Appendix B

National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 and Tribal Government-to-Government Documentation

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
60TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (AMC)

Mr. Brian L. Sassaman
Flight Chief, Installation Management
60th Civil Engineer Squadron
411 Airmen Drive, Building 570
Travis AFB, CA 94535-2001

17 July 2018

Ms. Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816-7100

Dear Ms. Polanco

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and 36 CFR Part 800, the Department of the Air Force, Travis Air Force Base (TAFB), is advising you of a proposed undertaking that has the potential to affect historic properties. The undertaking, "Development of the P205 Alert Force Complex" involves the construction of new facilities north of the Travis AFB runways and demolition of a number of existing facilities south of the Travis AFB runways. Studies by the Air Force and the US Navy found that none of the affected facilities are architecturally significant or historically important.

This letter initiates consultation on the subject undertaking, consistent with 36 CFR 800.3(a) and regulations for implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470f). In conformance with 800.3(g), TAFB respectfully requests expedited consultation by combining 36 CFR 800.3 through 800.5, including comments and concurrence on definition of the undertaking, Area of Potential Effects (APE), and the proposed determination of No Adverse Effect consistent with 36 CFR 800.5(d)(1).

Background Information

Travis AFB occupies 6,383 acres in Solano County, within the city limits of Fairfield. The base is about 50 miles northeast of San Francisco and 40 miles southwest of Sacramento (Figure 1 in Attachment A). TAFB is situated just north of Suisun Bay and marsh, northeast of San Pablo Bay on the northeastern boundary of the San Francisco Bay region. In the late prehistoric and early contact periods, this area was occupied by the Southern Patwin, native speakers of the Wintu language.

Known as the Gateway to the Pacific, Travis AFB is among the largest and busiest military air terminals in the country. More than 14,000 military and civilian personnel work on the base,

which is under the operational control of the Air Mobility Command. The 60th Air Mobility Wing (AMW) is the host unit and is responsible for providing strategic airlift and air refueling missions around the world. The 60th AMW also supports air logistics needs for other services and agencies, moving cargo, patients, and passengers all around the globe.

800.4(a)(1) - Description of the Area of Potential Effects

This undertaking will relocate the Navy's Take Charge and Move Out (TACAMO) squadron, which results in two related APES. The new construction APE for the TACAMO Alert Force Complex (Complex) is outside the safety clear zone north of the runways, and will occupy about 8 acres. The demolition APE, at the existing TACAMO facility, is south of the TAFB runways and very near the southern boundary of Travis AFB. Within the demo APE, buildings 1164, 1177, and 1179 will not be demolished as part of this undertaking.

The two APEs are depicted in Figure 2, Attachment A. The facility numbers and locations of the buildings that will be demolished are shown in Figure 3. Figure 4, Attachment A, is a plan view diagram of the facilities needed at the New Construction APE. Together, the New Construction APE (and Laydown Area) and Demolition APE constitute the project APE. The APE is the entire project area as outlined in Figure 2, but separate Areas of Direct Impact (ADI) are limited to the demolition or construction footprint of any work areas that are physically affected.

800.11(d)(1) - Description of the Undertaking

As noted above, this undertaking has a construction component and a demolition component. Fourteen numbered facilities will be demolished, and a new Alert Force Complex will be built north of the runways and outside of the runway safety clear zone. The new Complex includes an Alert Force/Security Facility, an Entry Control Facility (ECF), AGE Maintenance Repair and Aircraft Storage Facilities, and SATCOM Facilities. The "SATCOM" facilities are ground-based equipment that utilize a constellation of satellites to provide secure and jam-resistant worldwide communications capabilities for the U.S. armed forces. The Alert Force/Security Facility and SATCOM Facilities will have a fenced and secure inner compound supported by the ECF. All of the new Alert Force Complex Facilities will be constructed in compliance with Travis AFB's Installation Development Plan.

The Complex will incorporate Anti-Terrorism and Force Protection (AT/FP) features and comply with all pertinent physical protection and Anti-Terrorism standards for buildings. Common AT/FP features include security fencing, vehicle barriers, security gates, intrusion detection systems (IDS), closed-circuit television (CCTV) and pedestrian turnstiles.

Electrical hardware for the new Complex will include primary and secondary distribution systems, High Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse protected emergency generators, Uninterrupted Power Suppliers (UPS), lighting, transformers and telecommunications infrastructure. Five electrical generators currently in use at the existing TACAMO complex will be relocated to the new Complex, which saves time and money, and avoids the need for boring under the runways to install power connections from the existing generators to the new Complex.

Additional necessary utility connections include potable water, gas lines, sanitary sewer, and fire protection systems with dedicated water supply lines. Short sections of trenching will be needed to connect the new construction to existing utility service lines in the area. These trenches will average less than 100 feet in length, less than three feet in depth, and have minimum widths as determined by the conduits or pipes being emplaced.

No new construction is required for hardstands to park the Navy E-6B Mercury aircraft. Existing parking areas adjacent to the new Complex on the north side of the flight line will be used for two aircraft, which will be stationed there at all times. If a third E-6B aircraft is needed on site, it will be parked in available space farther away from the Complex.
At the New Construction APE, preparation will include site clearing, excavations for building foundations, and soil leveling and compaction in preparation for construction. Additional site preparation may require excavation of unsuitable soils or undocumented fill. Paving and site improvements include grading, parking, roadways, curbs, sidewalks, landscaping and pedestrian features. Improvements also include the installation of a vehicle washrack.

At the Demolition APE, the buildings and facilities noted in Figure 3 and listed in Table 1, below, will be removed. Rubber-tired heavy equipment and trucks will be used to accomplish the demolitions. Basements or sub-floors will be removed and the voids filled with rubble or clean imported fill. Utilities will be cut and capped, and concrete and asphalt hardstands will be left in place. The multiple ADIs are limited to the footprint of each building, plus a work zone buffer of 100 feet around each work location.

800.11(d)(2) - Identification of Historic Properties

Three previous architectural surveys and evaluations have been completed at Travis AFB that included all 14 facilities proposed for demolition.

The first architectural evaluation was conducted by Karen J. Weitze for Travis Air Force Base in 1996 ("Inventory of Cold War Properties", Plano, TX: Geo-Marine, Inc., 1996). The Weitze report identified a proposed historic district in visual proximity to (although not directly affected by) the current undertaking. The ADC Readiness Area Historic District, located across the flight line from the TACAMO area, is composed of six buildings. The report did not identify any character defining features for the proposed eligible historic district associated with visual features or viewshed. Currently, the Air Force is reevaluating the boundary of the proposed ADC Historic District and is updating the DPR forms. Travis AFB resource managers will submit the new documentation to the SHPO once it is complete.

The Weitze report also evaluated one of the facilities affected by the current undertaking, Building 1175. Weitze determined that 1175 lacked integrity and could not convey a clear sense of historic significance or context. Subsequent evaluations in 2013 and 2017 confirmed this assessment of integrity and affirmed the recommendation that Building 1175 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. See Attachment B for the DPR 523 form for Building 1175.

Architectural historians Adam Smith, Susan Enscore, and Sunny Adams from the Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) of the US Army Corps of Engineers conducted

the second architectural evaluation ("Travis Air Force Base Architectural Inventory", CERL, 2013). The report included four of the 14 facilities to be demolished, and all four were recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Overall, Smith, et al. considered 314 facilities and produced management recommendations, summary lists, and 114 new sets of DPR forms. Sections of the CERL report have been shared with the SHPO, but Travis AFB has not yet presented the entire document to the SHPO in a Section 110 consultation.

The remaining facilities proposed for demolition were surveyed and evaluated in 2017 by Naval Facilities Engineering Command SW historian Dr. David Sproul. Findings from that survey are included in a Letter Report, Attachment C. Based on field survey results and evaluation of relevant historic themes and contexts, Dr. Sproul recommends that all of the unevaluated facilities are not eligible for the NRHP. Table 1 lists the existing TACAMO facilities to be demolished and provides the current NRHP status for each.

Table 1. Demo APE -- Affected Facilities and NRHP Status

Facility Number	Description	Build Date	Eligibility Recommendation	Source
1162	LOX Storage	1957	Not Eligible	Sproul, 2017
1165	ECP Overhead Cover	1957	Not Eligible	Sproul, 2017
1167	Guard Shack	1997	Not Eligible	Sproul, 2017
1168	Guard Shack	1997	Not Eligible	Sproul, 2017
1171	Avionics Shop	1989	Not Eligible	Smith et al. 2013
1174	Gym	1989	Not Eligible	Smith et al. 2013
1175	Crew Readiness	1957	Not Eligible	Weitze 1996
1176	Training/Records Storage	1974	Not Eligible	Smith et al. 2013
1178	Security ECP	1990	Not Eligible	Smith et al. 2013
1180	Hazardous Materials Storage	1993	Not Eligible	Sproul, 2017
1181	Electric Power Station	1995	Not Eligible	Sproul, 2017
1191	Recreation Pavilion	1957	Not Eligible	Sproul, 2017
1193	Tennis Court	1957	Not Eligible	Sproul, 2017
1894	Basketball Court	1957	Not Eligible	Sproul, 2017

Large-area surveys for prehistoric properties have been completed at Travis AFB, but evidence of archaeological sites is scant and only two possible prehistoric sites were recorded on base. Evaluation determined that one site was ineligible and archaeological data was recovered from the other before it was destroyed by new construction. However, a recent re-analysis of the recovered lithics from the second site found that most of them were unaltered, natural stone and the few items that may have been modified appeared to be historic in origin. Another recent study examined geological setting, soils, and landform history of the entire base. This sensitivity study found extremely low probabilities for any unknown prehistoric archaeological deposits on Travis AFB. In addition, related to the current undertaking, the massive physical impacts related to runway and taxiway construction, in addition to the probability analysis, indicate that the presence of prehistoric archaeological sites within the APEs would be rare, and the existence of intact archaeological deposits would be extremely rare.

800.4(b) - Other Historic Property Identification Efforts

An Environmental Assessment (EA) is being prepared for the proposed TACAMO Alert Force Complex. Currently in draft status, the EA covers the effects of the new construction and the demolitions related to this undertaking. When completed, public versions of the EA will be circulated within the Travis AFB area, and copies will be sent to local and regional regulators. The EA, together with notifications to on-base personnel and residents, is sufficient to elicit concerns from the public, if any. If concerns are raised by the public regarding the treatment of historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) personnel at Travis AFB will share the comments with the SHPO and reopen this consultation.

