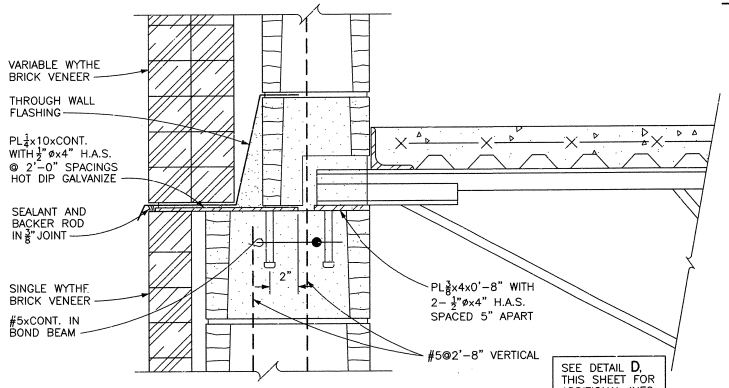
SECTION C
SCALE A S21



SECTION E
SCALE A S21



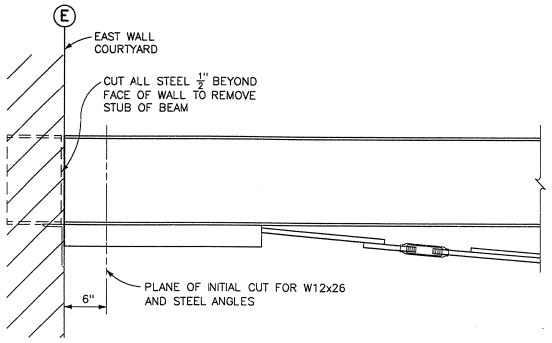
SECTION D
SCALE A S21



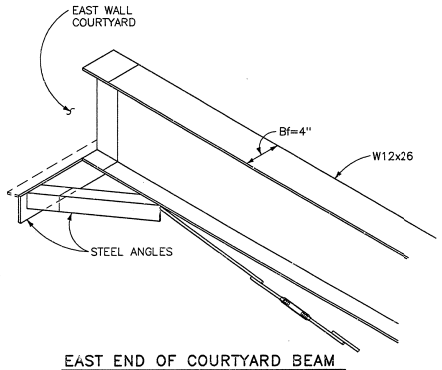
WEST WALL SECTION F
SCALE B S21

SCALE B 6 3 0 6 SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE A 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: KELLER AutoCAD: SDS/ TECH. REVIEW: KELLER DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. S21	TITLE OF SHEET STRUCTURAL DETAILS BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 SHEET 56 DA OF 96

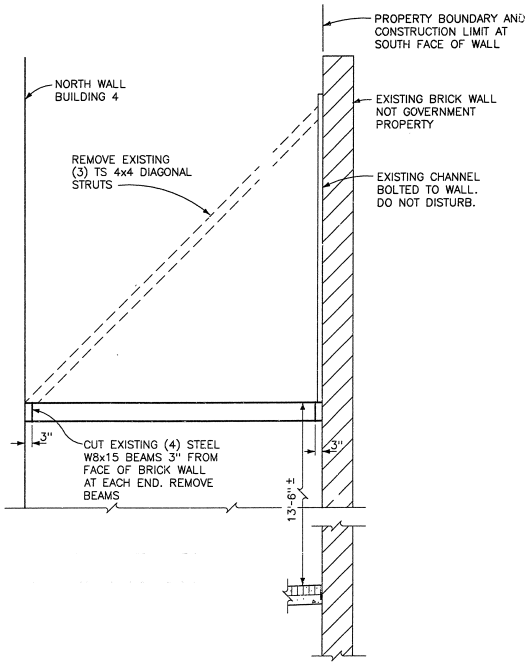


NORTH ELEVATION - EAST END COURTYARD BEAM (1 / S22)
SCALE (A)



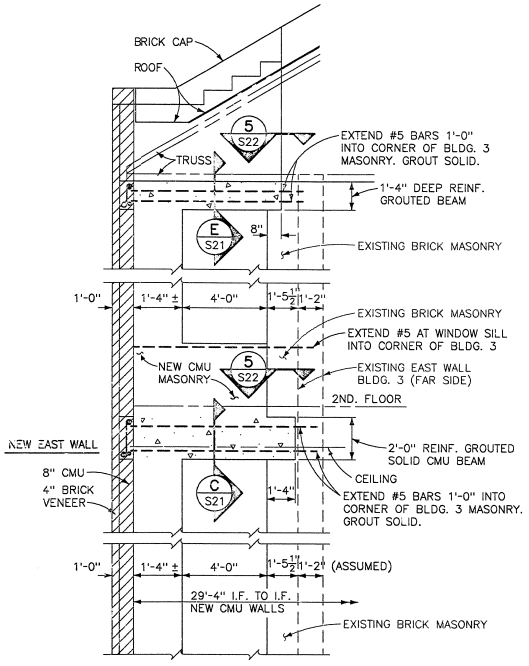
EAST END OF COURTYARD BEAM
NO SCALE

NOTE
SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR COURTYARD BEAM REMOVAL.

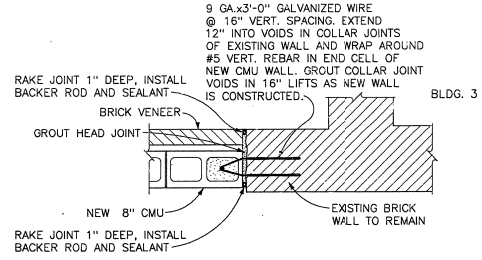


NORTH WALL BRACE REMOVAL (2 / S22)
SCALE (B)

NOTE
REMOVE COURTYARD BEAM AND BRACING FROM NORTH COURTYARD WALL PRIOR TO ANY WORK ON BUILDING 4.



PARTIAL INTERIOR ELEVATION (BLDG. 4.) (4 / S22)
SCALE (D)



MASONRY JOINT AT SOUTHEAST CORNER (BLDG. 4.) (5 / S22)
SCALE (C)

SCALE (D) 2 0 2 4 6 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (C) 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (B) 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (A) 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
B.KELLER CADD (Auto-trol) C.EVERMAN TECH. REVIEW: B.KELLER DATE: 4/97	S22	COURTYARD WALLS BRACE REMOVALS BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 57 OF 96

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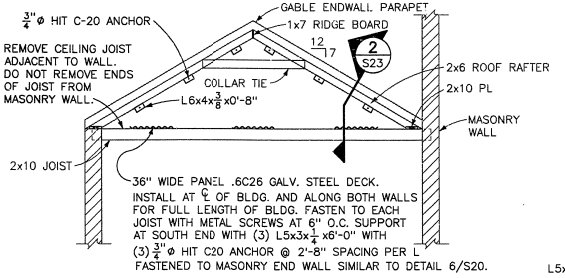
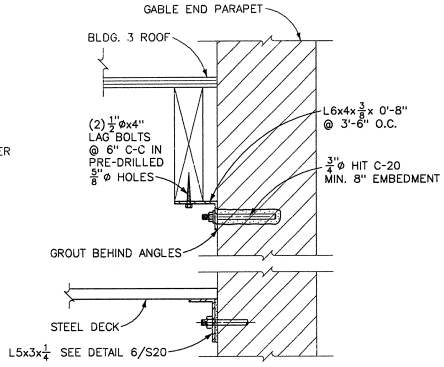
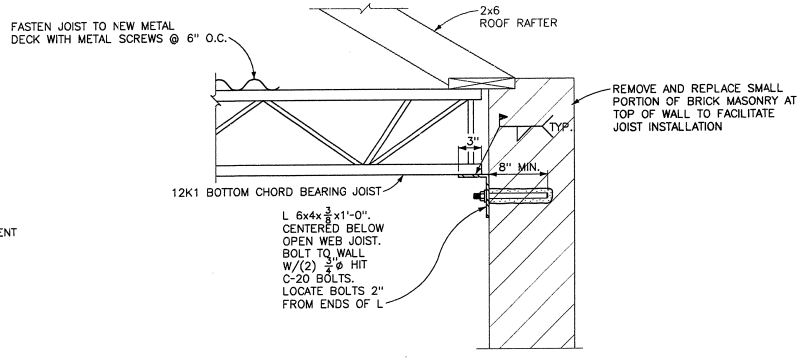


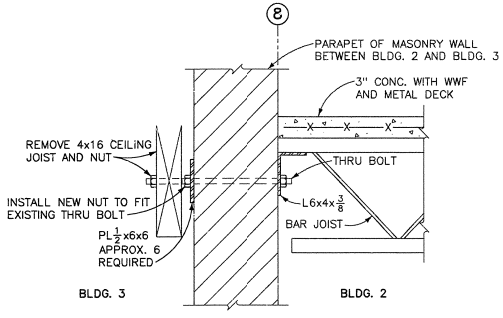
ROOF/CEILING FRAMING ELEVATION (1 / S4|S23)
SCALE (A)



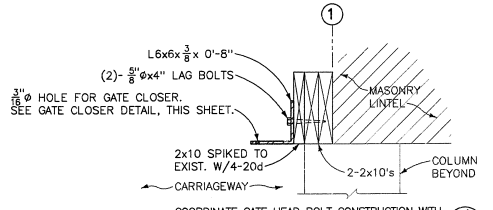
ROOF RAFTER SUPPORT (2 / S23)
SCALE (B)



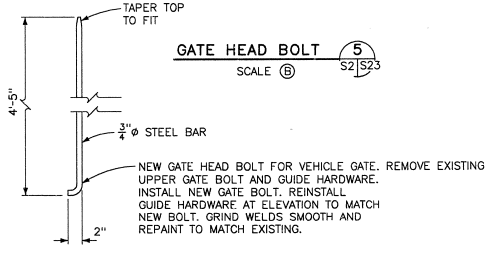
BUILDING 3 CEILING FRAMING
OPEN WEB JOIST CONNECTION (3 / S4|S23)
SCALE (B)



BLDG. 2/BLDG. 3
CONNECTION @ ROOF (4 / S4|S23)
SCALE (B)



COORDINATE GATE HEAD BOLT CONSTRUCTION WITH CEILING DETAILS IN CARRIAGEWAY. SEE DETAIL (J / A2|A12)



GATE HEAD BOLT (5 / S2|S23)
SCALE (B)

SCALE (B) 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
WANDERER CADD (Auto-trol) J. BENDORF TECH. REVIEW: SILVA DATE: 4/97	S23	SECTIONS AND DETAILS JEAN LAFFITE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 58 OF 96

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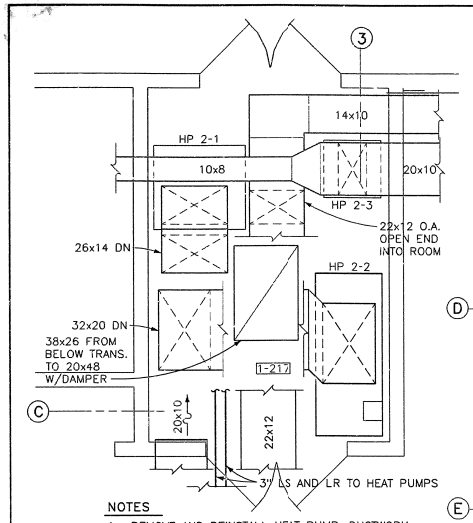
/PROJ/jeladomain/struc/roof_ceil_fram.DG
04/22/97 - tce5:~(users/john.h)

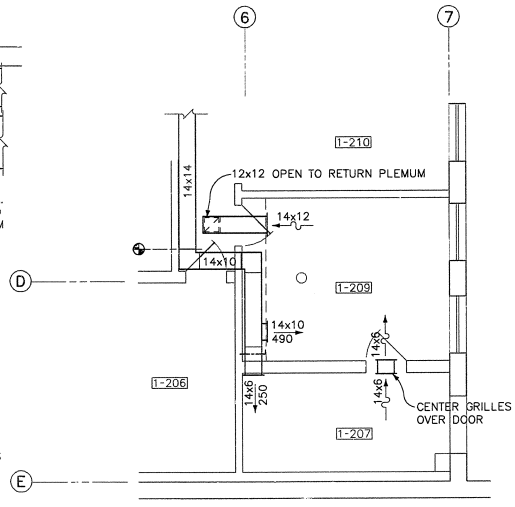


NOTES

1. REMOVE AND REINSTALL HEAT PUMP, DUCTWORK, PIPING AND ASSOCIATED APPURTENANCES ALONG GRID LINE C TO PERMIT STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS.
2. COVER EXISTING DUCT OPENINGS WITH INSECT SCREEN.

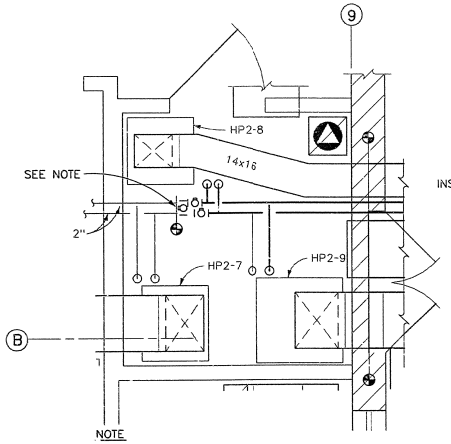
PARTIAL PLAN - ROOM 1-217 (A) M8|M1

SCALE (B)



PARTIAL PLAN (B) M8|M1

SCALE (A)

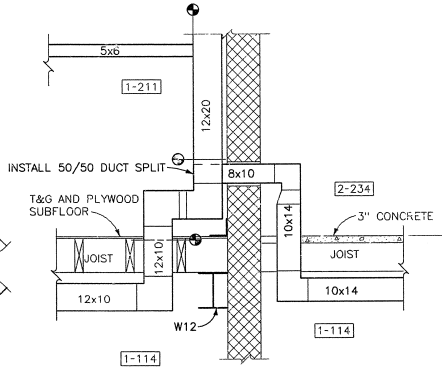


NOTE

INSTALL 2" BYPASS WITH SHUTOFF VALVES IN LOOP WATER PIPING SYSTEM AND BYPASS TO PERMIT ISOLATION OF BUILDING 4 FROM HVAC SYSTEM.

PARTIAL PLAN - ROOM 3-242 (C) M11|M1

SCALE (E)



NOTES

1. SEE SHEET S2 FOR FLOOR AND WALL PENETRATIONS.
2. FIELD VERIFY EXISTING CONDITIONS

DUCTWORK WALL AND FLOOR PENETRATIONS AT BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 (D) M8|M1

SCALE (B)

PIPING SYMBOLS

- FLOOR DRAIN
- CAP
- CLEANOUT PLUG (CO)
- FLOOR CLEANCUT (FCO)
- ELBOW -TURNED UP
- ELBOW -TURNED DOWN
- GATE VALVE
- CHECK VALVE
- BALANCING VALVE
- MANUAL AIR VENT
- PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE TAPS
- THERMOMETER
- BALL VALVE
- UNION
- LAWN FAUCET
- HOSE CONNECTION WITH VACUUM BREAKER
- DOMESTIC COLD WATER
- DOMESTIC HOT WATER SUPPLY
- DOMESTIC HOT WATER RETURN
- WASTE
- UNDERGROUND WASTE
- V — VENT
- SD — STORM DRAIN
- G — GAS
- F — FIRE
- LS — LOOP WATER SUPPLY
- LR — LOOP WATER RETURN
- D — DRAIN
- UPRIGHT SPRINKLER
- FLUSH SPRINKLER
- PENDANT SPRINKLER, INTERMEDIATE TEMPERATURE
- PENDANT SPRINKLER
- SIDEWALL SPRNKLER
- SPRINKLER RISER
- FLOW SWITCH
- POINT OF CONNECTION TO EXISTING

HVAC SYMBOLS

- SUPPLY DUCT
- RETURN DUCT
- 12x20 — DUCT (1ST FIGURE, SIDE SHOWN- 2ND FIGURE, SIDE NOT SHOWN)
- (T) THERMOSTAT
- ROUND FLEXIBLE DUCT
- TRANSITION
- DUCT ELBOW WITH TURNING VANES
- LOW PRESSURE MANUAL DAMPER
- FIRE DAMPER
- BACKDRAFT DAMPER
- 12x8 / 300 — TERMINAL DEVICE SIZE, TYP. / SUPPLY REGISTER OR GRILLE / TERMINAL DEVICE CFM, TYP.
- 12x8 / 300 — RETURN GRILLE
- 6x6 / 125 — SUPPLY DIFFUSER

ABBREVIATIONS

BB	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATER
CD	CEILING DIFFUSER
CH	CEILING ELECTRIC HEATER
PSD	PLENIUM SLOT DIFFUSER
LSD	LINEAR SLOT DIFFUSER
TD	THERMOSTATIC DIFFUSER
OBD	OPPOSED BLADE DAMPER
SR	SUPPLY REGISTER
RG	RETURN GRILLE
HP1-1	HEAT PUMP 1ST NUMBER - FLOOR ON WHICH UNIT LOCATED 2ND NUMBER - UNIT NUMBER ON FLOOR
AC	AIR CONDITIONING ROOM UNIT
CU	CONDENSING UNIT
B-1	BOILER - UNIT NUMBER
P-1	PUMP - UNIT NUMBER
CFM	CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE
DN	DOWN
TYP.	TYPICAL
HW	HOT WATER
CW	COLD WATER
FD	FLOOR DRAIN
WH	WALL HYDRANT

GENERAL SYMBOLS

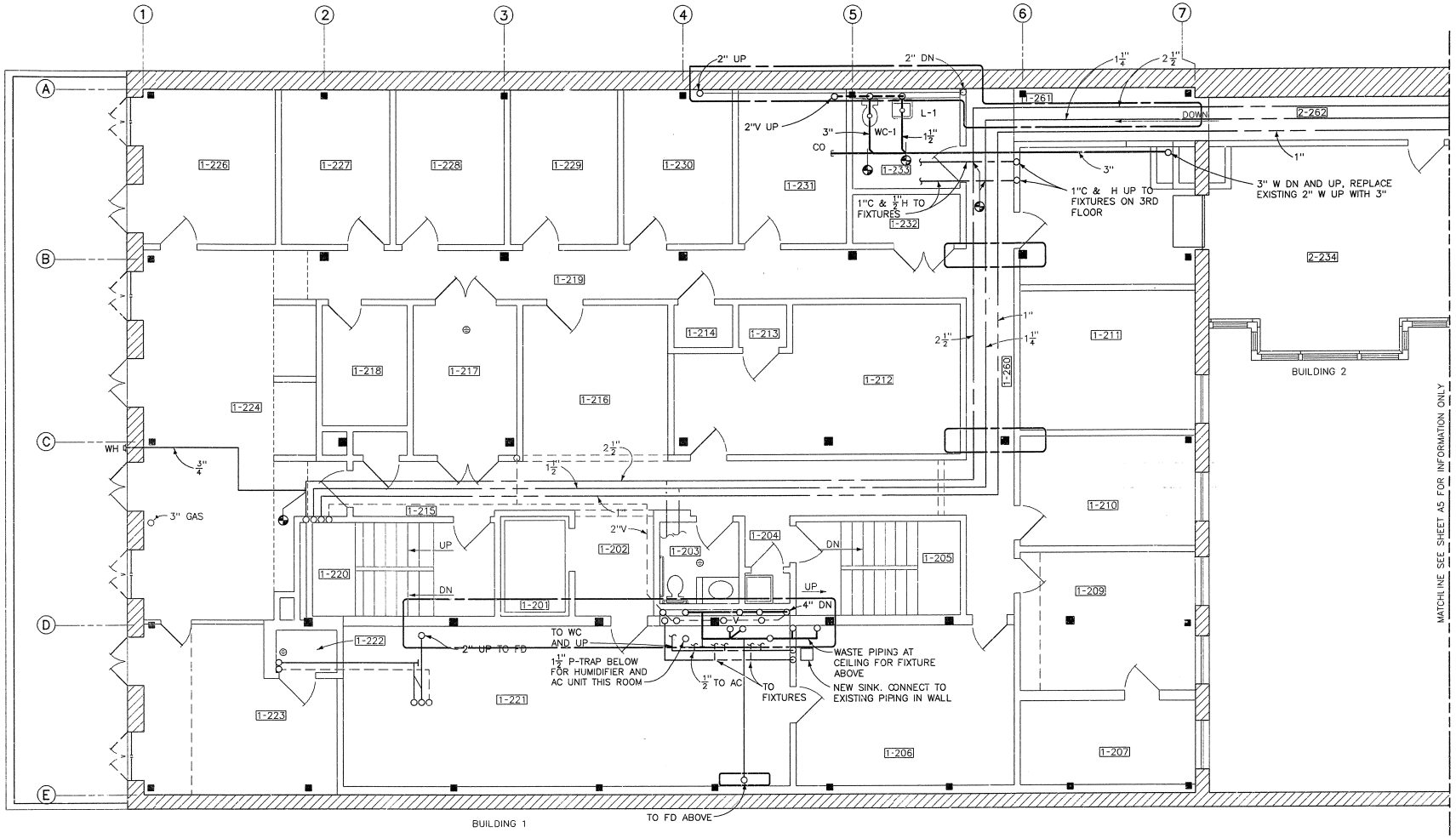
- WORK PERTAINING TO THIS CONTRACT
- EXISTING TO REMAIN OR WORK OF OTHER DIVISIONS
- TO BE REMOVED

SCALE (B) 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF FEET

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON	SUB SHEET O.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
DRAFTING BR.	M1	MECHANICAL LEGEND AND PARTIAL PLANS	PKG. NO. 146 DA —
TECH. REVIEW: TCM		BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 59 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

/PROJ/jeladomain/pipe/leg_dtls.DG



NOTES

1. WATER SUPPLY SHUT OFF VALVE LOCATED ROOM 1-106.
2. SEE SHEET M1 FOR MECHANICAL LEGEND AND ABBREVIATIONS.
3. PROVIDE A WALL HYDRANT ON OUTSIDE WALL. SEE SHEET A2 FOR LOCATION. HYDRANT IS ON 1ST FLOOR.

PIPING AND EQUIPMENT LOCATED WITHIN THIS SYMBOL SHALL BE REMOVED AND SALVAGED TO ALLOW STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS AS SHOWN ON S4 AND S5. REINSTALL PLUMBING AS REQUIRED TO CLEAR STRUCTURAL WORK. IF SALVAGED MATERIAL CANNOT BE REUSED, REPLACE WITH NEW.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
M. ANDERSON CADD (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES TECH. REVIE1. W: TCM DATE: 4/97	M2	SECOND FLOOR PLUMBING PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 60 OF 96

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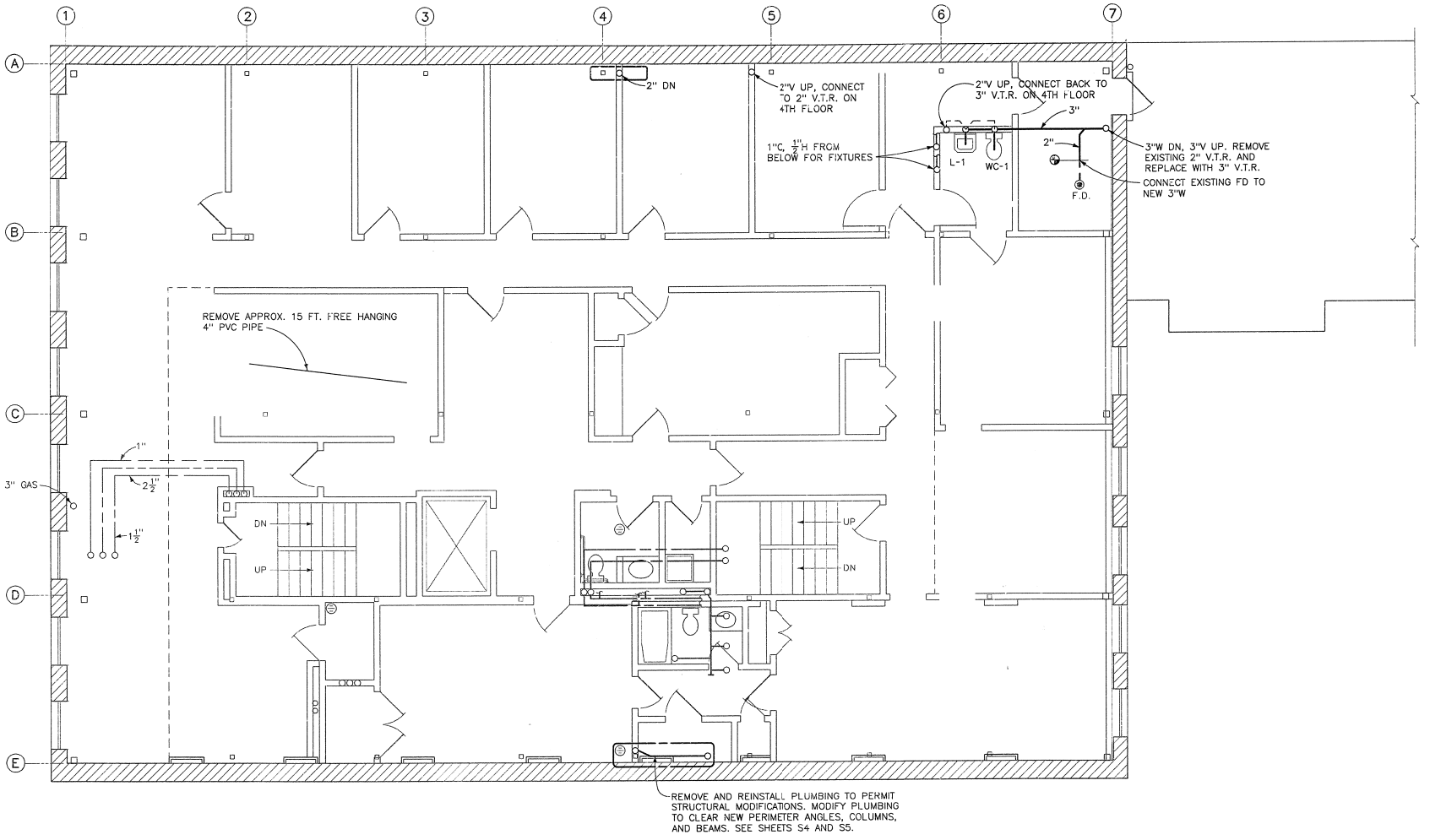
:::(proj/jelodomain/bases)second_south.dg
04/09/97 - :::(/users/d_sik)



4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

PIPING AND EQUIPMENT LOCATED WITHIN THIS SYMBOL SHALL BE REMOVED AND SALVAGED TO ALLOW STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS AS SHOWN ON S4 AND S5. REINSTALL PLUMBING AS REQUIRED TO CLEAR STRUCTURAL WORK. IF SALVAGED MATERIAL CANNOT BE REUSED, REPLACE WITH NEW.

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON CADD DRAFTING BR TECH. REVIEW: TCM DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. M3	TITLE OF SHEET THIRD FLOOR PLUMBING PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 61 OF 96

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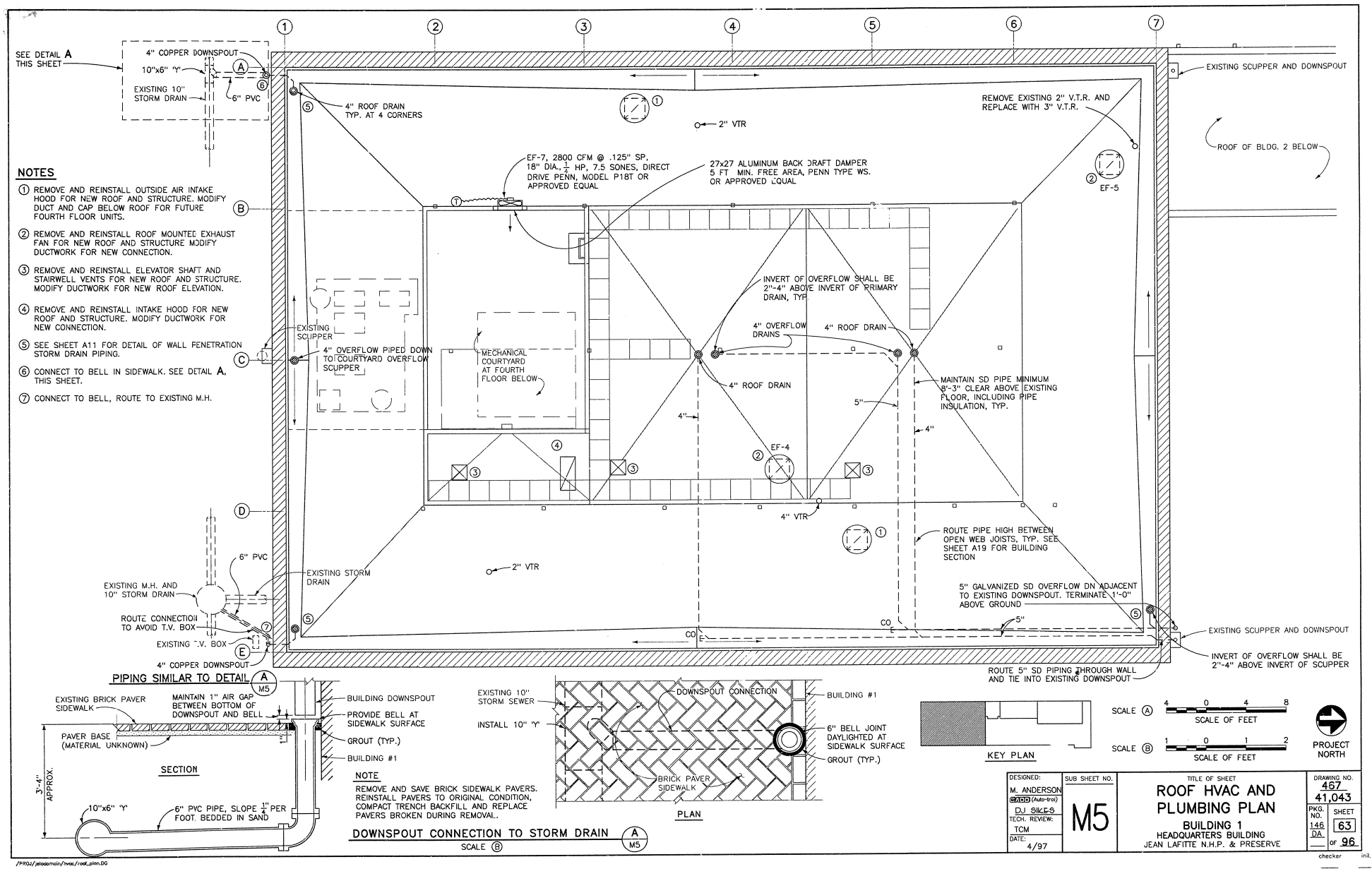

NOTES

1. REMOVE AND REINSTALL OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE HOOD FOR NEW ROOF AND STRUCTURE. MODIFY DUCT AND CAP BELOW ROOF FOR FUTURE FOURTH FLOOR UNITS.
2. REMOVE AND REINSTALL ROOF MOUNTED EXHAUST FAN FOR NEW ROOF AND STRUCTURE MODIFY DUCTWORK FOR NEW CONNECTION.
3. REMOVE AND REINSTALL ELEVATOR SHAFT AND STAIRWELL VENTS FOR NEW ROOF AND STRUCTURE. MODIFY DUCTWORK FOR NEW ROOF ELEVATION.
4. REMOVE AND REINSTALL INTAKE HOOD FOR NEW ROOF AND STRUCTURE. MODIFY DUCTWORK FOR NEW CONNECTION.
5. SEE SHEET A11 FOR DETAIL OF WALL FENETRATION STORM DRAIN PIPING.
6. CONNECT TO BELL IN SIDEWALK. SEE DETAIL A, THIS SHEET.
7. CONNECT TO BELL, ROUTE TO EXISTING M.H.

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON; DRAWN (Auto-trol): DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: TCM; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. M5	TITLE OF SHEET: ROOF HVAC AND PLUMBING PLAN; BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 63 OF 96

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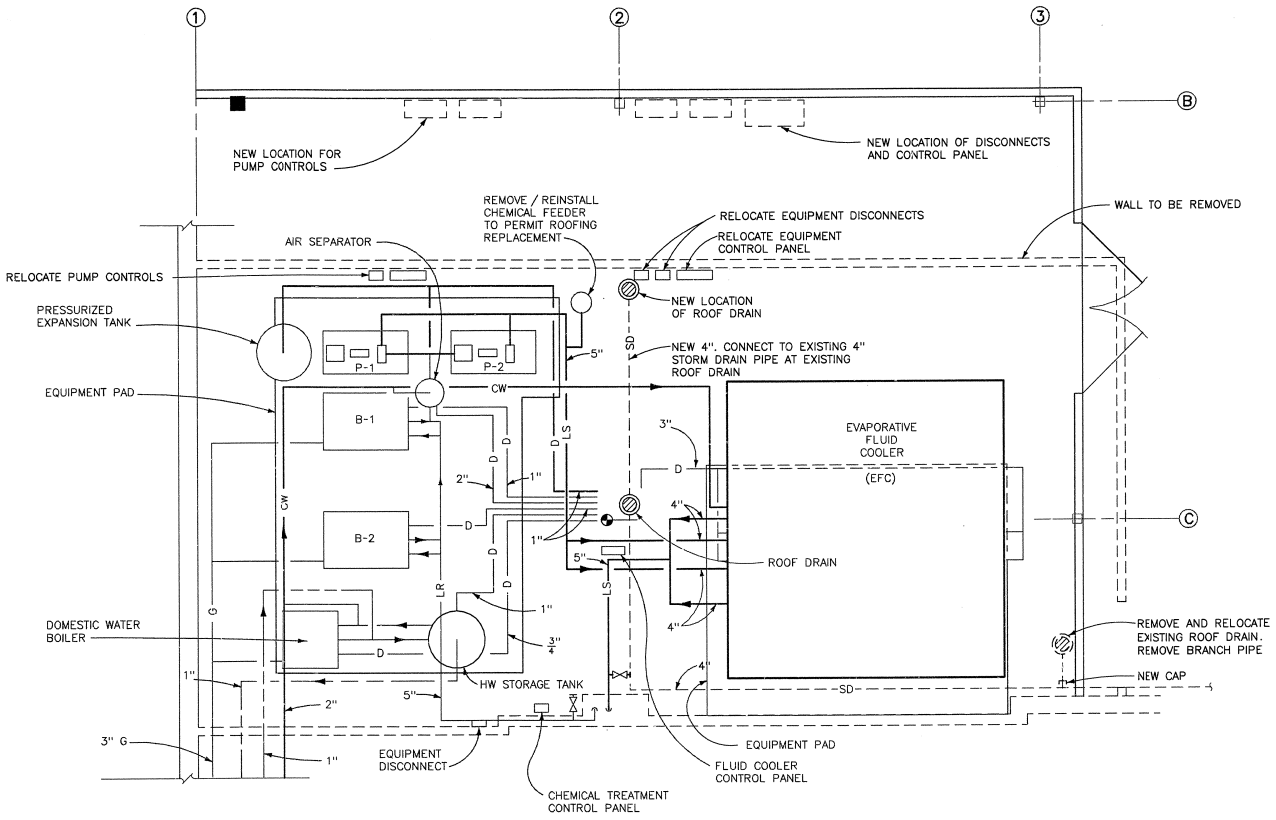


FOURTH FLOOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT YARD PLAN

SCALE (A)

NOTES

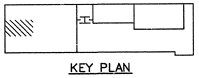
1. ALL EQUIPMENT AND PIPING IS EXISTING EXCEPT AS INDICATED OTHERWISE. FIELD VERIFY, CONDITIONS MAY VARY. SEE SHEET A7 FOR NEW FLOOR PLAN.
2. VALVES NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY. LABEL ALL EXISTING VALVES THIS ROOM, QUANTITY APPROXIMATELY 50.
3. EXISTING PIPING SUPPORTED FROM PARTIAL ROOF ABOVE. PROVIDE NEW SUPPORT FROM NEW ROOFING SYSTEM. PROVIDE INTERIM SUPPORT FOR PIPING.
4. REPLACE EXISTING PIPE INSULATION ALL PIPES THIS ROOM. INSULATE EFC DRAIN AFTER NEW HEAT TRACING IS INSTALLED. SEE ELECTRICAL SHEETS. INSTALL METAL JACKETING ON ALL INSULATED PIPES.
5. REPLACE THERMOMETERS ON B-1 AND B-2 SUPPLY AND RETURN LOOP WATER PIPING.
6. REROUTE 100 FT. EFC CONTROL WIRING FROM NEW PANEL, FASTENING WIRING TO PIPES, WALLS, FLOOR, ETC. FOR ADEQUATE SUPPORT.
7. INSTALL EXISTING CHEMICAL TREATMENT CONTROL PANEL AND POWER RECEPTACLE IN WATERPROOF ENCLOSURE. SEE ELECTRICAL SHEETS.
8. REROUTE CHEMICAL FEED PIPING FOR ACCESS TO SUCTION DIFFUSER FOR MAINTENANCE. REMOVE EXISTING CHEMICAL FEED PIPING CONNECTION FROM STRAINER BLOWDOWN AND INSTALL ON LS PIPING.
9. EXTEND EFC 3" DRAIN TO DEPOSIT DIRECTLY OVER ROOF DRAIN, APPPROXIMATELY 2 FEET.
10. DRAIN COOLER LOOP WATER PIPING PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF STRUCTURAL WORK ON BUILDING 1. DO NOT REFILL COOLER AND LOOP WATER PIPING UNTIL BUILDING 1 STRUCTURAL WORK IS COMPLETE.
11. RELOCATE ROOF DRAIN FROM EXISTING LOCATION TO NEW LOCATION SHOWN.
12. RELOCATE EQUIPMENT CONTROL PANEL, DISCONNECTS, AND RELATED APPURTENANCES TO NEW WALLS. SEE ELECTRICAL SHEETS.
13. REMOVE AND REINSTALL DRAIN PIPING, CHEMICAL FEEDER, AND RELATED ITEMS TO PERMIT INSTALLATION OF NEW ROOFING. EQUIPMENT PADS SHALL NOT BE REROOFED.
14. RELOCATE FLUID COOLER CONTROL PANEL. MOUNT ON WEST WALL, COORDINATING EXACT LOCATION WITH CONTRACTING OFFICER. COORDINATE WITH ELECTRICAL WORK.

LEGEND

- EXISTING FLOOR PLAN
- NEW FLOOR PLAN

SCALE (A) 2 0 2 4

SCALE OF FEET



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: M. REPASKY; DRAWN: J.B.; CHECKED: T. Z. V.S.; TECH. REVIEW: TCM; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET O. M4	TITLE OF SHEET: PARTIAL FOURTH FLOOR PLUMBING AND EQUIPMENT PLAN; BUILDINGS 1 AND 2; HEADQUARTERS BUILDING; JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 62 OF 96

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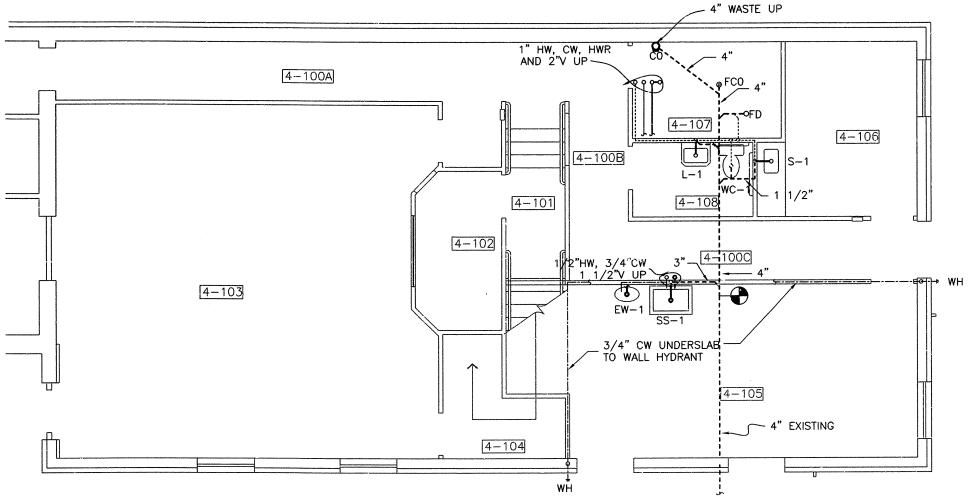
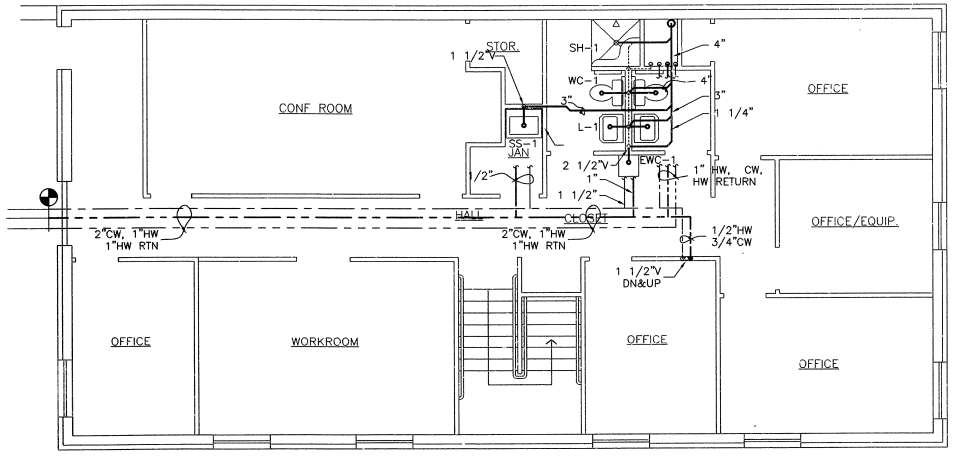


FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

NOTES:

1. CONNECT ALL VENT LINES IN ATTIC AND PENETRATE ROOF WITH ONE 3" VENT.
2. FOLLOW FIXTURE SCHEDULE BELOW FOR ALL PIPING CONNECTIONS TO FIXTURES.
3. REFER TO SHEET A5 FOR DEMO WORK IN ROOM 3-243.
4. ALL WALL HYDRANTS (WH) SHALL BE MOUNTED 16" ABOVE FINISHED GRADE.

PLUMBING FIXTURE SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION	MIN INDIVIDUAL CONNECTIONS (IN)			
	WASTE	VENT	CW	HW
WATER CLOSET (WC-1)	4	2	1	-
LAVATORY (L-1)	1-1/4	1-1/4	3/8	3/8
SERVICE SINK (SS-1)	3	1-1/2	1/2	1/2
SINK (S-1) AND (S-2)	1-1/2	1-1/4	3/8	3/8
SHOWER (SH-1)	1-1/2	1-1/4	1/2	1/2
DRINKING FOUNTAINS (EWC-1)	1-1/4	1-1/4	3/8	-
EYE WASH (EW-1)	1-1/4	1-1/4	1/2	-

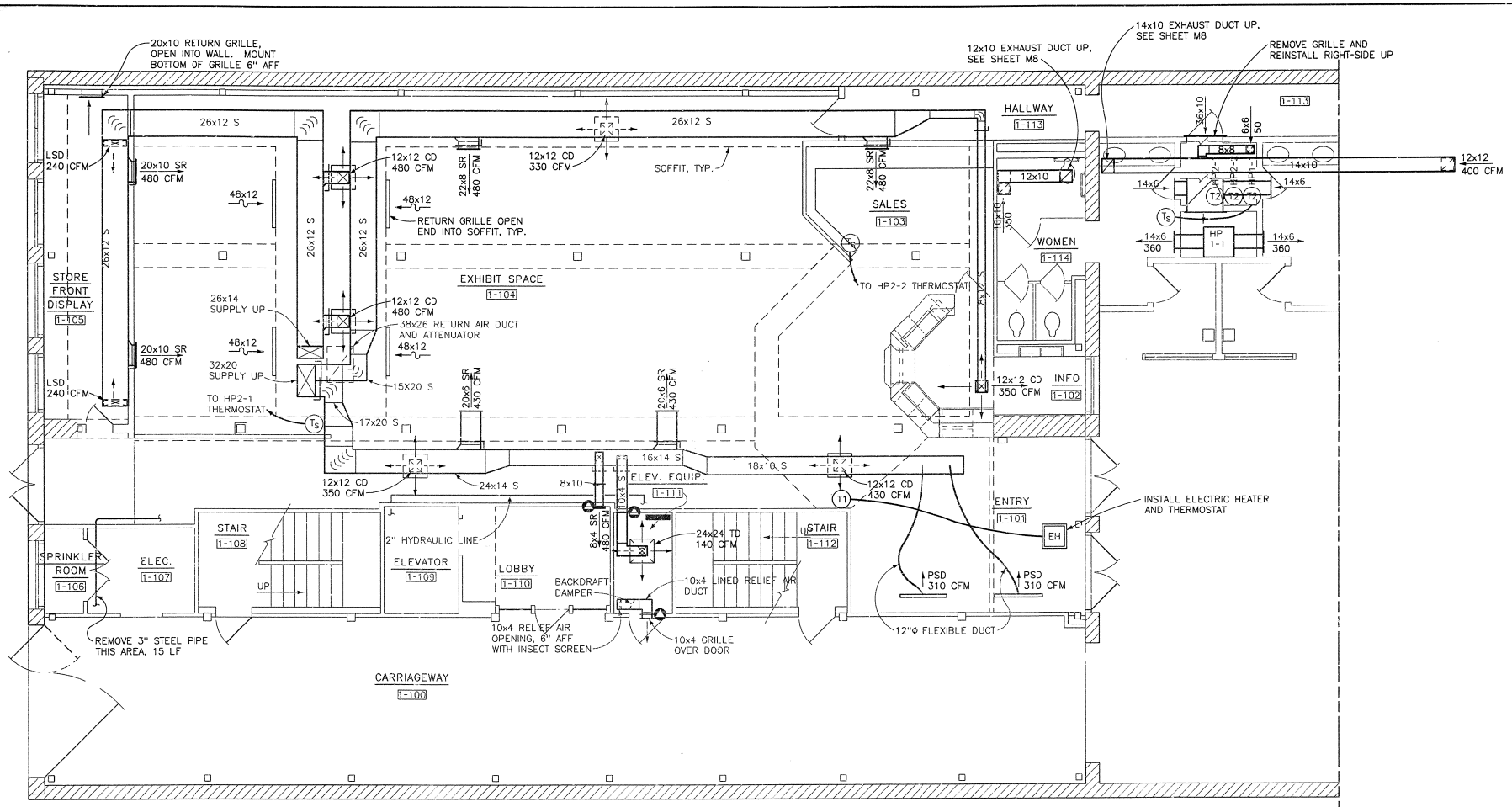
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON
DRAWN: DRAFTING BR.
TECH. REVIEW: TCM
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. M6

TITLE OF SHEET
FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLUMBING PLAN
BUILDING 4
HEADQUARTER BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 64 OF 96



FIRST FLOOR HVAC PLAN

NOTES

1. ALL DUCT, UNLESS SHOWN DARK, IS CURRENTY INSTALLED. DUCTS TERMINATE WITH OPEN ENDS COVERED WITH SCREEN. CEILING GRID WAS NOT INSTALLED IN LAST CONTRACT, SO NO GRILLES OR DIFFUSERS ARE INSTALLED.
2. CEILING GRID SHALL BE INSTALLED IN THIS CONTRACT.
3. COORDINATE LOCATIONS OF AIR TERMINAL DEVICES IN CEILING WITH CEILING GRID LOCATIONS, SEE SHEET A2.1.
4. REMOVE SCREEN FROM EXISTING DUCT OPENINGS AND INSTALL NEW DUCTWORK AND AIR TERMINAL DEVICES.
5. INSTALL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE IN ELEVATOR.
6. INSTALL INDICATOR LIGHT FOR ALARM BUTTON ON ELEVATOR CONTROL PANEL.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON (CADD (Auto-trol))	SUB SHEET NO. M7	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR HVAC PLAN	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
DJ SIKES		BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW: TMC			SHEET 65 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

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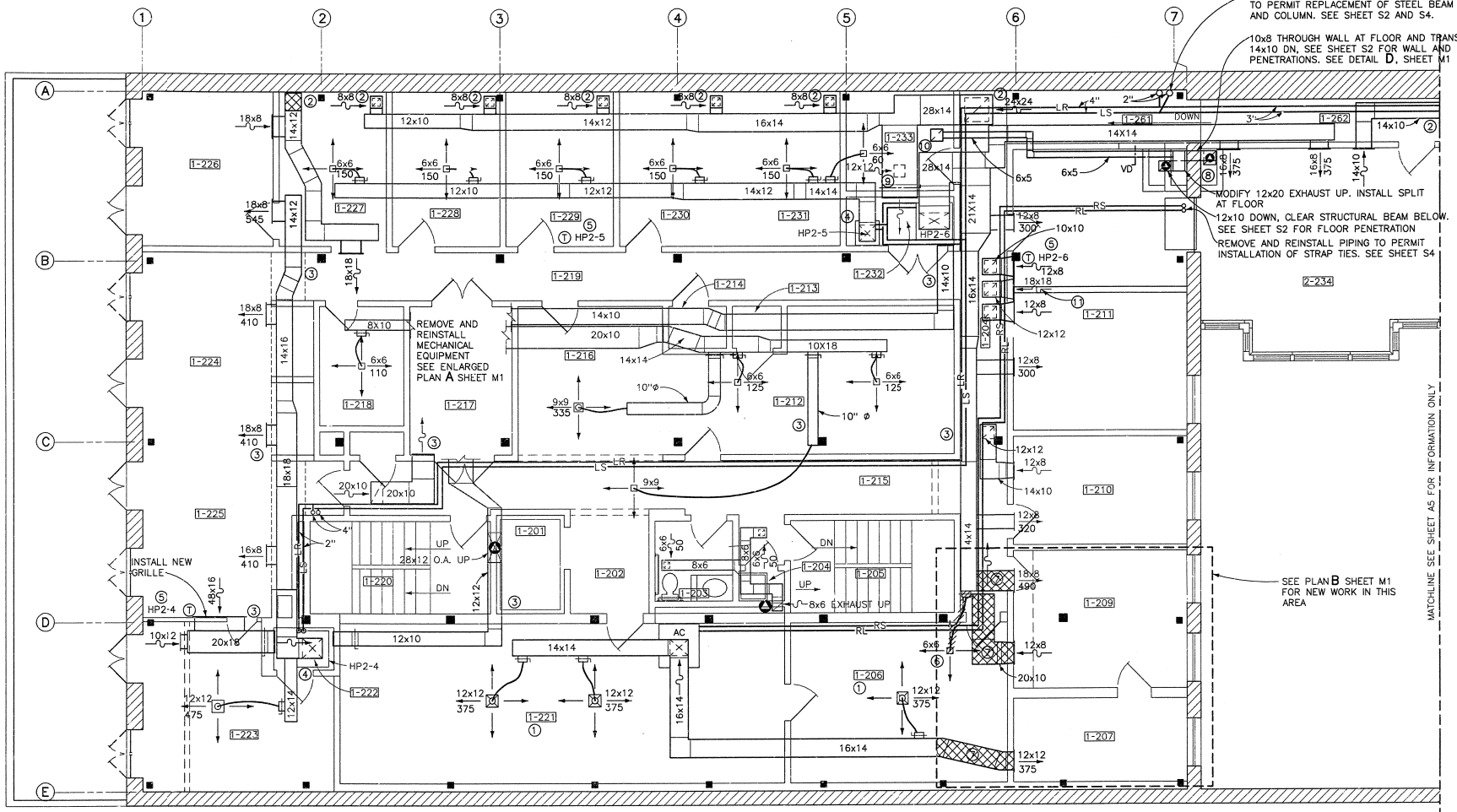


NOTES

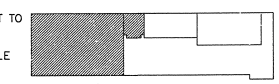
1. ROOMS 221 AND 206: REMOVE AND REINSTALL ALL DUCTWORK, DIFFUSERS, PIPING AND ASSOCIATED APPURTENANCES TO PERMIT STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL MODIFICATIONS. SEE SHEETS S4 AND A4.
2. REMOVE AND REINSTALL GRILLES AND ASSOCIATED DUCTWORK AND APPURTENANCES ALONG GRID LINE A TO PERMIT STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS. MODIFY DUCTWORK TO CLEAR NEW PERIMETER W12 BEAMS. SEE SHEET S4.
3. REMOVE AND REINSTALL DUCTWORK, PIPING AND ASSOCIATED APPURTENANCES ALONG GRID LINES B, C AND D TO PERMIT STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS. SEE SHEET S4.
4. COVER DUCT OPENINGS IN MECHANICAL ROOMS WITH INSECT SCREEN.
5. REPLACE EXISTING THERMOSTAT.
6. DEMOLISH DIFFUSER AND ASSOCIATED BRANCH DUCT AND CAP REMAINING OPENING.
7. REMOVE INDICATED SECTION OF AIR SUPPLY AND RETURN DUCTWORK AND GRILLES TO ROOM 1-207 AND 1-209 AND CAP. PATCH WALL OPENINGS, INCLUDING TWO EXISTING 24x24 OPENINGS IN ROOM 1-206. COORDINATE WITH NEW WORK SHOWN ON SHEET M1 .
8. PROVIDE ACCESS TO FIRE DAMPERS FROM CEILING BELOW.

GENERAL NOTE

ALLOW FOR REPLACEMENT OF REMOVED MATERIALS WHERE OTHER WORK OF THIS CONTRACT PREVENTS REUSE OF EXISTING MATERIALS. COORDINATE TO MINIMIZE MATERIAL REPLACEMENT.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

9. REMOVE 12x12 RETURN GRILLE, PATCH AND SEAL RETURN DUCT.
10. RELOCATE 12x12 GRILLE AND CONNECT TO EXHAUST DUCT. BALANCE TO 75 CFM.
11. REMOVE EXISTING 18x18 RETURN GRILLE AND ASSOCIATED DUCT.



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON (Auto-trol) DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: TCM DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. M8	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR HVAC PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 66 OF 96

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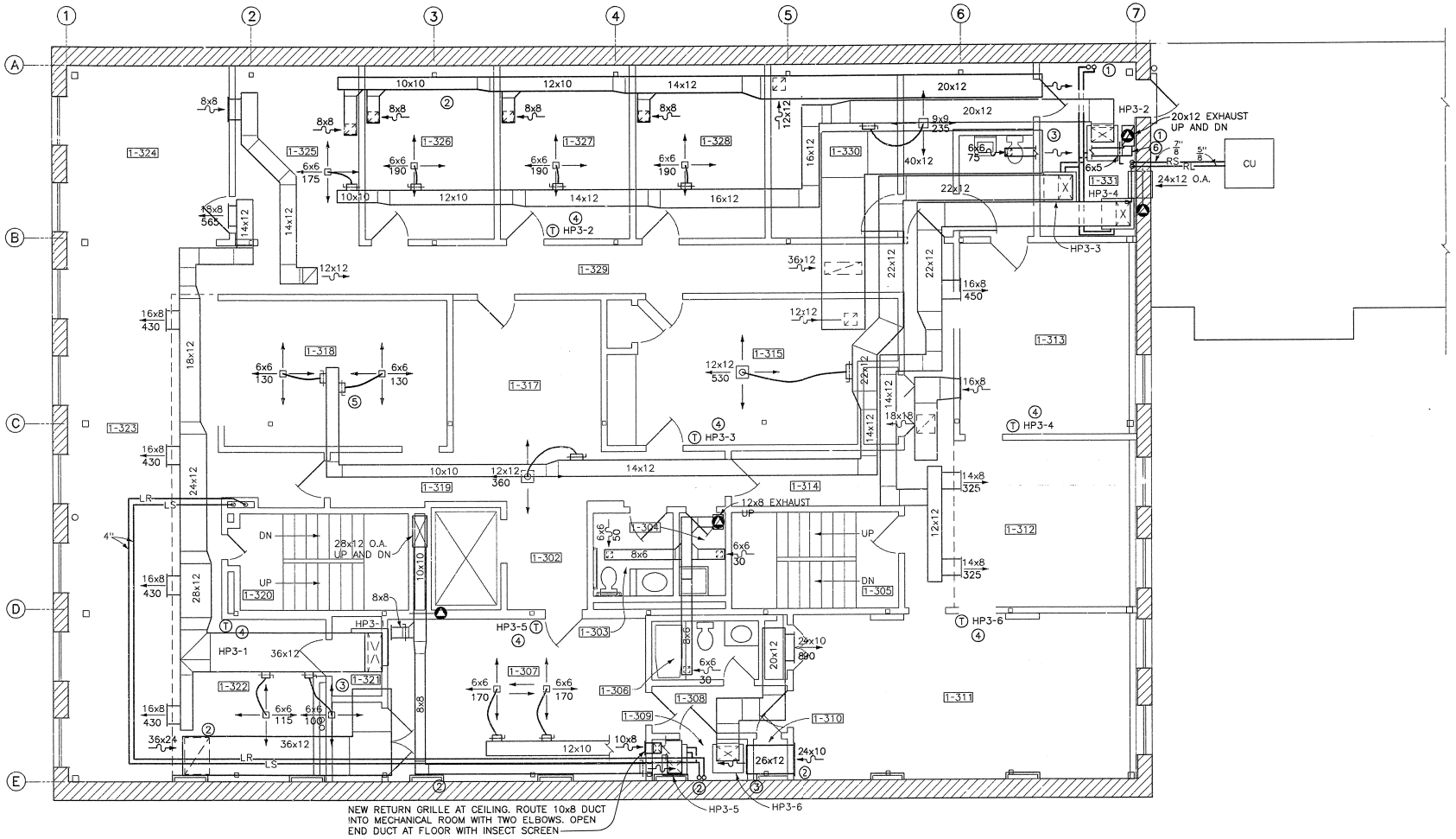


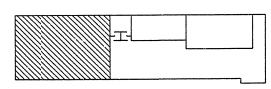
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

NOTES

1. REMOVE AND REINSTALL DUCTWORK, PIPING, AND ASSOCIATED APPURTENANCES TO PERMIT STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS. MODIFY DUCTWORK TO CLEAR NEW ANGLES AT FLOOR AND STRAP TIES AT CEILING. SEE SHEET S9.
2. REMOVE AND REINSTALL DUCTWORK, PIPING, AND ASSOCIATED APPURTENANCES TO PERMIT STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS ALONG EAST AND WEST WALLS. MODIFY DUCTWORK AND PIPING TO CLEAR NEW COLUMNS AND BEAMS. SEE SHEE" S5.
3. COVER DUCT OPENINGS IN MECHANICAL ROOMS WITH INSECT SCREEN.
4. REPLACE EXISTING THERMOSTAT.
5. TRIM OR REPLACE EXISTING FLEXIBLE DUCTWORK FOR PROPER FIT. INSTALL NEW DIFFUSER.
6. CONNECT 6x5 NEW DUCT TO SIDE OF EXISTING 20x12 EXHAUST DUCT.
7. FOR FOURTH FLOOR PLAN, SEE M5.

GENERAL NOTE

ALLOW FOR REPLACEMENT OF REMOVED MATERIALS WHERE OTHER WORK OF THIS CONTRACT PREVENTS REUSE OF EXISTING MATERIALS. COORDINATE TO MINIMIZE MATERIAL REPLACEMENT.



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
M. ANDERSON CADD (Auto-trol) DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: TCM DATE: 4/97	M9	THIRD FLOOR HVAC PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 67 OF 96

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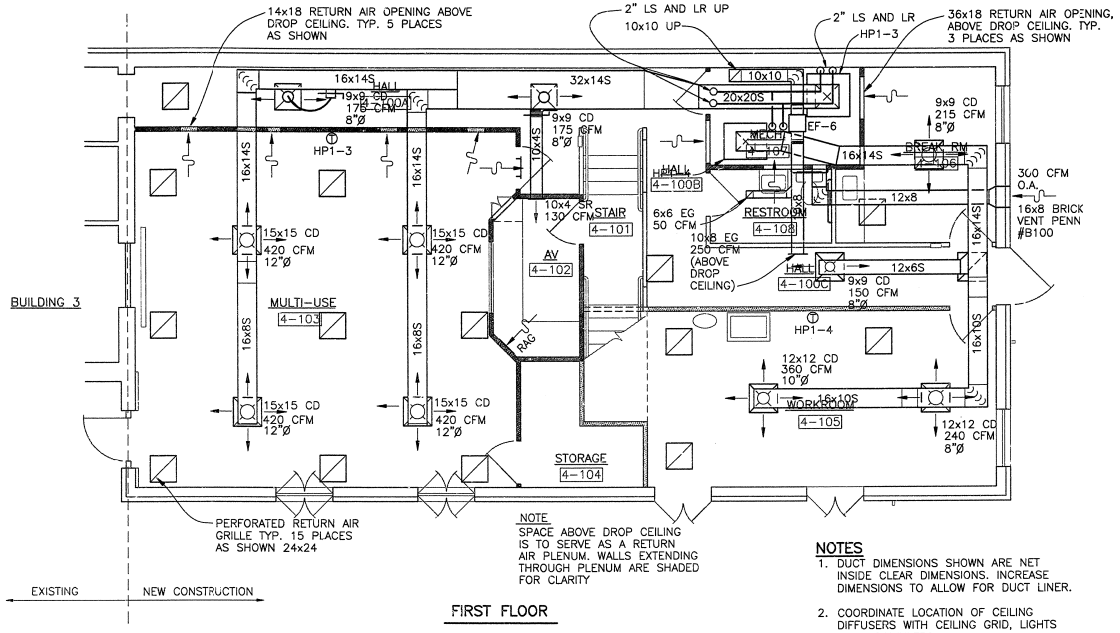

NOTE
SPACE ABOVE DROP CEILING IS TO SERVE AS A RETURN AIR PLENUM. WALLS EXTENDING THROUGH PLENUM ARE SHADED FOR CLARITY

FIRST FLOOR

NOTES
1. DUCT DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE NET INSIDE CLEAR DIMENSIONS. INCREASE DIMENSIONS TO ALLOW FOR DUCT LINER.
2. COORDINATE LOCATION OF CEILING DIFFUSERS WITH CEILING GRID, LIGHTS AND SPRINKLERS.
3. PROVIDE INSECT SCREEN ON INLET OF O.A. INTAKE AND AT ENTRANCE INTO MECHANICAL ROOM.

NOTE
FOR HEAT PUMP CONNECTIONS, SEE DETAIL 1, SHEET M13.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: KLEIHEGE DRAWN: B. BODNAR TECH. REVIEW: S. CONNER DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. M10	TITLE OF SHEET FIRST FLOOR HVAC PLAN BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 68 OF 96

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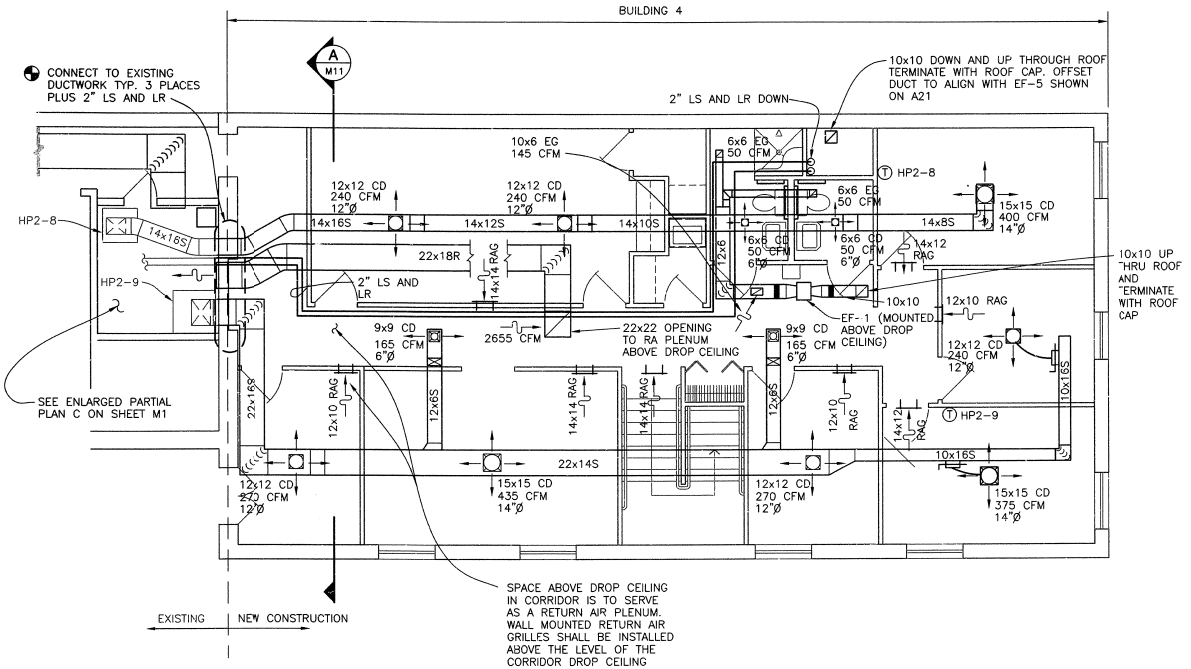
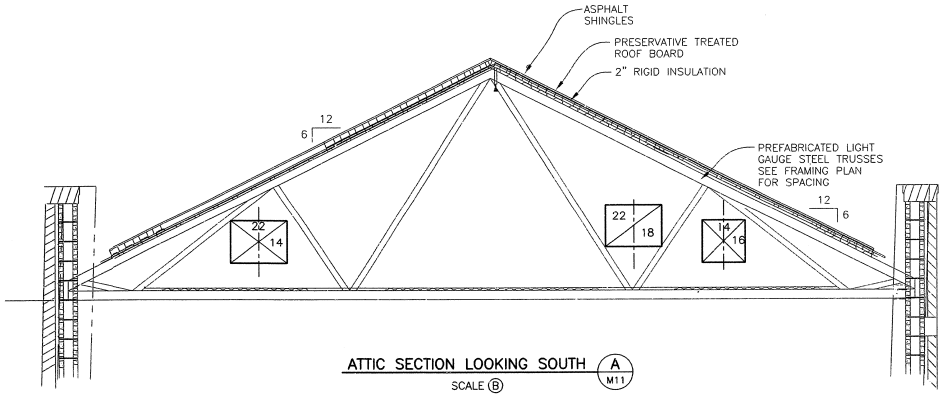
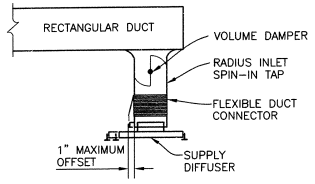


SECOND FLOOR
SCALE (A)



ATTIC SECTION LOOKING SOUTH (A M11)
SCALE (B)



HARD-DUCT WHEN HEIGHT DOES NOT ALLOW FOR FLEXIBLE CONNECTIONS.

DIFFUSER INSTALLATION DETAIL
NO SCALE

EXHAUST FAN SCHEDULE

SYMBOL	EF-1	EF-6
SERVICE	2ND FLOOR AND RESTROOMS OF BUILDING 4	1ST FLOOR AND RESTROOMS OF BUILDING 4
CFM	245	300
SP (IN. WC)	0.5	0.5
MOTOR	132 WATTS	132 WATTS
ELECTRIC POWER	115-60	115-60
SONES	4	4
TYPE	INLINE	INLINE
DRIVE	DIRECT	DIRECT
ACCESSORIES	BACKDRAFT DAMPER SPEED CONTROLLER ROOF CAP INLINE ADAPTER	BACKDRAFT DAMPER SPEED CONTROLLER ROOF CAP INLINE ADAPTER
MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	PENN Z8H (OR APPROVED EQUAL)	PENN Z8H (OR APPROVED EQUAL)

NOTE
1. DUCT DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE NET INSIDE CLEAR DIMENSIONS. INCREASE DIMENSIONS TO ALLOW FOR DUCT LINER.
2. COORDINATE LOCATION OF CEILING DIFFUSERS WITH CEILING GRID, LIGHTS AND SPRINKLERS.

SCALE (B) 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF FEET

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: KLEIHEGE; DRAWN: B. BODNAR; TECH. REVIEW: S. CONNER; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. M11	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR HVAC PLAN, BUILDING 4, HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 69 OF 96

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WATER SOURCE HEAT PUMP SCHEDULE

HEAT PUMP TYPE (HP)	HP1-1	HP1-2	HP2-1	HP2-2	HP2-3	HP2-4	HP2-5	HP2-6	HP2-7	HP2-8	HP2-9	HP3-1	HP3-2	HP3-3	HP3-4	HP3-5	HP3-6
MANUFACTURER	CARRIER	CARRIER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER
MODEL NUMBER	50QXV018L-311	50QXV072L-501	V160	V080	VS030	V080	VS030	V080	813060	VS030	V080	V080	VS030	813036	813036	VS009	VS024
AREA SERVED	1-114, 2-116	3-117	BLDG. 1 1 FL. ENTRY	BLDG. 1 1 FL EXHIBIT.	BLDG.1 2 FL INT. OFFICES	1-223 224,226	1-227 THRU 233	1-209,210 211,234	1-238,239 240,243	1-244,250,251 256,257	1-244,245,246 248,259	1-322,323 324	1-325,326,327 328,330	1-302,314,315 317,318,319	1-312,313	CONF 1-307	1-311
SUPPLY CFM	750	2100	1920	4000	770	2250	870	2160	1620	980	1920	2500	980	1150	1150	340	890
OUTSIDE AIR CFM	0	400	370	780	150	125	110	265	140	85	160	165	95	110	110	20	55
ENTERING AIR TEMP. DB	75.5	77.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	76.0	77.5	77.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.0	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.0	76.0
ENTERING AIR TEMP. WB	62.5	65.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	64.0	65.5	65.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.0	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.0	64.0
TOTAL MBH COOLING	16.7	70.0	65.8	151.8	26.6	68.5	26.7	67.2	47.0	26.7	67.7	69.9	26.7	33.2	33.2	8.2	20.6
SENSIBLE MBH COOLING	12.5	44.5	49.1	98.3	17.5	48.5	18.6	47.0	32.8	19.1	45.9	51.1	19.1	23.7	23.7	6.5	16.4
CONDENSER GPM	5.0	20	20	50	7.5	20	7.5	20	13	7.5	20	20	7.5	9.5	9.5	2.5	6.0
MAX. PRESS. DROP (FT WG)	20	36.5	36.5	35	20	36.5	20	36.5	25	20	36.5	36.5	20	20	20	10	20
BLOWER HP	0.25	1	1.5	3	0.25	1.5	0.25	1.5	1.0	0.25	1.5	1.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.10	0.25
VOLTAGE / PHASE	208 / 1	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 1	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 3	208 / 1	208 / 1
HEATING MBH	21.7	81	81.0	187.5	31.5	81	31.5	81	57.0	31.5	81	81	31.5	39.0	39.0	10.7	18.4
EXT. STATIC PRESS. (IN WG)	.2	.6	1.1	1.1	.7	1.1	.7	1.1	.7	.7	1.1	1.1	.7	.6	.6	.4	.7

NOTES

1. ENTERING WATER TEMPERATURES ARE 60° F. HEATING AND 90° F. COOLING.
2. HEATING MBH WITH 70° F. ENTERING AIR TEMPERATURE.
3. EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURES SCHEDULED DO NOT INCLUDE FILTER LOSS.

FAN SCHEDULE

FAN NUMBER (EF) (SF) (RAF)	EF-2	EF-3	EF-4	EF-5
LOCATION	ROOF AT RM 3-235	ROOF AT RM 3-243	BLDG. #1 ROOF	BLDG. #1 ROOF
MANUFACTURER	COOK	COOK	COOK	COOK
MODEL NUMBER	70C	100C	135C	150C
TYPE	ROOF	ROOF	ROOF	ROOF
TYPE OF DRIVE	DD	DD	DD	DD
AREA SERVED	3-235	3-243	2ND, 3RD, AND FUTURE 4TH FLOOR TOILETS	1ST FLOOR TOILETS
CFM	40	175	930	1100
EXT STATIC PRESS (INCHES WG)	.25	.375	.625	.625
RPM	860	1550	1660	1635
MOTOR HORSEPOWER	1/60	1/25	1/6	1/3
VOLTAGE / PHASE	115/1	115/1	115/1	115/1

PUMP SCHEDULE

PUMP NUMBER (P)	P-1 AND P-2
MANUFACTURER	B AND G
MODEL NUMBER	1531-2E
DESCRIPTION	END SUCTION
SERVICE	LOOP WATER
GPM	175
TDH (FEET WG)	85
MOTOR HORSEPOWER	7.5
VOLTAGE / PHASE	208 / 3

CLOSED CIRCUIT COOLER SCHEDULE

MANUFACTURER	IMECO
MODEL NUMBER	EFC-C 223-3
TYPE BLOWER	CENTRIFUGAL
GPM	350
MAX. PRESS. DROP (FT WG)	5
ENTERING WATER TEMP. (°F.)	100
LEAVING WATER TEMP. (°F.)	90
AMBIENT WET BULB (°F.)	80
BLOWER MOTOR (HP / VOLTS / PHASE)	20 / 208 / 3
RECIRCULATING PUMP (HP / VOLTS / PHASE)	2 / 208 / 3
IMMERSION HEATER (KW / VOLTS / PHASE)	5 / 208 / 3

BOILER SCHEDULE

BOILER NUMBER (B)	B-1 AND B-2
TYPE	OUTDOOR-NATURAL DRAFT
MANUFACTURER	LAARS
MODEL NUMBER	750
PRESS. RATING (PSIG)	30
MBH OUTPUT	550
CIRCULATING PUMP HP / VOLTS / PH	1/3 / 120 / 1
NATURAL GAS INPUT (CFH)	750
VOLTAGE / PHASE	120 / 1

NOTE

ALL EQUIPMENT IS EXISTING. INFORMATION PROVIDED IS FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON
CADD (Auto-trol)
J. BENDORF
TECH. REVIEW: TCM
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. M 12

TITLE OF SHEET
MECHANICAL SCHEDULES
BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 70 OF 96

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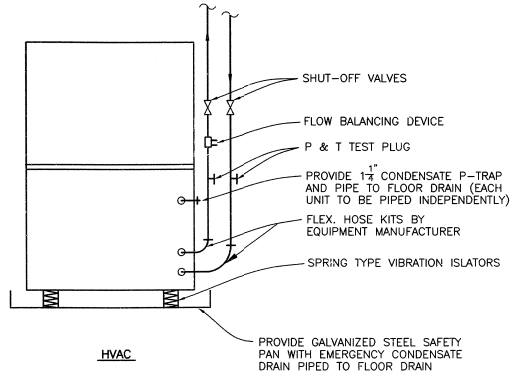
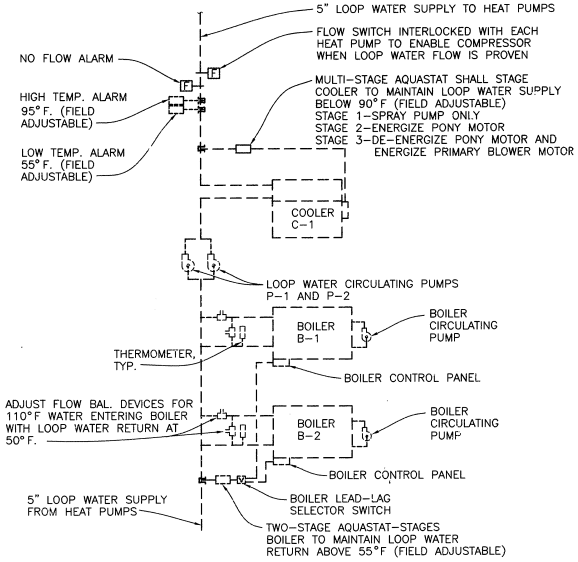


HEAT PUMP INSTALLATION (1/M13)



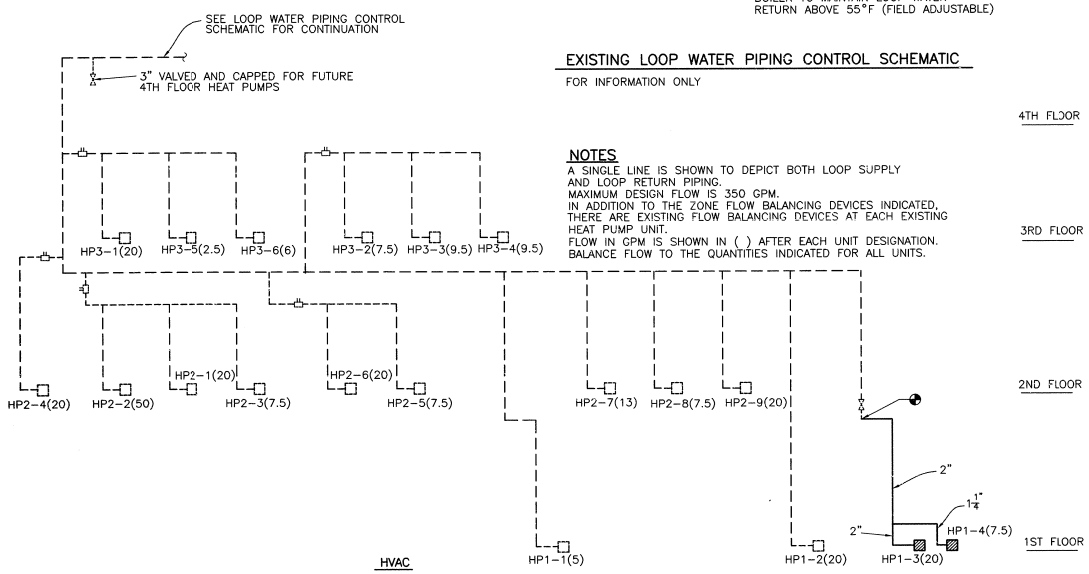
EXISTING LOOP WATER PIPING CONTROL SCHEMATIC

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

SCHEDULE OF EXISTING WATER SOURCE HEAT PUMPS FOR BUILDING 4					
UNIT	UNIT NUMBER	HP1-3	HP1-4	HP2-8	HP2-9
	STATUS	SALVAGE AND REINSTALL (CONNECT TO NEW DUCTWORK)	SALVAGE AND REINSTALL (CONNECT TO NEW DUCTWORK)	EXISTING (CONNECT TO NEW DUCTWORK)	EXISTING (CONNECT TO NEW DUCTWORK)
	DISCHARGE	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL
	LOCATION	MECH. RM. 4-107	MECH. RM. 4-107	MECH. RM. 3-242	MECH. RM. 3-242
	MANUFACTURER	FIELD VERIFY	FIELD VERIFY	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER
	MODEL NUMBER	FIELD VERIFY	FIELD VERIFY	VS030	V080
	AREA SERVED	BUILDING 4, 1ST FLOOR, SOUTH END	BUILDING 4, 1ST FLOOR, NORTH END	BUILDING 4, 2ND FLOOR, WEST SIDE	BUILDING 4, 2ND FLOOR, EAST SIDE
BLOWER	TOTAL CFM	2160	965	980	1920
	OUTSIDE AIR CFM	210	90	85	160
	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (IN. WG)	0.6	0.5	.7	1.1
	MOTOR HORSEPOWER	3/4	1/3	1/4	1 1/2
	VOLTAGE/PHASE	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/3
	BLOWER FLA	8.0	2.5	FIELD VERIFY	FIELD VERIFY
COOLING	TOTAL CAPACITY (MBH)	69.3	26.4	26.7	57.7
	SENSIBLE CAPACITY (MBH)	47.0	19.5	19.1	45.9
	ENTERING AIR DB (F)	77.0	76.0	76.5	76.5
	ENTERING AIR WB (F)	65.0	64.0	64.5	64.5
HEATING	TOTAL CAPACITY (MBH)	81.0	31.5	31.5	81.0
COMPRESSOR DATA	NUMBER	1	1		
	VOTAGE/PHASE	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/3
CONDENSER DATA	GPM	20	7.5	7.5	20
	MAX. PRESS DROP (FT. WG)	36.5	20	20	36.5
ELECTRICAL DATA	UNIT MIN. CKT (AMPS)	37.6	11.8	FIELD VERIFY	FIELD VERIFY
	MAX. FUSE SIZE	60	15	FIELD VERIFY	FIELD VERIFY

NOTES

1. ENTERING WATER TEMPERATURES ARE 60° F HEATING AND 90° F COOLING.
2. HEATING MBH WITH 70° F ENTERING AIR TEMPERATURE.
3. EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE SCHEDULED DOES NOT INCLUDE FILTER LOSS.



