

Memorandum

To: Jonathan Ikan, Cultural Resources Manager, NASA Ames Research Center
CC: Joel Baldovino, ARC-JCE
Subject: Section 106 Consultation on the Building N200 Fire Protection and Asbestos Abatement Project, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Santa Clara County, California
From: Trina Meiser, Senior Architectural Historian
Heather Miller, Architectural Historian
Date: September 7, 2022

1. Introduction

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Ames Research Center (ARC) proposes the Building N200 Fire Protection and Asbestos Abatement Project (project or undertaking) at NASA ARC, Moffett Field, Santa Clara County, California. As the lead federal agency, NASA is responsible for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 United States Code §306108), as amended, which requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their activities and programs on historic properties, and its implementing regulations in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide necessary information for compliance with Section 106, including a description of the undertaking and the Area of Potential Effects (APE), the methodology used to identify and evaluate historic properties within the APE, a description of the affected historic properties, and an assessment of potential effects resulting from the undertaking.

1.1 Project Location

Building N200 is located at the center of Bush Circle on the NASA Ames Campus at NASA ARC, Moffett Field, Santa Clara County, California (see Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix A). The building is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is also within the proposed National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Ames Historic District (NACA District), which is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

1.2 Project Personnel

This study was conducted by cultural resources professionals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 Federal Register 44738). Trina Meiser, M.A., Senior Architectural Historian, served as the Principal Investigator; Heather Miller, M.A., prepared this report; Jennifer Redmond, M.A., RPA, addressed archaeological resources; Tim Wolfe and Leah Moradi provided map figures; and Kirsten Johnson, M.A., served as the lead verifier of this document.

2. Description of the Undertaking

The project scope of work includes interior asbestos abatement and interior and exterior fire protection in Building N200.

Interior asbestos abatement will occur in the hallway/corridor and Rooms 104, 108, 117, and 121 on the first floor, and in the hallway/corridor, stairway landings, and Room 204 on the second floor. The existing ceilings will be removed and all asbestos debris, piping insulation, or lagging in the spaces above will be abated. Most ceilings are T-bar suspended ceilings with non-asbestos-containing 12-inch x 12-inch acoustical lay-in ceiling tiles, with the exception of the break room, which features a hard ceiling. After asbestos abatement, new non-asbestos piping insulation and new, T-bar suspended ceilings will be installed in all areas. Approximately 3,595 square feet (SF) of ceiling will be removed, including approximately 1,400 SF in the first-floor hallway/corridor and Rooms 104, 108, and 117; 400 SF in Room 121; 60 SF in the first-floor break room; 1,600 SF in the second-floor hallway/corridor and Room 204; and 135 SF in Room 204.

Interior fire protection will consist of a new, wet pipe, automatic fire sprinkler system with an addressable fire alarm/mass notification system installed in the basement and first and second floor areas. The fire sprinkler system will be suspended from the new ceiling.

Exterior fire protection will occur on the exterior wall of Building N200 and in an adjacent area northeast of the building. This work includes connection to the underground water supply, installation of a reduced pressure backflow preventor, a fire department connection with associated piping/valves, and an exterior wet pipe fire protection riser with a main shut off valve, check valve, and flow switch. The full-height wet pipe fire protection riser will be installed on the west end of the building's north elevation, next to a non-historic exterior elevator and a non-historic external metal staircase. The reduced pressure backflow preventor and associated appurtenances will be installed approximately 50 feet from the northeast corner of Building N200 behind a driveway curb. The project will install a 6-inch waterline buried 54 inches below grade.

Select project drawings and exhibits are provided in Appendix B.

3. Area of Potential Effects

The APE is defined to address both direct and indirect impacts on known and potential historic properties and encompasses areas that may be affected by both temporary and permanent construction activities (see Figure 3 in Appendix A). The APE is within the preliminary boundaries of the NACA District and accounts for potential indirect effects on the district but does not include the entire district due to the project's scale. Above-ground exterior improvements, which include installation of reduced pressure backflow preventor and an exterior wet pipe fire protection riser, are unlikely to have indirect visual, audible, or atmospheric impacts on historic properties beyond Building N200's immediate surroundings. Therefore, the APE is limited to the project site. The vertical APE extends to a maximum depth of approximately 54 inches below grade to install the 6-inch waterline.