All public views and comments shall be considered, especially views expressed by Native Americans and other interested parties. Interested local tribes meet with Travis CRM staff on a regular basis, to be briefed about project development plans. Even though there is no evidence for prehistoric archaeological deposits on base, the Air Force will continue to host these periodic consultation meetings with the tribal representatives. If Native Americans or any other interested parties identify CRM issues related to this undertaking, all relevant comments will be shared with the SHPO and this consultation will be reopened.

800.5(d)(1) - Determination of No Adverse Effect

Architectural surveys completed in the late 1990s identified two potential NRHP-eligible Cold War-era Historic Districts at Travis AFB. One district, the Q Area, is located in the southwestern quadrant of the base, far removed from the undertaking APEs. The other potential district is the ADC Readiness Area Historic District, which is several hundred feet of the New Construction APE (Attachment A, Figure 5). The ADC Readiness Area Historic District is within sight of the new Complex, but the new buildings will use design characteristics, colors, and surface treatments to match existing construction in the area.

The existing documentation forms for both potential districts, from Weitze's work in 1996, do not specify any viewshed-related character defining features at either district. Assuming the districts are eligible based on the period of significance identified in previous reports and the character defining features associated with the individual contributors, the current undertaking will have no adverse effect on the potential ADC Historic District. The current undertaking is sited in an area heavily developed for aircraft use missions and maintenance, and is sufficiently far away from the ADC area to have no visual or physical effect on it.

This undertaking will not adversely affect any historic properties, including visual resources, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, and architectural resources. This undertaking should not concern Native Americans because no prehistoric, ethnographic, or traditional cultural properties will be affected. Further, since Travis AFB lacks prehistoric resources, past consultations with federally-recognized tribal groups have been sporadic. However, as noted above, if Native Americans express any concerns or critical interest in the undertaking, TAFB shall contact the SHPO, relay the concerns, and reopen this consultation as appropriate.

We have concluded from our inspections and evaluation that none of the affected facilities are associated with any significant event (NRHP-Criteria A), none were associated with any historically significant person (Criteria B), none possess any unique architectural features (Criteria C), and the facilities are unlikely to provide any information important in history or prehistory (Criteria D).

Summary

Travis AFB is proposing demolition of 14 facilities at the current Navy Alert Force Complex, and construction of a new Alert Force Complex on the north side of the runways. The existing Complex is located near the southern boundary of the Base and is within the runway clear zone. None of the affected facilities have been identified as architecturally significant or historically important. In addition, all project staging and stockpiling will be limited to existing hard surface areas adjacent to the construction zone, and all demolition activities will occur within previously disturbed areas. However, if unanticipated archaeological discoveries are made, Travis AFB will reopen consultation with the SHPO and other interested parties, per the requirements of 36 CFR Part 800.

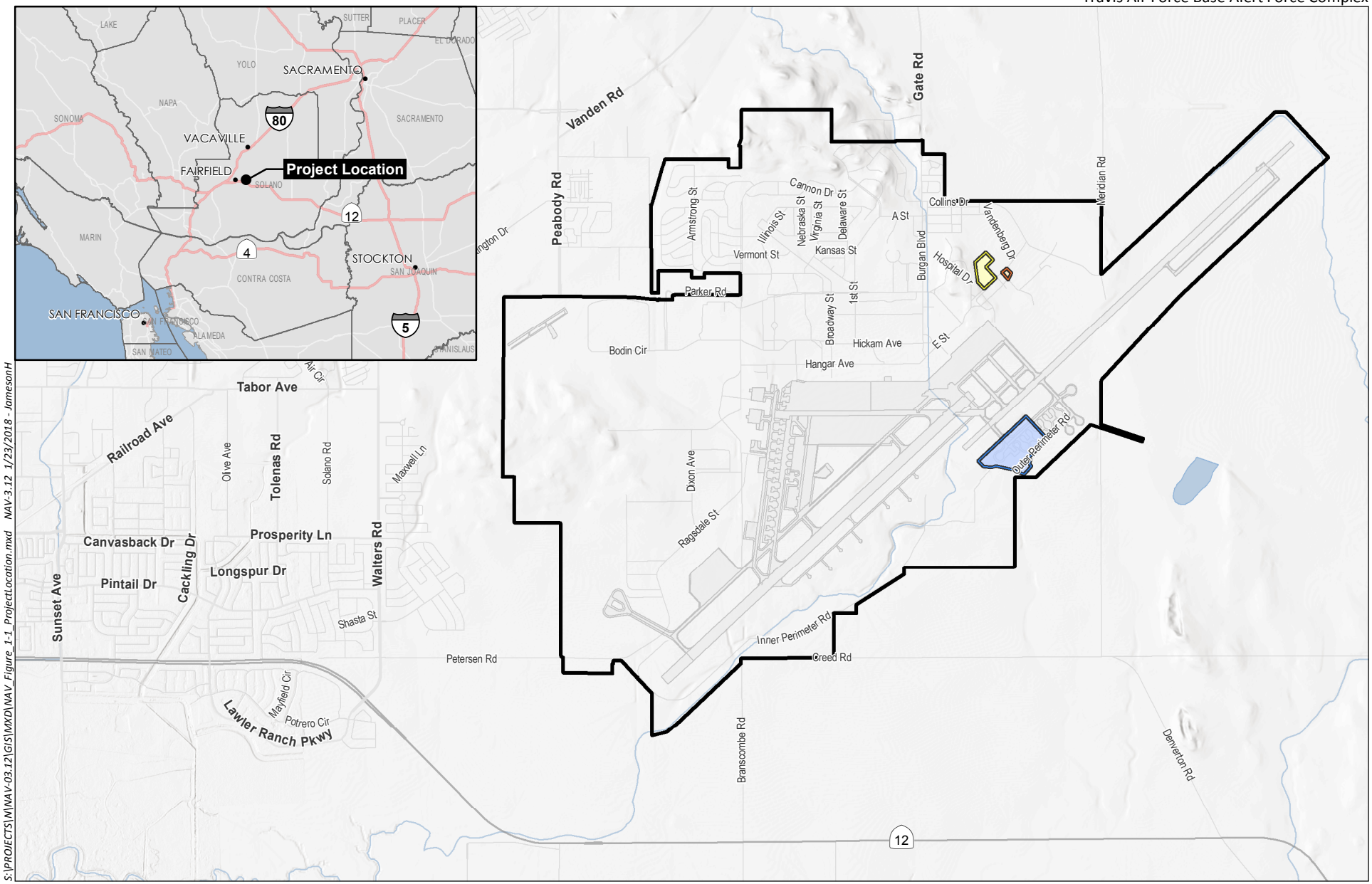
Based on the preceding, Travis AFB requests SHPO concur with our delineation of the APEs for the "Development of the P205 Alert Force Complex" undertaking. Further, we have determined that all facilities in Table 1 (#1162, 1165, 1167, 1168, 1171, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1181, 1191, 1193, and 1894) are not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and we request that you concur. If you do not concur with our findings, we understand that further consultation will be necessary. If you have any questions about the undertaking discussed in this letter, please contact Matthew Blazek by phone or email at (707) 424-5127 or matthew.blazek@us.af.mil.