NOTES

A SINGLE LINE IS SHOWN TO DEPICT BOTH LOOP SUPPLY AND LOOP RETURN PIPING.
MAXIMUM DESIGN FLOW IS 350 GPM.
IN ADDITION TO THE ZONE FLOW BALANCING DEVICES INDICATED, THERE ARE EXISTING FLOW BALANCING DEVICES AT EACH EXISTING HEAT PUMP UNIT.
FLOW IN GPM IS SHOWN IN ( ) AFTER EACH UNIT DESIGNATION.
BALANCE FLOW TO THE QUANTITIES INDICATED FOR ALL UNITS.

LOOP WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPING SCHEMATIC

DESIGNED: KLEIHEGE; DRAWN: B. BODNAR; TECH. REVIEW: TCM; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. M13	TITLE OF SHEET: SCHEMATICS AND SCHEDULES — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESSURE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA; SHEET 71 OF 96

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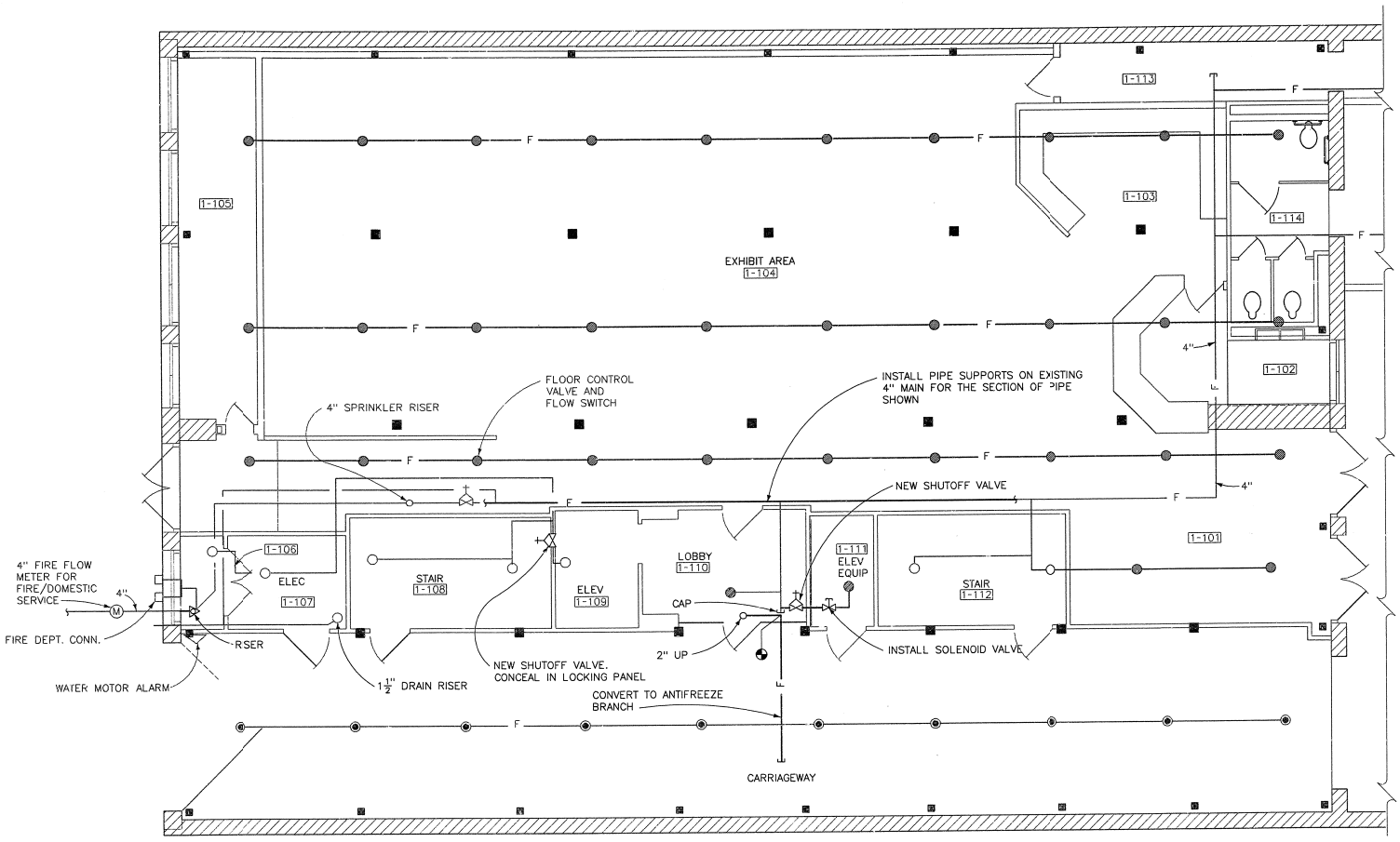
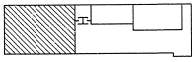


FIRST FLOOR, FIRE PROTECTION

NOTES

1. SPRINKLER MAINS, BRANCHES, AND ALL UPRIGHT HEADS ARE EXISTING. ALL PIPING FOR RECESSED PENDENT SPRINKLERS IS EXISTING. REMOVE PLUGS AND INSTALL NIPPLES AND RECESSED PENDENT SPRINKLERS. COORDINATE WITH NEW CEILING HEIGHT.
2. CONVERT EXISTING BRANCH IN CARRIAGEWAY TO AN ANTIFREEZE BRANCH FROM SECOND FLOOR. INSTALL ALL VALVES AND APPURTENENCES PER NFPA 13-96.



KEY PLAN

SCALE (A) 8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: M. REPASKY	SUB SHEET O. FP1	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
DRAFTING BR.			PKG. NO. 146 QA
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 72 OF 96
DATE: 6/94			

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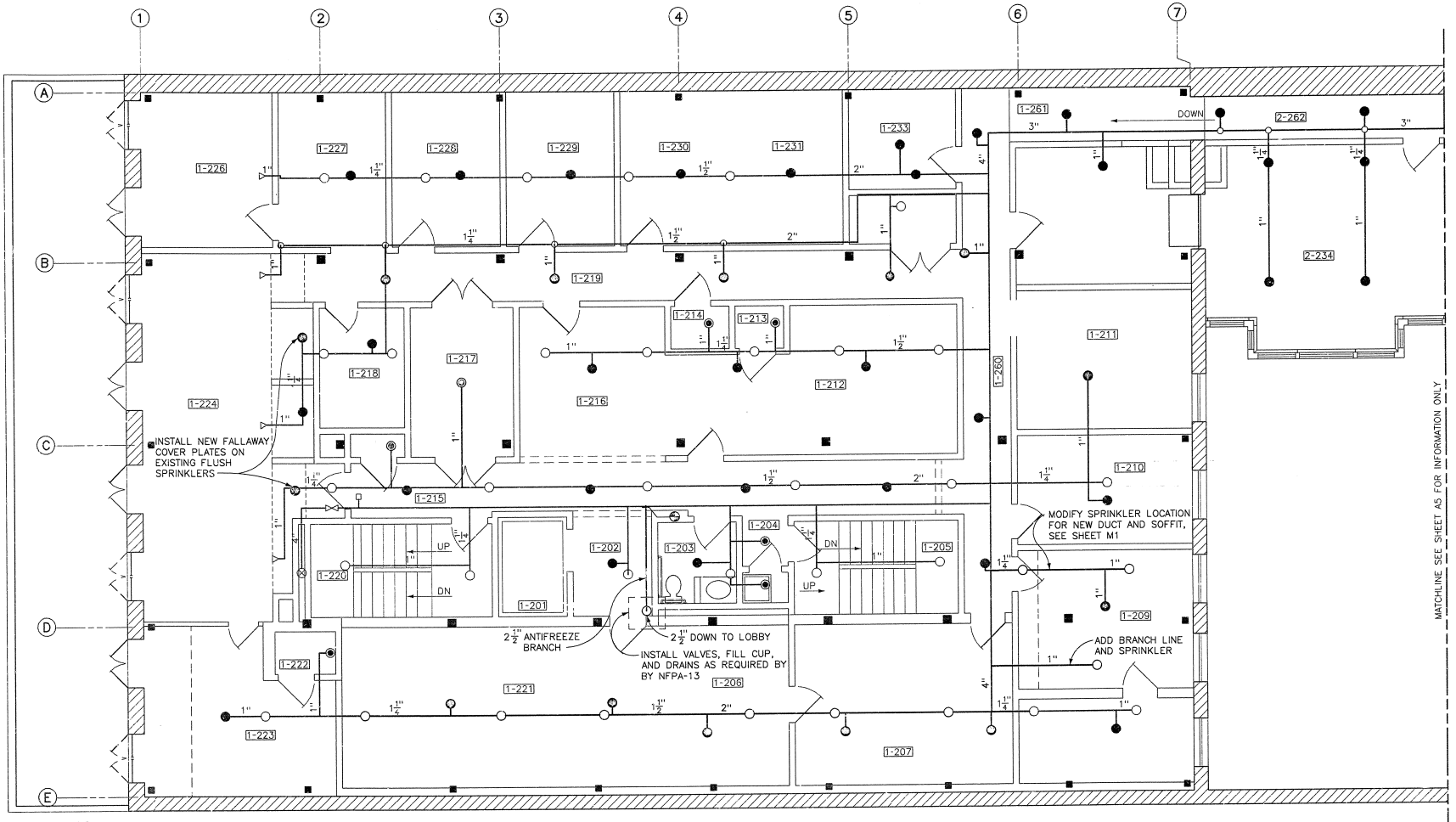

NOTES

1. ROOMS 221, 206, 207, AND 209 REMOVE AND REINSTALL ALL PIPING, SPRINKLERS, AND ASSOCIATED APPURTENANCES TO PERMIT STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL MODIFICATIONS. SEE SHEETS S4 AND A3.
2. REMOVE AND REINSTALL PIPING, SPRINKLERS, AND ASSOCIATED APPURTENANCES ALONG GRID LINES B, C, AND D TO PERMIT STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS. SEE SHEET S9.
3. FIRE SPRINKLER RISER LOCATED ROOM 1-106.
4. LOCATIONS OF SPRINKLERS AND PIPING ARE APPROXIMATE. FIELD VERIFY.
5. THIRD FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION WORK: CHANGE TWO EXISTING PENDANT SPRINKLERS IN ROOM 1-311 TO FLUSH SPRINKLERS.
6. ALLOW FOR REPLACEMENT OF REMOVED MATERIALS WHERE OTHER WORK OF THIS CONTRACT PREVENTS REUSE OF EXISTING MATERIALS. COORDINATE TO MINIMIZE MATERIAL REPLACEMENT.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON CADD (Auto-trol) DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: TCM DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. FP2	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 73 OF 96

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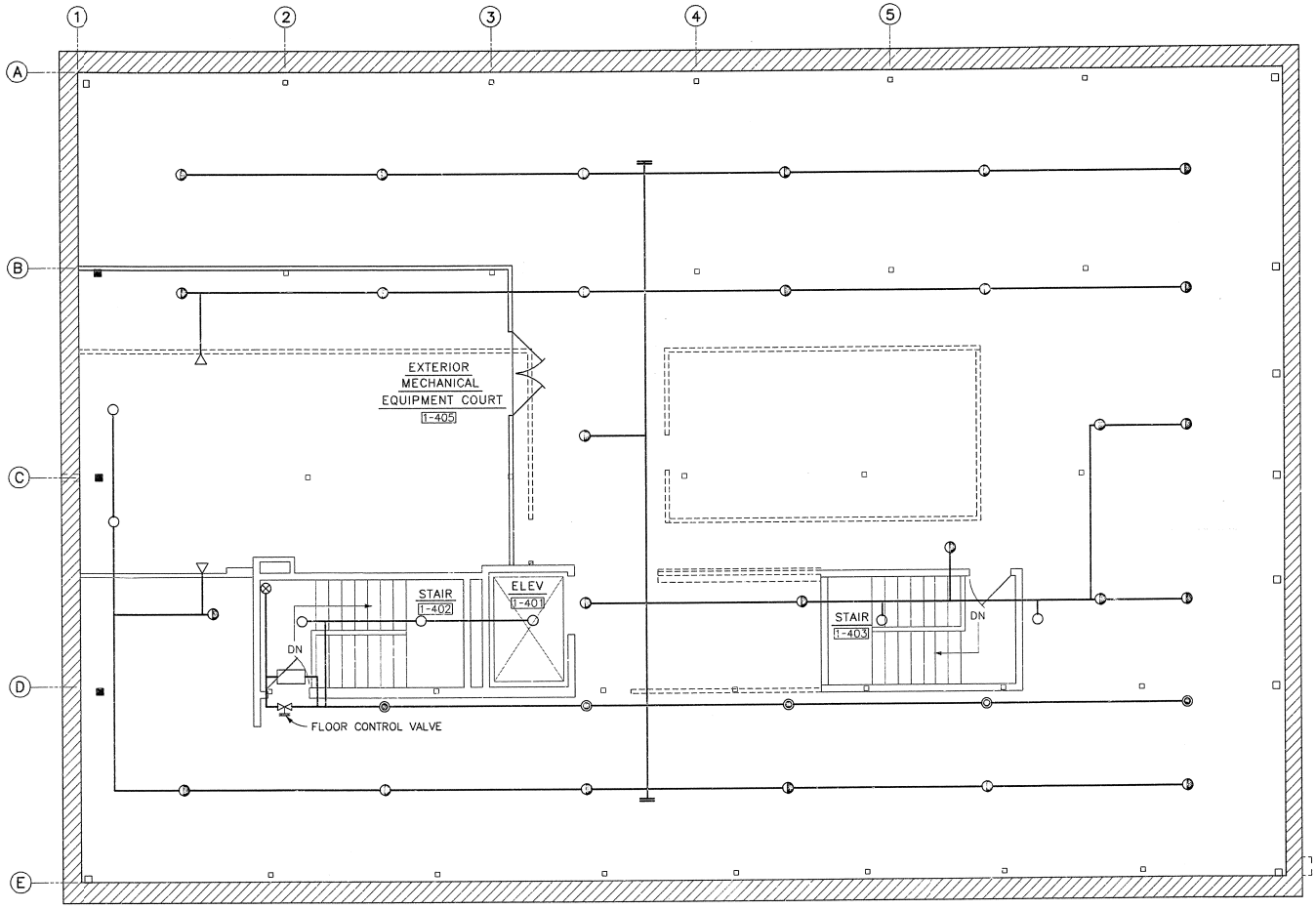
/PROJ/jeadomain/bases/second_south.DG



NOTES

1. SPRINKLER LAYOUT SHOWN REFLECTS APPROXIMATE EXISTING CONDITIONS.
2. REMOVE SPRINKLER SYSTEM MAINS, BRANCHES, AND SPRINKLERS THIS FLOOR AND DESIGN AND INSTALL NEW SYSTEM.
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM WITH NEW ROOF PITCH AND CEILING ELEVATIONS. SEE STRUCTURAL SHEETS.

LEGEND

EXISTING WALL TO BE REMOVE

NEW WALL LOCATION

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
M. ANDERSON CADD (Auto-trol) DJ SIKES TECH. REVIEW: TCM DATE: 4/97	FP3	FOURTH FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 74 OF 96

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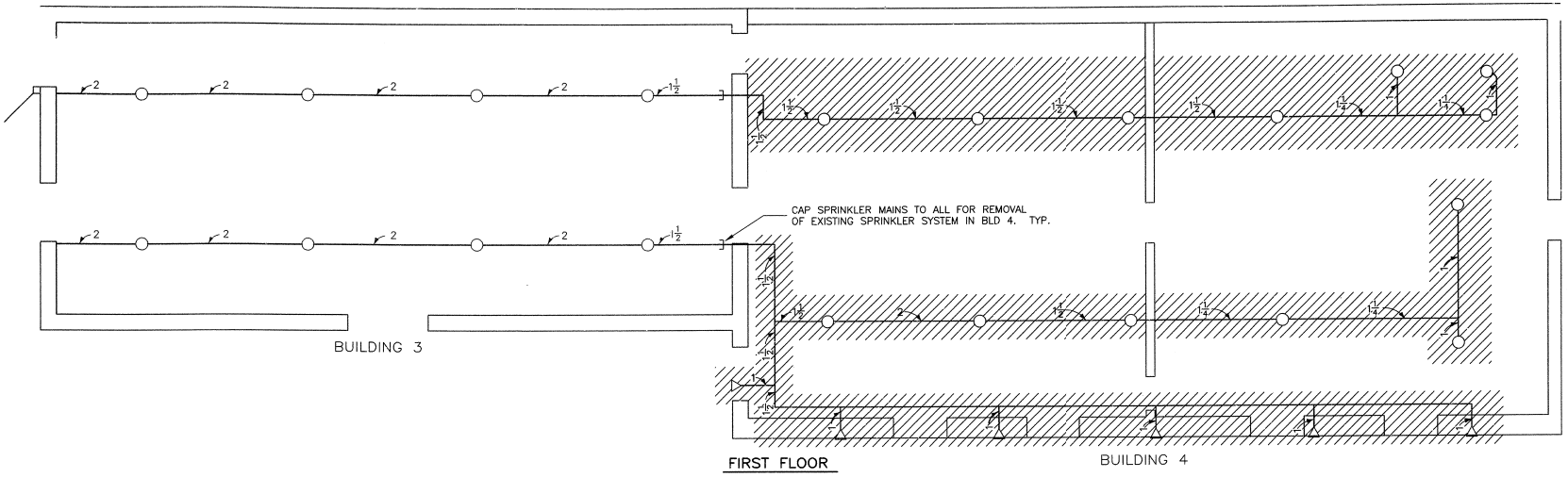
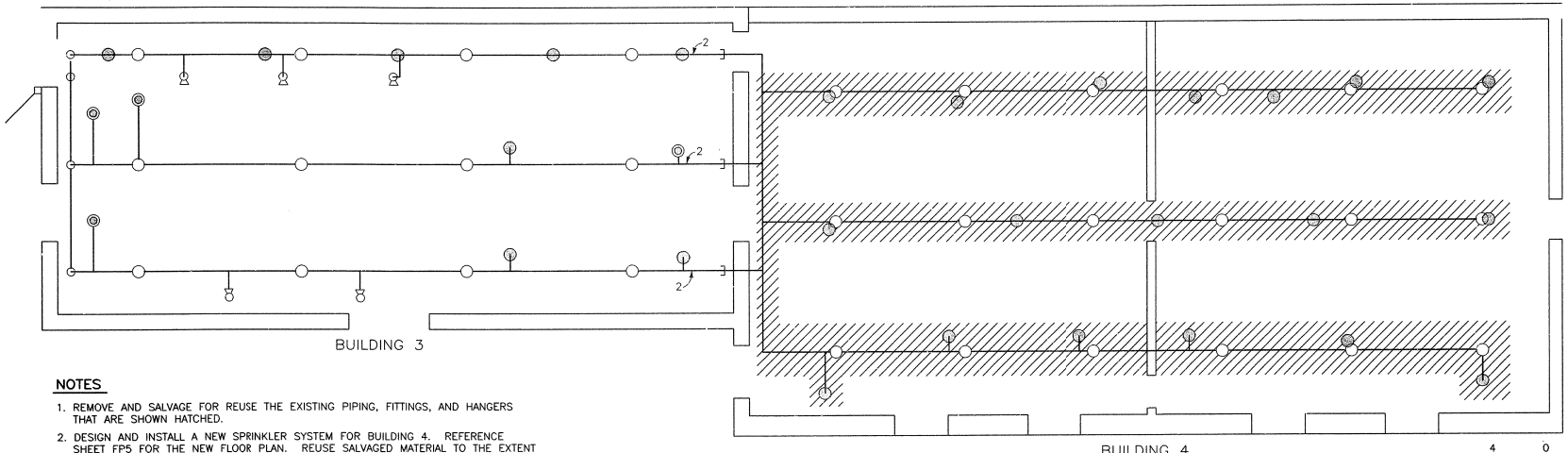
/PROJ/jetadomain/bases/fourth_plan.DG
05/23/96 - :::(/home/d sik)



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

SCALE OF FEET: 4 0 4 8

NOTES

1. REMOVE AND SALVAGE FOR REUSE THE EXISTING PIPING, FITTINGS, AND HANGERS THAT ARE SHOWN HATCHED.
2. DESIGN AND INSTALL A NEW SPRINKLER SYSTEM FOR BUILDING 4. REFERENCE SHEET FP5 FOR THE NEW FLOOR PLAN. REUSE SALVAGED MATERIAL TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE. INSTALL NEW WHERE SALVAGED MATERIAL CANNOT BE USED.

DESIGNED: S.CONNER DRAWN: S.CONNER TECH. REVIEW: TCM DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. FP4	TITLE OF SHEET FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION DEMO. BUILDING 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. AND PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 75 OF 96

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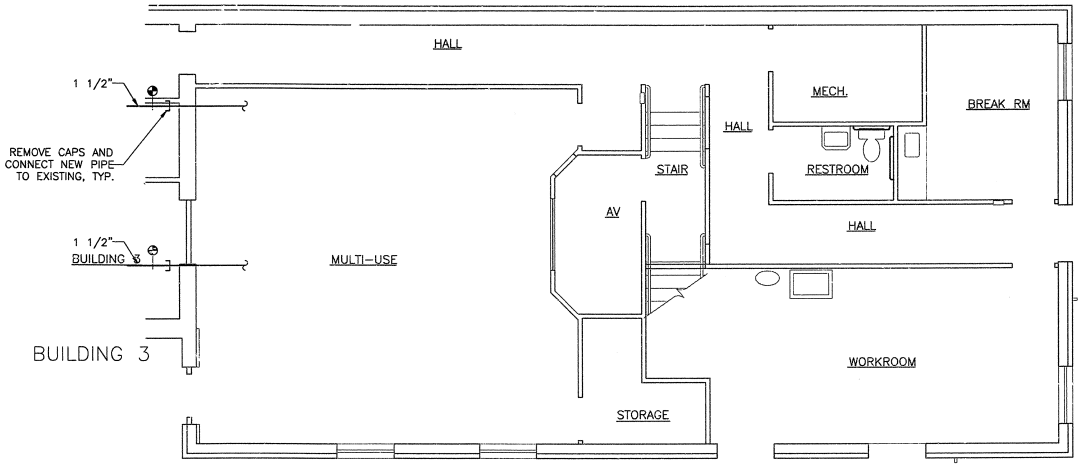
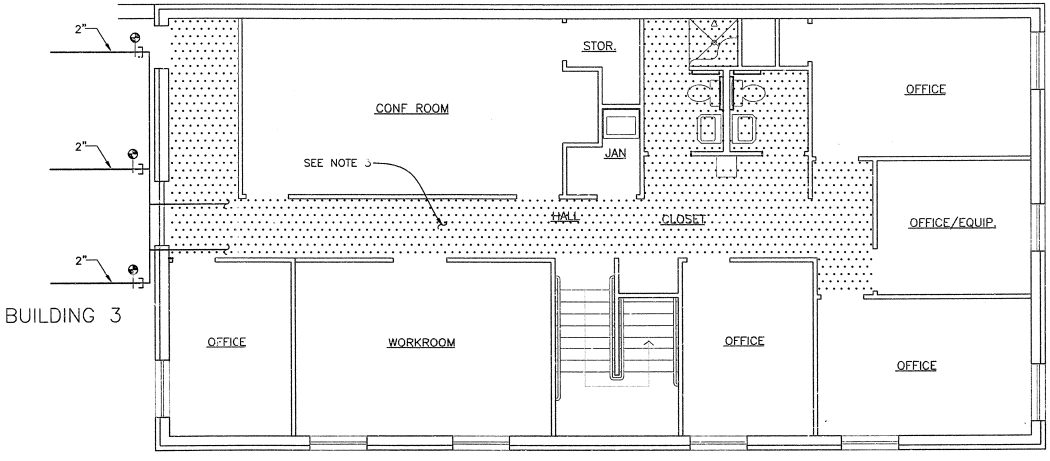


BUILDING 4, FIRST FLOOR



BUILDING 4, SECOND FLOOR

NOTES:

1. DESIGN NEW FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR BOTH FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF BUILDING 4. CONNECT TO EXISTING PIPING IN BUILDING 3 WHERE SHOWN.
2. ON THE FIRST FLOOR, ROUTE PIPING BETWEEN FLOOR JOISTS AND DROPPED CEILING. PROVIDE PENDANT TYPE HEADS IN ALL LOCATIONS.
3. ON THE SECOND FLOOR, ROUTE PIPING BETWEEN DROPPED CEILING (AREA SHOWN WITH DOTS) AND BOTTOM CHORD OF ROOF TRUSSES. PROVIDE SIDE WALL TYPE HEADS IN ALL AREAS EXCEPT THE CORRIDOR AND RESTROOMS WHERE RECESSED PENDANT TYPE HEADS SHALL BE USED.
4. COORDINATE THE LOCATION OF SPRINKLER HEADS AND PIPING WITH LIGHTS, DUCT WORK, HVAC AND DOMESTIC WATER PIPING, CEILING DIFFUSERS AND STRUCTURAL MEMBERS.
5. NO SPRINKLERS ARE REQUIRED IN THE ATTIC SPACE.

DESIGNED: S.CONNER DRAWN: S.CONNER TECH. REVIEW: TCM DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. FP5	TITLE OF SHEET FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 76 OF 96

LIGHT FIXTURE SCHEDULE

SYMBOL	FIXTURE TYPE	LAMP TYPE	FIXTURE MOUNTING	MANUFACTURER AND PART NUMBER	COMMENTS
A	INCANDESCENT DOWNLIGHT 6" APERTURE	ONE 75 WATT R30FL	RECESSED IN SUSPENDED CEILING.	#H-44T, 446 REFLECTOR, HALO LIGHTING, ELK GROVE, ILLINOIS, (708) 956-1537.	
B	INCANDESCENT PENDANT 6" APERTURE	ONE 75 WATT A19	SUSPENDED FROM CEILING.	#H8600P/BZ/MB-1600BA, HALO LIGHTING, ELK GROVE, ILLINOIS, (708) 956-1537.	PROVIDE #H836-MB PENDANT KIT.
C	13" ROUND FLUORESCENT	TWO 26 WATT COMPACT	SURFACE	#2580P, BEGA LIGHTING CARPINTERIA, CA (805) 684-0533	ELECTRONIC BALLASTS
	LIGHT TRACK W/ 115 PARSTAR-20 FIXTURES	75 WATT PAR 16	RECESSED	REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR TRACK, REFER TO NOTE 1 FOR ACCESSORIES.	
D	2'-0"x4'-0", RECESSED FLUORESCENT	THREE 32 WATT T-8 RAPID START	RECESSED IN SUSPENDED CEILING.	COLUMBIA LIGHTING, P4 PARABOLUME, TYPE P4-243, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, (509) 924-7000.	ANODIZED ALUMINUM LOUVER, ELECTRONIC BALLASTS
E	2'-0"x2'-0", RECESSED FLUORESCENT	TWO 40 WATT U-TUBE RAPID START	RECESSED IN SUSPENDED CEILING.	COLUMBIA LIGHTING, P4 PARABOLUME, TYPE P4-222, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, (509) 924-7000.	ANODIZED ALUMINUM LOUVER, ELECTRONIC BALLASTS
F	0'-5"x4'-0", FLUORESCENT	TWO 32 WATT T-8 RAPID START	WALL	COLUMBIA LIGHTING, NO. W240, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, (509) 924-7000.	ELECTRONIC BALLASTS
G	0'-6"x4'-0", RECESSED FLUORESCENT	ONE 32 WATT T-8 RAPID START	RECESSED	COLUMBIA LIGHTING, NO. P4-141F-43193, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, (509) 924-7000.	ANODIZED ALUMINUM LOUVER, ELECTRONIC BALLASTS
H	0'-10"x0'-10", FLUORESCENT	ONE 28 WATT RAPID START	SURFACE	RUDD LIGHTING, CATALOG NO. E3503-1, RACINE, WI, (800) 236-7000	UL LISTED FOR WET LOCATIONS, HIGH POWER FACTOR BALLAST
I	7"x12" HORIZONTAL FLUORESCENT	TWO 18 WATT COMPACT	WALL	#2997P, BEGA LIGHTING CARPINTERIA, CA (805) 684-0533	UL LISTED FOR WET LOCATIONS
	EMERGENCY FIXTURE HALOGEN	TWO 12 WATT	WALL	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	

NOTE

1. PROVIDE WITH LIGHT TRACK -
   - 115 PAR 16 LAMPHOLDERS, PARSTAR-20 #9021, BLACK
   - 100 NARROW SPOT BULBS, AND 15 FLOOD BULBS. 75 WATT PAR-16.
   - 163 SNOOT #292 BLACK WITH 1/2" LOUVER #2902.

   STAFF LIGHTING, HIGHLAND, NY, (914) 691-6262, OR APPROVED EQUAL.

LEGEND

- (S) SMOKE DETECTOR, IONIZATION
- (H) HEAT DETECTOR
- [M] MANUAL PULLSTATION, WP INDICATES WEATHERPROOF
- [F] FIRE ALARM SPEAKER, CEILING MOUNTED (WITH STROBE)
- [F] FIRE ALARM SPEAKER, WALL MOUNTED (WITH STROBE)
- [FACP] FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL
- [I] INTRUSION DETECTOR, WIDE COVERAGE
- DOOR CONTACTS
- [KP] REMOTE KEYPAD
- [I] INTRUSION BELL
- [IA] INTRUSION ALARM CONTROL PANEL

LEGEND

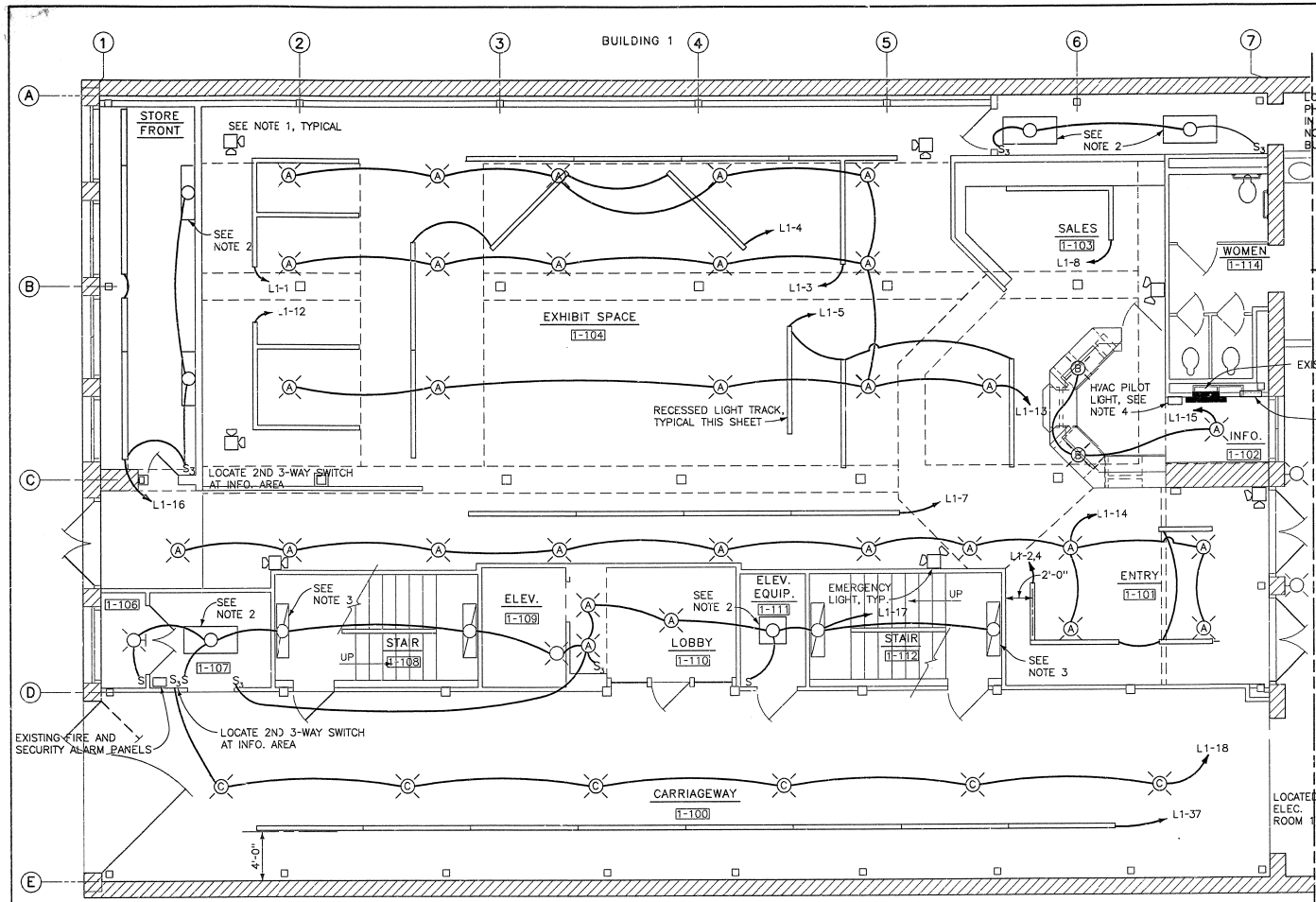
- (*) NOTE SYMBOL, * INDICATES NOTE NUMBER ON SAME SHEET.
- [(*) E] FLUORESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE, * INDICATES FIXTURE TYPE, E INDICATES BATTERY BACKUP
- FLUORESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE, (EXISTING)
- FLUORESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE, (EXISTING)
- WALL MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE, * INDICATES FIXTURE TYPE
- RECESSED LIGHT TRACK WITH LIGHT TRACK HOUSING
- (X) EXIT LIGHT FIXTURE
- INCANDESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE, * INDICATES FIXTURE TYPE
- [EL] EMERGENCY LIGHTING UNIT
- EMERGENCY LIGHT FIXTURES
- S SINGLE POLE SWITCH
- S_3 THREE WAY SWITCH
- S_D DIMMER SWITCH
- (J) JUNCTION BOX
- FLOOR BOX (EXISTING)
- F FLOOR BOX (NEW)
- DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
- $GFCI$ DUPLEX GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTING CIRCUIT, WP INDICATES WEATHERPROOF ENCLOSURE
- IG ISOLATED GROUND DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
- G-1 BRANCH CIRCUIT HOMERUN TO PANELBOARD. NUMBER OF ARROWS INDICATE NUMBER OF CIRCUITS. G-1 INDICATES CIRCUIT NUMBER
- —EC— EMPTY CONDUIT
- ROUTE WIRING TO FLOOR BELOW
- TELEPHONE OUTLET
- NORMALLY OPEN CONTACT, * INDICATES CONTACT NUMBER
- (C*) COIL, * INDICATES COIL NUMBER
- [D] HANDICAPPED DOOR OPENER PUSHBUTTON

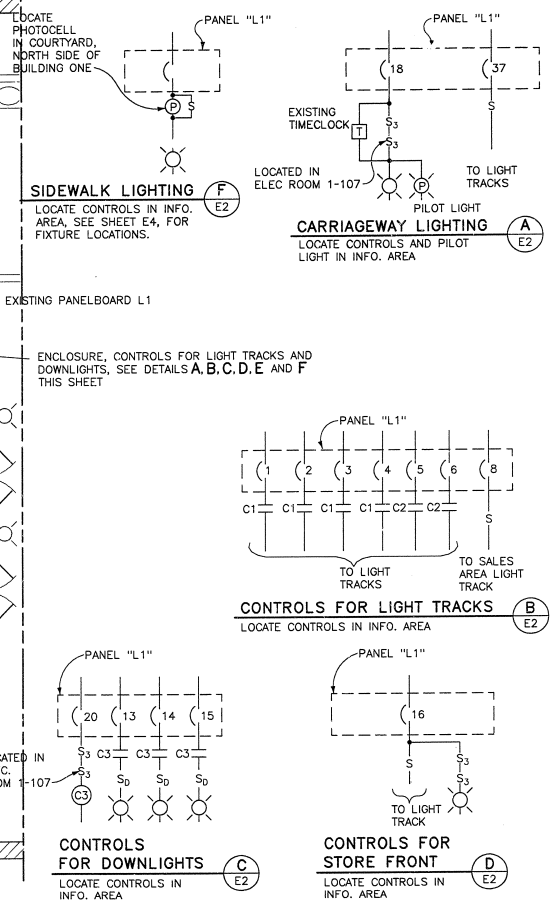
ABBREVIATIONS

C	CONDUIT
G,GRD	GROUND
NOPSI	NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE INCORPORATED

DESIGNED: Greg Loosmore	SUB SHEET NO. E1	TITLE OF SHEET: LEGEND AND FIXTURE SCHEDULES HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
CADD (Auto-trol)			PKG. NO. 146 DA
DRAFTING BR.			SHEET 77 OF 96
TECH. REVIEW: Mooney			
DATE: 4/97			

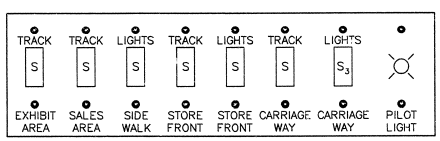
pgel5:::(proj/jeldomain/elec)light_fix.DG
06/01/97



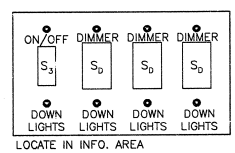


NOTES

1. GENERAL, RELOCATE EXISTING EMERGENCY LIGHTS TO NEW FINISHED CEILING. TYPICAL THIS SHEET. EXTEND WIRING FROM EXISTING LOCATION.
2. LIGHT FIXTURES ARE GOVERNMENT FURNISHED, CONTRACTOR INSTALLED, WHERE SHOWN.
3. LIGHTS IN STAIRS ARE NOT SWITCHED. FIXTURES ARE EXISTING, REINSTALL FIXTURES WITH NEW CONDUIT AND CONDUCTORS. FIXTURES HAVE EMERGENCY BATTERY PACKS.
4. REFER TO SHEET E11 FOR HVAC PILOT LIGHT.
5. REFER TO SHEET E4 FOR SIDEWALK FIXTURE LOCATIONS.



LOCATE IN INFO. AREA



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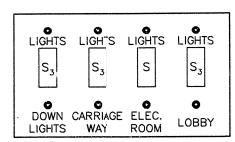
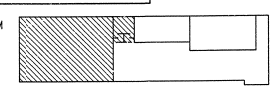


LOCATE IN ELEC. ROOM

ENGRAVED CONTROL WALL PLATES E E2
ENGRAVE WITH LETTERING AS SHOWN



KEY PLAN

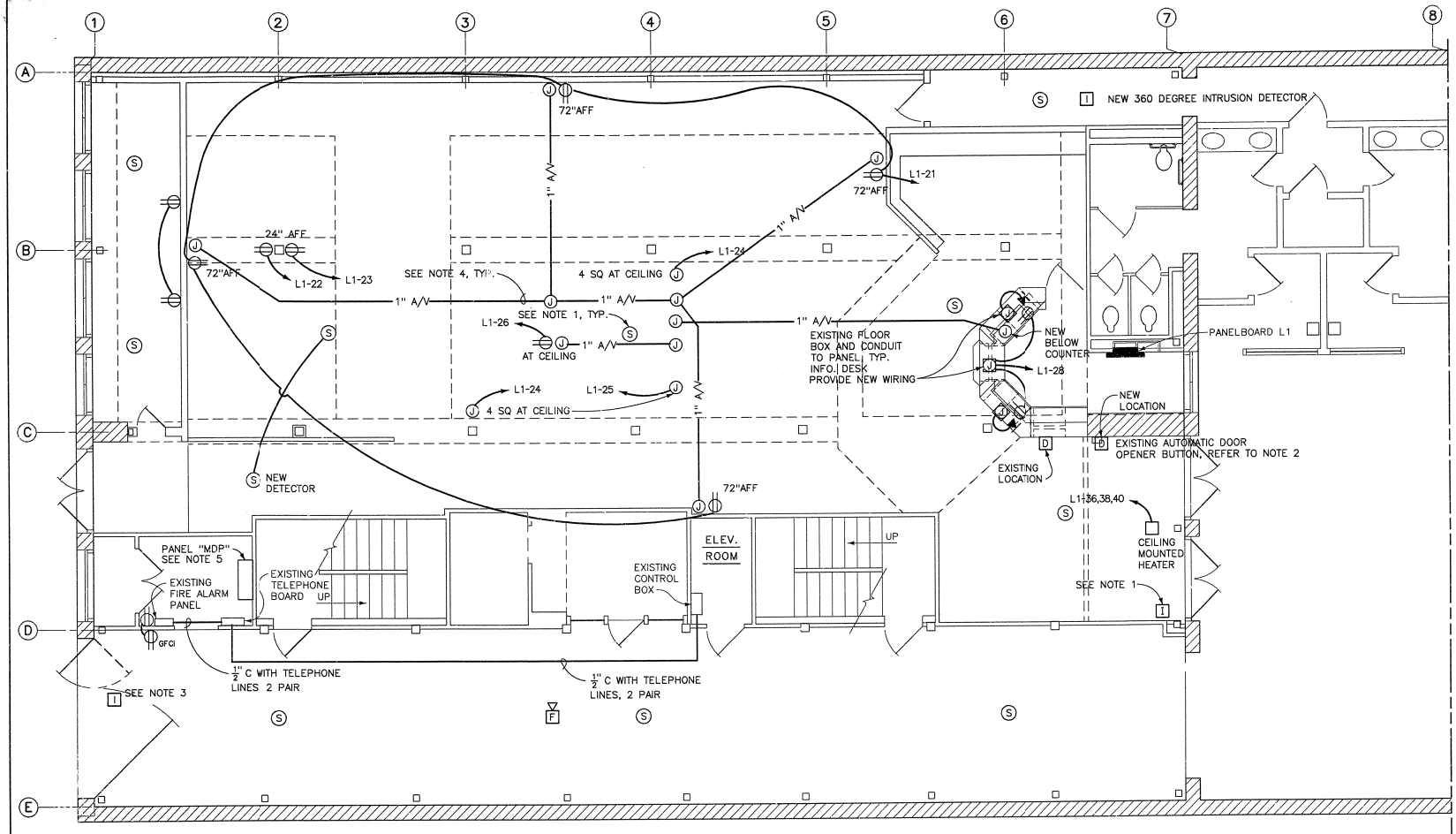
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
Greg Lossmore CADD (Auto-trol) DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: [signature] DATE: 4/97	E2	FIRST FLOOR LIGHTING PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 78 OF 96

checker init.

/PROJ/jeladomain/elec/first_s_light.DC
06/01/97 - pgc15:::(proj/jeladomain/elec)
:::(proj/jeladomain/bases)e2base.dg
05/30/97 - twe5:::(users/b_heinley)



NOTES

1. GENERAL, RELOCATE EXISTING SMOKE DETECTORS AND HORN TO NEW FINISHED CEILING. RELOCATE INTRUSION ALARM TO NEW FINISHED CEILING. EXTEND WIRING FROM EXISTING LOCATION.
2. RELOCATE EXISTING AUTOMATIC DOOR OPENER BUTTON AND WIRING TO NEW LOCATION
3. RELOCATE EXISTING INTRUSION DETECTOR TO CEILING ABOVE GATE
4. GENERAL, JUNCTION BOXES FOR A/V ARE 4" SQUARE, MOUNTED ON CEILING. MOUNT AT 72" AFF WHERE NOTED.
5. PROVIDE NEW 225A, 120/208V, CIRCUIT BREAKER IN MDP, FOR NEW PANELBOARD L4, LOCATED ON FOURTH FLOOR, REFER TO SHEET E12.

SCALE OF FEET 4 0 4 8

PROJECT NORTH

KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: Greg Laasmaa	SUB SHEET NO. E3	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR POWER PLAN	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
DRAFTING BR.		BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 79 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

checker init.

/PROJ/jeladomain/elec/first_s_power.DC
06/01/97 - pgd15:::(proj/jeladomain/elec)

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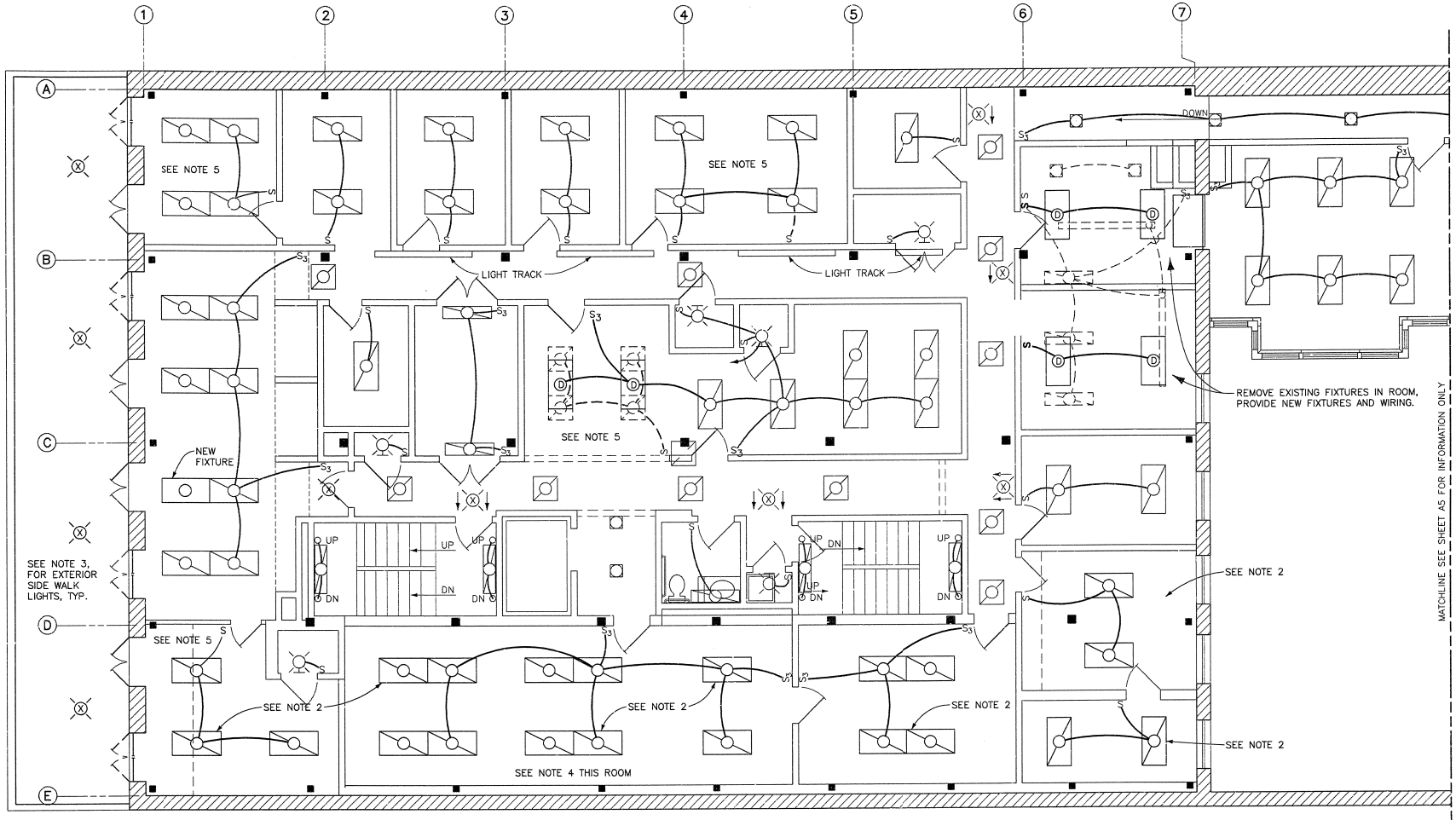
05/20/96 - :::(/none/d_sik)

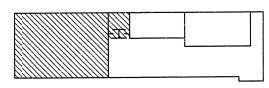


NOTES

1. GENERAL, REMOVE AND REINSTALL EXISTING FIXTURES AND WIRING AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL WORK. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL WORK IS ALONG GRID LINES A, B, C, D, E AND AROUND ALL COLUMNS. TYPICAL FOR THIS SHEET.
2. REINSTALL EXISTING FIXTURES IN NEW LOCATIONS. RELOCATE WIRING TO NEW FIXTURE LOCATIONS.
3. REMOVE EXISTING FIXTURES. LIGHTS ARE ON UNDERSIDE OF BALCONY. STORE DURING CONSTRUCTION AND REINSTALL.
4. PROVIDE UV FILTERED BULBS IN THIS ROOM. 3 BULBS FOR EACH FIXTURE.
5. PROVIDE NEW WIRING AND LIGHT SWITCH AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE NEW DOOR LOCATIONS AND ROOM LAYOUTS.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: Greg Loosmore	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
CADD (Auto-trol) DRAFTING BR.	E4	SECOND FLOOR LIGHTING PLAN	PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW:		BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 80 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

checker init.

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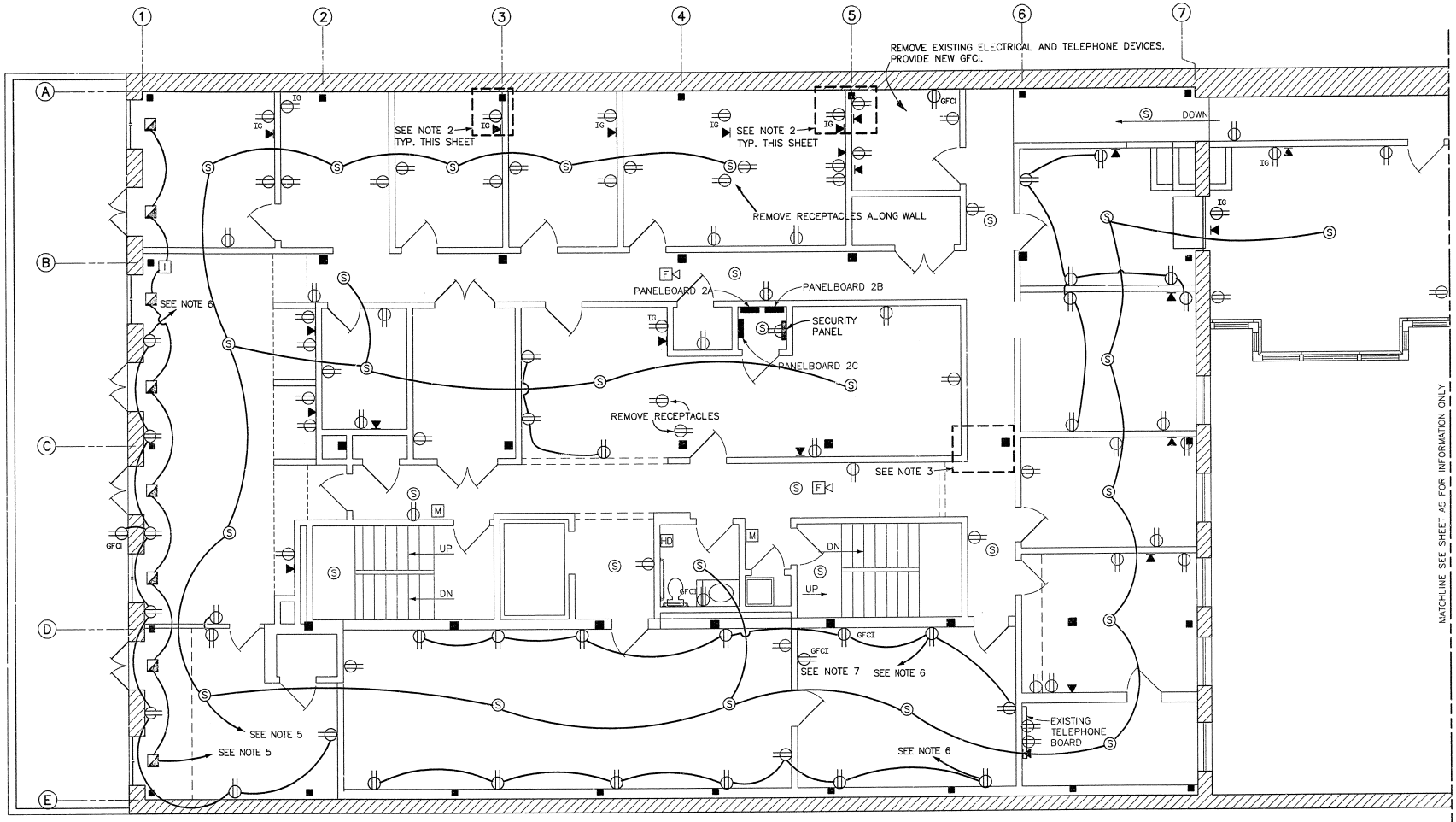
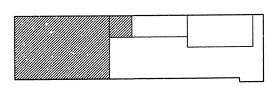


NOTES

1. GENERAL, REMOVE AND REINSTALL EXISTING DEVICES AND WIRING AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL WORK. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL WORK IS ALONG GRID LINES A, B, C, D, E AND AROUND ALL COLUMNS. TYPICAL FOR THIS SHEET.
2. RELOCATE EXISTING DEVICES AND WIRING AS NECESSARY FOR STRUCTURAL WORK.
3. RELOCATE EXISTING DEVICES AND WIRING AS NECESSARY FOR STRUCTURAL WORK. ELECTRICAL IS IN CEILING AND INCLUDES CABLE TRAY. STRUCTURAL WORK IS ALONG GRID LINE C.
4. CONNECT TO EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.
5. CONNECT TO EXISTING SECURITY CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON THIS FLOOR.
6. PROVIDE NEW RECEPTACLES AND WIRING. CONNECT HOMERUN TO 20A CIRCUIT BREAKER IN PANEL 2C. SOUTH WALL IS TO BE FURRED OUT.
7. REPLACE EXISTING RECEPTACLE WITH NEW GFCI.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: Greg Lossmore	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
CADD (Auto-trol) DRAFTING BR.	E5	SECOND FLOOR POWER PLAN	PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW:		BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 81 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

checker init.

/PROJ/jeladomain/elec/second_s_power.DC
06/01/97 - pgd15:::(proj/jeladomain/elec)
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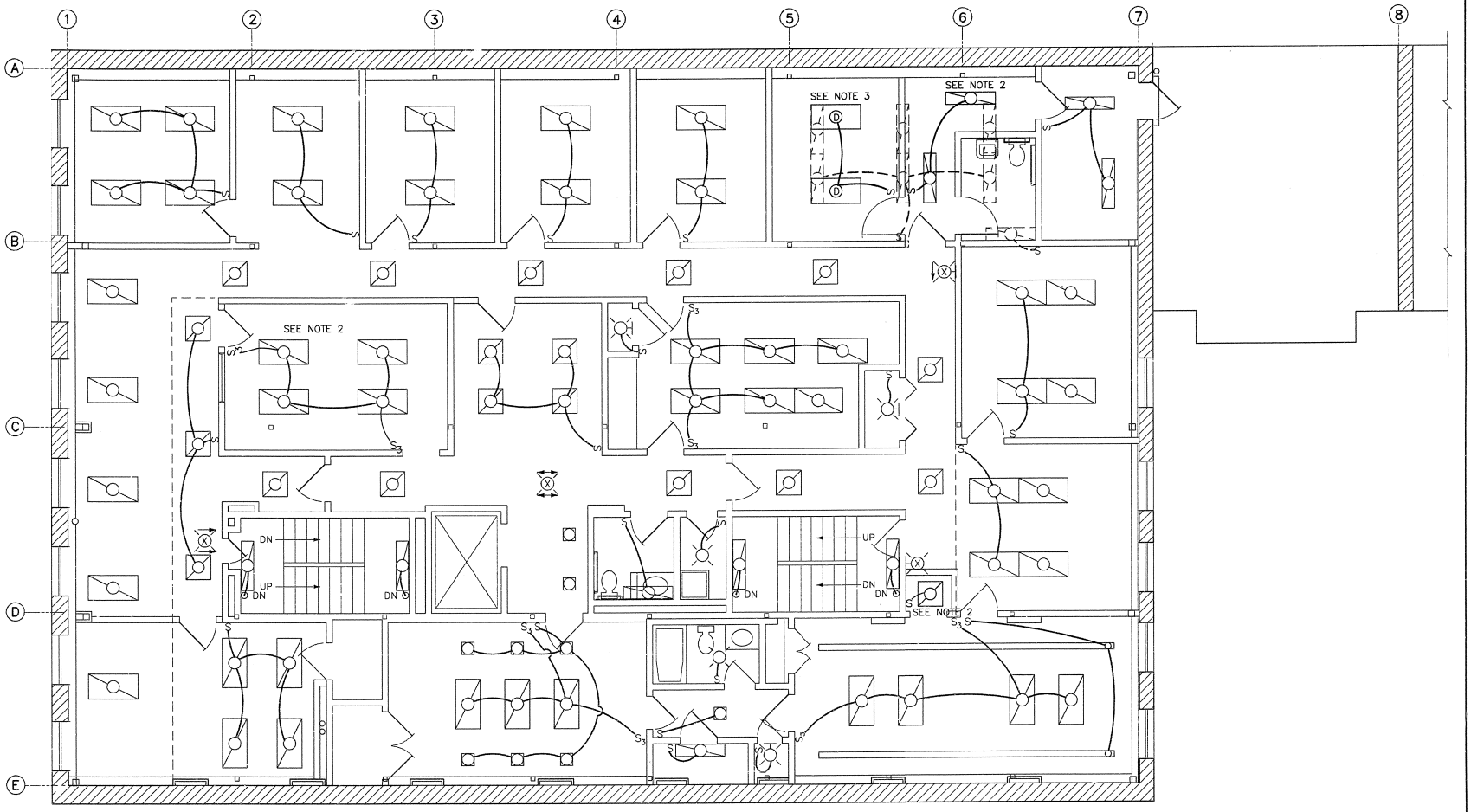
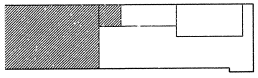


NOTES

1. GENERAL, REMOVE AND REINSTALL EXISTING FIXTURE AND WIRING AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL WORK. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL WORK IS ALONG GRID LINES A AND E. TYPICAL FOR THIS SHEET.
2. REINSTALL EXISTING FIXTURES IN NEW LOCATIONS. RELOCTE WIRING TO NEW FIXTURE LOCATIONS.
3. REMOVE EXISTING FIXTURES IN ROOM. PROVIDE NEW FIXTURES AND WIRING.



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: Greg Loosmore
CADD (Auto-trol)
DRAFTING BR.
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. E6

TITLE OF SHEET
THIRD FLOOR LIGHTING PLAN
BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 82 of 96

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/PROJ/jeladomain/elec/third_s_lighting.DC
06/01/97 - pad15:::(proj/jeladomain/elec)

:::(proj/jeladomain/bases)third_south.dg
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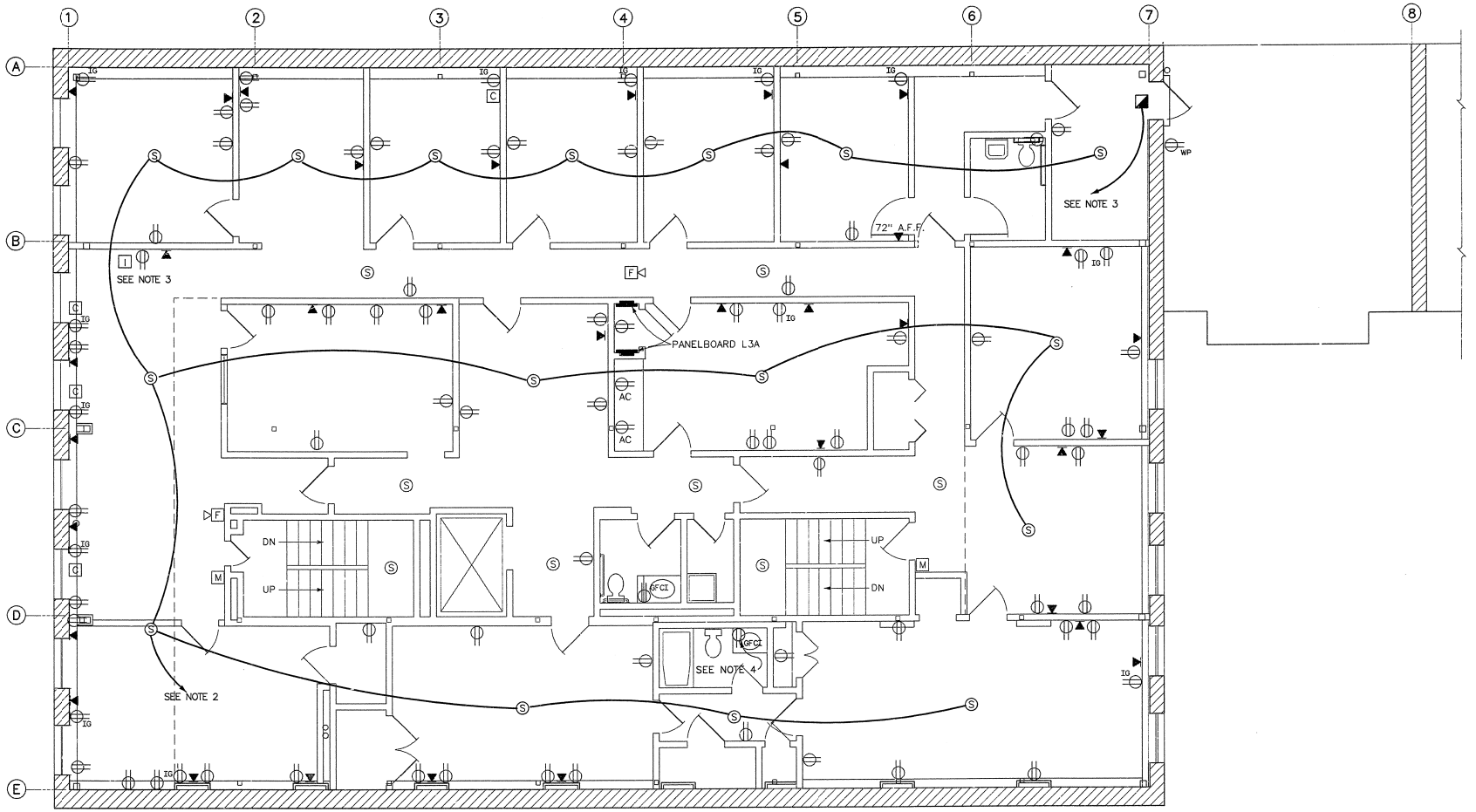
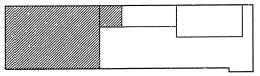


NOTES

1. GENERAL, REMOVE AND REINSTALL EXISTING FIXTURE AND WIRING AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL WORK. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL WORK IS ALONG GRID LINES A AND E. TYPICAL FOR THIS SHEET.
2. CONNECT TO EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.
3. CONNECT TO EXISTING SECURITY CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.
4. REPLACE EXISTING RECEPTACLE WITH NEW GFCI.



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: Greg Loosmore (CADD) (Auto-trol) DRAFTING BR. DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. E7	TITLE OF SHEET: THIRD FLOOR POWER PLAN — BUILDINGS 1 AND 2, HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,043; PKG. NO. 146 DA. —; SHEET 83 OF 96

checker init.

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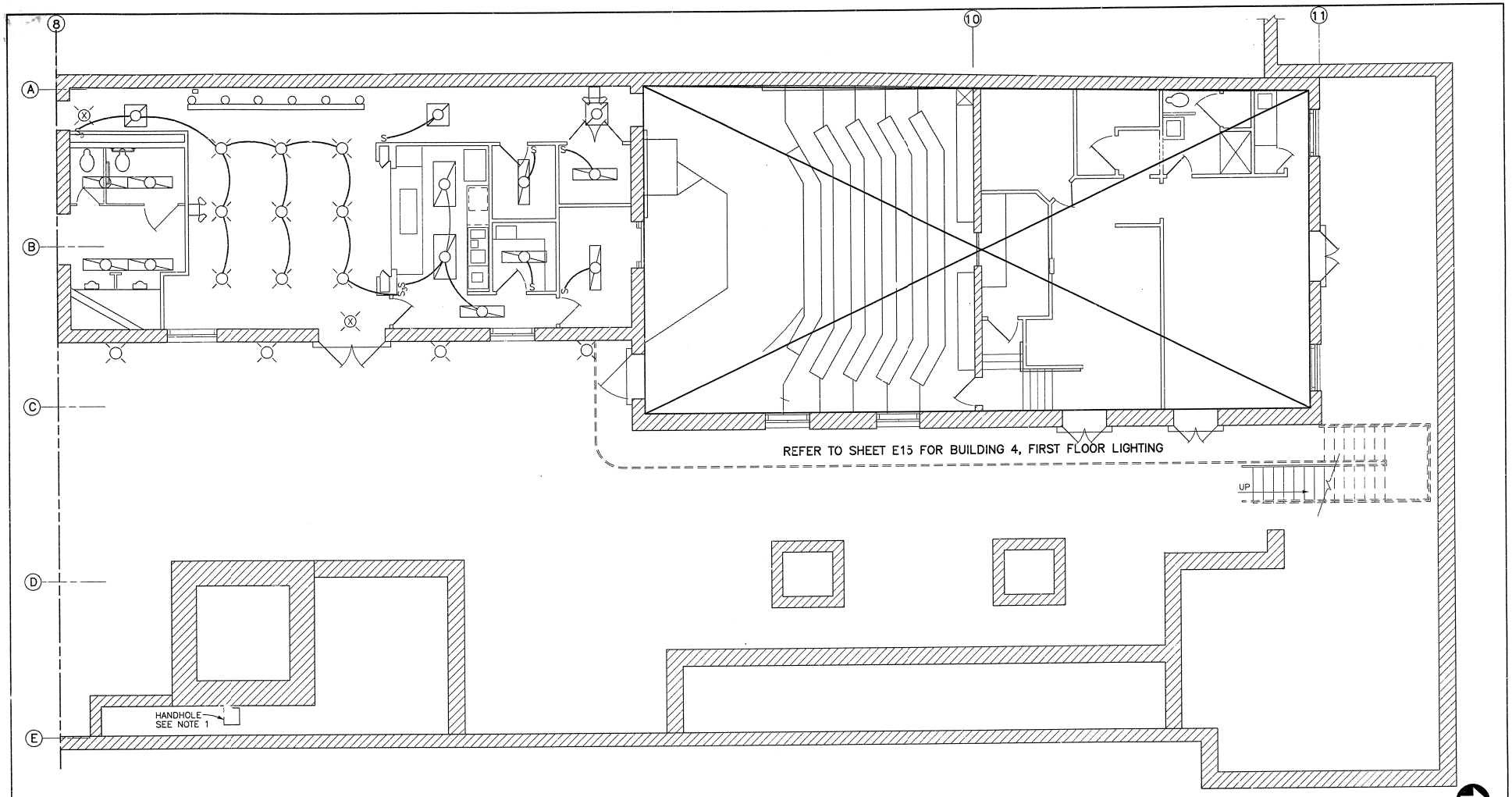
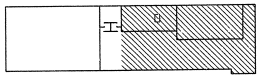


NOTES

1. PROVIDE 12"x12"x12" HANDHOLE.WATERTIGHT, NEMA 4. MODEL NO. PC1212DG12, QUAZITE, HOUSTON, TEXAS, OR APPROVED EQUAL. INSTALL EXISTING RECEPTACLE AND WIRING IN HANDHOLE.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: Greg Lassmann	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
CADD (Auto-trol)	E8	FIRST FLOOR LIGHTING PLAN	PKG. NO. 146 DA
DRAFTING BR.		BUILDING 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 84 OF 96
TECH. REVIEW:			
DATE: 4/97			

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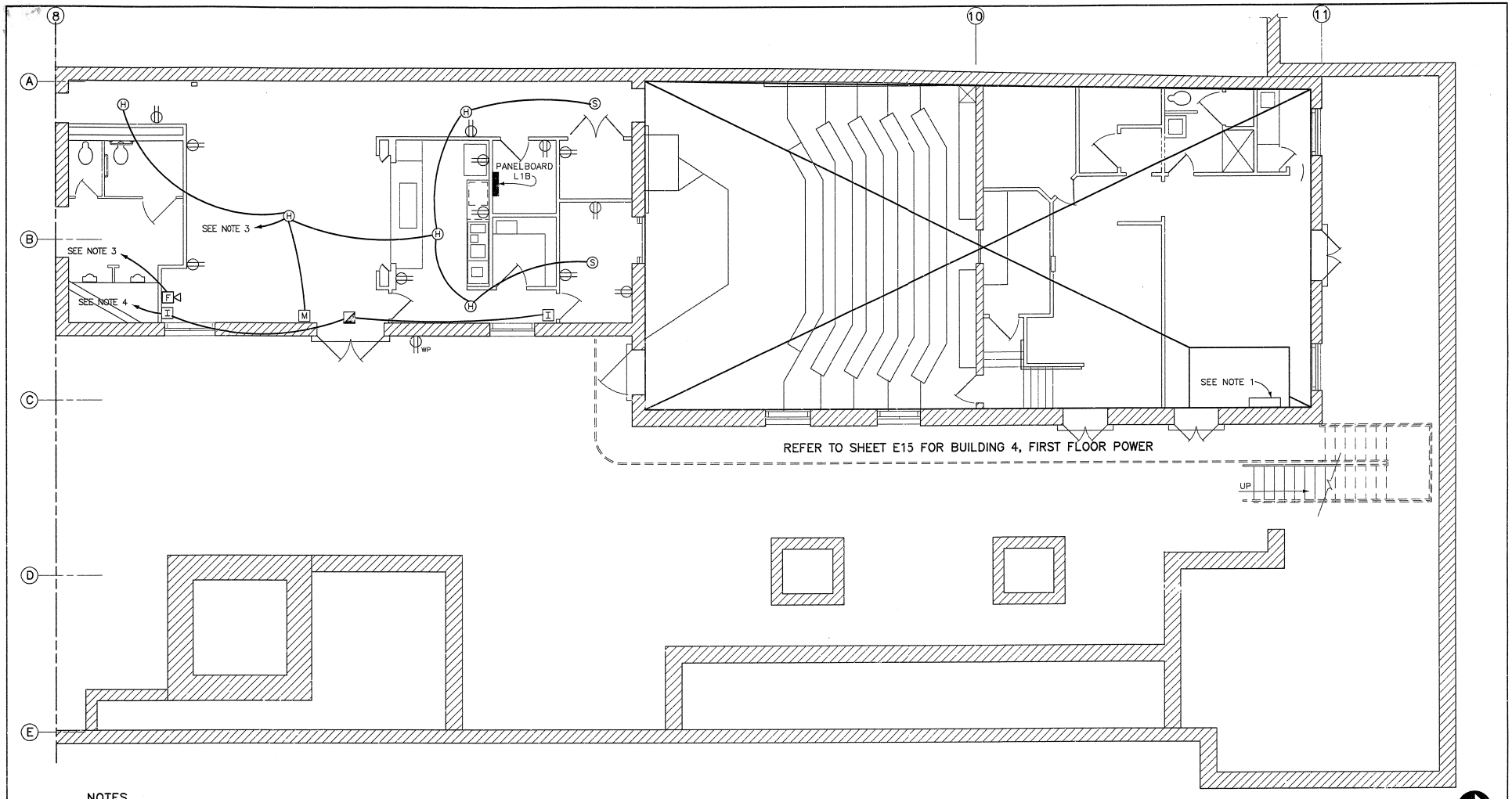
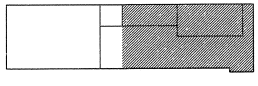


NOTES

1. EXISTING LOCATION OF HVAC CONTROLS. STORE DURING CONSTRUCTION AND REINSTALL CONTROLS AND WIRING.
2. GENERAL, REMOVE AND REINSTALL EXISTING DEVICES AND WIRING AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMODATE ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL WORK. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL WORK IS ALONG WEST WALL, GRID LINE A.
3. CONNECT TO EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.
4. CONNECT TO EXISTING SECURITY ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: Greg Loosmore
CADD (Auto-trol)
DRAFTING BR.
TECH. REVIEW: M. Embry
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. E9

TITLE OF SHEET
FIRST FLOOR POWER PLAN
BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 85 OF 96

checker init.

