MEDINA BASE NATIONAL STOCKPILE SITE, BUILDING NO. 400
(Lackland Air Force Base, Lackland Training Annex, Building No. 400)
West of I-410, south of U.S. Highway 90
San Antonio vicinity
Bexar County
Texas

HABS TX-3526-A
TX-3526-A

HABS
TX-3526-A

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INTERMOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
12795 West Alameda Parkway
Denver, CO 80228

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

MEDINA BASE NATIONAL STOCKPILE SITE, BUILDING 400
(LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, LACKLAND TRAINING ANNEX, BUILDING 400)

HABS No. TX-3526-A

Location: Lackland Training Annex, west of I-410, south of U.S. Highway 90, San Antonio vicinity, Bexar County, Texas
USGS Culebra Hill, Texas, Quadrangle
UTM Coordinate: Zone 14, NAD 83, Easting 533155, Northing 3250118

Date of Construction: 1955

Architect: United States Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Military Construction, Engineering Division, Washington D.C. Black and Veatch, Consulting Engineers, Kansas City, Missouri.

Builder: Unknown

Contractor: Unknown

Original Owner: United States Atomic Energy Commission

Present Owner: United States Air Force

Original Use: Nuclear Weapons Training, Maintenance and Assembly

Present Use: Storage, Training (non-nuclear)

Significance: Building 400 is an "S" Structure designed and constructed 1954-1955 at what was then the Medina Base National Stockpile Site (NSS). The Medina Base was built by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project 1954-55 as one of thirteen installations where nuclear weapons components were stored, maintained and assembled. The Medina Base was constructed during the second generation of these special weapons storage bases, which were commonly referred to as "Q" Areas. This designation was due to the requirement for personnel to have a "Q" level security clearance because of the secret nature of work that occurred at these areas.

Building 400's original use is not fully understood by people with less than a "Q" clearance. It is understood, however, that Building 400 is one of three second-generation "S" structures and was an integral part of the original Q area at the Medina Base NSS. The building not only reflects the rapid build up of nuclear weapons in the early years of the Cold War, but also the technology, custody, maintenance, storage, and assembly of the nation's nuclear stockpile.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: 1955

2. Architect: United States Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Military Construction, Engineering Division, Washington D.C. Black and Veatch, Consulting Engineers, Kansas City, Missouri.

3. Original and Subsequent Owners: The United States Atomic Energy Commission and the Armed Forces Special Weapons Program jointly constructed the Medina Base NSS in 1954-1955. While owned by the Atomic Energy Commission, the base was operated by the Air Force. Beginning in 1958, the Atomic Energy Commission began to convert Medina Base from a weapons storage site to a weapons modification site. In 1961, the United States Air Force acquired a portion of the Site (not including Building 400) and renamed it the Lackland Training Annex. The Atomic Energy Commission closed the remaining portion of Medina Base in 1966, and while it was advertised for commercial development, the Air Force acquired it, including Building 400. The entire former Medina Base then became the Lackland Training Annex. The U.S. Air Force has retained ownership of the property since that time.

4. Builder, Contractor, Supplier: Unknown

5. Original Plans and Construction: Date of original plans, April 15, 1954, Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Military Construction – Engineering Office, Washington D.C.; Black and Veatch, Consulting Engineers, Kansas City, MO. Completion of building is noted on Real Property Accountable Records as 1955.

   The exterior materials, both the walls and roof, were of corrugated sheet metal. Four overhead doors, two at the front and rear, in line, provided drive through open work areas on each side of a central core. As constructed, this central core contained offices, a toilet, a darkroom, and a support and supply room. A structurally separate mechanical room backed up to the central core, both nestling into the structure and extending outward from the rear.

6. Alterations and Additions:

Post 1955, pre 1966 (exact date unknown): Four additional bays constructed at building's rear, total of 1600 additional square feet.

1967: Conversion of darkroom into lavatory.

1969: Construction of shielded air conditioning enclosure.

1972: Removal of bridge crane/hoist, construction of new interior partitions, removal of and infilling of front overhead doors.

1984: Rehabilitation recorded on Real Property Accountability Card, no plans or descriptions available.

1990: Construction of new interior wall for secure area recorded on Real Property Accountability Card, no plans or descriptions available.

B. Historical Context

Methodology

Archival and other research for Building 400 was undertaken by Julian W. Adams, Senior Architectural Historian for Geo-Marine, Inc. Research was undertaken between the dates of September 20-26, 2005, both on-site at Lackland Air Force Base and the Lackland Training Annex, and during production of the document at Geo-Marine Inc., Plano, Texas. Primary materials (including original plans and Real Property Accountability Records) and several secondary sources (both published and unpublished reports) were used.

Primary sources on Building 400 are fairly limited. While a small number of original construction plans for Building 400 are available on file at Lackland Air Force Base, the accompanying real estate records for the period when it was a functioning part of the Q Area at the Medina Base NSS are not. However, with the acquisition of Medina Base by the United States Air Force (1961-1966), and its transition into the Lackland Training Annex, Real Property Accountable Records for each building in the Q Area were established. These are housed at the Civil Engineer Building at Lackland AFB. Therefore, while a record of Building 400's uses and alterations is fairly well documented after June 13, 1966 (the date of the Air Force's creation of a real property record for the building), its history from 1955 to 1966 cannot be methodically chronicled and analyzed.

Secondary sources include several studies of either the Lackland Training Annex itself and the component buildings, or the larger, nation-wide Cold-War military-industrial infrastructure of which this building is a part.

Q Areas and Lackland Training Annex

What is now known as the Lackland Training Annex was originally constructed between 1954 and 1955 as the Medina Base NSS. The Medina Base NSS was one of 13 "Q" facilities constructed across the United States between 1948 and 1955 (with the last site becoming operational in 1957)[1] for the storage, maintenance, and assembly of nuclear weapons. The letter Q refers to the fact that these were secure areas requiring a Q level security clearance for access. To gain a level Q security clearance, one had to undergo a full Federal Bureau of Investigation check, which once approved, provided the individual with access to restricted data or excluded areas.[2]

The War Department initiated the development of Q Areas in 1946.[3] These facilities were part of the strategy of deterring the Soviet Union from attacking the United States by storing and maintaining, in readily useable condition and easily accessible locations, a United States nuclear arsenal of sufficient size.[4] They were typically located near military installations; Medina Base was constructed due to the proximity to what was then Kelly Air Force Base, now part of Lackland Air Force Base.

Of the 13 Q Areas constructed, six were NSSs and seven were Operation Storage Sites (OSSs).[5] The major difference between the two was that the NSS was a large facility for the long term storage, maintenance and modification of nuclear weapons and their components, whereas the OSS was typically a smaller storage and dispersal site, established near air force bases for immediate access should the need arise.[6] The first plans were for three sites, all designated as NSSs.[7] The earliest drawings on record were prepared in 1946 by the engineering firm of Black and Veatch of Kansas City, Mo., and were for the Manzano (NM) and Killeen (TX) Bases.[8] Over time, Black and Veatch became the major designers for structures at Q areas.