Sincerely

Brian L. Sassaman

BRIAN L. SASSAMAN, GS-13, DAFC
Flight Chief, Installation Management

3 Attachments:
1. Figures 1 through 5
2. DPR forms for Building 1175
3. Architectural Historian Letter Report



Source: ESRI 2017, USGS

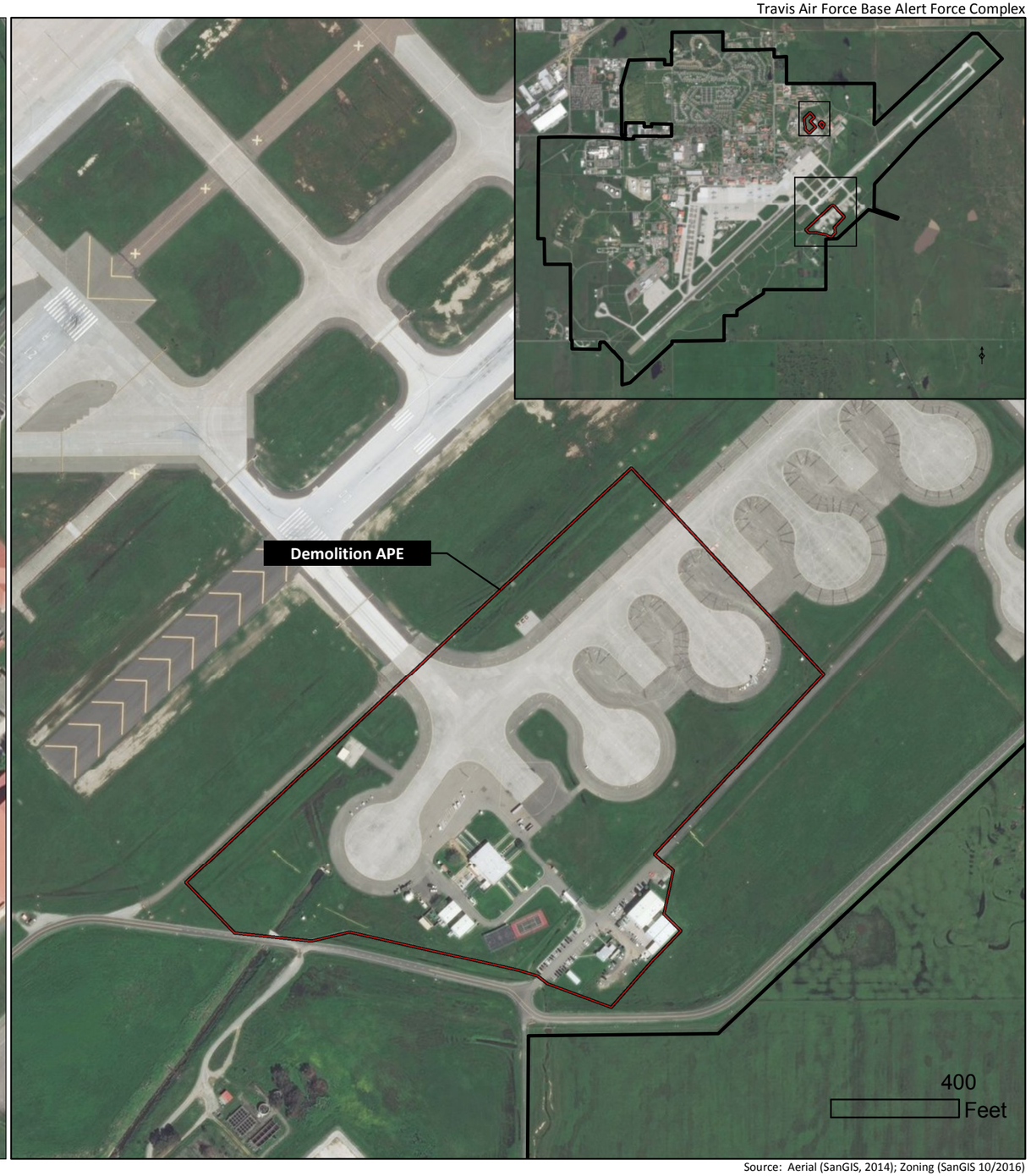
0 0.75 Miles

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE
PROPOSED ACTION AREA
LAYDOWN AREA
EXISTING TACAMO COMPLEX

Regional Location Map

Figure 1

Travis Air Force Base Alert Force Complex



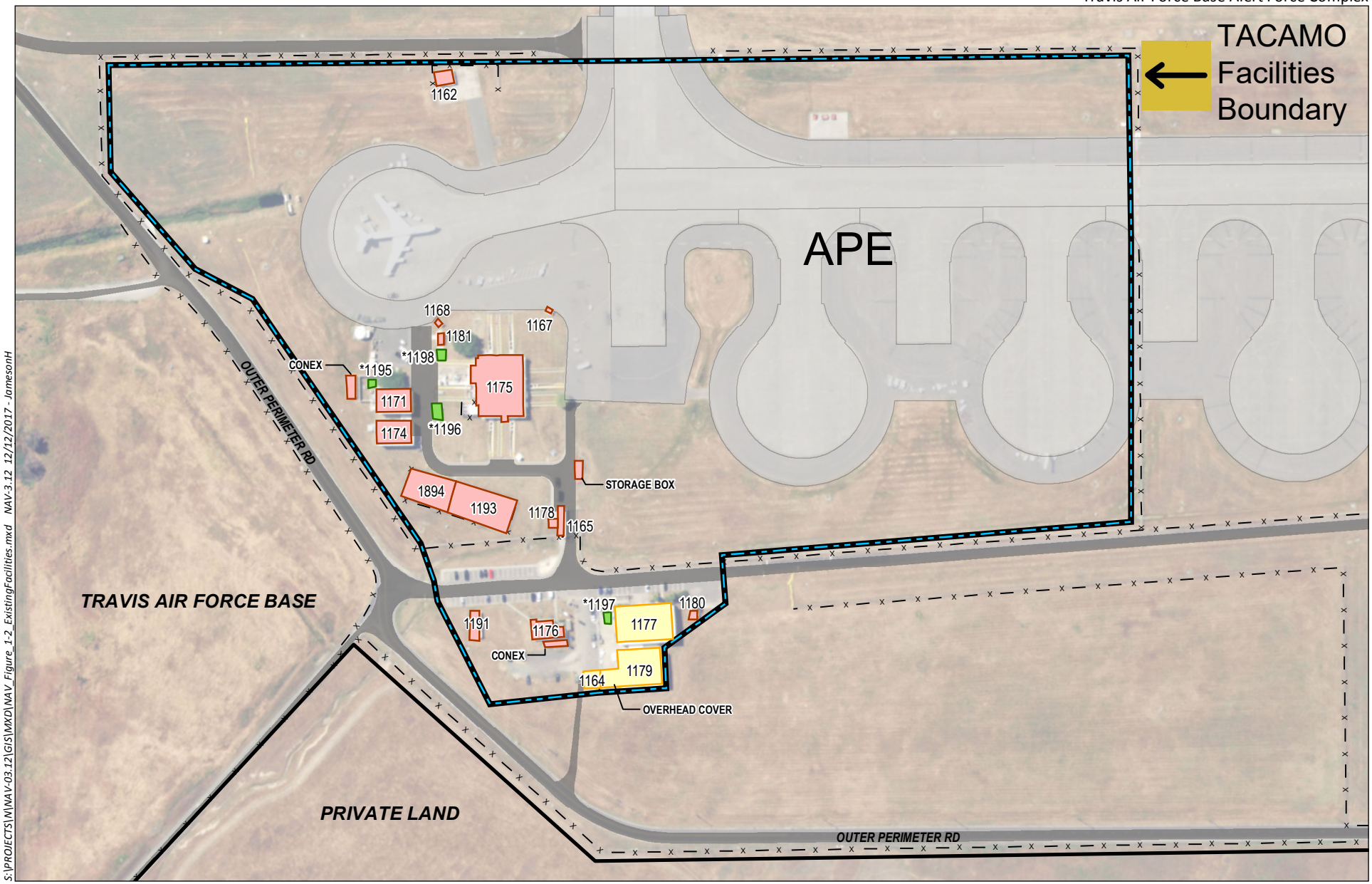
S:\PROJECTS\N\WAV-03.12\GIS\MXD\WAV_Figure_3_X_APE.mxd Inset 1/24/2018 - JamesonH

Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2014); Zoning (SanGIS 10/2016)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Areas of Potential Effect

Figure 2



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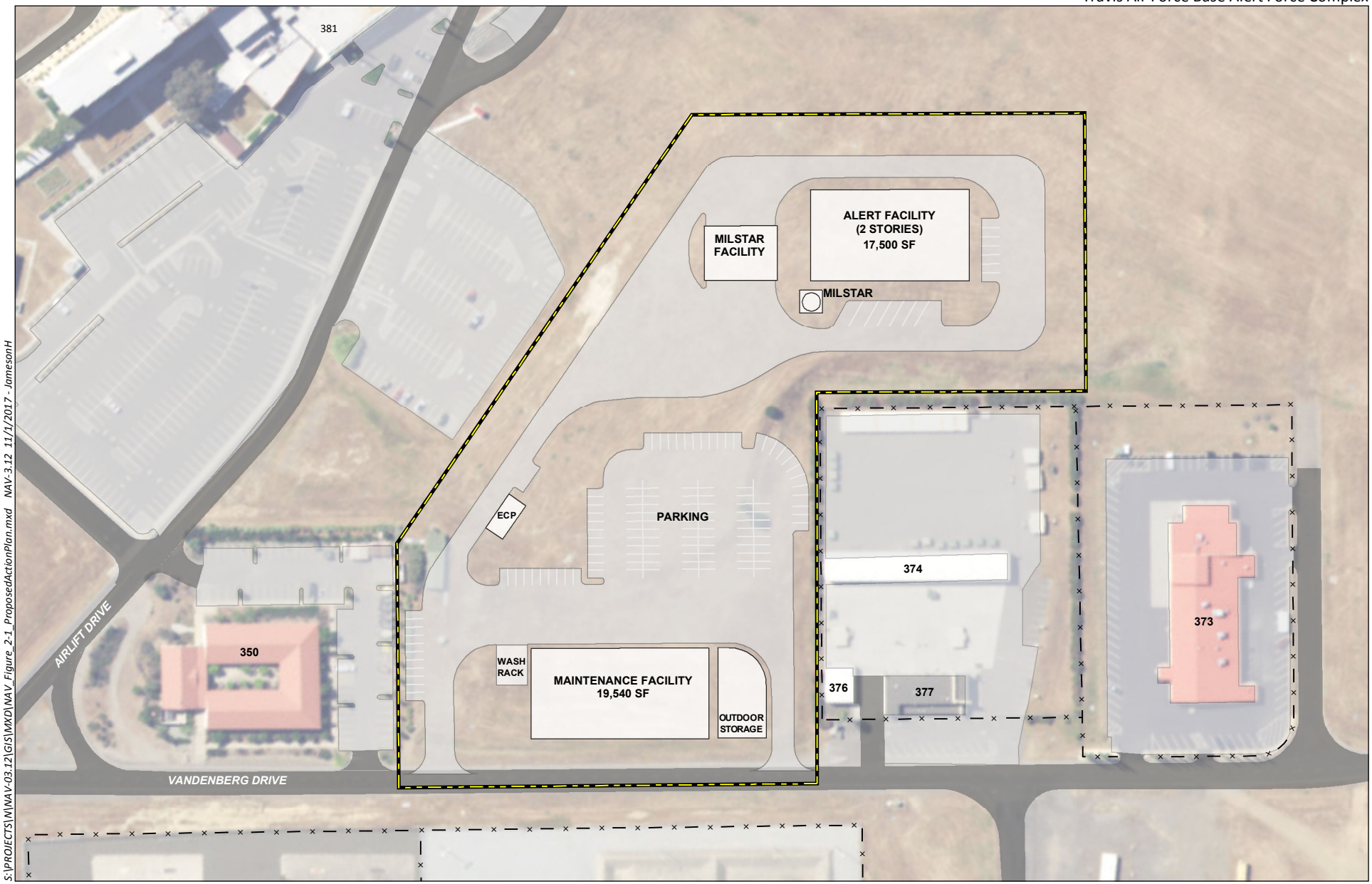
Source: Travis AFB, Esri 2017

Travis Air Force Base
Existing TACAMO Complex
Airfield
Buildings to remain
Buildings to be demolished
Structures to be relocated (*Generators)
Fence

0 250 Feet

Demolition APE

Figure 3



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Source: Travis AFB, Esri 2017

Plan View - New Construction APE

0 150 Feet

Proposed Action Area
Proposed Buildings & Facilities
Vehicle Parking
Fence

Figure 4

Proximity of TACAMO New Construction APE
in Relation to Potential ADC Historic District

