

## Memorandum

To	Jonathan Ikan, Cultural Resources Manager, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	Page	1
CC			
Subject	Ames Research Center (ARC) Building 2 Seismic Retrofit Project		
From	Trina Meiser, Senior Architectural Historian		
Date	June 19, 2018		

AECOM prepared this memorandum in support of NASA's responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for the Building 2 Seismic Retrofit Project (project or undertaking) located at ARC, Moffett Field, Santa Clara County, California (**Figures 1 and 2**). This memorandum includes a description of the undertaking, the Area of Potential Effects (APE), the methodology used to identify and evaluate historic properties within the APE, the affected historic properties, and an assessment of potential effects resulting from the undertaking. This analysis was prepared by Trina Meiser, M.A., Historic Preservation Planning, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.] Part 61) for history and architectural history.

Building 2 is located along Bushnell Road at Severyns Avenue and is a contributor to the U.S. Naval Air Station (NAS) Sunnyvale Historic District (known locally as the Shenandoah Plaza Historic District), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on February 24, 1994 (NRHP #94000045) (**Figure 3**). The NRHP nomination of the district is included in **Attachment A, Appendix 6**. Built in 1933, Building 2 has several deficiencies that would be addressed by this project to retrofit and prepare the building for potential lease by a prospective tenant. It is currently used as a gymnasium and located within the NASA Ames Research Park, which is an area of ARC designated as a shared-use research and development and education campus for industry, academia, non-profit organizations, and government. Several public and private entities lease facilities in the research park. The ultimate use of the building has not been determined, but it is anticipated that the building will be used as a research and design or recreational building.

In 2004, Architectural Resources Group, Inc. (ARG) prepared *Building 2 Reuse Guidelines* (**Attachment A**) to assist ARC with rehabilitation plans. The reuse guidelines evaluated building conditions, identified character-defining features, and recommended rehabilitation treatments that would preserve the building's historic integrity. The guidelines were intended to be a design aid in determining acceptable alterations, additions, and repairs for preserving the character of the building that would adhere to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Standards) (36 C.F.R. Part 68). Since 2004, there have been no major alterations of Building 2. NASA referred to the reuse guidelines in planning for this undertaking. The reuse guidelines have not been previously submitted to the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)/State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and comment, and are included in Attachment A.

### Description of the Undertaking

NASA proposes to rehabilitate Building 2 and has developed plans for several structural, mechanical, electrical, and site improvements (**Attachment B**). Building 2 is a reinforced concrete high-bay

structure with stucco finish exterior walls and two single-story frame additions (**Plate 1**). An associated stand-alone structure (Building 480) is adjacent to the building's west elevation. The project would include removal of the deteriorated additions; removal of Building 480; interior reinforcement of concrete walls, concrete floors, and steel roof diaphragm and trusses for seismic retrofit; interior and exterior lead and asbestos abatement (extent to be determined through survey requested of design-build contractor); repair and/or replacement of windows and doors; replacement of mechanical and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment; accessibility improvements designed to meet Americans with Disabilities Act guidelines; lighting, electrical, and plumbing improvements; and site improvements, including grading for drainage and the installation of new walkways, curbs, ramps, gutters, and paving. These project activities are described in more detail below.



**Plate 1. Building 2, view facing southwest.**

Two additions and one outbuilding would be removed:

- The east addition (**Plate 2**) is a one-story, stucco over wood-frame addition that extends the length of the southern wall of Building 2, and contains shower and locker rooms. The entire addition, including all structural and foundation elements, would be removed.
- The west addition (**Plate 3**) is a one-story wood-frame lean-to addition that contains locker rooms. The entire addition, including all structural and foundation elements, would be removed.
- Building 480 (**Plate 4**) is a standalone frame structure with board panel siding and a corrugated metal roof that contains a racquetball court. The entire building, including all structural and foundation elements, would be removed.