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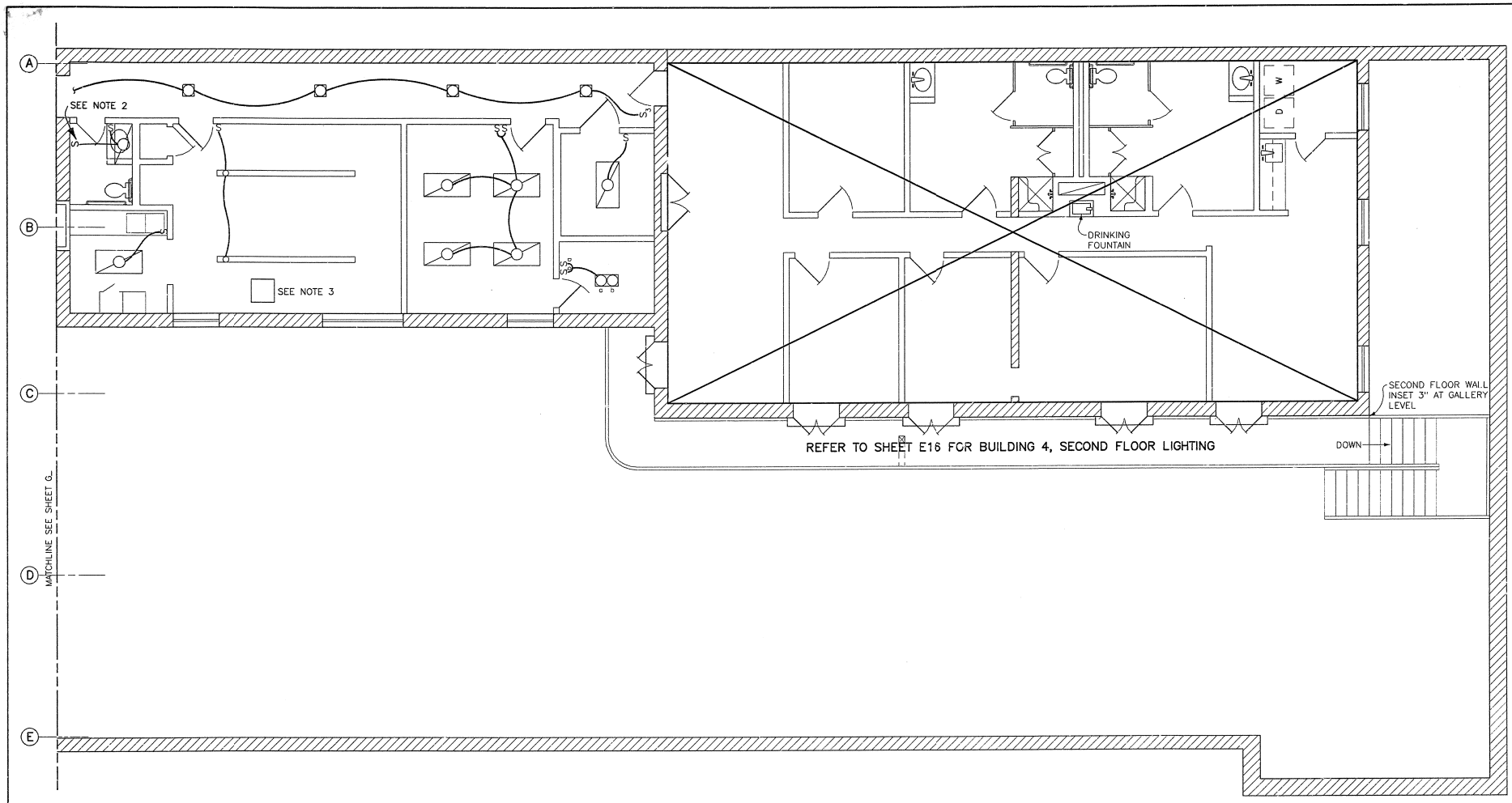
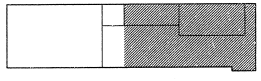


NOTES

1. REMOVE AND REINSTALL EXISTING FIXTURE AND WIRING AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL WORK. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL WORK IS ALONG WEST WALL, GRID LINE A.
2. REMOVE EXISTING SWITCH AND RELOCATE IN NEW LOCATION
3. PROVIDE 4 TYPE H FIXTURES IN ATTIC. SPACE FIXTURES EQUALITY IN ONE ROW. PROVIDE LIGHT SWITCH AT ENTRANCE TO ATTIC. PROVIDE 2 RECEPTACLES, ONE AT ENTRANCE AND ONE AT THE NORTH OF BLDG 3. WIRE ON SEPERATE CIRCUIT.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: Greg Loosmore
CADD (Auto-trol)
DRAFTING BR.:
TECH. REVIEW:
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. E10

TITLE OF SHEET
SECOND FLOOR LIGHTING PLAN
BUILDING 3 AND 4
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467
41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 86 OF 96

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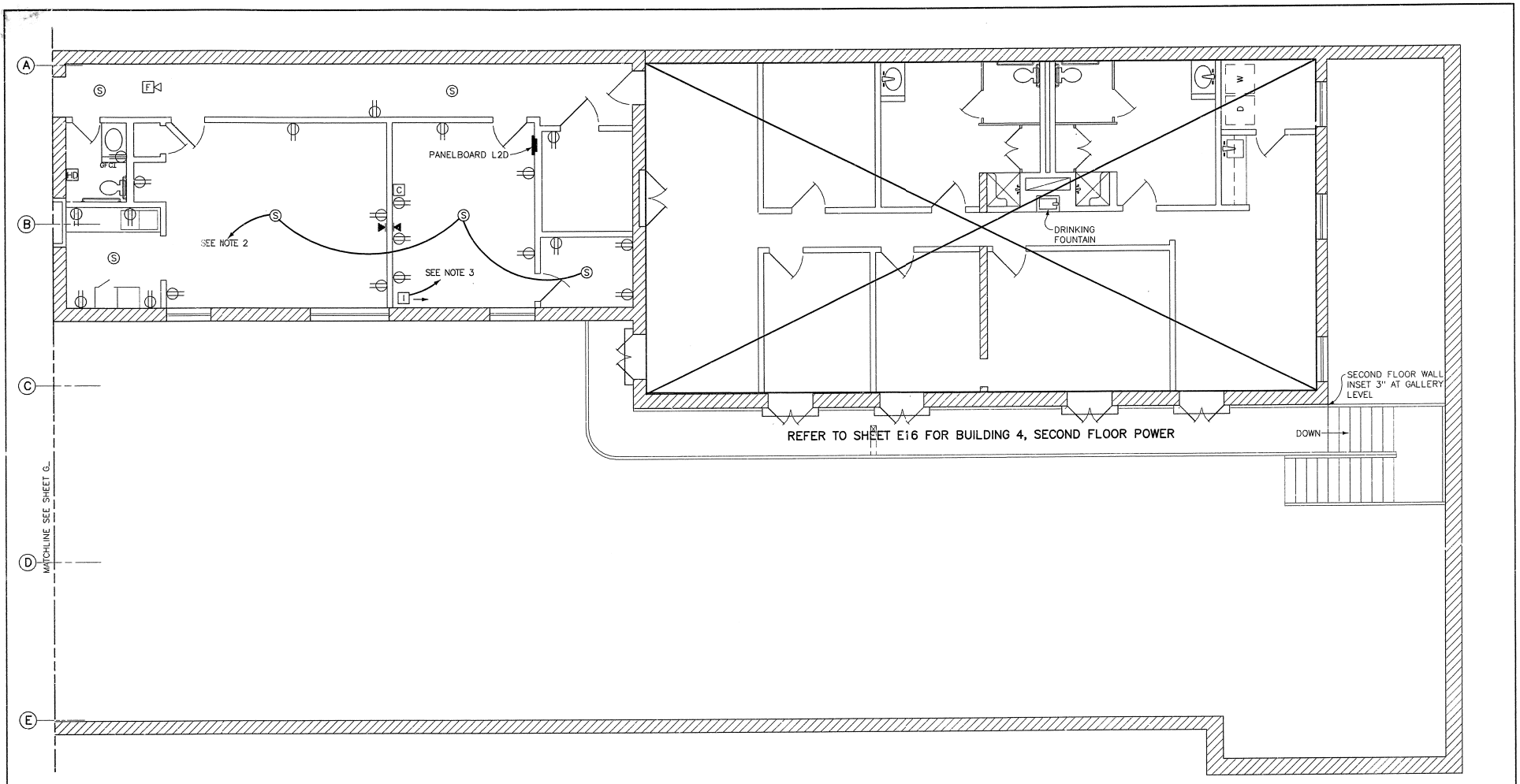
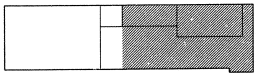
P:\PCL\jeladomain\elec\second_n_lighting.DC 06/01/97 - pgd15:::(proj/jeladomain/elec)
:::(proj/jeladomain/cases)second_north.dg 12/06/95 - :::(/home/d_sik)



NOTES

1. REMOVE AND REINSTALL EXISTING FIXTURE AND ' NG AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL ..ORK. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL WORK IS ALONG WEST WALL, GRID LINE A.
2. CONNECT TO EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.
3. CONNECT TO EXISTING SECURITY CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: Greg Loosmore
CADD (Auto-trol)
DRAFTING BR.
TECH. REVIEW
DATE: 4/97

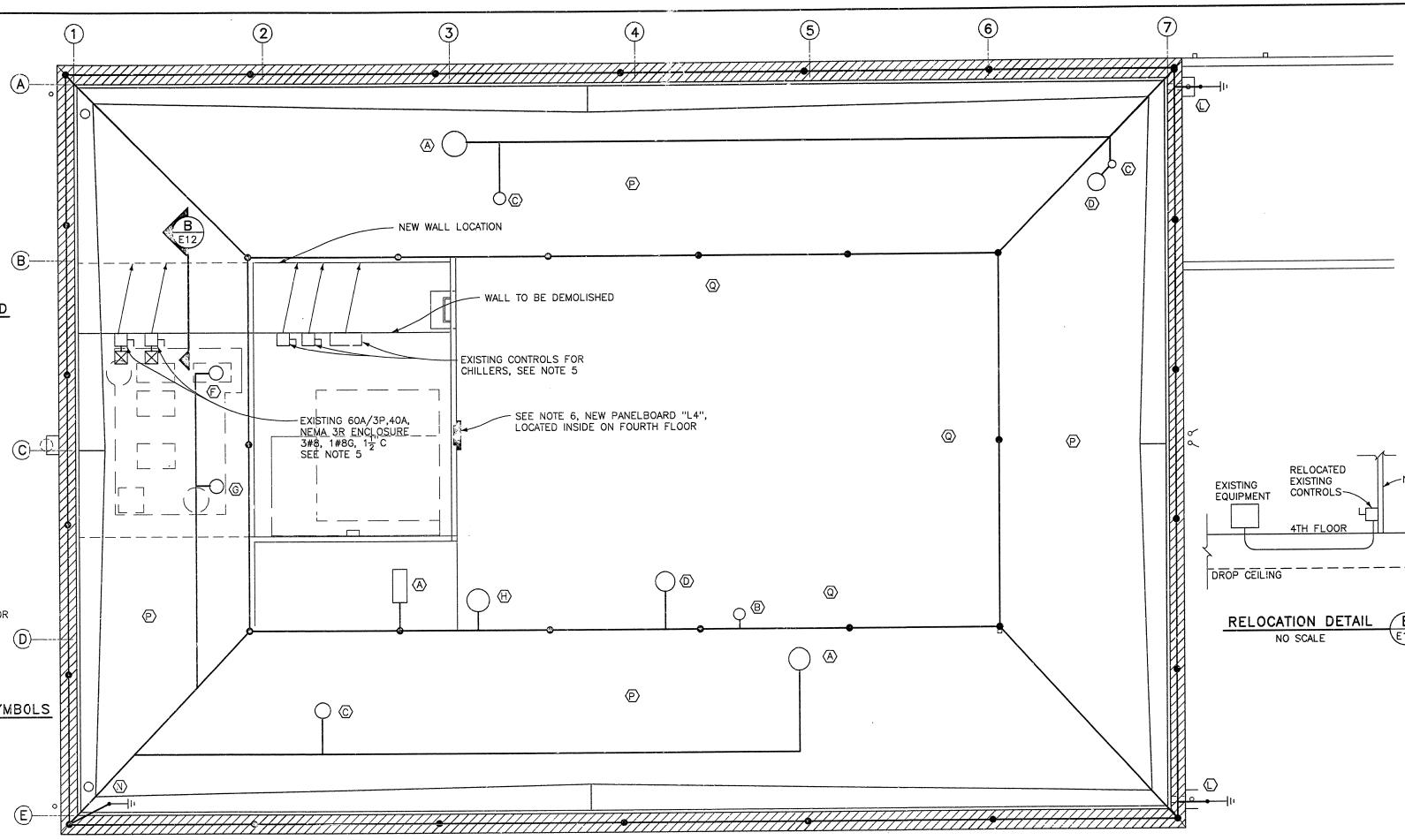
SUB SHEET NO. E11

TITLE OF SHEET
SECOND FLOOR POWER PLAN
BUILDINGS 3 AND 4
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467
41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 87 OF 96

checker init.

/PROJ/jeladomain/elec/second_n_power.DC
06/01/97 - pgd15:::(proj/jeladomain/elec)
:::(proj/jeladomain/bases)second_north.dg
12/06/95 - :::(/home/d_elk)

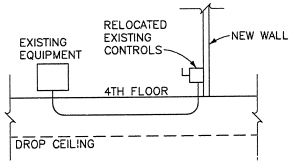


ROOF PENETRAION LEGEND

- (A) OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE
- (B) 4" VENT THROUGH ROOF
- (C) 2" VENT THROUGH ROOF
- (D) EXHAUST FAN
- (F) 18" DIAMETER GAS VENT
- (G) 10" DIAMETER GAS VENT
- (H) ELEVATOR SHAFT VENT
- (L) 6" GALVANIZED DOWNSPOUT WITH COLLECTOR HEAD
- (N) PVC THROUGH ROOF CONNECTOR
- (P) RIGID SHINGLES 6/12 PITCH
- (Q) MEMBRANE ROOFING (FLAT)

LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYMBOLS

- ● AIR TERMINAL
- —— CONDUCTOR
- —⊣⊢— DRIVEN GROUND ROD



RELOCATION DETAIL (B / E12)
NO SCALE

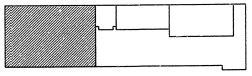
NOTES

1. REMOVE AND REINSTALL EXISTING LIGHTNING PROTECTION, FOR ROOF REPLACEMENT.
2. MOUNT AIR TERMINALS ON ADHESIVE AIR TERMINAL BASE.
3. FASTEN EXPOSED CABLES WITH ADHESIVE CABLE HOLDERS NOT MORE THAN 3 FEET APART.
4. DOWN CONDUCTORS ARE IN PVC CONDUIT.
5. RELOCATE ELECTRICAL CONTROLS AND WIRING TO NEW WALL LOCATION.
6. PROVIDE 4#4/0, 1#4GRD, 2½" CONDUIT DOWN TO MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANELBOARD, ELECTRICAL ROOM, BUILDING ONE, FIRST FLOOR, FOR NEW PANELBOARD.
7. REMOVE AND REINSTALL EXISTING DEVICES AND WIRING AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL WORK. PRIMARY WORK IS ALONG NORTH WALL AND FOR THE MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT COURT, TYPICAL FOR THIS SHEET.

BUILDING ONE FOURTH FLOOR/ROOF PLAN (A / E12)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: Greg Lassmann
CADD (Auto-trol)
B. HEINLEY
TECH REVIEW
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. E12

TITLE OF SHEET
FOURTH FLOOR/ROOF PLAN
BUILDING 1
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 88 OF 96

pgd15::(proj/jeancomain/elec)roof_plan.DG
06/01/97

EXISTING PANELBOARD "L1" SCHEDULE

120/208 VOLTS, 3 Φ, 4 WIRE, 225 A. BUS, MLO, FLUSH MOUNT,
SYM. A.I.R. (MAIN C.B. 10,000, BRANCH C.B. 10,000), SOLID NEUTRAL BUS, PROVIDE GROUND BUS
42 BRANCH C.B., NEMA 1 ENCLOSURE, MANUFACTURER AND CAT. NO. GE

LOAD VA	DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	LOAD VA	BUS LOAD (VA) L1	L2	L3
1000	LIGHT TRACK	20 1 2 20	LIGHT TRACK	1000			
1000	LIGHT TRACK	20 3 4 20	LIGHT TRACK	1000			
1000	LIGHT TRACK	20 5 6 20	LIGHT TRACK	1000			
1000	LIGHT TRACK	20 7 8 20	LIGHT TRACK	1000			
		20 9 10 20	*	200			
		20 11 12 20	*	275			
1125	EXHIBIT LIGHTS	20 13 14 20	EXHIBIT LIGHTS	825			
225	EXHIBIT LIGHTS	20 15 16 20	STORE FRONT LIGHTS	950			
750	LIGHTING	20 17 18 20	CARRIAGEWAY	300			
	CONTROL COILS	20 19 20 20	CONTROL COILS				
1800	RECEPTACLES	20 21 22 20	RECEPTACLES	1000			
1000	RECEPTACLES	20 23 24 20	RECEPTACLES	1000			
1000	RECEPTACLES	20 25 26 20	RECEPTACLES	1000			
720	*	20 27 28 20	RECEPTACLES, DESK	1920			
1080	*	20 29 30 20	*	1260			
1920	*	20 31 32 20					
		20 33 34 20	*				
500	*	20 35 36 20					
1000	LIGHT TRACK	20 37 38 20	CEILING MOUNTED HEATER	500			
		20 39 40 20					
500	*	20 41 42 20					
			BUS LOAD TOTALS (KVA)				
			TOTAL LOAD (KVA)				
			ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DEMAND (KVA)				

PANELBOARD L1 AND 20A, 1-POLE CIRCUIT BREAKERS ARE EXISTING. 3 POLE BREAKERS ARE NEW.
* EXISTING LOADS.

PANEL L1 LOCATION IS SHOWN ON SHEET E2

NEW PANELBOARD "L4" SCHEDULE

120/208 VOLTS, 3 Φ, 4 WIRE, 225 A. BUS, 225A. MAIN C.B., FLUSH MOUNT,
SYM. A.I.R. (MAIN C.B. 10,000, BRANCH C.B. 10,000), SOLID NEUTRAL BUS, PROVIDE GROUND BUS
42 BRANCH C.B. NEMA 1 ENCLOSURE, MANUFACTURER AND CAT. NO. GE

LOAD VA	DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	LOAD VA	BUS LOAD (VA) L1	L2	L3
	SPARE	20 1 2 20	SPARE				
	SPARE	20 3 4 20	SPARE				
	SPARE	20 5 6 20	SPARE				
		7 8					
		9 10					
		11 12					
		13 14					
		15 16					
		17 18					
		19 20					
		21 22					
		23 24					
		25 26					
		27 28					
		29 30					
		31 32					
		33 34					
		35 36					
		37 38					
		39 40					
		41 42					
			BUS LOAD TOTALS (KVA)				
			TOTAL LOAD (KVA)				
			ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DEMAND (KVA)				

PANEL L4 LOCATION IS SHOWN ON SHEET E12

DESIGNED: Greg Loosmore	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,043
CADD (Auto-trol) DRAFTING BR.	E13	ELECTRICAL SCHEDULES	PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW: [signature]		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 89 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

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06/01/97

EXISTING PANELBOARD "L1B" SCHEDULE

120/208 VOLTS, 3 Φ, 4 WIRE, 225 A. BUS, MLO, FLUSH MOUNT,
SYM. A.I.R. (MAIN C.B. 10,000, BRANCH C.B. 10,000), SOLID NEUTRAL BUS, PROVIDE GROUND BUS
42 BRANCH C.B., NEMA 1 ENCLOSURE, MANUFACTURER AND CAT. NO. GE

LOAD VA	DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	LOAD VA	BUS LOAD (VA) L1	L2	L3
		20 1 2 20					
		20 3 4 20					
		20 5 6 20					
		20 7 8 20					
		20 9 10 20					
		20 11 12 20					
		20 13 14 20					
		20 15 16 20					
		20 17 18 20					
		20 19 20 20					
		60 21 22 20					
13545	HEAT PUMP, HP1-3	60 23 24 20	EF-6	150			
		60 25 26 20	HEAT PUMP, HP1-4	1440			
1620	RECEPTACLES	20 27 28 20	RECEPTACLES	900			
900	RECEPTACLES	20 29 30 20	RECEPTACLES	360			
540	RECEPTACLES	20 31 32 20	RECEPTACLES	1000			
360	RECEPTACLES	20 33 34 20					
2000	RECEPTACLES	20 35 36 20	RECEPTACLES	2000			
		20 37 38 20					
830	LIGHTING	20 39 40 20	LIGHTING	900			
1380	LIGHTING	20 41 42 20					

PANELBOARD L1B AND 20A, 1-POLE CIRCUIT BREAKERS ARE EXISTING. 2 AND 3 POLE BREAKERS ARE NEW.

BUS LOAD TOTALS (KVA)
TOTAL LOAD (KVA)
ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DEMAND (KVA)

PANEL L1B LOCATION IS SHOWN ON SHEET E9

EXISTING PANELBOARD "L2D" SCHEDULE

120/208 VOLTS, 3 Φ, 4 WIRE, 225 A. BUS, 225A. MAIN C.B., FLUSH MOUNT,
SYM. A.I.R. (MAIN C.B. 10,000, BRANCH C.B. 10,000), SOLID NEUTRAL BUS, PROVIDE GROUND BUS
42 BRANCH C.B. NEMA 1 ENCLOSURE, MANUFACTURER AND CAT. NO. GE

LOAD VA	DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	LOAD VA	BUS LOAD (VA) L1	L2	L3
		20 1 2 20					
		20 3 4 20					
		20 5 6 20					
		20 7 8 20					
		20 9 10 20					
		20 11 12 20					
		20 13 14 20					
		20 15 16 20					
		20 17 18 20					
		20 19 20 20					
		20 21 22 20					
		20 23 24 20					
		20 25 26 20					
		20 27 28 20					
150	EF-1	20 29 30 20					
1260	RECEPTACLES	20 31 32 20	RECEPTACLES	720			
900	RECEPTACLES	20 33 34 20	RECEPTACLES	900			
900	RECEPTACLES	20 35 36 20	RECEPTACLES	600			
1260	RECEPTACLES	20 37 38 20					
1250	LIGHTING	20 39 40 20	LIGHTING	950			
1440	LIGHTING	20 41 42 20	ATTIC LIGHTING	700			

PANELBOARD L2B AND 20A, 1-POLE CIRCUIT BREAKERS. ARE EXISTING.

BUS LOAD TOTALS (KVA)
TOTAL LOAD (KVA)
ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DEMAND (KVA)

PANEL L2D LOCATION IS SHOWN ON SHEET E11

DESIGNED: Greg Loosmore	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD (Auto-trol) DRAFTING BR.	E14	ELECTRICAL SCHEDULES	467 / 41,043
TECH. REVIEW: [signature]		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 DA
DATE: 4/97			SHEET 90 OF 96

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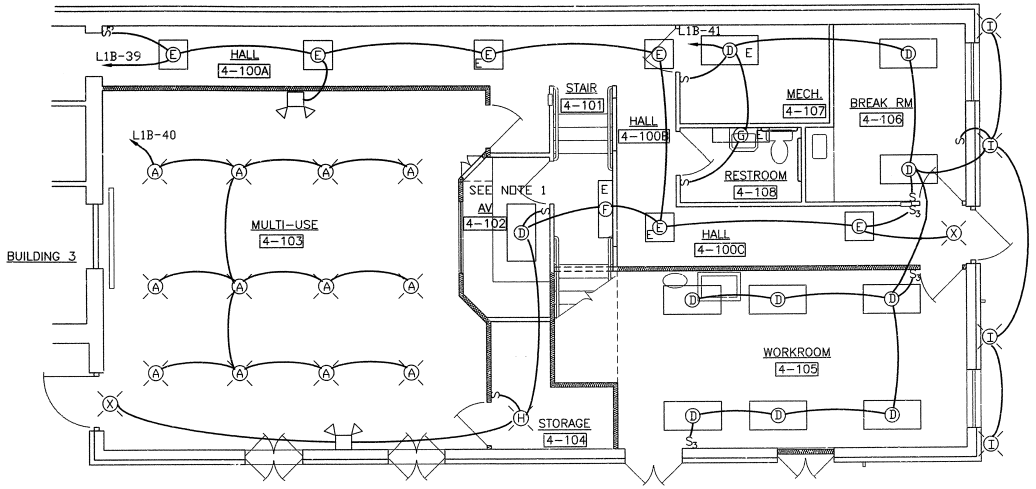

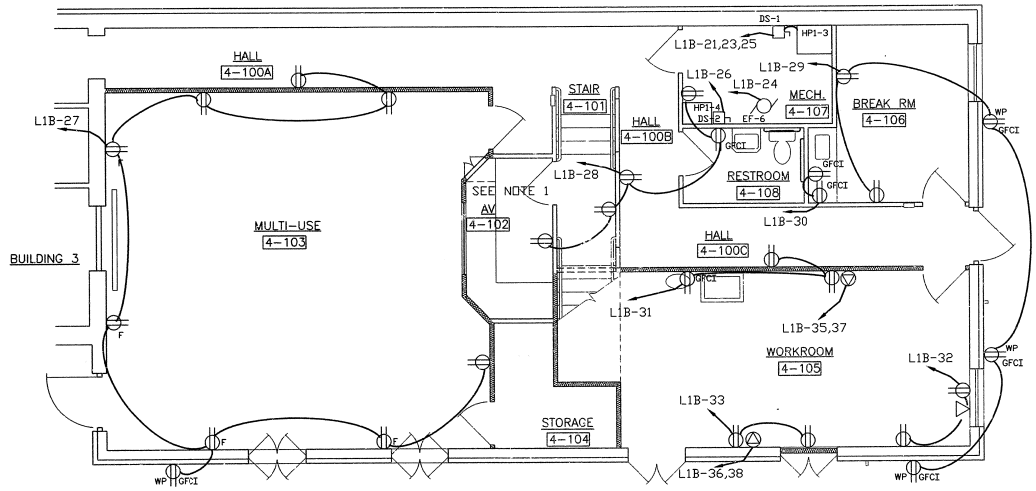

NOTES

1. REFER TO SHEETS E19 AND E20 FOR MULTI-USE ROOM ELECTRICAL DETAILS.

DISCONNECT SWITCH SCHEDULE

UNIT NO.	EQUIPMENT SERVED	VOLTAGE RATING	SWITCH AMP	SWITCH POLE	NEMA ENCLOSURE
DS-1	HEAT PUMP, HP1-3	250	60	3	1
DS-2	HEAT PUMP, HP1-4	250	20	1	1

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: G. LOOSMORE
DRAWN: D.S.C.
TECH. REVIEW:
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. E15

TITLE OF SHEET
FIRST FLOOR LIGHTING AND POWER PLANS
BUILDING 4
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
PKG. NO. 146 DA
SHEET 91 OF 96

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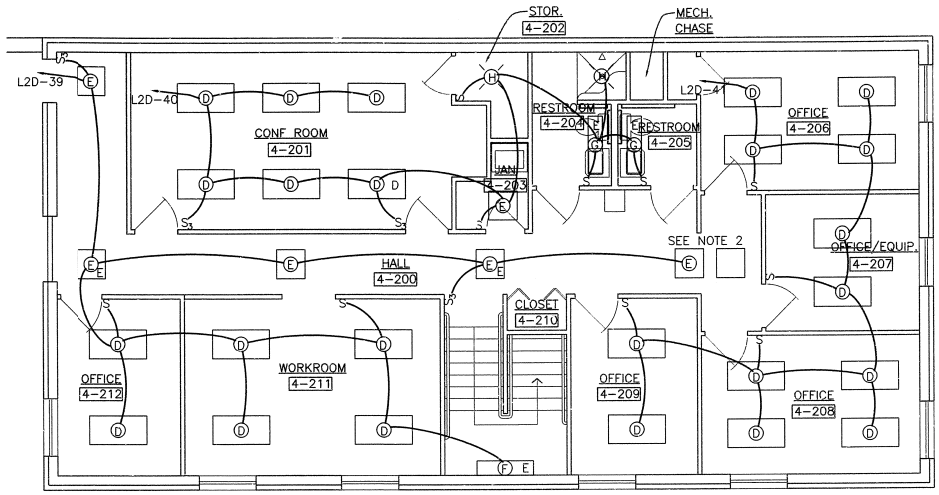

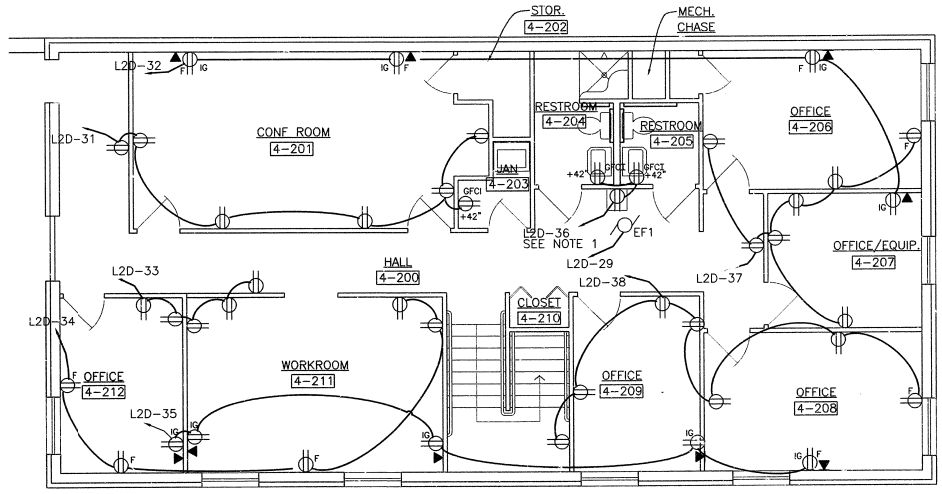

NOTES

1. INSTALL RECEPTACLE FOR WATER COOLER BEHIND COOLER.
2. PROVIDE 10 TYPE H LIGHT FIXTURES IN ATTIC. SPACE THE FIXTURES IN 2 ROWS WITH 5 FIXTURES EACH. PROVIDE LIGHT SWITCH AT ENTRANCE TO ATTIC. PROVIDE 2 RECEPTACLES, ONE AT ENTRANCE OF ATTIC AND ONE AT THE SOUTH END OF BLDG 4. WIRE ATTIC ON SEPERATE CIRCUIT.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: G. LOOSMORE CADD D.S.C. TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. E16	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR LIGHTING AND POWER PLANS BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA SHEET 92 OF 96

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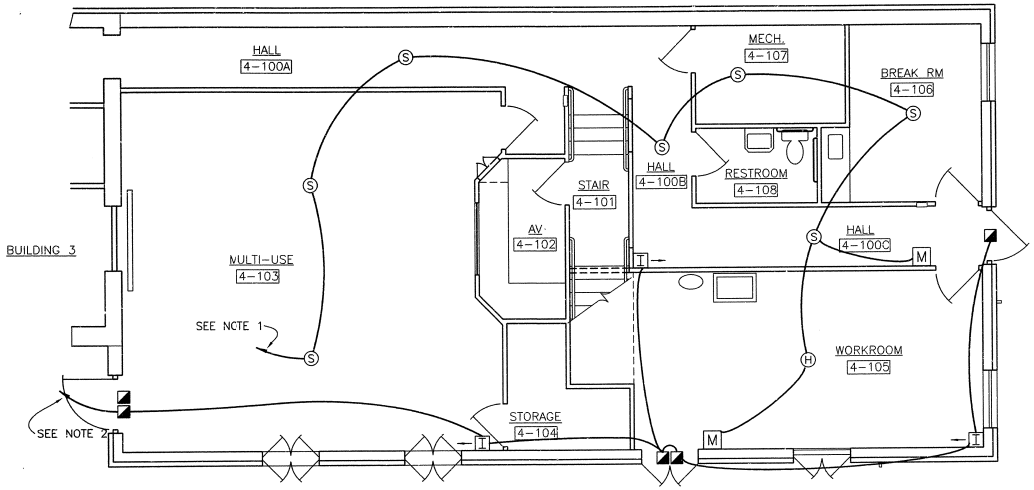

1/A1 FIRST FLOOR

NOTES

1. CONNECT TO EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.
2. CONNECT TO EXISTING SECURITY CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: G. LOOSMORE DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. E17	TITLE OF SHEET FIRE ALARM AND SECURITY PROTECTION BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146 DA. SHEET 93 OF 96

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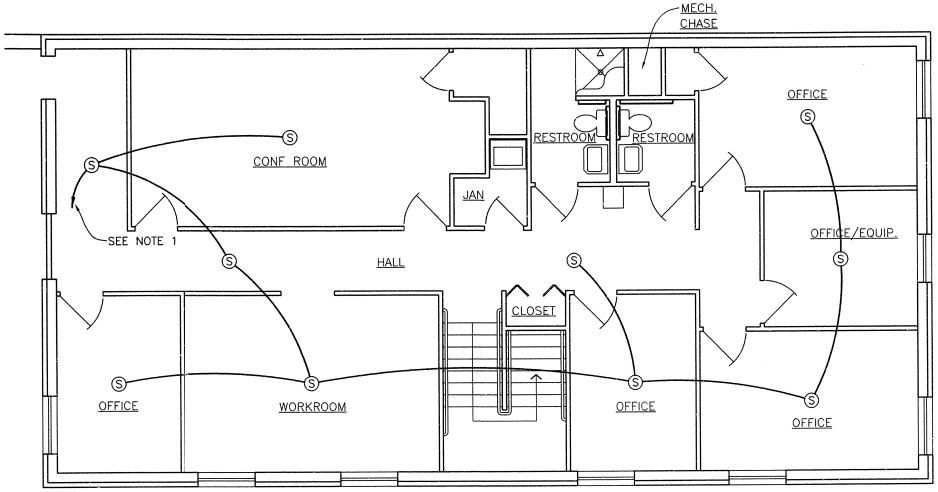


NOTES

1. CONNECT TO EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.

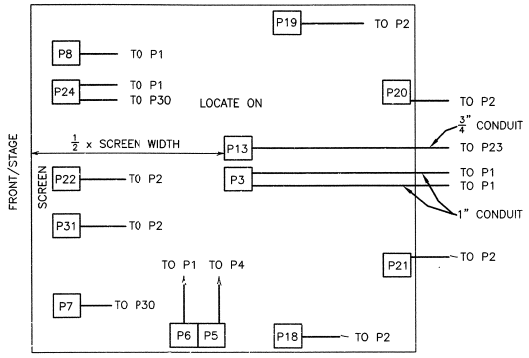
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: G. LOOSMORE DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. E18	TITLE OF SHEET FIRE ALARM AND SECURITY PROTECTION BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043 PKG. NO. 146D DA. ___ SHEET 94 OF 96

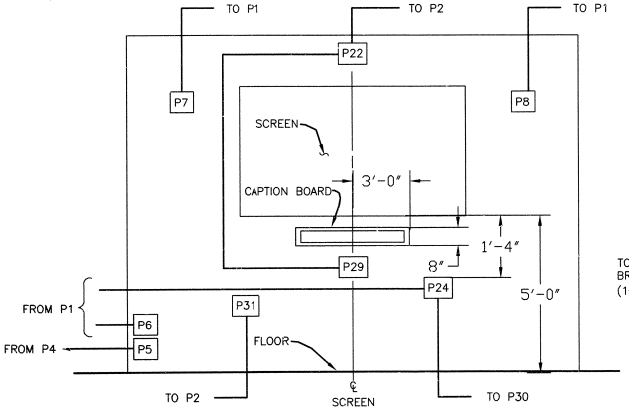
P:\JELA\146D\07\FIRE\FP2

NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS

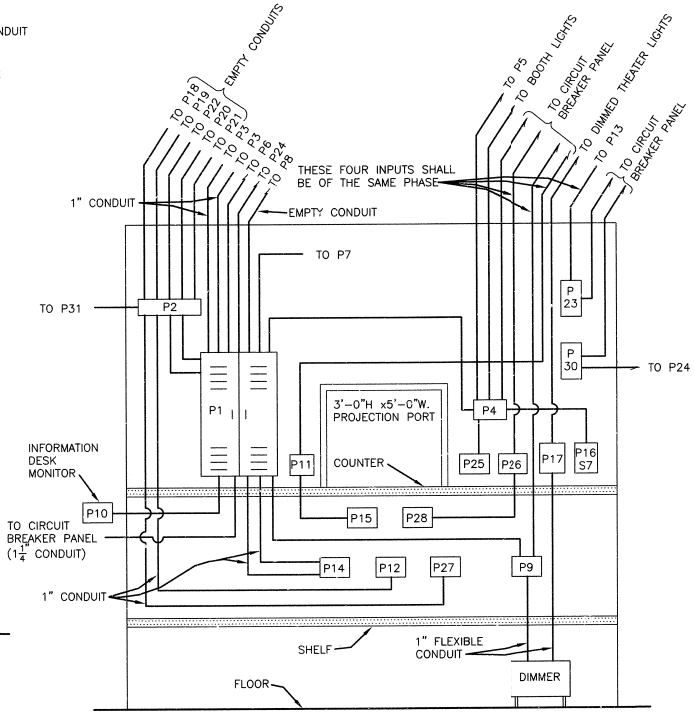
P1 LEFT OF PROJECTION PORT, BOX AND CONTENTS, SEE NOTE 8'A
P2 LEFT OF PROJECTION PORT, 12"x12"x4", EMPTY
P3 DOUBLE GANG WITH BLANK COVER, (2) 1" CONDUITS TO P1.
P4 RIGHT OF PROJECTION PORT, 4 GANG
P5 STAGE/FRONT, DOUBLE GANG , S1, S4
P6 STAGE/FRONT, DOUBLE GANG , EMPTY
P7 STAGE/FRONT, SPEAKER, LEFT SIDE, 2 GANG, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P8 STAGE/FRONT, SPEAKER, RIGHT SIDE, 2 GANG, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P9 2 GANG, WITH EXTENSION, NEAR DIMMER BLANK COVER
P10 INFORMATION DESK COVER
P11 LEFT OF PROJECTION PORT, DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
P12 IN BOOTH, UNDER COUNTER, 2 GANG, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P13 SINGLE GANG – DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
P14 IN BOOTH, UNDER COUNTER, 2 GANG, (2) 1" CONDUITS, EMPTY, BLANK COVERS
P15 IN BOOTH, UNDER COUNTER, DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
P16 BOOTH LIGHTS, 3–WAY SWITCH, INSIDE BOOTH DOOR, S7
P17 CIRCUIT BREAKER(S) 20 AMPERE BREAKER, NEAR DIMMER (1 GANG FOR EACH POLE)
P18 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P19 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P20 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P21 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P22 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P23 SINGLE GANG – 3 WAY SWITCH
P24 STAGE/FRONT WALL, 12"x12"x4", DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, SEE NOTE 8F
P25 RIGHT OF PROJECTION PORT, DOUBLE DUPLEX WIRING AS SHOWN
P26 RIGHT PROJECTION PORT, DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
P27 IN BOOTH, UNDER COUNTER, 2 GANG, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P28 IN BOOTH, UNDER COUNTER, DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
P29 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P30 2 GANG, CAPTION BOARD A/C SWITCH
P31 2 GANG, BASE SPEAKER



PLAN – THEATER

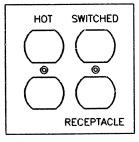


ELEVATION – STAGE

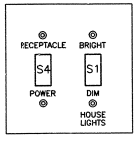


PROJECTION BOOTH – FRONT WALL ELEVATION

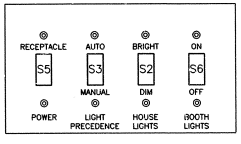
1. SWITCHES S1 AND S2 ARE BRYANT 4921–I OR EQUIVALENT, SPDT, MOMENTARY CONTACT "CENTER OFF"
2. SWITCHES S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8 AND S9 ARE BRYANT 4903–I OR EQUIVALENT (3–WAY)
3. ALL CONDUIT 3/4" EMT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
4. ALL POWER WIRING, 12 GAUGE, THHN AS REQUIRED. EXCEPTION: POWER WIRING FOR PROFESSIONAL PROJECTOR (CARBON ARC OR XENON) SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEC 540–13.
5. ALL BOXES RECESSED UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, (REHABILITATION CONSTRUCTION BOXES MAY BE SURFACE MOUNTED).
6. DIMMER IS SURFACE MOUNTED– USE 1, 2, OR 3 GANG DIMMER WITH 20 AMPERE BREAKER ON THE INPUT AND OUTPUT OF EACH GANG. TOTAL OUTPUT WATTAGE NOT TO EXCEED 2000 WATTS PER GANG. DIMMER WILL BE PROVIDED AND INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR. USE TECHNIPOWER DIMMER SPECIFIED ON SHEET E5. TRIAC DIMMER IS NOT AN ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTE.
7. PROVIDE 100 LB TEST PULL NYLON CORD IN ALL CONDUITS THAT DO NOT HAVE WIRE, AND MARK WITH LABEL.
8. GOVERNMENT FURNISHED EQUIPMENT (GFE), TO BE INSTALLED BY CONTRACTOR.
   A. P1, SURFACE MOUNTED BOX, 24"x24"x9"
   B. DIMMER PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD AND ASSOCIATED WIRING IN P1
   C. ENGRAVED SWITCH PLATES P4, P5, P6, P23, P25 AND P30. SEE DETAILS 1 THRU 6, THIS SHEET.
   D. P10, (P35 – LOWELL BOX)
   E. CAPTION BOARD
   F. P24, 12"xi2"x4" PULLBOX W/DUPLEX RECEPTACLE (CONTRACTOR WIRING)
9. FOR LOCATION OF BOXES, P7, P8, P10, P18, P19, P20, P21 AND P22 SEE ARCHITECTURAL SHEETS
10. ALL ELECTRICAL WALL, CEILING, AND FLOOR PENETRATIONS SHALL BE ACOUSTIC AND FIRE SEALED. ALL 120V WIRING BY CONTRACTOR. ALL LOW VOLTAGE (AUDIO) WIRING BY NPS/HFC IN CONTRACTOR SUPPLIED CONDUITS.
11. DO NOT USE P1 AND P2 AS PULLBOXES FOR 120V A.C.
12. P18, P19, P20, P21 AND ADDITIONAL SURROUND LOCATIONS WILL BE DETERMINED AT LATER DATE. ALL WILL BE 3/4" CONDUIT, 2 GANG, AND TERMINATE AT P2.



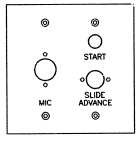
DETAIL 1 – PLATE P25



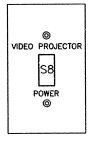
DETAIL 2 – PLATE P5



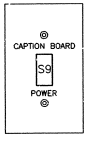
DETAIL 3 – PLATE P4



DETAIL 4 – PLATE P6



DETAIL 5 – PLATE P23



DETAIL 6 – PLATE P30

DESIGNED: HFC	SUB SHEET NO. E19	TITLE OF SHEET: MULTI–USE ROOM AUDITORIUM DETAILS BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
CADD			PKG. NO. 146 DA
DRAFTING BR.			SHEET 95 OF 96
TECH. REVIEW:			
DATE: 4/97			

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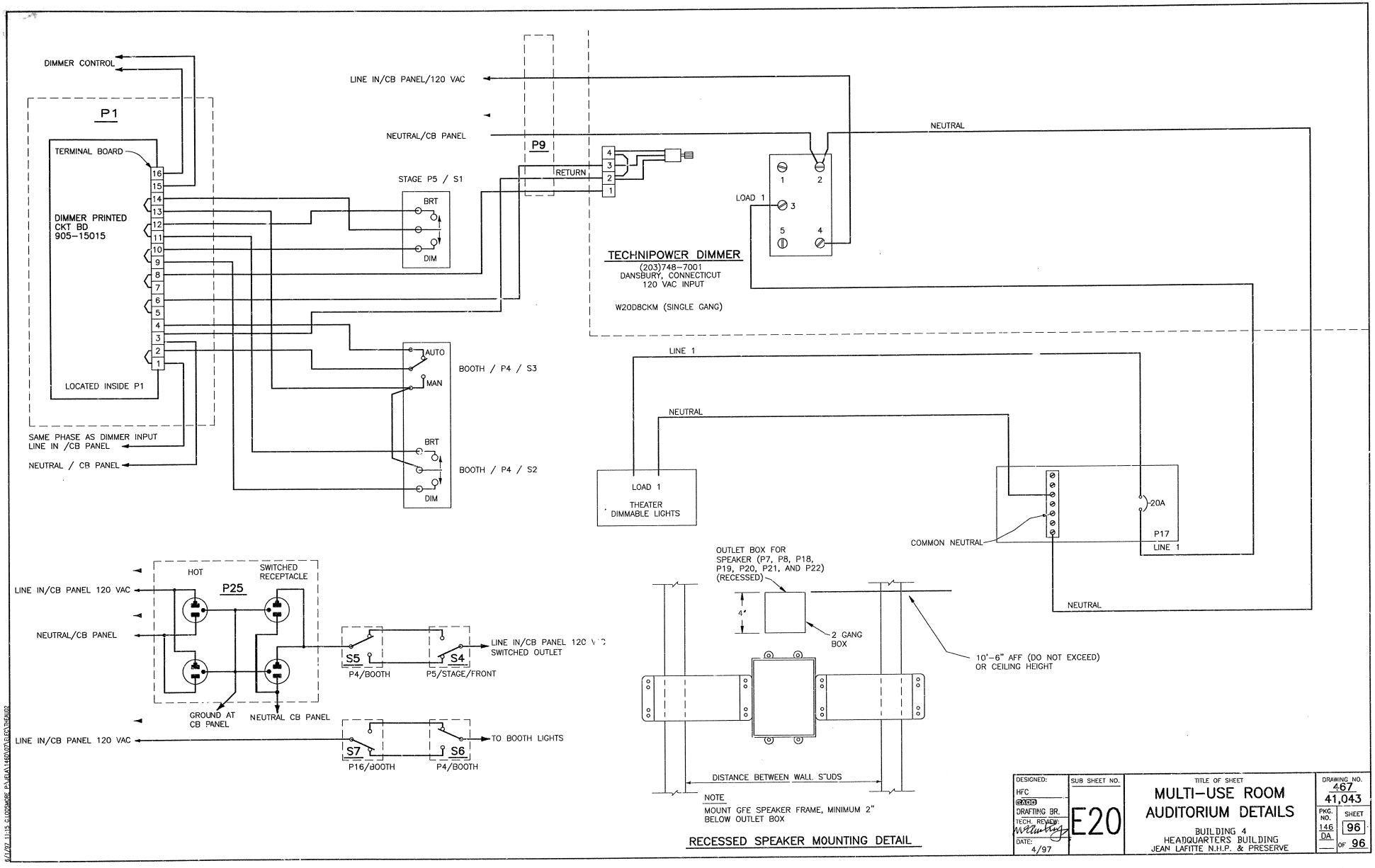

DESIGNED: HFC	SUB SHEET NO. E20	TITLE OF SHEET: MULTI-USE ROOM AUDITORIUM DETAILS BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043
DRAFTING BR.			PKG. NO. 146 DA
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 96 OF 96
DATE: 4/97			

6/1/97 11:15 S:\DGN\DRE_PLN\A1146\07\E20\E20.DGN

Appendix D

Headquarters and Laura C. Hudson Visitor Center, Phase 6, 419 Decatur Street, As-Constructed Drawings, 2004

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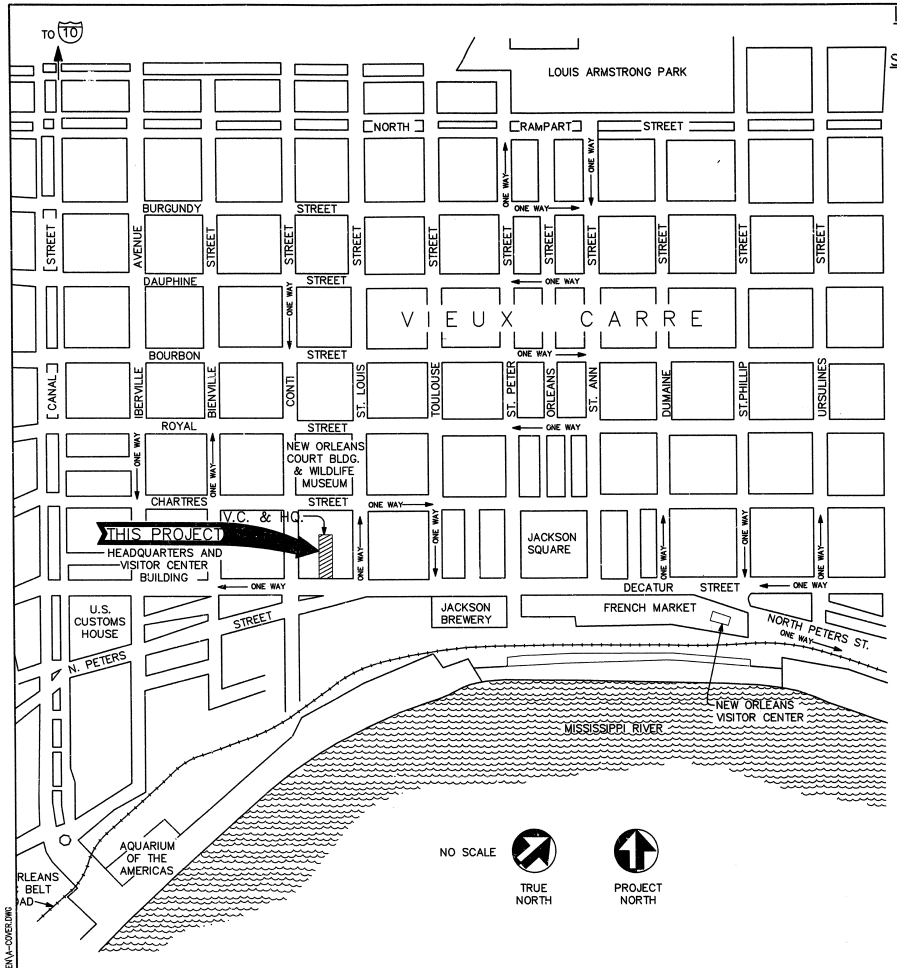

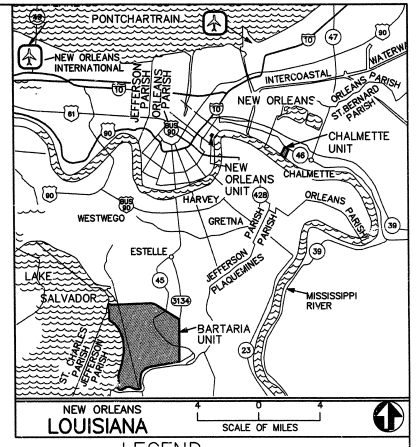

INDEX

SHEET	SUB SHEET	TITLE OF SHEET
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2	G1	LEGENDS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
3	G2	ACCESS SITE PLAN
4	L1	COURTYARD SITE AND DEMOLITION PLAN
5	L2	COURTYARD PLANTING PLAN
6	L3	SITE DETAILS AND GATE DETAILS AT EMPLOYEE AREA
7	A1	OVERALL BUILDING SITE PLAN
8	A2	FIRST FLOOR PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
9	A3	FIRST FLOOR PLAN, BUILDINGS 3 AND 4
10	A4	SECOND FLOOR PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
11	A5	SECOND FLOOR PLAN, BUILDINGS 3 AND 4
12	A6	THIRD FLOOR PLAN, BUILDING 1
13	A7	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN, BUILDING 1
14	A8	EXTERIOR ELEVATION AND BUILDING SECTION, BUILDING 1
15	A9	DETAILS
16	A10	ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE, BUILDINGS 1,2 AND 3
17	A11	ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE, BUILDING 1,2 AND 3
18	A12	ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
19	A13	MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS
20	A14	TRANSVERSE BUILDING SECTION, BUILDING 1
21	A15	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN, BUILDING 1
22	A16	SECOND FLOOR PLAN AND INTERIOR ELEVATIONS, BUILDING 4
23	A17	INTERIOR ELEVATIONS AND DOOR SCHEDULE, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
24	A18	BUILDING ELEVATIONS AND DETAILS, BUILDING 4
25	A19	BUILDING ELEVATION AND DETAILS, BUILDING 4, SOUTH ELEV.
26	S1	GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES
27	S2	SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
28	S3	THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN, BUILDING 1 AND 2
29	S4	FOURTH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN, BUILDING 1
30	S5	SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN, BUILDING 3
31	S6	LONGITUDINAL SECTION, BUILDING 1
32	S7	TRANSVERSE SECTION, BUILDING 1
33	S8	SECTIONS AND DETAILS, BUILDING 1
34	S9	SECTIONS AND DETAILS, BUILDING 1
35	S10	SECTIONS AND DETAILS, BUILDING 1
36	S11	SECTIONS AND DETAILS
37	S12	SECTIONS AND DETAILS, BUILDING 1
38	S13	SECTIONS AND DETAILS, BUILDING 1
39	S14	COLUMN DETAILS
40	S15	COLUMN DETAILS
41	S16	COLUMN DETAILS
42	S17	MISC. COLUMN DETAILS
43	S18	MISC. COLUMN DETAILS
44	S19	MISC. BEAM DETAILS
45	S20	SECOND FLOOR BEAM DETAILS, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
46	S21	SECOND FLOOR BEAM DETAILS, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
47	S22	SECOND FLOOR BEAM DETAILS, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
48	S23	SECOND FLOOR BEAM DETAILS, BUILDING 1 AND 2
49	M1	MECHANICAL LEGEND AND PARTIAL PLANS, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
50	M2	SECOND FLOOR PLUMBING PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
51	M3	THIRD FLOOR PLUMBING PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
52	M4	PARTIAL FOURTH FLOOR PLUMBING AND EQUIPMENT PLAN, BUILDING 1
53	M5	ROOF HVAC AND PLUMBING PLAN, BUILDING 1
54	M6	FIRST & SECOND FLOOR PLUMBING PLAN, BUILDING 4
55	M7	FIRST FLOOR HVAC PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
56	M8	SECOND FLOOR PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
57	M9	THIRD FLOOR PLAN, HVAC PLAN/AIR DISTRIBUTION, BUILDING 1
58	M10	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN, HVAC PLAN/AIR DISTRIBUTION, BUILDING 1
59	M11	FIRST FLOOR HVAC PLAN, BUILDING 4
60	M12	SECOND FLOOR HVAC PLAN, BUILDING 4
61	M13	MECHANICAL SCHEDULES, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
62	M14	SCHEMATICS AND SCHEDULES
63	FP1	SECOND FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
64	FP2	THIRD FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN, BUILDING 1
65	FP3	FOURTH FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN, BUILDING 1
66	FP4	PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN, BUILDING 4
67	E1	LEGEND AND FIXTURE SCHEDULES
68	E2	FIRST FLOOR LIGHTING PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
69	E3	FIRST FLOOR POWER PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
70	E4	SECOND FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING/LIGHTING PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
71	E5	SECOND FLOOR POWER PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
72	E6	THIRD FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING/LIGHTING PLAN, BUILDING 1
73	E7	THIRD FLOOR POWER PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
74	E8	FOURTH FLR. REFLECTED CEILING/LIGHTING PLAN, BUILDING 1
75	E9	FOURTH FLOOR POWER PLAN, BUILDING 1
76	E10	FIRST FLOOR PARTIAL REFLECTED CEILING/LIGHTING PLAN, BUILDINGS 3 AND 4
77	E11	FIRST FLOOR POWER PLAN, BUILDINGS 3 AND 4
78	E12	SECOND FLOOR LIGHTING PLAN, BUILDINGS 3 AND 4
79	E13	SECOND FLOOR POWER PLAN, BUILDINGS 3 AND 4
80	E14	ELECTRICAL SCHEDULES
81	E15	FIRST AND SECOND FLR. TELEPHONE/DATA SCHED. BLDGS 1, 2 & 4
82	E16	SECOND AND THIRD FLR. TELEPHONE/DATA SCHED. BUILDINGS 1, 2, 3 & 4
83	E17	THIRD AND FOURTH FLR. TELEPHONE/DATA SCHEDULE, BUILDING 1
84	E18	FOURTH FLOOR/ROOF PLAN, BUILDING 1
85	E19	FOURTH FLOOR FIRE ALARM PLAN, BUILDING 1
86	E20	FIRE ALARM & SECURITY PROTECTION, FIRST FLR., BUILDING 4
87	E21	SECOND FLOOR FIRE ALARM PLAN, BUILDING 4
88	E22	ROOF PLAN & LIGHTNING PROTECTION LAYOUT, BUILDINGS 1, 2, 3 AND 4
89	E23	MULTI-USE ROOM AUDITORIUM SCHEMATIC, BUILDING 4
90	E24	MULTI-USE ROOM AUDITORIUM SCHEMATIC, BUILDING 4

LEGEND

- PARISH LINE
- CANAL OR WATERWAY
- HQ. PARK HEADQUARTERS
- V.C. VISITOR CENTER
- AIRPORT

LAFITTE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND PRESERVE

PARK HEADQUARTERS AND NEW ORLEANS UNIT

AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING
RPOJECT NO: JELA 146 E
CONTRACT NO. 1443C4500010906
PROJECT SUPERVISOR: T. NICHOLSON
CONTRACTOR: ERCON CORPORATION
108 N PAT STREET
SCOTT, LOUISIANA

BASIC DATA:

A/E FIRM–CONTRACT NO. 1443C4500010906

PRIME: ERCON CORPORATION, SCOTT, LA
ELECTRICAL: JACK MOORMAN ELECT. SHREVEPORT, LA
MECHANICAL: ARC MECHANICAL INC. NEW ORLEANS, LA

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial
ALL	AS CONSTRUCTED		9/02	KL

QUALITY DESIGN CERTIFICATION
[X] Prepared in Accordance with Preliminary Design (Title I) OR Drawing No.
[ ] Variance from Preliminary Design (Title I) Approved by Superintendent on Date OR
[ ] Construction Drawing Not Preceded by Preliminary Design (Title I)
Project Manager — 4/13/04 Date

AS–CONSTRUCTED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

TITLE OF PROJECT: HEADQUARTERS AND LAURA C. HUDSON V.C., PHASE 6
LOCATION WITHIN PARK: 419 DECATOR ST., NEW ORLEANS
NAME OF PARK: JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P & PRESERVE
REGION: SOUTHEAST | COUNTY: ORLEANS | STATE: LOUISIANA

DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A
PKG. NO. 146 E
SHEET 1 OF 90

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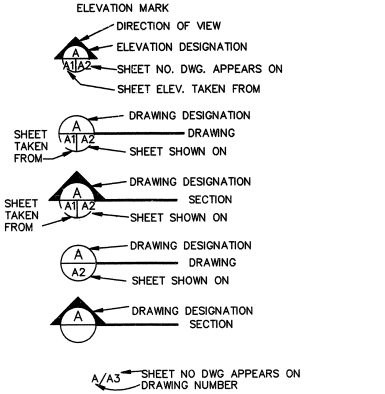
Filmed MAY 2004 @ 29x

MATERIAL LEGEND

- MASONRY
- WOOD FRAMING
- WOOD BLOCKING
- WOOD (FINISH)
- CONCRETE
- RIGID INSULATION BOARD
- BATT INSULATION
- GLASS
- STEEL
- PLYWOOD

GENERAL SYMBOLS



ABBREVIATIONS

ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS
SHOWN ON SHEETS M3 AND E1

AB	ANCHOR BOLT
ACOUST	ACOUSTICAL
ACT	ACTUAL DIMENSION
ADDL	ADDITIONAL
ADJ	ADJUSTABLE
AFF	ABOVE FINISH FLOOR
AGG	AGGREGATE
ALT	ALTERNATE
ALUM	ALUMINUM
APPROX	APPROXIMATELY
ARCH	ARCHITECTURAL
AV	AUDIO VISUAL
B & B	BALLED AND BURLAPPED
BD	BOARD
BLDG	BUILDING
BLKG	BLOCKING
BM	BEAM
BOT	BOTTOM
BOW	BOTTOM OF WALL
BRG	BEARING
BTWN	BETWEEN
C	COMPRESSION
CAT	CATALOG
C/C	CENTER TO CENTER
CJ	CONSTRUCTION JOINT
℄	CENTERLINE
CLG	CEILING
CLR	CLEAR
CMU	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT
COL	COLUMN
CONC	CONCRETE
CONN	CONNECTION
CONST	CONSTRUCTION
CONT	CONTINUOUS
CTR	CENTER
DBL	DOUBLE
DF	DRINKING FOUNTAIN
DIA	DIAMETER
DIAG	DIAGONAL
DIM	DIMENSION
DISP	DISPENSER
DIST	DISTANCE
DN	DOWN
DR	DOOR
DS	DOWNSPOUT
DWGS	DRAWINGS
DWR	DRAWER
EA	EACH
EF	EACH FACE
EJ	EXPANSION JOINT
EL	ELEVATION
ELEC	ELECTRICAL
ELEV	ELEVATOR
EMB	EMBEDMENT
EMBED	EMBEDMENT
ENCL	ENCLOUSURE
EQ	EQUAL
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT
ETC	ETCETERA
EW	EACH WAY
E-W	EAST TO WEST
EXIST	EXISTING
EXP	EXPANSION
EXT	EXTERIOR
FC	FIRE CODE
FD	FLOOR DRAIN
FDN	FOUNDATION
FF	FINISH FLOOR
FH	FLAT HEAD
FIN	FINISH
FL	FLOOR
FLR	FLOOR
FRMG	FRAMING
FT	FEET/FOOT
FTG	FOOTING
GA	GAUGE
GAL	GALLON
GALV	GALVANIZED
GR	GRADE
GWB	GYPSUM WALL BOARD
HAS	HEADED ANCHOR STUD(S)
HDBD	HARDBOARD
HDWD	HARDWOOD
HC	HANDICAP
HM	HOLLOW METAL
HORIZ	HORIZONTAL
HR	HOUR
HT	HEIGHT
HVAC	HEATING, VENTILATING & AIR CONDITIONING
INFO	INFORMATION
INSUL	INSULATION
INT	INTERIOR
INV	INVERTED
JAN	JANITOR
JSTS	JOISTS
JT	JOINT
LAM	LAMINATED
LBS	POUNDS
LF	LINEAL FEET
LF	LONG LEG HORIZONTAL
LLV	LONG LEG VERTICAL
LVL	LAMINATED VENEER LUMBER
MAS	MASONRY
MATL	MATERIAL
MAX	MAXIMUM
MECH	MECHANICAL
MFTR	MANUFACTURER
MIL	MILLIMETER
MIN	MINIMUM
MISC	MISCELLANEOUS
MO	MASONRY OPENING
MTL	METAL
NA	NOT APPLICABLE
NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT
NO	NUMBER
NOM	NOMINAL
NPS	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
N-S	NORTH TO SOUTH
NTE	NOT TO EXCEED
NTS	NOT TO SCALE
OC	ON CENTER
OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
OPNG	OPENING
OPP	OPPOSITE
OZ	OUNCE
PCF	POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT
PERF	PERFORATED
PL	PLATE
PLF	POUNDS PER FOOT
PLSTC	PLASTIC
PLYWD	PLYWOOD
PR	PAIR
PSF	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
PSI	POUNDES PER SQUARE INCH
PTD	PAINTED
QTY	QUANTITY
R	RISER
RAD	RADIUS
RD	ROOF DRAIN
RE	REFERENCE
REFL	REFLECTED
REINF	REINFORCE (D) (ING) (MENT)
REQ'D	REQUIRED
RESIL	RESILENT
RM	ROOM
RO	ROUGH OPENING
RTN	RETURN
SALV	SALVAGE
SCHED	SCHEDULE
SECT	SECTION
SHT	SHEET
SHTHG	SHEATING
SIM	SIMILAR
SP	
SPEC	SPECIFICATION
SQ	SQUARE
STD	STANDARD
STIFF	STIFFENER
STL	STEEL
STOR	STORAGE
STRUCT	STRUCTURE, STRUCTURAL
SUSP	SUSPENDED
SYS	SYSTEM
T	TREAD
TEL	TELEPHONE
TEMP	TEMPORARY
THK	THICK
TO	TOP OF
TOB	TOP OF BEAM
TOC	TOP OF CONCRETE
TOGB	TOP OF GRADE BEAM
TOS	TOP OF SLAB
TOSW	TOP OF SIDE WALK
TOW	TOP OF WALL
TRMT	TREATMENT
TS	TUBULAR STEEL
T&B	TOP AND BOTTOM
T&G	TONGUE AND GROOVE
TYP	TYPICAL
UON	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
VB	VAPOR BARRIER
VENT	VENTILATION
VERT	VERTICAL
W/	WITH
WC	WATER CLOSET
WD	WOOD
WF	WIDE FLANGE
WM	WOOD MOULDING
W/O	WITHOUT
WP	WORKING POINT
WR	WATER RESISTANT
WWF	WELDED WIRE FABRIC

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAWN: KS - CIT	G1	LEGENDS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW: GT		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E — SHEET 2 OF 90
DATE: 1/2002			

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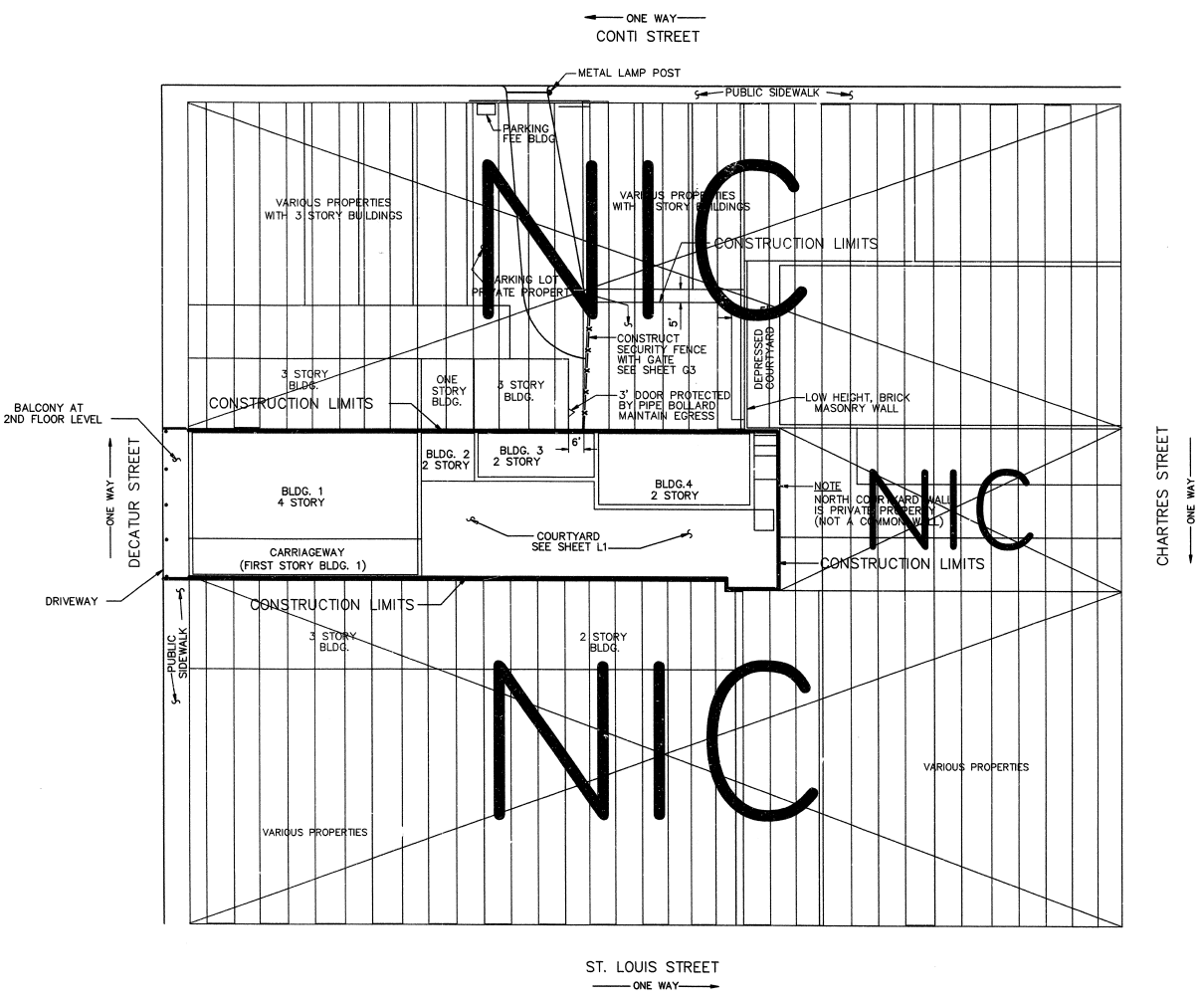

ACCESS SITE PLAN

ACCESS AND SITE LIMITATIONS

1. VEHICLES SHALL ENTER THE COURTYARD THROUGH THE CARRIGEWAY. VEHICLES SHALL WEIGH LESS THAN 8,000 LBS. VERTICAL CLEARANCE IN THE CARRIGEWAY IS 9'-10". HORIZONTAL CLEARANCE IS AS SHOWN ON THE SITE PLAN, SHEET A1.
2. ALL BUILDINGS, BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, BALCONIES, CARRIGEWAY, COURTYARDS, PLANTERS, FOUNTAIN, AND PERIMETER WALLS ARE CONSIDERED HISTORIC FABRIC OR ARCHEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.

NOTE

THE INTENT OF THIS DRAWING IS TO INDICATE THE CONSTRUCTION LIMITS AND ACCESS RESTRUCTIONS TO THE PROJECT SITE. PROPERTY SHOWN OUTSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION LIMITS IS NOT OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT. NO INDICATION OF NEW VERSUS EXISTING IS INTENDED. SEE OTHER DRAWINGS FOR INDICATION OF NEW VERSUS EXISTING.

20 0 20 40
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD KS-CIT	G2	ACCESS SITE PLAN	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW: GT		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 1/2002			SHEET 3 OF 90

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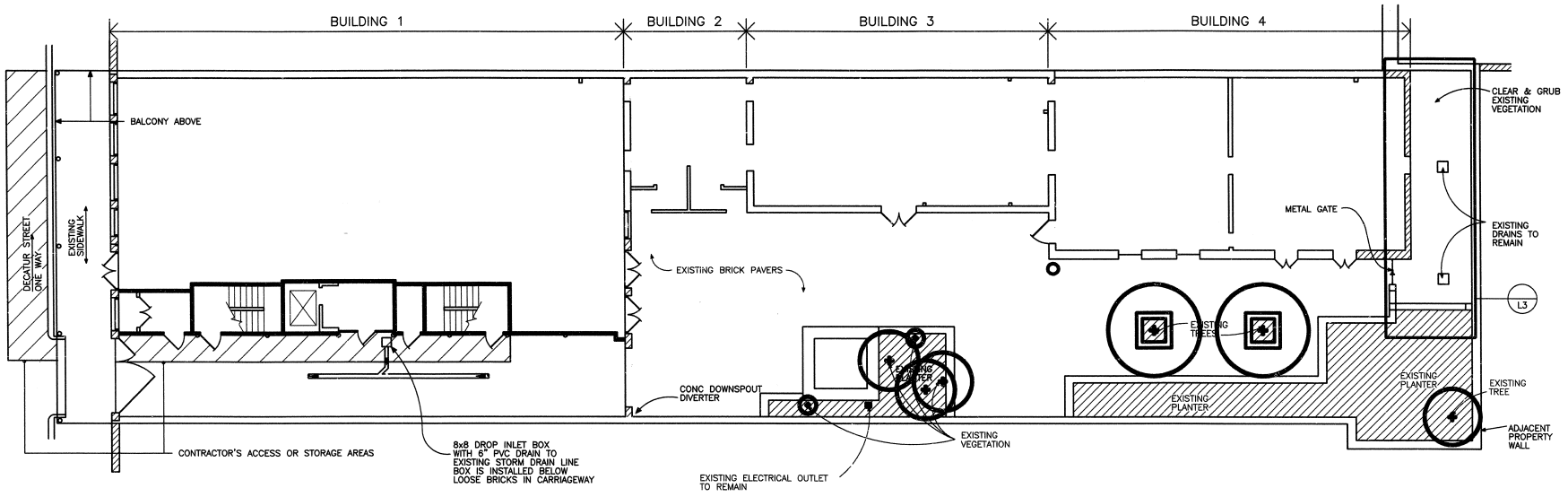
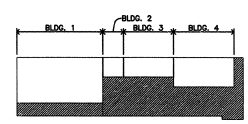


PLAN



KEY PLAN

8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD KS-CIT	L1	COURTYARD SITE AND DEMOLITION PLAN BUILDING 3 AND 4	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW: GT		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 10/2002			SHEET 4 OF 90

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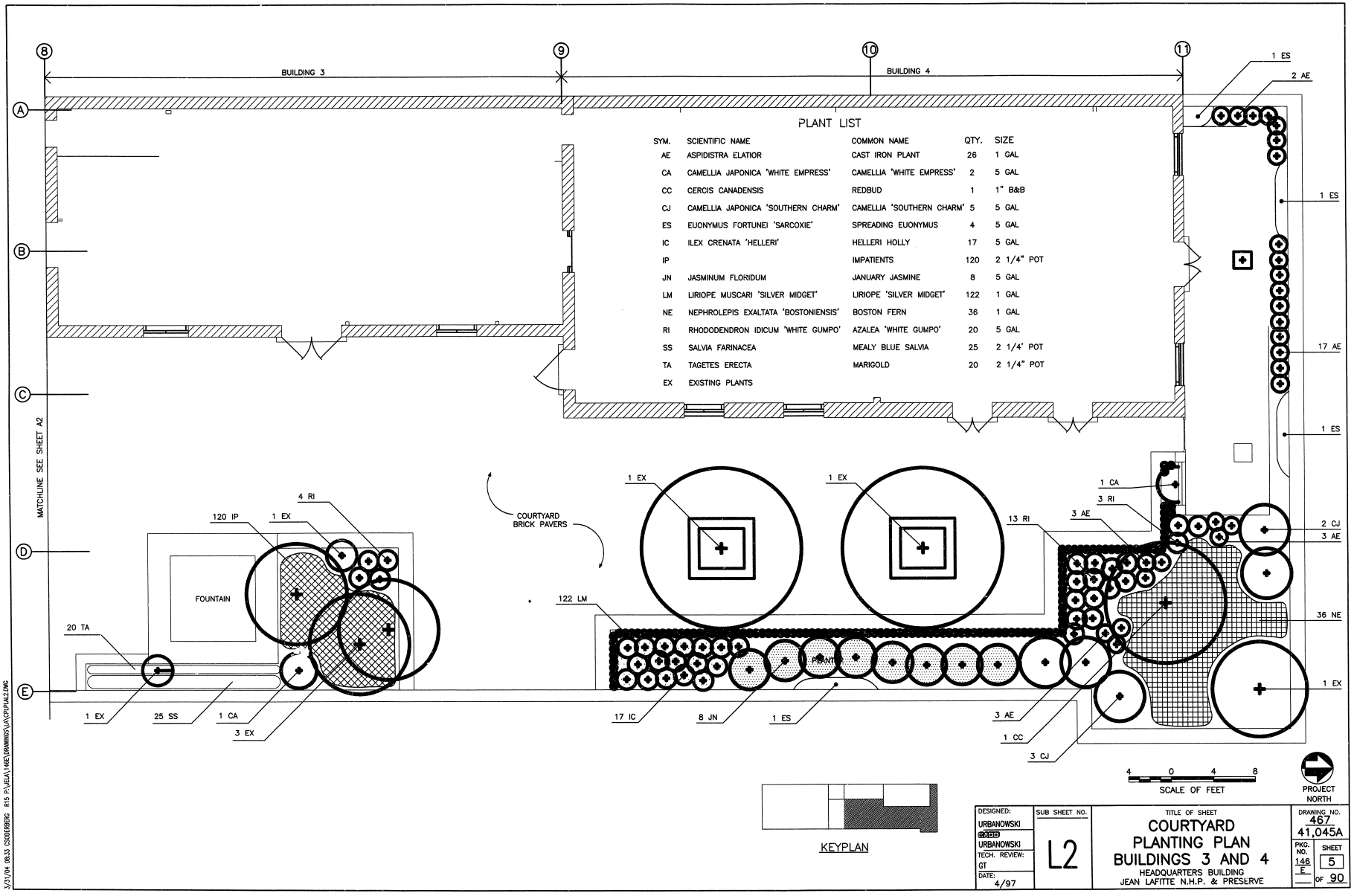

DESIGNED: URBANOWSKI / DRAWN: URBANOWSKI / TECH. REVIEW: GT / DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. L2	TITLE OF SHEET: COURTYARD PLANTING PLAN BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A / PKG. NO. 146 F / SHEET 5 OF 90

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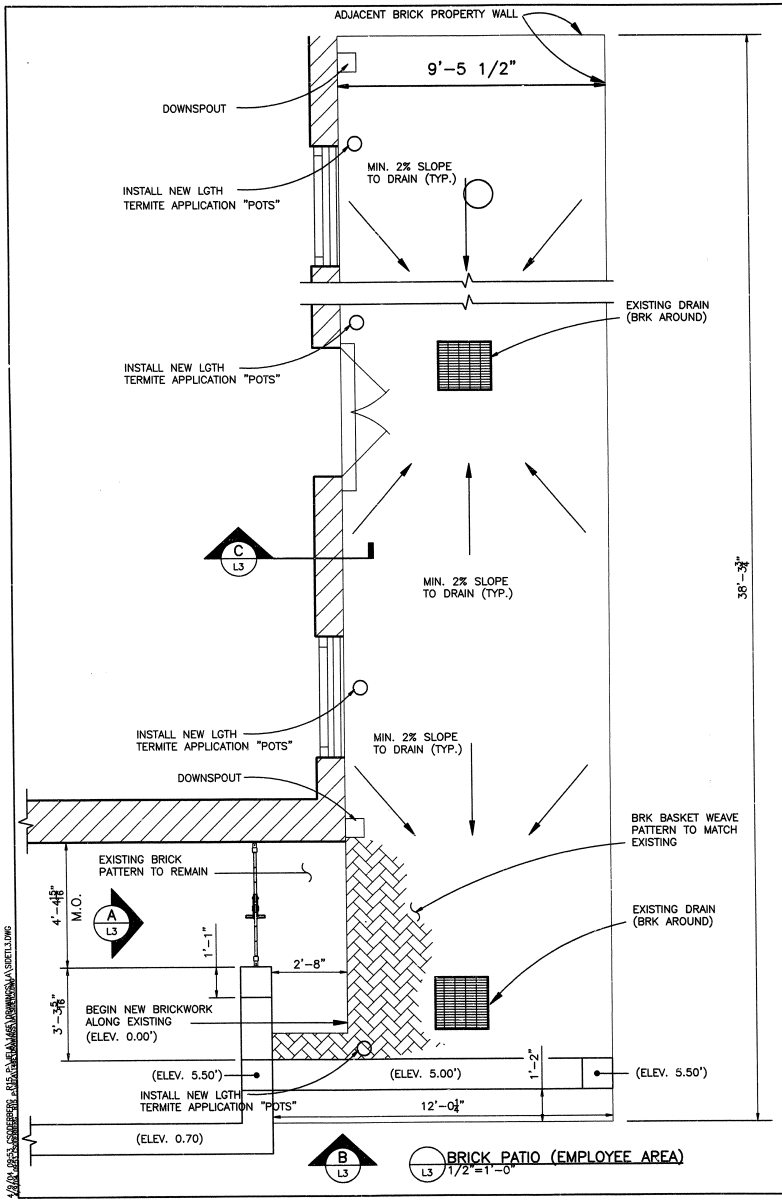

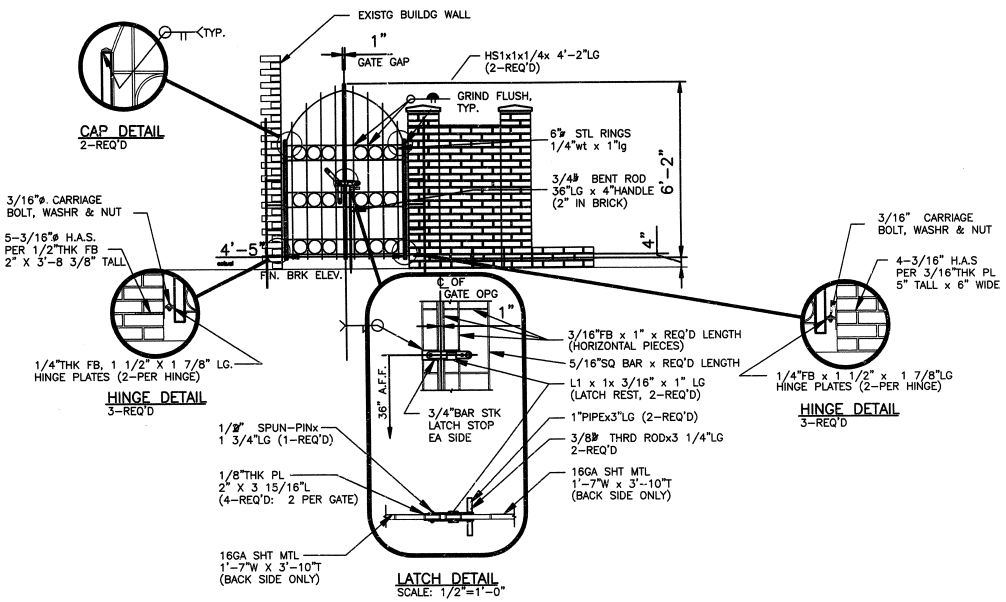

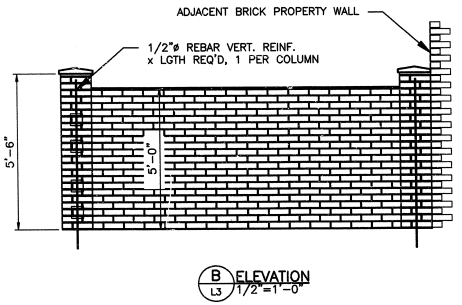

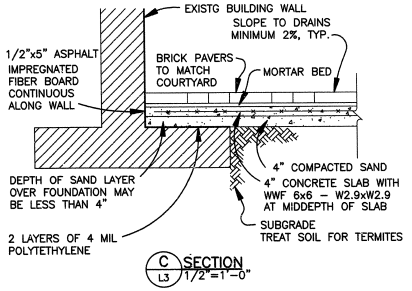

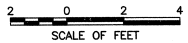

DESIGNED: KS - CIT DRAWN: KS TECH. REVIEW: CT DATE: 1/2002	SUB SHEET NO. L3	TITLE OF SHEET SITE DETAILS AND GATE DETAILS AT EMPLOYEE AREA HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 E SHEET 6 OF 90

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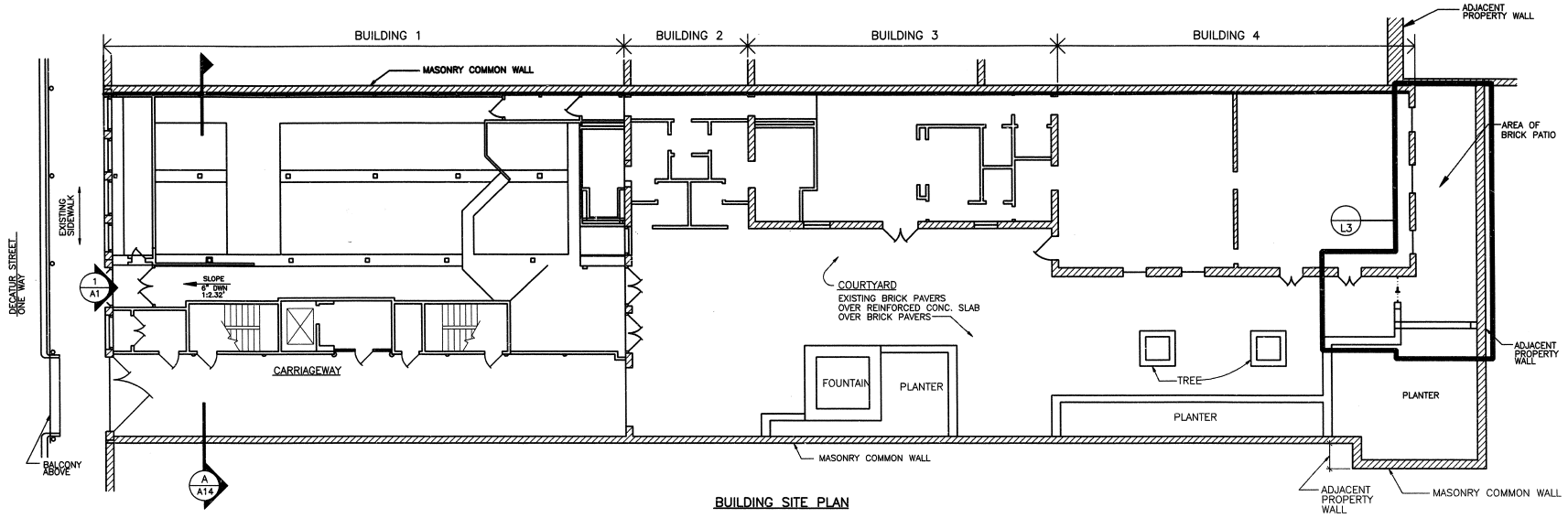
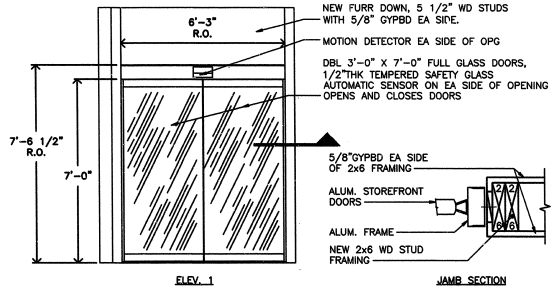
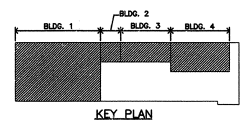


BUILDING SITE PLAN



1 A1 HANDICAP ACCESS DOOR DETAILS
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"
2 0 2 4
SCALE OF FEET



KEY PLAN

8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

NORTH PROJECT

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD KS/CIT	A1	OVERALL BUILDING SITE PLAN BUILDINGS 1 THRU 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P & PRESERVE	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW: GT			PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 1/2002			SHEET 7 OF 90

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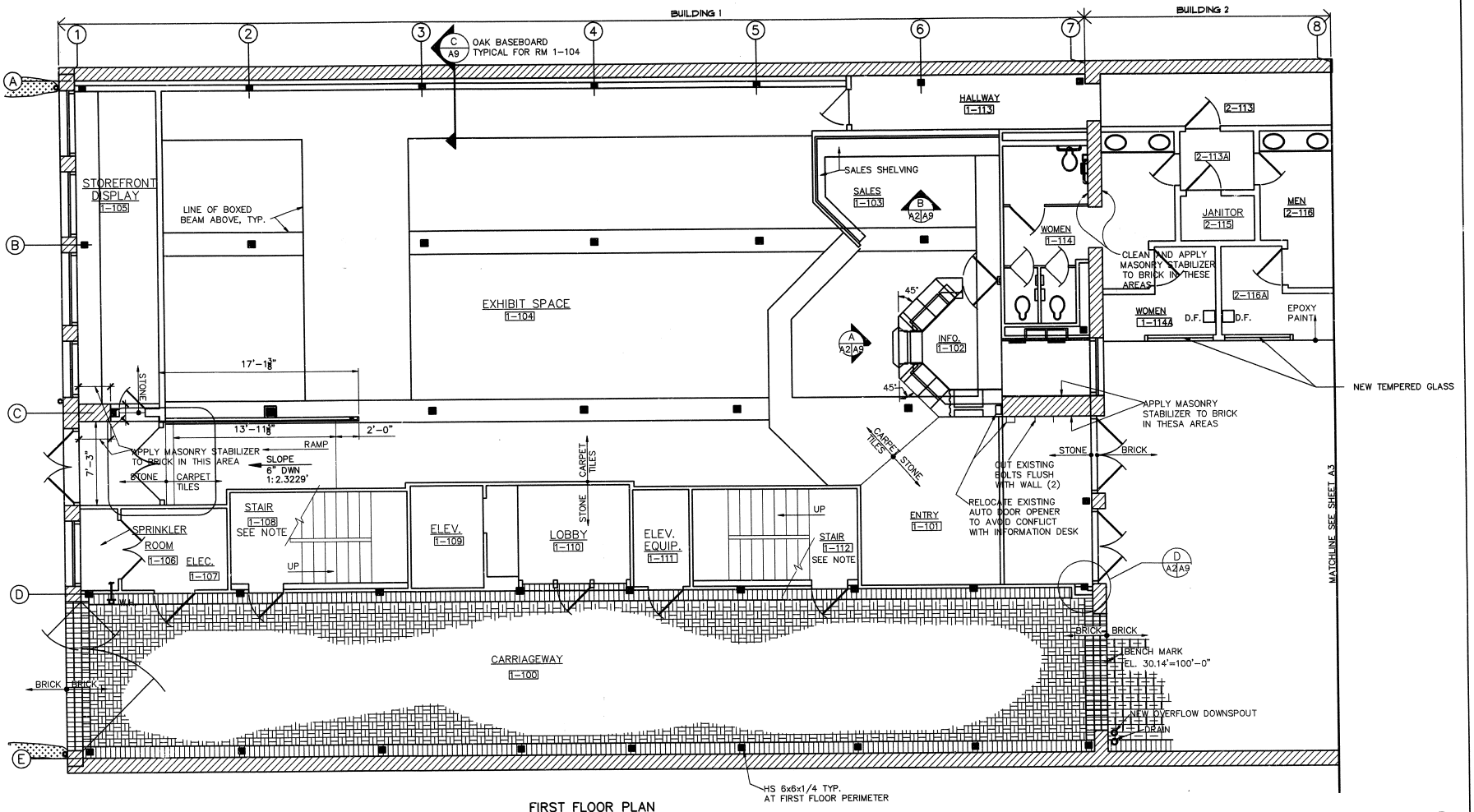
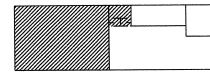


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD KS/CIT	A2	FIRST FLOOR PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 1/2002			SHEET 8 OF 90

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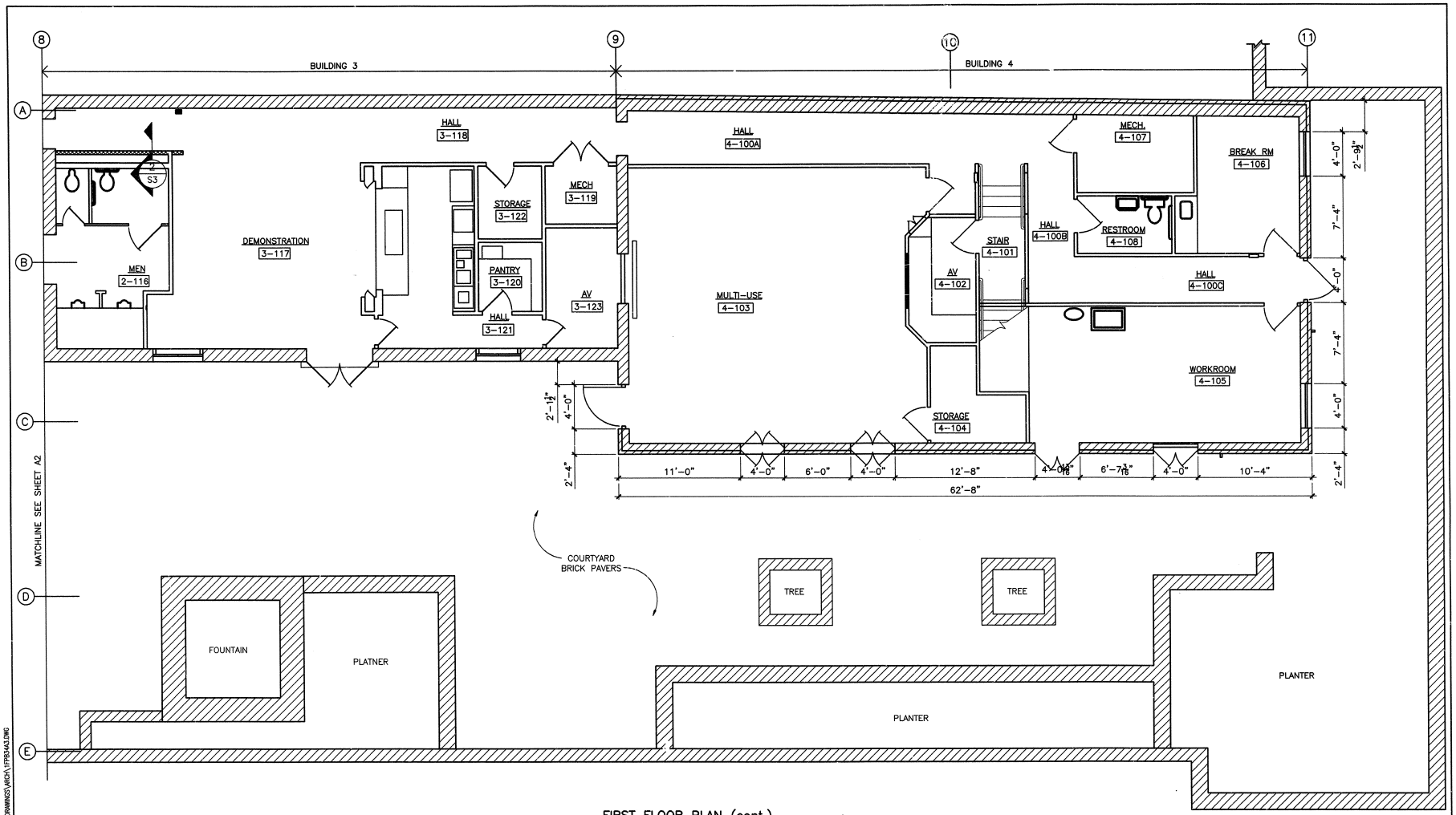
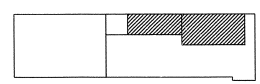


FIRST FLOOR PLAN (cont.)