The history of Q Areas reflects the transition of nuclear weapons, both in technology and oversight. During and immediately after World War II, atomic weaponry and atomic research were under the control of the United States military.[9] The Atomic Energy Act of 1946

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[1]Karen J. Weitze, Historic Facilities Groups at Air Combat Command Installations: A Comparative Evaluation (draft), 2005, p. 57.

[2] Karen J. Weitze, Cold War Infrastructure for Strategic Air Command: The Bomber Mission, 1999, p. 97.

[3] Weitze, Historic Facilities, p. 48.

[4]Daniel R. Bilderback and Michael S. Binder, Early DoD-Sited Nuclear Warhead Infrastructure (Prepared for the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, 1999), p. 17.

[5]Weitze, Historic Facilities, p. 45-46. The six NSSs were located at: Bossier Base (LA), Clarksville Base (TN), Killeen Base (TX), Lake Mead Base (NV), Manzano Base (NM), and Medina Base (TX). The seven OSSs were located at: Caribou Air Force Station (ME), Deep Creek Air Force Station (WA), Fairfield Air Force Station (CA), North Depot Activity (NY), Rushmore Air Force Station (SD), Skiffes Creek Annex (VA), and Stony Brook Air Force Station (MA).

[6] Bilderback and Binder, p. 36.

[7] Bilderback and Binder, p. 35.

[8] Weitze, Historic Facilities, p. 48.

[9] Bilderback and Binder, p. 19.

created the Atomic Energy Commission and gave custody of all atomic weapons and the infrastructure to build and store them to the new, civilian agency.[10] This situation was meant to alleviate the fear of allowing the military total control of such a dangerous technology and weaponry.

The earliest nuclear weapons were physically designed wherein nuclear and non-nuclear components could be stored separately. It was in fact preferable for maintenance purposes. The components were typically designed to be joined together at a time close to their use, either immediately before they were loaded onto planes or in flight while en route to their delivery target.[11] Since military personnel would be performing this function during a nuclear strike situation, but the military did not have "custody" of the weapons, it was necessary for civilian employees of the Atomic Energy Commission to train military personnel in maintenance and assembly. This created tension between the military and the Commission over the efficiency and logic of the arrangement, with the Atomic Energy Commission claiming that the military did not have the technical competence to oversee the weaponry, and the military claiming that the Commission's sole ownership hindered its mission.[12]

Starting in 1949 and continuing throughout the early 1950's, the military and the Atomic Energy Commission came to a series of compromises where the military first acquired control of the non-nuclear components of the weaponry, then gradually gained custody of nuclear components under certain situations. By the mid 1950's, the role of the Atomic Energy Commission's civilian employees began to change as their jurisdiction over the weapons decreased.[13] By 1962, civilian employees were no longer based at NSSs and OSSs, and by 1967, all assembled nuclear weapons were transferred to the Department of Defense, thus, the role of the Atomic Energy Commission in the oversight of the nation's nuclear weaponry came to an end.[14]

Before it entirely discontinued the oversight and maintenance of nuclear weaponry, the Atomic Energy Commission modified two NSS bases from storage sites into Modification Centers. Medina was chosen as one of these sites, and its conversion from a weapons storage site to a weapons modifications site began in 1958. The mission of these Modification Centers was to update older weaponry with newer technology.[15]

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[10] Bilderback and Binder, p. 19.
[11] Bilderback and Binder, p. 26.
[12] Bilderback and Binder, p. 20.
[13] Weitze, Historic Facilities, p. 58.
[14] Bilderback and Binder, p. 26.
[15] Bilderback and Binder, p. 26.

The infrastructure of NSSs is a direct reflection of United States nuclear strategy in light of global conflict, the technological development of nuclear weapons, and the political policies governing their oversight and maintenance.[16] The individual buildings within them are significant for their roles as part of a larger operations center with very specialized uses.

Building 400 and "S" Structures

Building 400 at Medina Base is one of three second-generation "S" Structures established at NSSs. The other two are found at Lake Meade Base (at Nellis AFB in Nevada) and at Bossier Base (at Barksdale AFB in Louisiana) where it appears that an earlier first-generation "S" Structure was replaced with a second-generation structure.

The buildings and structures at NSSs and OSSs were highly specialized designs directly related to tasks associated with maintaining the United States nuclear stockpile. These structures are typically referred to by letter designations, generally reflecting the order in which they were designed or constructed. Building 400 is an "S" Structure used for the inspection and surveillance of non-warhead bomb components that contained radioactive materials.[17]

Although the history of "S" Structures is not fully understood, three generations evolved between the years 1952 and 1955. The first "S" Structures were concrete-block buildings with wood-and-steel convex roofs that, for safety reasons, were designed to break into small pieces if an explosion occurred. They also featured air locks to promote a dust-free environment. These early "S" Structures were isolated and surrounded by low cutbanks with ditches—most likely measures to increase safety. They were constructed at Manzano Base (Kirtland AFB, NM), Killeen Base (Fort Hood, TX), Clarksville Base (Fort Campbell, TN), and possibly at Bossier Base (Barksdale AFB, LA).

Second-generation "S" Structures differ from those of the first in that they were prefabricated, rigid-frame metal structures, instead of concrete-block. A plan note on one of the Black and Veatch drawings calls for a "bridge crane" on the building.[18] The crane was necessary for moving large weapon components from vehicles to work areas.[19]

Like the first-generation, the second-generation "S" Structures at both the Medina and Lake Meade sites were isolated and surrounded with cut banks and ditches. The shift to a lightweight metal, along with the absence of air locks and a collapsible roof, however, suggests that both nuclear technological changes and costs were contributing factors to this new version of "S" Structures. The second-generation "S" Structure appears along the same time as did the first standard-issue thermonuclear bombs, which relied on less volatile

[16] Bilderback and Binder, p. 17.
[17] Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers and Black and Veatch, Consulting Engineers, "Ordnance Storage Area, Medina Base", Drawing K2-543, 1954-1955.
[18] Department of the Army, Drawing K2-543.
[19] Bilderback and Binder, p. 86.

components than did atomic bombs. As a result, surveillance and inspection of non-warhead, yet still radioactive, parts could be conducted in lightweight, metal buildings.[20]

The third-generation "S" Structure arrived mid-1955 and was designed specifically for the OSSs.[21]

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Building 400 is a steel framed, corrugated sheet metal clad (walls and roof) structure constructed as an integral part of the Medina Base NSS. The Medina Base was one of 13 special weapons storage areas known as "Q" Areas. Personnel working at these sites had to have a "Q" level security clearance due to the secret nature of work that occurred there. Designed in 1954 and completed in 1955, Building 400 has undergone several alterations to accommodate changing uses both before and after its acquisition by the United State Air Force in 1966, including rear additions made at an unknown date and a major interior rehabilitation in 1972. Drawings for the original construction received final notes 1 January 1955, and were noted as "Record Drawings – Work as Built." Architecturally, it is a utilitarian structure designed for a specific use at a highly specialized secure facility.

2. The building and its fabric are in good condition overall, with limited areas of damage, mainly at non-historic interior locations. There are also locations where original features have been altered.