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**Plate 2. East shower/locker room one-story addition, view facing northwest.**



**Plate 3. West locker room one-story addition (rear of Building 2), view facing northeast.**



**Plate 4. Building 480, view facing southeast.**

The project would also:

- Patch and repair the areas where the east and west additions would be removed to match the surrounding historic profiles and materials of the original Building 2 walls.
- Identify the original integral stucco colors (currently painted over) and repaint the entire building to match historic colors.
- Refurbish historic windows and doors; replace non-historic and deteriorated historic windows and doors to match historic windows and doors, as necessary.
- Replace all glazing in windows and doors throughout the building.
- Brace and strengthen the building's structure with additional support, modified steel truss members, strut-ties, and shear connections.
- Repair and enhance concrete spandrels above exit routes using bonded glass fiber-reinforced polymer (GFRP) sheets and containment steel plates.
- Repair cracks in concrete spandrels (90 percent of building spandrels) using epoxy injection methods. The type of epoxy would be determined by additional structural analysis performed by the design-build contractor's structural engineer and approved by NASA.
- Remove the interior basketball court flooring and apparatuses (hoops, backboards, etc.).

Site work would:

- Install a temporary barricade and signs for protection during construction.
- Remove and replace existing landscaping, planting, irrigation systems, and soil to a maximum depth of 12 inches (as shown on Sheet AD101, see Attachment B).

- Adjust grading for improved drainage.
- Install fill for planting to be level with adjacent grade.
- Remove and replace concrete walkways, pedestrian crossings, paving, striping, curbs, and other related hardscape furnishings.

Construction staging areas are proposed to be located south of the building in an existing parking lot. Detailed plans for the project are included in Attachment B.

### **Area of Potential Effects**

The APE is located within the NAS Sunnyvale Historic District and accounts for potential effects on the district as a whole (see **Figures 3 and 4**). To address direct effects within the limits of staging and construction for the project, the APE encompasses the project site, including Building 2 and its additions; Building 480; areas where pathways and paving would be altered, removed, and/or replaced; areas that would be graded; and the proposed staging area within the adjacent parking lot to the south. To address potential indirect effects to adjacent historic properties, the APE also encompasses adjacent buildings on the south side of Bushnell Road within direct view of the project. The project would be visually obscured from areas north of Bushnell Road by fencing, trees, and landscaping related to the border between the NASA Ames Research Park and the Ames Campus, which is a separate and secure area of ARC to the north. The APE includes adjacent buildings of a relevant scale (i.e., although in view of Building 2, Hangar One and other massive facilities are not included due to the very low potential for this project to cause an effect on those historic properties). The APE for excavation is limited to a maximum depth of 5 feet (average depth likely 3 feet) where storm drains and other lines would be installed below grade.

### **Identification of Historic Properties**

The APE has been previously inventoried for cultural resources, and a comprehensive historic context for ARC has been developed. The NAS Sunnyvale Historic District and three individual buildings within the district boundaries were identified within the APE – Buildings 2, 12, and 29.<sup>a</sup> Building 2 is a contributing property to the district. The building's character-defining features and their conditions were documented by the 2004 reuse guidelines (see Attachment B). Building 2 was also extensively surveyed as part of the current undertaking to assess its current conditions, including the integrity of its character-defining features. Neither Building 12 (Moffett Field Commissary) nor Building 29 (storage shed) was identified as a contributor to the district based on loss of integrity, and are not eligible for the NRHP (see Attachment A, Appendix 6).

In February 2017, AECOM prepared the *NASA Ames Research Center Archaeological Resources Study* to provide guidance for archaeological resources management at ARC in support of NASA's obligations under the NHPA (AECOM 2017). The study identified the potential for archaeological resources at ARC through an extensive records search of prior surveys, previously recorded resources, historic maps, Sacred Land Files from the Native American Heritage Commission, and hundreds of geotechnical investigations conducted at NASA ARC. Using these sources, the study presented a series of maps based on cumulative source materials that illustrate areas of archaeological sensitivity. The study received concurrence from the California OHP on June 22, 2017, for future use as the baseline study for archaeological investigations. According to the sensitivity map, the undertaking is located in an area of low archaeological sensitivity and has a low potential for containing archaeological resources. However, according to the records search, the APE had not been previously surveyed for archaeological resources.