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD	A3	FIRST FLOOR PLAN BUILDINGS 3 AND 4	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW: GT		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 10/2000			SHEET 9 OF 90

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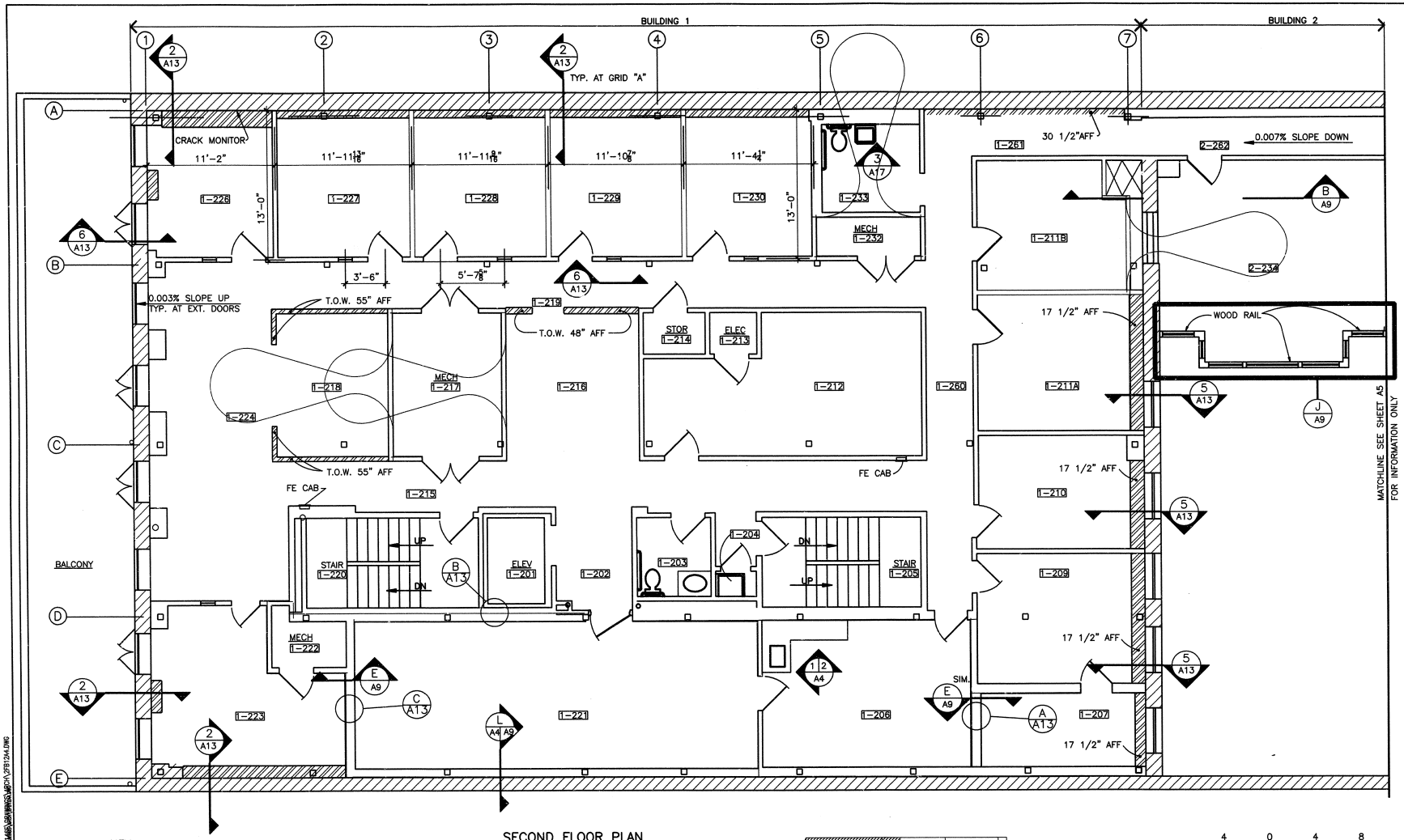


KEY

PONY WALL

INSULATED WALL

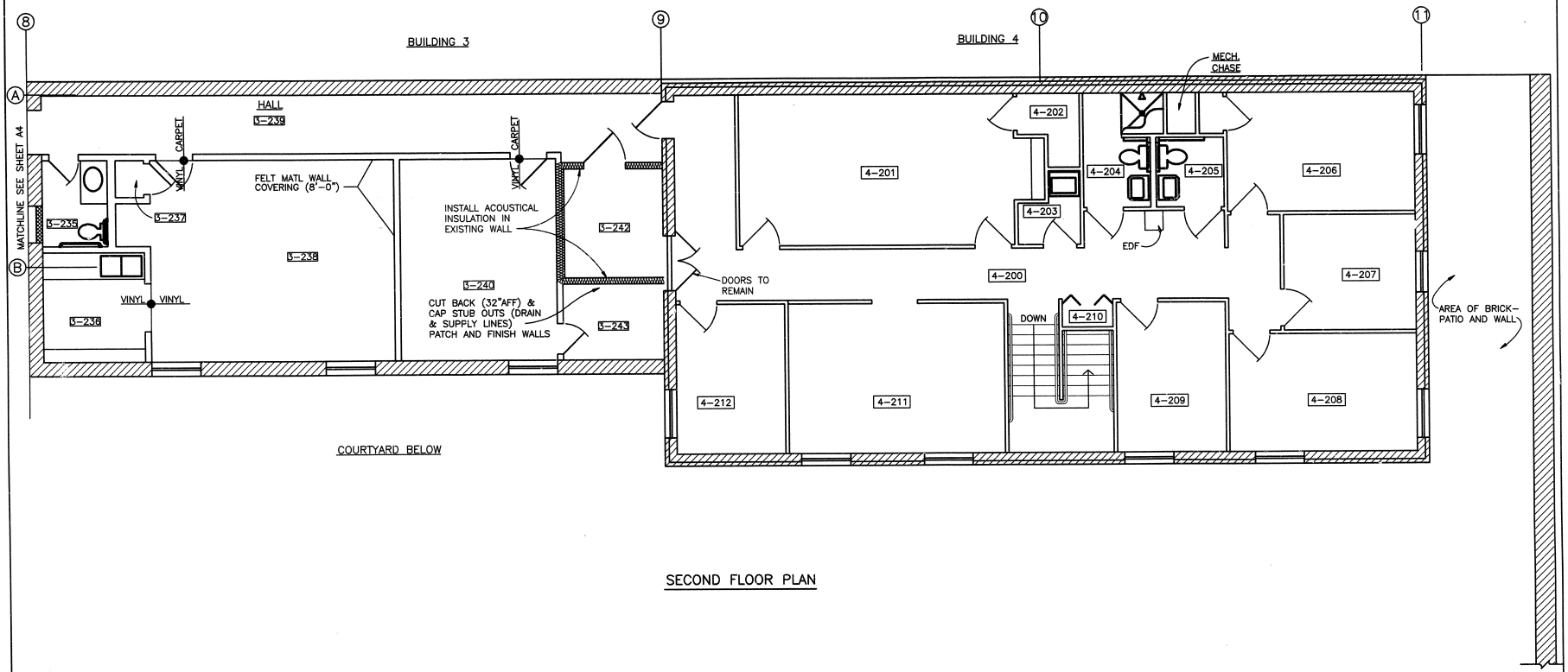
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

KEY PLAN

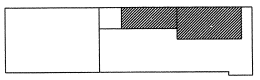
SCALE OF FEET 4 0 4 8

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: KS/CIT	SUB SHEET NO. A4	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW: GT		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 1/2002			SHEET 10 OF 90



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CADD
TECH. REVIEW: GT
DATE: 1/2002

SUB SHEET NO. A5

TITLE OF SHEET
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
BUILDING 3 AND 4

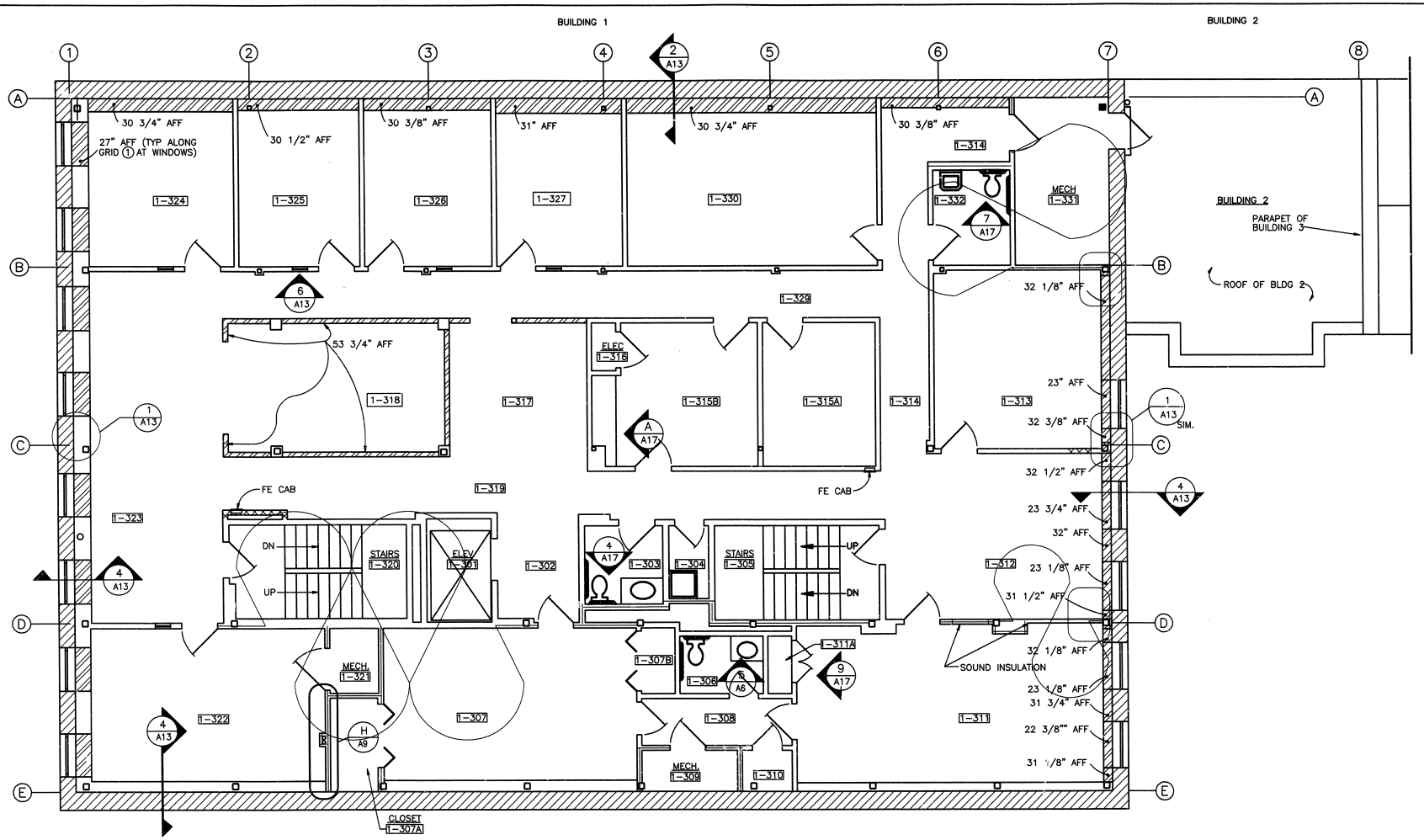
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467
41,045A

PKG. NO. 146 E

SHEET 11 OF 90

4/9/04 15:38 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JEJA1146\DRAWINGS\ARCH\2TB34A5.DWG



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

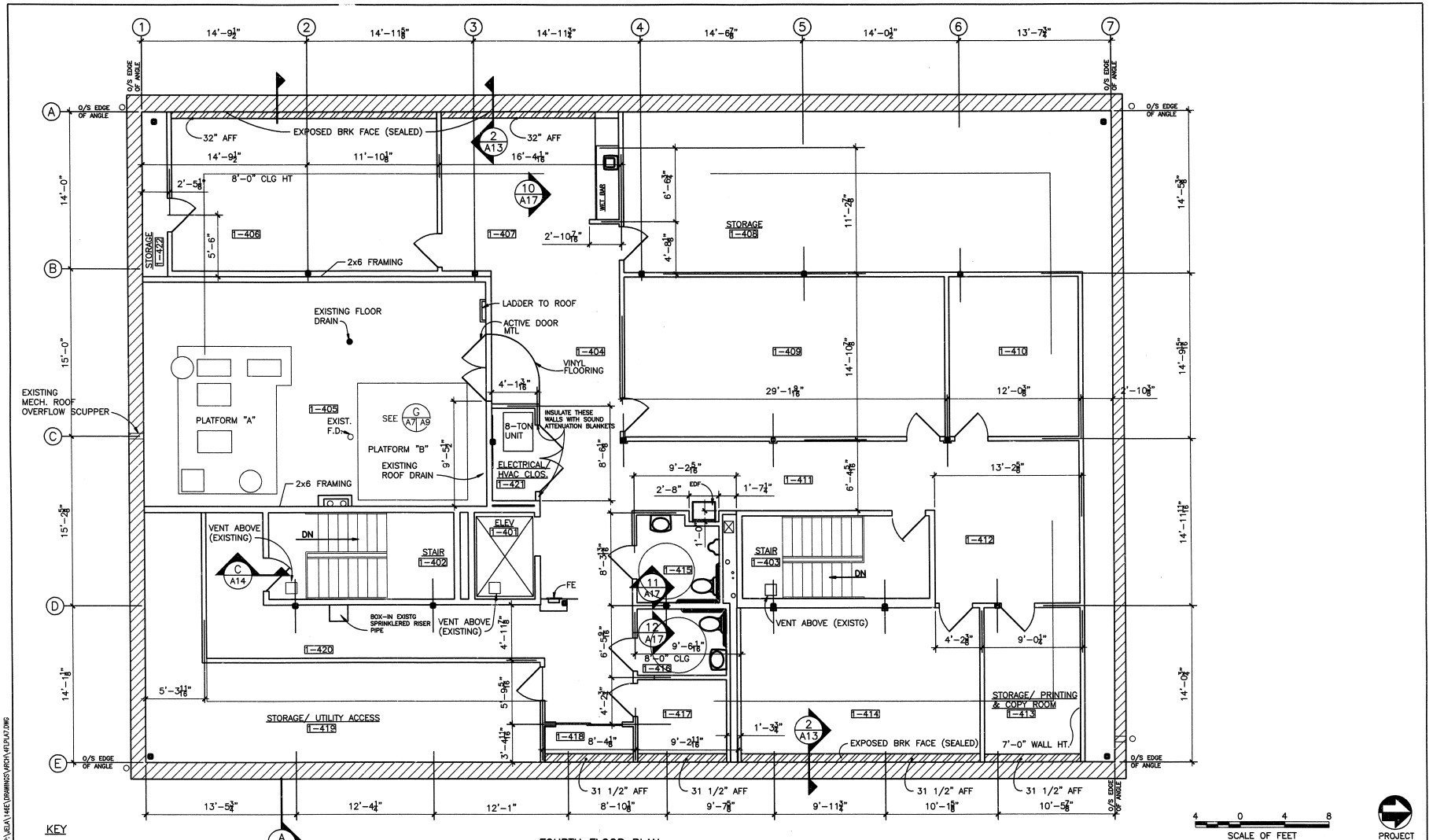
PROJECT NORTH

KEY

PONY WALL

KEY PLAN

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
TECH. REVIEW: GT	A6	THIRD FLOOR PLAN BUILDING 1	467 41,045A
DATE: 1/2002		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E / SHEET 12 OF 90

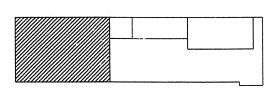


KEY

PONY WALLS

EXISTING MASONRY WALLS

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



KEY PLAN

SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD KS/CIT	A7	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN BUILDING 1	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 1/2002			SHEET 13 OF 90

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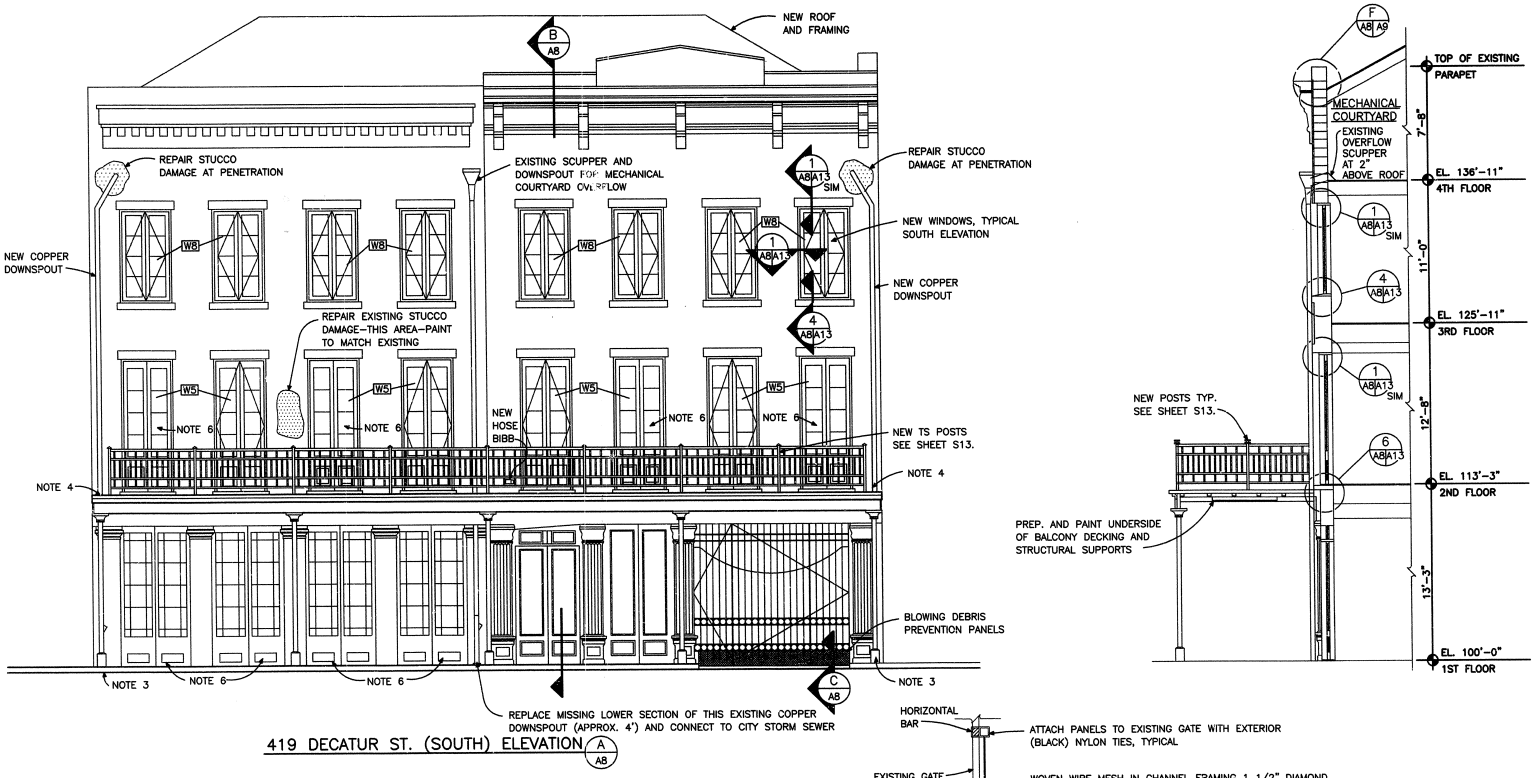


419 DECATUR ST. (SOUTH) ELEVATION (A / A8)

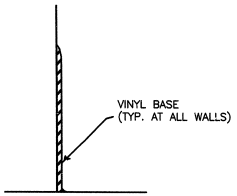
BLOWING DEBRIS PREVENTION PANELS (C / A8)

N.T.S.

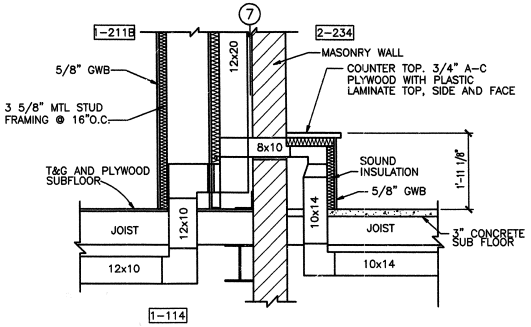
NOTES

1. FIELD VERIFY FOR ACTUAL DIMENSIONS.
2. SEE STRUCTURAL SHEETS FOR ROOF AND BALCONY STRUCTURAL WORK.
3. DOWNSPOUTS TO CONNECT TO CITY STORM SEWER BELOW BRICK SIDEWALK. SEE (A / M5)
4. LOCATE DOWNSPOUT AT HISTORIC LOCATION.
5. VARIOUS DOORS AND WINDOWS ARE SPECIALLY IDENTIFIED FOR COMPLETE REPLACEMENT. STRIP, PRIME, CAULK AND REPAINT ALL OTHER DOORS AND WINDOWS (EXCLUSIVE OF DOORS AT FIRST FLOOR BUILDING #1).
6. CAULK PERIMETER OF DOORS FOR WATER TIGHTNESS.

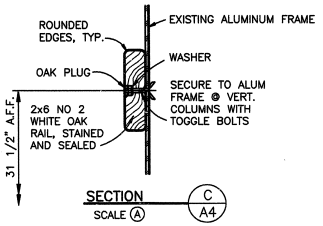
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
K COPELAND	A8	EXTERIOR ELEVATION AND BUILDING SECTION BUILDING 1	467 41,045A
DRAWN: DJ. SIKES		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 F —
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 14 OF 90
DATE: 4/97			



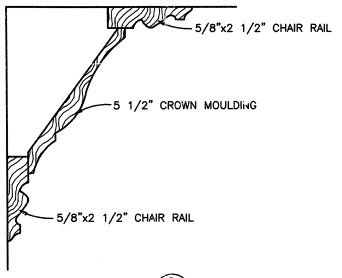
TYPICAL VINYL BASE (A / A9)
SCALE B



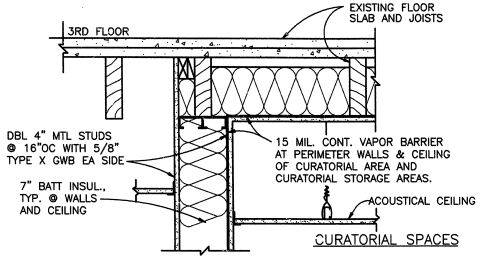
DUCT ENCLOSURE SECTION AT LIBRARY (B / A4)
SCALE D



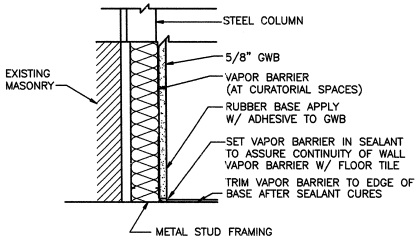
SECTION (C / A4)
SCALE A



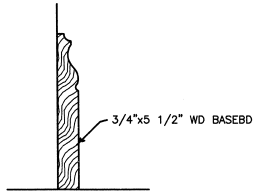
WOOD CROWN (D / A9)
SCALE B
ROOM 1-311



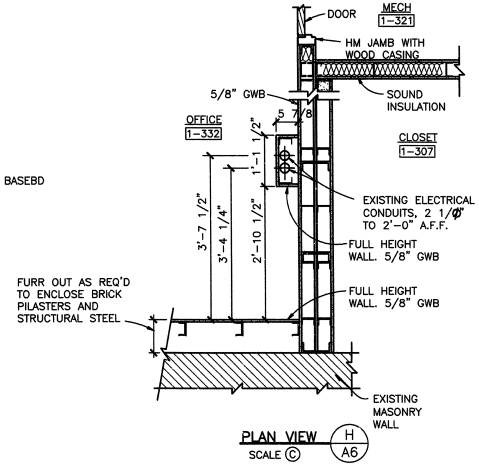
SECTION (E / A4)
NO SCALE



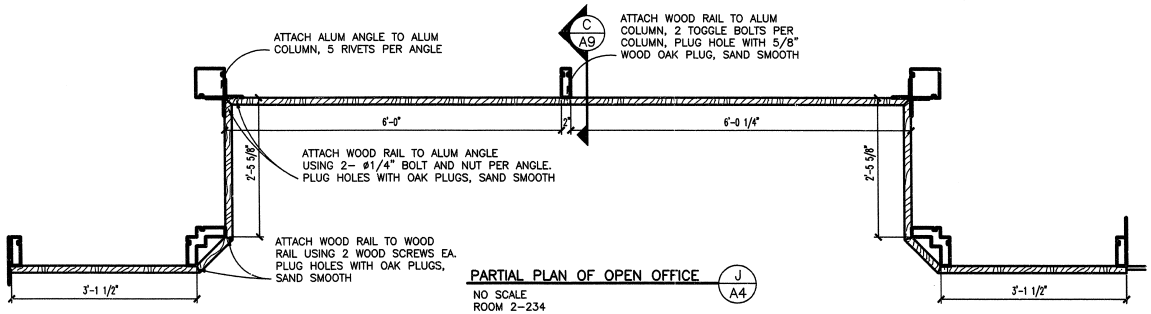
STRUCTURAL STEEL ENCLOSURE (F / A4)
SCALE A



WD BASEBOARD (G / A9)
SCALE B
ROOM 1-311



PLAN VIEW (H / A6)
SCALE C



PARTIAL PLAN OF OPEN OFFICE (J / A4)
NO SCALE
ROOM 2-234

SCALE D — 2 0 2 4 — SCALE OF FEET
SCALE C — 1 0 1 2 3 — SCALE OF FEET
SCALE B — 3 0 3 — SCALE OF INCHES
SCALE A — 6 3 0 6 — SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: KS/CIT; DRAWN: KS; TECH. REVIEW: GT; DATE: 1/2002	SUB SHEET NO. A9	TITLE OF SHEET: DETAILS	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A
		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 F; SHEET 15 OF 90

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FINISH SCHEDULE BUILDINGS 1,2 AND 3

FLOOR 1

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	STATUS	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
					N	E	S	W	MATERIAL	REPAIR SF	
1–100	CARRIAGEWAY	EXISTING	BRICK	NONE	NONE	BRICK	NONE	STUCCO	2 LAYERS GYP. BD./WD.		
		NEW	•	•	N/A	•	N/A	•	WOOD		CEILING BOARD PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT, TO BE INSTALLED AND FINISHED BY CONTRACTOR
1–101	ENTRY	EXISTING	STONE	NONE	BRICK	GWB	GWB	BRICK	EXPOSED TIMBER JOISTS		
		NEW	•	•	•	GWB	•	BRICK	SUSP. 2X2 ACOUST.(WHITE)		
1–102	INFORMATION	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	BRICK	BRICK	•	•	EXPOSED TIMBER JOISTS		
		NEW	CARPET TILE	VINYL	•	BRICK	•	GWB	SUSP. 2X2 ACOUST.	SEE SHT A2.1	NEW SUS. CEILING SYSTEM
1–103	SALES	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	EXPOSED TIMBER JOISTS		
		NEW	CARPET TILE	VINYL	•	•	•	•	SUSP. 2X2 ACOUST.	SEE SHT A2.1	NEW SUS. CEILING SYSTEM
1–104	EXHIBIT SPACE	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	EXPOSED TIMBER JOISTS		GWB BOXED BEAMS AND SOFFITS, EXISTING
		NEW	CARPET TILE	WOOD (OAK)	•	•	•	•	SUSP. 2X4 ACOUST.	SEE SHT A2.1	NEW SUS. CEILING SYSTEM (BLACK)
1–105	STOREFRONT DISPLAY	EXISTING	STONE	STONE	GWB	BRICK	BRICK	GWB	EXPOSED TIMBER JOISTS		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	SUSP. 2X2 ACOUST.	SEE SHT A2.1	NEW SUS. CEILING SYSTEM
1–106	SPRINKLER ROOM	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	•	
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		
1–107	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	EXPOSED JOISTS		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	GWB		
1–108	STAIR	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB			FINISH WALLS, CEILINGS, FLOORS
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		
1–109	ELEVATOR	EXISTING			GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	N/A		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
1–110	LOBBY	EXISTING	STONE	STONE	GWB	GWB/ GLASS	GWB	GWB	EXPOSED JOISTS		FINISH WALLS, CEILINGS, FLOORS
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	SUSP. 2X2 ACOUST.		
1–111	ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT(NIC)	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	EXPOSED JOISTS		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	GWB		
1–112	STAIR	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB METAL STAIR		FINISH WALLS, CEILINGS, FLOORS
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		
1–113	HALLWAY	EXISTING	VINYL	WOOD	NA	GWB	NA	BRICK	2X2 SUSP. ACOUST.		MASONRY STABILIZER @ WEST WALL
1–114	WOMEN	EXISTING	CERAMIC TILE	CERAMIC TILE	VINYL WC BRICK	VINYL WC	VINYL WC BRICK	VINYL WC	SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	• *	•	• *	•	• *	•	•		*EPOXY FLOOR PAINT IN EXT. VESTIBULE 1–114A. MASONRY STABILIZER REQUIRED
2–113A	VESTIBULE	EXISTING	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	2X2 SUSP. ACOUST.		MASONRY STABILIZER @ WEST WALL
2–116	MEN	EXISTING	CERAMIC TILE	CERAMIC TILE	BRICK TILE	BRICK TILE	BRICK TILE	BRICK TILE	2X2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	• *	•	• *	• *	• *	• *	•		*EPOXY FLOOR PAINT IN EXT. VESTIBULE 1–116A. MASONRY STABILIZER REQUIRED
3–117	DEMONSTRATION	EXISTING	VINYL	WOOD	GWB	BRICK	GWB	BRICK	•		MASONRY STABILIZER @ EAST AND WEST BRICK WALL
3–118	HALLWAY	EXISTING	VINYL	WOOD	NA	GWB	NA	BRICK	EXPOSED JOINTS AND GWB		MASONRY STABILIZER @ WEST WALL

FLOOR 1 (CONT.)

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	STATUS	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
					N	E	S	W	MATERIAL	REPAIR SF	
3–119	MECHANICAL	EXISTING	CONCRETE	NONE	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB	2X2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	•	VINYL	•	•	•	•	•		
3–120	PANTRY	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	2X2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
3–121	HALL	EXISTING	VINYL	WOOD	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB		MASONRY STABILIZER @ EAST WALL
3–122	STORAGE	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	2X2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
3–123	AV	EXISTING	VINYL TILE	WOOD	BRICK	BRICK	GWB	GWB	2X2 SUSP. ACOUST.		
		NEW	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		

FLOOR 2

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				N	E	S	W	MATERIAL	REPAIR SF	
1–202	LOBBY	CARPET	STONE	GWB	GWB	GWB	NONE	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1–203	TOILET	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		(NIC)
1–204	JANITOR	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		(NIC)
1–205	STAIR	CONCRETE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		FIRE RATED CONSTRUCTION
1–206	CURATORIAL WORK AREA	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
1–207	TELEPHONE	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		SOUND INSULATION @ WEST WALL
1–208	* OPEN *									
1–209	COMPUTER SPECIALIST	CARPET	VINYL	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1–210	PERSONNEL ASSISTANT	CARPET	VINYL	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1–211A	PERSONNEL SPECIALIST	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1–211B	CHIEF RANGER	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1–212	MAILROOM	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1–213	ELECTRICAL	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		(NIC)
1–214	STORAGE	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1–215	HALL	CARPET	VINYL	•	GWB	NONE	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1–216	RECEPTION/ WAITING	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	NONE	GWB	PONY	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1–217	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	SHEET METAL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		SOUND INSULATION ALL WALLS
1–218	OPEN OFFICE	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	PONY	PONY	PONY	SUSP. ACOUST.		ENCLOSED BY PONY WALLS
1–219	HALL	CARPET	VINYL	•	GWB	•	GWB	GWB		
1–220	STAIR	CONCRETE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB & METAL STAIR		
1–221	CURATORIAL STORAGE	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1–222	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	SHEET METAL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		SOUND INSULATION ALL WALLS
1–223	CHIEF OF ADMINISTRATION	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	BRICK	BRICK	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		

NOTES:

DESIGNED: CADD KS/CT TECH. REVIEW: GT DATE: 1/2002	SUB SHEET NO. A10	TITLE OF SHEET ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE BUILDINGS 1, 2 AND 3 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 F SHEET 16 OF 90

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FINISH SCHEDULE (CONT.)

FLOOR 2 (CONT.)

NO.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				N	E	S	W	MATERIAL	REPAIR SF	
1-224	HALL	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB		
1-226	CONTRACT SPECIALIST	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	BRICK	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-227	PURCHASING AGENT	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-228	SUPPLY TECHNICIAN	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-229	BUDGET ASSISTANT	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-230	BUDGET ANALYST	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-232	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	SHEET METAL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		SOUND INSULATE ALL WALLS
1-233	RESTROOM	VINYL TILE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACCOUST.		
1-260	HALL	CARPET	RUBBER	N/A	GWB	N/A	GWB	SUSP. ACCOUST.		
1-261	HALL	CARPET	RUBBER	N/A	GWB	N/A	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACCOUST.		
2-234	OFFICE (ASST SUPT)	CARPET	WOOD	GWB	GLASS	BRICK	BRICK			MASONRY STABILIZER AT NORTH AND SOUTH WALLS
2-262	HALL	CARPET	VINYL	N/A	GWB	N/A	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
3-235	TOILET	VINYL	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	BRICK	GWB	SUSP.		
3-236	COFFEE	VINYL	RUBBER	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	SUSP. GWB		
3-237	STORAGE	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
3-238	STAFF LUNCHROOM	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB		FABRIC WALLCOVERING @ 8'-0" WEST AND NORTH WALLS
3-239	HALL	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST.		
3-240	OFFICE	VINYL	RUBBER	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
3-241	NOT USED							GWB		
3-242	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	SHEET METAL	VINYL	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB			
3-243	DARKROOM	VINYL	RUBBER	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		

FINISH SCHEDULE (CONT.)

FLOOR 3

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				N	E	S	W	MATERIAL	HEIGHT	
1-301	ELEVATOR									
1-302	LOBBY	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	NONE	SUSP. ACCOUST.		
1-303	TOILET (NIC)	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. GWB		
1-304	JANITOR (NIC)	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
1-305	STAIR	CONCRETE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB			FIRE RATED CONSTRUCTION
1-306	TOILET	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
1-307	CONFERENCE	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	SUSP. ACOUST. & GWB		
1-307A	CLOSET	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		FIRE RATED CONSTRUCTION
1-307B	CLOSET	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-308	HALL	CARPET	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-309	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	CONCRETE	NONE	GWB	BRICK	GWB	GWB	GWB		SOUND INSULATE WALLS
1-310	COATS	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		SOUND INSULATE WEST WALL
1-311	SUPT'S. OFFICE	CARPET	WOOD	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		

FLOOR 3 (CONT'D)

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				N	E	S	W	MATERIAL	HEIGHT	
1-311A	ENTERTAINMENT BAR	CARPET	NA	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		SOUND INSULATE WEST WALL
1-312	SECRETARIES	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-313	MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		SOUND INSULATE PART OF WEST WALL
1-314	HALL	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-315B	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-315A	AUDIO/VISUAL ROOM	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-316	ELECTRICAL	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		
1-317	RECEPTION/ WAITING	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	OPEN	PONY	PONY	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-318	OPEN OFFICE	CARPET	VINYL	PONY	PONY	PONY	PONY	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-319	HALL	CARPET	VINYL	-	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-320	STAIR	CONCRETE	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		FIRE RATED CONSTRUCTION
1-321	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	CONCRETE	-	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB		SOUND INSULATE WALLS
1-322	NATURAL RESOURCES	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	BRICK GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-323	HALL/ OFFICE	CARPET	VINYL	PONY WALL	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-324	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-325	CULTURAL RESOURCES	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	NA	GWB	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-326	MUSEUM TECHNICIAN	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-327	HISTORIAN	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-329	HALL	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-330	LIBRARY	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-331	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	CONCRETE	-	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK	GWB		SOUND INSULATE SOUTH AND EAST WALLS
1-332	TOILET	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		SOUND INSULATE NORTH WALL

DESIGNED: KS/CIT
TECH. REVIEW: CT
DATE: 1/2002

SUB SHEET NO. A11

TITLE OF SHEET
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
BUILDINGS 1, 2 AND 3
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467
41,045A
PKG. NO. 146 E
SHEET 17 OF 90

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FINISH SCHEDULE

FLOOR 4

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS				CEILING		REMARKS
				N	E	S	W	MATERIAL	HEIGHT	
1-406	JAZZ SUPT.	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK/GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		PONY WALL @ WEST WALL SLOPED SUSP.CEILING
1-407	SECRETARY/ RECEPTIONIST	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	BRICK/GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		PONY WALL @ WEST WALL SLOPED SUSP.CEILING
1-408	STORAGE	WOOD DECK	•	BRICK	GWB	GWB	BRICK	•		
1-409	CONFERENCE	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-410	OFFICE/ STORAGE	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-411	HALL	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-412	JAZZ ADMIN. ASSISTANT	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-413	STORAGE/PRINTING & COPY ROOM	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-414	JAZZ CHIEF OF INTERPRETATION	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	BRICK/GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		PONY WALL @ WEST WALL SLOPED SUSP.CEILING
1-415	MEN RESTROOM	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-416	WOMEN RESTROOM	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-417	JANITOR	VINYL	VINYL	GWB	BRICK/GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		PONY WALL @ WEST WALL SLOPED SUSP.CEILING
1-418	CLOSET	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	BRICK/GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		PONY WALL @ WEST WALL SLOPED SUSP.CEILING
1-419	STORAGE/ UTILITY	WOOD DECK	VINYL	GWB	BRICK	BRICK	GWB	•		
1-420	ACCESS HALL	CARPET	VINYL	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-421	ELECTRICAL/ HVAC CLOS.	WOOD DECK	•	GWB	GWB	GWB	GWB	SUSP. ACOUST.		
1-422	STORAGE	WOOD DECK	•	GWB	GWB	BRICK	BRICK	•		

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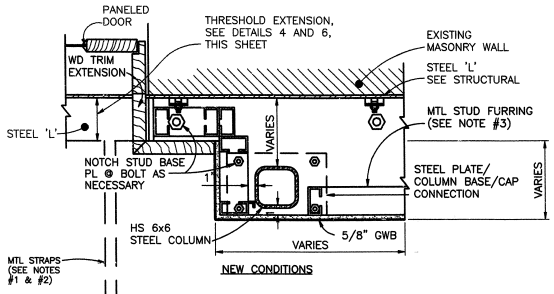
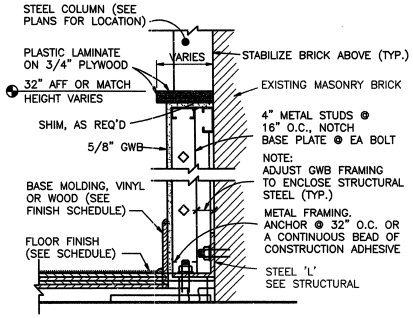
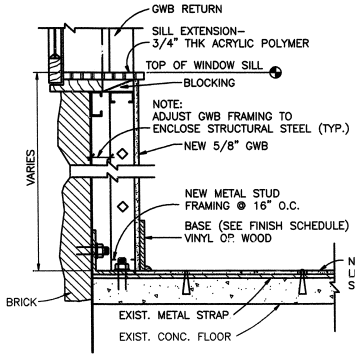
DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD	A12	ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE BUILDING 1	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE:			SHEET 18 OF 90



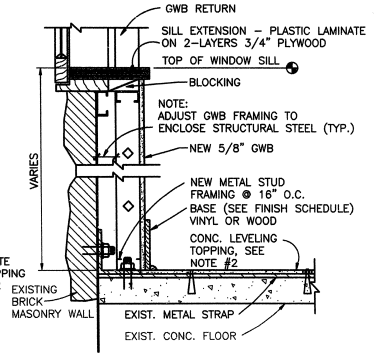
PLAN SECTION DETAIL AT PERIMETER WALLS (BALCONY DOORS) SCALE A — 1 / A13



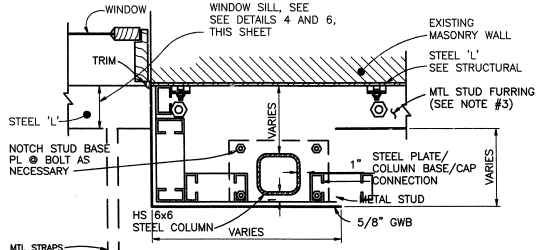
KNEEWALL DETAIL SCALE A — 2 / A13



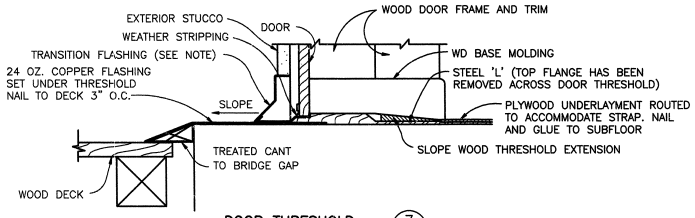
WINDOW SILL EXTENSION SCALE A — 4 / A13



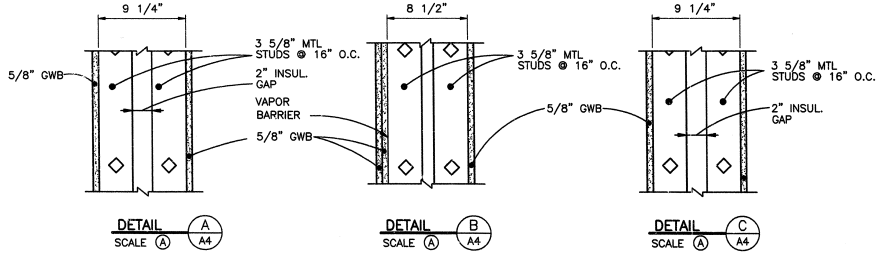
WINDOW SILL EXTENSION SCALE A — 5 / A13



PLAN SECTION DETAIL AT PERIMETER WALLS (SOUTH WINDOWS) SCALE A — 5 / A13



DOOR THRESHOLD SCALE A — 7 / A4



DETAIL A SCALE A — A4

DETAIL B SCALE A — A4

DETAIL C SCALE A — A4

NOTES

1. 2ND FLOOR: INSTALL PLYWOOD UNDERLAYMENT (NAILED AND GLUED). ROUT BOTTOM SIDE OF UNDERLAYMENT TO ACCOMMODATE STRUCTURAL STRAPS AND PINS. TRANSITION AT LOGICAL LOCATIONS SUCH AS DOOR THRESHOLDS AND WALLS.
2. 3RD FLOOR: APPLY CONCRETE LEVELING TOPPING TO EMBED EXISTING STURCTURAL STRAPS ON FLOOR. TRANSITION AT LOGICAL LOCATIONS SUCH AS DOOR THRESHOLDS AND WALLS.
3. FURRED METAL STUD WALLS FLOOR TO CEILING. TYPICAL UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

SCALE B — 6 3 0 6 — SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE A — 12 6 0 12 — SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: KS/CIT; DRAWN: KS; TECH. REVIEW: GT; DATE: 2/2002	SUB SHEET NO. A13	TITLE OF SHEET: MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A; PKG. NO. 146 F; SHEET 19 OF 90

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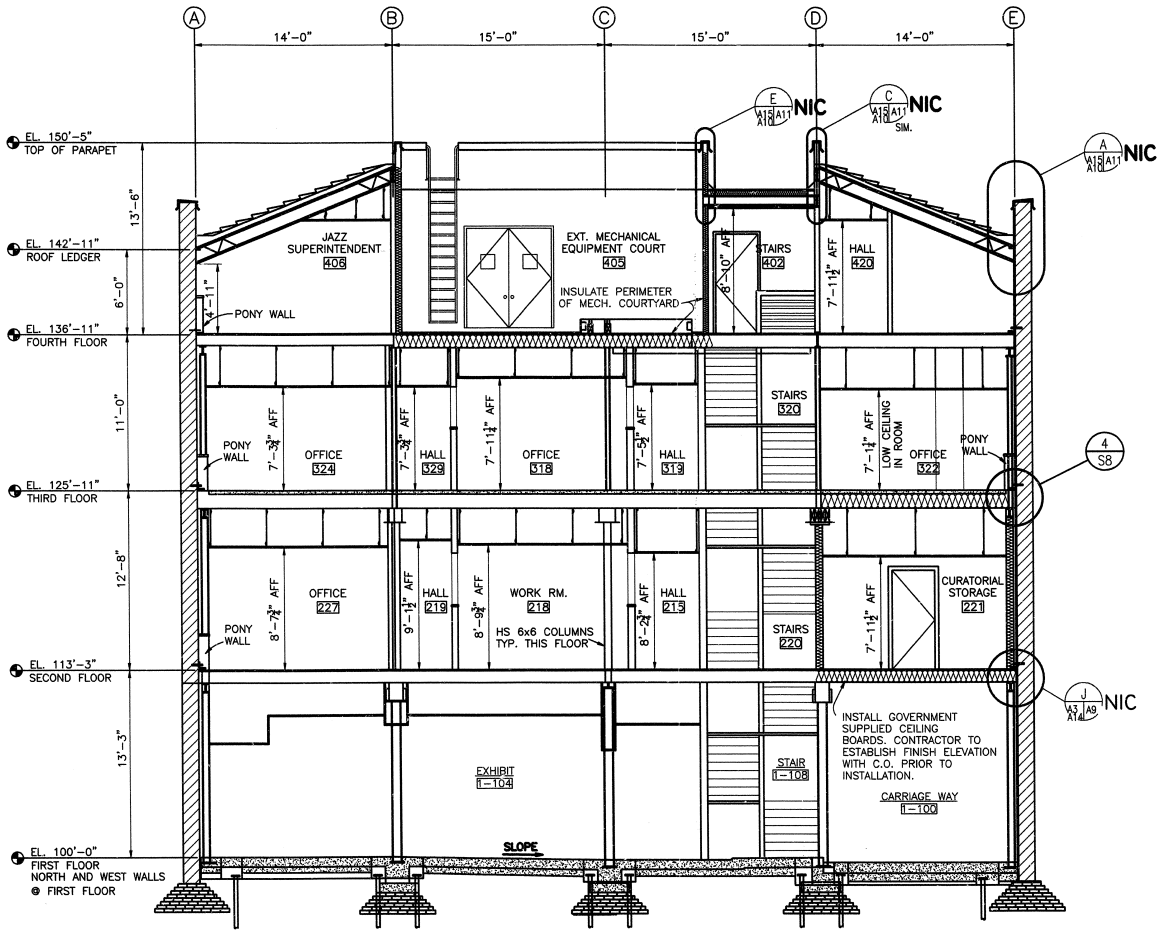

SECTION A/A1

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: KS/CIT	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD KS	A14	TRANSVERSE BUILDING SECTION BUILDING 1	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 20 OF 90
DATE: 1/2002			

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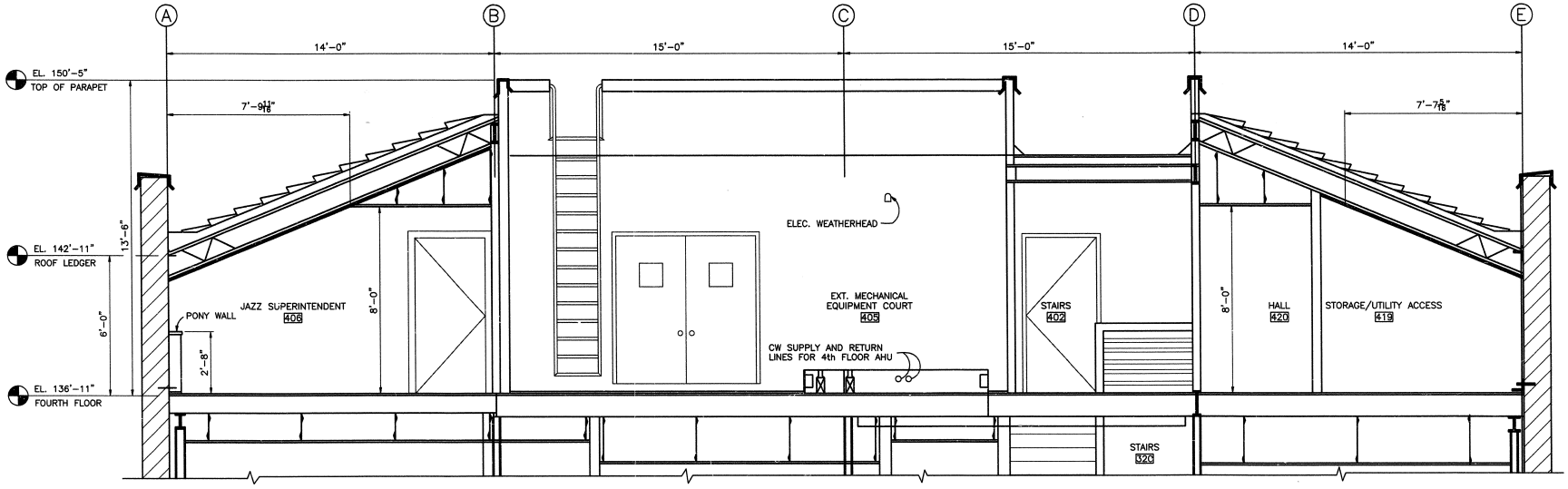
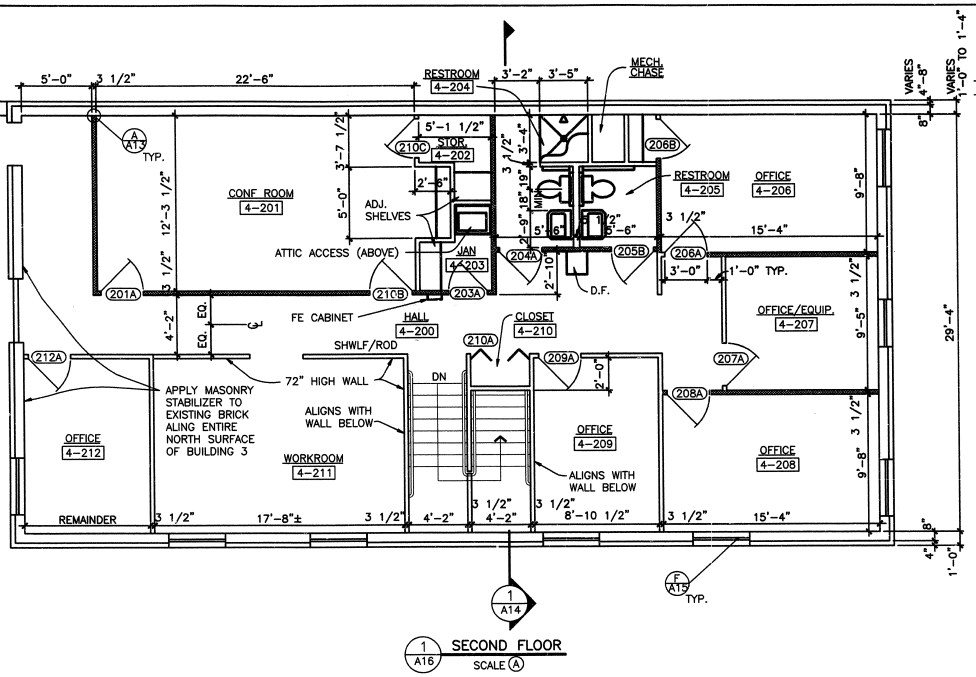


A7 SECTION A-A

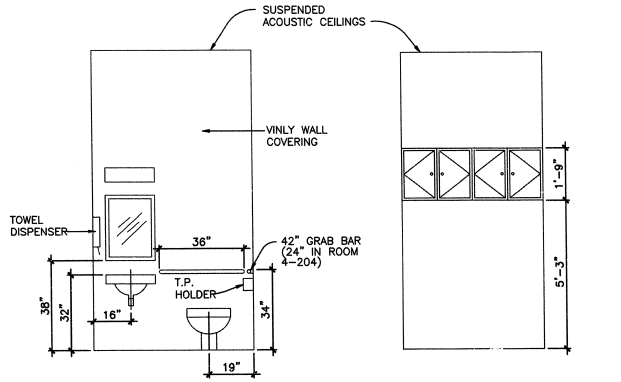
2 0 2 4
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: CAHD TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 9/2000	SUB SHEET NO. A15	TITLE OF SHEET FOURTH FLOOR PLAN BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 E SHEET 21 OF 90

4/9/04 13:51 CSCHERER6 R15 P:\JEL\146E\DRAWINGS\ARCH\4PPL1A15.DWG



1 A14 SECOND FLOOR
1 A16 SCALE (A)



A A15 BATHROOM ELEVATION
ROOMS 1-233, 1-332
SCALE (B)

B A15 CONF. ROOM CABINET ELEVATION
SCALE (B)

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE-BLDG. 4

ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS N	WALLS E	WALLS S	WALLS W	CEILING MATERIAL	REMARKS
~~4-201~~	~~CONF. RM~~	~~CARPET~~	~~RUBBER~~	~~GWB~~	~~GWB~~	~~GWB~~	~~GWBP.~~	~~ACOUST.~~	
~~4-201A~~	~~OFFICE~~	~~CARPET~~	~~RUBBER~~	~~GWB~~	~~GWB~~	~~GWB~~	~~GWBP.~~	~~ACOUST.~~	

DOOR SCHEDULE -BLDG. 4(SECOND FLOOR)

DOOR NO.	SIZE	TYPE
~~201A~~	~~1 3/8"x3'-0"x8'-10"~~	~~SOLID CORE~~
~~201B~~	~~1 3/8"x3'-0"x6'-10"~~	~~SOLID CORE~~

SCALE (B) 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF FEET

SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: T. BUSCH DRAWN: KS/ERCON TECH. REVIEW: T. BUSCH DATE: 9/00-1/02	SUB SHEET NO. A16	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR PLAN AND INTERIOR ELEVATIONS BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 E SHEET 22 OF 90

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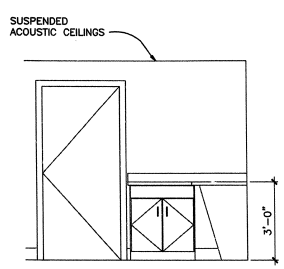
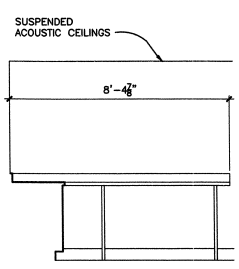
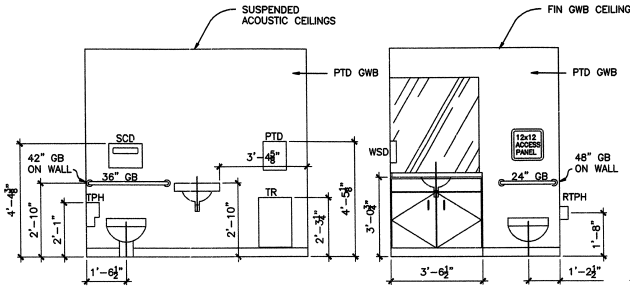


1 / A4 CURATORIAL WORK AREA
ROOM 1-206

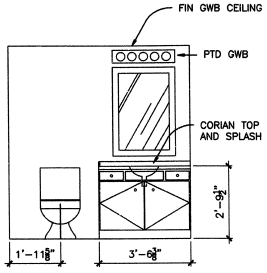


2 / A4 CURATORIAL WORK AREA
ROOM 1-206

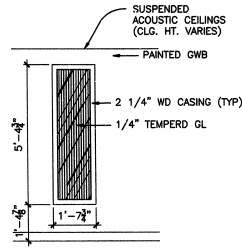


3 / A4 BATHROOM ELEVATION
ROOM 1-233

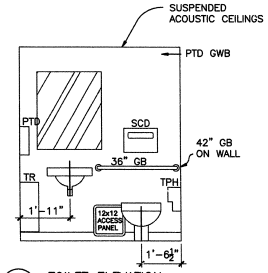
4 / A6 TOILET ELEVATION
ROOM 1-303



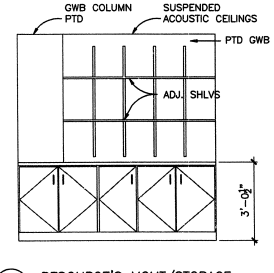
5 / A6 TOILET ELEVATION
ROOM 1-306



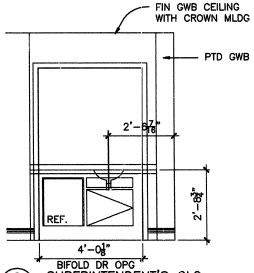
6 / A4 A6 OFFICE WINDOW
ROOMS 1-223, 1-226, 1-227, 1-228, 1-229
ROOM 1-230
ROOMS 1-322, 1-324, 1-325, 1-326, 1-327



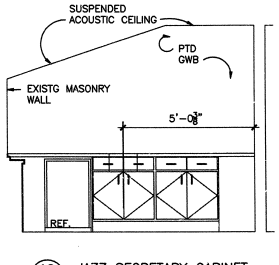
7 / A6 TOILET ELEVATION
ROOM 1-332



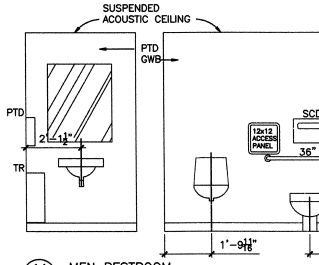
8 / A6 RESOURCE'S MGMT/STORAGE
ROOM 1-315B



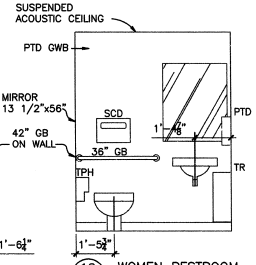
9 / A6 SUPERINTENDENT'S CLO.
ROOM 1-311



10 / A7 JAZZ SECRETARY CABINET
ROOM 1-407



11 / A7 MEN RESTROOM
ROOM 1-415



12 / A7 WOMEN RESTROOM
ROOM 1-416

DOOR SCHEDULE – BLDG. 1, 2nd FLOOR

DOOR NO.	SIZE	TYPE
1-201 REVISION #1	DBL. 3'-0 x 7'-0"	ALUM. STOREFRONT
1-203	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-204	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	WD SC, PTD
1-205	2'-10" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HDM, FLUSH, PTD, LABEL
1-206A	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HDM, FLUSH, PTD
1-206B	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-221	3'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HMD, FLUSH, PTD
1-209	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-207	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-210	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-211A	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-211B	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-212	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-213	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-217A	DBL 2'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HMD, FLUSH, PTD, LABEL
1-217B	DBL 2'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HMD, FLUSH, PTD, LABEL

DOOR SCHEDULE – BLDG. 1, 2nd FLOOR

DOOR NO.	SIZE	TYPE
1-226	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-227	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-228	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-229	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-230	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-214	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-232	DBL 2'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HMD, FLUSH, PTD, LABEL
1-233	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD

DOOR SCHEDULE – BLDG. 2, 2nd FLOOR

DOOR NO.	SIZE	TYPE
2-234	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	WD SC, PTD

DOOR SCHEDULE – BLDG. 1, 3rd FLOOR

DOOR NO.	SIZE	TYPE
1-306	2'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD, 6RSD PNL, STAINED
1-307	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	WD, 6RSD PNL, STAINED
1-307A	4'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 1/8"	WD SC, PTD, BIFOLD

DOOR SCHEDULE – BLDG. 1, 3rd FLOOR

DOOR NO.	SIZE	TYPE
1-307B	4'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD, BIFOLD
1-308	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	WD, 6RSD PNL, STAINED
1-309	3'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HMD, FLUSH, PTD
1-306	2'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-310	2'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-311	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	WD, 6RSD PNL, STAINED
1-311A	DBL 2'-0" x 6'-8" x1 3/8"	WD, 6RSD PNL, STAINED
1-311B	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	WD, 6RSD PNL, STAINED
1-303	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-304	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-305	2'-10" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HMD, FLUSH, PTD, LABEL
1-313	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	WD, 6RSD PNL, STAINED
1-320	2'-10" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HMD, FLUSH, PTD, LABEL
1-322	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-321	3'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HMD, FLUSH, PTD, LABEL

DOOR SCHEDULE – BLDG. 1, 3rd FLOOR

DOOR NO.	SIZE	TYPE
1-315A	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-316	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-315B	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-324	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-325	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	WD SC, PTD
1-326	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-327	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-330	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-332	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-331	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-331	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HDM, FLUSH, PTD, EXT.

DOOR SCHEDULE – BLDG. 1, 4th FLOOR

DOOR NO.	SIZE	TYPE
1-402	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HMD, FLUSH, PTD, LABEL
1-419	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD

DOOR SCHEDULE – BLDG. 1, 4th FLOOR

DOOR NO.	SIZE	TYPE
1-418	DBL 2'60" x 6'-7" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD, BI-PASS
1-415	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-416	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-417	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-421	DBL 2'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HMD, FLUSH, PTD
1-409A	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-409B	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-408	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-406	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-422	3'-0" x 6'-3" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-403	2'-10" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	HMD, FLUSH, PTD, LABEL
1-410	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-413	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-414	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	WD SC, PTD
1-405	DBL 3'-0" x 7'-0" x 1 3/4"	HMD, VISION, PTD

NOTE:
ALL INTERIOR ELEVATIONS SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0" (SCALE B)
ALL COUNTERTOPS TO BE PLASTIC LAMINATE OVER PLYWD BASE, U.N.O.

TOILET ACCESSORIES:
TYPICAL HEIGHTS AS INDICATED AT INTERIOR ELEVATION 3
TPH TOILET PAPER DISPENSER
SCD SEAT COVER DISPENSER
PTD PAPER TOWEL HOLDER
TR TRASH RECEPTACLE
GB GRAB BAR, WITH LENGTH AS INDICATED

2 0 2 4
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: KS/CIT
DRAWN: KS
TECH. REVIEW: GT
DATE: 1/2002

SUB SHEET NO. A17

TITLE OF SHEET
INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
DOOR SCHEDULE
BUILDINGS 1 AND 2
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A
PKG. NO. 146 F
SHEET 23 OF 90

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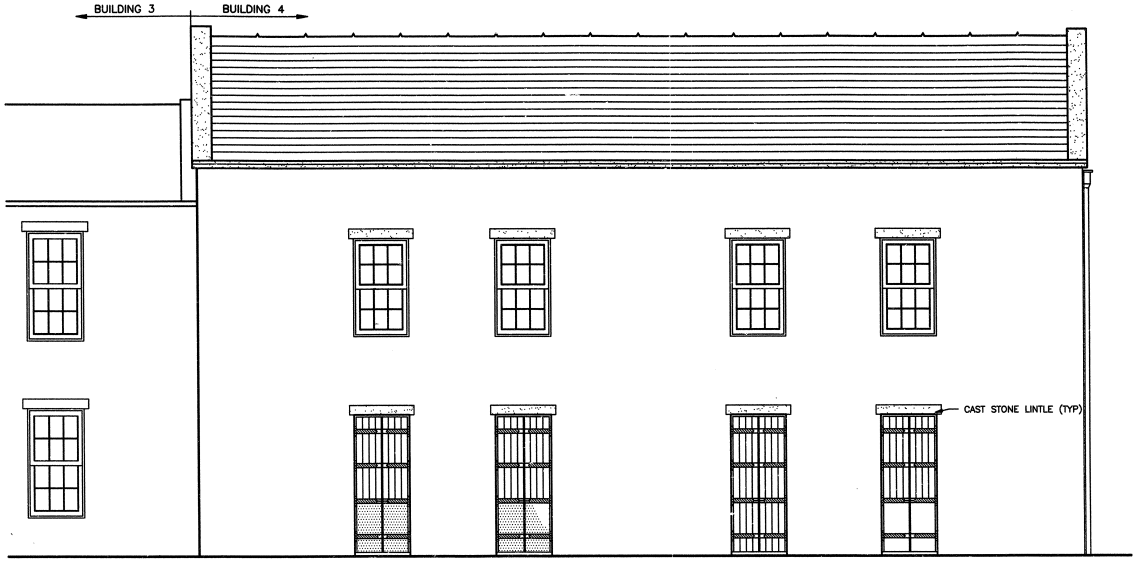
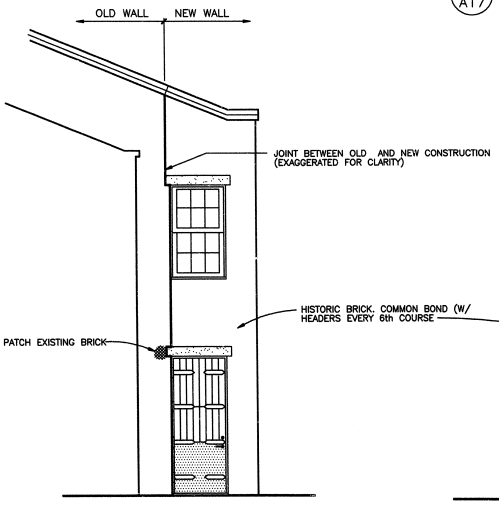
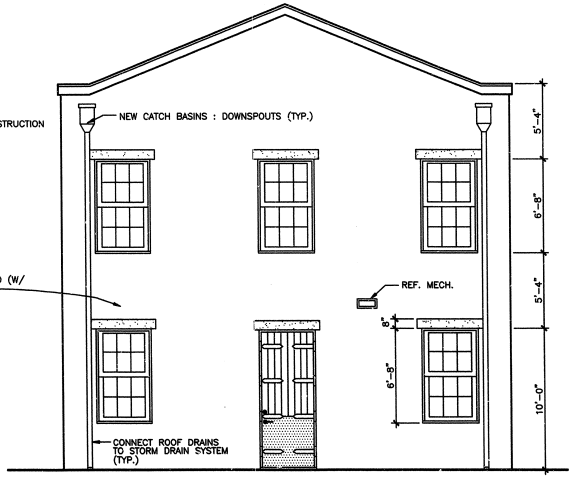


1 A17 EAST ELEVATION
SCALE A

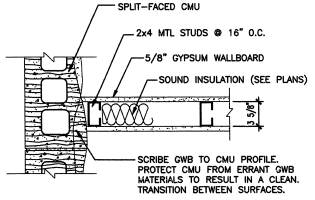


2 A17 SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE A

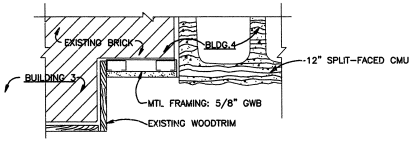


3 A17 NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE A

NOTE: THE DRAWINGS OF THIS SHEET ARE "NOT IN CONTRACT(NIC)", BUT ARE INCLUDED HERE FOR THE CONTRACTOR'S REFERENCE, ONLY.