AMC GeoBase

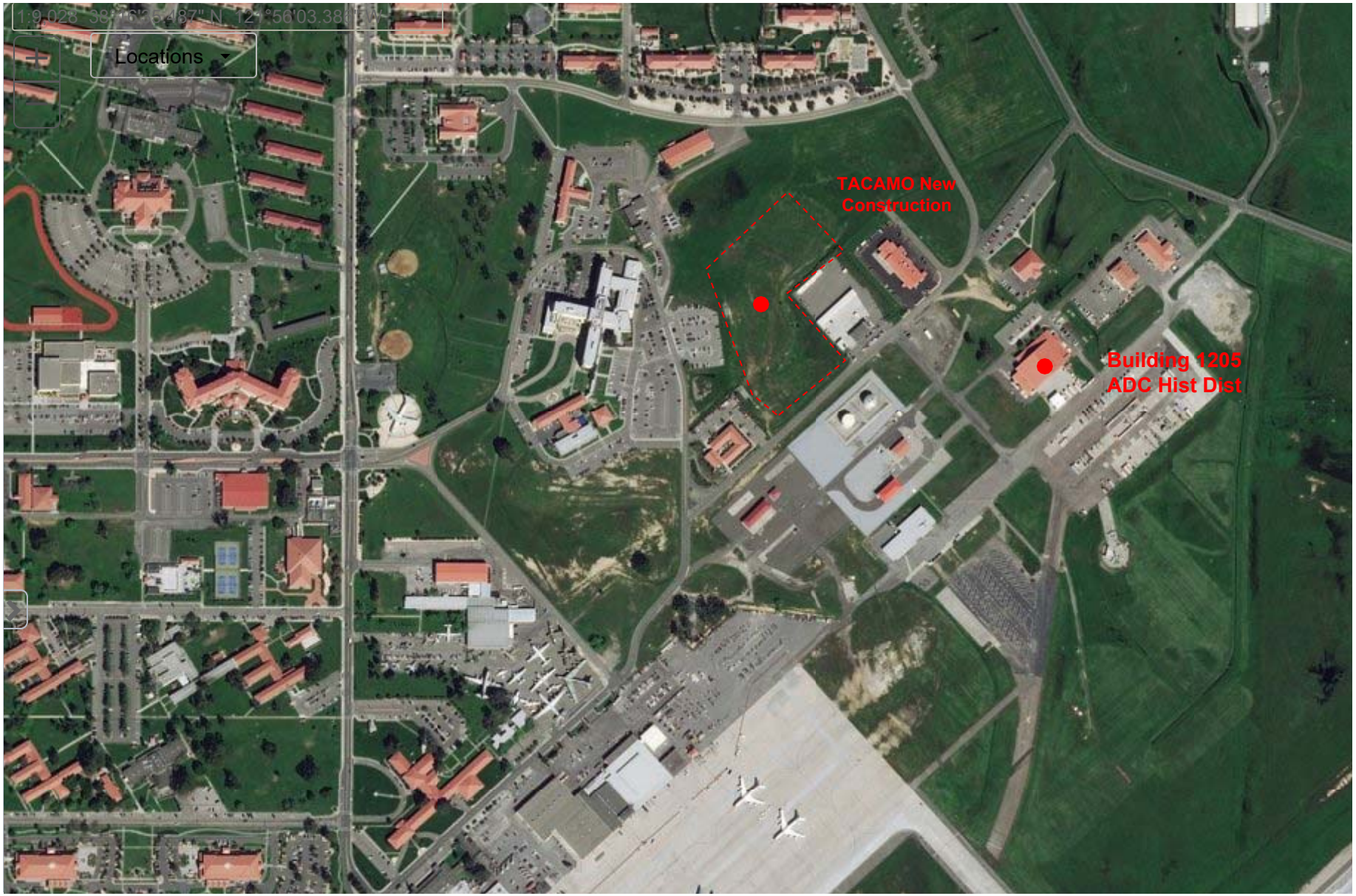


Figure 5

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Building 1175, Travis AFB

P1. Other Identifier: Readiness crew facility; Molehole; SAC Tanker Alert

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Solano

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T __; R __; __ ¼ of __ ¼ of Sec __; _____B.M.

c. Address Travis Air Force Base City Fairfield, CA Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Building 1175 is located towards the eastern side of Travis AFB, directly south of the SAC Alert Apron.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Building 1175 is a Strategic Air Command (SAC) readiness crew facility for a maximum of 70 men. The structure was designed in 1958 and 1959 and was completed by 1960. The building is two-stories, one of which is below ground and composed of reinforced concrete blocks, resting on a reinforced (see cont. sheet)

*P4.Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Building 1175, readiness crew facility, facing N (Roll 1, Frame 9)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both---1958-1960; Real Property Cards; architecture/engineering plans

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

*P7. Owner and Address: U.S. Air Force

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) K. Weitze, J. Buysse Geo-Marine, Inc., 550 East 15th St., Plano, TX 75074

*P9.Date Recorded: 8/27/96

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Reconnaissance survey, Section 110 of NHPA

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") "Travis AFB, Fairfield, California, Inventory of Cold War Properties," by Karen J. Weitze for Geo-Marine, Inc., Aug. 1996

*Attachments: ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 2 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 1175, Travis AF

B1. Historic Name: Readiness crew facility; Molehole; SAC Tanker Alert

B2. Common Name: _____

B3. Original Use: Readiness crew facility B4. Present Use: same

*B5. Architectural Style: Military

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The original design of Building 1175 was dated April 1958; this design was revised for Travis AFB in Jan 1959. The building was accepted as completed in 1960. More recently, Building 1175 has undergone addition to the southwest facade, the addition of parking pads at the southeastern corner, modernization of the interior, and, in 1988, a contractor logistic support facility was added to the site.

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Leo A. Daly Company, Omaha, and Earl & Wright, Inc., San Francisco

b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme Cold War Buildings; USAF Area Travis AFB

Period of Significance 1958-1960 Property Type Crew facility Applicable Criteria _____

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) Building 1175 is a readiness crew facility for a maximum of 70 men; it was designed by the Leo A. Daly Company of Omaha, Nebraska. There was a design evolution from the right-angled alert apron to the 45-degree angle (also called herringbone or Christmas tree) alert apron. While 67 were planned for construction, fewer than that were actually built out. Right-angled apron configurations were either redesigned or were assigned to tanker alert. Christmas trees were uniformly assigned to bomber alert. At Travis AFB, the first of the two configurations, the right-angled, was kept and assigned to a tanker alert function. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP34-readiness crew facility

*B12. References: Real Property Cards, architecture/ engineering plans, Travis AFB; see "Travis AFB, Fairfield, California, Inventory of Cold War Properties," by Karen J. Weitze

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: K.J. Weitze for Geo-Marine, Inc., 550 East 15th St., Plano, TX 75074

*Date of Evaluation: 8/27/96

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

*Required information

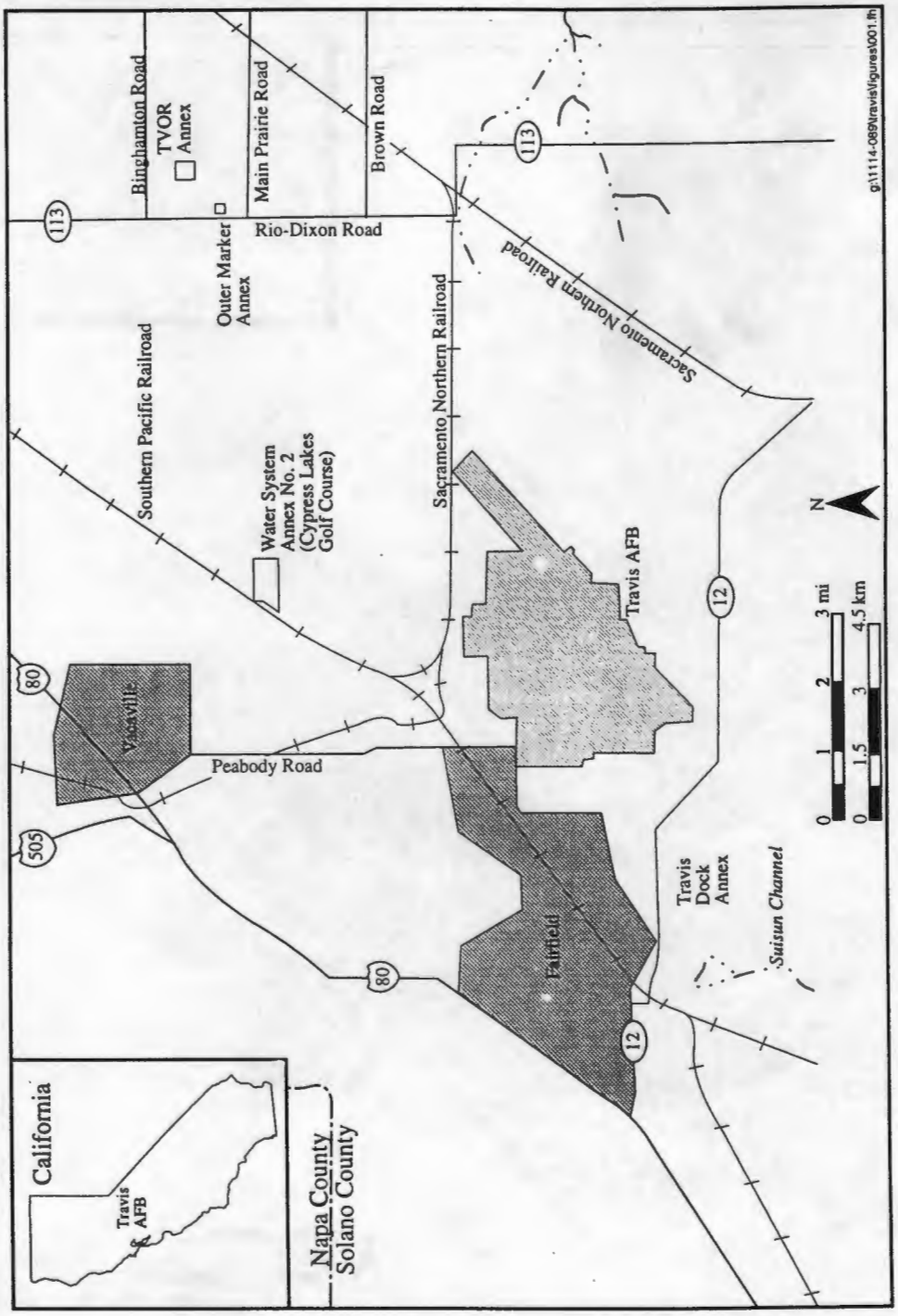
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 1175, Travis AFB

Project location map (Weitze 1996)