4. Identification of Historic Properties

Historic properties are defined as any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in, or is eligible for listing in, the NRHP. The APE has been previously surveyed for architectural resources that have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The following sections address the methodology and efforts to identify historic properties in the APE.

4.1 Archaeological and Tribal Resources

The land that comprises ARC has changed dramatically since the early 20th century from predominantly agricultural use to an extensive military airfield installation beginning in 1931 and aeronautical research and development beginning in 1939. Extensive surface disturbance occurred throughout ARC with grading and fill to create the airfield and the campuses with hundreds of buildings and structures to support operations.

A comprehensive investigation of previous archaeological studies at ARC was completed in 2017 (AECOM 2017). The *NASA Ames Research Center Archaeological Resources Study* involved a desktop survey of archival resources and a geoarchaeological assessment of the entire ARC site and included an assessment of archaeological sensitivity and the potential for buried archaeological resources. The study concluded that there is low potential for more deeply buried prehistoric archaeological resources across the majority of the ARC. A review of the 2017 investigation indicates that the proposed work is in an area of low prehistoric and historic-era archaeological sensitivity (see Figure 4 in Appendix A). No archaeological resources have been previously identified in or near the project area. Two areas of heightened historic-era archaeological sensitivity are approximately 650 feet to the west and 775 feet to the south, respectively.

The project site includes Building N200, which has a basement, and an adjacent exterior area that has been previously disturbed by building construction, utilities, and landscaping. Because the ground disturbance associated with the project will be limited to previously disturbed areas and archival review indicates the entire APE has a low potential for more deeply buried prehistoric or historic sites, no archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted, and it is not anticipated that archaeological resources will be encountered as a result of this undertaking. Given the low sensitivity, further archaeological survey or testing related to the undertaking is not necessary, and no potential effects on potentially significant archaeological resources are anticipated.

Should the project uncover previously unknown subsurface archaeological resources, contractors would immediately halt construction, secure the site, and notify NASA of the unanticipated discovery. NASA would

follow the Standard Operating Procedure for unanticipated discoveries as outlined in the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for ARC. With the exception of the potential to affect unknown subsurface archaeological resources, the project is not anticipated to have any direct effects on archaeological resources.

4.1.1 Consultation Efforts

No federally recognized Tribes are associated with the geographical boundaries of NASA ARC or this undertaking. As part of a previous archaeological study of the entire ARC property (AECOM 2017), a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American tribes and representatives with a known interest in the area was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC responded on April 27, 2016, indicating that the Sacred Lands File search was negative and provided a list of five Native American representatives who may have additional information regarding cultural resources in the vicinity if the ARC property. In 2021, NASA ARC updated the request, and the NAHC responded on July 28, 2021, again indicating that the search was negative and provided an updated list of Native American representatives. NASA ARC has consulted with these non-federally recognized representatives on undertakings that had the potential to affect cultural resources at known sites and in areas with high sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. These representatives have not provided any additional information regarding known sacred lands or previously undocumented archaeological resources. Due to the highly disturbed nature of the current project site and the low sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources, NASA ARC has not consulted with the non-federally recognized representatives on this undertaking. In the event that an inadvertent discovery of prehistoric archaeological resources or human remains of Native American origin are encountered, NASA ARC will consult with these representatives.

4.2 Architectural Resources

4.2.1 Previous Studies

Previous efforts to identify historic properties in the APE include the NRHP nomination for Building N200 and a historic resource evaluation of the potential NACA District. Table 1 lists relevant evaluation efforts in previous surveys at ARC.