A A17 PARTITION TO SPLIT-FACE DETAIL



B A17 IN-FILL BTW BLDG 3 & 4

SCALE A 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: T. BUSCH	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD T. BUSCH	A18	BUILDING ELEVATIONS AND DETAILS BUILDING 4	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW: T. BUSCH		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 24 OF 90
DATE: 9/00-1/02			

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SOUTH (MODIFIED) ELEVATION (A / A18)
SCALE (A)

SCALE A 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: T. BUSCH DRAWN: T. BUSCH TECH. REVIEW: T. BUSCH DATE: 9/00-1/02	SUB SHEET NO. A19	TITLE OF SHEET BUILDING ELEVATION AND DETAILS BLDG. 4, SOUTH ELEV. HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H. P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 F SHEET 25 OF 90

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GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND DESIGN CRITERIA

GENERAL NOTES:

- TOP OF CONCRETE SLAB ELEVATION 100'-0" AT NORTH AND WEST WALLS OF BLDG. 1 EQUALS SITE ELEVATION 30.14. SEE BENCHMARK ON SHT. A2.
- STRUCTURAL WORK WILL REQUIRE SELECTIVE DEMOLITION OF EXISTING ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL FEATURES. SEE ARCHITECTURAL MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SHEETS FOR TYPICAL EXISTING AND FINISHED DETAILS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADEQUATELY SHORING ALL BEAMS, JOISTS, WALLS, COLUMNS, ETC., AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH STRUCTURAL WORK.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE ALL SHORING DESIGNED AND INSPECTED BY A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REGISTERED IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
- UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL DETAILS, SECTIONS AND NOTES SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE INTENDED TO BE TYPICAL FOR SIMILAR SITUATIONS ELSEWHERE.
- DO NOT CUT, CORE OR HAMMER THROUGH OR INTO ANY EXISTING WALLS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS OR AS DIRECTED IN WRITING FROM THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT REPOINT OR REPAIR CRACKS IN EXISTING MASONRY UNLESS SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED TO DO SO ON PLANS OR UNLESS DIRECTED TO DO SO IN WRITING BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.
- NO NOTCHING OR HORIZONTAL PENETRATIONS OF JOISTS OR BEAMS SHALL BE PERMITTED UNLESS SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- REMOVAL OF ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL ELEMENTS AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH STRUCTURAL WORK SHALL BE DONE WITHOUT DAMAGE TO NEW OR EXISTING JOISTS, BEAMS, COLUMNS, CONNECTIONS OR OTHER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS.
- SEE MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING DRAWINGS FOR OPENING LOCATIONS. CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSUME THAT A NEW OPENING IS REQUIRED FOR ALL MECHANICAL RISERS SHOWN. AT LOCATIONS OF MECHANICAL PENETRATIONS FOR WHICH NEW FRAMING IS NOT SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS, THE PENETRATION SHALL BE LOCATED BETWEEN EXISTING JOISTS AND BEAMS WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THEM. SHOULD ANY PENETRATION REQUIRE AN OPENING LARGER THAN THE SPACE AVAILABLE BETWEEN EXISTING STRUCTURAL MEMBERS AND NEW FRAMING IS NOT EXPLICITLY SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE CONTRACTING OFFICER PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH WORK.

DESIGN CRITERIA:

VERTICAL LOADS

FLOOR DEAD LOAD:	PARTITION (PERMANENT)	20 PSF
ROOF LIVE LOADS:		20 PSF
FLOOR LIVE LOADS:	OFFICE AREA	50 PSF
	CORRIDOR	80 PSF
	BALCONY AREA	100 PSF
	FOURTH FLOOR BLDG. 1	50 PSF

HORIZONTAL LOADS

WIND (SPEED)	100 MPH, EXPOSURE C FROM SOUTH 100 MPH, EXPOSURE B ALL OTHER DIRECTION.
SEISMIC ZONE	0

SOILS INVESTIGATION REPORT:
GORE ENGINEERING, INC., PROJECT NO. 5505, JANUARY 26, 1994.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

STEEL NOTES:

- COLUMN AND BASE/TOP PLATE SCHEDULE ON S15. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS WITH FIELD CONDITIONS PRIOR TO FABRICATION AND CONSTRUCTION
- CONTRACTOR SHALL APPLY A NON-SHRINK GROUT BEARING SURFACE BEHIND HARDWARE ATTACHED TO MASONRY WALLS.
- TEMPORARY ERECTION BOLTS, CLIPS OR HANGERS SHALL BE FURNISHED AS REQUIRED BY THE ERECTOR.
- WELDED JOINTS AND CONNECTIONS SHALL BE MADE WITH FULL PENETRATION WELDS OR MAXIMUM SIZE FILLET WELDS USING E70XX ELECTRODES. ALL WELDS SHALL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY AND PERFORMED BY WELDERS QUALIFIED BY AWS STANDARDS FOR THE TYPE OF WELD REQUIRED.
- ANGLES STRAPS, BENT PLATES, ETC., AS REQUIRED FOR SUPPORTING FRAMES SHALL BE FURNISHED BY STRUCTURAL STEEL SUPPLIER. SEE ARCHITECTURAL/MECHANICAL/ELECTICAL DRAWINGS FOR SLOTTED HOLES REQUIRED AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS NOT SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- COORDINATE ALL OPENING SIZES AND LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS WITH RESPONSIBLE TRADE.
- MINIMUM WELDED CONNECTION SHALL BE 3/16" FILLET WELD UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- MINIMUM BOLTED CONNECTION SHALL BE 3/4"ø A-307 BOLTS.
- HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS SHALL BE INSTALLED BY THE "TURN OF THE NUT" METHOD.
- STRUCTURAL STEEL NOT EMBEDDED IN CONCRETE OR FIREPROOFING SHALL RECEIVE ONE SHOP COAT OF PRIMER PAINT. SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL PAINTING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPOSED STRUCTURAL STEEL.

SHOP DRAWINGS

- PROVIDE SHOP DRAWINGS FOR ALL CONCRETE REINFORCING, STEEL MEMBERS, FRAMES, AND JOISTS SHOWING ERECTION PROCEDURES, SEQUENCING OF WORK, CONNECTIONS, BRACING AND BRIDGING WHERE REQUIRED. PROVIDE CALCULATIONS FOR REVIEW BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER WHEN REQUESTED.
- SHOP CONNECTIONS MAY BE WELDED UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. WELDS SHALL BE DESIGNED TO BE FULLY EQUIVALENT IN STRENGTH TO BOLTED CONNECTIONS SHOWN.
- CUTS, AND HOLES (OPENINGS) REQUIRED IN STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS FOR THE WORK OF OTHER TRADES SHALL BE SHOWN ON THE SHOP DRAWINGS. BURNING OF HOLES AND CUTS IN STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS IN THE FIELD SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED, EXCEPT BY WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.

MATERIAL PROPERTIES:

ALL SHAPES, PLATES, BARS (ASTM A36)	Fy = 36000 PSI
STRUCTURAL TUBE (ASTM A500, GRADE B)	Fy = 42000 PSI
ANCHOR BOLTS (ASTM A 307)	Fy = 10000 PSI

STRUCTURAL TIMBER

GENERAL NOTES:

- ALL MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL DESIGN SPECIFICATION FOR WOOD CONSTRUCTION, 1991 EDITION.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING ALL STORAGE AND ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCES TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO MEMBERS.
- ALL NEW WOOD INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO BLOCKING, JOISTS AND TONGUE-AND-GROOVE DECKING, SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED WITH CHROMATED COPPER ARSENATE (CCA) AND TREATED ON SITE WITH A BORATE GLYCOL SOLUTION
- EXISTING STRUCTURAL LUMBER TO RECEIVE BORATE GLYCOL SOLUTION TREATMENT IN PLACE AS NOTED ON DRAWINGS.
- STRUCTURAL LUMBER SHALL BE SOUTHERN PINE, GRADE NO. 2,
- FILL ALL HOLES IN PREFABRICATED SPECIFIED HANGERS, ANGLE AND FASTENERS WITH FASTENERS RECOMMENDED BY MANUFACTURER FOR MAXIMUM LOAD CAPACITY.
- ALL NAILING EXCEPT AT FOURTH FLOOR DIAPHRAGM SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE SBCCI FASTENING SCHEDULE TABLE 1705.1 (1991 EDITION) UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS OR SPECIFICATIONS. NAILING AT FOURTH FLOOR DIAPHRAGM SHALL BE 8d NAILS IN CONFORMANCE WITH SBCCI TABLE 1710.2A.
- PROVIDE SOLID BLOCKING AND BRIDGING AS REQUIRED BY SBCCI 1706.3 (1991 EDITION) UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ALL LUMBER SHALL BE KILN DRIED AFTER TREATMENT WITH A MAXIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT NOT TO EXCEED 19%. EACH SHALL BEAR A GRADE MARK OF THE GRADING ASSOCIATION AND SHALL ALSO BE STAMPED "DRY".

MATERIAL PROPERTIES:

- STRUCTURAL JOISTS AND PLANKS 2" TO 4" THICK, 5" OR WIDER #2 OR BETTER

SINGLE MEMBER	$F_b \geq$ 1250 PSI
HORIZONTAL SHEAR	$F_v \geq$ 90 PSI
COMPRESSION PERPENDICULAR TO GRAIN	$F_{c\perp} \geq$ 565 PSI
COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO GRAIN	$F_{c\parallel} \geq$ 1600 PSI

DESIGNED: BN-ERCON	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.	
DRAWN: KS/CIT	S1	GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES	497 41,045A	
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E	SHEET 26 OF 90
DATE: 1/2001				

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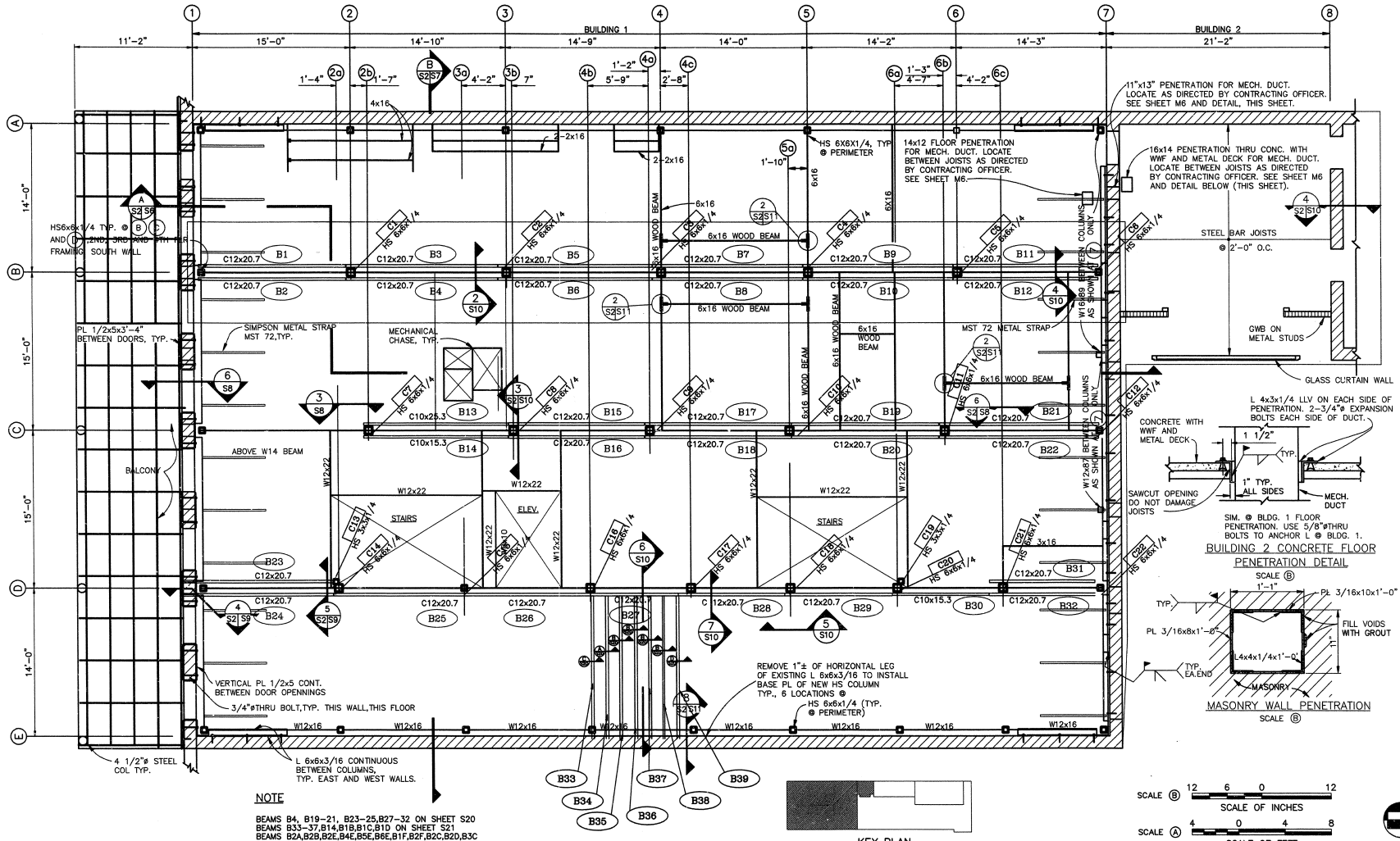

NOTE

BEAMS B4, B19–21, B23–25,B27–32 ON SHEET S20
BEAMS B33–37,B14,B1B,B1C,B1D ON SHEET S21
BEAMS B2A,B2B,B2E,B4E,B5E,B6E,B1F,B2F,B2C,B2D,B3C B3D,B3A,B3B,B4A,B4B ON SHEET S22
BEAMS B5A,B5B,B6A,B5C,B1E,B2E ON SHEET S23

SCALE Ⓑ 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE Ⓐ 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: NPS-DSC DRAWN: KS/CIT TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 11/2002	SUB SHEET NO. S2	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 E SHEET 27 OF 90

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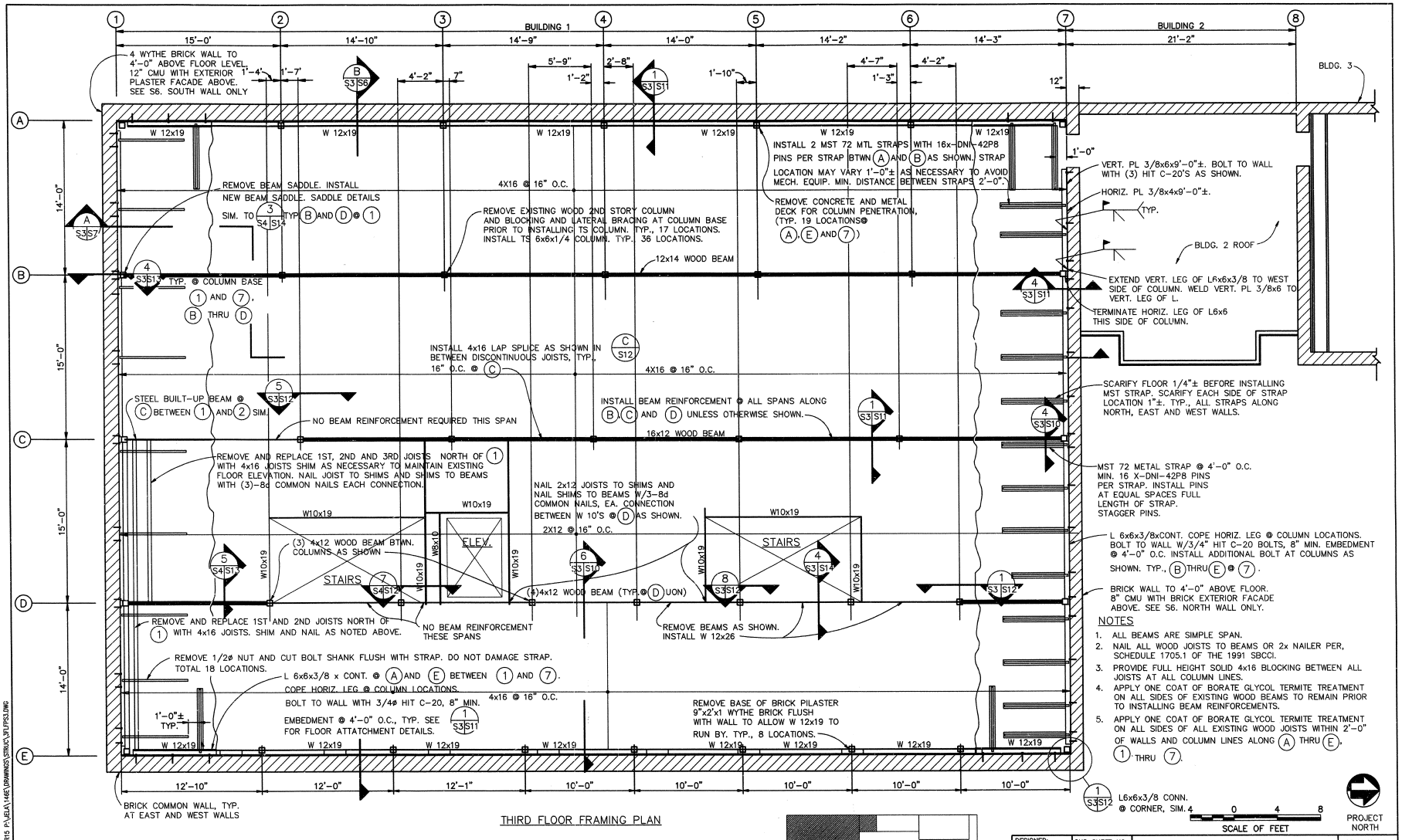

THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: WANDERER	SUB SHEET NO. S3	TITLE OF SHEET: THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN BUILDING 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW: SILVA			PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 9/2000			SHEET 28 OF 90

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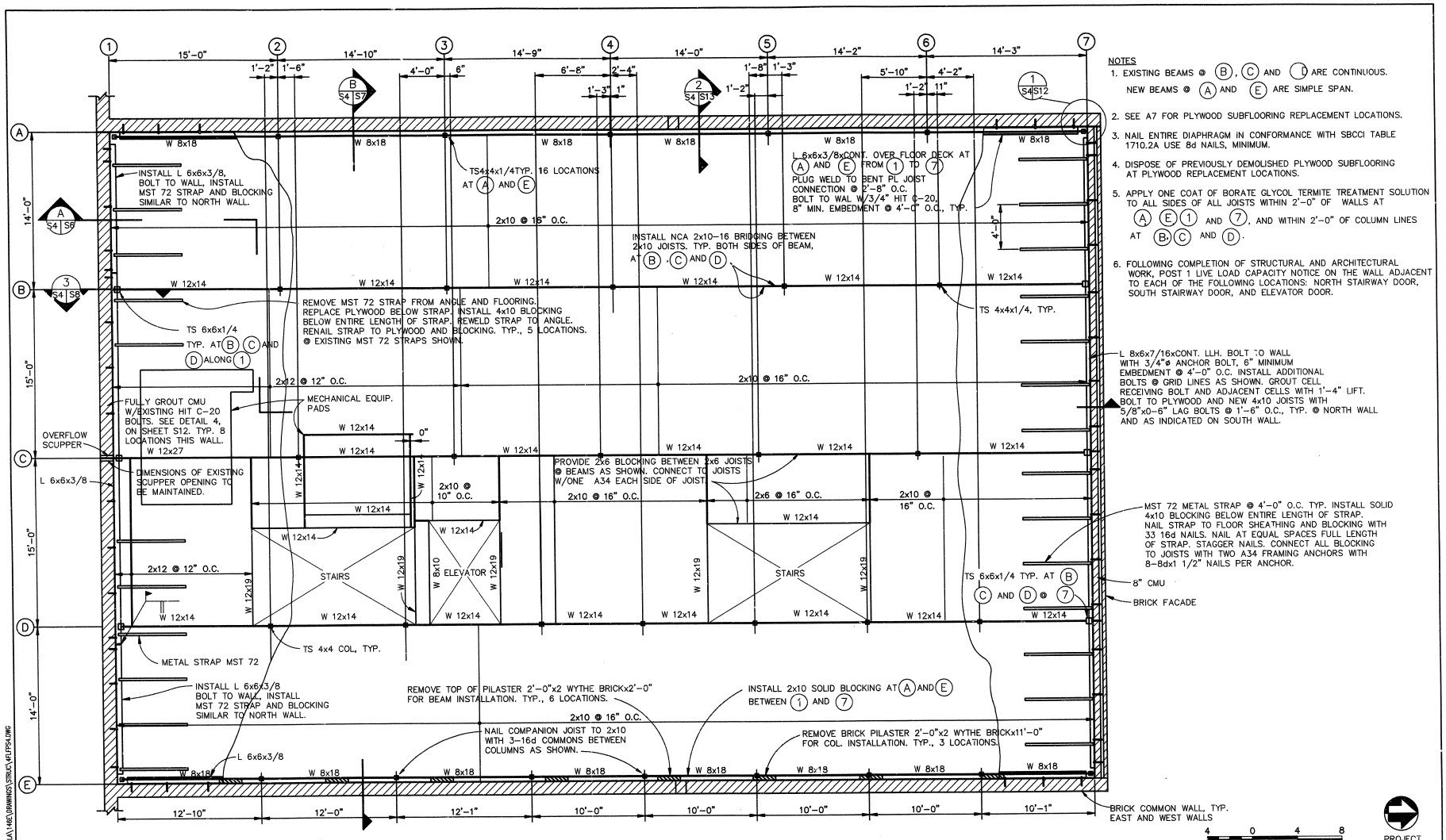

DESIGNED: WANDERER DRAWN: J. NAHODYL TECH. REVIEW: SILVA DATE: 9/2000	SUB SHEET NO. S4	TITLE OF SHEET: FOURTH FLOOR FRAMING PLAN BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A; PKG. NO. 146 F; SHEET 29 OF 90

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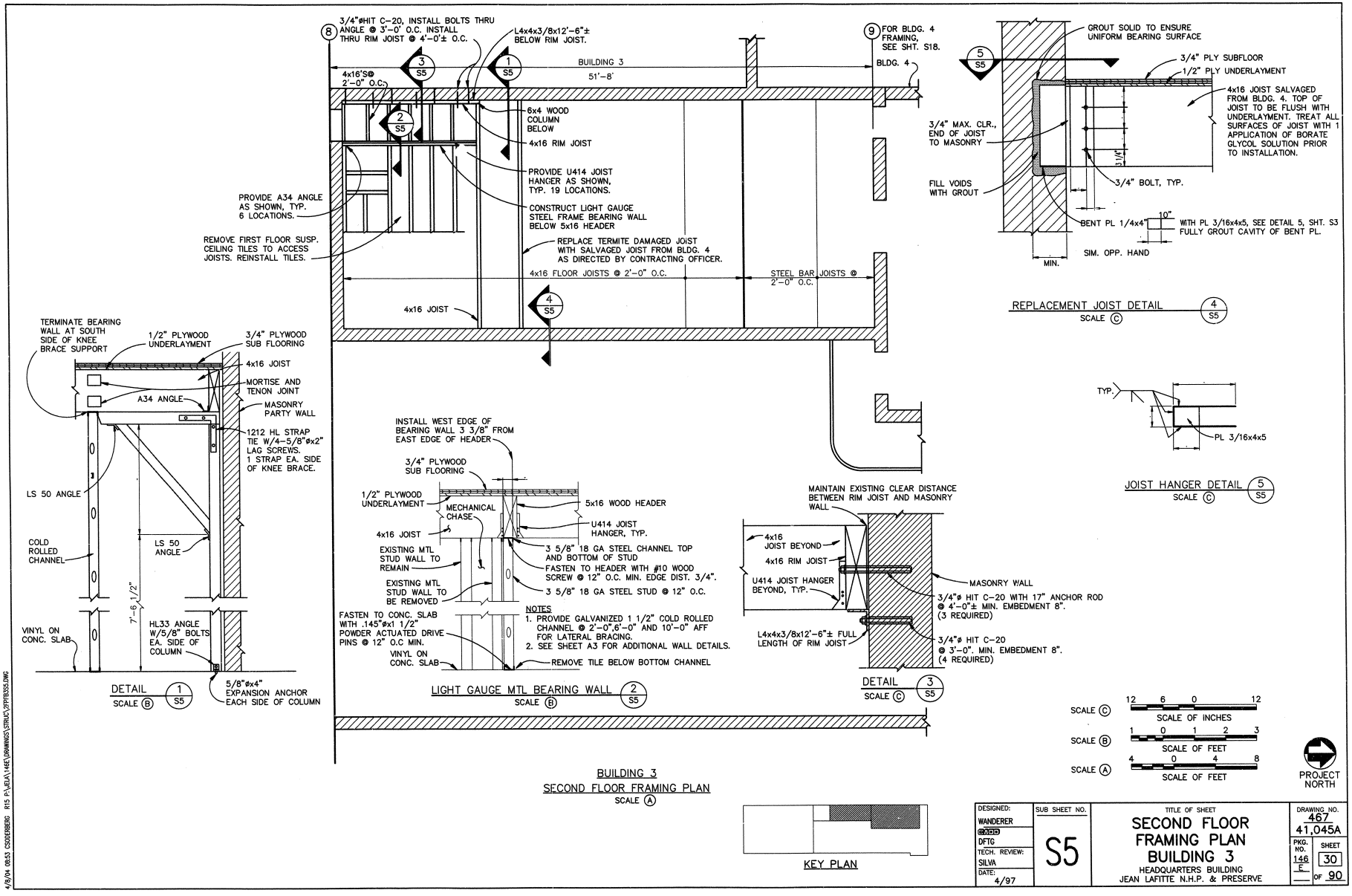

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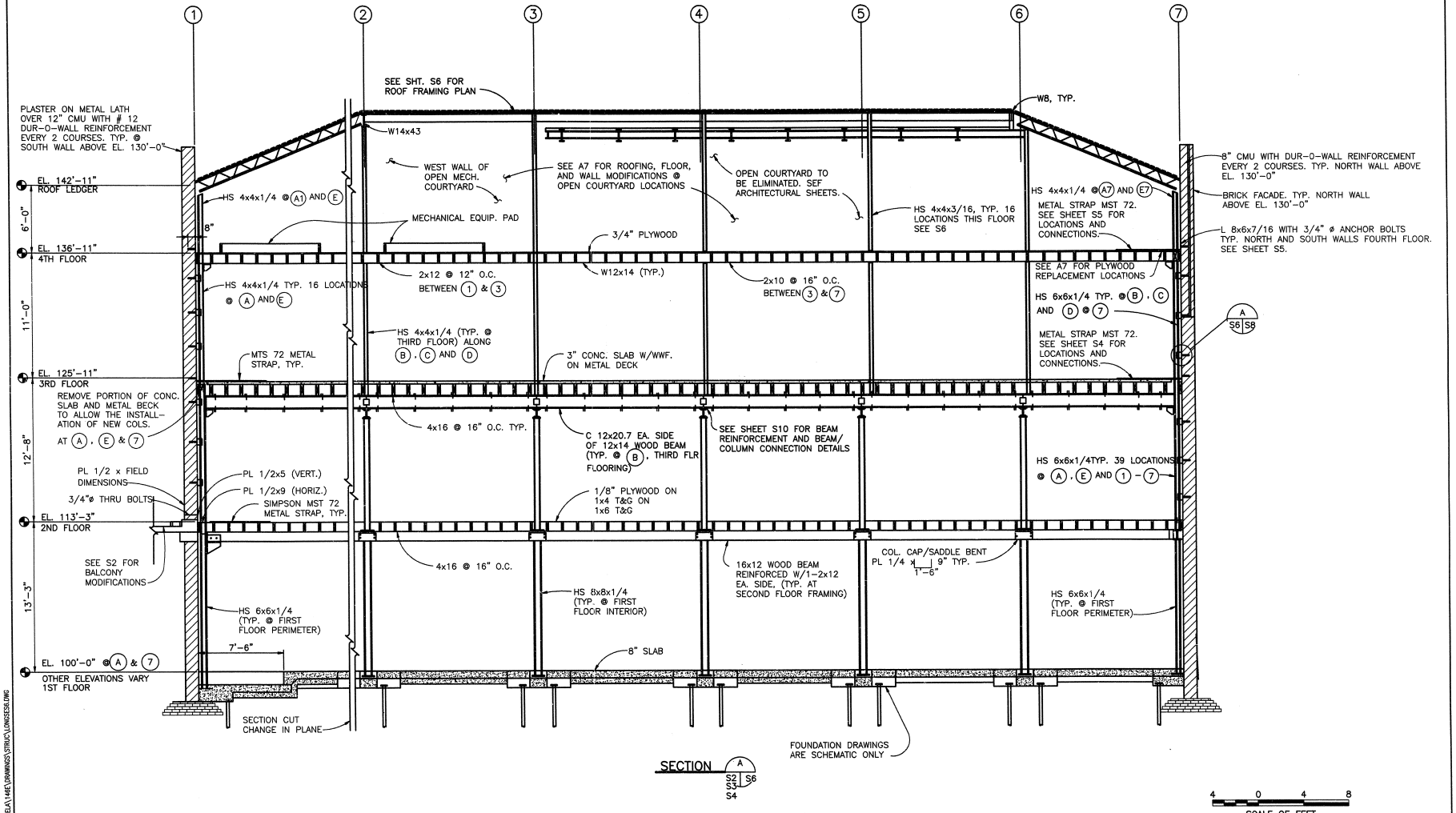
DESIGNED: WANDERER	SUB SHEET NO. S5	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN BUILDING 3 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
DFTG			PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW: SILVA			SHEET 30 OF 90
DATE: 4/97			



DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD	S6	LONGITUDINAL SECTION BUILDING 1	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P, & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 9/2001			SHEET 31 OF 90

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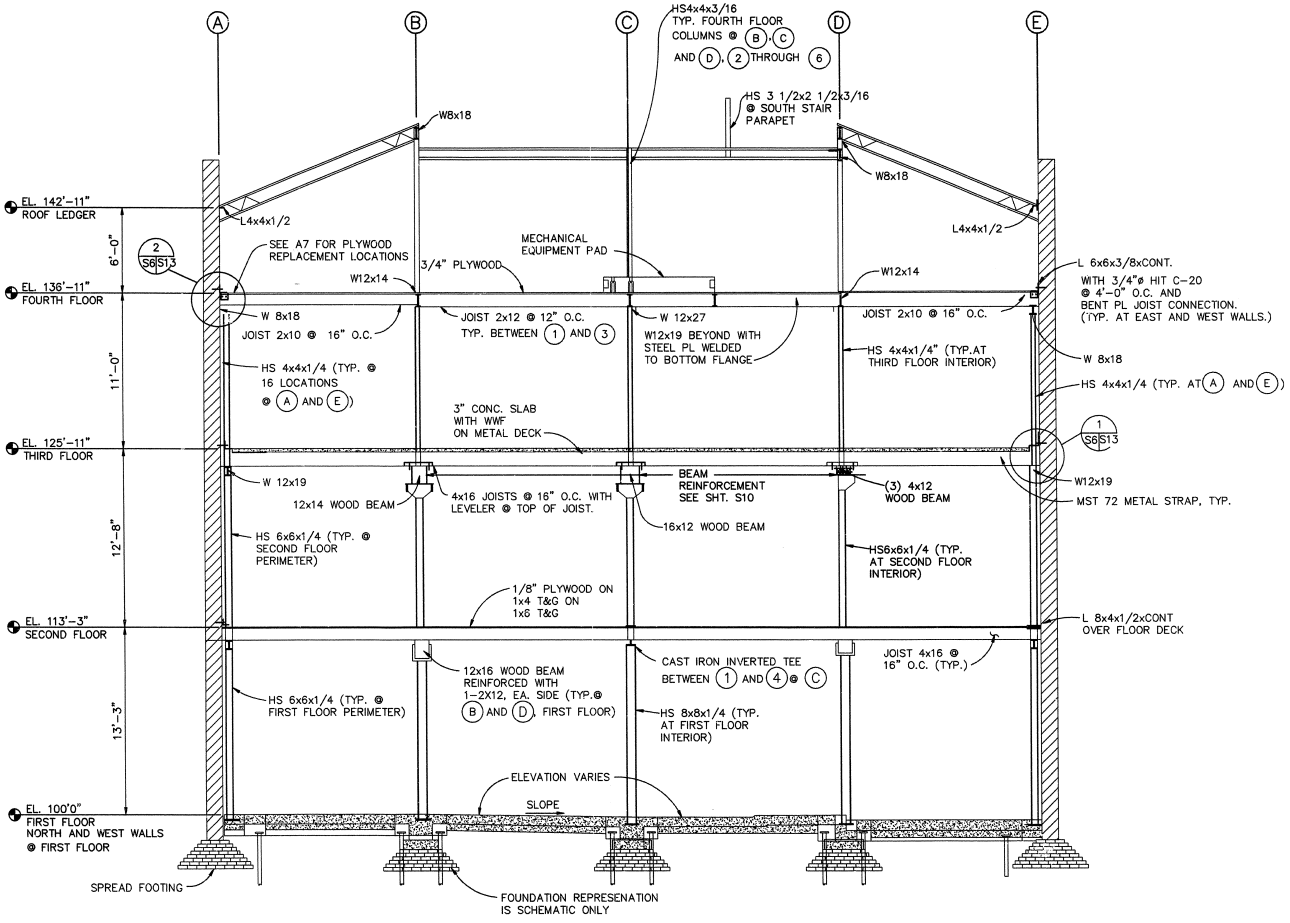

SECTION B S2/S7 S3 S4

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: WANDERER DRAFTED: KS/CIT TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 9/2001	SUB SHEET NO. S7	TITLE OF SHEET TRANSVERSE SECTION BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 E SHEET 32 OF 90

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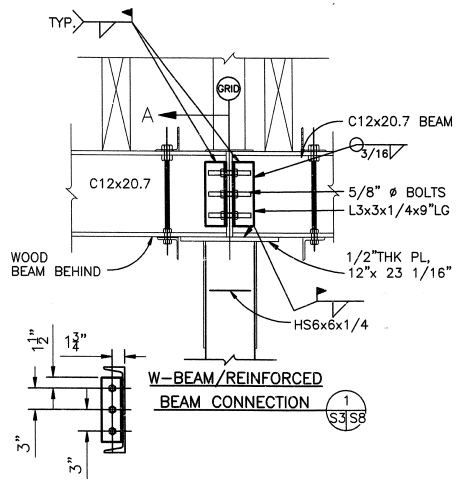

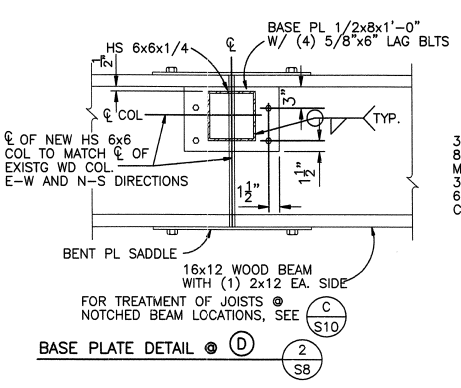

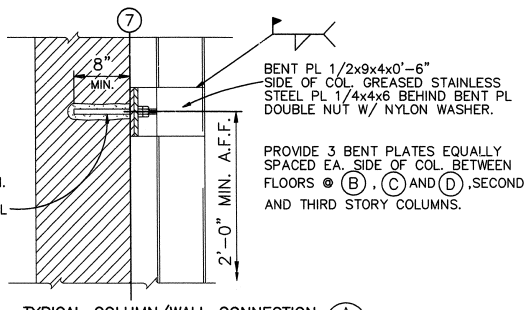

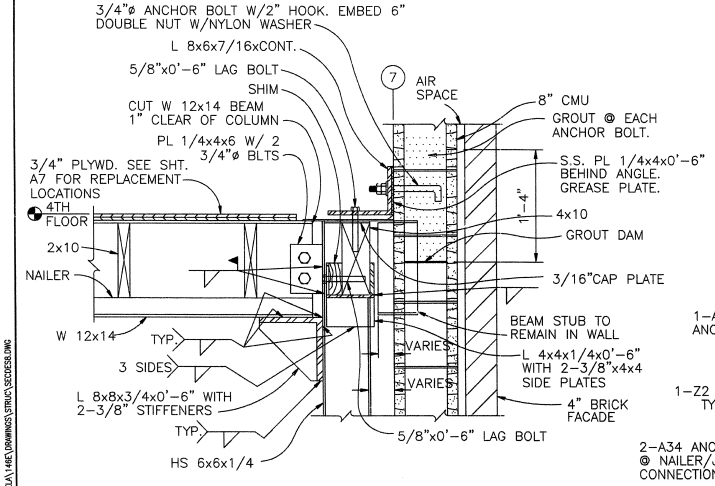

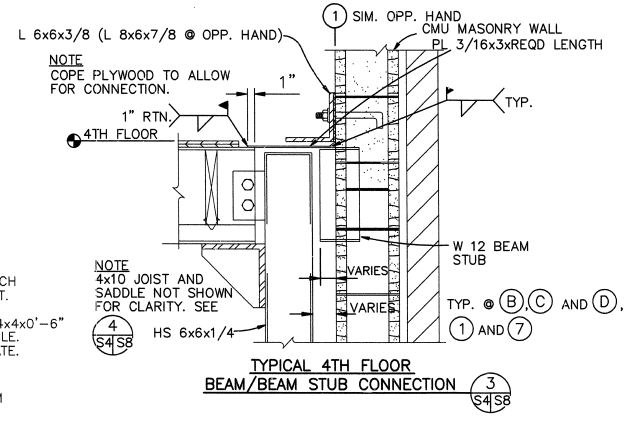

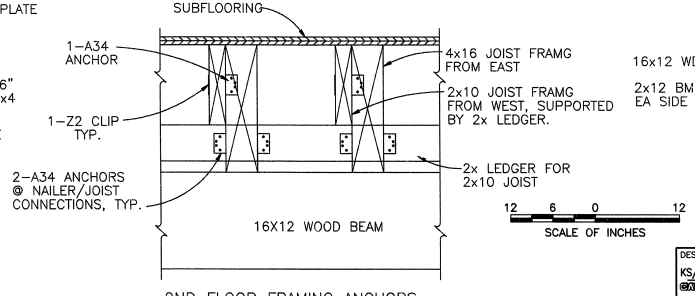

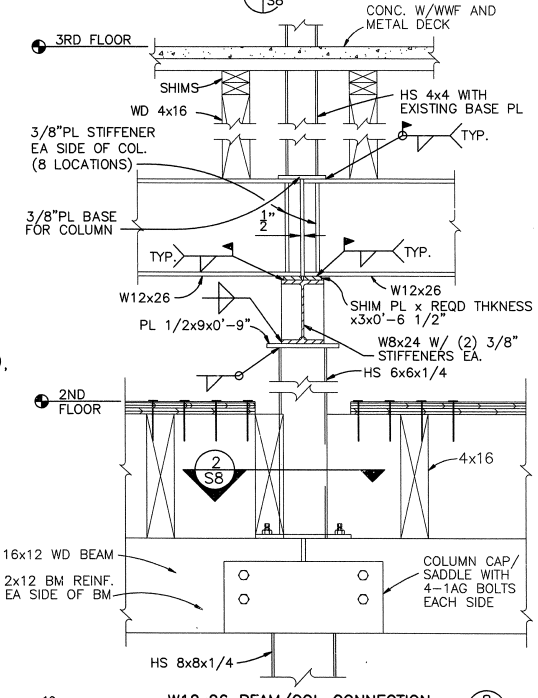

12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: KS/CIT; DRAWN: ; TECH. REVIEW: ; DATE: 2/2002	SUB SHEET NO. S8	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTIONS AND DETAILS BUILDING 1 — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A; PKG. NO. 146 F; SHEET 33 OF 90

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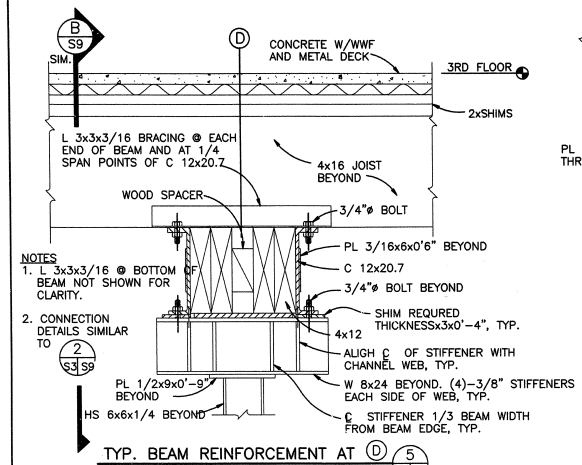
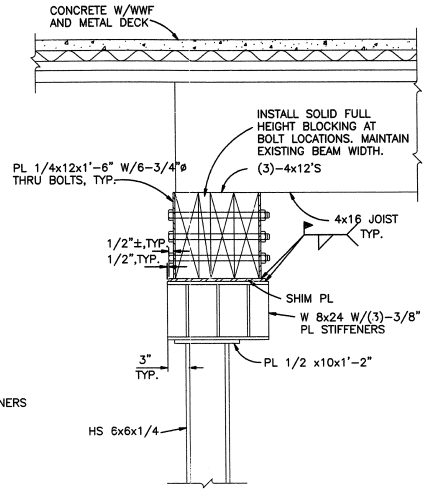
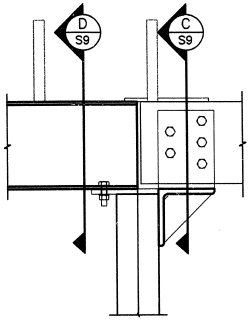


NOTES
1. L 3x3x3/16 @ BOTTOM OF BEAM NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.
2. CONNECTION DETAILS SIMILAR TO 2 S3 S9

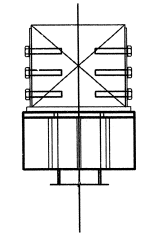
TYP. BEAM REINFORCEMENT AT D 5 S3 S9
SCALE A



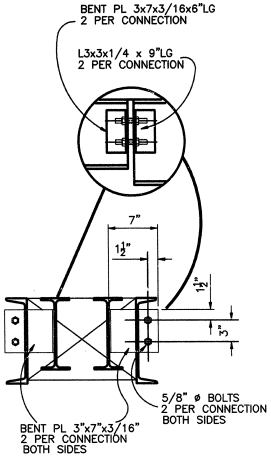
WOOD BEAM/COLUMN CONNECTION SECTION B S9
SCALE A



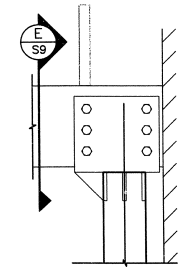
DETAIL AT C2 3 S9
SCALE A



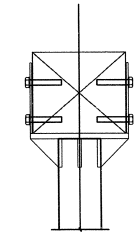
SECTION C S9
SCALE A



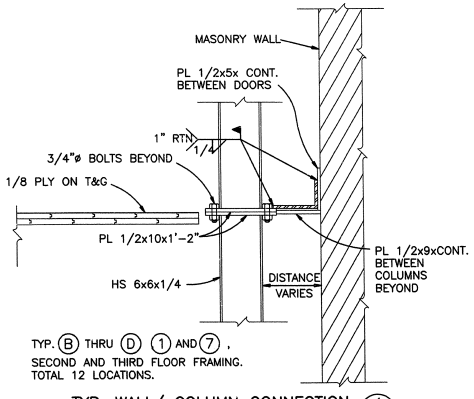
SECTION D S9
SCALE A



DETAIL AT C1 6 S9
SCALE A

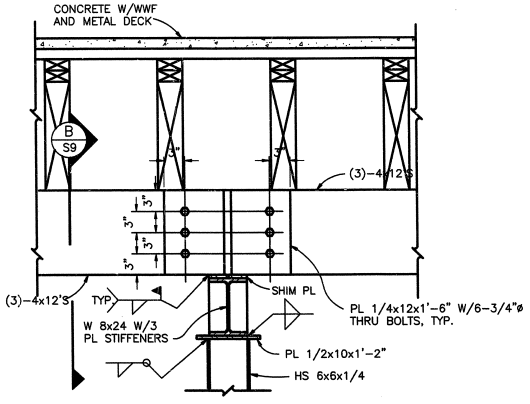


SECTION E S9
SCALE A



TYP. B THRU D 1 AND 7,
SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR FRAMING.
TOTAL 12 LOCATIONS.

TYP. WALL/ COLUMN CONNECTION 4 S2 S9 S3
SCALE A



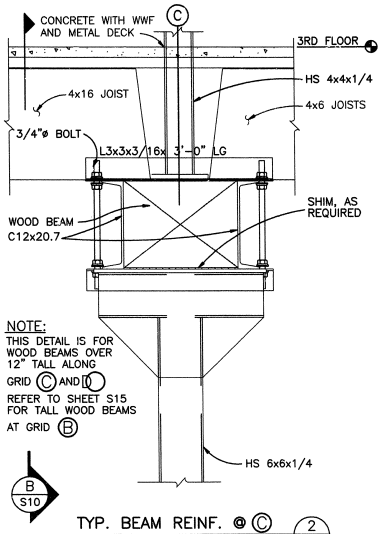
WOOD BEAM/STEEL COLUMN CONNECTION ELEVATION 7 S3 S9
SCALE A

SCALE B 1 0 1 2 3
SCALE OF FEET

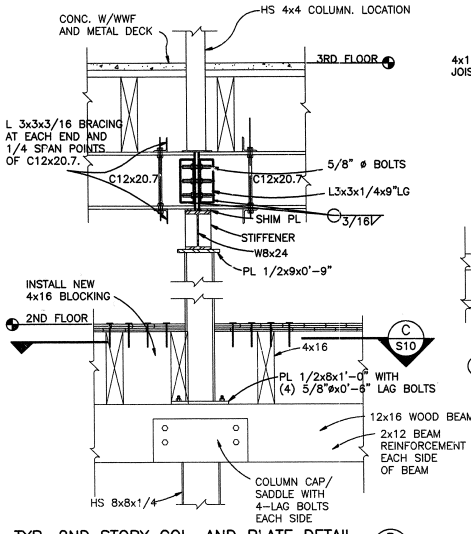
SCALE A 12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: WANDERER / CADD KS/CIT / TECH. REVIEW: / DATE: 10/2002	SUB SHEET NO. S9	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTIONS AND DETAILS BUILDING 1 — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A / PKG. NO. 146 E / SHEET 34 OF 90

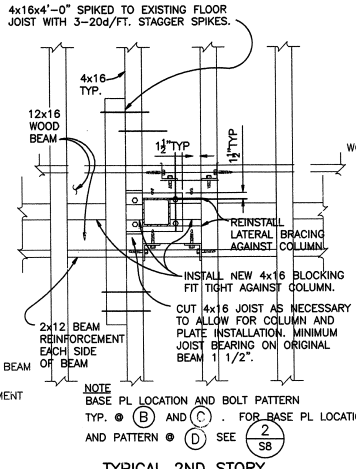
4/8/04 17:07 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JELA\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUC\SECDES9.DWG



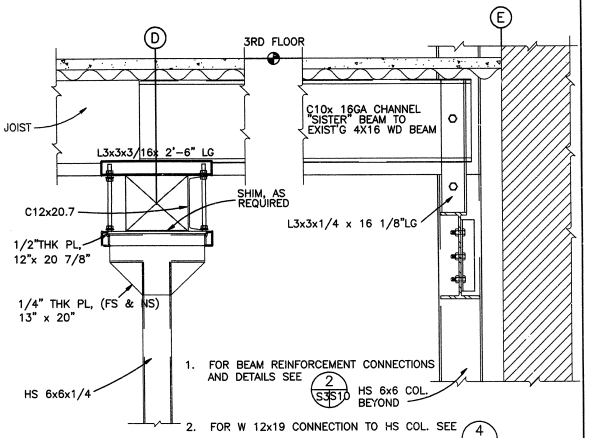
TYP. BEAM REINF. @ C — 2 S3S10
SCALE B



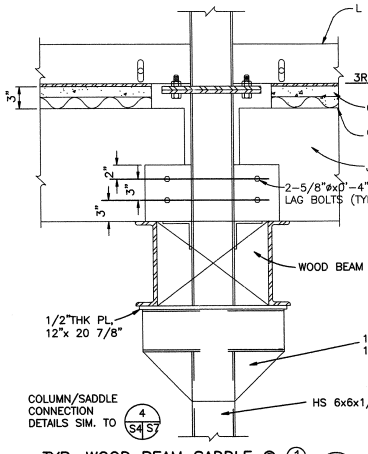
TYP. 2ND STORY COL. AND PLATE DETAIL — B S10
SCALE A



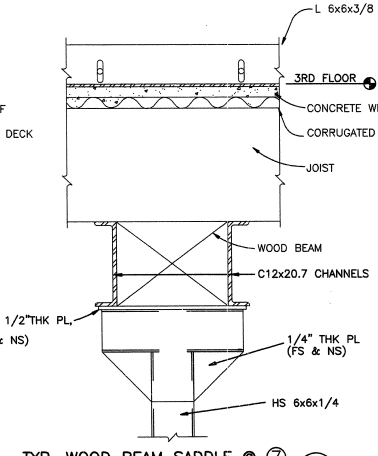
TYPICAL 2ND STORY COLUMN AND PLATE – PLAN — C S10
SCALE A



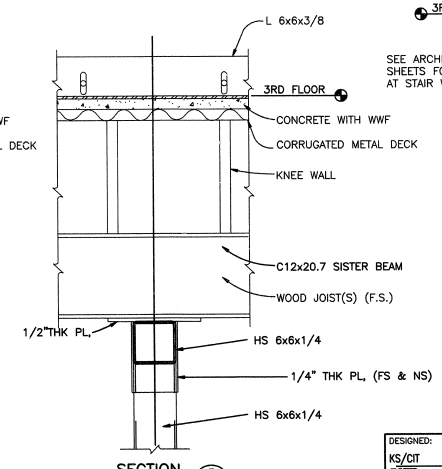
OPEN WEB JOIST CONNECTION — 6 S3S10
SCALE B



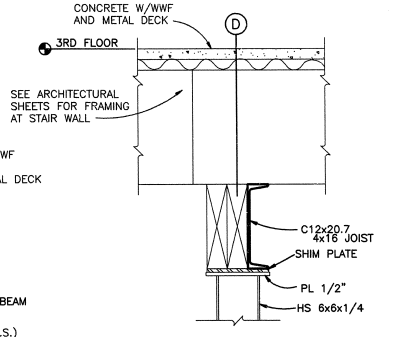
TYP. WOOD BEAM SADDLE @ 1 — 3 S2S10
SCALE B



TYP. WOOD BEAM SADDLE @ 7 — 4 S2S10
SCALE B



SECTION — 5 S2S10
SCALE B



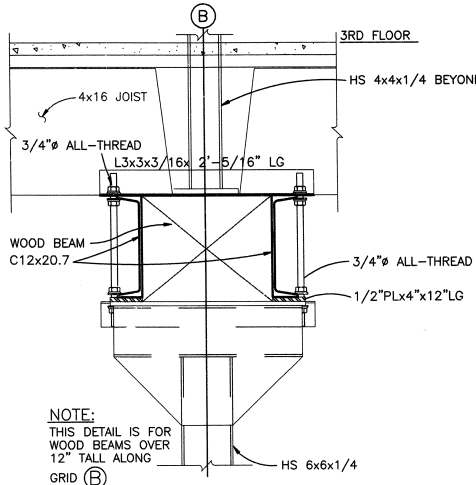
REPLACEMENT BEAM — 7 S3S10
SCALE B

SCALE B: 12 6 0 12 — SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE A: 1 0 1 2 — SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: KS/CIT; DRAWN: KS/CIT; TECH. REVIEW:; DATE: 9/2001	SUB SHEET NO. S10	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTIONS AND DETAILS BUILDING 1 — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A; PKG. NO. 146 E; SHEET 35 OF 90

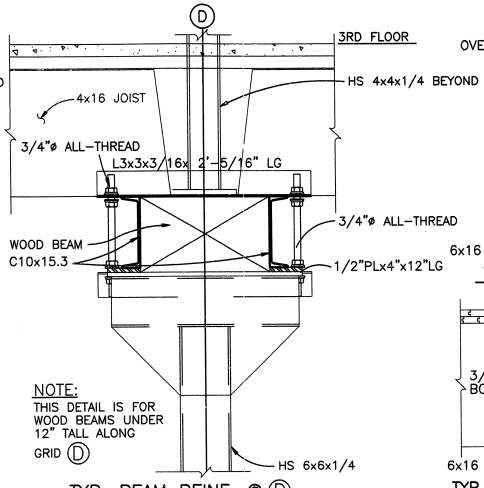
4/8/04 17:20 CSODERBERG R19 P:\DELA\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUC\SECDES10.DWG



TYP. BEAM REINF. @ Ⓑ AND Ⓒ

SCALE Ⓑ

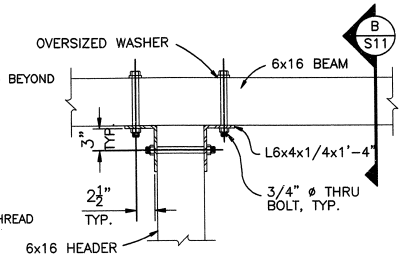
1 S3 S11



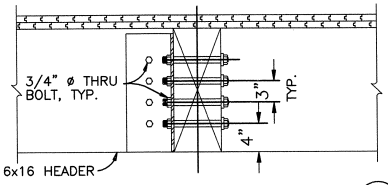
TYP. BEAM REINF. @ Ⓓ BETWEEN ② TO ⑥

SCALE Ⓑ

2 S3 S11



TYP. 6x16 HEADER TO JOIST CONNECTION 2 S2 S11

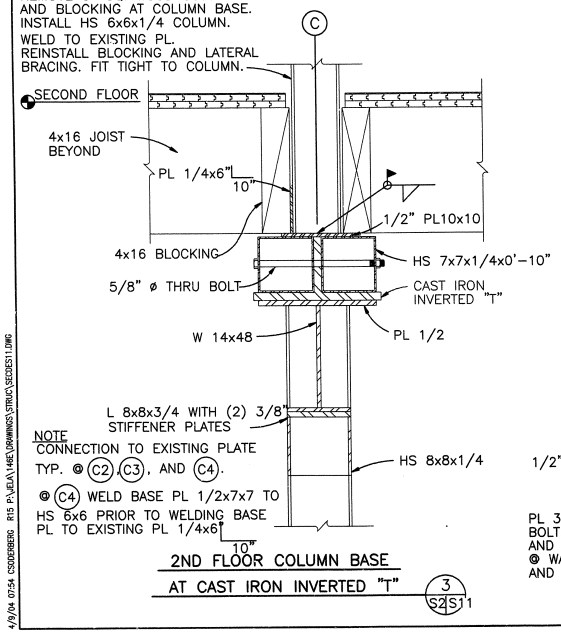


TYP. 6x16 HEADER TO JOIST CONNECTION B S11

COLUMN/PLATE SCHEDULE					
STORY	LOCATION	QTY.	TS COL	BASE PLATE	TOP PLATE
2ND	(7B) (7C) (7D)	3	6x6x1/4	1/2x10x1'-2"	1/2x10x1'-2"
	(B), (C) & (D) (2) THRU (6)	17	6x6x1/4	1/2x8x1'-0" * **	1/2x10x1'-2"
3RD					
	(B), (C) & (D) @ (7)	3	6x6x1/4	1/2x10x1'-2"	3/16" CAP PL
4TH					

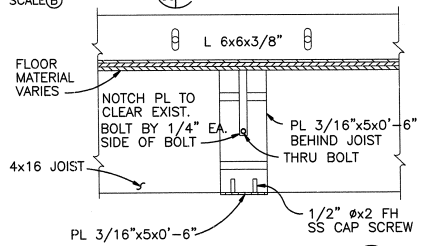
* COLUMNS @ (C2), (C3), AND (C4), ARE WELDED TO EXISTING PLATE.

** BASE PLATE LOCATION AND BOLT DETAILS VARY.

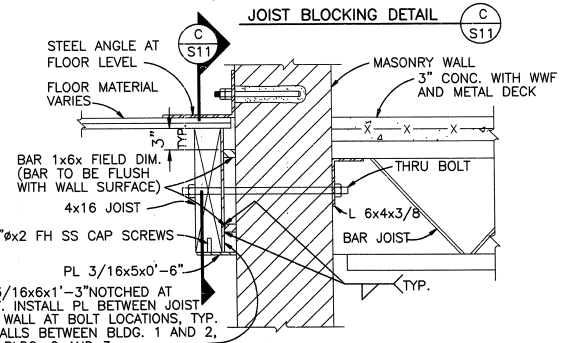


2ND FLOOR COLUMN BASE AT CAST IRON INVERTED "T"

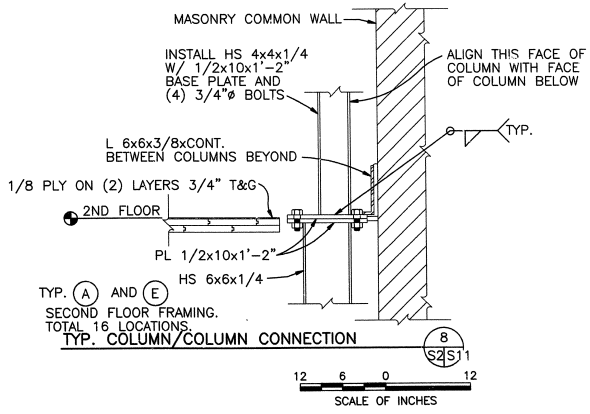
3 S2 S11



JOIST BLOCKING DETAIL C S11



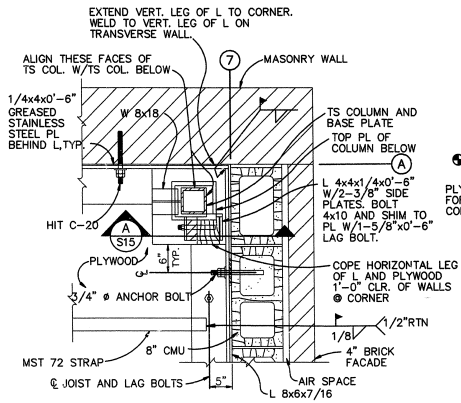
JOIST BLOCKING DETAIL 4 S2 S11 S3



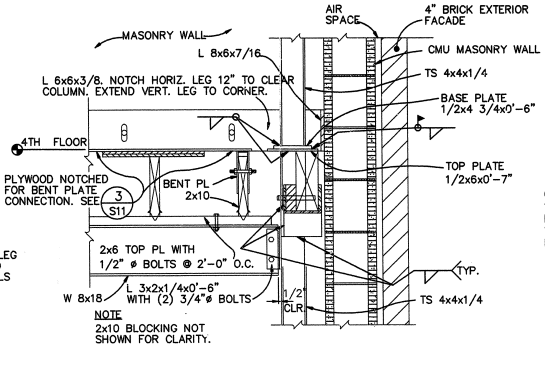
TYP. COLUMN/COLUMN CONNECTION 8 S2 S11

DESIGNED: WANDERER; ADD KS/CIT; TECH. REVIEW:	SUB SHEET NO. S11	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTION AND DETAILS	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
DATE: 9/2001		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E; SHEET 36 OF 90

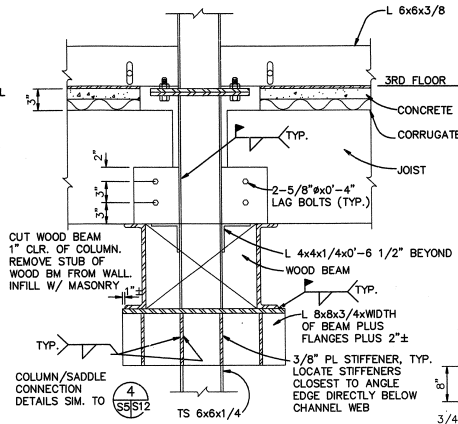
4/9/04 07:54 CSOOEBERG R15 P:\VELA\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUCT\SECDET11.DWG



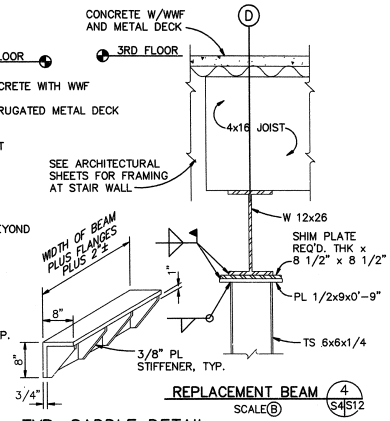
TYP. 4TH FLOOR PLAN @ BUILDING CORNERS (1 S3 S12 S4)



TYP. 4TH FLOOR DETAIL @ BUILDING CORNERS (A S12)

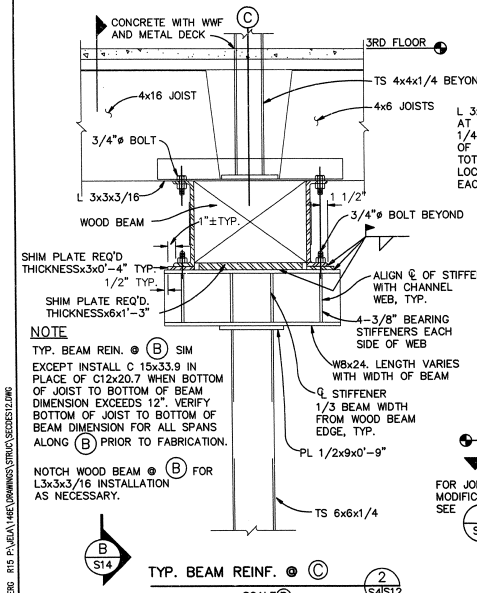


TYP. WOOD BEAM SADDLE @ (1) AND (7) (3 S2 S12) SCALE B

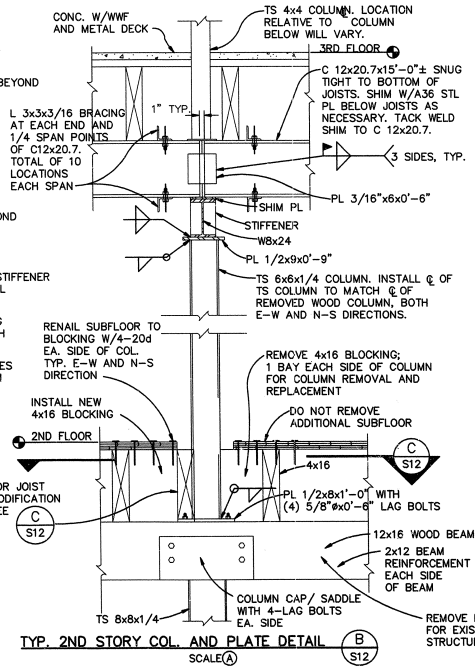


TYP. SADDLE DETAIL — NO SCALE

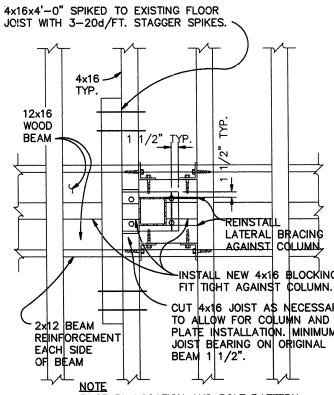
REPLACEMENT BEAM (4 S4 S12) SCALE B



TYP. BEAM REINF. @ (C) (2 S4 S12) SCALE B

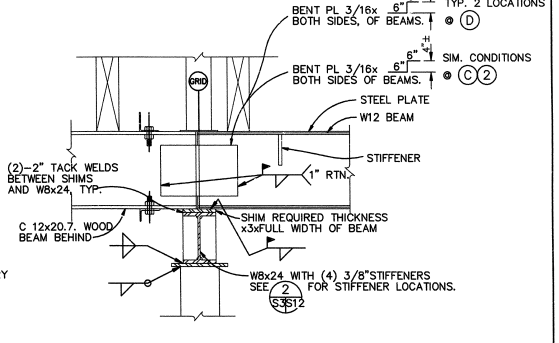


TYP. 2ND STORY COL. AND PLATE DETAIL (B S12) SCALE A



NOTE
EXISTING FLOOR SHEATHING NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY. REMOVE MINIMUM FLOOR SHEATHING NECESSARY TO INSTALL COLUMN. REPLACE FLOOR SHEATHING TO MATCH EXISTING. NAIL WITH 8d AT 6" O.C. TO SUPPORTING BLOCKING AND JOISTS.

TYPICAL 2ND STORY COLUMN AND PLATE – PLAN (C S12) SCALE A



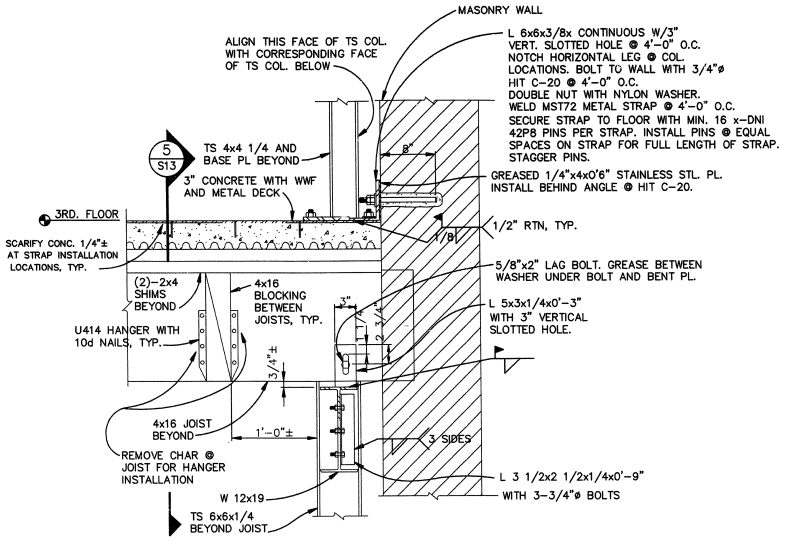
W BEAM/REINFORCED BEAM CONNECTION (5 S3 S12)

SCALE B 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

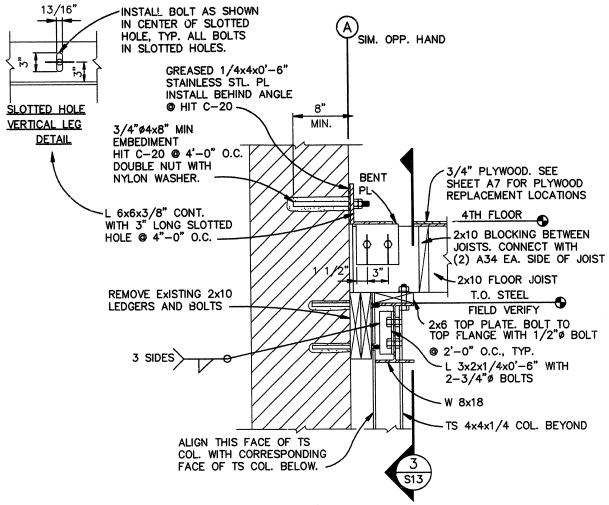
SCALE A 1 0 1 2 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: WANDERER; DRAWN: J. BENDORF; TECH. REVIEW: SILVA; DATE: 9/2000	SUB SHEET NO. S12	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTIONS AND DETAILS BUILDING 1 — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A; PKG. NO. 146 E; SHEET 37 OF 90

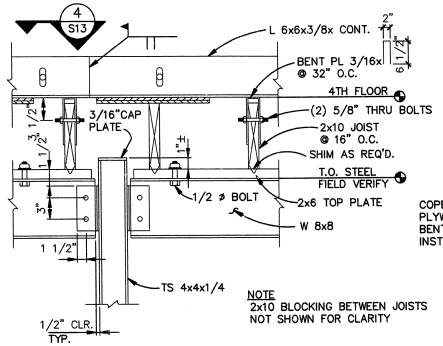
4/9/04 08:05 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JEA\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUCT\SECDES12.DWG



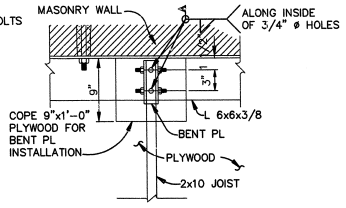
TYP. 3RD FLOOR WALL
CONNECTION @ (A) AND (E) 1 S4 S13 S8



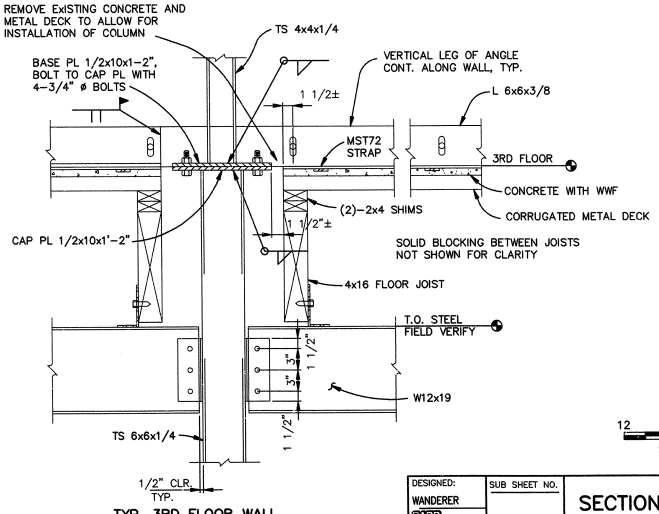
TYP. 4TH FLOOR WALL
CONNECTION @ (A) AND (E) 2 S5 S13 S8



TYP. 4TH. FLOOR WALL
CONNECTION @ (A) AND (E) 3 S13



TYP. 4TH. FLR. WALL
CONNECTION @ (A) AND (E) 4 S13

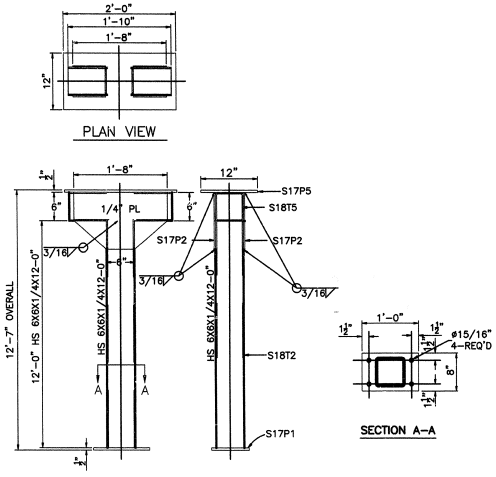


TYP. 3RD FLOOR WALL
CONNECTION @ (A) AND (E) 5 S13

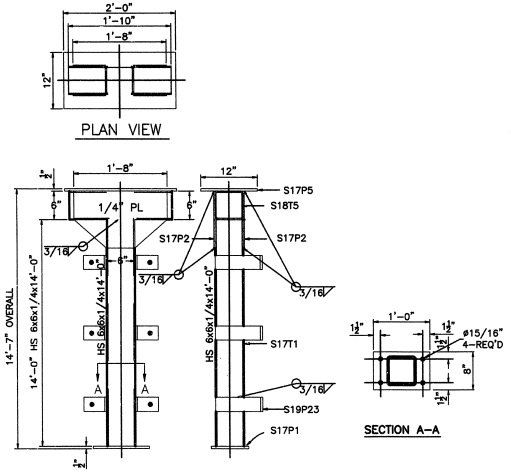
12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: WANDERER; DRAWN: J. NAHODYL; TECH. REVIEW: SILVA; DATE: 3/97	SUB SHEET NO. S13	TITLE OF SHEET: SECTIONS AND DETAILS BUILDING 1 — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A; PKG. NO. 146 F; SHEET 38 OF 90	

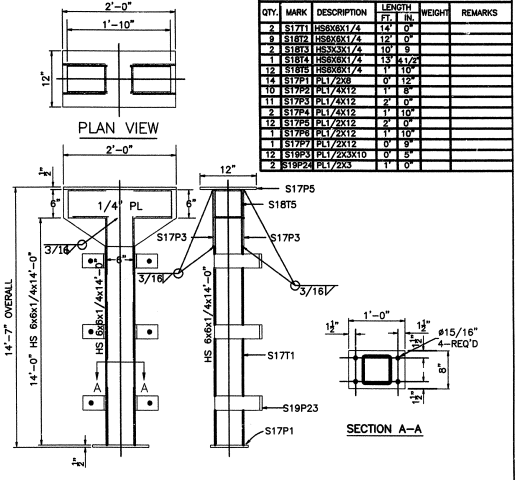
4/9/04 08:47 C:\DOCUMENTS AND SETTINGS\R15 P:\JELA\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUCT\SECDES13.DWG



ONE ~S14C2 B-3(S2)
ONE ~S14C3 B-4(S2)
ONE ~S14C4 B-5(S2)
ONE ~S14C5 B-6(S2)

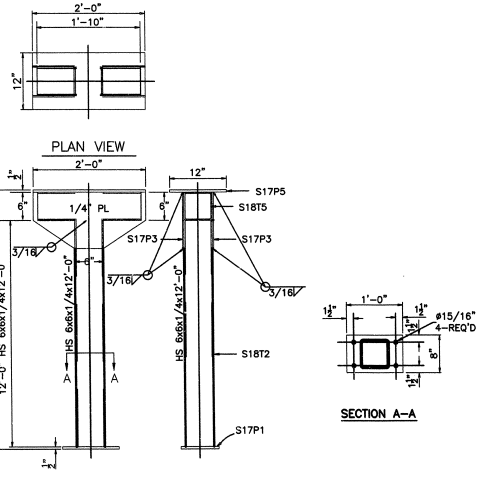


ONE ~S14C6 B-7(S2)

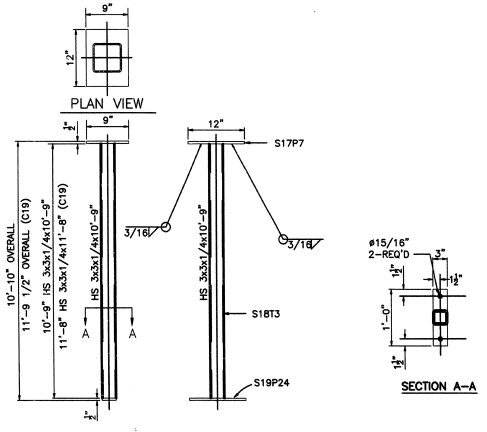


ONE ~S14C12 C-7(S2)

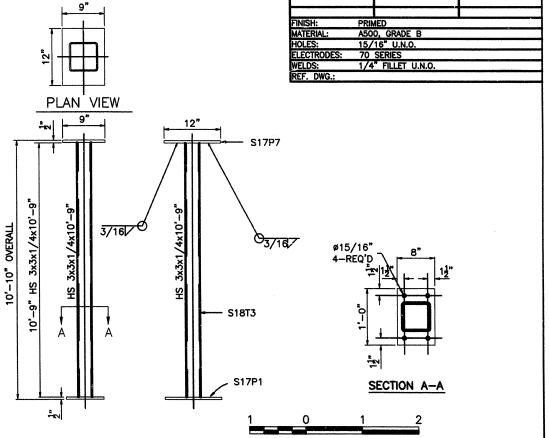
BILL OF MATERIALS						
QTY.	MARK	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH FT.	LENGTH IN.	WEIGHT	REMARKS
2	S17T1	HS6X6X1/4	14'	0"		
9	S18T2	HS6X6X1/4	12'	0"		
2	S18T3	HS3X3X1/4	10'	9		
1	S18T4	HS6X6X1/4	13'	41/2"		
12	S18T5	HS6X6X1/4	1'	10"		
14	S17P1	PL1/2X8	0'	12"		
10	S17P2	PL1/4X12	1'	8"		
11	S17P3	PL1/4X12	2'	0"		
2	S17P4	PL1/4X12	1'	10"		
12	S17P5	PL1/2X12	2'	0"		
1	S17P6	PL1/2X12	1'	10"		
1	S17P7	PL1/2X12	0'	9"		
12	S19P3	PL1/2X3X10	0'	5"		
2	S19P24	PL1/2X3	1'	0"		



ONE ~S14C8 C-3b(S2)
ONE ~S14C9 C-4a(S2)
ONE ~S14C10 C-5a(S2)
ONE ~S14C11 C-6b(S2)



ONE ~S14C13 D-2a(S2)
ONE ~S14C19 C-6a(S2)

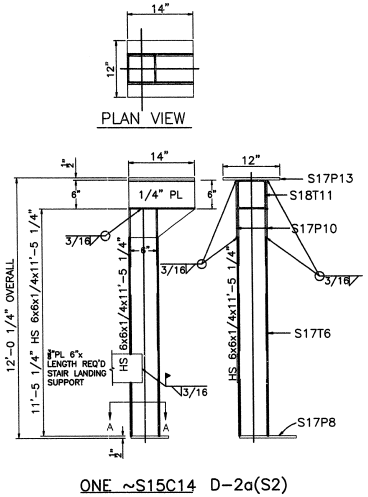


ONE ~S14C14 D-2a(S2)

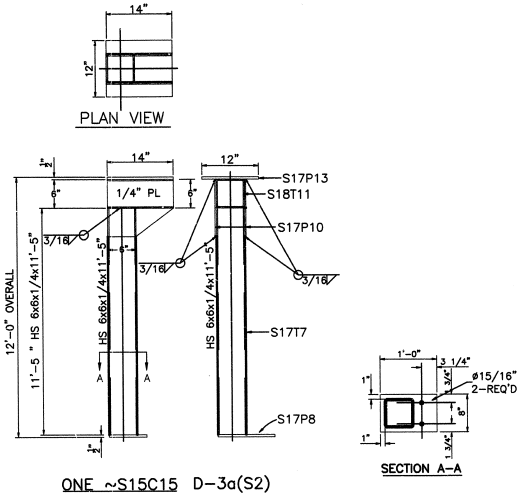
FIELD BOLTS			
FINISH:	PRIMED		
MATERIAL:	A500, GRADE B		
HOLES:	15/16" U.N.O.		
ELECTRODES:	70 SERIES		
WELDS:	1/4" FILLET U.N.O.		
REF. DWG.:			

DESIGNED: KS/CIT	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
DRAWN: KS/KL	S14	COLUMN DETAILS	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 39 OF 90
DATE: 11/2002			

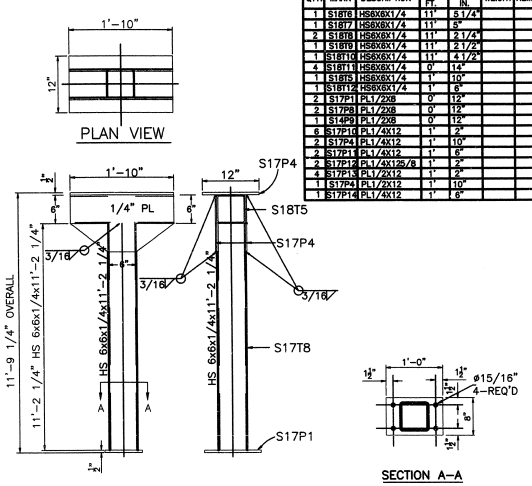
4/8/04 17:34 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JELA\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUC\COLDES14.DWG