*Required information

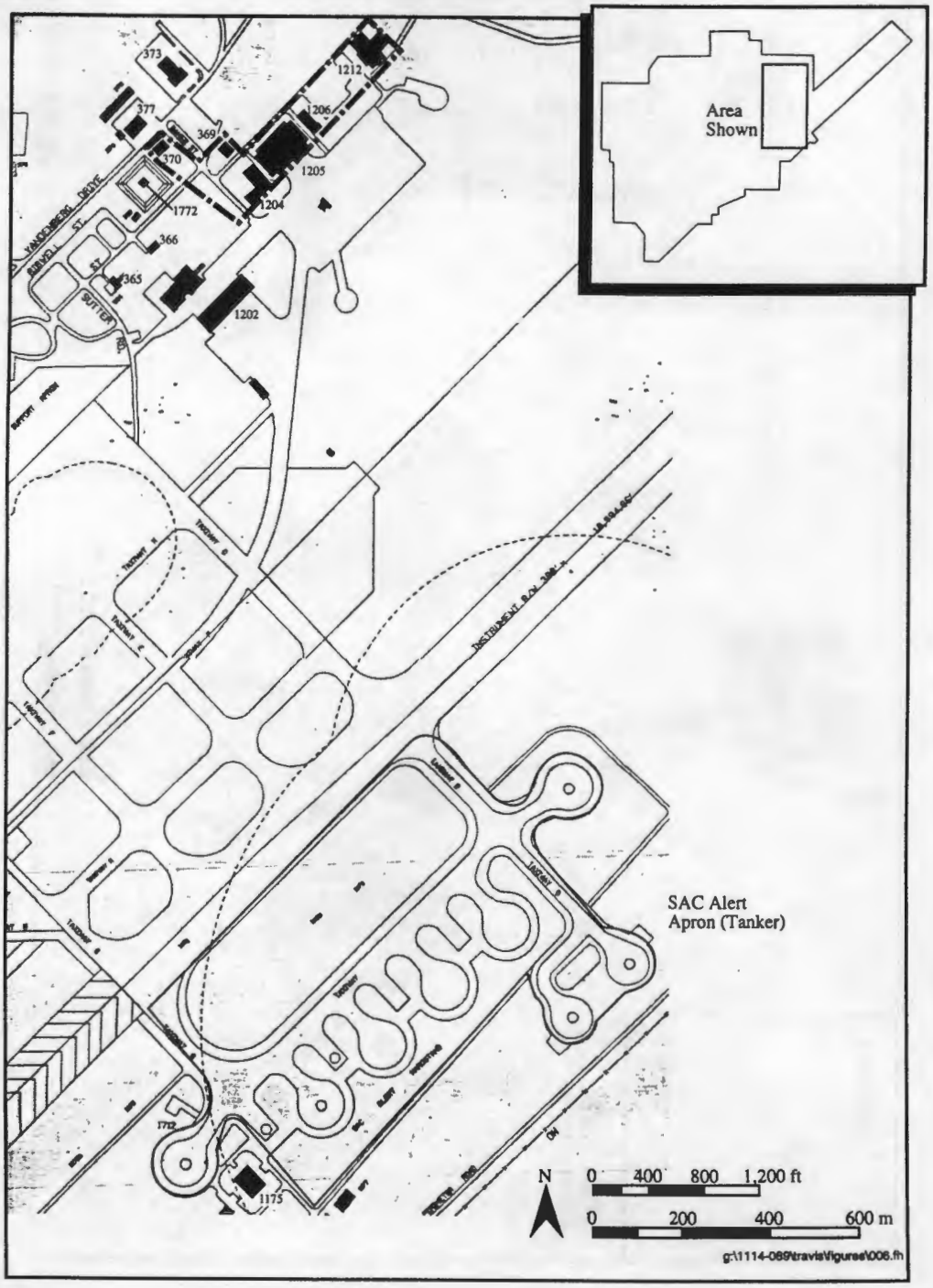
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Building 1175, Travis AFB

Cold War properties at Travis AFB, Fairfield, California (Weitze 1996); Building 1175 is located in lower left, below the SAC Alert Apron.



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

P3a. (continued from Primary Record)
concrete slab foundation. The structure is supporting a steel roof and is insulated in two inches of gypsum with five-ply build-up sheathing. Measuring 108' by 78', with two off-sets of 10'11" and 85'5" by 5', the readiness crew facility features six unsheltered tunnel entrances to the underground story and seven entrances to the aboveground story, articulating all facades in groups of 3/3/3/4. The underground story is configured entirely as two- and three-men bedrooms, with officers' and airmens' latrines and a mechanical room. The above story includes control and security rooms, offices, and officers' and airmens' lounges and dining quarters. Building 1175 has been substantially modified.

B10. (continued from Building, Structure, Object Record)
The building has since undergone extensive alterations since its completion in 1960, including additions to the southwest facade, addition of parking pads at the southeast corner, modernization of the interior, and the addition of a logistic support facility. The use of Building 1175 has since been taken over by the U.S. Navy as a readiness crew facility; it has been extensively modified and thus the integrity of the structure has been greatly reduced. The structure is interpreted as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Cultural Resources Survey Report:

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for Various Buildings and Structures at Travis Air Force Base, TACAMO Facility, Fairfield, California

Dr. David Sproul
NAVFAC SW
Cultural Resources ENV CORE (Code EV23)
1220 Pacific Highway, San Diego, CA 92132
619-532-2819
David.sproul@navy.mil

SUMMMARY: Based on field survey results and evaluation of relevant historic themes and contexts, none of the buildings or structures associated with the proposed undertaking are recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

I. Description of Undertaking

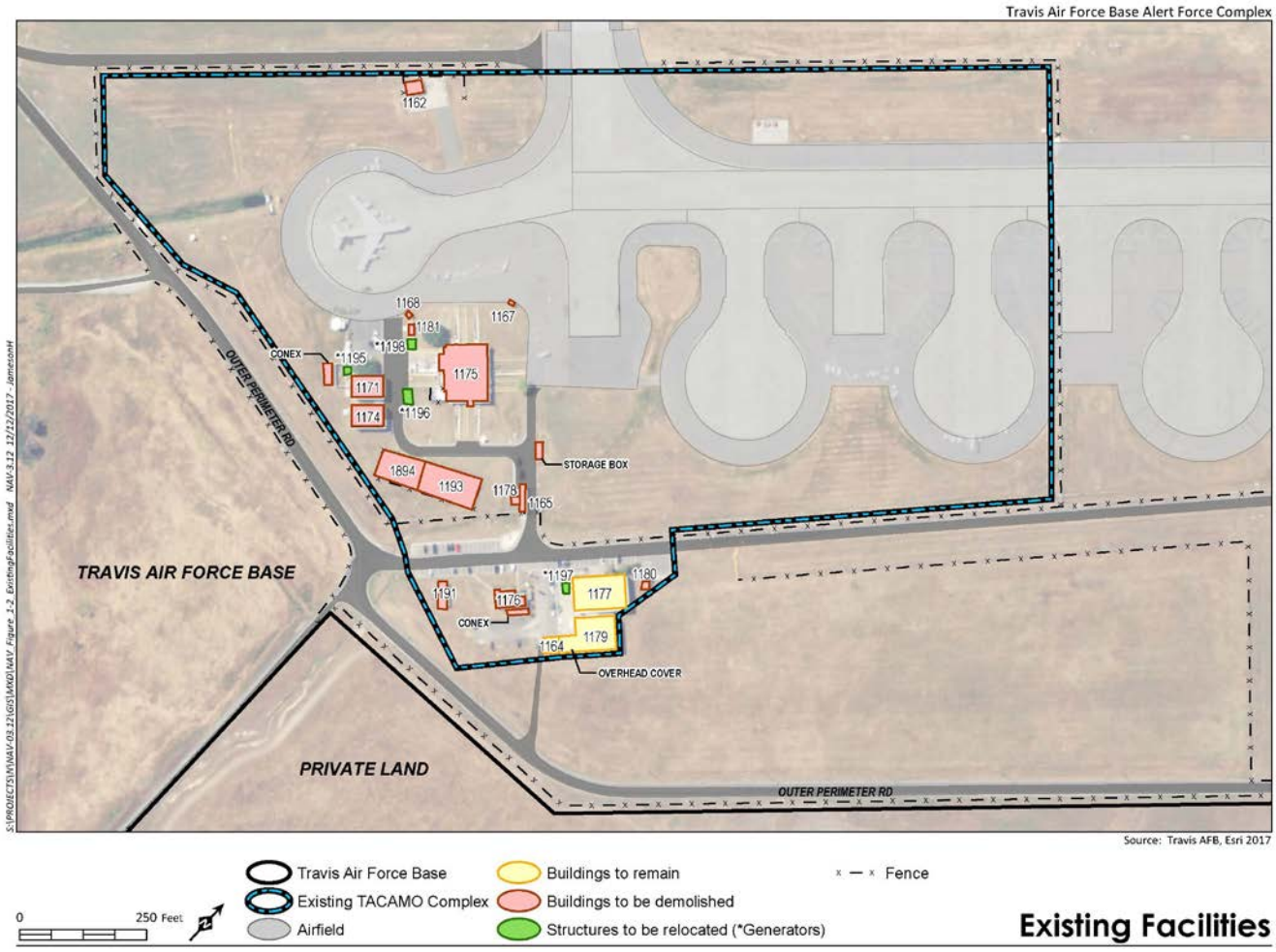
The United States Department of the Navy (Navy) proposes to replace and relocate the existing Take Charge and Move Out (TACAMO) facilities located at Travis Air Force Base (Travis AFB) in Fairfield, California. The Proposed Action includes the demolition of the following existing TACAMO facilities (except buildings 1164, 1177, and 1179):

Facility Number	Description	Build Date
1162	LOX Storage	1957
1165	ECP Overhead Cover	1957
1167	Guard Shack	1997
1168	Guard Shack	1997
1171	Avionics Shop	1989
1174	Gymnasium	1989
1175	Operations	1957
1176	Training/Records Storage	1974
1178	Security ECP	1990
1180	Hazardous Materials Storage	1993
1181	Electric Power Station	1995
1191	Recreation Pavilion	1957
1193	Tennis Court	1957
1894	Basketball Court	1957

II. Project APE

Travis AFB is located 7 miles north of the city of Fairfield, in Solano County, California. The Base occupies approximately 5,128 acres near Interstate 80, between Sacramento and San Francisco. The

existing TACAMO facilities are located in the southeast portion of the Base, north of Perimeter Road (Figure 1). The site of the Proposed Action is in the northeast portion of the Base at the airfield. Vandenberg Drive is located south and east of the site, Napa Street is located to the north, and Airlift Drive is located to the west. The Proposed Action would occur within the portion of the property bounded by the road network described above.



1 Project Area and APE

III. Historic Context

TACAMO (Take Charge and Move Out) is a United States military system of survivable communications links designed to be used in nuclear warfare to maintain communications between the decision-makers (the National Command Authority) and the triad of strategic nuclear weapon nuclear weapons delivery systems. Its primary mission is to receive, verify and retransmit Emergency Action Messages (EAMs) to US strategic forces. It does this by maintaining the ability to communicate on virtually every radio frequency band from very low frequency (VLF) up through super high frequency (SHF) using a variety of modulations, encryptions and networks. This airborne communications capability largely replaced the land-based extremely low frequency (ELF) broadcast sites that became vulnerable to nuclear strike. Originally conceived in 1961, the TACAMO system has evolved into a multi-based arm of U.S. nuclear strategy. There are several components to the current

TACAMO system. The main part is the airborne portion, the U.S. Navy's Strategic Communications Wing One (STRATCOMWING ONE), a U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) organization based at Naval Air Facility Tinker at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma. STRATCOMWING ONE consists of three Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadrons (VQ-3, VQ-4 and VQ-7) equipped with Boeing IDS E-6B Mercury TACAMO aircraft. VQ-3 has a complement of 78 officers and 454 enlisted personnel. Since 1992, it has operated under Navy Strategic Communications Wing 1 at Tinker Air Force Base. It forward deploys aircraft to fly operational patrols out of Travis Air Force Base, California. The heart and soul of TACAMO is the technologies applied to airborne communications in the event of nuclear war. TACAMO components have moved to and from various U.S. military locations during the last 50 years.