Table 1. Previous Built Environment Studies in the APE

| Date | Author | Title | Findings |
|------|---|---|--|
| 2007 | Architectural Resources Group, Inc. (ARG) | Building N-200 Reuse Guidelines, NASA Ames Research Center, California | Reuse guidelines developed for Building N200, including identification of character-defining features and opportunities for reuse. |
| 2014 | AECOM | <i>National Register Nomination for the Ames Administration Building</i> | Building N200 recommended individually eligible for NRHP under Criteria A and B. |
| 2022 | AECOM | <i>Section 106 Technical Memorandum for the Building N204A Window Replacement Project</i> | Evaluated potential NACA District based on common historical and architectural themes; Building N200 was identified as a district contributor. |

4.2.1.1 Building N-200 Reuse Guidelines, NASA Ames Research Center (ARG 2007)

In 2007, ARG developed reuse guidelines for Building N200 to assist NASA ARC staff, tenants, and consultants in planning for the rehabilitation of the building. The document identified the significant and contributing character-defining features of Building N200 and directed those features should be considered prior to its reuse. The building’s character-defining and contributing features, include, but are not limited to, its smooth concrete exterior with control joints, ornamental striping in the parapet, ornamental concentric square banding over doors, a covered passage with columns between Buildings N200 and N201, and its fenestration patterns and materials. Non-contributing features include, but are not limited to, interior finishes in the first-floor stairs and all offices. ARG concluded that changes to non-contributing features may be undertaken, but impacts to the character-defining and contributing features should be in keeping with the building’s original design, configuration, and material. These reuse guidelines were consulted for the design of the current undertaking and are accessible online at: https://historicproperties.arc.nasa.gov/map_reuse/reuse_forms/200_reuse.pdf.

4.2.1.2 National Register Nomination for the Ames Administration Building (AECOM 2014)

In 2014, AECOM prepared a NRHP nomination form on Building N200, “Ames Administration Building.” The building was found individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its contributions in the area of science

for its association with the administration of research and development at Ames, a key research facility that made strides in the fields of aeronautics, aeronautical theory, and space exploration through applied research. It is also significant under NRHP Criterion B for its association with Smith J. DeFrance and his 25-year tenure as the de facto figurehead of Ames. DeFrance as the First Engineer-in-Charge for the initial development of the research facility, and then served as the first Director of the NACA aeronautical laboratory through its transition into a NASA research center. DeFrance's offices were located in Building N200, and from there he led Ames, making Building N200 the best representation of his long and contributory career at Ames. The nomination stated that the building had a high degree of integrity but did not identify the building's character-defining features. Building N200 was listed in the NRHP on January 11, 2017. The NRHP nomination is accessible online at: https://historicproperties.arc.nasa.gov/downloads/summary/nrhp_n200_20161101.pdf.

4.2.1.3 Section 106 Technical Memorandum for the Building 204A Window Replacement Project (AECOM 2022)

In 2022, AECOM conducted a study for NASA ARC's Building N204A Window Replacement Project. The study included a survey and evaluation for a potential historic district and identified the potential NACA District. NASA ARC consulted with the SHPO on the project (see OHP NASA_2021_0525_001), but concurrence on the potential NACA District has not yet been received. This study assumes that the potential NACA District is eligible for the NRHP. For further information about the district, see Section 5.1 below.

4.2.2 Current Study

The APE overlaps the NACA District and includes Building N200.

5. Affected Historic Properties

5.1 NACA District

The NACA District includes 14 potential contributors. All 14 potential contributors, including Building N200, were identified based on their thematic Moderne architectural features and place in the development of the NACA Ames Aeronautical Laboratory. Developed between 1939 and 1955, the NACA District is significant under NRHP Criterion A for its association with the development of the second NACA aeronautical laboratory (the first on the West Coast) in anticipation of World War II and continued post-war research and under NRHP Criterion B for its association with Smith J. DeFrance, Engineer-in-Charge/Director, and John F. Parsons as Construction Lead/Assistant Director, who designed the campus. The district is also significant under NRHP Criterion C for exemplifying the Moderne architectural style used on early NACA-era campuses as part of a building campaign to express modernity with an economic design, and for its representation as a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The period of significance for the NACA District begins in 1939 with the establishment of the NACA Ames Aeronautical Laboratory and ends in 1955 with the shift towards early space research projects and the construction of the last building utilizing Streamline Moderne architecture during the NACA period. Overall, the NACA District retains sufficient historic integrity to physically convey its historic significance.

5.2 Building N200

Building N200 was constructed in 1943 and is a two-story, Streamline Moderne-style office and administration building with a basement (Photograph 1). It is located in the center of Bush Circle and has a south-facing orientation and a rectangular plan. The building features a flat roof with a slight parapet and no overhang, concrete walls, and a concrete foundation. The building's massing is simple and is composed of a rectilinear block with a central entry projection on the south façade. This projection is divided into three bays and contains stone lettering that reads "AMES RESEARCH CENTER" just below the roofline. The entry has concrete steps flanked by fluted concrete planters, a pair of glazed aluminum doors with fixed aluminum three-light windows on either side, and steel sash casement four-light windows at the second level. Concrete panels are located above the first-floor doors and windows and are patterned with concentric squares. On the exterior walls, the concrete finish is scored and has a water table at the base. Below the roofline are a set of four speedlines, which wrap around the entire building. Fenestration along the building wings is arranged symmetrically and consists of either six- or eight-light steel sash windows with an operable hopper window in the lower sash or glass block windows. The north elevation contains another set of glazed aluminum doors, a non-historic exterior elevator, staircase, and accessibility ramp (constructed in 2006), and concrete canopy that connects to Building N201 (Photographs 2 and 3).



Photograph 1. Façade of Building N200, view facing northeast



Photograph 2. Building N200 with connecting canopy to Building N201 at far left, view facing southeast



Photograph 3. Building N200 on left, modern exterior elevator and staircase at center, and Building N201 at right, view facing southwest

By the early 1970s, Building N200 had been altered several times as part of a broad rehabilitation program implemented at the Ames facility. The modifications specific to Building N200 were split into six separate jobs to allow the building to be used while construction took place inside. The largest project involved major changes to the building's first floor and basement, which were upgraded to house ARC's communication functions. The project cost \$250,000 and was completed in approximately 1972. An additional modification project consisted of changes designed to provide integrated space for each of ARC's directorates and for several of the Director's staff offices. This project was completed in approximately 1974, and upon completion of construction, the cost of the Administration Building modification projects totaled approximately \$500,000.

In recent years, additional interior modifications were completed in the first-floor lobby and several second-floor offices of the Administration Building. Renovations to the lobby resulted in the removal of a majority of the original Moderne interior finishes, including the original wall finishing and interior furnishings, as well as the installation of an elevator. The current interior features an updated contemporary appearance, and the modification to the interior spaces of the building has resulted in a loss of interior integrity to the Administration Building.

Building N200 continues to function as the Administration Building and is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the administration of research and development at Ames and under Criterion B for its association with Smith J. DeFrance. Building N200 is also a contributor to the NRHP-eligible NACA District.

Significant and contributing character-defining features of Building N200 were identified by ARG in 2007 in *Building N-200 Reuse Guidelines, NASA Ames Research Center, California*. ARG defined *Significant Character-Defining Features* as "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" (ARG 2007:10). More details specific to this building are included in the Reuse Guidelines, accessible online at: https://historicproperties.arc.nasa.gov/map_reuse/reuse_forms/200_reuse.pdf.

Significant Character-Defining Features

- Smooth concrete surface articulated with grid of control joints.
- Concrete planters.
- Ornamental striping (parapet).
- Simplified buttresses/fin walls flanking doors.
- Ornamental concentric square banding (over doors).
- Covered passage with columns between N-200 and N-201.
- Granite entrance stairs and blocks under planters.
- Wood sash awning windows in basement window openings.

ARG also defined *Contributing Features* as “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” (ARG 2007: 10-11).

Contributing Features

- Multi-lite metal sash windows with operable hopper segments, replacement material in keeping with the historical appearance of the original sash.
- Multi-lite metal sash windows with operable casement segments at ground floor and second floor at center bay.
- Metal doors and frame.
- Single-lite transom.
- Rectangular overflows (east elevation).
- Corridor configuration.

6. Assessment of Effects

The Criteria of Adverse Effect pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1) are 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 CFR 800.5(a)(2). The following assessment examines the undertaking under each of those examples, including an analysis of compliance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation (Standards).

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

The project will not demolish Building N200 but will include limited damage to the exterior cement plaster, which is identified as a character-defining feature of Building N200. This limited damage will occur on the rear (north) elevation as part of the installation an exterior wet pipe fire protection riser as part of the fire protection plan for the building (Photograph 4; see riser exhibits in Appendix B). However, this alteration to the character-defining feature would be minor and not diminish the physical characteristics of the historic property; therefore, it would not result in an adverse effect.



Photograph 4. North elevation of Building N200. Exterior wet pipe fire protection riser will be installed on exterior wall, just left of the external elevator, view facing southeast

The project will also remove and install new ceilings in selected areas in the interior of the first and second floors in the building, including the main corridors, several offices, and both break rooms (Photographs 5 through 12). The existing interior finishes have been identified as non-contributing, and ARG noted in 2007 that “[a] majority of the original interior finishes once featured in the Administration Building was removed as part of the interior upgrade” (ARG 2007:8). Removal and replacement of these non-contributing features would not result in an adverse effect.



Photograph 5. Example of 12-inch x 12-inch acoustical tiles in eastern first floor hallway/corridor to be removed and replaced with new, matching T-bar ceiling (see Photograph 6)



Photograph 6. T-bar ceiling first floor hallway/corridor near main lobby



Photograph 7. T-bar ceiling in Room 121 to be replaced with new T-bar ceiling



Photograph 8. Hard ceiling in first floor break room to be replaced with new T-bar ceiling



Photograph 9. Western second floor hallway/corridor showing 12-inch x 12-inch acoustical tiles to be removed and replaced with new T-bar ceiling



Photograph 10. Second floor stairway landing showing 12-inch x 12-inch acoustical tiles to be removed and replaced with new T-bar ceiling



Photograph 11. Room 204 showing 12-inch x 12-inch acoustical tiles to be removed and replaced with new T-bar ceiling



Photograph 12. T-bar ceiling in second story break room to be replaced with new T-bar ceiling

(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 CFR 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 *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, 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 shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.*

Building N200 will continue to function as the Administration Building, as it has historically.

2. *The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.*

The historic character of Building N200 will be minimally altered by the project. The ceilings that will be removed and replaced with new T-bar ceilings are not considered significant or character-defining, and the proposed project work will not alter any features or spatial relationships that characterize Building N200.

3. *Each property shall 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 architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.*

This Standard is not applicable. The project will not construct any conjectural features or introduce any inappropriate architectural elements.

- 4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.*

No alterations to Building N200 appear to have acquired significance in their own right, and no features of Building N200 that have significance will be substantially altered by this project.

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

While the cement plaster has been identified as a character-defining feature of the historic property, damage to the cement plaster to install an exterior wet pipe fire protection riser per life-safety requirements on the north (rear) elevation is negligible due to the proportion of the cement plaster that will remain intact. The remainder of Building N200 will be preserved and the overall distinctive features, finishes, construction techniques, or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the property will be preserved.

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

This Standard is not applicable. The project will not include work to repair or replace any deteriorated historic features.

- 7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.*

This Standard is not applicable. The project will not include any chemical or physical treatments.

- 8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall 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 will follow its standard operating procedures for unanticipated discoveries as outlined in the 2014 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 and consultation with the SHPO.

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

New exterior alterations will include the installation of the exterior wet pipe fire protection riser on the north elevation of Building N200 and the reduced pressure backflow preventor in the landscaped area to the northeast of Building N200. These items are utilitarian in appearance but will not detract from the integrity of Building N200. They will be located at a secondary elevation of the building and differentiated by modern materials.

- 10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall 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.*

The permanent exterior improvements related to the project are relatively minor, and, if removed in the future, the exterior wet pipe fire protection riser and reduced pressure backflow preventor will not alter the essential form and integrity of Building N200.

In summary, the project meets the Standards, because it will minimally alter Building N200's character-defining features and will not diminish the physical characteristics of the historic property to such an extent that it would no longer retain sufficient integrity to remain listed in the NRHP. The project, which includes life-safety requirements, is designed to be consistent with the Standards.

(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location

No historic properties within the APE will be relocated.

(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

The project will not change the character of Building N200's use as the Administration Building or its setting. Introduction of a reduced pressure backflow preventor and associated appurtenances approximately 50 feet from the northeast corner of Building N200 behind a driveway curb will not change the character of the setting of Building N200, which is largely defined by the large roundabout that is Bush Circle and other features of the NACA District. The project would not result in an adverse effect on Building N200 or the historic district due to this change.

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

The project will introduce visible, above-ground, exterior elements with the installation of a reduced pressure backflow preventor and associated appurtenances approximately 50 feet from the northeast corner of Building N200 behind a driveway curb, and the installation of an exterior wet pipe fire protection riser on the north (rear) elevation of Building N200 (Photograph 13). While the reduced pressure backflow preventor and exterior wet pipe fire protection riser will be visible within the NACA District, these small-scale, life-safety requirements would create a negligible visual intrusion on Building N200, the NACA District, and the setting of the building or the district. Those elements will not diminish the integrity of Building N200 or the NACA District. Therefore, the project would not result in an adverse effect on Building N200 or any contributing buildings in the NACA District under this example.



Photograph 13. Proposed site for reduced pressure backflow preventor under tree and proposed exterior wet pipe fire protection riser on Building N200; view facing southeast

(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. Building N200 continues to function as the Administration Building and has not been neglected.

(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

Not applicable. Building N200 will remain in Federal ownership.

7. Summary of Findings

The Criteria of Adverse Effect were applied to assess the undertaking's potential effects on the historic properties in the APE, including Building N200 and the NACA District. The significance of these historic properties is associated with research and development, important researchers, and a unified Streamline Moderne-style campus design. This assessment of effects found that the project is consistent with the Standards. Direct effects on the exterior cement plaster, a character-defining feature of Building N200, is so minor that it would not diminish the integrity of Building N200's materials or workmanship, or any other aspect of integrity. Therefore, this minor alteration would not result in an adverse effect on Building N200. While the reduced pressure backflow preventor and exterior wet pipe fire protection riser will be visible within the NACA District, these small-scale, life-safety requirements would create a negligible visual intrusion on Building N200, the NACA District, and the setting of the building or the district. Those elements will not diminish the integrity of Building N200 or the NACA District. Therefore, the project would not result in an adverse effect on Building N200 or the NACA District, as a whole. Furthermore, no archaeological resources, which may qualify as historic properties, are known to exist in the APE and there is a low potential for unanticipated archaeological resources within the APE. Therefore, the proposed undertaking would have no adverse effects on historic properties per 36 CFR § 800.5(b) and a finding of No Adverse Effect is recommended.

8. References

AECOM, 2017. *NASA Ames Research Center Archaeological Resources Study*. Accessible online (redacted) at https://historicproperties.arc.nasa.gov/downloads/section106_archaeology_20170224_nasa_att.pdf.

Architectural Resources Group, Inc., 2007. *Building N-200 Reuse Guidelines, NASA Ames Research Center, California*. On file at ARC.

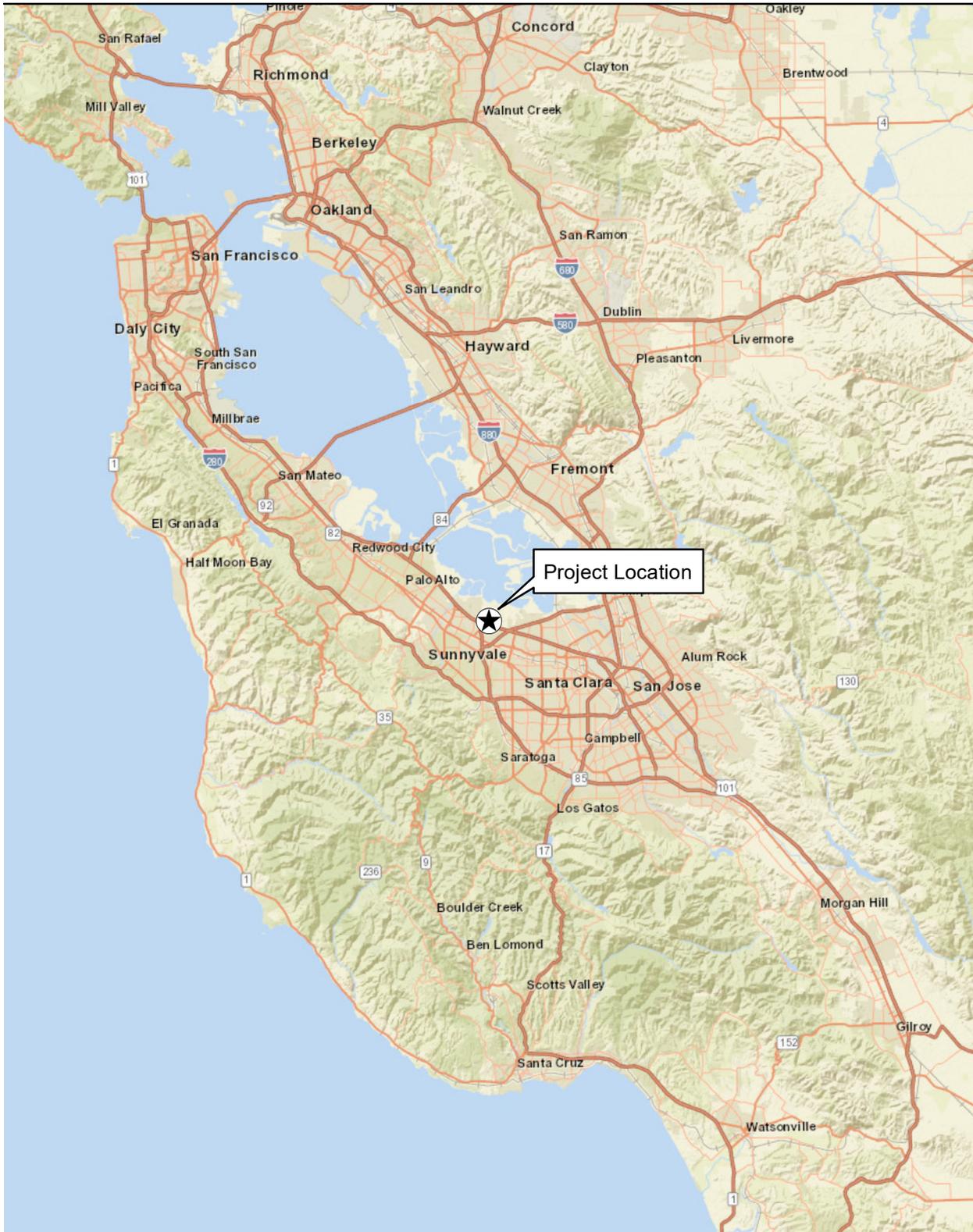
National Parks Service (NPS). 2017. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. Revised by Anne E. Grimmer. U.S. Department of the Interior: Washington, D.C.

Appendices

- A. Figures
- B. Select Project Drawings

Appendix A

Figures



Source: ESRI, AECOM, NASA

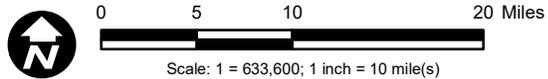


Figure 1
Project Location

Building N200 Fire Protection and Asbestos Abatement Project

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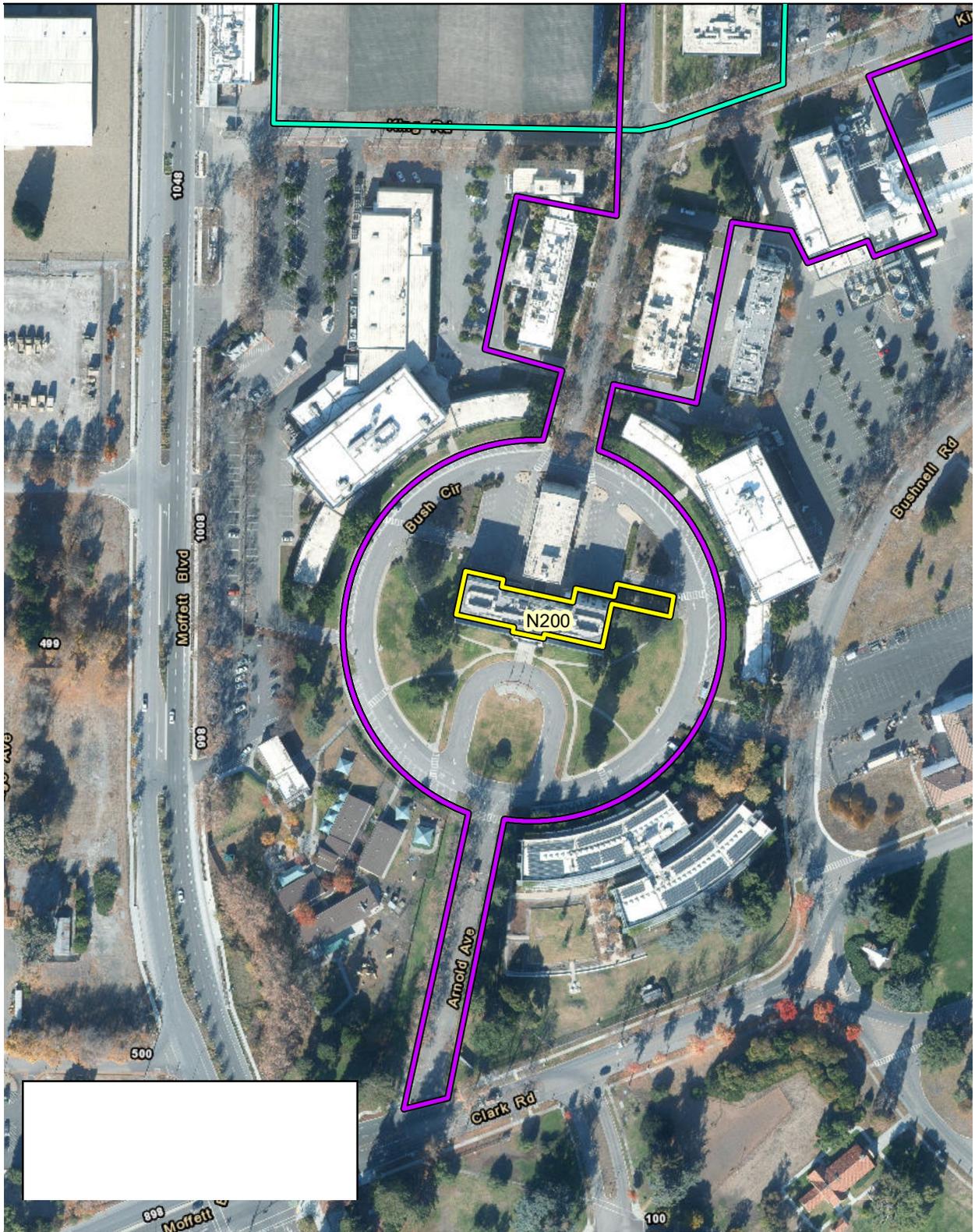


Source: ESRI, AECOM, NASA, National Geographic Society; USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle: Mountain View

Figure 2
Project Vicinity Map

Building N200 Fire Protection and Asbestos Abatement Project

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Source: ESRI, AECOM, NASA

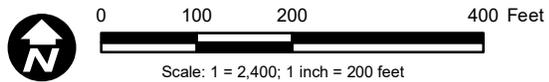


Figure 3
APE Map

Building N200 Fire Protection and Asbestos Abatement Project

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The following content was redacted from this public posting:

Figure 4: Archaeological Sensitivity Map

The following content was redacted from this public posting:

Appendix B: Select Project Drawings