B. Exterior Description

1. Overall Dimensions:

   Rectangular, 100' wide x 98' deep, exclusive of a rear, 20' wide x 4' 10" long extension at the building's central bay. The Building is five structural bays across at the front elevation, and is one story high.

2. Foundation:

   Slightly raised poured concrete footings provide bases for the steel framework. The pads have bolts that connect the steel bents to the pads. A concrete curb (approximately 6" in height) serves as the base of the walls, but this is not structural, as wall materials are hung on the structure and are not supported from below.

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[20] Weitze, Historic Facilities, p. 58.
[21] Weitze, Historical Facilities, p. 60.

3. Walls:

Walls are corrugated, galvanized sheet metal. Where exterior additions or alterations were undertaken, a difference in the corrugation and finish is evident.

4. Support Structure:

The original (1955) portion of Building 400 has an interior load bearing frame of riveted, open girder, arched steel bents. The original construction (not including the mechanical room) is five structural bays wide by two structural bays deep, made of six rows of two back-to-back bents. The bents run front to rear, and where they meet share a pad and are bolted together. Each set of bents is placed 20' apart (on center). They measure 39' wide each. The mechanical room has a separate structural system that runs perpendicular to the larger structure, and is basically "nestled" into the larger structure's rear portion, forming an extension that the larger structure essentially wraps around in a "U" shape.

Metal purlins run from bent to bent, providing support for the roof. These are "S" shaped, and are spaced approximately 5 feet apart, with the exception of where bents are joined and at the ridge lines. At bent joints the purlins are essentially doubled, with one over each bent; at the ridge lines, a third member is located between the two regularly spaced purlins.

Sometime after 1955, additional bays were added to bays 1, 2, 4, and 5 at the building's rear, flanking, but not entirely enclosing the mechanical room. These have a more traditional structural system, made of steel beams in a simple tie beam/lower chord and upper chord/rafter form. These bays are 19' x 19'. Roofing is supported on metal purlins, much like the larger structure.

5. Doors and Windows:

At the building's front is a single door, located off center in the central bay (bay 3). At the rear of the building are large metal overhead, mechanically operated roll-up-type doors in bays 2 and 4, allowing access to the interior. Domestically scaled doors provide access into bays 1 and 6 from the rear. All domestically scaled doors are metal, slab type, with no vision panels. The mechanical room has an outward swinging set of metal double doors, with upper and lower panels.

As originally constructed, Building 400 had large overhead doors at the main elevation, matching those at the rear. Only one domestically scaled door existed, but not in the location where one exists currently. This original door was located off center in the southwestern bay.

The building has no windows, and there is no physical or documentary evidence of any having existed.

6. Roof Configuration and Materials:

The roof follows the forms of the interior bents and bays, and as such has three gables on each end. The mechanical room roof is also gabled, and reflecting its separate structure, runs perpendicular to the roof forms of the building's larger section. The roofs are clad in corrugated sheet metal, and have what appears to be an undetermined coating in deteriorated condition. At the building's main elevation, the roof extends in the same pitch in three locations to create deep eaves (in the locations of the original roll-up doors, the eaves do not extend as far, apparently to accommodate large vehicles). These extensions are supported on steel beams connected directly to the interior structural bents.

C. Interior Description

1. Floor Plan:

The existing floor plan is not the original, but represents several generations of modifications, the last major one recorded as occurring in 1972, part of which remains discernable. The existing floorplan consists of a large open space running front to back in the two southern bays, partially divided by a remaining section of the original exterior rear wall, a series of small, non-original office spaces in the front half of the remaining two northern bays, partially intact spaces (from the original construction) in the forward section of the central bay, and a open space in the remainder of the building (the northeastern bays). This last space, like the southern space, is partially divided by a remaining section of the original exterior wall.

2. Stairs and Ladders:

There are no stairs or ladders.

3. Floors, Walls, Ceilings:

The majority of the flooring through the building is poured concrete. In several office spaces and minor support rooms (latrines) floors are either carpet or tile. It is assumed that these materials were installed over the concrete floor with some form of separation, but an underlayment was not observed.

In the majority of the office spaces, ceilings are suspended acoustic tile (2' x 3') at an 8' height. Walls in these spaces are gypsum board over wood framing, either painted, or covered with paneling, carpeting, or a combination of the two. What were identified on the original 1954 plans as the office, darkroom, toilet, and supply room can still be discerned in the existing floorplan, but with some modifications. Portions of these spaces have what may be original wall materials, apparently a type of pre-fabricated wallboard. Walls in these sections have what appear to be battens at the joints of this

material. Some ceilings in these sections also have what appears to be either a skim coated wallboard or plaster.

In all other open areas, wallboard exists to 9'. Above this, and at ceilings, fiberglass batt insulation covers all surfaces between structural members. In limited locations this has fallen, exposing the underside of the corrugated roofing.

4. Equipment:

None

5. Mechanical Equipment:

a. The connected, but physically separate mechanical room contains what appears to be a boiler, a large HVAC unit, two large condensers or compressors, and electrical junction boxes. It is unknown what equipment is original, although several features appear to be older than others. Large HVAC ducting runs through the building's spaces, exposed within the larger open areas.

b. Electrical Systems: The building is supplied with a conventional electrical power and distribution system.

c. Communications Systems: Unknown

d. Lighting is mixed throughout with recessed fluorescent tube lighting in most office and other enclosed areas. The lighting in the largest open work space appears to be a pressurized vapor-type system, possibly sodium.

6. Site and Associated Buildings:

Building 400 sits in a fairly remote location at the end of a dedicated driveway off an access road within the former "Q" area at the Lackland Training Annex. It is roughly centered on the site within a swale and outlying earthen berm, and the entire site is enclosed in a chain-link fence with a barbed wire upper portion. Poured concrete fills most of the area between the building and the swale. To the southeast within the concrete pad, there is a raised circular foundation. What this once supported is unknown, and it does not appear in a ca. 1966 aerial photograph. Outside the fence, to the north of the approach road is a large, rectangular, asphalt paved parking area. To the south of the approach road is a rectangular concrete pad roughly 50' x 25'. This pad has remnants of flooring or carpeting underlayment, indicating that an enclosed and occupied structure once stood on the site. However, there is no documentation of this structure, either its appearance or history, and it also does not appear on the ca. 1966 aerial photograph. A concrete walkway runs in line from both the parking lot and the empty pad towards the road, indicating a path from the lot to whatever existed on the pad.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings:[22]

Ordnance Storage Area, Medina Base, Texas, Electrical Wiring, Structure S, Lighting Layout and Fixture Schedule; Drawing No. K2-542. Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Military Construction – Engineering Office, Washington D.C.; Black and Veatch, Consulting Engineers, Kansas City, MO. April 15, 1954, and January 7, 1955. On file at Civil Engineer Building, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX.

Ordnance Storage Area, Medina Base, Texas, Electrical Wiring, Structure S, Receptacle Layout, Lightning Protection and Service Conduit; Drawing No. K2-543. Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Military Construction – Engineering Office, Washington D.C.; Black and Veatch, Consulting Engineers, Kansas City, MO. April 15, 1954, June 11, 1954, and January 7, 1955. On file at Civil Engineer Building, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX.