The TACAMO alert force complex located at Travis AFB is comprised of a fenced inner compound that houses the main alert facility, fitness room, maintenance facility, security entry control point, MILSTAR antenna, as well as the aircraft parking ramp. The outer compound includes privately owned vehicle parking, security facility, ground support equipment (GSE) rework shop, and aircraft spares storage. Building 1175, the main alert facility, was built in 1957 as a strategic bomber and tanker alert crew readiness facility. The TACAMO squadron has been operating from this facility since 1988.

The TACAMO operation provides around-the-clock base operating support and includes an airfield, back shop maintenance, and refueling, deicing, and liquid oxygen (LOX) utilization capabilities. The TACAMO operation supports up to three E-6B Mercury aircrafts which are on alert 24/7 to ensure survivable, endurable, and reliable communications from the President of the United States and the Secretary of Defense to the Nation’s Nuclear TRIAD. The TACAMO facilities provide 24 hour/365 day support to alert aircraft and aircrew and include: a Command Center and Communications Center to provide hardened aircrew alerting; berthing and shower facilities for alert aircrew and maintenance crew; food preparation and dining area; physical security for alert aircrafts and aircrew; maintenance support, including servicing, spare parts and support equipment; lounge, fitness, briefing and mission planning space; alert vehicles; and spare parts storage, aircraft and Individual Material Readiness List (IMRL) maintenance spaces, training spaces, and offices for detachment personnel.
The TACAMO squadron’s mission is to provide survivable, reliable, and endurable communications between the President of the United States and the nation’s nuclear force. The mission serves two primary roles: (1) to provide a U.S. Strategic Command Airborne Command Post (ABNCP) and, (2) to relay Emergency Action Messages (EAM) to the nuclear powered, ballistic missile carrying submarines, bombers and ICBMs (TRIAD). The ABNCP ensures that there is an aircraft “on alert” and ready to communicate EAMs to the TRIAD from the air should ground-based command centers become inoperable. As of 1991, “on alert” means ready in the air or on the ground.

IV. Evaluation Criteria

The inventory and evaluation of TACAMO buildings, structures, objects, and districts at Travis AFB presented in this report was conducted through application of the significance criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) program.

As established in NPS Bulletin 15, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation,” eligibility for listing in the NRHP rests on the twin factors of significance and integrity. A property must have both significance and integrity to be considered eligible. Loss of integrity, if sufficiently

great, will overwhelm historical significance a property may possess and render it ineligible. Likewise, a property may retain integrity, but if it lacks significance, it is ineligible for listing.

Historic significance is judged by applying the NRHP criteria. The NRHP guidelines direct that a historic resource's "quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture" be determined by meeting at least one of the four main criteria. Properties may be significant at the local, state, or national level under the following NRHP criteria:

Criterion A:	association with events or trends significant in the broad patterns of our history;
Criterion B:	association with the lives of significant individuals;
Criterion C:	a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values;
Criterion D:	has yielded, or is likely to yield information important to history or prehistory

In general, Criterion D is used to evaluate prehistoric sites and archaeological resources. Although buildings and structures can occasionally be recognized for the important information they might yield regarding historic construction or technologies, the buildings within the study area for this project are of building types that are generally very well documented in primary and secondary sources, and are not themselves the primary source of this information.

The evaluation process requires application of the significance criteria followed by analysis regarding historic integrity. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. Assessment of integrity includes review of extant physical features of resources that are historically significant and of resources that are not historically significant. The assessment of the latter group illustrates that the physical features of those resources have been considered in the conclusions regarding NRHP eligibility. As noted above, a resource must have both significance and integrity to be considered eligible. A resource may retain integrity, but if it lacks significance, it is ineligible for listing.

There are seven factors of integrity: location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association, and these seven can be roughly grouped into three types. Location and setting relate to the relationship between the property and its environment. Design, materials, and workmanship of historic properties relate to their construction methods and architectural / engineering details. Feeling and association are the least objective of the seven aspects and pertain to the overall ability of the property to convey a sense of historical time and place. As noted by the National Park Service guidelines, assessment of integrity can sometimes be a subjective judgment, but it is always grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance in terms of where, why and when a property is significant. Only those properties that retain most of these aspects of integrity – and also have historic significance – are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

V. Summary of Findings

Dr. David Sproul, Historian with Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest surveyed the structures proposed for demolition on November 16, 2017 for the purposes of evaluating their potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. None of the fourteen buildings and structures

inventoried for this report met the standards for NRHP eligibility as established in NPS Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." The detailed evaluation of each building or structure is presented below.

In summary, the buildings and structures evaluated in this letter report are not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. The history of the TACAMO facility support buildings during the Cold War illustrates that none of the components of the TACAMO facility had direct or important associations with historically significant Cold War-era themes. While the technology associated with the TACAMO program could be considered significant under Cold War themes, the technology is not the subject of evaluation for this undertaking. The TACAMO program did not originate at TAFB and will continue to exist after the proposed undertaking just as it existed before its relocation to Travis AFB.

In the context of the Cold War era, which focused on weapons research and development, weapons and aircraft testing and evaluation, early warning systems and electronic warfare, strategic nuclear capabilities, intercontinental and anti-ballistic missile installations, or man in space sites, the buildings and structures currently used to support the TACAMO program did not play a significant role in the themes of the Cold War. None of these facilities played an important role in the technological advancements associated with TACAMO or that that were historically significant during the Cold War, nor did they play a historically significant role in Naval operations overseas. The facilities at Travis AFB performed utilitarian functions in support of TACAMO operations: crew readiness staging, storage, recreation, and security. While the facilities at Travis AFB were associated with the TACAMO program during its time at Travis AFB, Bulletin 15 indicates that "mere association with historic event or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property's specific association must be considered important as well."

While most of the buildings at TACAMO possess integrity to their date of construction, they do not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP within the context of the Cold War because they have no direct or important associations with significant events or trends of that era (NRHP Criterion A) or an historically significant individual of that era (NRHP Criterion B). The buildings and structures at Travis AFB that supported TACAMO operations, moreover, do not exemplify an important type, period, or method of construction of the Cold War era (NRHP Criterion C) nor are they likely to reveal important historical information about that period (NRHP Criterion D). These buildings and structures played a utilitarian role in the TACAMO program, storing, maintaining, and transiting technologically sophisticated aircraft that were the focus of the TACAMO program; however, the buildings' uses were not historically significant to the research, design, testing and evaluation of such aircraft or to the TACAMO program – functions that might have qualified the buildings for listing on the NRHP.

VI. Results of Field Investigation

Building 1162

Description

Built in 1957, Building 1162 is the liquid oxygen (LOX) storage structure. It is a three sided, CMU structure with a mild slope metal shed roof.

Significance

The history of the TACAMO facility during the Cold War illustrates that none of the components of the facility had direct or important associations with historically significant Cold War-era themes. In the context of the Cold War era, which focused on weapons research and development, weapons and aircraft testing and evaluation, early warning systems and electronic warfare, strategic nuclear capabilities, intercontinental and anti-ballistic missile installations, or man in space sites, Building 1162 did not play a significant role in the themes of the Cold War. Building 1162 did not play an important role in the technological advancements that were historically significant during the Cold War, nor did it play a historically significant role in Naval operations overseas; rather, Building 1162 performed functions in support of operations similar to those undertaken at other air stations and Naval facilities around the nation. While Building 1162 possesses integrity to its date of construction, it does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP within the context of the Cold War because it has no direct or important associations with significant events or trends of that era (NRHP Criterion A) or an historically significant individual of that era (NRHP Criterion B). This building, moreover, does not exemplify an important type, period, or method of construction of the Cold War era (NRHP Criterion C) nor is it likely to reveal important historical information about that period (NRHP Criterion D). Building 1162 played a utilitarian role in the operation of TACAMO; however, the building's uses are not historically significant to the research, design, testing and evaluation of the TACAMO program – functions that might have qualified the building for listing on the NRHP.

Buildings 1165 and 1178

Description

Built in 1990, Buildings 1165 and 1178 are the TACAMO facility Security Entry Control Point and Overhead Walkway Cover. Building 1165 is a metal frame and shed-roof cover for pedestrian entrance into the TACAMO facility. Building 1178 is a metal frame and siding structure with flat metal shed roof. It houses security personnel and equipment for monitoring pedestrian and vehicular entrance into the TACAMO facility.

Significance

The history of the TACAMO facility during the Cold War illustrates that none of the components of the facility had direct or important associations with historically significant Cold War-era themes. In the context of the Cold War era, which focused on weapons research and development, weapons and aircraft testing and evaluation, early warning systems and electronic warfare, strategic nuclear capabilities, intercontinental and anti-ballistic missile installations, or man in space sites, Buildings 1165 and 1178 did not play a significant role in the themes of the Cold War. Buildings 1165 and 1178 did not play an important role in the technological advancements that were historically significant during the Cold War, nor did they play a historically significant role in Naval operations overseas; rather, Buildings 1165 and 1178 performed functions in support of operations similar to those undertaken at other air stations and Naval facilities around the nation. While Buildings 1165 and 1178 possess integrity to their date of construction, they do not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP within the context of the Cold War because they have no direct or important associations with significant events or trends of that era (NRHP Criterion A) or an historically significant individual of that era (NRHP Criterion B). These buildings, moreover, do not exemplify an important type, period, or method of construction of the Cold War era (NRHP Criterion C) nor are they likely to reveal important historical information about that period (NRHP Criterion D). Buildings 1165 and 1178 played a utilitarian role in the operation of TACAMO; however, the buildings' uses are not historically significant to the research, design, testing and evaluation of the TACAMO program – functions that might have qualified the buildings for listing on the NRHP.

Buildings 1167 and 1168

Description

Built in 1990, Buildings 1167 and 1168 are the TACAMO facility Security Entry Control Point and Overhead Walkway Cover. Buildings 1167 and 1168 are wood frame, flat roof temporary/mobile guard shacks for housing airplane apron access control personnel.