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<sup>a</sup> Although Building 480 is free-standing and is not attached to Building 2, it is considered an associated addition and a part of that building. Therefore it is not discussed or counted as a separate, individual building.

Kathleen Kubal, R.P.A., conducted an archaeological field survey on May 8, 2018. All unpaved portions of the APE were visually inspected for evidence of past occupation (such as culturally darkened soil [midden], shell fragments, or stone tools). The area was surveyed in transects spaced approximately 5 meters apart. Ground visibility ranged from zero percent in paved areas, 10 percent in grass-covered areas, to 100 percent in mulch-covered areas. No cultural resources were identified by the survey.

### **Affected Historic Properties**

The NAS Sunnyvale Historic District was listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Military History, Architecture, and Engineering, uniquely representing the development of U.S. naval aviation prior to World War II as one of two stations in the United States built to port lighter-than-air dirigibles in the 1930s. Hangars One, Two, and Three particularly represent 20th-century military planning, engineering, and construction as some of the last extant enormous airship hangars in the United States. The core of the historic station is centered on Shenandoah Plaza and includes several contributing buildings and structures that generally date to the 1930s–40s NAS Sunnyvale/Moffett Field period and exhibit the Spanish Colonial Revival style (with some exceptions, including Hangars One, Two, and Three). The district nomination specifically stated that, because the buildings have been in continuous use since construction and have been altered to accommodate changes in uses and space requirements, none of the interiors retained architectural integrity or historic significance (NRHP 1994). No significant interior spaces were identified in the nomination.

In 2013, AECOM conducted a study of Moffett Field and areas outside of the historic district to determine the eligibility of airfield resources (AECOM 2013). As a result of that study, NASA determined that the airfield was eligible as an extension of the NAS Sunnyvale Historic District, and expanded the district boundary (see Figure 3). SHPO concurred with this district expansion in June 2013.

The APE for this undertaking is located within the NAS Sunnyvale Historic District and contains one district contributor, Building 2.



**Plate 1. Shenandoah Plaza overview (center), showing Building 2 (top left).**

### *Building 2 – Gymnasium (Balloon Hangar)*

The U.S. Navy constructed Building 2 in 1933 as a balloon (dirigible) hangar. The former hangar is in an industrial section of the district and faces north, away from the Shenandoah Plaza to the southwest. It is a large, open, high-bay structure with an irregular-shaped footprint. The north side of Building 2 contains two massive, engine-powered, steel-frame, metal panel, sliding doors on rails that open to the high-bay hangar (see **Plate 1**). The hangar doors slide into large wings that flank the hangar entrance. The building has some elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival style related to the theme of the 1933 station. The building has reinforced-concrete walls covered with stucco on the exterior. Shaped parapets are located on the north and south façades of the building. Three concrete stringcourses divide the walls above and below the windows, and a stepped watertable surrounds the base of the building. The roof is a flat, board-formed, reinforced-concrete roof over steel trusses. Windows are divided-light with steel sashes and frames, and upper-story windows have splayed surrounds.

Alterations to Building 2 include the east and west one-story additions (see **Plates 2 and 3**), which were added circa 1943-44, after the hangar was converted into a gymnasium. The east addition is wood frame covered with white cement stucco on the exterior, and metal lath and plaster on the interior, which includes locker rooms, shower rooms, a sun lamp room, and a massage room. The west addition is a frame, lean-to structure. The hangar door wings were enclosed for squash courts and other rooms. Building 480, the racquetball court building, was constructed to the southwest of Building 2 at some point before 1983. A gymnasium floor, basketball hoops, and other sports equipment were added to the building after the 1940s.

The 1994 NAS Sunnyvale Historic District NRHP nomination identified the features that characterize Building 2 as its flat roof; shallow, stepped parapets; unadorned exterior walls; and rectangular windows that “provide the dominant design ornamentation” (NRHP 1994). Although the nomination

stated that none of the buildings in the district had significant interior spaces, the 2004 reuse guidelines identified intact and significant spaces within the building. The reuse guidelines identified the following areas of significance and categorized features as significant, contributing, and non-contributing (ARG 2004).

*Significant Features: features that convey the building's historic character and significance. Alteration or removal of these features could result in a loss of integrity and should be avoided.*

- Overall form – large, central block with door wings and one-story eastern addition
- Stucco-covered reinforced-concrete walls
- Shaped parapets on the north and south elevations
- Stringcourses
- Stepped watertable
- Massive steel-frame and metal panel sliding doors at north elevation
- Vertical bands of windows on east, west, and all wing elevations
- Clerestory windows
- Triple windows on the first floor
- Divided-light windows with metal frames and sashes
- Metal doors with glazed divided lights
- Interior space: large, open, central space with exposed trusses
- Concrete stairways in door wings
- Original interior panel wood doors
- Original lighting fixtures

*Contributing Features: important elements that contribute to the understanding of the original design. Alteration or removal of these features may be necessary for programmatic or building system requirements. However, removal should be minimized and, where necessary, mitigated.*

- Wood-frame addition circa 1945 on the west elevation [circa 1943 per historic photographs]
- Wood-frame addition circa 1943 on the east elevation [circa 1944 per historic photographs]

*Non-Contributing Features: elements of the building that have been remodeled or areas where additional alteration would not affect the original integrity of the building. In some cases, removal of the non-contributing features may be beneficial to the historic integrity of the building.*

- Second-story additions in the door wings
- Aluminum windows in east addition
- Recently applied interior finishes, including the wood gymnasium floor
- Building 480 – Racquetball Court

### **Assessment of Effects**

The Criteria of Adverse Effect pursuant to 36 C.F.R. 800.5(a)(1) were applied to assess effects of the undertaking on historic properties within the APE:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

Several examples of adverse effects are listed in 36 C.F.R. 800.5(a)(2). The following assessment examines the undertaking under each of those examples, including an analysis of compliance with the Standards.

***(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property***

The project will include demolition of the east and west additions and Building 480; removal of the roof, windows, interior flooring, sidewalks, and landscaping; and abatement of hazardous materials. The physical destruction or damage associated with these activities would be mitigated by repair of any damages to historic materials and finishes to match the original, and in-kind replacement of significant and contributing features in adherence to the Standards, with the exception of the east and west additions. According to the reuse guidelines for Building 2 (ARG 2004), the east and west additions are contributing features that “contribute to the understanding of the original design,” although they were later additions to the original 1933 design. The reuse guidelines are not explicit in describing the significance of the additions, but they do not contribute to the architectural significance of the building, so it can be inferred that they were found significant based on their age (circa 1943-44) and their association with the converted use of Building 2 as a gymnasium within the period of significance of the historic district. The reuse guidelines also state that “removal of these features may be necessary for programmatic or building system requirements” (ARG 2004). The removal of the additions is necessary to relieve stress on the original east and west walls of Building 2. The additions tie into the middle of the main structure’s columns, which were not designed to have lateral loads applied mid-span. To strengthen the infrastructure of Building 2 for long-term rehabilitation, these additions must be removed. After demolition, the original east and west walls of Building 2 will be restored to their original appearance where the additions would be removed.

***(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary’s standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 C.F.R. part 68) and applicable guidelines***

With the SHPO’s agreement, if a property is restored, rehabilitated, repaired, maintained, stabilized, remediated, or otherwise changed in accordance with the Standards, then it will not be considered an adverse effect. The following is an assessment of the undertaking for compliance with the Standards and guidelines (NPS 2017).

1. *A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.*

Building 2 was built as a balloon hangar but was converted to a gymnasium by 1943. Although the future use has yet to be determined, NASA’s intent is to lease the space for programming appropriate to the mission of the NASA Ames Research Park, which is a shared-use research and development and education campus for industry, academia, non-profit organizations, and government. The project improvements would minimally change the most distinctive materials and features of Building 2, including the volume and mass of the hangar, the hangar doors, concrete and stucco walls, exterior decorative elements, shaped parapets, and fenestration. Many of these features would be repaired, refurbished, or replaced in kind, but would remain in place for an appropriate and compatible use. While the configuration of Building 2 would change with the removal of the east and west additions, the one-story additions comprise a minor portion of the overall interior space. The main, original, symmetrical configuration of the building would remain.

- 2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.*

The project is designed to maximize the preservation of Building 2's character-defining features with minimal changes to its distinctive materials, features, and configuration. Significant features that would be removed would be refurbished or replaced in kind to match the historic materials, design, and appearance as substantiated through existing materials and as-built drawings. As previously mentioned, retention of the east and west additions is not feasible for the long-term rehabilitation of Building 2; after demolition, the original east and west walls of Building 2 would be restored to their original appearance where the additions would be removed, thus restoring the historic character of Building 2 based on its original 1933 design.

- 3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.*

No conjectural features will be added to Building 2. Features that would be removed would be replaced in a manner in keeping with the original and documented design intent of the building.

- 4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.*

The reuse guidelines for Building 2 (ARG 2004) identified the east and west additions as contributing features that "contribute to the understanding of the original design," although they were not part of the original design. These additions may be significant based on their age (circa 1943-44) and association with the converted use of Building 2 as a gymnasium, and have acquired significance in their own right. However, as discussed above, preservation of the east and west additions is infeasible for the long-term rehabilitation of Building 2. After demolition, the original east and west walls of Building 2 would be restored to their original appearance where the additions would be removed.

- 5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.*

The project is designed to preserve and/or restore distinctive materials, features, and finishes of Building 2. The integral color stucco coating at the exterior has been painted over several times and would be repainted as part of this project. Historic windows and doors would be removed and the frames refurbished to return them to operable condition and original appearance. Other significant character-defining features would be preserved and repaired, as necessary.

- 6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.*

Where deteriorated historic materials would be removed, they would be repaired or replaced in kind with compatible replacements that resemble the original in design, color, and texture. The painted exterior integral color stucco would be repainted to match the historic color of the

original stucco. The historic color would be determined through testing and replicated. Non-original and deteriorated doors and windows would be replaced to match historic features as substantiated through as-built drawings and existing materials.

7. *Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.*

Chemical and/or physical treatments (such as abrasive blasting or mechanical scraping) would be avoided, and methods to refurbish features (such as steel window frames and doors) would be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. *Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.*

Based on this study, there are no known archaeological resources within the project footprint. However, in the event of discovery of unknown subsurface archaeological resources, NASA would follow its standard operating procedures for unanticipated discoveries as outlined in the *Draft Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan* (AECOM 2014), which would halt work in the vicinity of the discovery and engage a qualified archaeologist to evaluate the discovery and determine the need for mitigation or consultation with the SHPO.

9. *New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.*

No new additions, exterior alterations, or new construction will be introduced to Building 2 beyond the seismic retrofit, repair, and in-kind replacement activities already described.

10. *New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

No new additions, exterior alterations, or new construction will be introduced to Building 2 beyond the seismic retrofit, repair, and in-kind replacement activities already described. Two additions would be removed, restoring the essential form of Building 2 from its original 1933 design.

In summary, the project proposes to preserve and repair the significant character-defining features of Building 2. According to the reuse guidelines for Building 2 (ARG 2004), the east and west additions are contributing features of Building 2. These additions are deteriorated and would be removed due to the stress that they place on the original exterior walls of Building 2. Removal of these features does not conform to the Standards, specifically Standards 2 and 4.

### ***(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location***

Not applicable.

***(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance***

Although the specific future use of Building 2 has not been determined, it would be leased for a program type appropriate to the NASA Ames Research Park that would be complementary to its historic significance. The hangar would be left open for potential reuse as a research and development or recreational facility. The setting of Building 2 and the NAS Sunnyvale Historic District as a whole would remain the same.

***(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features***

No visual, atmospheric, or audible elements would be introduced by this project that would diminish the integrity of Building 2 or the NAS Sunnyvale Historic District. The future use of Building 2 would be in keeping with the existing functions of the NASA Ames Research Park and is not expected to introduce any additional visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that would impact the integrity of Building 2 or the NAS Sunnyvale Historic District.

***(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization***

Not applicable.

***(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance***

The intent of this undertaking is to prepare Building 2 for eventual lease to a tenant who would use the space for an appropriate research and development or recreational program in keeping with mission of NASA Ames Research Park. NASA currently leases several other historic properties within the campus. Under NASA's existing leases, tenants must acquire approval from NASA for any changes to the premises.

## **Conclusion**

The project to retrofit and rehabilitate Building 2 is intended to retain and preserve the significant character-defining features of the building and meets most of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. However, because the project would demolish the east and west additions, the undertaking meets the Criteria of Adverse Effects. The reuse guidelines (ARG 2004) did not identify the east and west additions as significant character-defining features, but the additions are considered contributing features, which were defined as important elements that contribute to the understanding of the original design. The removal of the east and west additions would restore the building to its original 1933 appearance, but also would result in a loss of integrity related to Building 2's significance as a gymnasium dating from the 1940s. The undertaking as proposed would result in an adverse effect.

The re-use guidelines (ARG 2004) also indicate that alteration and removal of contributing features may be necessary for programmatic or building system requirements, but that removal should be mitigated if it cannot be minimized. As noted previously in this memo, the removal of the additions would be required to relieve stress on the original east and west walls of Building 2 and retain structural integrity, allowing the building to be preserved and adapted for future use. The following measure is recommended as mitigation for adverse effects.

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HIST-1: Recordation of the Building. Prior to the commencement of construction activities, archival recordation of Building 2 in its current condition should be undertaken. The documentation should, at a minimum, consist of:

- Sketch plans of Building 2 including the east and west additions, in computer assisted drafting (CAD) format.
- Digital photography of Building 2, including the east and west additions, that meets the NRHP Photo Policy (dated 5/15/2013) requirements.
- Written historic narrative of the use of Building 2 as a hangar (1933 to circa 1943-44) and as a gymnasium (1944 to present), including a chronology of alterations, and a written architectural description of Building 2 using a short form Historic American Building Survey (HABS)-equivalent outline format.

Based on the marginal loss of Building 2's overall integrity as a result of the undertaking, HIST-1 would adequately mitigate the loss of the 1940s additions by documenting their existing physical condition, as well as the history of Building 2's second use as a gymnasium.

Upon completion of the documentation, the record would be printed on archival paper, burned onto archival disk(s), and submitted to any consulting parties through the Section 106 of the NHPA review process. The documentation would also be made available to the public via the NASA ARC Historic Preservation Office website at <https://historicproperties.arc.nasa.gov/>.

## References

AECOM. 2013. *Historic Property Survey Report for the Airfield at NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California*. On file at ARC.

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ARG (Architectural Resources Group, Inc.). 2004. *Building 2 Reuse Guidelines (Draft Report), Moffett Federal Air Field, California*. On file at ARC.

NPS (National Park Service). 2017 (revised). *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*.

NRHP (National Register of Historic Places ).1994. *National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Naval Air Station Sunnyvale, California Historic District, Moffett Field, Santa Clara County, California, NR #94000045*.

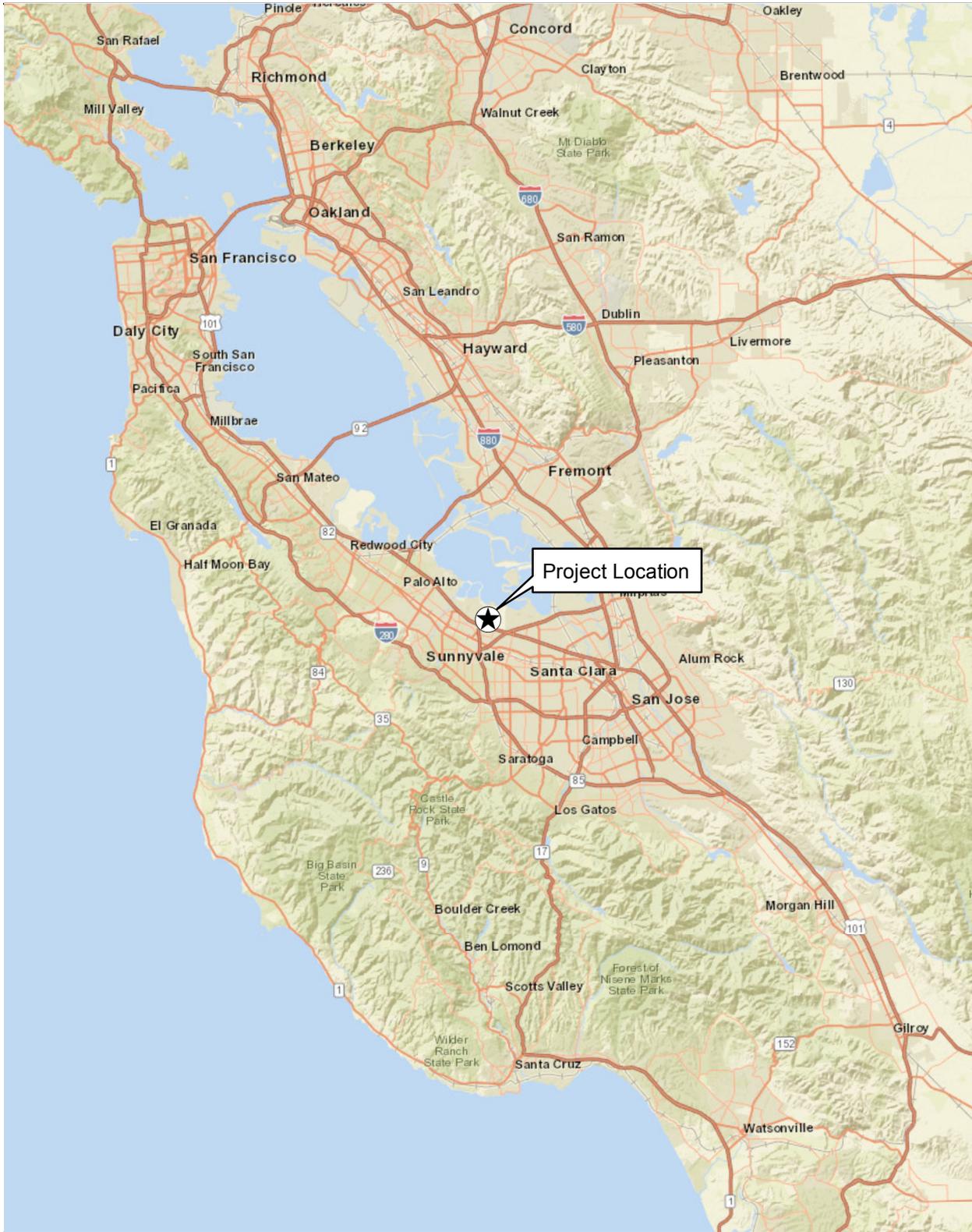
## Attachments

- A. Building 2 Reuse Guidelines (ARG 2004); including Appendix 6: NRHP #94000045, U.S. Naval Air Station Sunnyvale, California (NRHP 1994)
- B. Architectural Drawings (AECOM 2018)

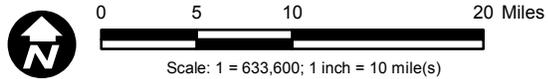


## FIGURES





Source: ESRI, AECOM, NASA



**Figure 1**  
**Project Location**

**Building 2 Seismic Retrofit Project**

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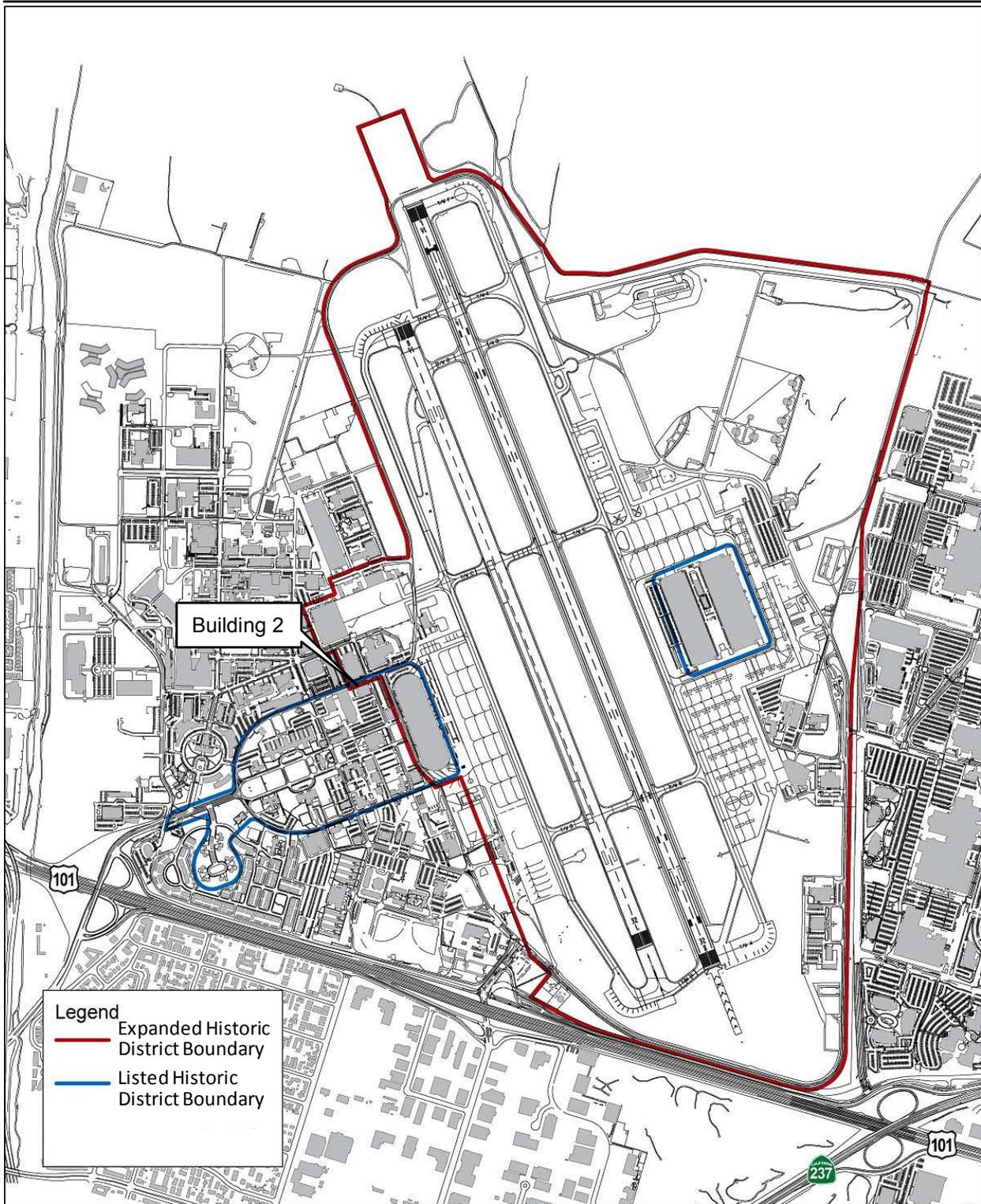
Source: ESRI, AECOM, NASA, National Geographic Society; USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle: Mountain View



**Figure 2**  
**Project Site**

**Building 2 Seismic Retrofit Project**

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Source: Data compiled by AECOM in 2013



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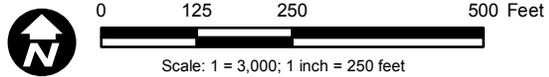
**Figure 3**  
**NAS Sunnyvale Historic District**

**Building 2 Seismic Retrofit Project**

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Source: ESRI, AECOM, NASA



**Figure 4**  
APE

**Building 2 Seismic Retrofit Project**

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Attachments removed.