ONE ~S15C14 D-2a(S2)



ONE ~S15C15 D-3a(S2)



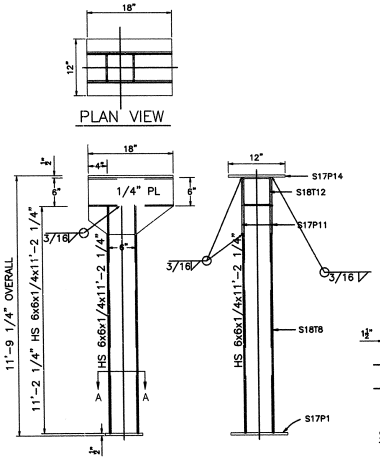
ONE ~S15C16 D-4b(S2)

BILL OF MATERIALS

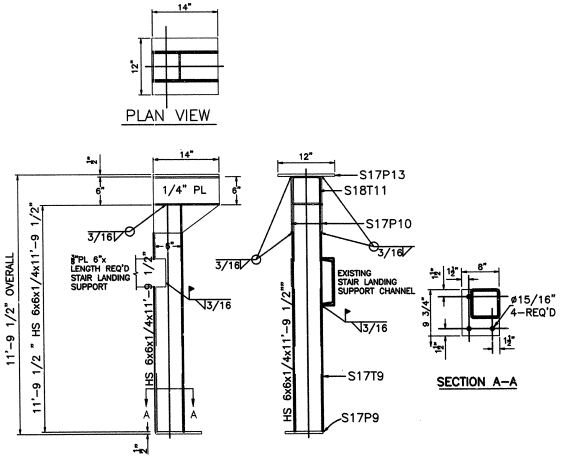
QTY.	MARK	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH FT.	LENGTH IN.	WEIGHT	REMARKS
1	S18T8	HS6X6X1/4	11'	5 1/4"		
1	S18T7	HS6X6X1/4	11'	5"		
2	S18T9	HS6X6X1/4	11'	2 1/4"		
1	S18T9	HS6X6X1/4	11'	2 1/2"		
1	S18T10	HS6X6X1/4	11'	4 1/2"		
4	S18T11	HS6X6X1/4	0'	14"		
1	S18T5	HS6X6X1/4	1'	10"		
1	S18T12	HS6X6X1/4	1'	6"		
2	S17P1	PL1/2X8	0'	12"		
2	S17P8	PL1/2X8	0'	12"		
1	S14P9	PL1/2X8	0'	12"		
6	S17P10	PL1/4X12	1'	2"		
2	S17P4	PL1/4X12	1'	10"		
2	S17P11	PL1/4X12	1'	6"		
2	S17P12	PL1/4X12 5/8	1'	2"		
4	S17P13	PL1/2X12	1'	2"		
1	S17P4	PL1/2X12	1'	10"		
1	S17P14	PL1/4X12	1'	6"		

FIELD BOLTS

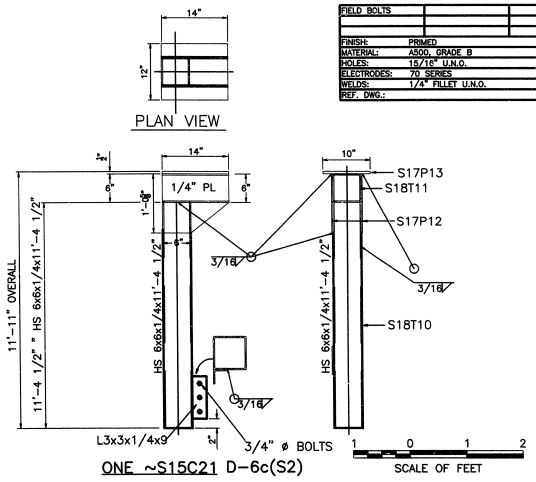
FINISH:	PRIMED
MATERIAL:	A500, GRADE B
HOLES:	15/16" U.N.O.
ELECTRODES:	70 SERIES
WELDS:	1/4" FILLET U.N.O.
REF. DWG.:	



ONE ~S15C17 D-4c(S2)
ONE ~S15C18 D-5a(S2)



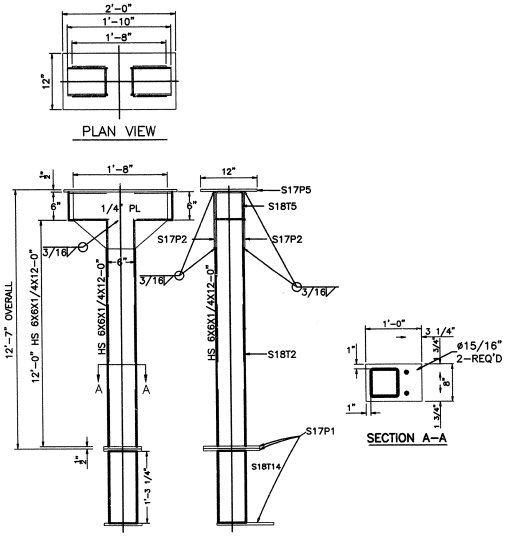
ONE ~S15C20 D-6a(S2)



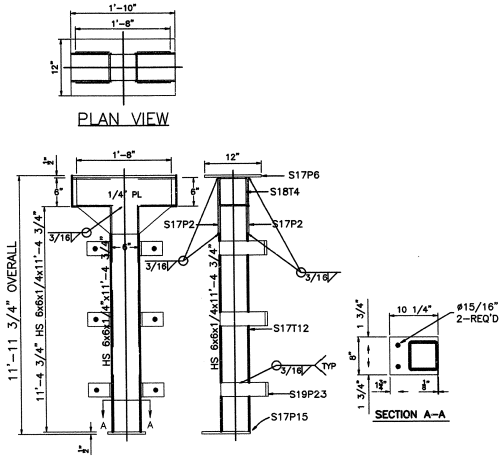
ONE ~S15C21 D-6c(S2)

DESIGNED: KS/CIT DRAWN: KS/KL TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 11/2002	SUB SHEET NO. S15	TITLE OF SHEET: COLUMN DETAILS HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 SHEET 40 OF 90

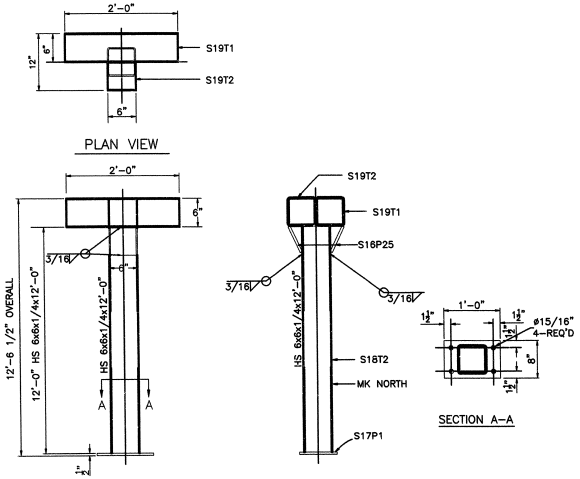
4/8/04 17:34 CSOUDERS\RO R15 P:\JEAN_146\DRAWINGS\STRUC\COLDES15.DWG



ONE ~S16C1 B-2(S2)



ONE ~S16C22 D-7(S2)



ONE ~S16C7 C-2b(S2)

BILL OF MATERIALS

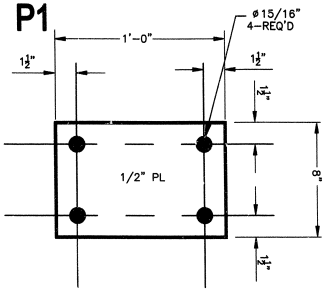
QTY.	MARK	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH FT.	LENGTH IN.	WEIGHT	REMARKS
1	S18T13	HS6X6X1/4	11'	4 3/4"		
2	S18T4	HS6X6X1/4	13'	4 1/2"		
6	S18T5	HS6X6X1/4	1'	10"		
6	S17P2	PL1/4X12	1'	8"		
2	S17P3	PL1/4X12	2'	0"		
2	S17P4	PL1/4X12	1'	10		
1	S17P15	PL1/2X8	0'	101/4"		
1	S18P16	PL1/2X10	1'	2"		
5	S17P1	PL1/2X8	0'	12"		
2	S17P5	PL1/2X12	2'	0"		
2	S17P6	PL1/2X12	1'	10"		
1	S18L2	L6X6X3/4	1'	2"		
3	S18P17	PL1/2X71/4	0'	71/4"		
2	S18T2	HS6X6X1/4	12'	0"		
1	S18T14	HS6X6X1/4	1'	31/4"		
8	S19P3	PL1/2X3X10	0'	3"		
2	S19P24	PL1/2X6	0'	6"		
1	S19T1	HS6X6X1/4	2'	0"		
1	S19T2	HS6X6X1/4	0'	6"		

FIELD BOLTS		
FINISH:	PRIMED	
MATERIAL:	A500, GRADE B	
HOLES:	15/16" U.N.O.	
ELECTRODES:	70 SERIES	
WELDS:	1/4" FILLET U.N.O.	
REF. DWG.:		

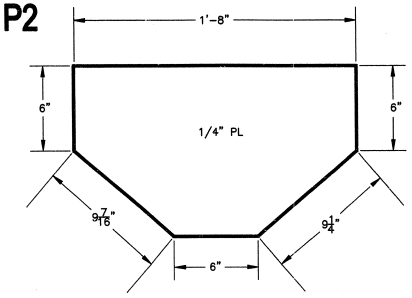
DESIGNED: KS/CIT	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.	
DRAWN: KS/KL	S16	COLUMN DETAILS	467 41,045A	
TECH. REVIEW:			PKG. NO. 146 E	SHEET 41
DATE: 11/2002		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE		OF 90

4/8/04 13:46 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JEAN\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUC\COLDES16.DWG

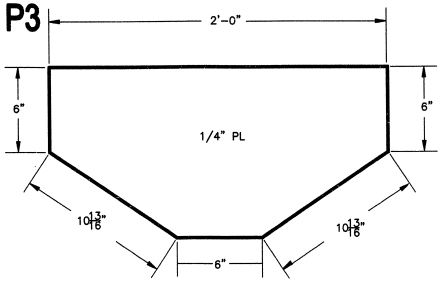
P1



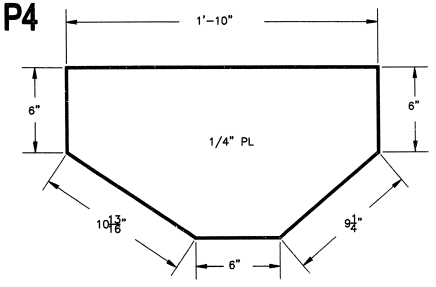
P2



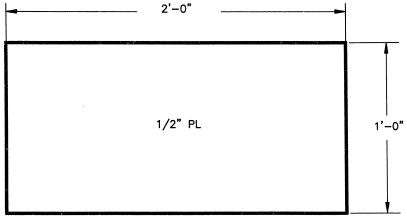
P3



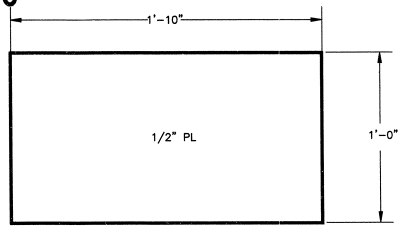
P4



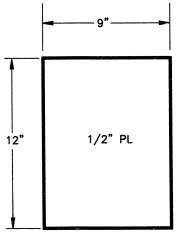
P5



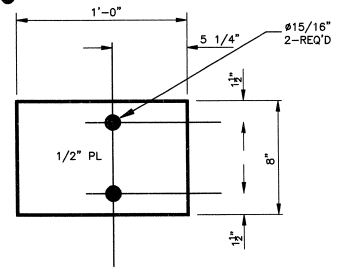
P6



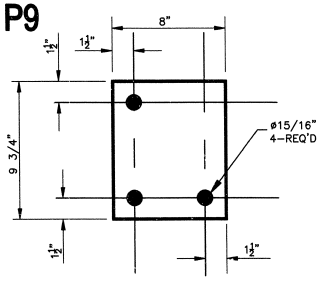
P7



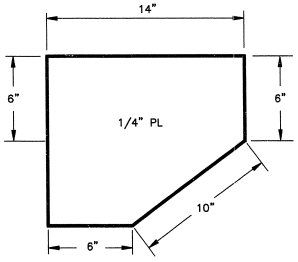
P8



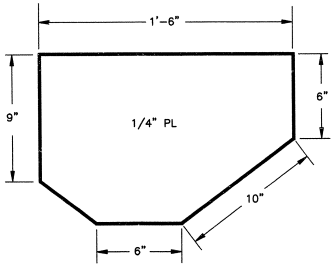
P9



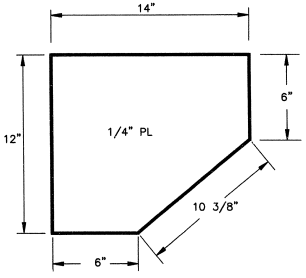
P10



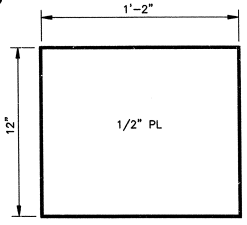
P11



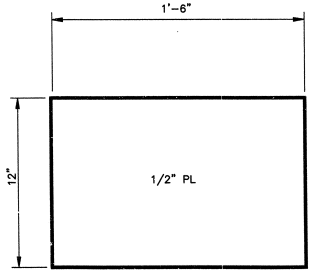
P12



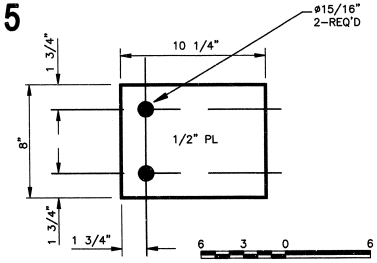
P13



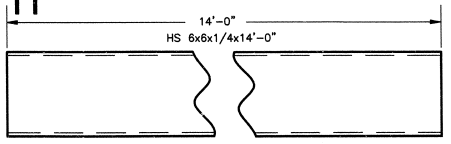
P14



P15

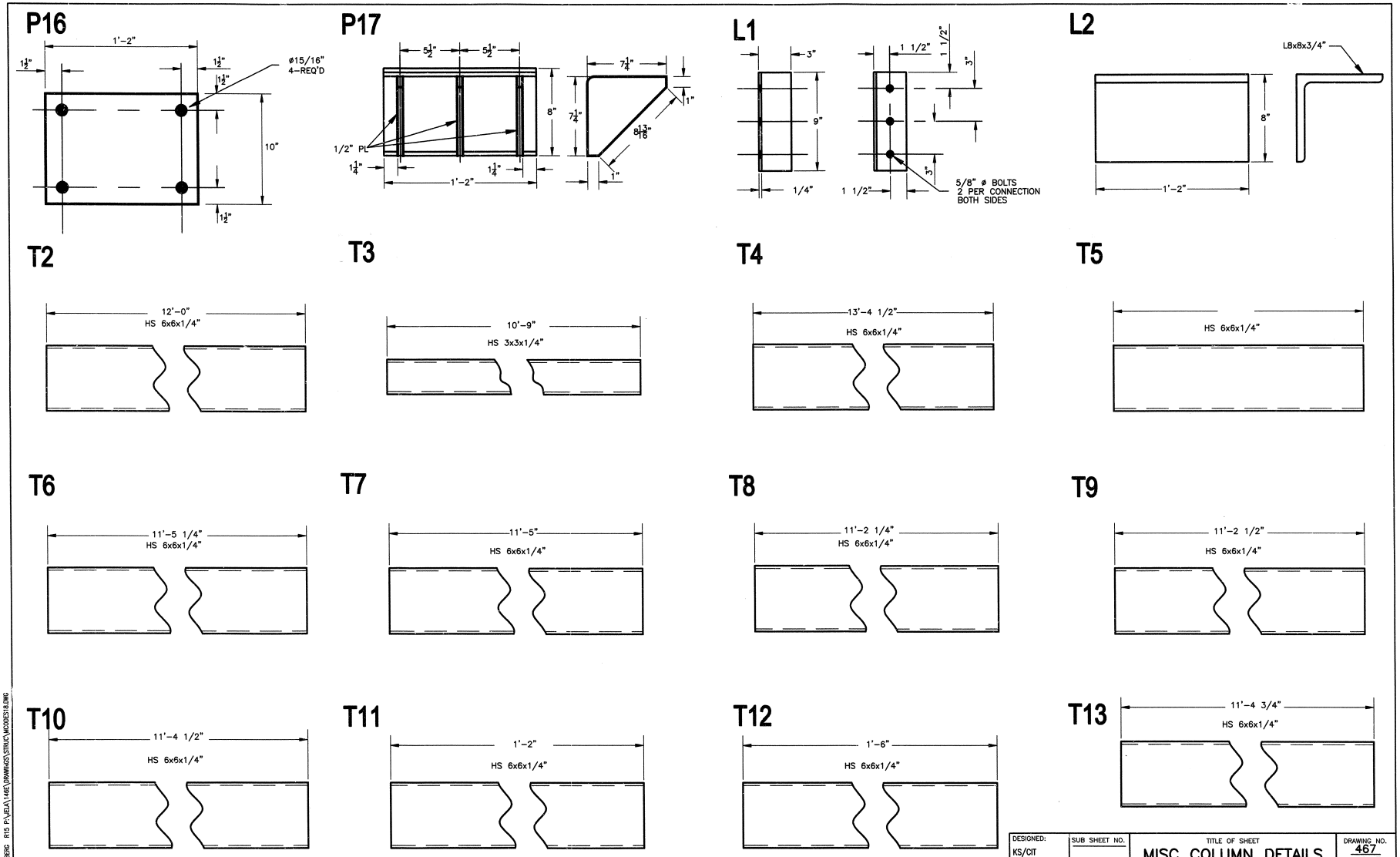


T1



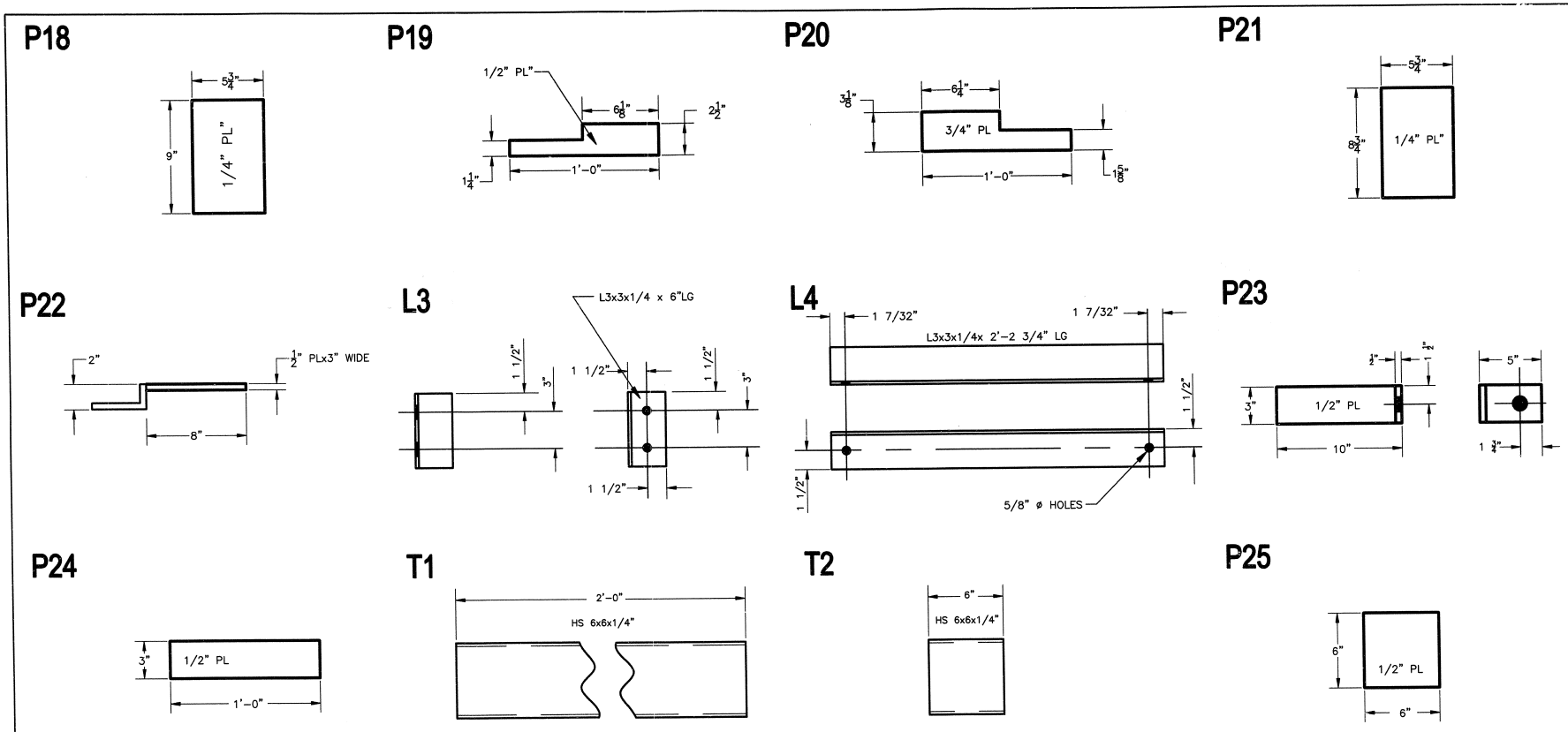
DESIGNED: KS/CIT; DRAWN: KS/KL; TECH. REVIEW: ; DATE: 11/2002	SUB SHEET NO. S17	TITLE OF SHEET: MISC COLUMN DETAILS — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A; PKG. NO. 146 F; SHEET 42 OF 90

4/8/04 16:11 CSDDERBRG R15 P:\JEL\A\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUC\MCODES17.DWG



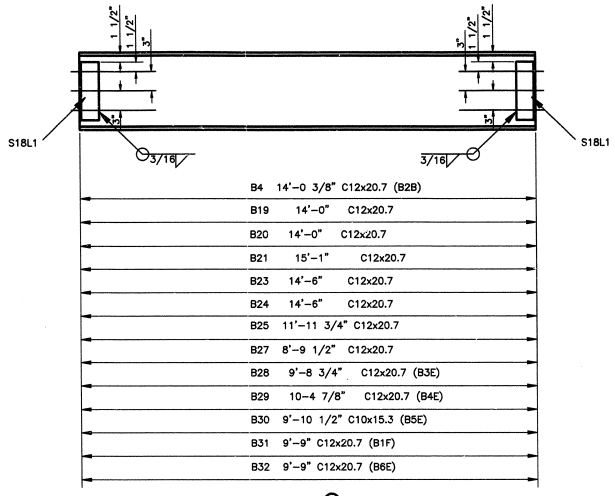
DESIGNED: KS/CIT	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD KS/KL	S18	MISC COLUMN DETAILS	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 43 OF 90
DATE: 11/2002			

4/8/04 16:26 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JELA\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUC\MCODES18.DWG



DESIGNED: KS/CIT	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD KS/KL	S19	MISC. BEAM DETAILS	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 44 OF 90
DATE: 11/2002			

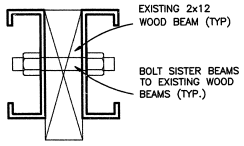
4/8/04 15:05 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JELA\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUC\MBEDES19.DWG



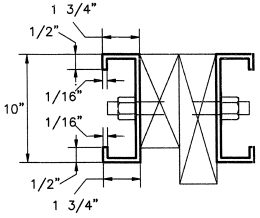
SCALE (A)

BILL OF MATERIALS

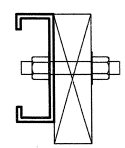
QTY.	MARK	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH FT.	LENGTH IN.	WEIGHT	REMARKS
1	S20B4	C12X20.7	14'	0 3/8"		(B2B)
2	S20B19-B20	C12X20.7	14'	0"		
2	S20B21	C12X20.7	15'	1"		
2	S20B23-B24	C12X20.7	14'	6"		
1	S20B25	C12X20.7	11'	11 3/4"		
1	S20B27	C12X20.7	8'	9 1/2"		
1	S20B28	C12X20.7	9'	8 3/4"		(B3E)
1	S20B29	C12X20.7	10'	4 7/8"		(B4E)
1	S20B30	C10X15.3	9'	10 1/2"		(B5E)
1	S20B31	C12X20.7	9'	9"		(B1F)
1	S20B32	C12X20.7	9'	9"		(B6E)
64	S18L1	L3X3X1/4	0'	9"		



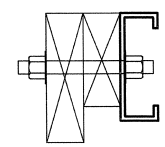
A/S2 DETAIL SCALE (B)



B/S2 DETAIL SCALE (B)



C/S2 DETAIL SCALE (B)



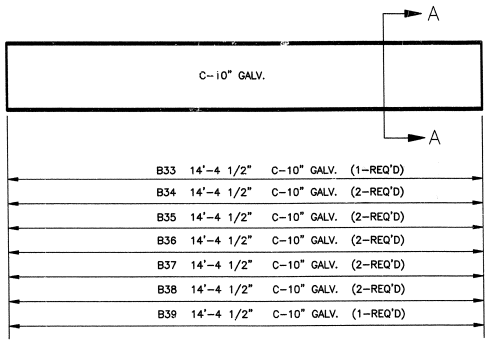
D/S2 DETAIL SCALE (B)

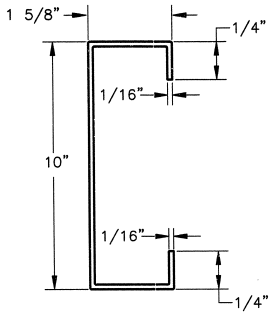
SCALE (A) 12 6 0 12 SCALE OF INCHES

SCALE (B) 6 3 0 6 SCALE OF INCHES

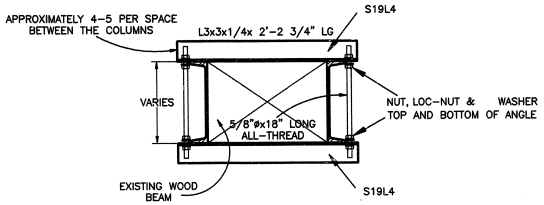
DESIGNED: KS/CIT	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD KS/KL	S20	SECOND FLOOR BEAM DETAILS BUILDINGS 1 AND 2	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 45 OF 90
DATE: 11/2002			

4/7/04 15:28 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JELA\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUC\2FBDES20.DWG



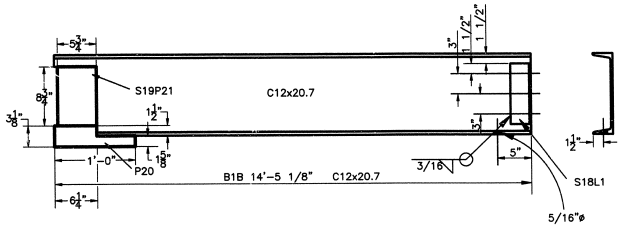


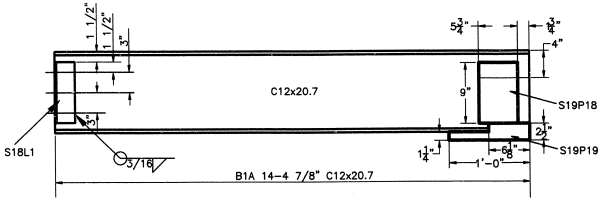
DETAIL
SECTION A-A

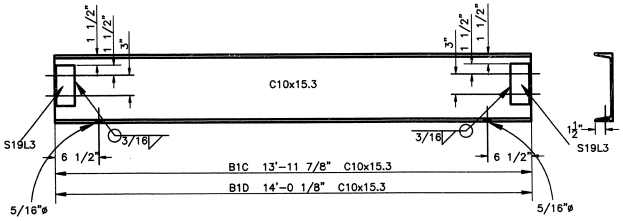


BILL OF MATERIALS

QTY.	MARK	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH FT.	LENGTH IN.	WEIGHT	REMARKS
5	S21B33-B37	C10"GALV.	14'	4 1/2"		
1	S21B1A	C12X20.7	14'	5 1/8"		
1	S21B1B	C12X20.7	14'	4 7/8"		
1	S21B1C	C10X15.3	13'	11 7/8"		
1	S21B1D	C10X15.3	14'	0 1/8"		
1	S19P18	PL1/4X9	0'	5 3/4"		
1	S19P19	PL1/2X12	0'	2 1/2"		
1	S19P20	PL3/4X12	0'	3 1/8"		
1	S19P21	PL1/4X8 3/4	0'	5 3/4"		
2	S18L1	L3X3X1/4	0'	9"		
4	S19L3	L3X3X1/4	0'	6"		
180	S19L4	L3X3X1/4	2'	2 3/4"		







12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: KS-CIT / KS/KL; TECH. REVIEW:; DATE: 11/2002	SUB SHEET NO. S21	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR BEAM DETAILS BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A; PKG. NO. 146 F; SHEET 46 OF 90

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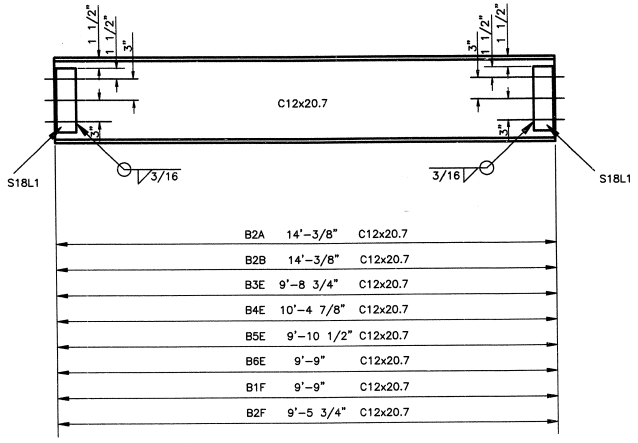
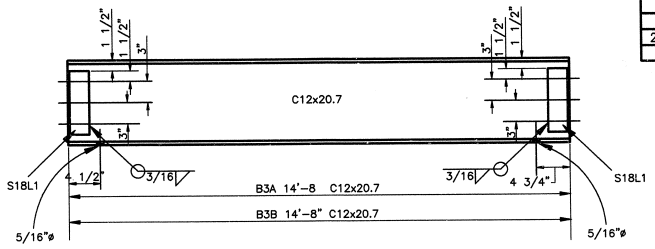
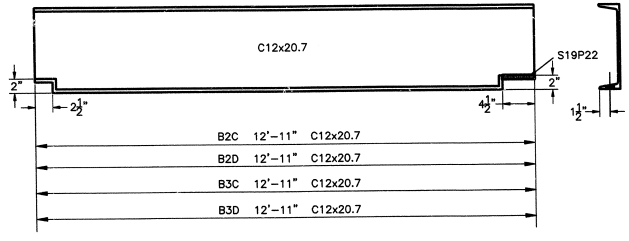
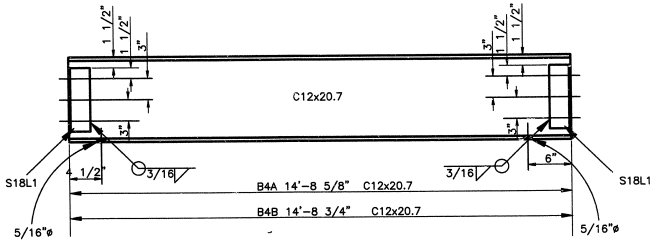
BILL OF MATERIALS

QTY.	MARK	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH FT.	LENGTH IN.	WEIGHT	REMARKS
2	S22B2A–B2B	C12X20.7	14'	0 3/8"		
1	S22B3E	C12X20.7	9'	8 3/4"		
1	S22B4E	C12X20.7	10'	4 7/8"		
1	S22B5E	C12X20.7	9'	10 1/2"		
1	S22B6E	C12X20.7	9'	9"		
1	S22B1F	C12X20.7	9'	9"		
1	S22B2F	C10X15.3	9'	5 3/4"		
2	S22B2C–B2D	C12X20.7	12'	11"		
2	S22B3C–B3D	C12X20.7	12'	11"		
2	S22B3A–B3B	C12X20.7	14'	8"		
1	S22B4A	C12X20.7	14'	8 5/8"		
1	S22B4B	C12X20.7	14'	8 3/4"		
24	S18L1	L3X3X1/4	0'	9"		
1	S19P22	PL1/2X8	0'	3"		









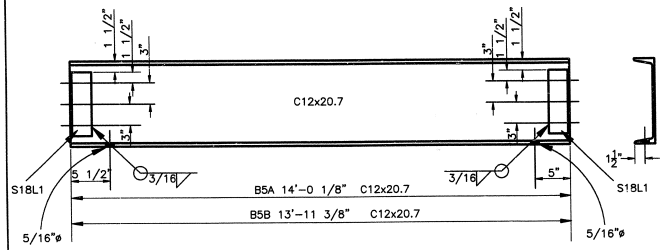
12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

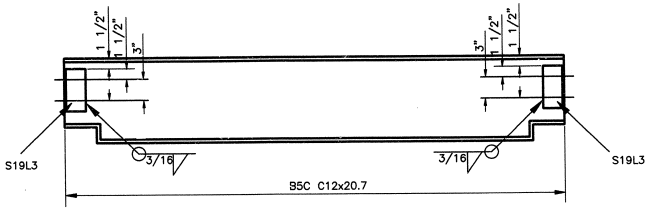
DESIGNED: KS/CIT	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD KS/KL	S22	SECOND FLOOR BEAM DETAILS BUILDINGS 1 AND 2	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 47 OF 90
DATE: 11/2002			

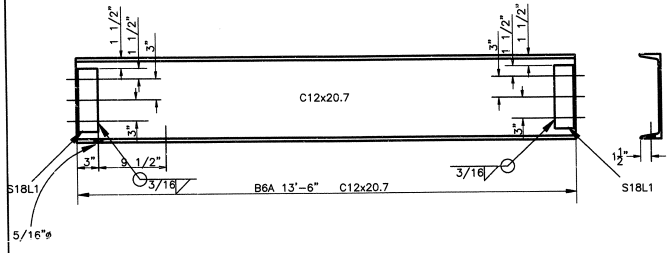
4/8/04 17:34 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JELA\146E\DRAWINGS\STRUC\2FBDES22.DWG

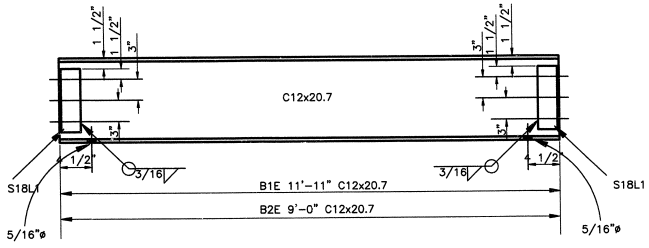
BILL OF MATERIALS

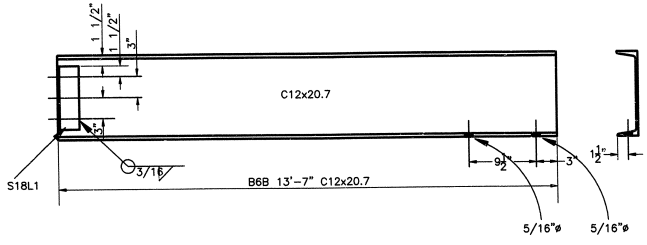
QTY.	MARK	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH FT.	LENGTH IN.	WEIGHT	REMARKS
1	S23B5A	C12X20.7	14'	0 1/8"		
1	S23B5B	C12X20.7	13'	11 3/8"		
1	S23B6A	C12X20.7	13'	6"		
1	S23B6B	C12X20.7	13'	7"		
1	S23B5C	C12X20.7				
1	S23B1E	C12X20.7	11'	11"		
1	S23B2E	C12X20.7	9'	0"		
11	S18L1	L3X3X1/4	0'	9"		
2	S19L3	L3X3X1/4	0'	6"		











12 6 0 12
SCALE OF INCHES

DESIGNED: KS/CIT	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD KS/KL	S23	SECOND FLOOR BEAM DETAILS BUILDINGS 1 AND 2	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 48 OF 90
DATE: 11/2002			

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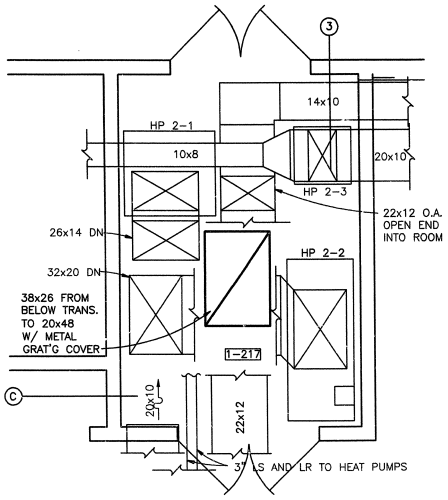
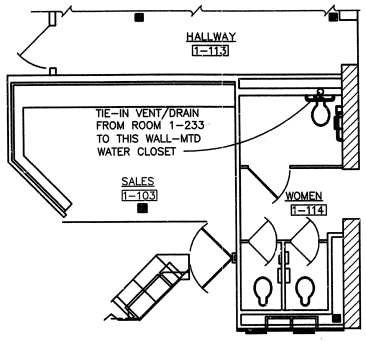
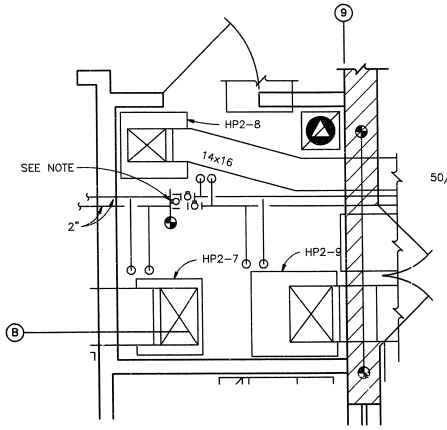


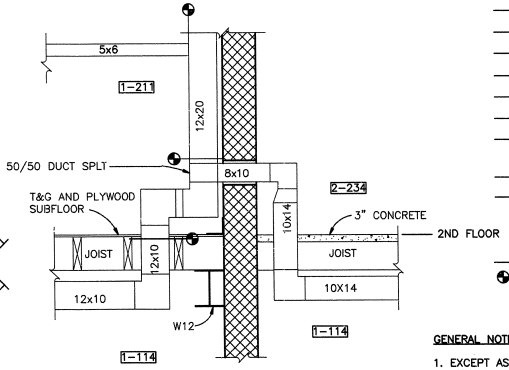
PARTIAL PLAN – ROOM 1-217
SCALE A — A / M6 / M1



PARTIAL PLAN – ROOM 1-114
SCALE A — B / M2



PARTIAL PLAN – ROOM 3-242
SCALE A — C / M9 / M1



DUCTWORK WALL AND FLOOR PENETRATIONS AT BUILDING 1 AND 2
SCALE A — D / M6 / M1

PIPING SYMBOLS

- FLOOR DRAIN
- CAP
- CLEANOUT PLUG (C.O)
- FLOOR CLEANOUT (FCO)
- ELBOW–TURNED UP
- ELBOW–TURNED DOWN
- GATE VALVE
- CHECK VALVE
- BALANCING VALVE
- MANUAL AIR VENT
- PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE TAPS
- THERMOMETER
- BALL VALVE
- UNION
- LAWN FAUCET
- HOUSE CONNECTION WITH VACUUM BREAKER
- DOMESTIC COLD WATER
- DOMESTIC HOT WATER SUPPLY
- DOMESTIC HOT WATER RETURN
- WASTE
- UNDERGROUND WASTE
- V — VENT
- SD — STORM DRAIN
- G — GAS
- F — FIRE
- LS — LOOP WATER SUPPLY
- LR — LOOP WATER RETURN
- D — DRAIN
- UPRIGHT SPRINKLER
- FLUSH SPRINKLER
- PENDANT SPRINKLER, INTERMEDIATE TEMPERATURE
- PENDANT SPRINKLER
- SIDEWALL SPRINKLER
- SPRINKLER RISER
- FLOW SWITCH
- POINT OF CONNECTION TO EXISTING

HVAC SYMBOLS

- SUPPLY DUCT
- RETURN DUCT
- 12x20 — DUCT (1ST FIGURE, SIDE SHOWN–2ND FIGURE, SIDE NOT SHOWN)
- T — THERMOSTAT
- ROUND FLEXIBLE DUCT
- TRANSITION
- DUCT ELBOW WITH TURNING VANES
- LOW PRESSURE MANUAL DAMPER
- FIRE DAMPER
- BACKDRAFT DAMPER
- 12x8 / 300 — TERMINAL DEVICE SIZE, TYP. / SUPPLY REGISTER OR GRILLE / TERMINAL DEVICE CFM, TYP.
- 12x8 / 300 — RETURN GRILLE
- 6x6 / 125 — SUPPLY DIFFUSER

ABBREVIATIONS

BB	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATER
CD	CEILING DIFFUSER
CH	CEILING ELECTRIC HEATER
PSD	PLENIUM SLOT DIFFUSER
LSD	LINER SLOT DIFFUSER
TD	THERMOSTATIC DIFFUSER
OBD	OPPOSED BLADE DAMPER
SR	SUPPLY REGISTER
RG	RETURN GRILL
HP1–1	HEAT PUMP 1ST NUMBER–FLOOR ON WHICH UNIT LOCATED 2ND NUMBER–UNIT NUMBER ON FLOOR
AC	AIR CONDITIONING ROOM UNIT
CU	CONDENSING UNIT
B–1	BOILER–UNIT NUMBER
P–1	PUMP–UNIT NUMBER
CFM	CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE
DN	DOWN
TYP.	TYPICAL
HW	HOT WATER
CW	COLD WATER
FD	FLOOR DRAIN
WH	WALL HYDRANT

GENERAL SYMBOLS

- WORK PERTAINING TO THIS CONTRACT
- EXISTING TO REMAIN OR WORK OF OTHER DIVISIONS

GENERAL NOTE:

1. EXCEPT AS NOTED ON THE INDIVIDUAL SHEETS, ALL MECHANICAL AND FIRE PROTECTION WORK THAT FOLLOW ON SHEETS 33 THROUGH 44 IS EXISTING. PERFORM WORK ON SYSTEMS ONLY AS REQUIRED.
2. CLEAN OUT ALL DUCTWORK, AND CHANGE FILTERS TO THE MECHANICAL SYSTEM, AFTER COMPLETING ALL REQUIRED WORK AND BEFORE STARTUP OF SYSTEM, AS REQUIRED UNDER THIS CONTRACT.
3. SEE SHEET S2 FOR FLOOR AND WALL PENETRATIONS.

SCALE A — 2 0 2 4 — SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: M.ANDERSON	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A
DRAWN: DRAFTING BR.	M1	MECHANICAL LEGEND AND PARTIAL PLANS BUILDINGS 1 AND 2	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW: TCM		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 49 OF 90
DATE: 11/2002			

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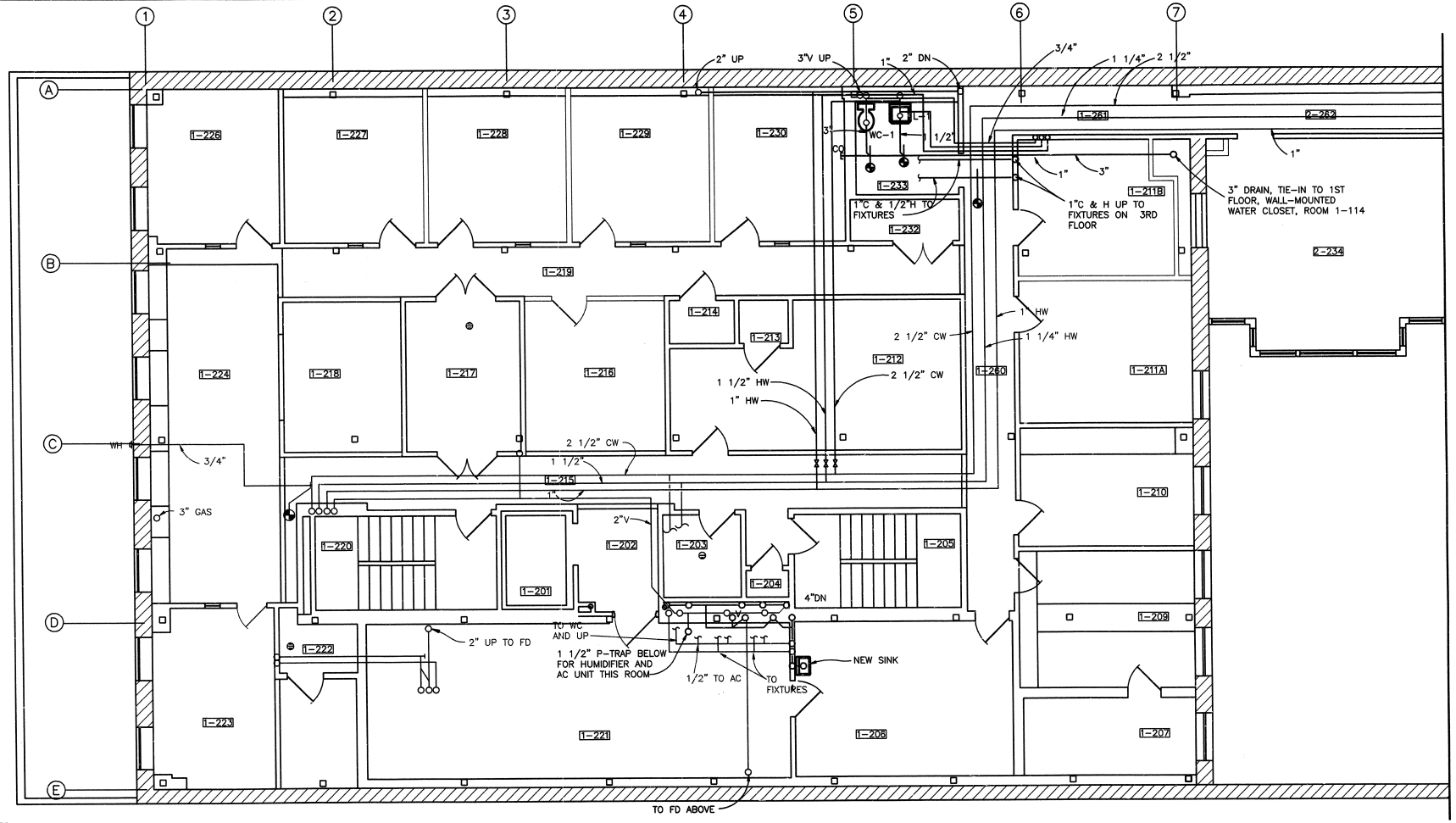
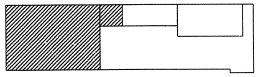


NOTES

1. WATER SUPPLY SHUT OFF VALVE LOCATED IN ROOM 1-106.
2. SEE SHEET M1 FOR MECHANICAL LEGEND AND ABBREVIATIONS.



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON DRAWN: KS/KL TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 11/2002	SUB SHEET NO. M2	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR PLUMBING PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 E SHEET 50 OF 90

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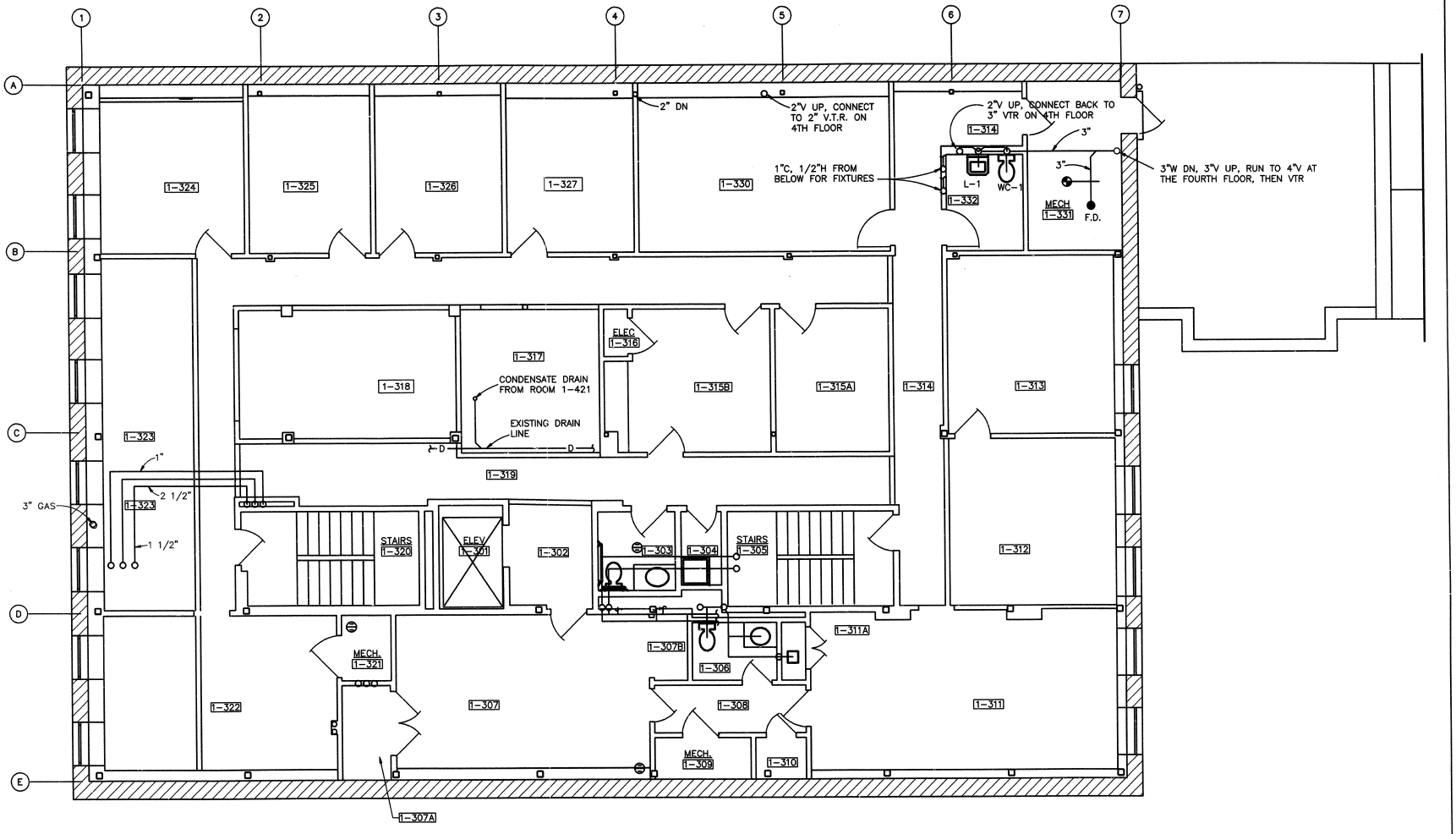

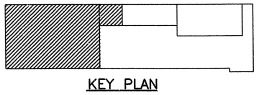

KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD DRAFTING/KS	M3	THIRD FLOOR PLUMBING PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 51 OF 90
DATE: 11/2002			

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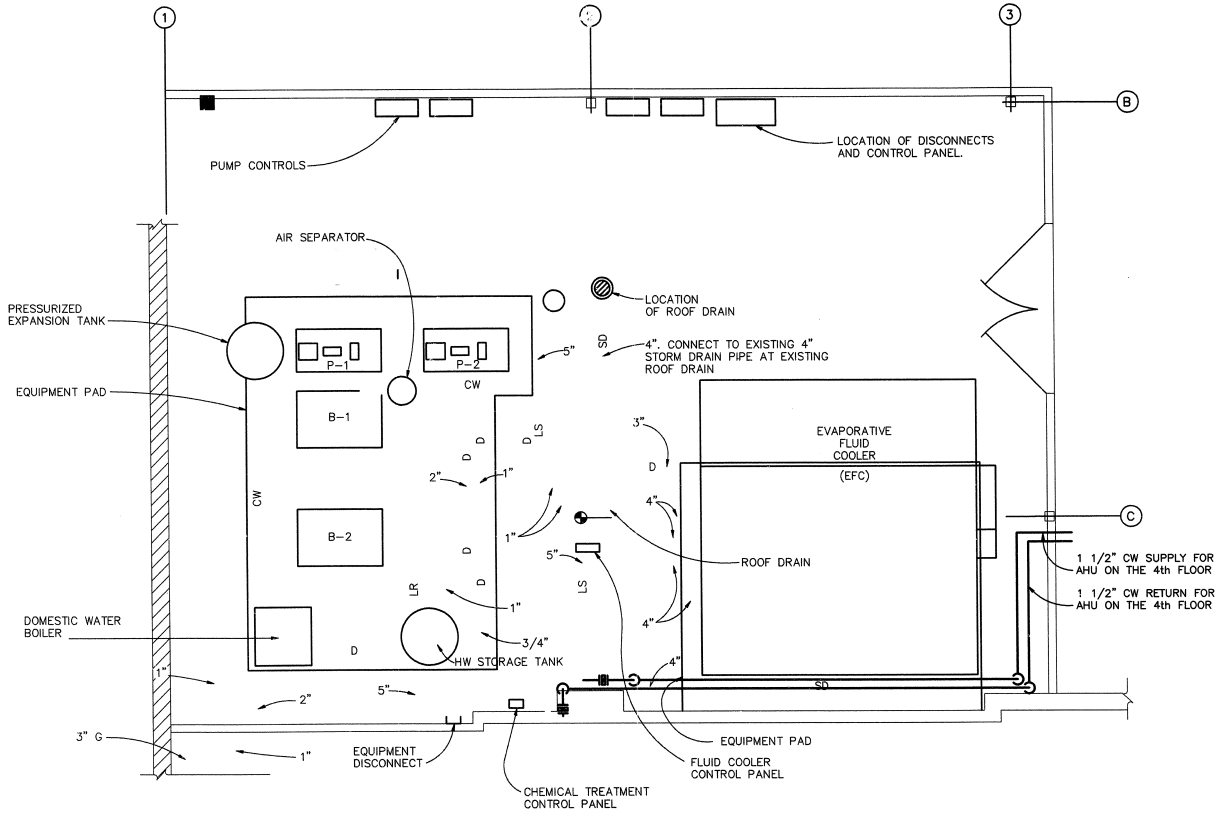
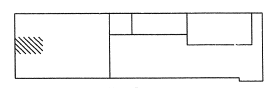


EXISTING FOURTH FLOOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT YARD PLAN

NOTES

1. ALL EQUIPMENT AND PIPING IS EXISTING EXCEPT AS INDICATED OTHERWISE. FIELD VERIFY, CONDITIONS MAY VARY.
2. VALVES NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.
3. EXISTING PIPING SUPPORTED FROM PARTIAL ROOF ABOVE.



KEY PLAN

2 0 2 4
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: M. REPASKY	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD TZ/VS/KS	M4	PARTIAL FOURTH FLOOR PLUMBING AND EQUIPMENT PLAN	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		BUILDING 1	SHEET 52
DATE: 11/2002		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	OF 90

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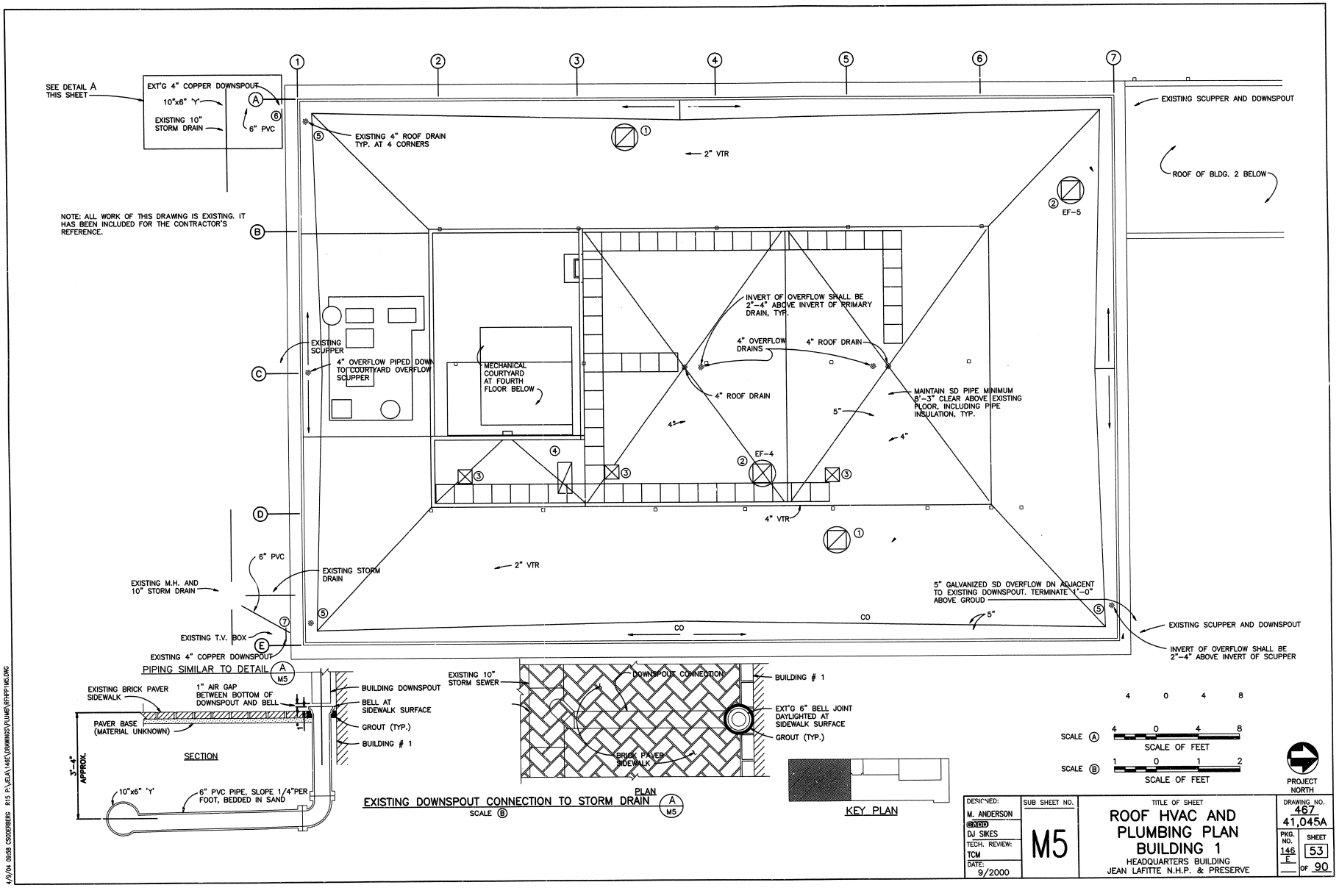

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD DJ SIKES	M5	ROOF HVAC AND PLUMBING PLAN BUILDING 1	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW: TCM		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 53 OF 90
DATE: 9/2000			

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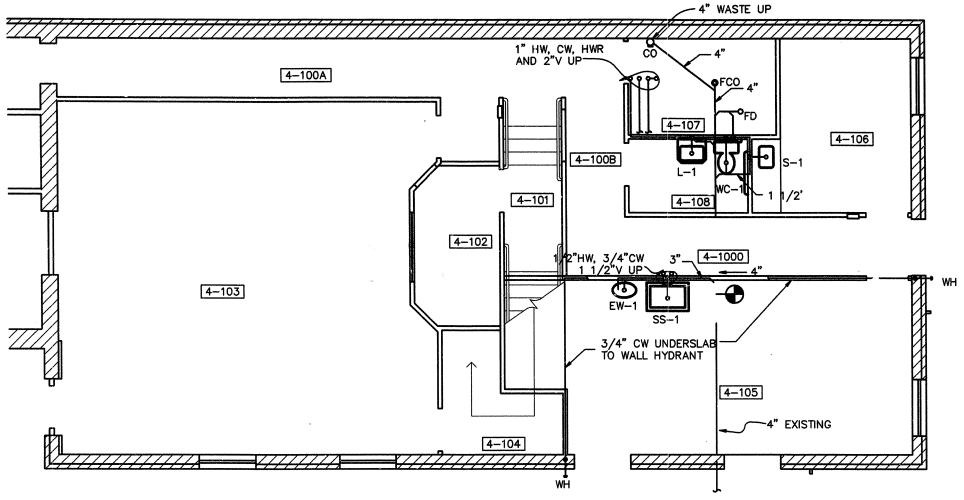
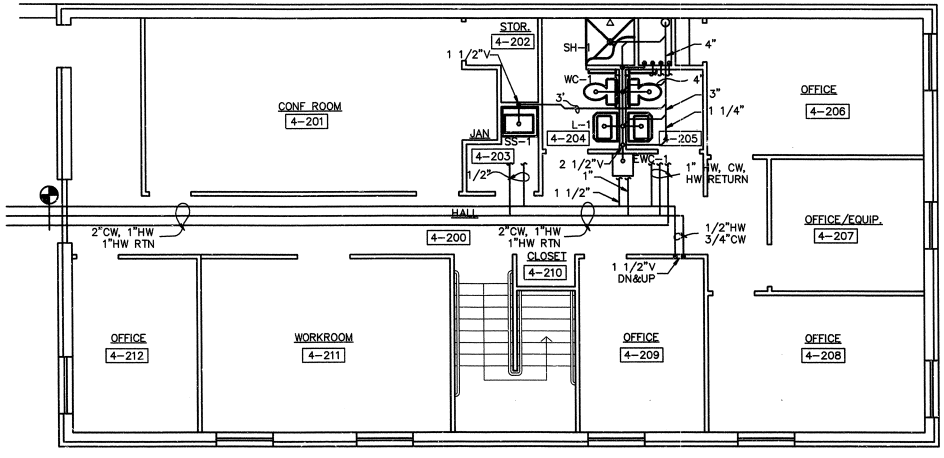


FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

NOTES:

1. CONNECT ALL VENT LINES IN ATTIC AND PENETRATE ROOF WITH ONE 3" VENT.
2. FOLLOW FIXTURE SCHEDULE BELOW FOR ALL PIPING CONNECTIONS TO FIXTURES.
3. REFER TO SHEET A5 FOR DEMO WORK IN ROOM 3-243.
4. ALL WALL HYDRANTS (WH) SHALL BE MOUNTED 16" ABOVE FINISHED GRADE.

PLUMBING FIXTURE SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION	MIN INDIVIDUAL CONNECTIONS (IN)			
	WASTE	VENT	CW	HW
WATER CLOSET (WC-1)	4	2	1	-
LAVATORY (L-1)	1-1/4	1-1/4	3/8	3/8
SERVICE SINK (SS-1)	3	1-1/2	1/2	1/2
SINK (S-1) AND (S-2)	1-1/2	1-1/4	3/8	3/8
SHOWER (SH-1)	1-1/2	1-1/4	1/2	1/2
DRINKING FOUNTAINS (EWC-1)	1-1/4	1-1/4	3/8	-
EYE WASH (EW-1)	1-1/4	1-1/4	1/2	-

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON
CADD
DRAFTING BR.
TECH. REVIEW: TCM
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. M6

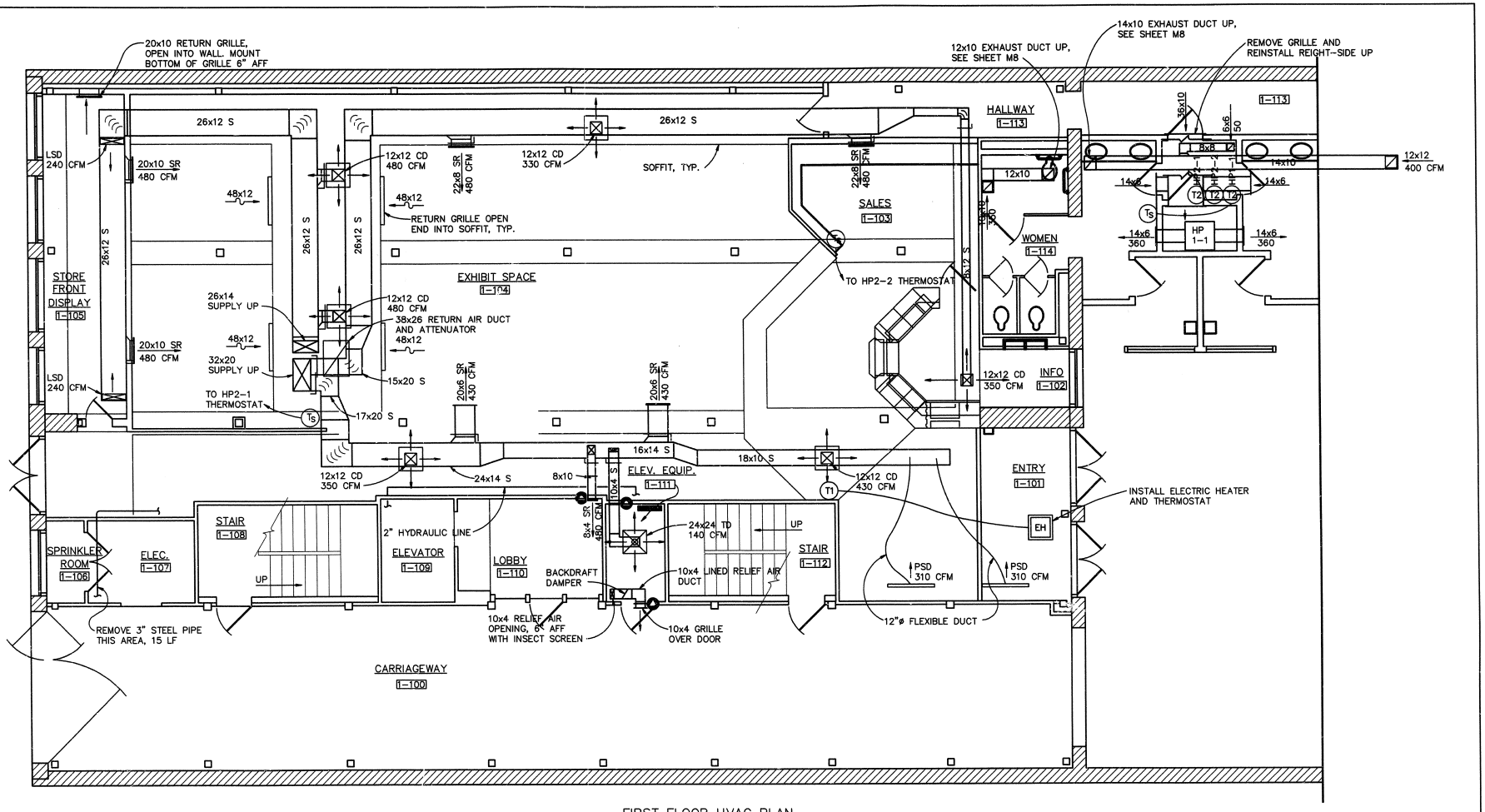
TITLE OF SHEET
FIRST & SECOND FLOOR PLUMBING PLAN
BUILDING 4
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467
41,045A

PKG. NO. 146 E

SHEET 54 OF 90

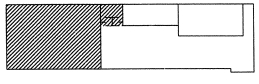
4/7/04 11:25 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JELA\146E\DRAWINGS\PLUMB\12TLBHPPM6.DWG



FIRST FLOOR HVAC PLAN

NOTES

1. ALL DUCT, UNLESS SHOWN DARK, IS CURRENTLY INSTALLED. DUCTS TERMINATE WITH OPEN ENDS COVERED WITH SCREEN. CEILING GRID WAS NOT INSTALLED IN LAST CONTRACT, SO NO GRILLES OR DIFFUSERS ARE INSTALLED.
2. CEILING GRID SHALL BE INSTALLED IN THIS CONTRACT.
3. COORDINATE LOCATIONS OF AIR TERMINAL DEVICES IN CEILING WITH CEILING GRID LOCATIONS, SEE SHEET A2.1.
4. REMOVE SCREEN FROM EXISTING DUCT OPENINGS AND INSTALL NEW DUCTWORK AND AIR TERMINAL DEVICES.
5. INSTALL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE IN ELEVATOR.
6. INSTALL INDICATOR LIGHT FOR ALARM BUTTON ON ELEVATOR CONTROL PANEL.



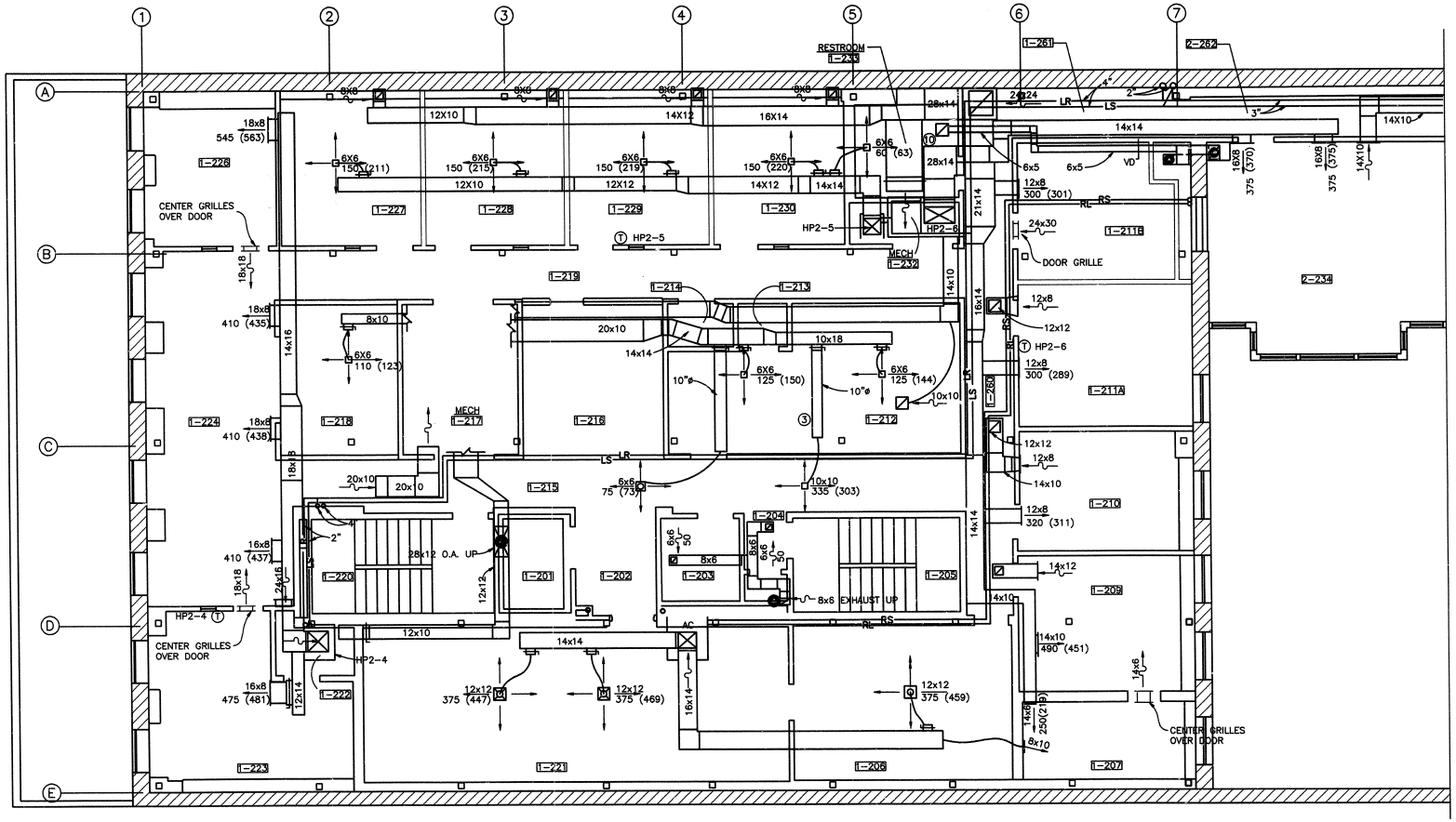
KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON; DRAWN: DJ SIKES; TECH. REVIEW: TMC; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. M7	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR HVAC PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A; PKG. NO. 146 E; SHEET 55 OF 90

4/9/04 10:32 C:\DOCUMENTS AND SETTINGS\MEGAN\LOCAL SETTINGS\TEMP\ACPUBLISH_1468\M7FIRST FLOOR HVAC.DWG

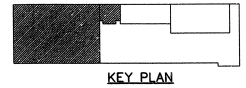


NOTES

1. 12x12 / 475 (455) GRILLE SIZE, DESIGN FLOW, (ACTUAL FLOW) PER CONSOLIDATED BALANCING SERVICES, INC., 2-19-2002

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED: ARC MECH/KS	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD KS	M8	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		BUILDINGS 1 AND 2	SHEET 56 OF 90
DATE: 11/2002		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	

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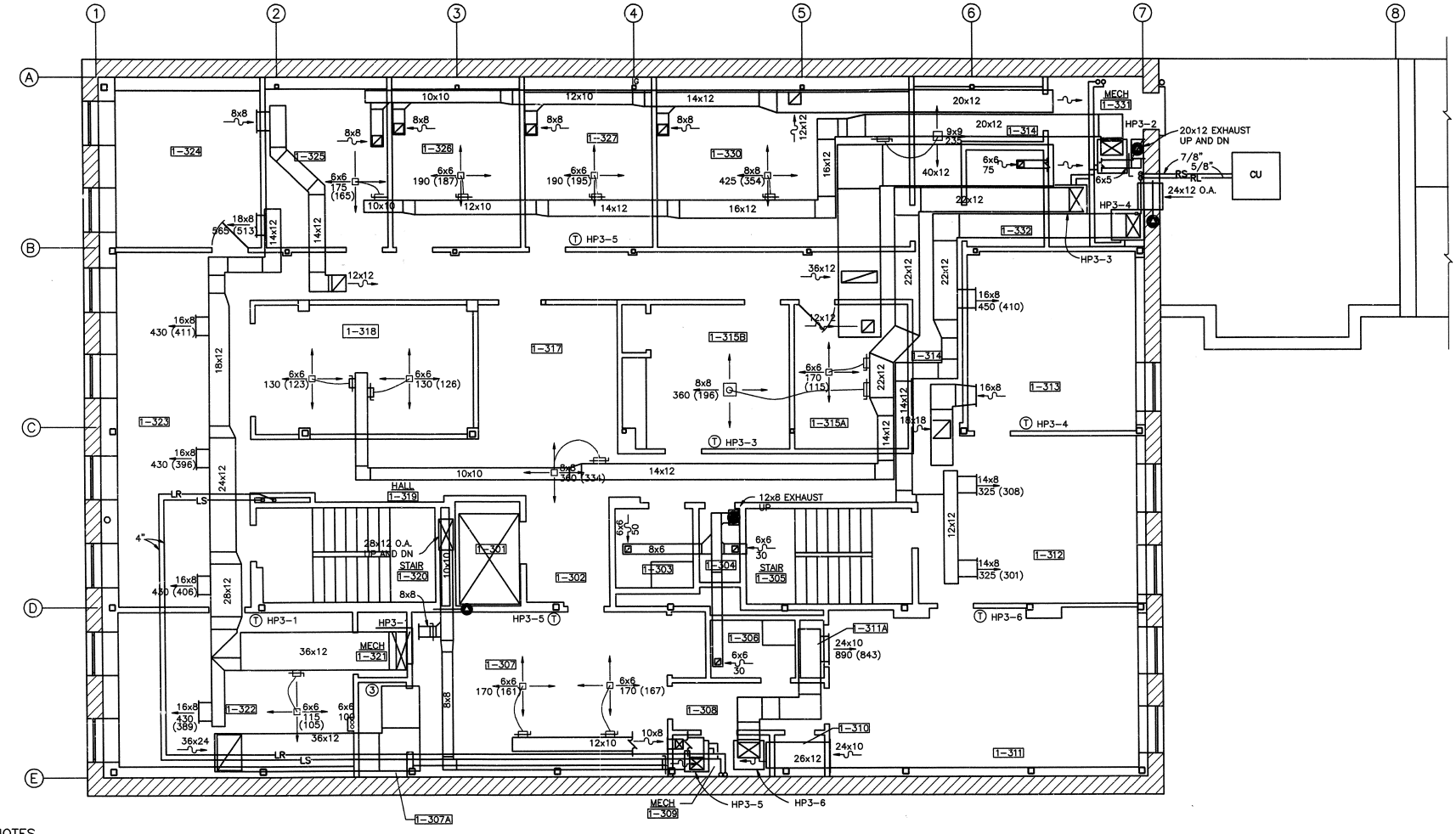

NOTES

1. $\frac{16x8}{430\ (406)}$ GRILLE SIZE, DESIGN FLOW, (ACTUAL FLOW) PER CONSOLIDATED BALANCING SERVICES, INC., 2-19-2002

KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: ARC MECH	SUB SHEET NO. M9	TITLE OF SHEET: THIRD FLOOR PLAN HVAC PLAN/AIR DISTRIBUTION BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
DRAWN: KS			PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 57 OF 90
DATE: 11/2002			

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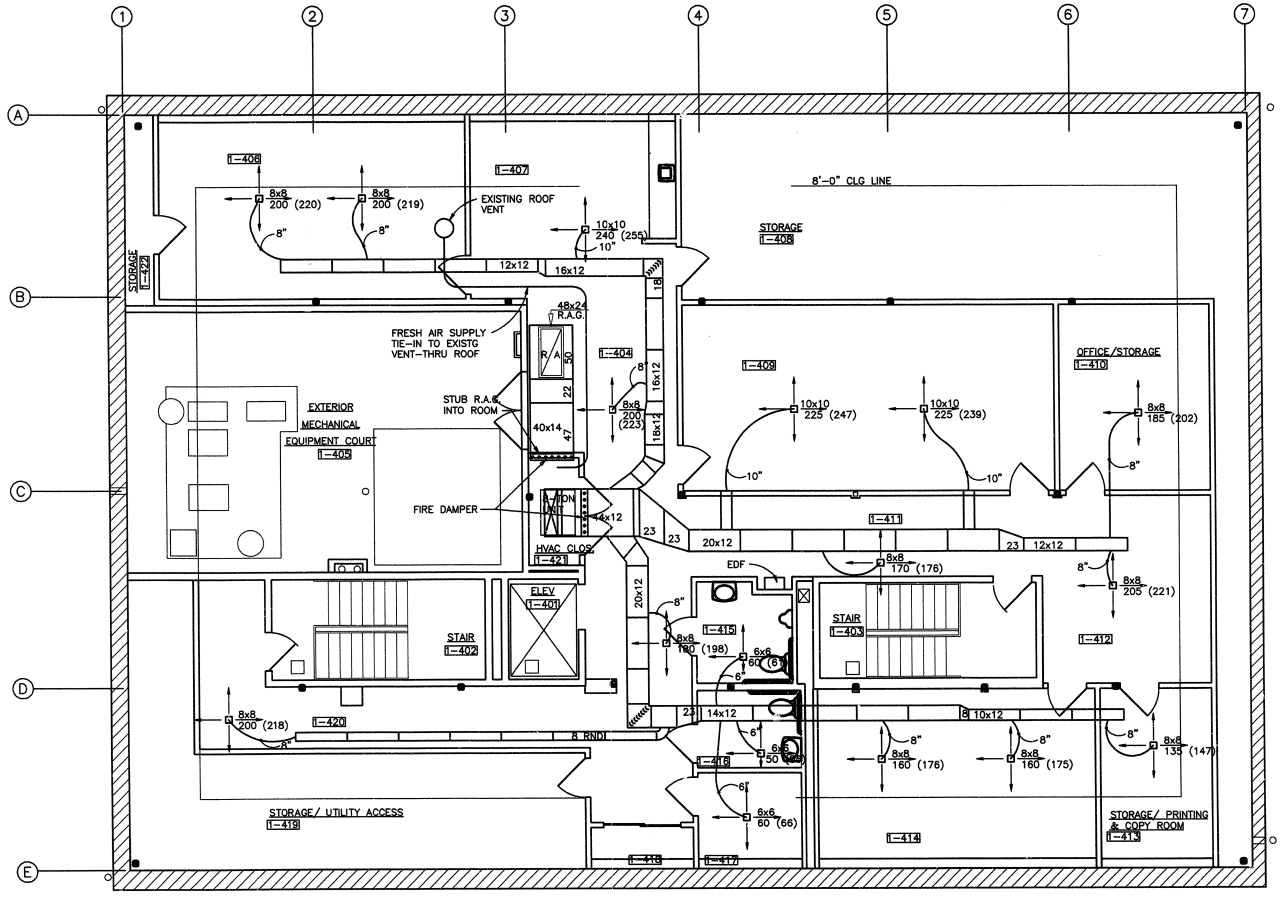
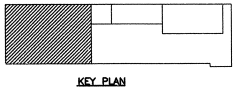


NOTE:

1. 10x10 GRILLE SIZE, DESIGN FLOW, (ACTUAL FLOW)
225 (247) PER CONSOLIDATED BALANCING SERVICES, INC., 2-19-2002



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

STATE OF LOUISIANA
Ben A. Cheek, Jr.
REG. NO. 14565
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
CIVIL ENGINEERING

DESIGNED: ARC MECH	SUB SHEET NO. M10	TITLE OF SHEET: FOURTH FLOOR PLAN HVAC PLAN/AIR DISTRIBUTION BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
DRAWN: KS-CIT			PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 58 OF 90
DATE: 11/2002			

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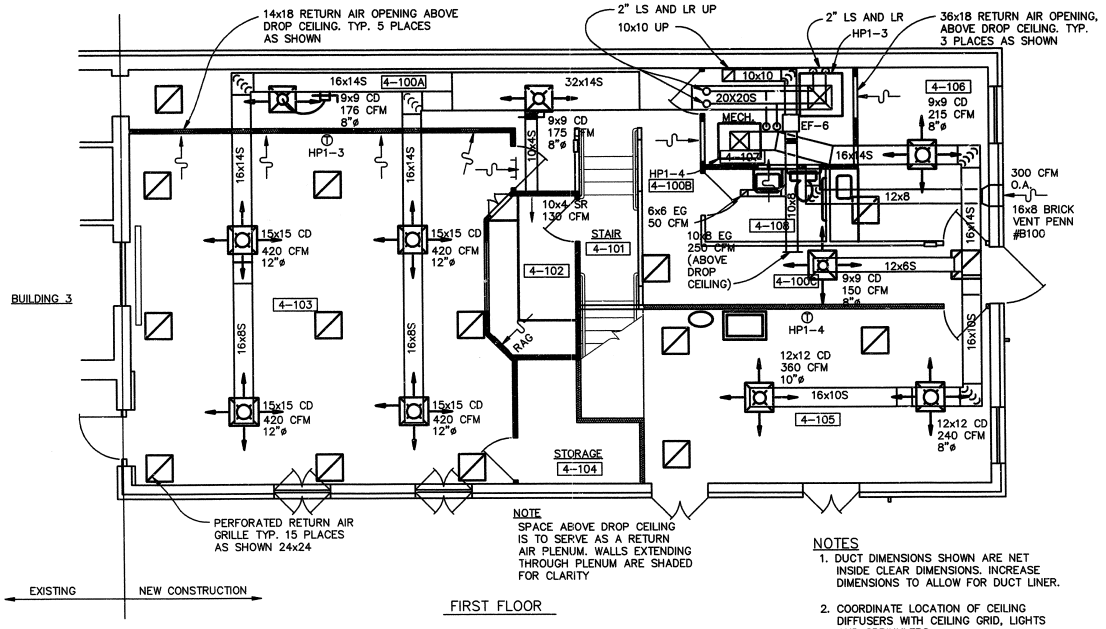

FIRST FLOOR

NOTE

FOR HEAT PUMP CONNECTIONS, SEE DETAIL 1, SHEET M13.

NOTES

1. DUCT DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE NET INSIDE CLEAR DIMENSIONS. INCREASE DIMENSIONS TO ALLOW FOR DUCT LINER.
2. COORDINATE LOCATION OF CEILING DIFFUSERS WITH CEILING GRID, LIGHTS AND SPRINKLERS.
3. PROVIDE INSECT SCREEN ON INLET OF O.A. INTAKE AND AT ENTRANCE INTO MECHANICAL ROOM.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: KLEIHEGE; CADD: B. BODNAR; TECH. REVIEW: S. CONNER; DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. M11	TITLE OF SHEET: FIRST FLOOR HVAC PLAN BUILDING 4 — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A; PKG. NO. 146 F; SHEET 59 OF 90

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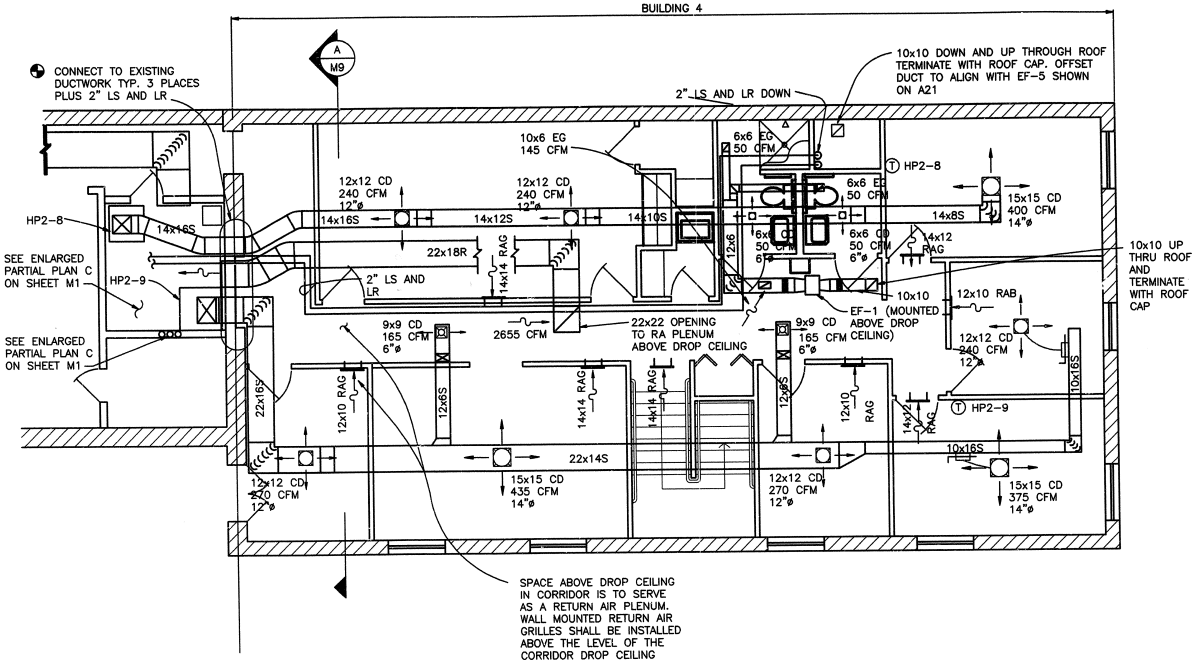
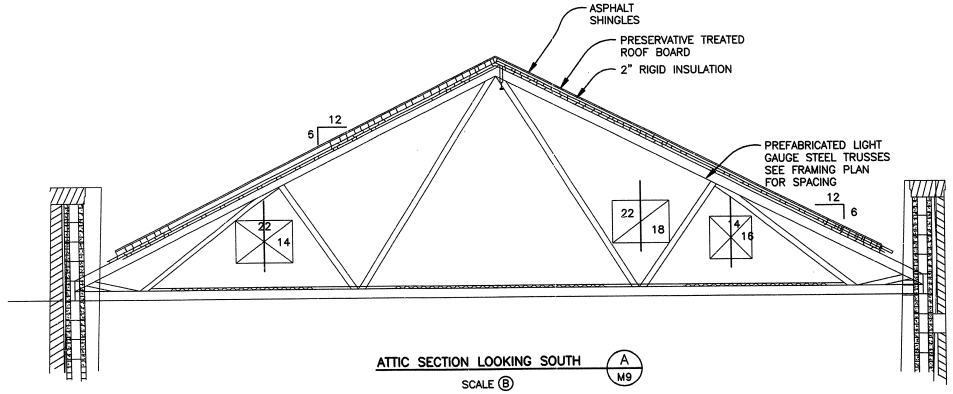
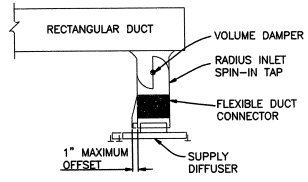


SECOND FLOOR
SCALE (A)



ATTIC SECTION LOOKING SOUTH (A M9)
SCALE (B)



HARD-DUCT WHEN HEIGHT DOES NOT ALLOW FOR FLEXIBLE CONNECTIONS.

DIFFUSER INSTALLATION DETAIL
NO SCALE

EXHAUST FAN SCHEDULE		
SYMBOL	EF-1	EF-6
SERVICE	2ND FLOOR AND RESTROOMS OF BUILDING 4	1ST FLOOR AND RESTROOMS OF BUILDING 4
CFM	245	300
SP (IN. WC)	0.5	0.5
MOTOR	132 WATTS	132 WATTS
ELECTRIC POWER	115-60	115-60
SONES	4	4
TYPE	INLINE	INLINE
DRIVE	DIRECT	DIRECT
ACCESSORIES	BACKDRAFT DAMPER SPEED CONTROLLER ROOF CAP INLINE ADAPTER	BACKDRAFT DAMPER SPEED CONTROLLER ROOF CAP INLINE ADAPTER
MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	PENN Z8H (OR APPROVED EQUAL)	PENN Z8H (OR APPROVED EQUAL)

NOTE
1. ALL WORK OF THIS DRAWING IS EXISTING, IT HAS BEEN INCLUDED FOR THE CONTRACTOR'S REFERENCE.
2. DUCT DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE NET INSIDE CLEAR DIMENSIONS. INCREASE DIMENSIONS TO ALLOW FOR DUCT LINER.
3. COORDINATE LOCATION OF CEILING DIFFUSERS WITH CEILING GRID, LIGHTS AND SPRINKLERS.

SCALE (B) 2 0 2 4 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (A) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: KLEIHEGE; DRAWN: B. BODNAR; TECH. REVIEW: S. CONNER; DATE: 9/2000	SUB SHEET NO. M12	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND FLOOR HVAC PLAN BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A; PKG. NO. 146 E; SHEET 60 OF 90

3/31/04 17:08 CSOUSBERG R15 P:\JEAN\HDQ\DRAWINGS\MECH\2FHPAM12.DWG

WATER SOURCE HEAT PUMP SCHEDULE

HEAT PUMP TYPE (HP)	HP1-1	HP1-2	HP2-1	HP2-2	HP2-3	HP2-4	HP2-5	HP2-6	HP2-7	HP2-8	HP2-9	HP3-1	HP3-2	HP3-3	HP3-4	HP3-5	HP3-6
MANUFACTURER	CARRIER	CARRIER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MASTER
MODEL NUMBER	50QXV018L-311	50QXV072L-501	V160	V080	VS030	V080	VS030	V080	813060	VS030	V080	V080	VS030	813036	813036	VS009	VS024
AREA SERVED	1-114, 2-116	3-117	BLDG. 1 1 FL ENTRY	BLDG. 1 1 FL EXHIBIT.	BLDG.1 2FLINT OFFICES	1-223 224,226	1-227 THRU 233	1-209,210 211,234	1-238,239 240,243	1-244,250,251 256,257	1-244,245,246 248,259	1-322,323 324	1-325,326,327 328,330	1-302,314,315 317,318,319	1-312,313	CONF 1-307	1-311
SUPPLY CFM	750	2100	1920	4000	770	2250	870	2160	1620	980	1920	2500	980	1150	1150	340	890
OUTSIDE AIR CFM	0	400	370	780	150	125	110	265	140	85	160	165	95	110	110	20	55
ENTERING AIR TEMP. DB	75.5	77.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	76.0	77.5	77.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.0	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.0	76.0
EXTERING AIR TEMP. WB	62.5	65.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	64.0	65.5	65.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.0	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.0	64.0
TOTAL MBH COOLING	16.7	70.0	65.8	151.8	26.6	68.5	26.7	67.2	47.0	26.7	67.7	69.9	26.7	33.2	33.2	8.2	20.6
SENSIBLE MBH COOLING	12.5	44.5	49.1	98.3	17.5	48.5	18.6	47.0	32.8	19.1	45.9	51.1	19.1	23.7	23.7	6.5	16.4
CONDENSER GPM	5.0	20	20	50	7.5	20	7.5	20	13	7.5	20	20	7.5	9.5	9.5	2.5	6.0
MAX. PRESS. DROP (FT WG)	20	36.5	36.5	35	20	36.5	20	36.5	25	20	36.5	36.5	20	20	20	10	20
BLOWER HP	0.25	1	1.5	3	0.25	1.5	0.25	1.5	1.0	0.25	1.5	1.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.10	0.25
VOLTAGE/PHASE	208/1	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/1	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/1	208/1
HEATING MBH	21.7	81	81.0	187.5	31.5	81	31.5	81	57.0	31.5	81	81	31.5	39.0	39.0	10.7	18.4
EXT. STATIC PRESS. (IN WG)	.2	.6	1.1	1.1	.7	1.1	.7	1.1	.7	.7	1.1	1.1	.7	.6	.6	.4	.7

NOTES

1. ENTERING WATER TEMPERATURES ARE 60°F. HEATING AND 90°F. COOLING.
2. HEATING MBH WITH 70°F. ENTERING AIR TEMPERATURE.
3. EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURES SCHEDULED DO NOT INCLUDE FILTER LOSS.

FAN SCHEDULE

FAN NUMBER (EF) (SF) (RAF)	EF-2	EF-3	EF-4	EF-5
LOCATION	ROOF AT RM 3-235	ROOF AT RM 3-243	BLDG. #1 ROOF	BLDG. #1 ROOF
MANUFACTURER	COOK	COOK	COOK	COOK
MODEL NUMBER	70C	100C	135C	150C
TYPE	ROOF	ROOF	ROOF	ROOF
TYPE OF DRIVE	DD	DD	DD	DD
AREA SERVED	3-235	3-243	2ND, 3RD, AND FUTURE 4TH FLOOR TOILETS	1ST FLOOR TOILETS
CFM	40	175	930	1100
EXT STATIC PRESS (INCHES WG)	.25	.375	.625	.625
RPM	860	1550	1660	1635
MOTOR HORSEPOWER	1/60	1/25	1/6	1/3
VOLTAGE/PHASE	115/1	115/1	115/1	115/1

PUMP SCHEDULE

PUMP NUMBER (P)	P-1 AND P-2
MANUFACTURER	B AND G
MODEL NUMBER	1531-2E
DESCRIPTION	END SUCTION
SERVICE	LOOP WATER
GPM	175
TDH (FEET WG)	85
MOTOR HORSEPOWER	7.5
VOLTAGE/PHASE	208/3

CLOSED CIRCUIT COOLER SCHEDULE

MANUFACTURER	IMECO
MODEL NUMBER	EFC-C 223-3
TYPE BLOWER	CENTRIFUGAL
GPM	350
MAX. PRESS. DROP (FT WG)	5
ENTERING WATER TEMP. (°F.)	100
LEAVING WATER TEMP. (°F.)	90
AMBIENT WET BULB (°F.)	80
BLOWER MOTOR (HP/VOLTS/PHASE)	20/208/3
RECIRCULATING PUMP (HP/VOLTS/PHASE)	2/208/3
IMMERSION HEATER (KW/VOLTS/PHASE)	5/208/3

BOILER SCHEDULE

BOILER NUMBER (B)	B-1 AND B-2
TYPE	OUTDOOR-NATURAL DRAFT
MANUFACTURER	LAARS
MODEL NUMBER	750
PRESS. RATING (PSIG)	30
MBH OUTPUT	550
CIRCULATING PUMP HP/VOLTS/PH	1/3/120/1
NATURAL GAS INPUT (CFH)	750
VOLTAGE/PHASE	120/1

NOTE

ALL EQUIPMENT IS EXISTING. INFORMATION PROVIDED IS FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON CHKD: J. BENDORF TECH. REVIEW: TCM DATE: 9/2000	SUB SHEET NO. M13	TITLE OF SHEET: MECHANICAL SCHEDULES BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 F SHEET 61 OF 90

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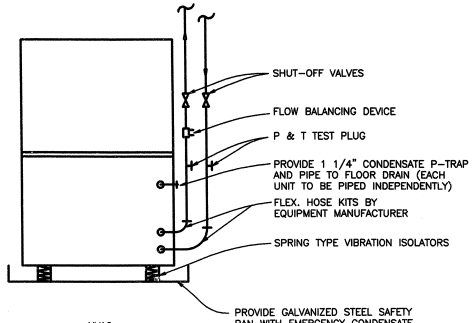
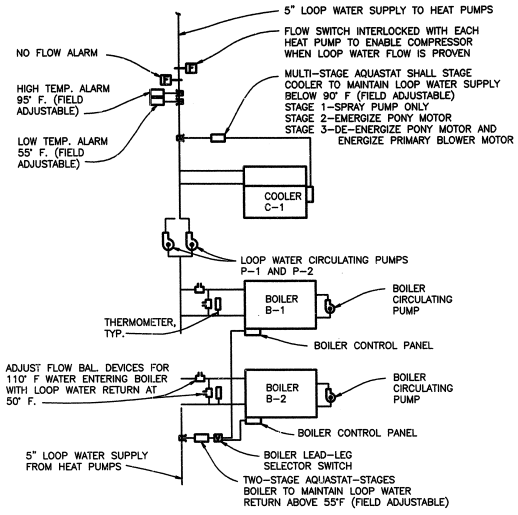
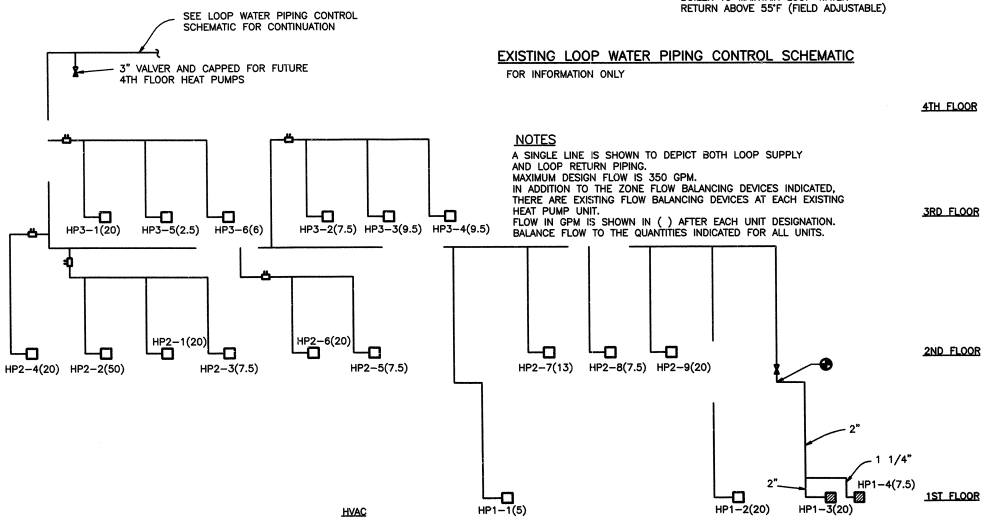


HEAT PUMP INSTALLATION (1/M11)



EXISTING LOOP WATER PIPING CONTROL SCHEMATIC

FOR INFORMATION ONLY



NOTES

A SINGLE LINE IS SHOWN TO DEPICT BOTH LOOP SUPPLY AND LOOP RETURN PIPING.
MAXIMUM DESIGN FLOW IS 350 GPM.
IN ADDITION TO THE ZONE FLOW BALANCING DEVICES INDICATED, THERE ARE EXISTING FLOW BALANCING DEVICES AT EACH EXISTING HEAT PUMP UNIT.
FLOW IN GPM IS SHOWN IN ( ) AFTER EACH UNIT DESIGNATION.
BALANCE FLOW TO THE QUANTITIES INDICATED FOR ALL UNITS.

HVAC

LOOP WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPING SCHEMATIC

SCHEDULE OF EXISTING WATER SOURCE HEAT PUMPS FOR BUILDING 4

UNIT	UNIT NUMBER	HP1-3	HP1-4	HP2-8	HP2-9
	STATUS	SALVAGE AND REINSTALL (CONNECT TO NEW DUCTWORK)	SALVAGE AND REINSTALL (CONNECT TO NEW DUCTWORK)	SALVAGE AND REINSTALL (CONNECT TO NEW DUCTWORK)	EXISTING (CONNECT TO NEW DUCTWORK)
	DISCHARGE	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL	VERTICAL
	LOCATION	MECH. RM. 4-107	MECH. RM. 4-107	MECH. RM. 3-242	MECH. RM. 3-242
	MANUFACTURER	FIELD VERIFY	FIELD VERIFY	CLIMATE MASTER	CLIMATE MATER
	MODEL NUMBER	FIELD VERIFY	FIELD VERIFY	VS030	V080
	AREA SERVED	BUILDING 4, 1ST FLOOR, SOUTH END	BUILDING 4, 1ST FLOOR, NORTH END	BUILDING 4, 1ST FLOOR, WEST SIDE	BUILDING 4, 1ST FLOOR, EAST SIDE
BLOWER	TOTAL CFM	2160	965	980	1920
	OUT SIDE AIR CFM	210	90	85	160
	EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE (IN. WG)	0.6	0.5	.7	1.1
	MOTOR HORSEPOWER	3/4	1/3	1/4	1 1/2
	VOLTAGE/PHASE	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/3
	BLOWER FLA	8.0	2.5	FIELD VERIFY	FIELD VERIFY
COOLING	TOTAL CAPACITY (MBH)	69.3	26.4	26.7	67.7
	SENSIBLE CAPACITY (MBH)	47.0	19.5	19.1	45.9
	ENTERING AIR DB (F)	77.0	76.0	76.5	76.5
	ENTERING AIR WB (F)	65.0	64.0	64.5	64.5
HEATING	TOTAL CAPACITY (MBH)	81.0	31.5	31.5	81.0
COMPRESSOR DATA	NUMBER	1	1		
	VOLTAGE/PHASE	208/3	208/3	208/3	208/3
CONDENSER DATA	GPM	20	7.5	7.5	20
	MAX. PRESS DROP (FT. WG)	36.5	20	20	36.5
ELECTRICAL DATA	UNIT MIN. CKT (AMPS)	37.6	11.8	FIELD VERIFY	FIELD VERIFY
	MAX FUSE SIZE	60	15	FIELD VERIFY	FIELD VERIFY

NOTES

1. ENTERING WATER TEMPERATURES ARE 60° F HEATING AND 90° F COOLING.
2. HEATING MBH WITH 70° F ENTERING AIR TEMPERATURE.
3. EXTERNAL STATIC PRESSURE SCHEDULED DOES NOT INCLUDE FILTER LOSS.

DESIGNED: KLEIHEGE	SUB SHEET NO. M14	TITLE OF SHEET: SCHEMATICS AND SCHEDULES	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A	
DRAWN: B. BODNAR		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 F	SHEET 62 OF 90
TECH. REVIEW: TCM				
DATE: 9/2000				

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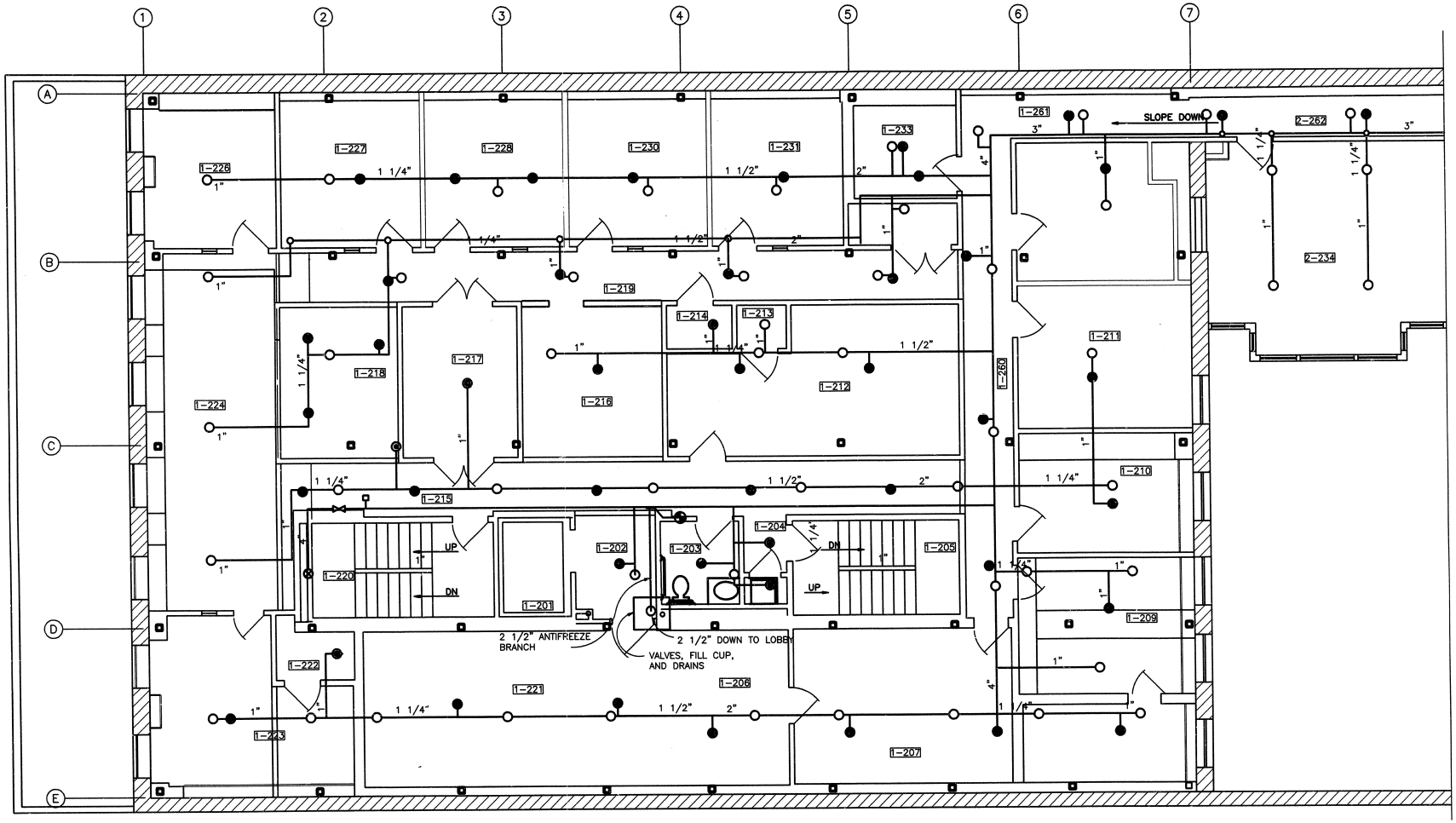

NOTES

1. FIRE SPRINKLER RISER LOCATED ROOM 1–106, BUILDING 1, FIRST FLOOR

LEGEND

- SPRINKLER HEADS: UP
- SPRINKLER HEADS: DOWN
- SPRINKLER HEADS: UP/DOWN

KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: M. ANDERSON DRAWN: KS – CJT TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 9/2002	SUB SHEET NO. FP1	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 E SHEET 63 OF 90

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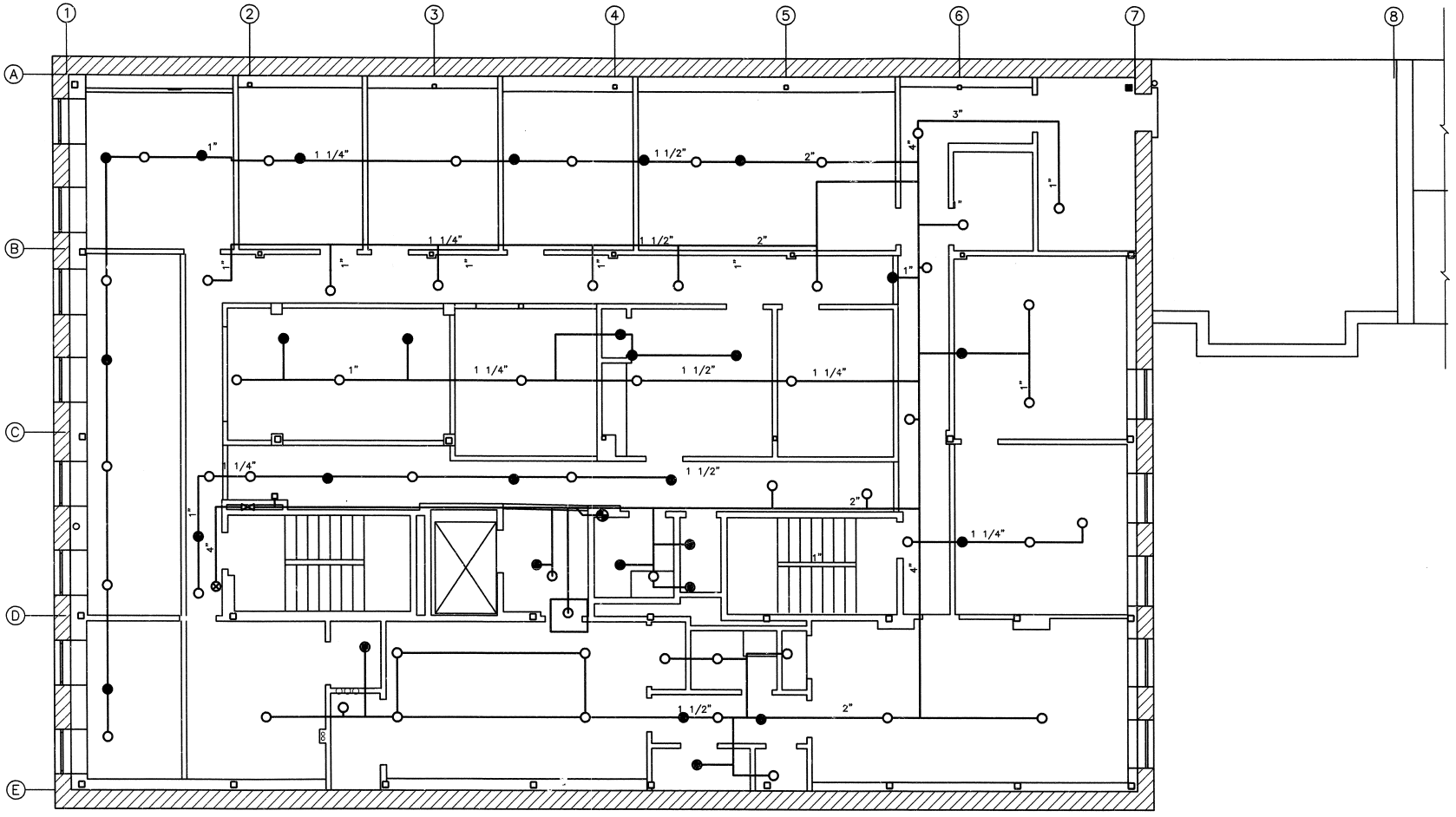
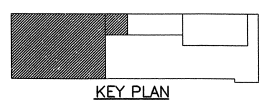


NOTES

1. FIRE SPRINKLER RISER LOCATED ROOM 1-106.
2. EXISTING PIPING LAYOUT

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD KS-CIT	FP2	THIRD FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:			PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 10/2001			SHEET 64 OF 90

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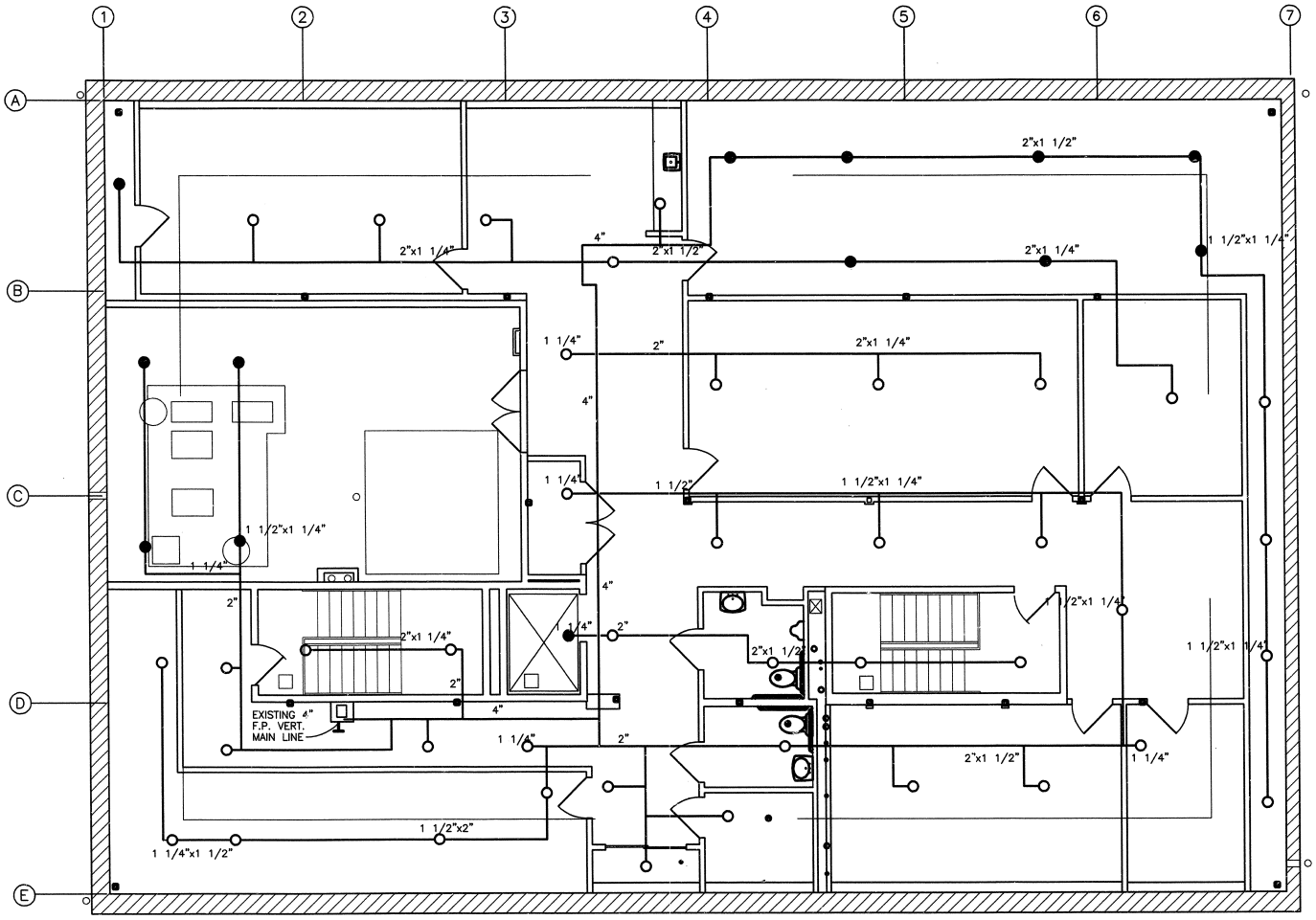
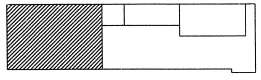


LEGEND

——— PIPING

● SPRINKLER HEADS: UP

○ SPRINKLER HEADS: DOWN



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8

SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: KS – CIT	SUB SHEET NO. FP3	TITLE OF SHEET: FOURTH FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:			PKG. NO. 146 F
DATE: 7/2001			SHEET 65 OF 90

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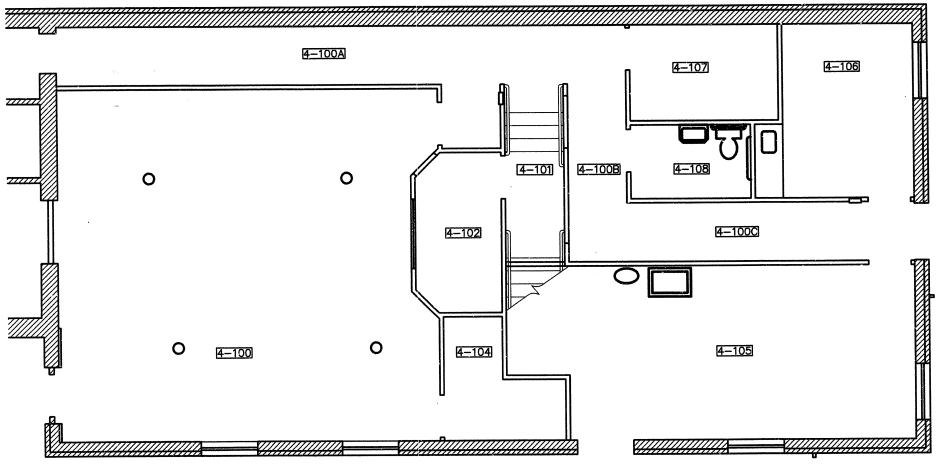
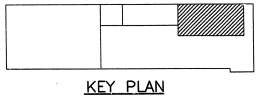


NOTE:
THIS DRAWING TO SHOW LOCATION OF RELOCATED SPRINKLER HEADS (O) HEAD-DOWN AT MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: GADD KS TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 7/2003	SUB SHEET NO. FP4	TITLE OF SHEET PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR FIRE PROTECTION PLAN BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 F SHEET 66 OF 90

3/30/04 11:03 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JEA\144E\DRAWINGS\FIRE\1FP4P74.DWG

LIGHT FIXTURE SCHEDULE

SYMBOL	FIXTURE TYPE	LAMP TYPE	FIXTURE MOUNTING	MANUFACTURER AND PART NUMBER	COMMENTS
A	INCANDESCENT DOWNLIGHT 6" APERTURE	ONE 75 WATT R30FL	RECESSED IN SUSPENDED CEILING.	#H-44T, 446 REFLECTOR, HALO LIGHTING, ELK GROVE, ILLINOIS, (708) 956-1537.	
B	INCANDESCENT PENDANT 6" APERTURE	ONE 75 WATT A19	SUSPENDED FROM CEILING.	#H8600P/BZ/MB-1600BA, HALO LIGHTING, ELK GROVE, ILLINOIS, (708) 956-1537.	PROVIDE #H836-MB PENDANT KIT.
C	13" ROUND FLUORESCENT	TWO 26 WATT COMPACT	SURFACE	#2580P, BEGA LIGHTING CARPINTERIA, CA (805) 684-0533	ELECTRONIC BALLASTS
	LIGHT TRACK W/ 115 PARSTAR-20 FIXTURES	75 WATT PAR 16	RECESSED	REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS FOR TRACK, REFER TO NOTE 1 FOR ACCESSORIES.	
D	2'-0"x4'-0", RECESSED FLUORESCENT	THREE 32 WATT T-8 RAPID START	RECESSED IN SUSPENDED CEILING.	COLUMBIA LIGHTING, P4 PARABOLUME, TYPE P4-243, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, (509) 924-7000.	ANODIZED ALUMINUM LOUVER, ELECTRONIC BALLASTS
E	2'-0"x2'-0", RECESSED FLUORESCENT	TWO 40 WATT U-TUBE RAPID START	RECESSED IN SUSPENDED CEILING.	COLUMBIA LIGHTING, P4 PARABOLUME, TYPE P4-222, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, (509) 924-7000.	ANODIZED ALUMINUM LOUVER, ELECTRONIC BALLASTS
F	0'-5"x4'-0" FLUORESCENT	TWO 32 WATT T-8 RAPID START	WALL	COLUMBIA LIGHTING, NO. W240, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, (509) 924-7000.	ELECTRONIC BALLASTS
G	0'-6"x4'-0", RECESSED FLUORESCENT	ONE 32 WATT T-8 RAPID START	RECESSED	COLUMBIA LIGHTING, NO. P4-141F-43193, SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, (509) 924-7000.	ANODIZED ALUMINUM LOUVER, ELECTRONIC BALLASTS
H	0'-10"x0'-10" FLUORESCENT	ONE 28 WATT RAPID START	SURFACE	RUDD LIGHTING, CATALOG NO. E3503-1, RACINE, WI, (800) 236-7000	UL LISTED FOR WET LOCATIONS, HIGH POWER FACTOR BALLAST
I	7"x12" HORIZONTAL FLUORESCENT	TWO 18 WATT COMPACT	WALL	#2997P, BEGA LIGHTING CARPINTERIA, CA (805) 684-0533	UL LISTED FOR WET LOCATIONS
	EMERGENCY FIXTURE HALOGEN	TWO 12 WATT	WALL	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	
EHD	ELECTRIC HAND DRYER		WALL	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	

NOTE

1. LIGHT TRACK - (1-100, CARRIAGEWAY)
   LIGHTING SYSTEMS, INC. (LSI), 2 KAY FRIES DRIVE, STONY POINT, N.Y., 10980
   845-942-2800
   - TRACK STYLE: 32220 BLACK
   - FIXTURE: Q-400 SERIES, 120V, 100W, QUARTZ, T3/LL
2. LIGHT TRACK - (1-311, SUPERINTENDENT)
   LIGHTING SYSTEMS, INC. (LSI), 2 KAY FRIES DRIVE, STONY POINT, N.Y., 10980
   845-942-2800
   - TRACK STYLE: 32220 BLACK
   - FIXTURE: Q-200 SERIES, 120V, 50W, PAR 38/46, BLACK

LEGEND

- S — SMOKE DETECTOR, IONIZATION
- H — HEAT DETECTOR
- M — MANUAL PULLSTATION, WP INDICATES WEATHERPROOF
- F — FIRE ALARM SPEAKER, CEILING MOUNTED (WITH STROBE)
- F — FIRE ALARM SPEAKER, WALL MOUNTED (WITH STROBE)
- FACP — FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL
- I — INTRUSION DETECTOR, WIDE COVERAGE
- DOOR CONTACTS
- KP — REMOTE KEYPAD
- I — INTRUSION BELL
- IA — INTRUSION ALARM CONTROL PANEL
- EXIT SIGN, ARROWS INDICATES DIRECTION OF TRAVEL

LEGEND

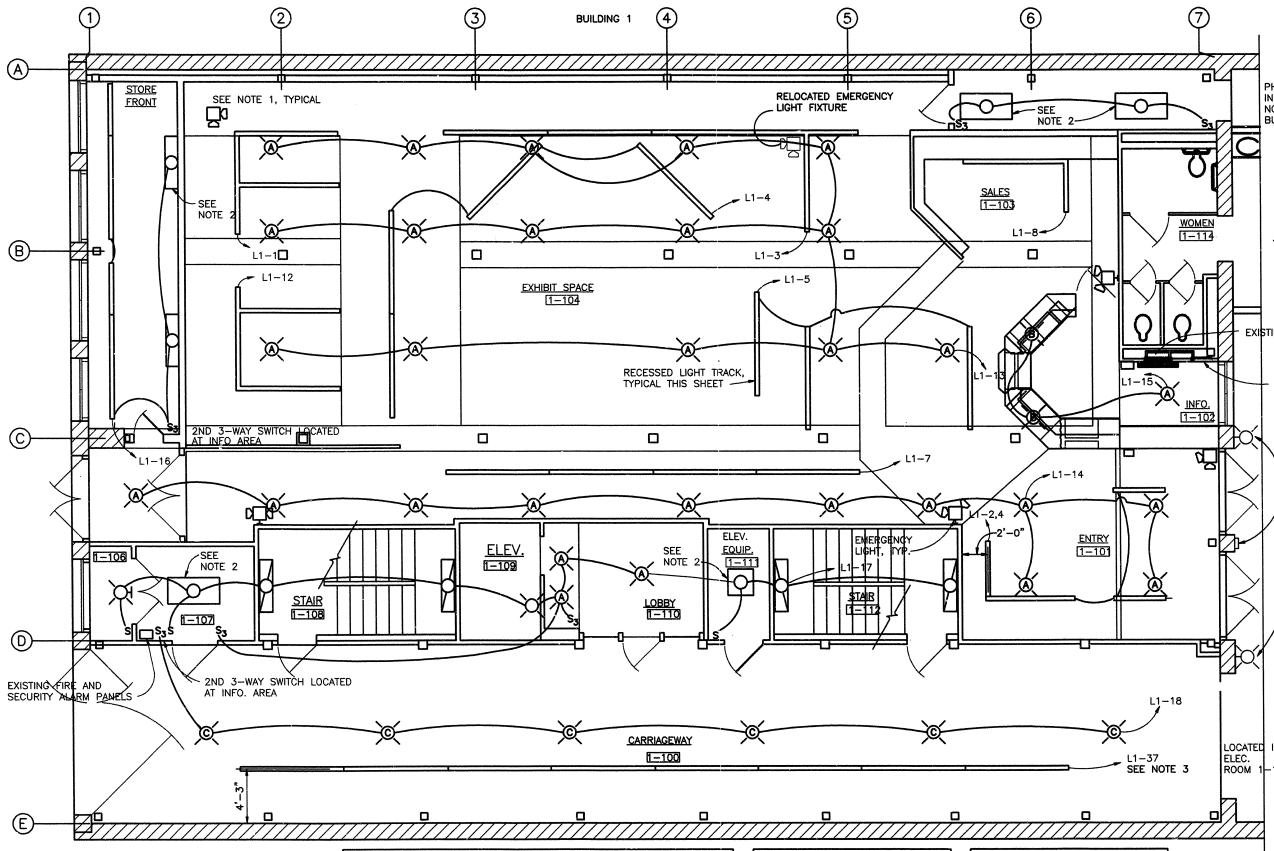
- NOTE SYMBOL, * INDICATES NOTE NUMBER ON SAME SHEET.
- E — FLUORESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE, * INDICATES FIXTURE TYPE, E INDICATES BATTERY BACKUP
- FLUORESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE, (EXISTING)
- WALL MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE, * INDICATES FIXTURE TYPE
- RECESSED LIGHT TRACK WITH LIGHT TRACK HOUSING
- EXIST LIGHT FIXTURE
- INCANDESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE, * INDICATES FIXTURE TYPE
- EL — EMERGENCY LIGHTING UNIT
- EMERGENCY LIGHT FIXTURES
- S — SINGLE POLE SWITCH
- S_3 — THREE WAY SWITCH
- S_D — DIMMER SWITCH
- J — JUNCTION BOX
- C — CABLE OUTLET
- FLOOR BOX (EXISTING)
- F — FLOOR BOX (NEW)
- DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
- GFCI — DUPLEX GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTING CIRCUIT, WP INDICATES WEATHERPROOF ENCLOSURE
- IG — ISOLATED GROUND DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
- G-1 — BRANCH CIRCUIT HOMERUN TO PANELBOARD. NUMBER OF ARROWS INDICATE NUMBER OF CIRCUITS. G-1 INDICATES CIRCUIT NUMBER
- EC — EMPTY CONDUIT
- ROUTE WIRING TO FLOOR BELOW
- TELEPHONE OUTLET
- NORMALLY OPEN CONTACT, * INDICATES CONTACT NUMBER
- C* — COIL, * INDICATES COIL NUMBER
- D — HANDICAPPED DOOR OPENER PUSHBUTTON
- EHD — ELECTRIC HAND DRYER

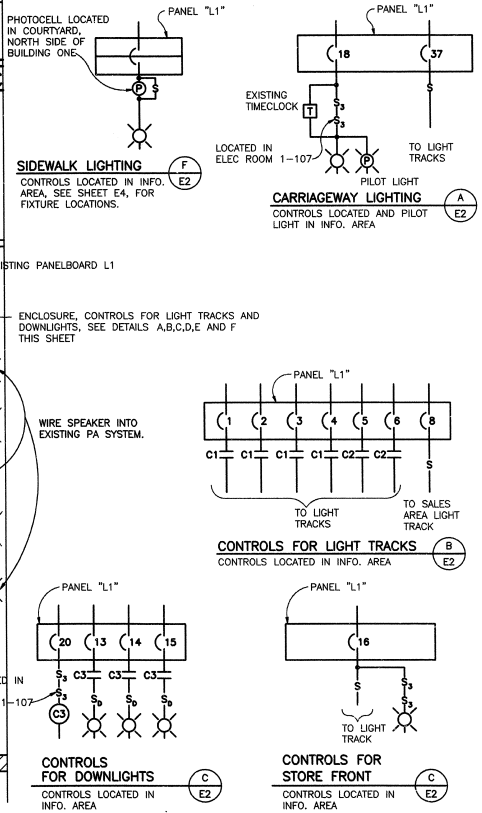
ABBREVIATIONS

C	CONDUIT
G,GRD	GROUND
NOPSI	NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SERVICE INCORPORATED

DESIGNED: KS-CIS	SUB SHEET NO. E1	TITLE OF SHEET: LEGEND AND FIXTURE SCHEDULES HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:			PKG. NO. 146 E — SHEET 67 OF 90
DATE: 2/2002			

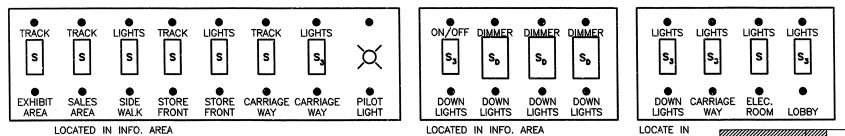
3/26/04 17:29 DSC0RBEBO R15 P:\JEJA\146E\DRAWINGS\ELEC\LEGFSCEL.DWG



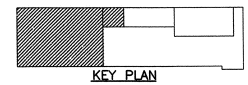


NOTES

1 REFER TO SHEET E11 FOR HVAC PILOT LIGHT.
2 REFER TO SHEET E4 FOR SIDEWALK FIXTURE LOCATIONS.
3 REFER TO SHEET E1, NOTE #1 FOR TRACK & LIGHTING SPECIFICATIONS.



ENGRAVED CONTROL WALL PLATES E E2
ENGRAVED WITH LETTERING AS SHOWN



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD DRAFTING BR.	E2	FIRST FLOOR LIGHTING PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 10/2000			SHEET 68 OF 90

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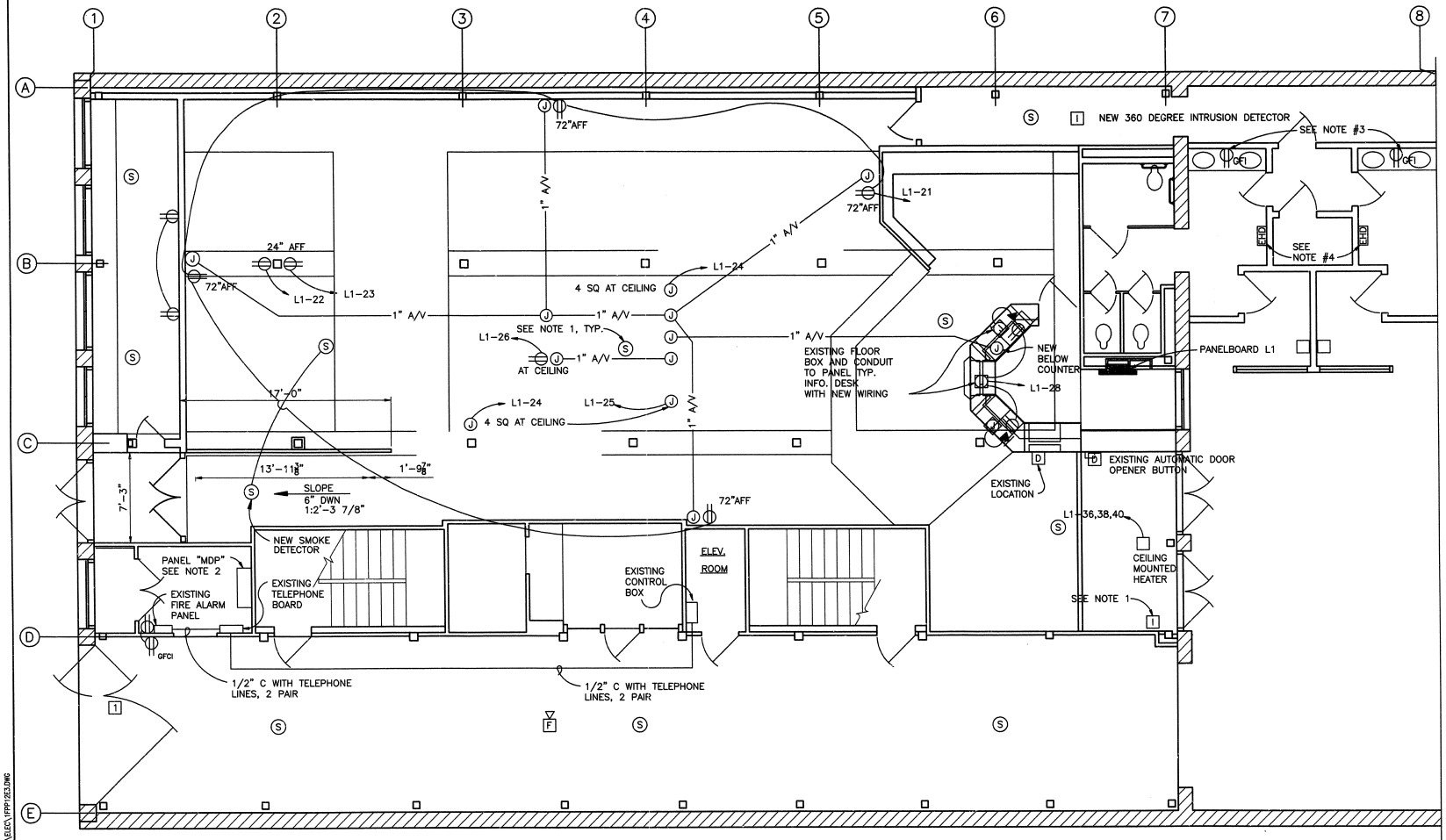

NOTES

1. EXISTING SMOKE DETECTORS, INTRUSION ALARM, AND HORN ARE LOCATED AT NEW FINISHED CEILING.
2. 225A, 120/208V, CIRCUIT BREAKER IN MDP, FOR NEW PANELBOARD L4 LOCATED ON FOURTH FLOOR, REFER TO SHEET E11
3. 110V, GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTOR CIRCUIT
4. ELECTRIC HAND DRYER, 15A, 110V

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

KEY PLAN

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
DRAFTING BR	E3	FIRST FLOOR POWER PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2	147 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 F
DATE: 9/2000			SHEET 69 OF 90

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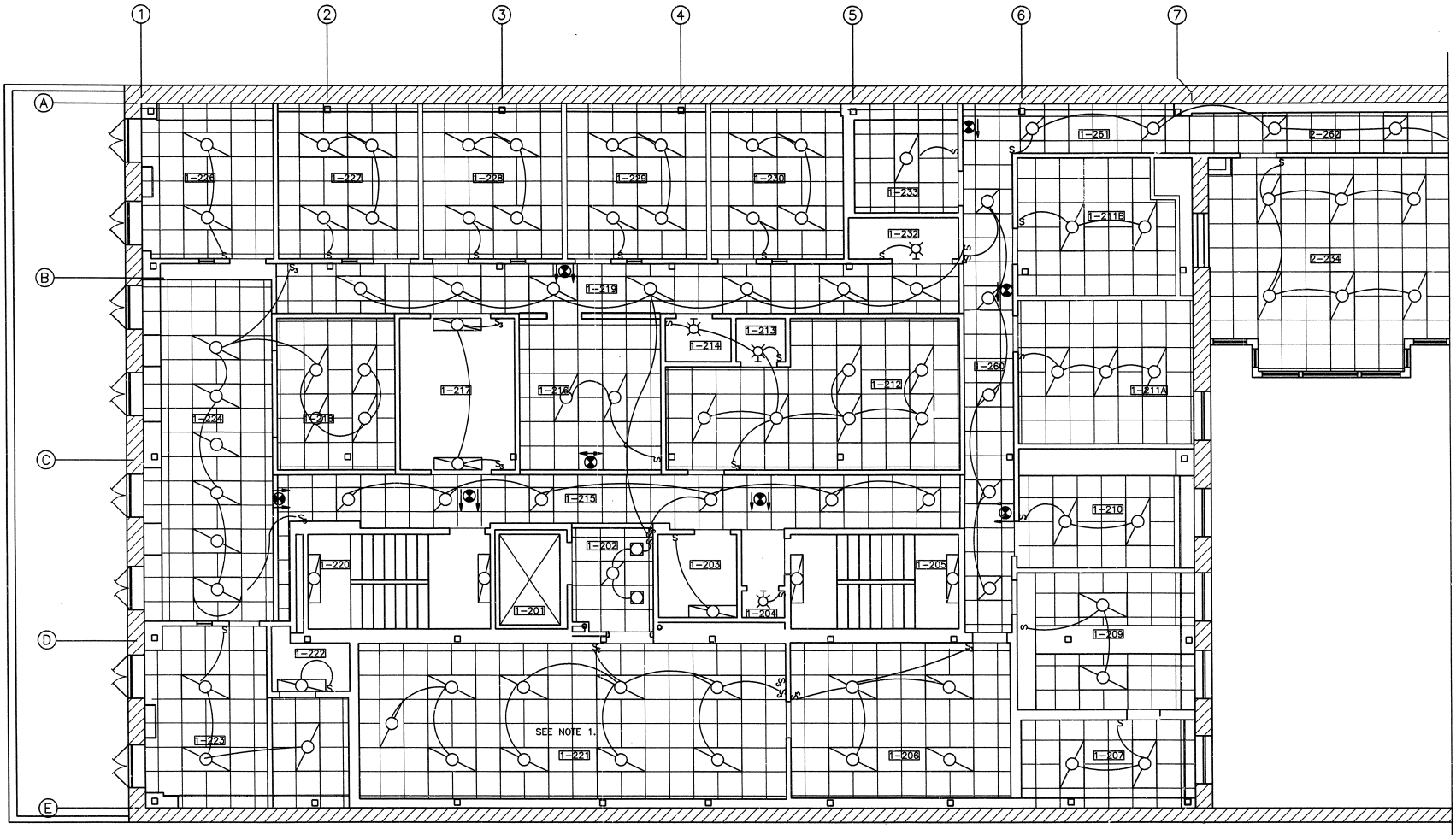
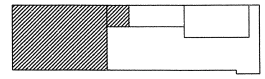


NOTES

1. PROVIDE UV FILTER BULBS IN THIS ROOM, 3 BULBS FOR EACH FIXTURE.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD KS	E4	SECOND FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING/LIGHTING PLAN, BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:			PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 11/2002			SHEET 70 OF 90

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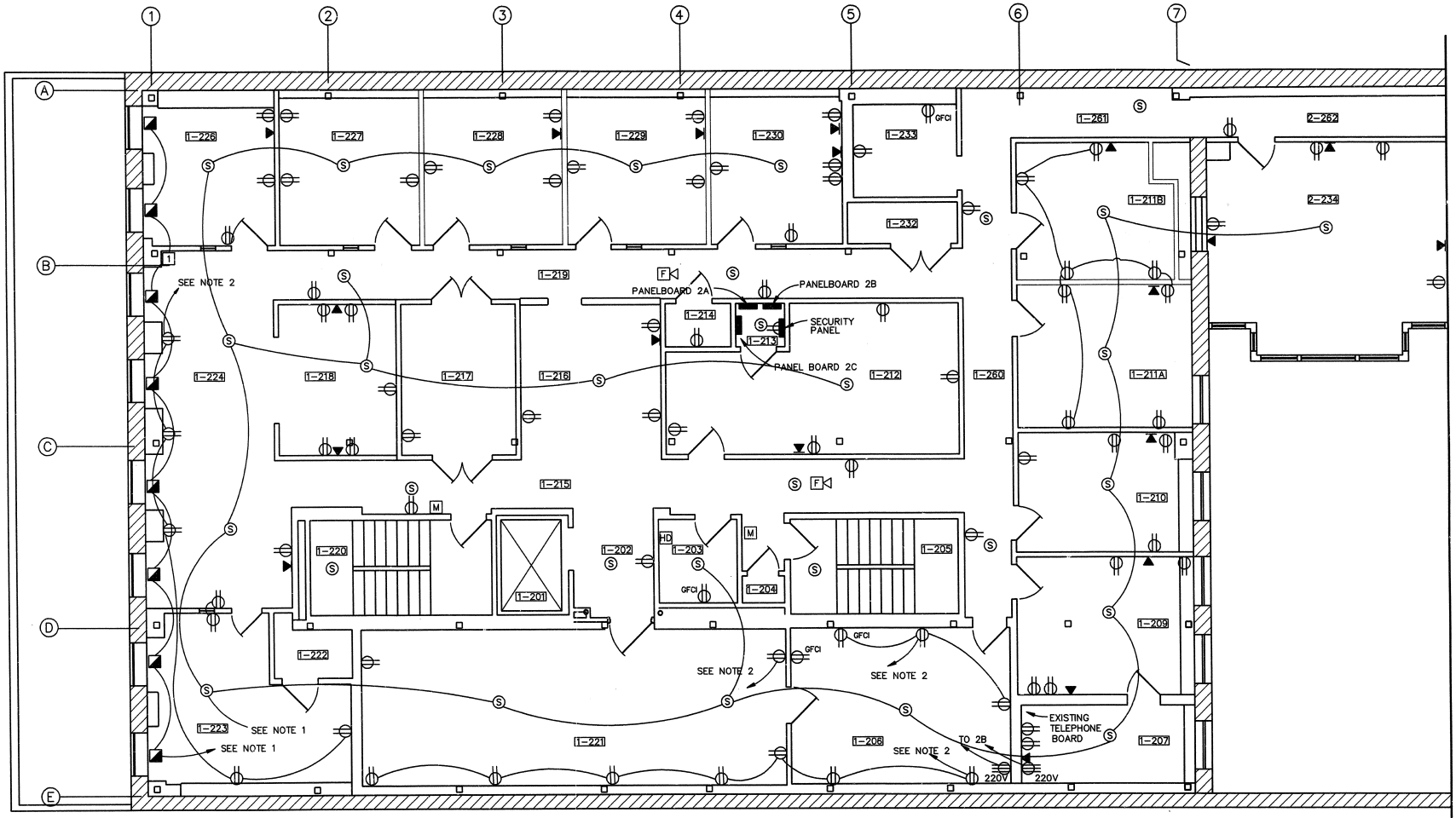
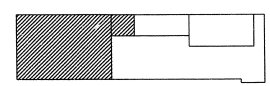


NOTES

1. CONNECT TO EXISTING SECURITY CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON THIS FLOOR.
2. PROVIDE NEW RECEPTACLES AND WIRING. CONNECT HOMERUN TO 20A CIRCUIT BREAKER IN PANEL 2C.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
ADD DRAFTING BR.	E5	SECOND FLOOR POWER PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2	467 / 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 9/2000			SHEET 71 OF 90

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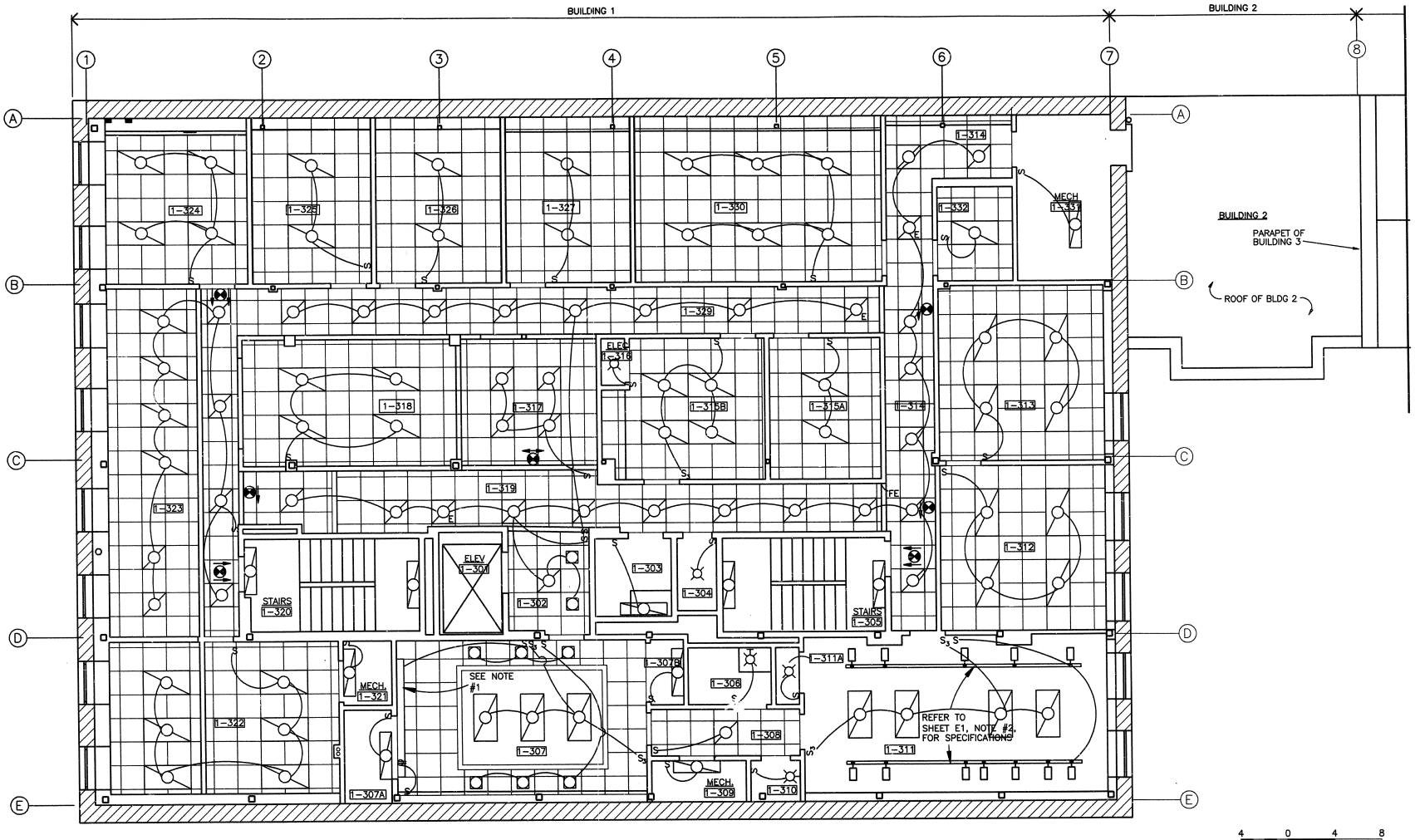
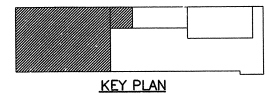


NOTE:

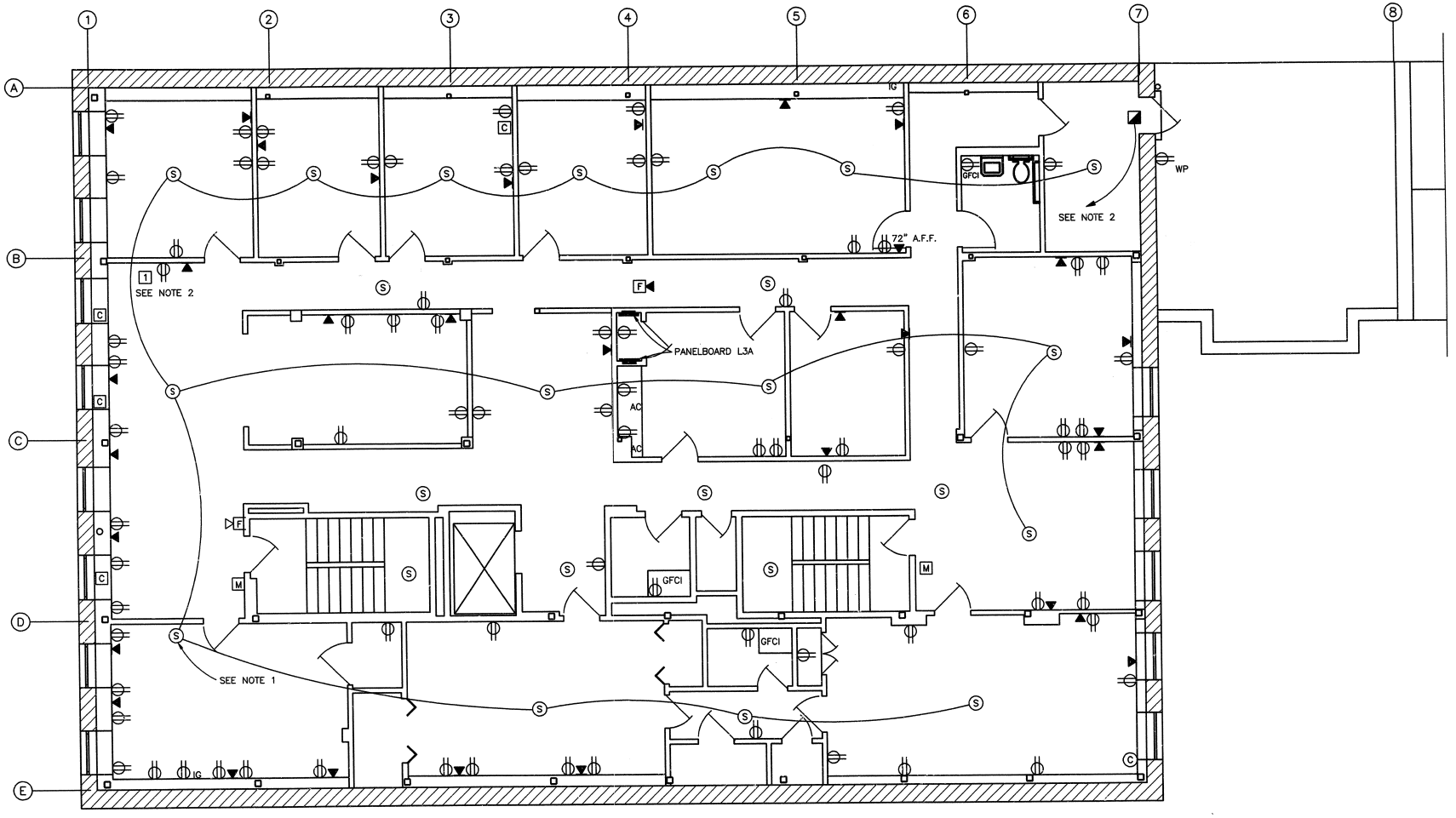
1. 8'-0" WIDE PROJECTION SCREEN INSTALLED IN CEILING, PLUG SCREEN INTO OUTLET LOCATED ABOVE CEILING.



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD DRFT. BR./KS	E6	THIRD FLOOR REFLECTED CEILING/LIGHTING PLAN BUILDING 1	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 10/2001			SHEET 72 OF 90

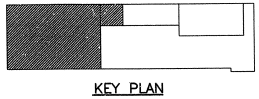
3/26/04 10:49 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JELA\146E\DRAWINGS\ELEC\3FRCPE6.DWG



NOTES

1. CONNECT TO EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.

2. CONNECT TO EXISTING SECURITY CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD DRFT. BR./KS	E7	THIRD FLOOR POWER PLAN BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:			PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 11/2001			SHEET 73 OF 90

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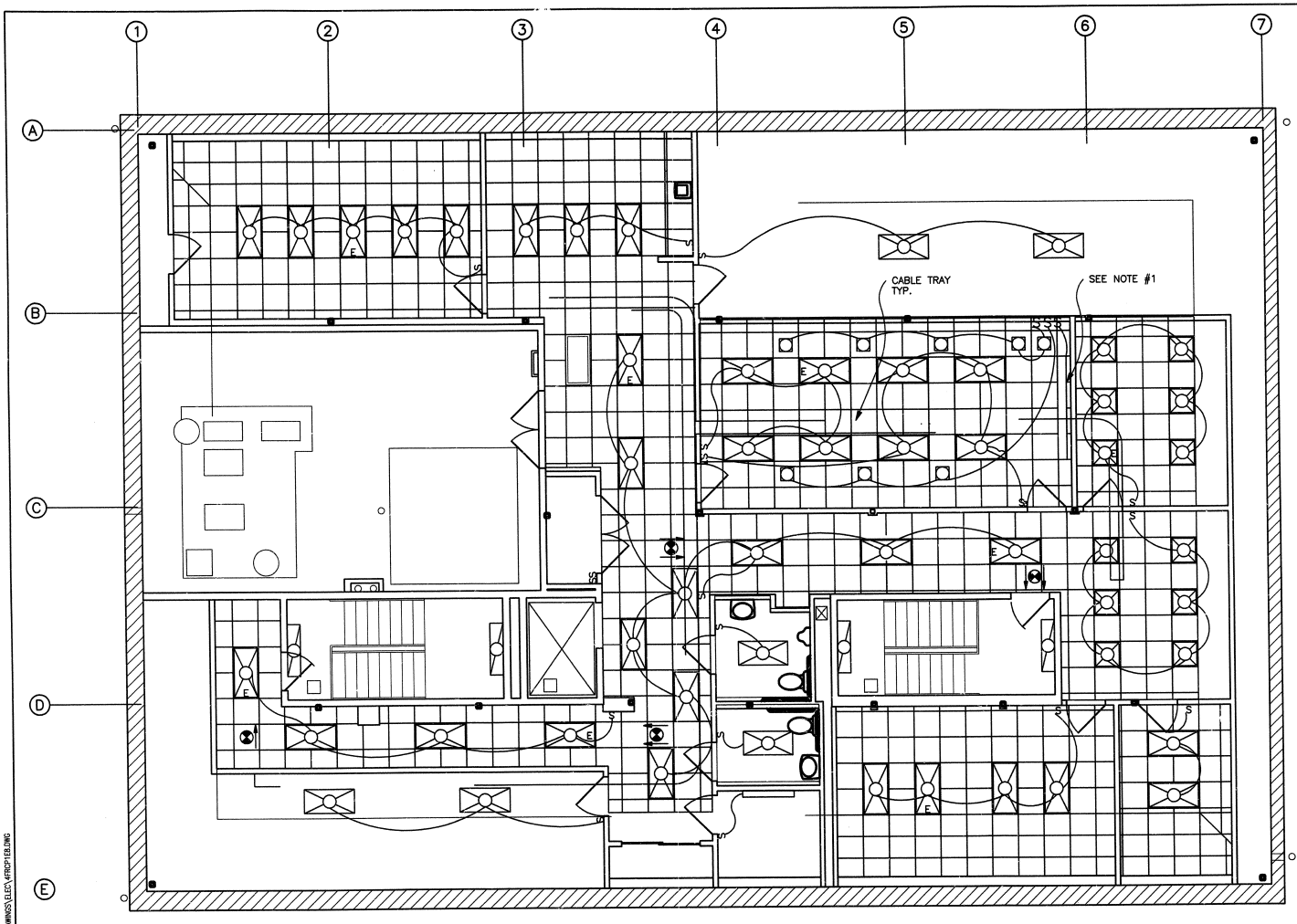
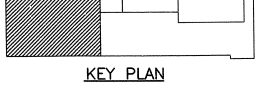


NOTE:
1. 8'-0" WIDE PROJECTION SCREEN INSTALLED IN CEILING, PLUG SCREEN INTO OUTLET LOCATED ABOVE CEILING.

KEY

1 1/2x12 CABLE TRAY



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD KS	E8	FOURTH FLR REFLECTED CEILING/LIGHTING PLAN BUILDING 1	467 41,045A
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
DATE: 11/2002			SHEET 74 OF 90

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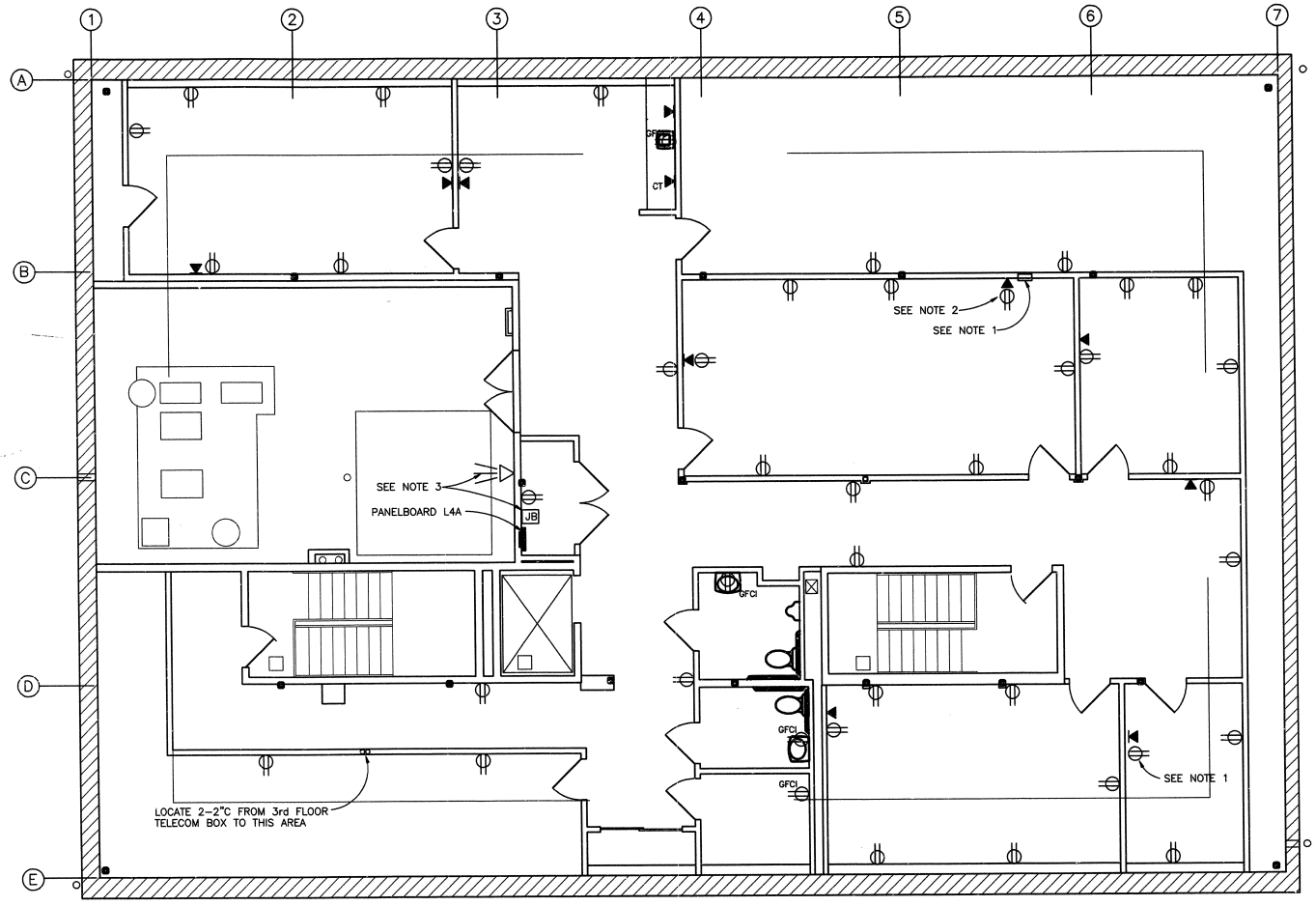
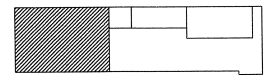


NOTES

1. LOCATE 1 TELECOM @ WALL (58"AFF), CONTINUE CONDUIT DOWN TO 18" AFF FOR TELECOM TO FAX, ETC.
2. INSTALL 12x12 RECESSED BOX W/ HINGE COVER, FLUSH, 1 1/2"C & 1"C TO CABLE TRAY, AND 3/4"C (2X) UP FOR FUTURE AUDIO & COMPUTER EQUIPMENT– RUN TO CABLE TRAY
3. INSTALL 1 1/2"WEATHERHEAD TO EXT. BOX, W/ "IG". RUN 1 1/2"C TO CABLE TRAY FROM EXT. BOX * GENERAL LOCATION AT THIS WALL*. ADD "JB" (8x8x6) BETWEEN HVAC UNIT & ELECTRICAL PANEL "L4A".



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: JB	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD KS	E9	FOURTH FLOOR POWER PLAN BUILDING 1	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 75 OF 90
DATE: 11/2001			

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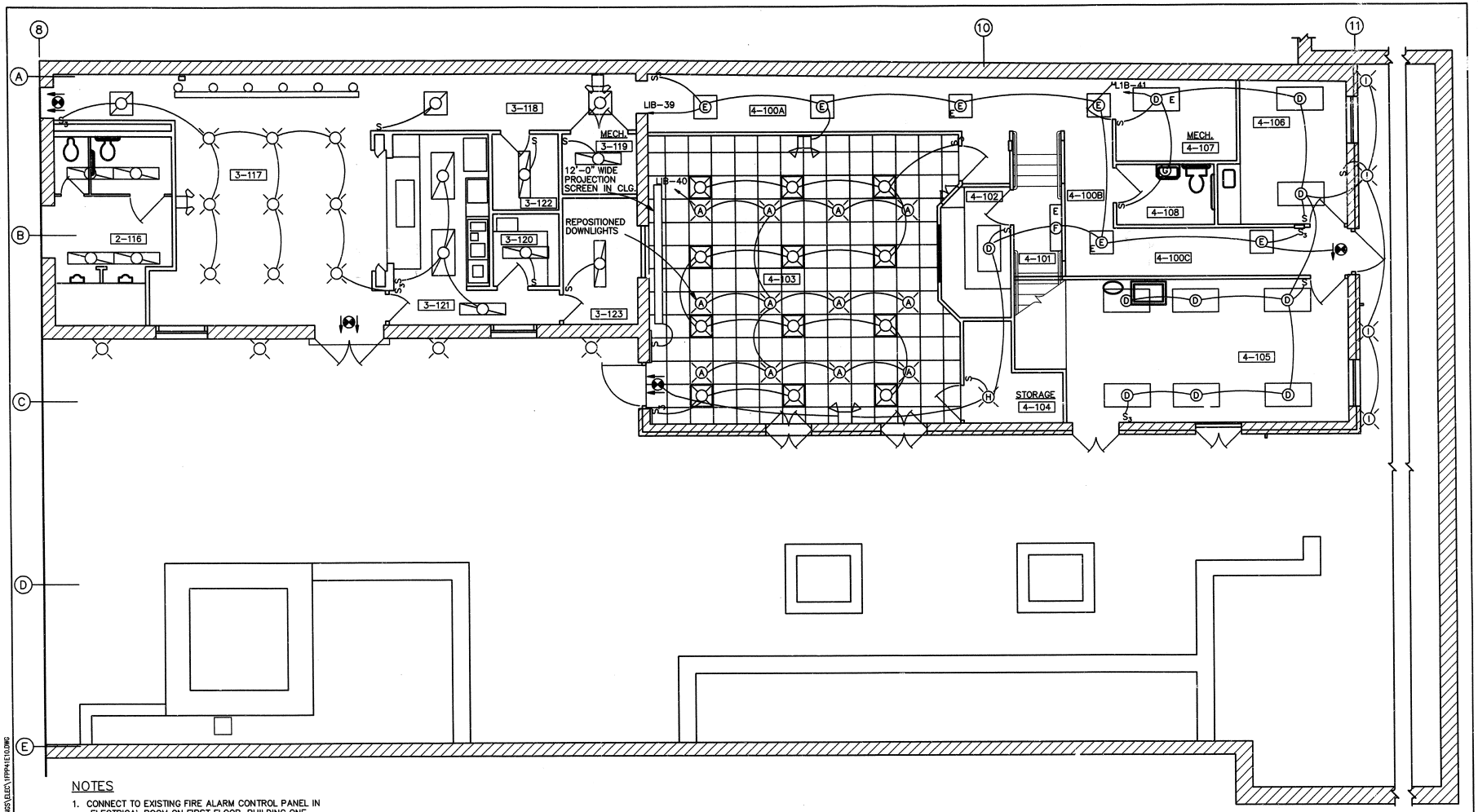
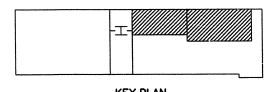


NOTES

1. CONNECT TO EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.
2. CONNECT TO EXISTING SECURITY CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.
3. REFER TO SHEETS E19 AND E20 FOR MULTI-USE ROOM ELECTRICAL DETAILS.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH



KEY PLAN

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
CADD DRAFTING BR. TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 4/97	E10	FIRST FLOOR PARTIAL REFLECTED CEILING/LIGHTING PLAN BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	467 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 E SHEET 76 OF 90

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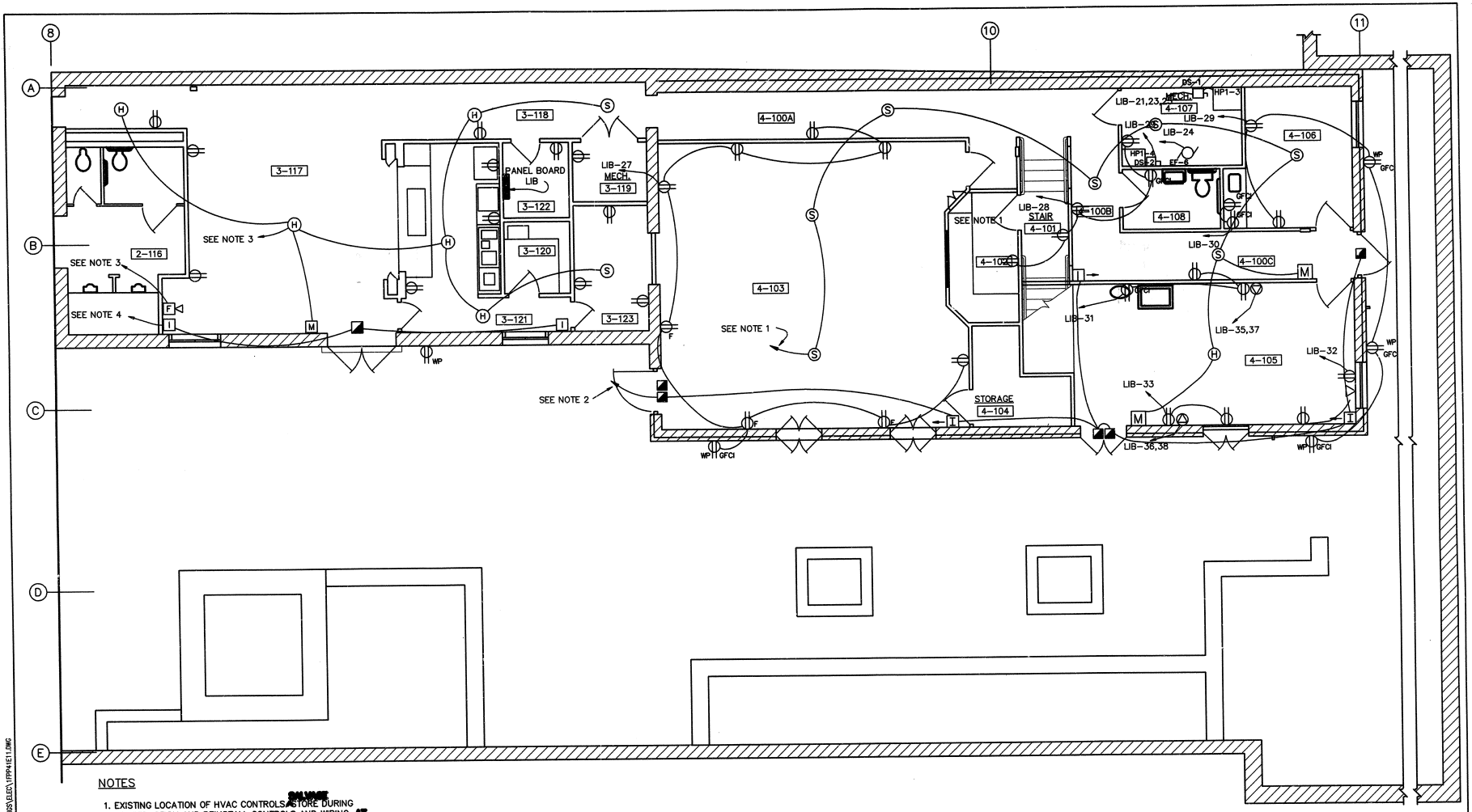


NOTES

1. EXISTING LOCATION OF HVAC CONTROLS ~~SALVAGE~~ STORE DURING CONSTRUCTION AND REINSTALL CONTROLS AND WIRING. ~~AT SAME LOCATION IN RECONSTRUCTED BLDG. 4 AND REINSTALL~~
2. GENERAL, REMOVE ~~AND REINSTALL EXISTING DEVICES AND~~ WIRING AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL WORK. PRIMARY STRUCTURAL WORK IS ALONG WEST WALL, GRID LINE A.
3. CONNECT TO EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.
4. CONNECT TO EXISTING SECURITY ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.

DISCONNECT SWITCH SCHEDULE

UNIT NO.	EQUIPMENT SERVED	VOLTAGE RATING	SWITCH AMP	SWITCH POLE	NEMA ENCLOSURE
DS-1	HEAT PUMP, HP1-3	250	60	3	1
DS-2	HEAT PUMP, HP1-4	250	20	1	1

KEY PLAN

SCALE OF FEET: 4 0 4 8

PROJECT NORTH

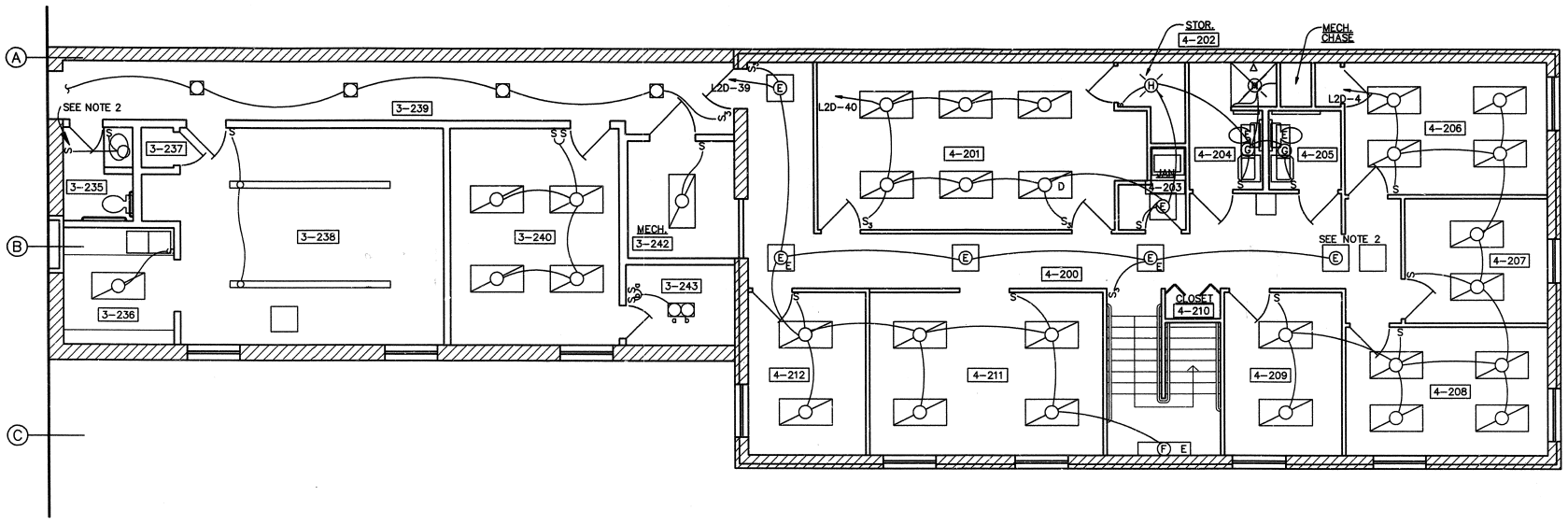
DESIGNED: GAID
DRAFTING BR.
TECH. REVIEW:
DATE: 4/97

SUB SHEET NO. E11

TITLE OF SHEET
FIRST FLOOR POWER PLAN
BUILDING 3 AND 4
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE

DRAWING NO. 467
41,045A
PKG. NO. 146 E
SHEET 77 OF 90

3/25/04 17:16 CSOORBERG R15 P:\JEL\146E\DRAWINGS\ELEC\1FPP41E11.DWG



PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: G.LOOSMORE	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD DSC	E12	SECOND FLOOR LIGHTING PLAN BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 78 OF 90
DATE: 4/97			

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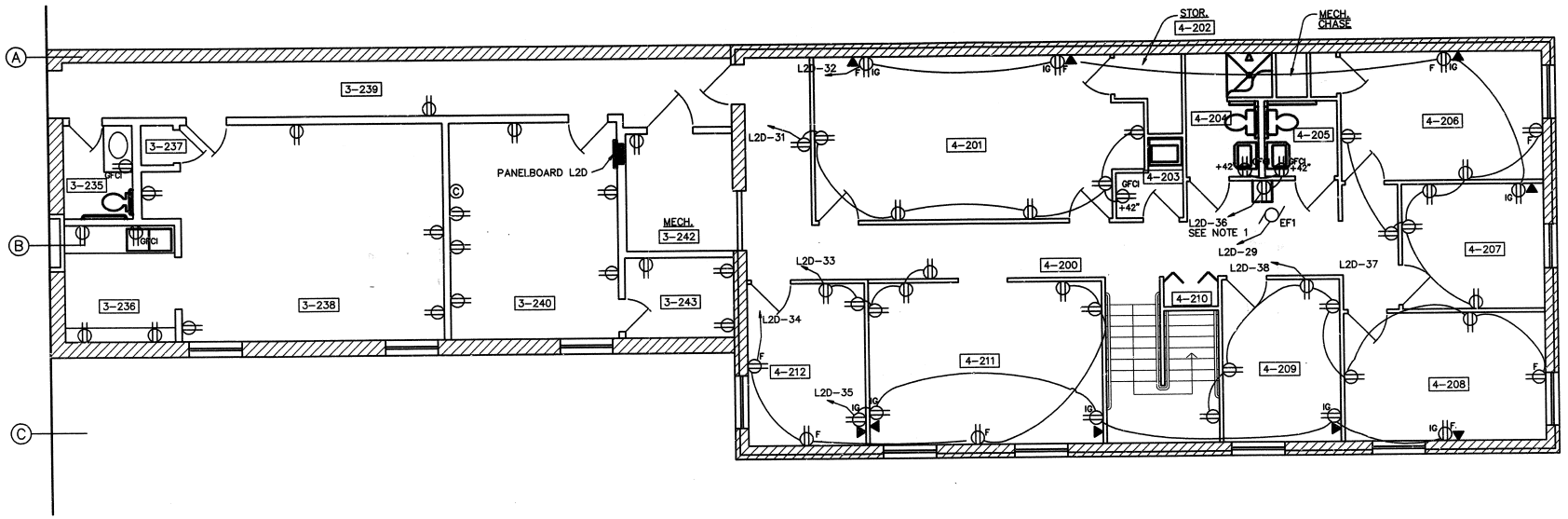

NOTES

1. INSTALL RECEPTACLE FOR WATER COOLER BEHIND COOLER.

2. PROVIDE 10 TYPE H LIGHT FIXTURES IN ATTIC. SPACE THE FIXTURES IN 2 ROWS WITH 5 FIXTURES EACH. PROVIDE LIGHT SWITCH AT ENTRANCE TO ATTIC. PROVIDE 2 RECEPTACLES, ONE AT ENTRANCE OF ATTIC AND ONE AT THE SOUTH END OF BLDG 4. WIRE ATTIC ON SEPERATE CIRCUIT.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT

DESIGNED: G.LOOSMORE DRAWN: DSC TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 4/97	SUB SHEET NO. E13	TITLE OF SHEET SECOND FLOOR POWER PLAN BUILDINGS 3 AND 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRSERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 E SHEET 79 OF 90

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EXISTING PANELBOARD "L1" SCHEDULE

120/208 VOLTS, 3 ø,4 WIRE, 225A. BUS, MLO, FLUSH MOUNT,
SYM. A.I.R. (MAIN C.B. 10,000, BRANCH C.B. 10,000), SOLID NEUTRAL BUS, PROVIDE GROUND BUS
42 BRANCH C.B., NEMA 1 ENCLOSURE, MANUFACTURER AND CAT. NO. GE

LOAD VA	DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	LOAD VA	BUS LOAD (VA) L1	L2	L3
1000	LIGHT TRACK	20 1 2 20	LIGHT TRACK	1000			
1000	LIGHT TRACK	20 3 4 20	LIGHT TRACK	1000			
1000	LIGHT TRACK	20 5 6 20	LIGHT TRACK	1000			
1000	LIGHT TRACK	20 7 8 20	LIGHT TRACK	1000			
		20 9 10 20	•	200			
		20 11 12 20	•	275			
1125	EXHIBIT LIGHTS	20 13 14 20	EXHIBIT LIGHTS	825			
225	EXHIBT LIGHTS	20 15 16 20	STORE FRONT LIGHTS	950			
750	LIGHTING	20 17 18 20	CARRIAGEWAY	300			
	CONTROL COILS	20 19 20 20	CONTROL COILS				
1800	RECEPTACLES	20 21 22 20	RECEPTACLES	1000			
1000	RECEPTACLES	20 23 24 20	RECEPTACLES	1000			
1000	RECEPTACLES	20 25 26 20	RECEPTACLES	1000			
720	•	20 27 28 20	RECEPTACLES, DESK	1920			
1080	•	20 29 30 20	•	1260			
1920	•	20 31 32 20					
		20 33 34 20	•				
500	•	20 35 36 20					
1000	LIGHT TRACK	20 37 38 20	CEILING MOUNTED HEATER	500			
		20 39 40 20					
500	•	20 41 42 20					
			BUS LOAD TOTALS (KVA)				
			TOTAL LOAD (KVA)				
			ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DEMAND (KVA)				

PANELBOARD L1 AND 20A, 1-POLE CIRCUIT BREAKERS ARE EXISTING. 3 POLE BREAKERS ARE NEW
* EXISTING LOADS.

PANEL L1 LOCATION IS SHOWN ON SHEET E2

EXISTING PANELBOARD "L1B" SCHEDULE

120/208 VOLTS, 3 ø,4 WIRE, 225A. BUS, MLO, FLUSH MOUNT,
SYM. A.I.R. (MAIN C.B. 10,000, BRANCH C.B. 10,000), SOLID NEUTRAL BUS, PROVIDE GROUND BUS
42 BRANCH C.B., NEMA 1 ENCLOSURE, MANUFACTURER AND CAT. NO. GE

LOAD VA	DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	LOAD VA	BUS LOAD (VA) L1	L2	L3
		20 1 2 20					
		20 3 4 20					
		20 5 6 20					
		20 7 8 20					
		20 9 10 20					
		20 11 12 20					
		20 13 14 20					
		20 15 16 20					
		20 17 18 20					
		20 19 20 20					
		60 21 22 20		1000			
13545	HEAT PUMP, HP1-3	60 23 24 20	EF-6	1000			
		60 25 26 20	HEAT PUMP, HP1-4	1000			
1620	RECEPTACLES	20 27 28 20	RECEPTACLES	900			
900	RECEPTACLES	20 29 30 20	RECEPTACLES	360			
540	RECEPTACLES	20 31 32 20	RECEPTACLES	1000			
360	RECEPTACLES	20 33 34 20					
2000	RECEPTACLES	20 35 36 20	RECEPTACLES	2000			
		20 37 38 20					
830	LIGHTING	20 39 40 20	LIGHTING	900			
1380	LIGHTING	20 41 42 20					
			BUS LOAD TOTALS (KVA)				
			TOTAL LOAD (KVA)				
			ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DEMAND (KVA)				

PANELBOARD L1B AND 20A, 1-POLE CIRCUIT BREAKERS ARE EXISTING. 2 AND 3 POLE BREAKERS ARE NEW

PANEL L1B LOCATION IS SHOWN ON SHEET E9

EXISTING PANELBOARD "L4" SCHEDULE

120/208 VOLTS, 3 ø,4 WIRE, 225A. BUS, 225A. MAIN C.B., FLUSH MOUNT,
SYM. A.I.R. (MAIN C.B. 10,000, BRANCH C.B. 10,000), SOLID NEUTRAL BUS, PROVIDE GROUND BUS
42 BRANCH C.B. NEMA 1 ENCLOSURE, MANUFACTURER AND CAT. NO. GE

LOAD VA	DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	LOAD VA	BUS LOAD (VA) L1	L2	L3
	SPARE	20 1 2 20	SPARE				
	SPARE	20 3 4 20	SPARE				
	SPARE	20 5 6 20	SPARE				
		20 7 8 20					
		20 9 10 20					
		20 11 12 20					
		20 13 14 20					
		20 15 16 20					
		20 17 18 20					
		20 19 20 20					
		20 21 22 20					
		20 23 24 20					
		20 25 26 20					
		20 27 28 20					
		20 29 30 20					
		20 31 32 20					
		20 33 34 20					
		20 35 36 20					
		20 37 38 20					
		20 39 40 20					
		20 41 42 20					
			BUS LOAD TOTALS (KVA)				
			TOTAL LOAD (KVA)				
			ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DEMAND (KVA)				

PANEL L4 LOCATION IS SHOWN ON SHEET E10

EXISTING PANELBOARD "L2D" SCHEDULE

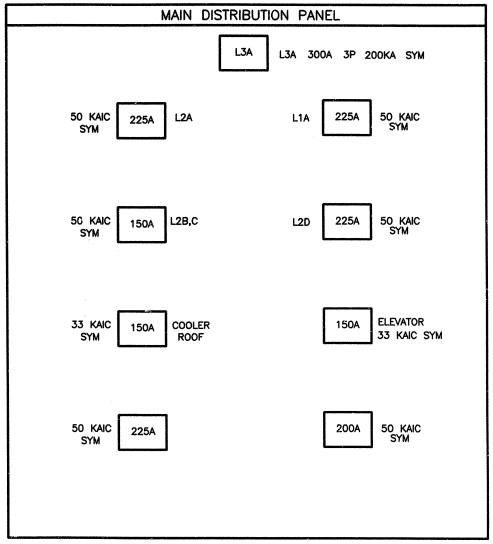
120/208 VOLTS, 3 ø,4 WIRE, 225A. MAIN C.B., FLUSH MOUNT,
SYM. A.I.R. (MAIN C.B. 10,000, BRANCH C.B. 10,000), SOLID NEUTRAL BUS, PROVIDE GROUND BUS
42 BRANCH C.B., NEMA 1 ENCLOSURE, MANUFACTURER AND CAT. NO. GE

LOAD VA	DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	LOAD VA	BUS LOAD (VA) L1	L2	L3
		20 1 2 20					
		20 3 4 20					
		20 5 6 20					
		20 7 8 20					
		20 9 10 20					
		20 11 12 20					
		20 13 14 20					
		20 15 16 20					
		20 17 18 20					
		20 19 20 20					
		60 21 22 20					
		60 23 24 20					
		60 25 26 20					
		20 27 28 20					
		20 29 30 20					
150	EF-1	20 31 32 20					
1260	RECEPTACLES	20 33 34 20	RECEPTACLES	720			
900	RECEPTACLES	20 35 36 20	RECEPTACLES	900			
900	RECEPTACLES	20 37 38 20	RECEPTACLES	600			
1260	RECEPTACLES	20 39 40 20					
1250	LIGHTING	20 41 42 20	LIGHTING	950			
1440	LIGHTING		ATTIC LIGHTING	700			
			BUS LOAD TOTALS (KVA)				
			TOTAL LOAD (KVA)				
			ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DEMAND (KVA)				

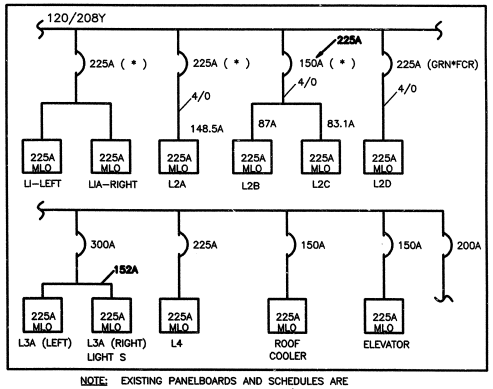
PANELBOARD L2D AND 20A, 1-POLE CIRCUIT BREAKERS ARE EXISTING.

PANEL L2D LOCATION IS SHOWN ON SHEET E11

MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF PANELS



NOTE: EXISTING PANELBOARDS AND SCHEDULES ARE INCLUDED HERE FOR CONTRACTOR'S REFERENCE.

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
BT-CT	E14	ELECTRICAL SCHEDULES	467 41,045A
KS-CIT			PKG. NO. 146 E — SHEET 80 OF 90
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	
DATE: 9/2001			

3/26/04 17:13 CSODERBERG R15 P:\JEA\1146E\DRAWINGS\ELEC\ELESCE14.DWG

1st FLOOR, BUILDING 1 AND 4

ROOM #	ROOM NAME	TERMINALS					TOTAL				Numbers			Equipment Type			REMARKS
		#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	V	D	F	P	fax#	Phone#	TEL. Station	Phone Set D/W	Voice Mail Y/N	Other	
1-102	INFORMATION																
	voice																Add LAN data line at VC desk
	data	X						1									
	fax																
	printer																
4-124	MULTIPURPOSE ROOM	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	V	D	F	P							Coordinate wiring with other work this area. Ext. 4124
	voice	X					1							Desk	no		Coordinate wiring with other work this area. No voice mail
	data	X						1									*Verify Conduit@ south Wall/Coordinatew/Electrician's area
	fax	X							1				TEL. Station				
	printer																
SUBTOTAL							1	2	1								
Phone Set Totals														Desk 1			

2nd FLOOR, BUILDING 1 AND 2

ROOM #	ROOM NAME	TERMINALS					TOTAL				Numbers			Equipment Type			REMARKS
		#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	V	D	F	P	fax#	Phone#	TEL. Station	Phone Set D/W	Voice Mail Y/N	Other	
1-202	LOBBY																*Verify Auto Dial Alarm Co.
1-206	CURATORIAL WORK AREA																*Wall phone. Insure cabling is long enough to relocate below counter
	voice	X	X				2							Wall(1)Desk(1)	Yes		before installation, verify voice mail this extension prior to programming
	data			X	X			2									Ext. 2061/@ Data Port x 2062@ wall phone
	fax																
	printer																
1-207	TELEPHONE																*Locate Tel-Station switching here (Co-AX)
1-209	COMPUTER SPECIALIST																
	voice		X				1							Desk	Yes		Verify Voice Location prior to installation
	data			X	X			2									Ext. 110
	fax																
	printer																
1-210	OFFICE																
	voice	X					1							Desk	Yes		Ext. 125
	data		X					1									
	fax																
	printer																
1-211A	OFFICE																Pers. Spec.
	voice	X					1							Desk	Yes		Ext. 105
	data		X					1									
	fax			X					1		589-3556						Move Fax. line to Rm.-1226
	printer																
1-211B	OFFICE																
	voice	X												Desk	Yes		Ext. 2112
	data	X	X														Shows 1 Data to many only 1 Terminal
	fax																
	printer																
1-212	MAIL ROOM																
	voice	X					1							Desk	No		Ext. 101
	data		X					1									
	fax			X					1		589-3851						Move to Room 1-217B Reception
	printer	X			X					1							Network Printer
1-217B	RECEPTION/WAITING																
	voice	X					1							Desk	Yes		Attendent Station Yes
	data		X					1									Attendent Default 0-Hunt Group 1
	fax										589-3851						Personal Ext. 100
	printer	X								1							Network Printer?
1-218	OPEN OFFICE																Fax moved from mail room 1-212
	voice	X	X				2							Desk (2)	No		Voice Mail to be programmed only after space assignment is made
	data			X	X			2									Ext 131 and Ext. 135
	fax																
	printer					X				1							Network Printer
1-223	OFFICE																
	voice	X	X				2							Desk (1)	Yes 1 Only		Verify ext. location for voice mail conn., second phone wiring not conn.
	data			X	X			2									Ext 107
	fax																Ext 2231-Do not connect to voice mail
	printer																
1-224	HALL																
	voice	X					1							Desk	No		No Equipment no voice mail
	data	X						1									
	fax		X						1								
	printer																
1-226	OFFICE																
	voice	X					1							Desk	Yes		Ext. 104
	data		X					1									
	fax										589-3556						Moved from 1-211A
	printer																
1-227	CURATORIAL WORK AREA																
	voice	X					1							Desk	Yes		Ext. 129
	data		X					1									
	fax			X					1		589-3550						Moved to Room 1-228
	printer																
1-228	COMPUTER SPECIALIST																
	voice	X					1							Desk	Yes		
	data		X					1									
	fax																Moved from 1-229
	printer										589-3550						
1-230A	OFFICE																
	voice	X					1							Desk	Yes		Ext. 2301 Do not Connect to Voice mail - pending
	data	X						1									
	fax																
	printer																
1-230B	OFFICE																
	voice	X					1							Desk	Yes		Ext. 2302 Do not Connect to voice mail - Pending
	data	X						1									
	fax																
	printer																
2-234	OPEN OFFICE																
	voice	X	X	X													
	data	X	X	X													
	fax		X														For future use.
	printer																

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
NPS/CIT	E15	FIRST AND SECOND FLR. TELEPHONE/DATA SCHED. BUILDINGS 1, 2, & 4	467 41,045A
DRAWN: KS		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 F
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 81 OF 90
DATE: 2/2002			

3/26/04 15:06 C:\DOCUMENTS AND SETTINGS\RICK_SCHAFER\DESKTOP\1-2-4 FIRST FLOOR.DWG

2ND FLOOR, BUILDINGS 2,3 & 4

ROOM #	ROOM NAME	TERMINALS					Total				Numbers			Equipment Type			REMARKS
														Phone Set	Voice Mail	Other	
		#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	V	D	F	P	fax#	Phone#	TEL. Station	D/W	Y/N		
2-234	Office																
	voice	X	X	X													
	data	X	X	X													
	fax		X														FOR FUTURE USE (?)
	printer																
3-234	RTCA																
											589-2861						
	voice	X	X	X			3				2866			Desk (3)	Yes		*Use RTCA Voice lines to this office only
	data	X	X	X				3									Can we configure for 3 RTCA phones?-extension?
	fax	X							1		Not Assigned						Verify Location for Fax line at time of installation, for future use
	printer																no phone line designated
																	Ext. 121, 134, 140 *Pull & Terminate to new Fax line to Jack 2
3-240	Office																
	voice	X					1							Desk	Yes		Ext. 229
	data	X						1									
	fax																
	printer																
4-244	Office-Mailroom																Mailroom
	voice													No	No		
	data	X					1										Data & NW Printer needed only
	fax	X									589-4155			No			Fax. Wiring in Place S
	printer	X							1								
Subtotal							21	23	4	4							
Phone Set Totals														Desk(19)Wall(1)			

3RD FLOOR, BUILDING 1

ROOM #	ROOM NAME	TERMINALS					Total				Numbers			Equipment Type			REMARKS
														Phone Set	Voice Mail	Other	
		#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	V	D	F	P	fax#	Phone#	TEL. Station	D/W	Y/N		
1-301	ELEVATOR																
1-302	LOBBY																
1-303	TOILET (NIC)																
1-304	JANITOR (NIC)																
1-305	STAIR																
1-306	TOILET (NIC)																
1-307	CONFERENCE																
	voice	X					1							Conference	No		Universal Conference Telephone Set Ext. 3071
	data	X						1					Terminal 1				Tel Station Wiring to Terminal 1
	fax																
	printer																
1-308	HALL																
1-309	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT																
1-310	COAT'S																
1-311	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE																
	voice	X	X				2							Desk(1)	Yes(1)		Verify Extension for Voice Mail, Connect only one voice line
	data	X	X					2									Ext. 137 to Voice Mail, Ext. 109 No Voice Mail, Ext. Cord to Conference Table
	fax																
	printer																
1-312	SECRETARIES																
	voice	X	X				2							Desk(1)	Yes(1)		Verify Extension for Voice Mail, Connect only one Voice line, verify extension
	data	X	X					2									at time of install
	fax		X						1		589-3864						Ext. 108 to Voice Mail
	printer																Ext. 3121 No Voice Mail
1-313	OFFICE																
	voice	X	X	X			3							Desk(1)	Yes(1)		Verify Extension for Voice Mail, Connect only one Voice line, Verify extension
	data	X	X	X				3									at time of install
	fax																Ext. 111 to Voice Mail
	printer																Ext. 3131 & 3132 No Voice Mail
1-314	HALL																
1-315A	AUDIO/VISUAL																
	voice	X					1							No	No		Do Not Connect Wiring, for future use
	data	X						1									Wire Second Tel-Data from Custodial Room
	fax																Mark @ Room 315A
	printer																
1-3158	RESOURCE FILES																
	voice	X					1							No	No		Do Not Connect Wiring, for future use
	data	X						1									Mark @ Room 315B
	fax																
	printer																
1-316	ELECTRICAL																
1-317	RECEPTION																
	voice	X					1							Attendant			Attendant Phone Set Default to 0 After 2nd floor Receptor
	data	X						1									or Ring Together?
	fax																Ext 123 - Personal Extension
	printer	X								1							LAN Printer Cabling
1-318	OPEN OFFICES																
	voice	X	X-2				3							Desk(1)	Yes		Voice Mailbox to be created upon space assignment, connect all voice lines.
	data	X	X-2					3									
	fax																
	printer	X								1							LAN Printer Cabling
1-319	HALL																
1-320	STAIR																
1-321	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT																
1-322	OFFICE																NOTE: OFFICE ASSIGNMENT MAY ADJUST CABLING REQUIREMENTS
	voice			X	X		2							Desk(2)	Yes(1)		Connect only one phone line for use, other for future use>
	data	X	X	X	X			4									Verify Data Connections This Room at Time of install
	fax																Ext. 119 Voice Mail
	printer			X						1							LAN Printer Cabling

DESIGNED: NPS/CIT; CADD: KS; TECH. REVIEW: ; DATE: 2/2002	SUB SHEET NO. E16	TITLE OF SHEET: SECOND AND THIRD FLR. TELEPHONE/DATA SCHED. BUILDINGS 1, 2, 3 & 4 — HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A	PKG. NO. 146 F	SHEET 82 OF 90

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3rd FLOOR, BUILDING 1 (CONTINUED)

ROOM #	ROOM NAME	TERMINALS #1	#2	#3	#4	#5	Total V	D	F	P	Numbers fax#	Phone#	TEL. Station	Equipment Type Phone Set D/W	Voice Mail Y/N	Other	REMARKS
1-323	HALL/OFFICE																Needs Second Phone Set
	voice																No Cabling this Area
	data																
	fax																
	printer																
1-324	OFFICE																
	voice		1					1							Desk(1)	Yes	Field Verify Jack Location
	data		1							1							Ext. 128
	fax																
	printer																
1-325	OFFICE																
	voice		1					1							Desk	Yes	Ext. 113
	data		1							1							
	fax																
	printer																
1-326	OFFICE																
	voice	X					1							Desk	Yes		Ext. 114
	data	X						1									
	fax																
	printer																
1-327	OFFICE																
	voice	X					1							Desk	No		Ext. 3271
	data	X						1									
	fax																
	printer																
1-328	N/A																
1-329	HALL																
1-330	LIBRARY																
	voice	X					1							Wall	No		Ext. 3301 No Voice Mail
	data	X	X					2									
	fax																
	printer																
1-331	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT																
1-332	TOILET																
	Sub Totals						21	24	1	3							
Phone Sets Totals														Desk(9)Wall(1) Attendant(1) Conferencing(1)			

4th FLOOR, BUILDING 1

ROOM #	ROOM NAME	TERMINALS #1	#2	#3	#4	#5	Total V	D	F	P	Numbers fax#	Phone#	TEL. Station	Equipment Type Phone Set D/W	Voice Mail Y/N	Other	REMARKS
1-401	ELEVATOR																
1-402	LOBBY																See Note 1.
1-403	STAIR																
1-404	HALL																See Note 2.
1-405	EXTERIOR MECHANICAL/ EQUIPMENT COURT																
	Platform A																
	Platform B												Tel Station Start Point				Tel Station wiring start at external weatherproof box, route to Tel Room 1-207 for distribution switching
1-406	OFFICE																
	voice	X	X				2							Desk(1)	Yes(1)		Connect one voice line, verify location at time of install
	data	X						2									
	fax		X						1		589-3558						Verify Fax Location with Jazz Superintendent at time of install
	printer																
1-407	OFFICE/RECEPTION																
	voice	X	X				2							Desk(1)	Yes		Verify location, connected one voice line only
	data	X	X					2									May want wall Phone Set?
	fax																
	printer																
1-408	UNFINISHED STORAGE																
1-409	CONFERENCE																
	voice	X		X			2							Desk(2)	Yes		Connect both lines Hunt Group 1
	data		X	X				2					Terminal 1				Install Tel Station Wiring this location
	fax																
	printer																
1-410	OFFICE/STORAGE																
	voice	X					1							Desk(1)	Yes		
	data	X						1									
	fax																
	printer																
1-411	HALL																
1-412	OFFICE																
	voice	X					1							Desk(1)	Yes		
	data	X						1									
	fax																
	printer																
1-413	PRINTING/COPY/STORAGE																
	voice	X					1							Wall(1)	Yes		Verify fax location with JAZZ Superintendent at time of install (fax line only for future use)
	data	X						1									LAN Printer to JELA LANB system
	fax	X							1		589-3851						
	printer	X								1							
1-414	OFFICE																
	voice	X	X				2							Desk (1)	Yes (1)		Connect one voice line, verify location at time of install
	data	X	X					2									
	fax																
	printer																
1-415	MEN'S RESTROOM																
1-416	WOMEN'S RESTROOM																
1-417	JANITORIAL																
1-418	CLOSET																
1-419	STORAGE/UTILITY ACCESS																
1-420	STAIR																
Sub Total#							11	11	2	1				Desk(2),Wall(1)			
Total Required 4th Floor							11	11	2	1							

NOTE
1. All phone lines this floor to use JAZZ Phone Lines, Voice 589-4806 and 589-4822 and 589-4836
2. Reuse 5 each desk phones and one each attendant phones owned by JAZZ

DESIGNED:	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
NPS/CIT	E17	THIRD AND FOURTH FLR. TELEPHONE/DATA SCHED. BUILDING 1	467 41,045A
DRAWN: KS		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	PKG. NO. 146 SHEET 83
TECH. REVIEW:			F OF 90
DATE: 2/2002			

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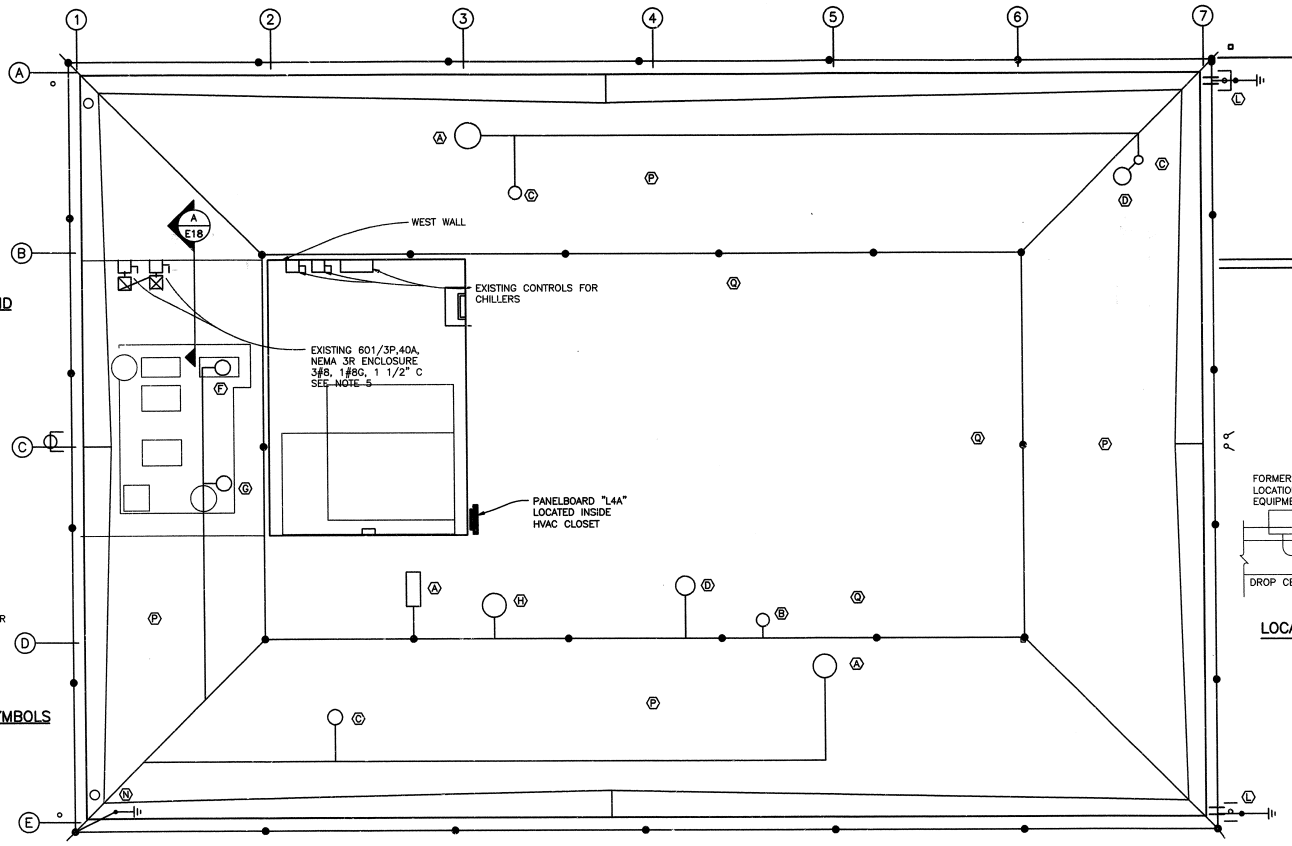
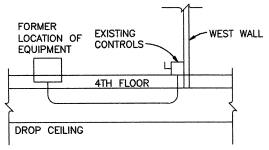


ROOF PENETRATION LEGEND

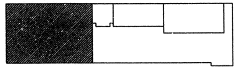
- (F) OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE
- (B) 4" VENT THROUGH ROOF
- (C) 2" VENT THROUGH ROOF
- (D) EXHAUST FAN
- (F) 18" DIAMETER GAS VENT
- (G) 10" DIAMETER GAS VENT
- (H) ELEVATOR SHAFT VENT
- (L) 6" GALVANIZED DOWNSPOUT WITH COLLECTOR HEAD
- (N) PVC THROUGH ROOF CONNECTOR
- (P) RIGID SHINGLES 6/12 PITCH
- (Q) MEMBRANE ROOFING (FLAT)

LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYMBOLS

- ● AIR TERMINAL
- —— CONDUCTOR
- —⊣⊢ DRIVEN GROUND ROD



LOCATION DETAIL (A / E18)
NO SCALE



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

PROJECT NORTH

DESIGNED: B. HEINLEY TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 9/2000	SUB SHEET NO. E18	TITLE OF SHEET FOURTH FLOOR/ROOF PLAN BUILDING 1 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 / 41,045A PKG. NO. 146 E SHEET 84 OF 90

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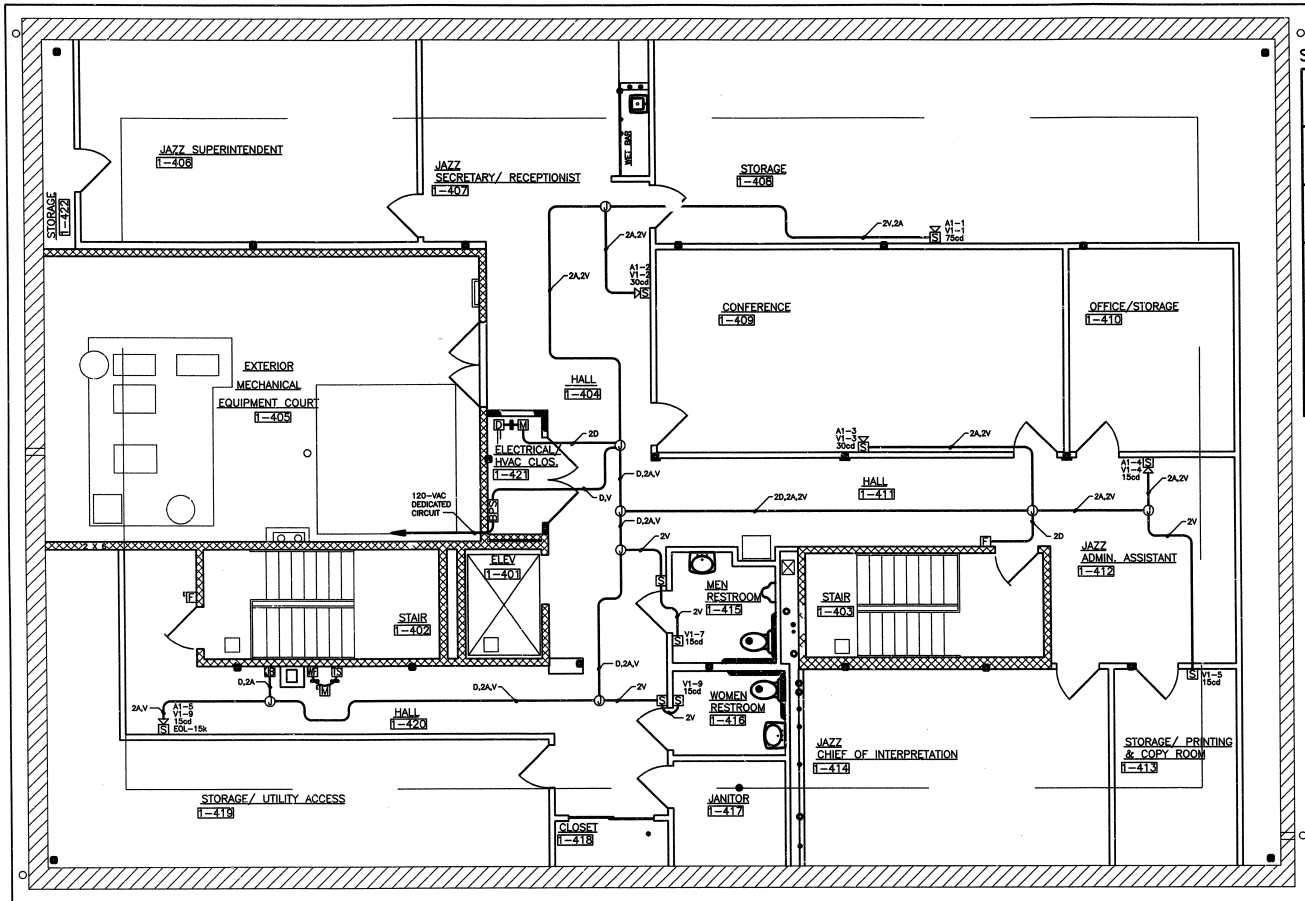


FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM DESIGNED BY PLAsystems, Pratt Landry Associates, Inc.
530 Jefferson Davis Parkway, New Orleans, LA 70119, 504-821-9725

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

	Activate manual pull station	Activate smoke detector	Activate Monitoring module	Activate duct detector	Open, short or ground on field wiring	Clear condition & reset control panel
Activate horns and strobes	X	X	X	X		
Shut down air handling units	X	X	X	X		
Indicate condition at the control panel	X	X	X	X		
Transmit condition to the central station	X	X	X	X	X	
Clear control panel to normal						X

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION FOR ELEVATOR

	Activate 1st Floor Elevator Lobby Smoke Detector	Activate Elevator Lobby Smoke Detector On 2nd Through 4th Floors	Activate Elevator Equipment Room Smoke Detectors
Recall Elevator to the 1st Floor		X	X
Recall Elevator to the 2nd Floor	X		

EQUIPMENT LIST

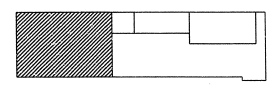
QTY	MODEL NO.	DESCRIPTION	UL LISTING
1	270-SPO	MANUAL STATION SINGLE ACTION	S853
1	M500MF	MONITORING MODULE	S853
1	M501MF	MONITORING MODULE	S853
1	M500RS	CONTROL MODULE	S853
2	757-5A-SS25	SPEAKER/STROBE 15CD	S5289
2	757-3A-SS25	SPEAKER/STROBE 30CD	S5289
1	757-7A-SS25	SPEAKER/STROBE 75CD	S5289
5	202-5A-T	STROBE 15CD	S5289
1	BPS10	POWER BOOSTER	S3424
2	12A6.5A	6.5 AH BATTERY @ 12VDC	

CABLE LEGEND

D (DATA) WEST PENN 990 – 1 PAIR 16 AWG SOLID/TWISTED FPLR
A (AUDIO) WEST PENN 991 – 1 PAIR 16 AWG SOLID/TWISTED/SHIELDED FPLR
V (VISUAL) WEST PENN 994 – 1 PAIR 14 AWG SOLID/TWISTED FPLR

DEVICE & BACKBOX LEGEND

- (S) SMOKE DETECTOR MODEL 2551 (4" OCTAGON)
- [S◁] SPEAKER/STROBE MODEL 757-5A-SS25 (4" SQUARE X 2 1/8" DEEP WITH 1 1/2" EXTENSION RING)
- [S] STROBE MODEL 202-5A-T (1 GANG 2 1/2" DEEP)
- [F] MANUAL PULL STATION MODEL 270-SPO (1 GANG 2 1/2" DEEP)
- [M] MONITOR MODULE MODEL M500MF (4" SQUARE 2 1/8" DEEP)
- [BPS] BOOSTER POWER SUPPLY MODEL BPS-6



KEY PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: PLAsystems	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD KS-CIT	E19	FOURTH FLOOR FIRE ALARM PLAN BUILDING 1	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 85 OF 90
DATE: 2/2002			

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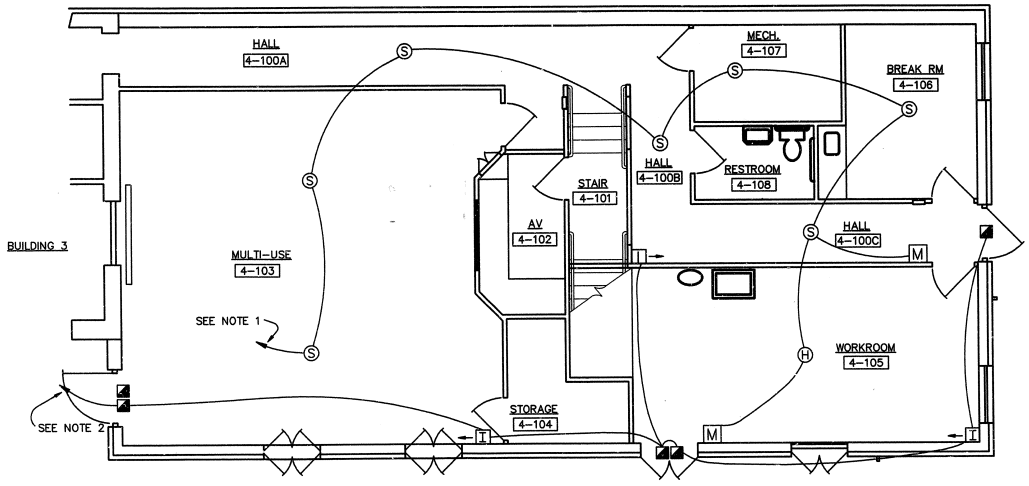

1 / A1 FIRST FLOOR

NOTES

1. CONNECT TO EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.
1. CONNECT TO EXISTING SECURITY CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: G.LOOSMORE/KS	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,043A
CADD DRAFT BR./KS	E20	FIRE ALARM & SECURITY PROTECTION, FIRST FLR. BUILDING 4	PKG. NO. 146 DA/E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 86 OF 90
DATE: 7/2003			

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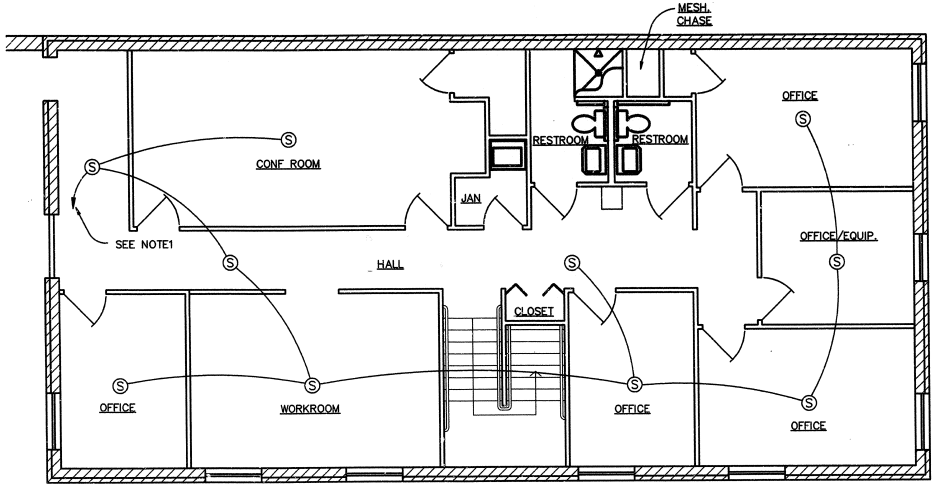

NOTES

1. CONNECT TO EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL IN ELECTRICAL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, BUILDING ONE.

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

DESIGNED: G.LOOSMORE	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
CADD DRAFTING BR.	E21	SECOND FLOOR FIRE ALARM PLAN BUILDING 4	PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:		HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	SHEET 87 OF 90
DATE: 4/97			

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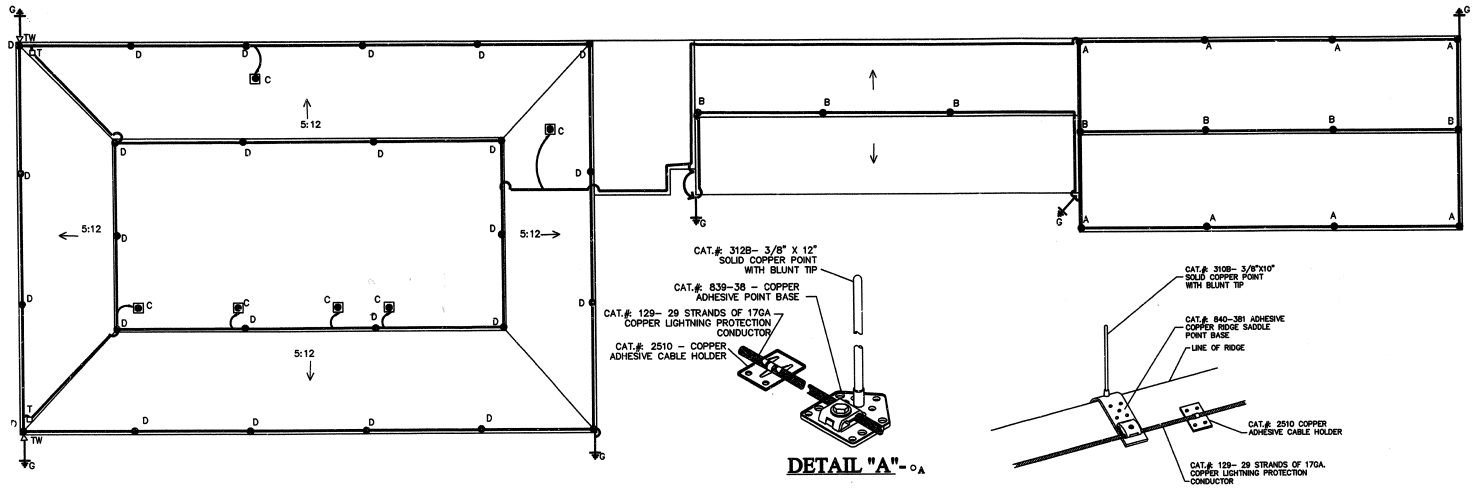


DETAIL "A"- ○A

DETAIL "B"- ●B

NOTES:

1) ALL MATERIALS TO BE UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES LISTED AND LABELED. LABELS TO BE ON ALL AIR TERMINALS AND AT 10' INTERVALS ON CONDUCTOR CABLE.

2) LOCATE AIR TERMINALS AS SHOWN. TAKE CARE TO INSURE THAT ALL AIR TERMINALS ARE WITHIN 2'-0" OF OUTSIDE BUILDING EDGE, OUTSIDE CORNER, AND RIDGE ENDS. ENSURE AIR TERMINAL PROJECTS 10" ABOVE OBJECT PROTECTED, AND THAT SPACING DOES NOT EXCEED 20'-0". AIR TERMINALS 24" ABOVE OBJECT PROTECTED SHALL NOT EXCEED SPACING OF 25'-0".

3) MAINTAIN DOWNWARD OR HORIZONTAL COURSING OF MAIN CONDUCTOR CABLE AND ENSURE THAT ALL BENDS HAVE AT LEAST AN 8" RADIUS AND DO NOT EXCEED 90 DEGREES.

4) SUPPORT ALL EXPOSED CONDUCTOR CABLE AT 3'-0" ON CENTER MAXIMUM.

5) BOND TO WATER SERVICE AND OTHER PIPING SYSTEMS AS REQUIRED BY CODES.

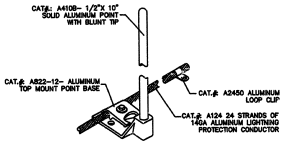
6) INTERCONNECT LIGHTNING PROTECTION GROUND WITH OTHER GROUND SYSTEMS AS REQUIRED BY CODES.

7) BOND METAL BODIES ON ROOF THAT ARE OUTSIDE THE ZONE OF PROTECTION THAT ARE SUBJECT TO A DIRECT LIGHTNING STRIKE OR WHICH EXCEED THE HEIGHT OF ADJACENT AIR TERMINALS WITH MAIN SIZE CONDUCTOR CABLE. TYPICAL METAL BODIES INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO EXHAUST FANS, VENTS, HANDRAILS, AIR HANDLING UNITS, LADDERS, ANTENNAS, COOLING TOWERS, SKYLIGHTS, ETC.

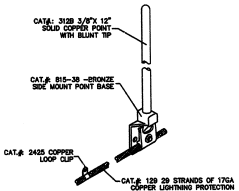
8) BOND METAL BODIES ON ROOF THAT ARE SUBJECT TO INDUCTANCE OR WITHIN 6'-0" OF A MAIN SIZED CONDUCTOR WITH SECONDARY BONDING CABLE. TYPICAL METAL BODIES INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO FLASHING, ROOF DRAINS, DOWNSPOUTS, GRAVEL GUARDS, ETC.

9) ACTUAL JOBSITE CONDITIONS MAY ALTER SOME AIR TERMINAL AND GROUNDING LOCATIONS.

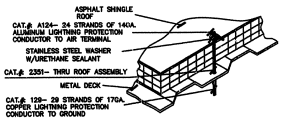
10) GROUND ELECTRODES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN BUT IN NO INSTANCE SHALL THEY BE LESS THAN 1'-0" BELOW GRADE AND 2'-0" FROM FOUNDATION WALL. ELECTRODES SHALL PENETRATE EARTH AT LEAST 10'-0".



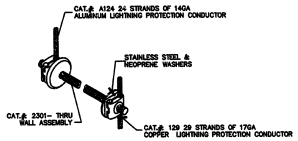
DETAIL "C"- ●C



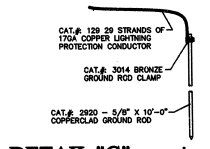
DETAIL "D"- ●D



DETAIL "T"- □T



DETAIL "TW"- ▷ TW



DETAIL "G"- —|— G

DESIGNED: PLAsystems @2002 PLA/CIT TECH. REVIEW: DATE: 2/2002	SUB SHEET NO. E22	TITLE OF SHEET: ROOF PLAN & LIGHTNING PROTECTION LAYOUT BUILDINGS 1, 2, 3 & 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A	PKG. NO. 146 F — SHEET 88 OF 90

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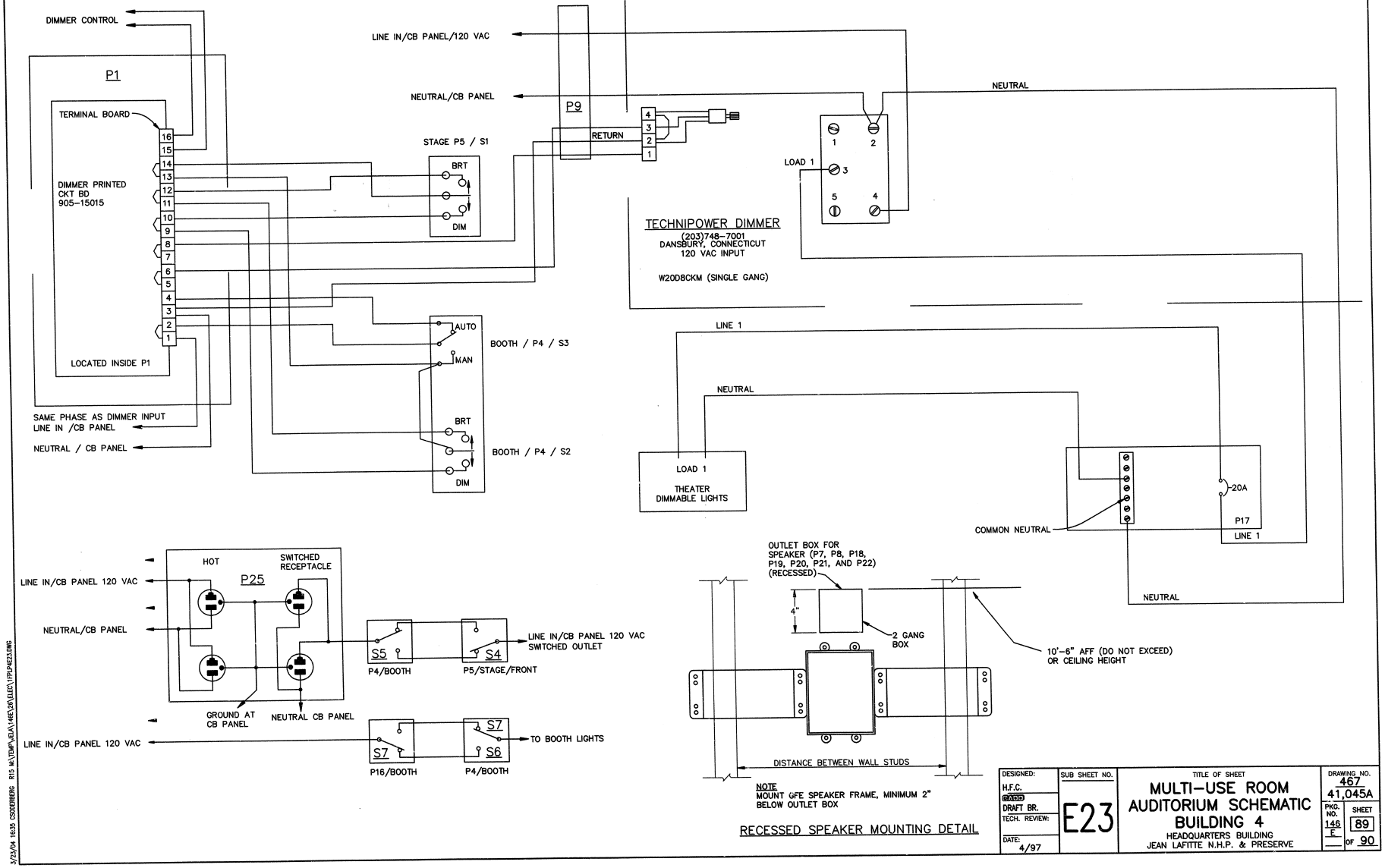
DIMMER CONTROL
P1
TERMINAL BOARD
DIMMER PRINTED
CKT BD
905-15015
LOCATED INSIDE P1
SAME PHASE AS DIMMER INPUT
LINE IN /CB PANEL
NEUTRAL / CB PANEL
LINE IN/CB PANEL/120 VAC
NEUTRAL/CB PANEL
P9
RETURN
STAGE P5 / S1
BRT
DIM
AUTO
MAN
BOOTH / P4 / S3
BOOTH / P4 / S2
TECHNIPOWER DIMMER
(203)748-7001
DANSBURY, CONNECTICUT
120 VAC INPUT
W20D8CKM (SINGLE GANG)
NEUTRAL
LOAD 1
LINE 1
NEUTRAL
LOAD 1
THEATER
DIMMABLE LIGHTS
COMMON NEUTRAL
20A
P17
LINE 1
NEUTRAL
HOT
SWITCHED
RECEPTACLE
P25
LINE IN/CB PANEL 120 VAC
NEUTRAL/CB PANEL
GROUND AT
CB PANEL
NEUTRAL CB PANEL
S5
S4
P4/BOOTH
P5/STAGE/FRONT
LINE IN/CB PANEL 120 VAC
SWITCHED OUTLET
S7
S6
P16/BOOTH
P4/BOOTH
TO BOOTH LIGHTS
OUTLET BOX FOR
SPEAKER (P7, P8, P18,
P19, P20, P21, AND P22)
(RECESSED)
4"
2 GANG
BOX
10'-6" AFF (DO NOT EXCEED)
OR CEILING HEIGHT
DISTANCE BETWEEN WALL STUDS
NOTE
MOUNT GFE SPEAKER FRAME, MINIMUM 2"
BELOW OUTLET BOX
RECESSED SPEAKER MOUNTING DETAIL
DESIGNED:
H.F.C.
CADD
DRAFT BR.
TECH. REVIEW:
DATE:
4/97
SUB SHEET NO.
E23
TITLE OF SHEET
MULTI-USE ROOM
AUDITORIUM SCHEMATIC
BUILDING 4
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE
DRAWING NO.
467
41,045A
PKG. NO.
146
E
SHEET
89
OF 90
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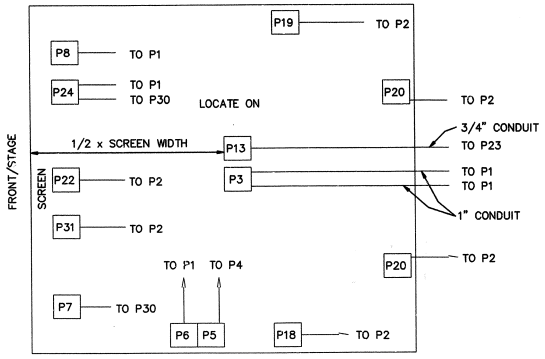
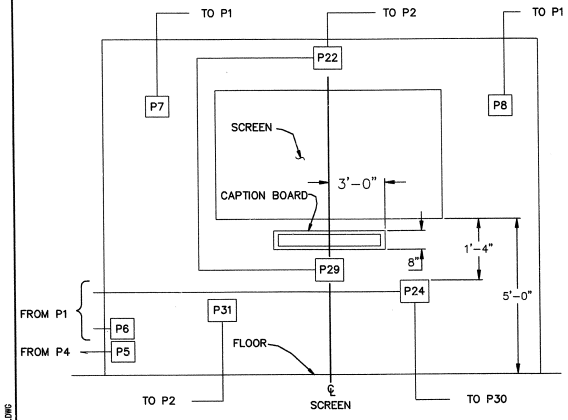
NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS

P1 LEFT OF PROJECTION PORT, BOX AND CONTENTS, SEE NOTE 8'A
P2 LEFT OF PROJECTION PORT, 12"x12"x4", EMPTY
P3 DOUBLE GANG WITH BLANK COVER, (2) 1" CONDUITS TO P1.
P4 RIGHT OF PROJECTION PORT, 4 GANG
P5 STAGE/FRONT, DOUBLE GANG, S1, S4
P6 STAGE/FRONT, DOUBLE GANG, EMPTY
P7 STAGE/FRONT, SPEAKER, LEFT SIDE, 2 GANG, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P8 STAGE/FRONT, SPEAKER, RIGHT SIDE, 2 GANG, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P9 2 GANG, WITH EXTENSION, NEAR DIMMER BLANK COVER
P10 INFORMATION DESK COVER
P11 LEFT OF PROJECTION PORT, DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
P12 IN BOOTH, UNDER COUNTER, 2 GANG, EMPTY BLANK COVER
P13 SINGLE GANG – DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
P14 IN BOOTH, UNDER COUNTER, 2 GANG, (2) 1" CONDUITS, EMPTY, BLANK COVERS
P15 IN BOOTH, UNDER COUNTER, DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
P16 BOOTH LIGHTS, 3–WAY SWITCH, INSIDE BOOTH DOOR, S7
P17 CIRCUIT BREAKER(S) 20 AMPERE BREAKER, NEAR DIMMER (1 GANG FOR EACH POLE)
P18 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P19 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P20 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P21 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P22 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P23 SINGLE GANG – 3 WAY SWITCH
P24 STAGE/FRONT WALL, 12"x12"x4", DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, SEE NOTE 8F
P25 RIGHT OF PROJECTION PORT, DOUBLE DUPLEX WIRING AS SHOWN
P26 RIGHT PROJECTION PORT, DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
P27 IN BOOTH, UNDER COUNTER, 2 GANG, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P28 IN BOOTH, UNDER COUNTER, DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
P29 2 GANG, SURROUND SOUND ONLY, SPEAKER, EMPTY, BLANK COVER
P30 2 GANG, CAPTION BOARD A/C SWITCH
P31 2 GANG, BASE SPEAKER

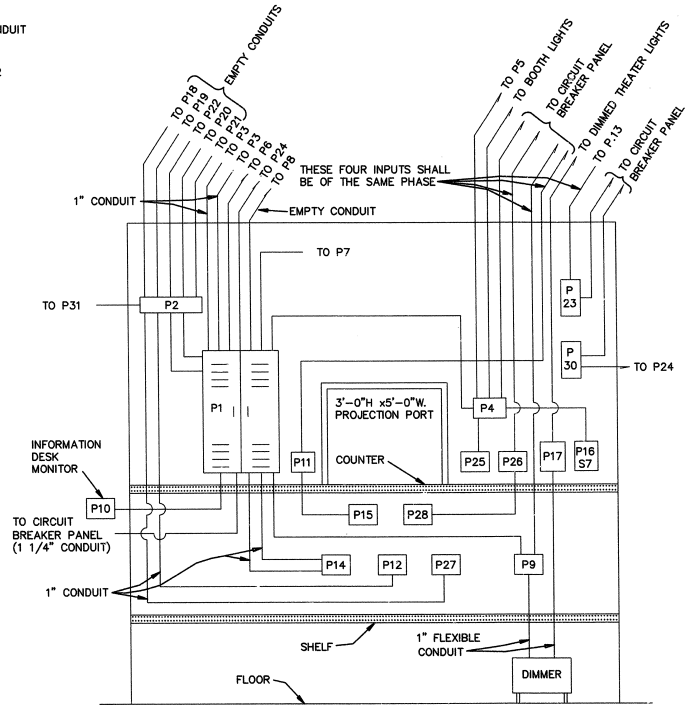
1. SWITCHES S1 AND S2 ARE BRYANT 4921–1 OR EQUIVALENT, SPDT, MOMENTARY CONTACT "CENTER OFF"
2. SWITCHES S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8 AND S9 ARE BRYANT 4903–1 OR EQUIVALENT (3–WAY)
3. ALL CONDUIT 3/4" EMT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
4. ALL POWER WIRING, 12 GAUGE, THHN AS REQUIRED. EXCEPTION: POWER WIRING FOR PROFESSIONAL PROJECTOR (CARBON ARC OR XENON) SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEC 540–13.
5. ALL BOXES RECESSED UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, (REHABILITATION CONSTRUCTION BOXES MAY BE SURFACE MOUNTED).
6. DIMMER IS SURFACE MOUNTED – USE 1, 2, OR 3 GANG DIMMER WITH 20 AMPERE BREAKER ON THE INPUT AND OUTPUT OF EACH GANG. TOTAL OUTPUT WATTAGE NOT TO EXCEED 2000 WATTS PER GANG. DIMMER WILL BE PROVIDED AND INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR. USE TECHNIPOWER DIMMER SPECIFIED ON SHEET E5. TRIAC DIMMER IS NOT AN ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTE.
7. PROVIDE 100 LB TEST PULL NYLON CORD IN ALL CONDUITS THAT DO NOT HAVE WIRE, AND MARK WITH LABEL.
8. GOVERNMENT FURNISHED EQUIPMENT (GFE). TO BE INSTALLED BY CONTRACTOR.
   A. P1, SURFACE MOUNTED BOX, 24"x24"x9"
   B. DIMMER PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD AND ASSOCIATED WIRING IN P1
   C. ENGRAVED SWITCH PLATES P4, P5, P6, P23, P25 AND P30. SEE DETAILS 1 THRU 6 THIS SHEET.
   D. P10, (P35 – LOWELL BOX)
   E. CAPTION BOARD
   F. P24, 12"x12"x4" PULLBOX W/DUPLEX RECEPTACLE (CONTRACTOR WIRING)
9. FOR LOCATION OF BOXES, P7, P8, P10, P18, P19, P20, P21 AND P22 SEE ARCHITECTURAL SHEETS
10. ALL ELECTRICAL WALL, CEILING, AND FLOOR PENETRATIONS SHALL BE ACOUSTIC AND FIRE SEALED. ALL 120V WIRING BY CONTRACTOR. ALL LOW VOLTAGE (AUDIO) WIRING BY NPS/HFC IN CONTRACTOR SUPPLIED CONDUITS.
11. DO NOT USE P1 AND P2 AS PULLBOXES FOR 120V A.C.
12. P18, P19, P20, P21 AND ADDITIONAL SURROUND LOCATIONS WILL BE DETERMINED AT LATER DATE. ALL WILL BE 3/4" CONDUIT, 2 GANG, AND TERMINATE AT P2.



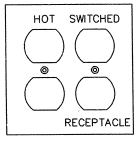
PLAN–THEATER



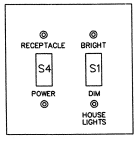
ELEVATION–STAGE



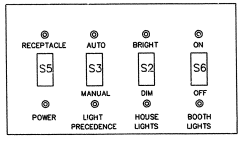
PROJECTION BOOTH – FRONT WALL ELEVATION



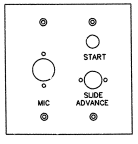
DETAIL 1 – PLATE P25



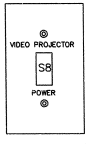
DETAIL 2 – PLATE P5



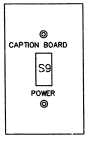
DETAIL 3 – PLATE P4



DETAIL 4 – PLATE P6



DETAIL 5 – PLATE P23



DETAIL 6 – PLATE P30

DESIGNED: HFC	SUB SHEET NO. E24	TITLE OF SHEET: MULTI–USE ROOM AUDITORIUM SCHEMATIC BUILDING 4 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING JEAN LAFITTE N.H.P. & PRESERVE	DRAWING NO. 467 41,045A
DRAFTING BR.			PKG. NO. 146 E
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 90 OF 90
DATE: 4/97			

3/23/04 17:05 CSOOSBERG R15 M:\TEMP\JEGA\146E\JEGA\ELEC\FPLP24E24.DWG

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve
419 Decatur Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

www.nps.gov/jela

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