Significance

The history of the TACAMO facility during the Cold War illustrates that none of the components of the facility had direct or important associations with historically significant Cold War-era themes. In the context of the Cold War era, which focused on weapons research and development, weapons and aircraft testing and evaluation, early warning systems and electronic warfare, strategic nuclear capabilities, intercontinental and anti-ballistic missile installations, or man in space sites, Buildings 1167 and 1168 did not play a significant role in the themes of the Cold War. Buildings 1167 and 1168 did not play an important role in the technological advancements that were historically significant during the Cold War, nor did they play a historically significant role in Naval operations overseas; rather, Buildings 1167 and 1168 performed functions in support of operations similar to those undertaken at other air stations and Naval facilities around the nation. While Buildings 1167 and 1168 possess integrity to their date of construction, they do not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP within the context of the Cold War because they have no direct or important associations with significant events or trends of that era (NRHP Criterion A) or an historically significant individual of that era (NRHP Criterion B). These buildings, moreover, do not exemplify an important type, period, or method of construction of the Cold War era (NRHP Criterion C) nor are they likely to reveal important historical information about that period (NRHP Criterion D). Buildings 1167 and 1168 played a utilitarian role in the operation of TACAMO; however, the buildings' uses are not historically significant to the research, design, testing and evaluation of the TACAMO program – functions that might have qualified the buildings for listing on the NRHP.

Building 1171

Description

Built in 1989, Building 1171 is SHP Avionics building. It is a prefabricated metal shed structure with a mild slope metal shed roof and metal roll-up door for equipment access.

Significance

The history of the TACAMO facility during the Cold War illustrates that none of the components of the facility had direct or important associations with historically significant Cold War-era themes. In the context of the Cold War era, which focused on weapons research and development, weapons and aircraft testing and evaluation, early warning systems and electronic warfare, strategic nuclear capabilities, intercontinental and anti-ballistic missile installations, or man in space sites, Building 1171 did not play a significant role in the themes of the Cold War. Building 1171 did not play an important role in the technological advancements that were historically significant during the Cold War, nor did it play a historically significant role in Naval operations overseas; rather, Building 1171 performed functions in support of operations similar to those undertaken at other air stations and Naval facilities around the nation. While Building 1171 possesses integrity to its date of construction, it does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP within the context of the Cold War because it has no direct or important associations with significant events or trends of that era (NRHP Criterion A) or an historically significant individual of that era (NRHP Criterion B). This building, moreover, does not exemplify an important type, period, or method of construction of the Cold War era (NRHP Criterion C) nor is it likely to reveal important historical information about that period (NRHP Criterion D). Building 1171 played a utilitarian role in the operation of TACAMO; however, the building's uses are not historically significant to the research, design, testing and evaluation of the TACAMO program – functions that might have qualified the building for listing on the NRHP.

Building 1174

Description

Built in 1989, Building 1174 is the gymnasium. It is a prefabricated metal shed structure with a mild slope metal shed roof and metal roll-up door for equipment access.

Significance

The history of the TACAMO facility during the Cold War illustrates that none of the components of the facility had direct or important associations with historically significant Cold War-era themes. In the context of the Cold War era, which focused on weapons research and development, weapons and aircraft testing and evaluation, early warning systems and electronic warfare, strategic nuclear capabilities, intercontinental and anti-ballistic missile installations, or man in space sites, Building 1174 did not play a significant role in the themes of the Cold War. Building 1174 did not play an important role in the technological advancements that were historically significant during the Cold War, nor did it play a historically significant role in Naval operations overseas; rather, Building 1174 performed functions in support of operations similar to those undertaken at other air stations and Naval facilities around the nation. While Building 1174 possesses integrity to its date of construction, it does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP within the context of the Cold War because it has no direct or important associations with significant events or trends of that era (NRHP Criterion A) or an historically significant individual of that era (NRHP Criterion B). This building, moreover, does not exemplify an important type, period, or method of construction of the Cold War era (NRHP Criterion C) nor is it likely to reveal important historical information about that period (NRHP Criterion D). Building 1174 played a utilitarian role in the operation of TACAMO; however, the building's uses are not historically significant to the research, design, testing and evaluation of the TACAMO program – functions that might have qualified the building for listing on the NRHP.

Building 1175

Description

Built in 1957, Building 1175 is the TACAMO facility Operations and Crew Readiness building. It is a single story CMU structure that includes a storage basement and a mild slope metal shed roof.

Significance

Building 1175 was previously evaluated and determined not eligible for the NRHP. (Karen J. Weitze, "Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Inventory of Cold War Properties." Plano, TX: Geo-Marine, Inc., 1996)

No new information has been revealed that would alter the 1996 determination of non-eligibility for Building 1175. Building 1175 did not play a significant role in the themes of the Cold War. Building 1175 did not play an important role in the technological advancements that were historically significant during the Cold War, nor did it play a historically significant role in Naval operations overseas; rather, Building 1175 performed functions in support of operations similar to those undertaken at other air stations and Naval facilities around the nation. While Building 1175 possesses integrity to its date of construction, it does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP within the context of the Cold War because it has no direct or important associations with significant events or trends of that era (NRHP Criterion A) or an historically significant individual of that era (NRHP Criterion B). This building, moreover, does not exemplify an important type, period, or method of construction of the Cold War era (NRHP Criterion C) nor is it likely to reveal important historical information about that period (NRHP Criterion D). Building 1175 played a utilitarian role in the operation of TACAMO; however, the building's uses are not historically significant to the research, design, testing and evaluation of the TACAMO program – functions that might have qualified the building for listing on the NRHP.

Building 1176

Description

Built in 1974, Building 1176 was originally designated Building 1174 and served as the family visitation center for the readiness crew. It was designated Building number 1176 when the Navy acquired real estate control of the building in 2008. It is currently the training and records storage building. It is a prefabricated metal shed structure with a mild slope metal shed roof, double metal entry door, and metal roll-up door for equipment access.

Significance

The history of the TACAMO facility during the Cold War illustrates that none of the components of the facility had direct or important associations with historically significant Cold War-era themes. In the context of the Cold War era, which focused on weapons research and development, weapons and aircraft testing and evaluation, early warning systems and electronic warfare, strategic nuclear capabilities, intercontinental and anti-ballistic missile installations, or man in space sites, Building 1176 did not play a significant role in the themes of the Cold War. Building 1176 did not play an important role in the technological advancements that were historically significant during the Cold War, nor did it play a historically significant role in Naval operations overseas; rather, Building 1176 performed functions in support of operations similar to those undertaken at other air stations and Naval facilities around the nation. While Building 1176 possesses integrity to its date of construction, it does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP within the context of the Cold War because it has no direct or important associations with significant events or trends of that era (NRHP Criterion A) or an historically significant individual of that era (NRHP Criterion B). This building, moreover, does not exemplify an important type, period, or method of construction of the Cold War era (NRHP Criterion C) nor is it likely to reveal important historical information about that period (NRHP Criterion D). Building 1176 played a utilitarian role in the operation of TACAMO; however, the building's uses are not historically significant to the research, design, testing and evaluation of the TACAMO program – functions that might have qualified the building for listing on the NRHP.

Building 1180

Description

Built in 1993, Building 1180 is the hazardous materials storage building. It is a steel reinforced metal shed with a flat metal roof and locked dual doors.

Significance

Built outside the Cold War-era period of significance, Building 1180 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G because it does not possess exceptional significance for a structure less than 50 years of age and is not associated with any known historic themes or contexts for the period after 1991.

Building 1181

Description

Built in 1995, Building 1181 is the Electric Power Station building. It is metal-framed stucco shed with a moderately pitched metal roof and locked dual doors.

Significance

Built outside the Cold War-era period of significance, Building 1181 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G because it does not possess exceptional significance for a structure less than 50 years of age and is not associated with any known historic themes or contexts for the period after 1991.

Building 1191

Description

Built in 1957, Building 1191 is the TACAMO facility Operations and Crew Readiness building's break and outdoor lunch area shade structure. It is a four-post metal sun/weather shade partially attached to Building 1175.

Significance

The history of the TACAMO facility during the Cold War illustrates that none of the components of the facility had direct or important associations with historically significant Cold War-era themes. In the context of the Cold War era, which focused on weapons research and development, weapons and aircraft testing and evaluation, early warning systems and electronic warfare, strategic nuclear capabilities, intercontinental and anti-ballistic missile installations, or man in space sites, Building 1191 did not play a significant role in the themes of the Cold War. Building 1191 did not play an important role in the technological advancements that were historically significant during the Cold War, nor did it play a historically significant role in Naval operations overseas; rather, Building 1191 performed functions in support of operations similar to those undertaken at other air stations and Naval facilities around the nation. While Building 1191 possesses integrity to its date of construction, it does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP within the context of the Cold War because it has no direct or important associations with significant events or trends of that era (NRHP Criterion A) or an historically significant individual of that era (NRHP Criterion B). This building, moreover, does not exemplify an important type, period, or method of construction of the Cold War era (NRHP Criterion C) nor is it likely to reveal important historical information about that period (NRHP Criterion D). Building 1191 played a utilitarian role in the operation of TACAMO; however, the building's uses are not historically significant to the research, design, testing and evaluation of the TACAMO program – functions that might have qualified the building for listing on the NRHP.

Building 1193

Description

Built in 1957, Building 1193 is the TACAMO facility tennis court. It is a standard hard court concrete surface bounded by a chain link fence.

Significance

The history of the TACAMO facility during the Cold War illustrates that none of the components of the facility had direct or important associations with historically significant Cold War-era themes. In the context of the Cold War era, which focused on weapons research and development, weapons and aircraft testing and evaluation, early warning systems and electronic warfare, strategic nuclear capabilities, intercontinental and anti-ballistic missile installations, or man in space sites, Building 1193 did not play a significant role in the themes of the Cold War. Building 1193 did not play an important role in the technological advancements that were historically significant during the Cold War, nor did it play a historically significant role in Naval operations overseas; rather, Building 1193 performed functions in support of operations similar to those undertaken at other air stations and Naval facilities around the nation. Building 1193 does not possess integrity to its date of construction as it has been resurfaced numerous times during the 50 years since its original construction. It does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP within the context of the Cold War because it has no direct or important associations with significant events or trends of that era (NRHP Criterion A) or an historically significant individual of that era (NRHP Criterion B). This building, moreover, does not exemplify an important type, period, or method of construction of the Cold War era (NRHP Criterion C) nor is it likely to reveal important historical information about that period (NRHP Criterion D). Building 1193 played a utilitarian role in the operation of TACAMO; however, the building's uses are not historically significant to the research, design, testing and evaluation of the TACAMO program – functions that might have qualified the building for listing on the NRHP.