LA 2-2, Rehab Building 400, Annex (USAFSS), Location Map, Floorplans, and Schedules; Drawing No. 71-116, Sheet 1 of 7. Headquarters, Lackland Military Training Center, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, Office of the Base Engineer. January 28, 1972 and June 16, 1972. On file at Civil Engineer Building, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX.

LA 2-2, Rehab Building 400, Annex (USAFSS), Construction Details; Drawing No. 71-116, Sheet 2 of 7. Headquarters, Lackland Military Training Center, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, Office of the Base Engineer. January 28, 1972 and June 16, 1972. On file at Civil Engineer Building, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX.

B. Early Views:

Anonymous. Aerial Photograph of Building 400, n.d. San Antonio, Space to Operate and Expand. General Services Administration, Utilization and Disposal Service, Dallas TX. On file at Civil Engineer Building, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, TX.

C. Interviews:

None.

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and Unpublished Sources:

Lackland Training Annex. Building No. 400 [Real Property Record]. n.d. On file at Real Property Office, Civil Engineer Building, Lackland Air Force Base.

[22]Copies of these four architectural drawings are included in this text (see pp. 19 through 22). Reproductions of these drawings (on mylar) and photographic negatives are included in the field record.

General Services Administration, Utilization and Disposal Service. San Antonio, Space to Operate and Expand. Dallas, TX, n.d.

2. Secondary and Published Sources:

Salo, E. and M. Prior. *Lackland Air Force Base, Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment.* Air Education and Training Command Cold War Context Series Reports of Investigations No. 7. Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, TX., under contract to U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command. August 2002.

Bilderback, Daniel R., and Binder, Michael S. *Early DoD-Sited Nuclear Warhead Infrastructure* (Prepared for the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program). May 1999.

Weitze, Karen J. Cold War Infrastructure for Strategic Air Command: The Bomber Mission. Prepared for Headquarters Air Force Air Combat Command and United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District by KEA Environmental, Inc., Sacramento, California. 1999.

Weitze, Karen J. *Historic Facilities Groups at Air Combat Command Installations: A Comparative Evaluation* (draft). Prepared for United States Air Force Air Combat Command and United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District by Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas. 2005.

E. Supplemental Material.

None.

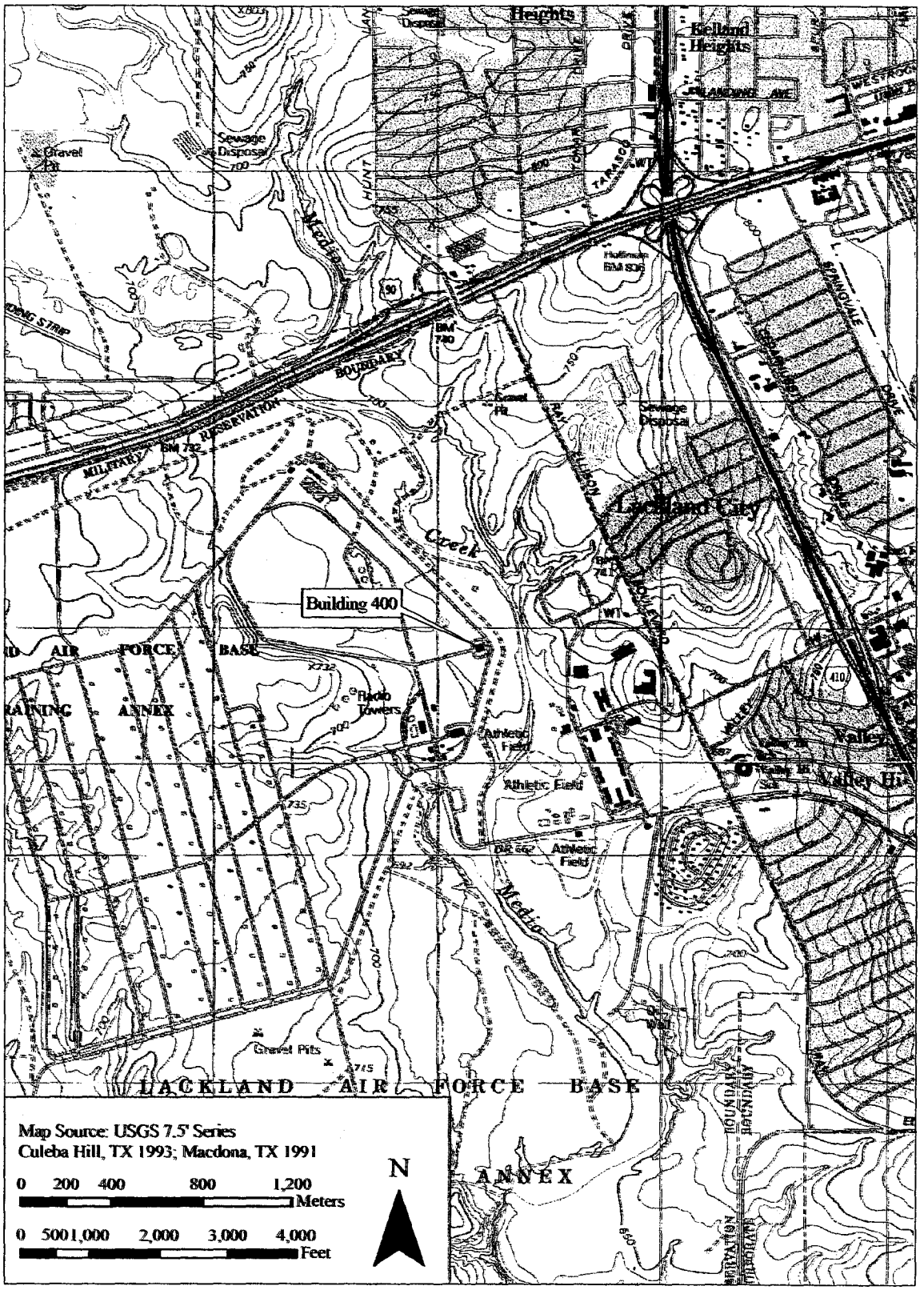
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This Historic American Buildings Survey report was prepared as mitigation in accordance with a finding of adverse effect under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the subsequent Memorandum of Agreement. This finding was made in response to the proposed demolition of Building 400 due to its obsolete nature in regard to current building needs and requirements at the Lackland Training Annex, and the desire to remove it from Air Force inventory and the need for its maintenance and upkeep.

Prepared by: Joseph C. Freeman
Affiliation: Consultant
Title: Historical Architect
Date: September 2005

Prepared by: Julian W. Adams
Affiliation: Geo-Marine, Inc.
Title: Senior Architectural Historian
Date: September 2005

Prepared by: Marsha Prior, Ph.D.
Affiliation: Geo-Marine, Inc.
Title: Senior Historian
Date: April 2006


Building 400
LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE
ANNEX
Lackland City
Heights
Bellaire Heights
Sewage Disposal
Gravel Pit
Gravel Pits
Athletic Field
Radio Towers
Creek
Medina
Map Source: USGS 7.5' Series
Culeba Hill, TX 1993; Macdona, TX 1991
0 200 400 800 1,200 Meters
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet
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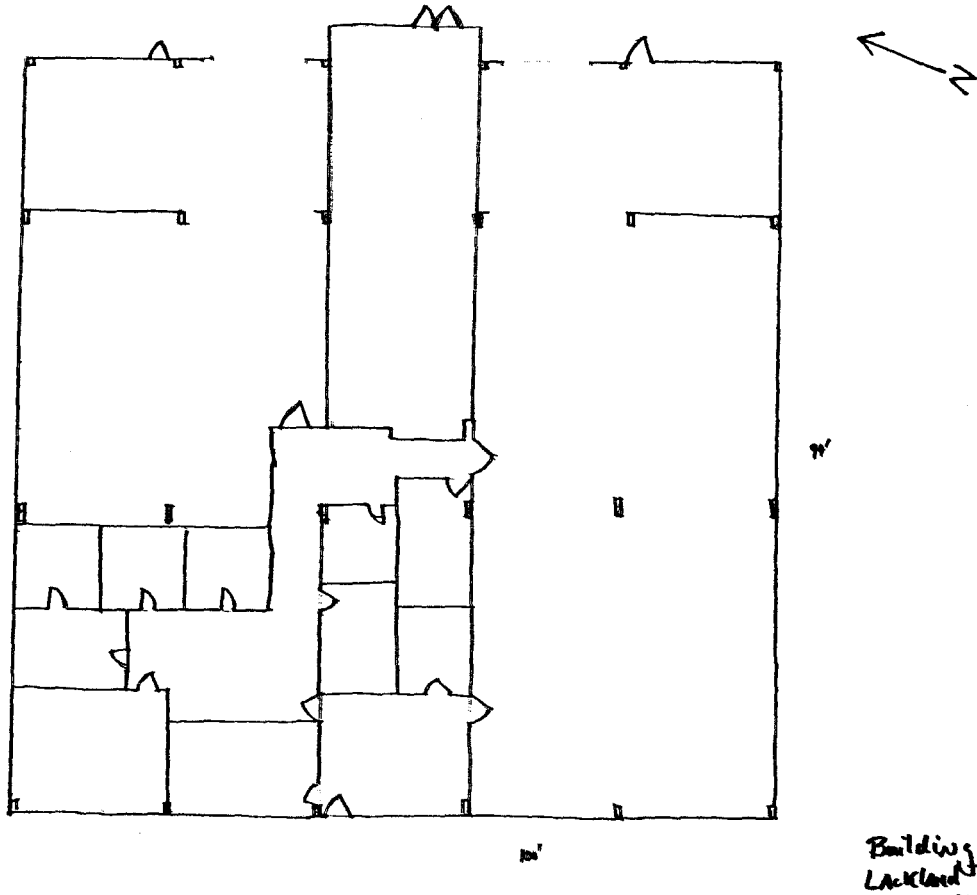
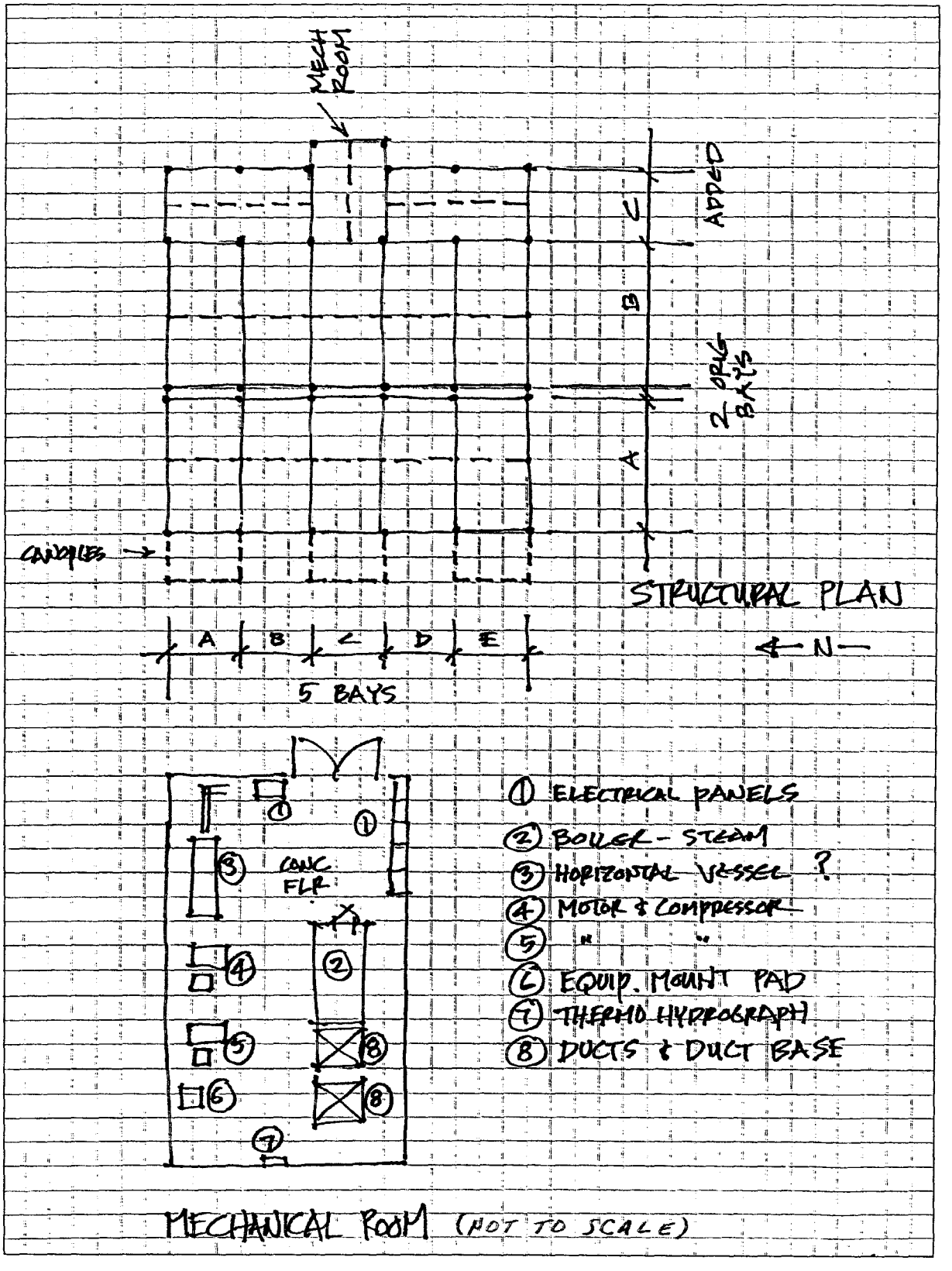


Building 400
Lackland Training Annex
(Former Medina Base NSC)
Sketch plan, Floor plan 9/20/05
NOT TO SCALE
JWA 9/26/05


MECH ROOM
ADDED
2 ORIG BAYS
C
B
A
CONDUITS
STRUCTURAL PLAN
N
A
B
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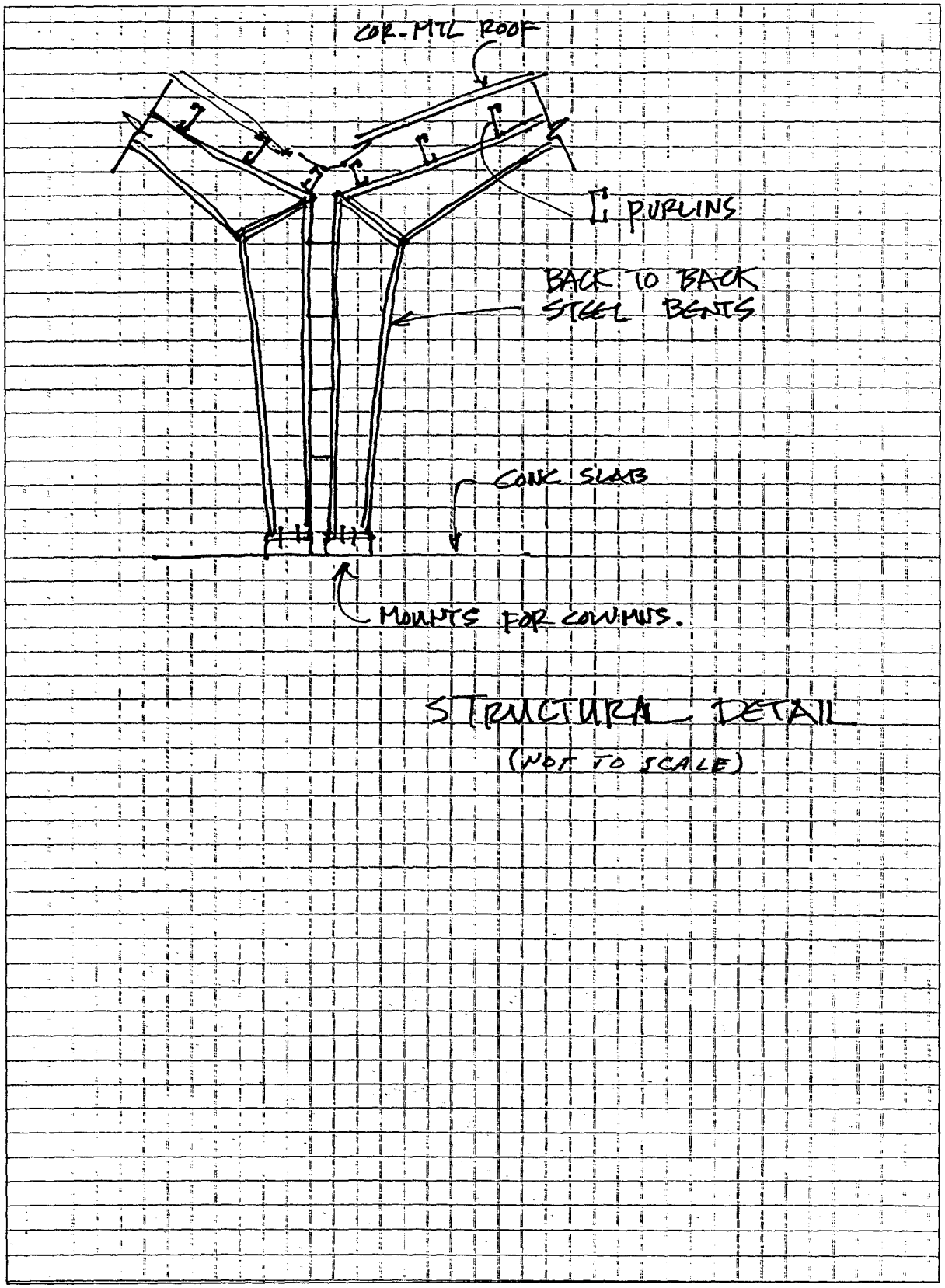
D
E
5 BAYS
CONC FLR
1 ELECTRICAL PANELS
2 BOILER - STEAM
3 HORIZONTAL VESSEL ?
4 MOTOR & COMPRESSOR
5 "
6 EQUIP. MOUNT PAD
7 THERMO HYDROGRAPH
8 DUCTS & DUCT BASE
MECHANICAL ROOM (NOT TO SCALE)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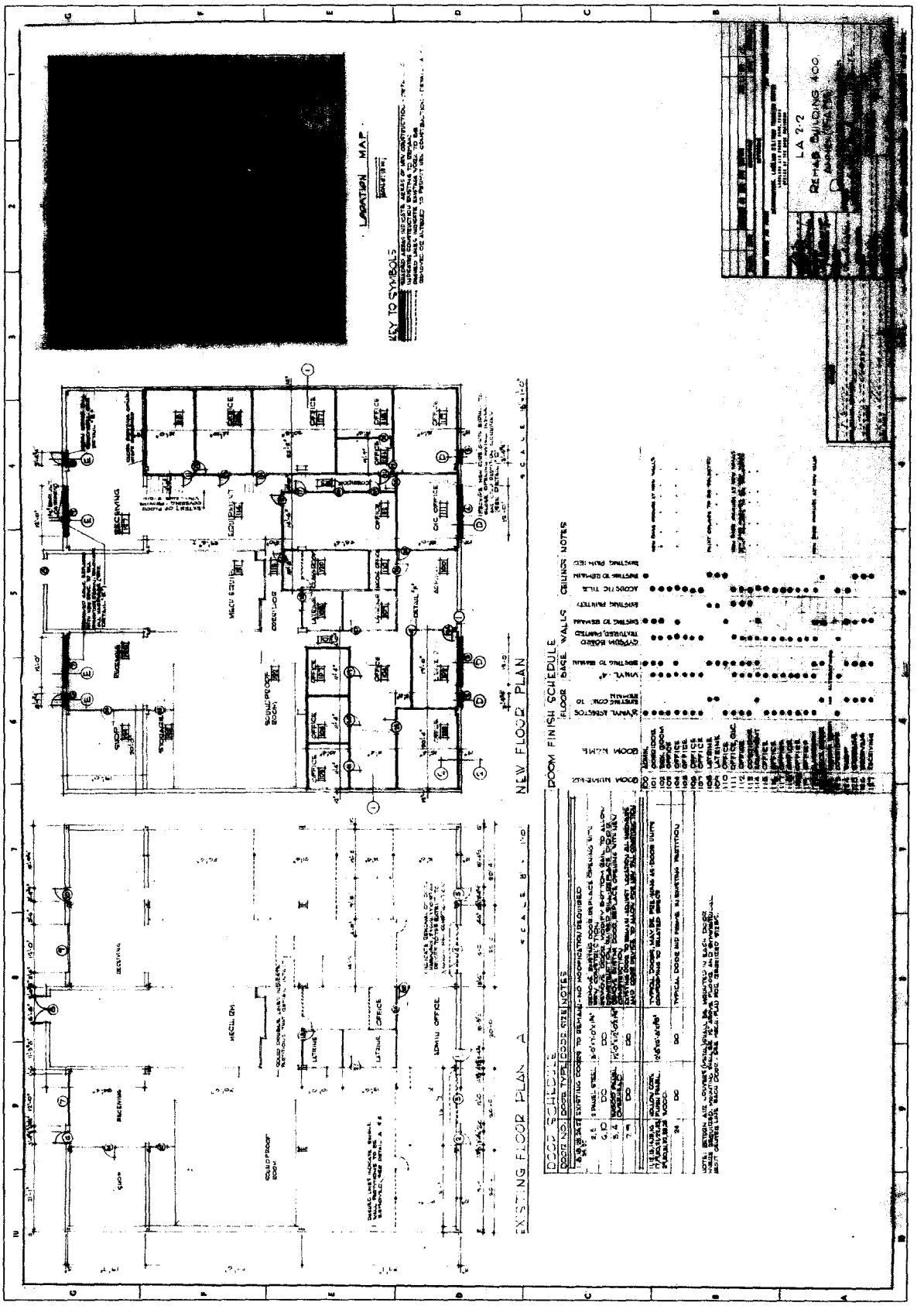
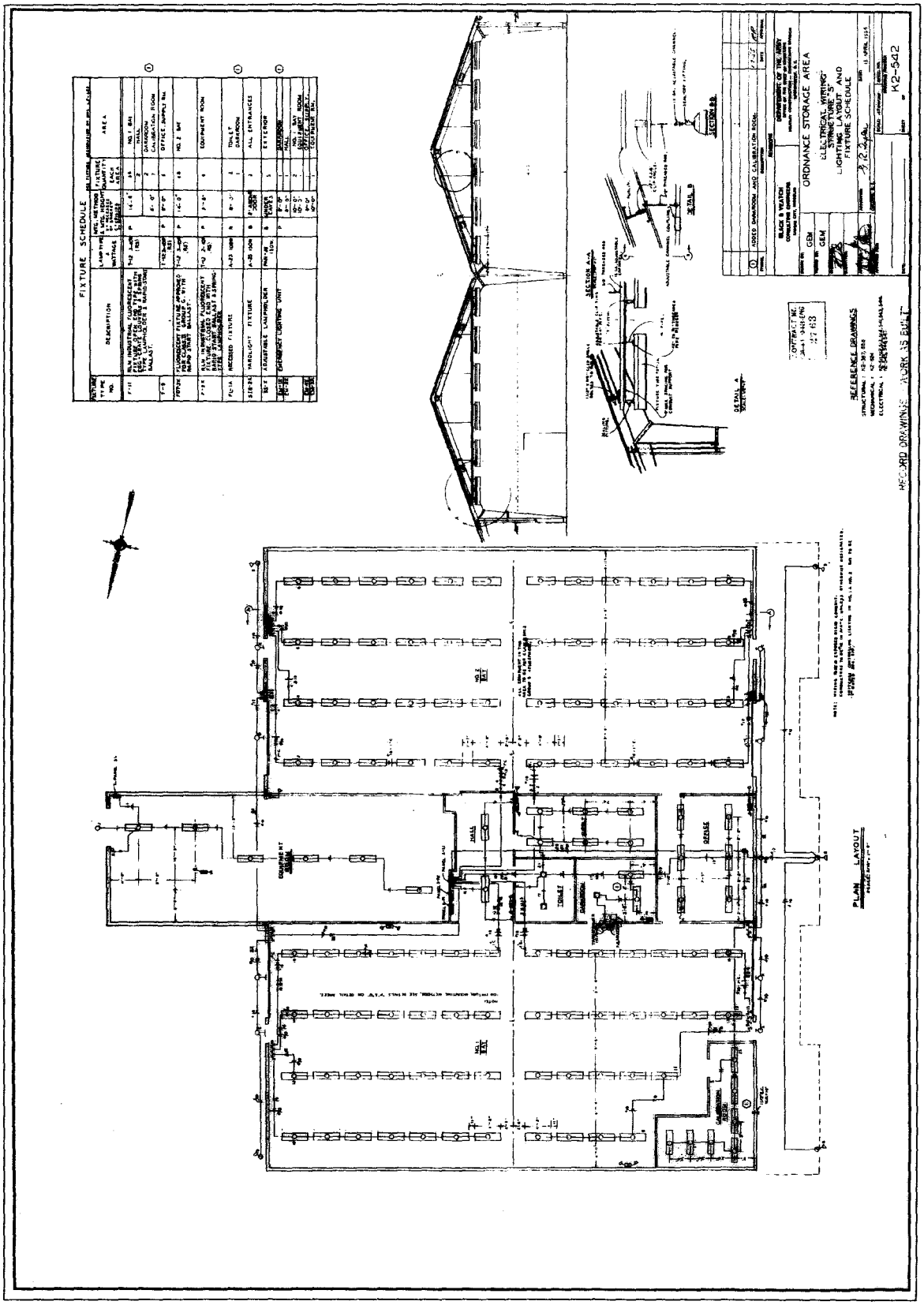
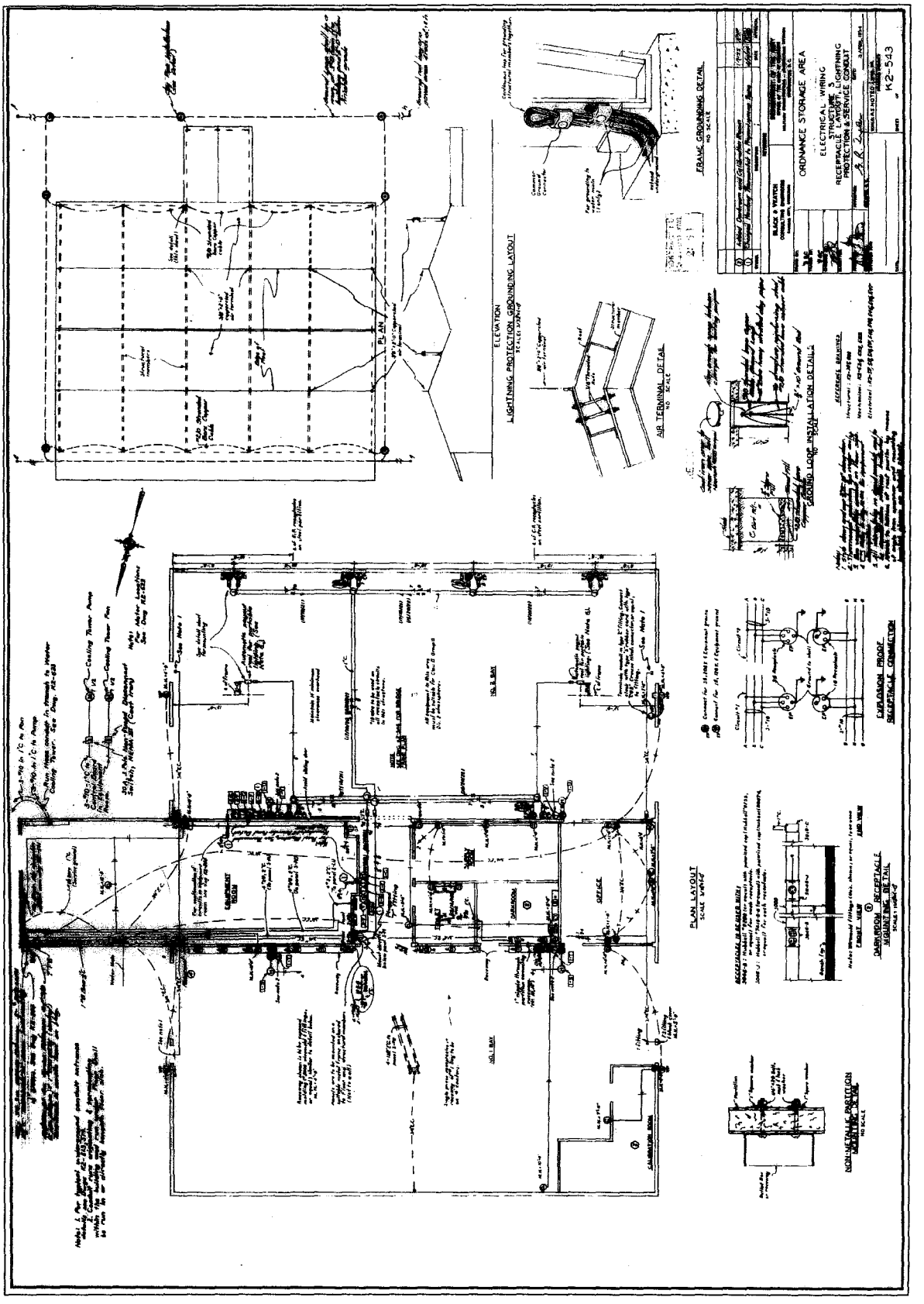
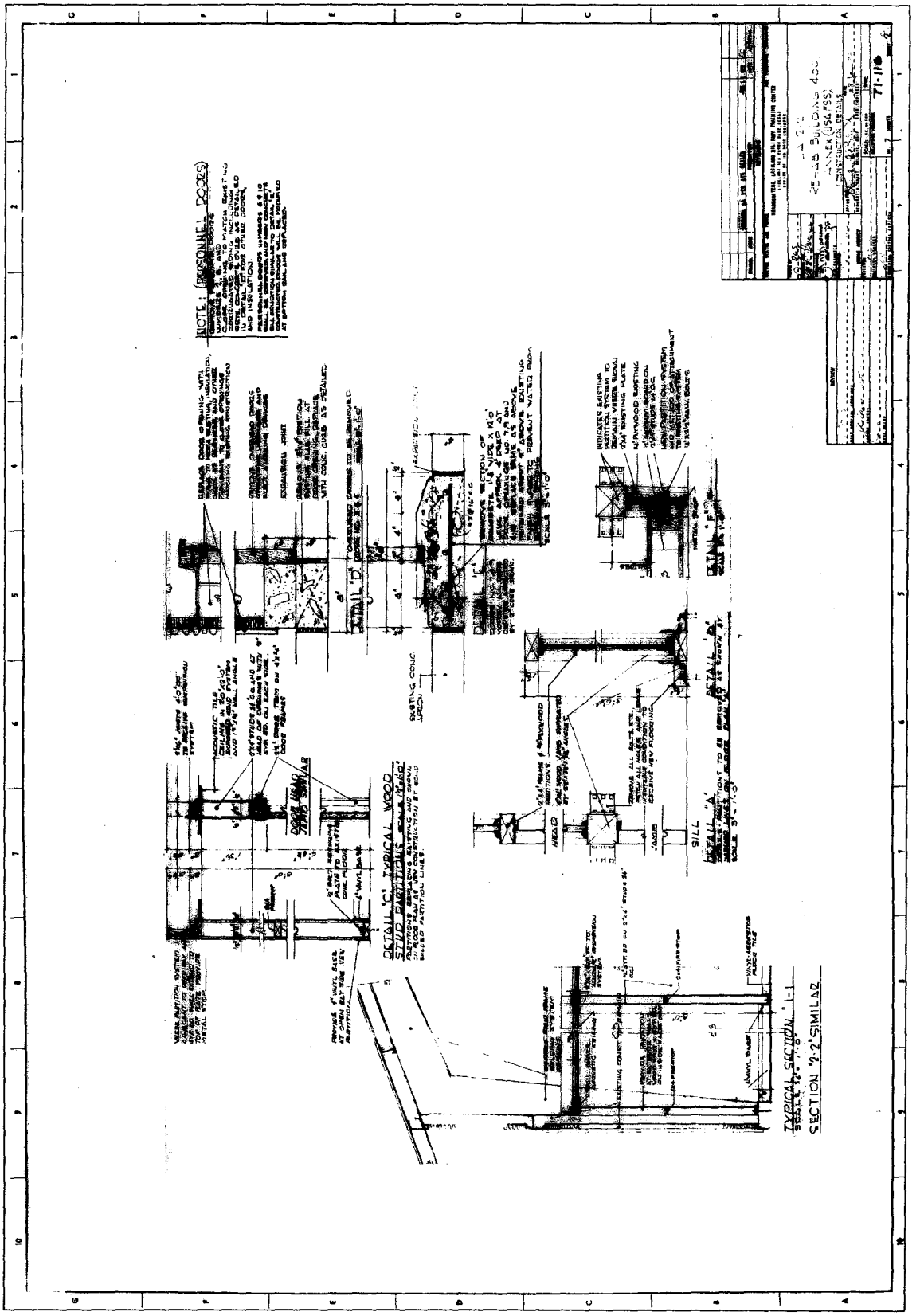
PURLINS
BACK TO BACK
STEEL BEAMS
CONC. SLAB
MOUNTS FOR COLUMNS.
STRUCTURAL DETAIL
(NOT TO SCALE)


LOCATION MAP
KEY TO SYMBOLS
REHAB BUILDING 400
LA 2-2
NEW FLOOR PLAN
EXISTING FLOOR PLAN
DOOR SCHEDULE
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE
FLOOR
BASE
WALLS
CEILINGS
NOTES


FIXTURE SCHEDULE
ORDNANCE STORAGE AREA
ELECTRICAL WIRING SYSTEM
LIGHTING LAYOUT AND FIXTURE SCHEDULE
K2-542
REFERENCE DRAWINGS
PLAN LAYOUT


ORDNANCE STORAGE AREA
ELECTRICAL WIRING
STRUCTURE 5
RECEPTACLE LAYOUT, LIGHTING
PROTECTION & SERVICE CIRCUIT
K2-543
FRAME GROUNDING DETAIL
NO SCALE
ELEVATION
LIGHTING PROTECTION GROUNDING LAYOUT
AIR TERMINAL DETAIL
NO SCALE
GROUND LOOP INSTALLATION DETAIL
NO SCALE
PLAN LAYOUT
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"
EXPLOSION PROOF
RECEPTACLE CONNECTION
DARLINGTON RECEPTACLE
MOUNTING DETAIL
NONMETALLIC PROTECTION
MOUNTING DETAIL
NO SCALE


NOTE: (PERSONNEL DOORS)
DETAIL 'D'
DETAIL 'A'
SILL
HEAD
JAMB
DETAIL 'C' TYPICAL WOOD STUD PARTITIONS
TYPICAL SECTION 1-1
SECTION '2-2' SIMILAR