Building 1894

Description

Built in 1957, Building 1894 is the TACAMO facility basketball court. It is a standard hard court concrete surface bounded by a chain link fence.

Significance

The history of the TACAMO facility during the Cold War illustrates that none of the components of the facility had direct or important associations with historically significant Cold War-era themes. In the context of the Cold War era, which focused on weapons research and development, weapons and aircraft testing and evaluation, early warning systems and electronic warfare, strategic nuclear capabilities, intercontinental and anti-ballistic missile installations, or man in space sites, Building 1894 did not play a significant role in the themes of the Cold War. Building 1894 did not play an important role in the technological advancements that were historically significant during the Cold War, nor did it play a historically significant role in Naval operations overseas; rather, Building 1894 performed functions in support of operations similar to those undertaken at other air stations and Naval facilities around the nation. Building 1894 does not possess integrity to its date of construction as it has been resurfaced numerous times during the 50 years since its original construction. It does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP within the context of the Cold War because it has no direct or important associations with significant events or trends of that era (NRHP Criterion A) or an historically significant individual of that era (NRHP Criterion B). This building, moreover, does not exemplify an important type, period, or method of construction of the Cold War era (NRHP Criterion C) nor is it likely to reveal important historical information about that period (NRHP Criterion D). Building 1894 played a utilitarian role in the operation of TACAMO; however, the building's uses are not historically significant to the research, design, testing and evaluation of the TACAMO program – functions that might have qualified the building for listing on the NRHP.

State of California • Natural Resources Agency Edmund G. Brown Jr., *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION Lisa Ann L. Mangat, *Director*
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
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September 7, 2018

Reply in Reference To: USAF_2018_0726_001

Brian L. Sassaman
Flight Chief, Installation Management
411 Airmen Drive
Travis Air Force Base, CA 94535

Re: Section 106 Consultation for P205 Alert Force Complex Development, Travis Air Force Base, Solano County

Dear Mr. Sassaman:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is initiating consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding their effort to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 U.S.C. 306108), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3(g), the SHPO accepts the USAF's expedited consultation request.

The USAF are proposing to develop and construct the P205 Alert Force Complex at Travis Air Force Base. The undertaking includes the demolition of fourteen facilities associated with the current Alert Force Complex and the following components within the construction and demolition project areas:

- Installation of security features including fencing, barriers, gates and other Anti-Terrorism and Force Protection implements;
- Construction of sidewalks, roads, parking facilities and introduction of landscaping features;
- Water, sewer, gas and fire protection systems installation inclusive of trenching less than three feet in depth; and
- Backfilling of basements and subfloors and utility capping in demolition area.

Constructed between 1957 and 1995, the 14 elements slated for demolition identified as Facilities 1162, 1165,1167, 1168, 1171, 1174,1175,1176,1178,1180,1181,1191,1193 and 1894 are comprised of guard shacks, athletic courts and a gymnasium, hazardous material storage and general operational support structures. Archeological sensitivity studies of the project area suggest a low possibility of encountering subsurface historic properties during project implementation. USAF documentation notes that National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

eligible properties within the Air Defense Command Alert and Readiness Area and U.S. Army Nike Missile assembly shops are visible from the project area.

The USAF is requesting the SHPO's concurrence with its area of potential effects (APE) definition, their determination that the 14 facilities subject to demolition do not meet NRHP eligibility requirements and with their finding of no adverse effect to historic properties. After reviewing the information provided in support of these conclusions, the SHPO has the following comments:

1) Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(a)(1), the SHPO has no objection to the USAF's definition of the APE.

2) The SHPO concurs that the 14 facilities associated with the undertaking are not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

3) The SHPO concurs that a finding of no adverse effect to historic properties pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.5(d)(1) is appropriate. Be advised that under certain circumstances, such as an unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, the USAF may have future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800.

If you have any questions or concerns, contact Historian Ed Carroll at (916) 445-7006 or Ed.Carroll@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 60TH AIR MOBILITY WING (AMC)

JUL 27 2018

Colonel Ethan C. Griffin
Commander
60th Air Mobility Wing
400 Brennan Circle
Travis AFB CA 94535-5000

Honorable Anthony Roberts
Chairman
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
P.O. Box 18
Brooks CA 95606-0018

Dear Chairman Roberts

The purpose of this letter is twofold: to give you an opportunity to review and comment on a proposed action in which the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation may have an interest; and to invite the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation to participate in Government-to-Government consultation with Travis AFB pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.[1]

The United States Navy and Air Force are preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) analyzing the development of a new Alert Force Complex at Travis Air Force Base (AFB). The EA is being prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 U.S. Code (USC) §4321 et seq.); the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500-1508); and the Air Force NEPA policy and procedures (32 CFR Part 989).

The Proposed Action includes the construction of the new Alert Force Complex (Complex) for the Navy's Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron Three Detachment Travis (VQ-3 Det Travis) north of the Travis AFB runways, and the demolition of most of the existing Complex located within the runway clear zone along the southern boundary of the base. The EA evaluates potential environmental and cultural resource impacts from both the new construction and the demolition. The Draft EA, which includes detailed information about the proposed project, is provided as Attachment 1.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed action has been divided into separate construction and demolition areas. Together, the New Construction APE and Demolition APE constitute the project APE as shown in Attachment 2. The New Construction APE includes a small, vacant area located across Vandenberg Drive to the southwest that would be temporarily utilized as a staging area during construction. The proposed action's Area of Direct Impact

[1] 54 U.S.C § 306108, as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800.

(ADI) is limited to the demolition or construction footprint of any work areas that are physically affected.

Travis AFB is located in Solano County, and is found on the United States Geological Survey Elmira and Denverton, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (See Attachment 2). It encompasses the following Sections (Sections are completely in the Elmira quadrangle unless otherwise noted):

- Township 5 North, Range 1 East: Sections 17, 18, and 19
- Township 5 North, Range 1 West: Sections 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 (Denverton), 27 (Denverton), 28, 34 (Denverton), and 35

Previous archaeological field surveys conducted on Travis AFB have shown that only two prehistoric archaeological sites are known to occur within the installation boundaries. Both sites, located near vernal pools in the northwest portion of the base, were recorded and artifacts were recovered from them in 1989 prior to the construction of the new medical center. In addition, a field survey of undisturbed areas in 1995 located evidence of seven historic archaeological sites on Travis AFB, but subsequent consultations with the State Historic Preservation Officer determined that none of these sites were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Travis AFB has developed site sensitivity models to estimate the potential for discovering both surface and subsurface archaeological deposits throughout the base. Decades of ground-disturbing activity associated with the base's construction and operation have drastically altered the surface of both APEs, making the likelihood of encountering surficial archaeological deposits in these areas extremely low. This is particularly the case in the New Construction APE, which is capped with up to 20 feet of fill and construction debris. The buried site sensitivity model estimated the potential for buried sites to be low to lowest throughout the vast majority (99.7%) of the base, including areas within the New Construction and Demolition APEs. The low potential primarily reflects the age of the surface landforms, which are mostly Pleistocene in age or older and therefore were deposited prior to human occupation of the region.

Please let me know whether Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation desires to participate in the development of this NEPA analysis, or to engage in government-to-government consultation. As discussed above, Travis AFB does not know of any properties of religious or cultural significance within the APE. Nevertheless, we ask for your assistance in identifying such properties of which we may be unaware, particularly those that maybe be affected by this proposal.

Please take this opportunity to complete the Attachment 3, which can be filled out to identify the Tribe's interest in consulting about the proposal and to facilitate further communication on the matter. Upon completion, please return Attachment 3 to us in the stamped and self-addressed envelope.

For staff questions, to schedule a site visit, or to request information on the NEPA process, please contact Mr. Matthew Blazek, Travis AFB NEPA Program Manager, at (707) 424-5127 or matthew.blazek@us.af.mil. Please let us know when you would like to meet and do

not hesitate to call me at (707) 424-2454 to arrange dates and times for consultation. I look forward to receiving any input you may have regarding this endeavor.

Sincerely

ETHAN C. GRIFFIN, Colonel, USAF
Commander

4 Attachments:
1. Draft EA for the Development of the P205 Alert Force Complex Project
2. Regional Location Map of Travis AFB
3. Response Endorsement and Preferences Form for Travis AFB
4. Stamped, self-addressed return envelope

YOCHA DEHE
CULTURAL RESOURCES

August 14, 2018

60th Air Mobility Wing
Attn: Ethan C. Griffin, Colonel
400 Brennan Circle
Travis AFB, CA 94535

RE: Alert Force Complex Project

Dear Colonel Griffin:

Thank you for your project notification letter dated, July 27, 2018, regarding cultural information on or near the proposed Alert Force Complex Project, Travis AFB, Solano County. We appreciate your effort to contact us and wish to respond.

The Cultural Resources Department has reviewed the project and concluded that it is within the aboriginal territories of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Therefore, we have a cultural interest and authority in the proposed project area and would like to initiate a formal consultation with the lead agency. At the time of consultation, please provide our Cultural Resources Department with a project timeline, detailed project information and the latest cultural study for the proposed project.

Please contact the following individual to coordinate a date and time for the consultation meeting:

Kathleen Solorio, CRD Administrative Assistant
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Office: (530) 796-2803
Email: ksolorio@yochadehe-nsn.gov

Please refer to identification number YD – 08142018-01 in any correspondence concerning this project.

Thank you for providing us the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Leland Kinter
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

YOCHA DEHE
CULTURAL RESOURCES

December 6, 2018

60th Air Mobility Wing
Attn: Matthew Blazek, Tribal Liaison Officer
411 Airmen Drive, Bldg. 570
Travis AFB, CA 94535-2001

RE: Alert Force Complex Project

Dear Mr. Blazek:

Thank you for the consultation meeting on, November 29, 2018, regarding the proposed Alert Force Complex Project, Travis AFB, Solano County. We appreciate you taking the time to discuss the project.

Based on the information provided during our consultation meeting, the Tribe has concerns that the project could impact known cultural resources and would like to continue consultation. Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation highly recommends including cultural monitors during development and ground disturbance, including backhoe trenching and excavations. In addition, we would like the Tribe's Burial Treatment Protocol to be incorporated into the mitigation measures for this project. Please see the attached Burial Treatment Protocol for Handling Human Remains, specifically sections II and VI.

To setup a monitoring agreement, please contact the following individual:

Kathleen Solorio, CRD Administrative Assistant
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Office: (530) 796-2803
Email: ksolorio@yochadehe-nsn.gov

Please refer to identification number YD – 08142018-01 in any correspondence concerning this project.

Thank you for providing us the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Leland Kinter
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer