

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no

Property Name: Social Security Administration Headquarters Inventory Number: BA-3273
 Address: 6401 Security Boulevard Historic district: yes no
 City: Woodlawn Zip Code: 21207 County: Baltimore County
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Baltimore West
 Property Owner: _____ Tax Account ID Number: N/A
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): See below Tax Map Number: 95
 Project: Red Line Project Agency: Maryland Transit Administration
 Agency Prepared By: RK&K, LLP
 Preparer's Name: Christeen Taniguchi Date Prepared: 5/9/2012

Documentation is presented in: Enoch Pratt Library--Maryland Room, ProQuest Historical Newspapers Database, interviews with SSA staff

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: _____ Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes

Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Architectural Description

The Social Security Administration (SSA) Headquarters is located at 6401 Security Boulevard in Woodlawn, Baltimore County. Please note that the headquarters are located on tax map number 95 on parcels 7, 18, 23, 102, and 164. The property is bounded by Security Boulevard to the north, wooded areas between E. Perimeter Drive and Lafayette Road to the east, Parallel Road to the south, and Woodlawn Drive to the west. A parcel of land to the west of Woodlawn Drive and north of Security Access Road is leased by SSA. Eleven 1960s and 1970s buildings, plus a modern daycare facility and maintenance yard, occupy the nearly 175-acre site:

- (1) Altmeyer Building (administration, completed in 1960)
- (2) Operations Building (completed in 1960; 2007 remodel)
- (3) Disabilities Operations Annex (completed in 1962; 2002 remodel) with addition (completed in ca. 1963; 2002 remodel)
- (4) East High-Rise (eight-story office building, completed in 1970)
- (5) East Low-Rise (three-story office building, completed in 1970)

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MHT Comments:

Jim Salerni
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

6/19/12

Date

B. Canty
Reviewer, National Register Program

6/19/12

Date

- (6) Central Supply Building (completed in 1970)
- (7) West High-Rise (completed in 1973)
- (8) West Low-Rise (completed in 1973)
- (9) Dickinson Building (completed in 1972)
- (10) National Computer Center (built in the ca. late 1970s)
- (11) Central Utility Building (built in the ca. late 1970s)
- (12) Daycare facility (with several connected buildings, built in the mid-2000s)
- (13) Maintenance yard (with several portable buildings and a salt dome, established ca. 2007)

Note that SSA staff did not permit access to the site's campus, so all assessments were made from public right-of-way outside of the campus or online viewing tools; photography of all buildings (including from right-of-way) was prohibited for the purpose of this DOE.

The ten-story Corporate International Style Altmeyer Building is located at the north end of the property, sitting on an east-west axis. Set back 110 yard from Security Boulevard, its symmetrical façade faces north onto the boulevard. The rectangular plan building has a concrete foundation and is made of reinforced concrete. Most of the façade and south (rear) elevation curtain walls horizontally layer between stretcher white glazed bricks spotted with black coloring, and steel-sash casement ribbon windows in sets of four. The first floor walls, however, are made of glass. This horizontal orientation is divided by regularly spaced vertical red granite trim which also caps the building at the roofline. The primary entrance into the building is located in the façade's center bay, sheltered by a flat roof extending from the façade. The roof is supported by posts that are part of a U-shaped feature that wraps around the porch roof. The entrance consists of a replacement revolving door with an adjacent single metal and glass door. The east and west elevations are clad with the same white glazed brick as the other elevations, but have no openings. The building's flat roof is covered with bituminous material and has a roof access structure with at least two single doors; the façade side of this structure is clad with the same bricks as the rest of the building. The building faces onto a curved driveway along with a landscaped area with trees, lawn, a circular stone planter, and metal flagpole. A one-story L-shaped plan cafeteria is located at the east elevation; most of its exterior walls consist of glass panels, and the wing is sheltered by a flat roof. The east elevation of the cafeteria consists of a continuous corridor supported by simple posts; this elevation faces out onto an outdoor eating area, concrete paved area interspersed with trees, and landscaping including three metal flagpoles.

The heavily remodeled Operations Building connects to the Altmeyer Building, located just to the north, via a five-story link with alterations similar to the Operations Building. The Operations Building is three-, four-, and five-stories tall due to the unevenness of the terrain. This sizeable rectangular plan building is 625 foot by 425 foot, sitting on a north-south axis. It does not appear to have a primary façade. The building has a concrete foundation and is made of reinforced concrete. The exterior walls are clad with concrete panels. The building has several entrances accessed by concrete pedestrian walkways, including three at the east elevation and one at the south elevation. Three of the entrances on the east and south elevations are located within recently added glass and metal vestibule protruding from the rest of the building wall. The windows appear to have fixed aluminum sashes, and most are in sets of four. Each set of windows have paired metal protruding decorative elements. The flat roof is covered with bituminous material and has several roof access structures. Landscaped areas with trees, lawn, and modern light standards surround the south and east elevations; SSA parking lots are located beyond the landscaping.

The three-story Disabilities Operations Annex has also been heavily remodeled, and connects to the west elevation of the Operations Building via two identical three-story links. This rectangular plan, 225 by 325 foot annex, sits on an east-west axis with an asymmetrical south facing façade. The building has a concrete foundation and is made of reinforced concrete. Most of the building is clad with brick at the first floor level, with concrete panels at the upper floors; the narrow recessed portions of the wall are made of glass, as are the walls of the two links. The primary entrance into the building is located near the east end of the

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façade. It consists of glass and metal doors surrounded by lights in what appear to be vinyl clad sashes. A secondary entrance located near the center of the façade, is accessed by a set of concrete stair with brick handrails. The west and north elevations also have entrances, both facing onto concrete and brick pedestrian walkways. The center of the east elevation has what appear to be two glass double doors surrounded by a multiple lights in a large round arched shape. Two posts flank the entrance. The building's windows are fixed and appear to have vinyl clad sashes; generally, each window at the first and fourth floors has single sashes, while those at the second and third floors have three sashes each. The flat roof is covered with bituminous material, and has roof access structures. The building is surrounded on its north, south and west sides by asphalt-paved drives, and landscaped area with planters (clad with the same brick as on the annex building), trees, lawns, and light standards. An SSA parking lot is located beyond the landscaping at the south elevation. The area between the two links to the Operations Building has a landscaped courtyard.

The eight-story East High-Rise building is located to the east of the Altmeyer Building. The rectangular plan building sits on a north-south axis, with a symmetrical west-facing façade. It has a concrete foundation and is likely made of reinforced concrete. The primary entrance into the building is sheltered by a shed roof and located at the center of the façade. The north and east elevations have secondary entrances. The exterior curtain walls alternate between stretcher brick cladding and vinyl-clad sash windows, the latter in sets of four. This horizontal orientation is divided by regularly spaced granite trim which also caps the building at the roofline. The flat roof is covered with bituminous material and has a roof access structure. The High-Rise also has a one-story rectangular shaped plan cafeteria located at the east elevation. The pavilion cafeteria has glass walls set in bronze frames, and is sheltered by a flat roof with overhanging eaves. The building is surrounded by landscaping, including trees, lawns, and light standards. The west elevation faces onto a circular landscaped plaza with concrete walkways and a metal bust mounted on a masonry base. Asphalt-paved drives are located to the north and east, and a parking lot is located to the east of the High-Rise.

The three-story East Low-Rise building is located to the south of the East High-Rise; the two buildings are connected by a three-story link. The Low-Rise is also connected to the east elevation of the Operations Building via a two-story link. The rectangular plan Low-Rise sits on an east-west axis; the building does not appear to have a façade. The building has a concrete foundation and is likely made of reinforced concrete. The exterior wall, window, and roof descriptions for this building are the same as the East High-Rise. The north, east, and west elevations have single entrances accessed by concrete walkways. The building faces onto landscaped areas, including the circular plaza mentioned in the paragraph above. A paved parking lot is located to the south.

The one- and two-story Central Supply Building is located at the southeast corner of E. Perimeter Drive and Randolph Road, at the south end of the SSA campus. The building sits on an east-west axis, with the symmetrical façade facing north. Most of it consists of warehouse space, with offices at the second level. The building has a concrete foundation and is likely made of reinforced concrete, with brick cladding at the lower level. The primary entrance is located at the center of the façade, with secondary single-door entries located at the west elevation. The only windows are located at the second floor level of the façade and consist of regularly spaced, recessed openings with curved sills and fixed windows. The flat roof is covered with bituminous material and also has roof access structures. The building is surrounded on all sides by landscaping, including lawns, trees, medians, and light standards. On the north, south, and east sides are wooded areas, located beyond the landscaping.

The West High-Rise building is located to the west of the Altmeyer Building; the buildings are connected by a four-story story link. The irregular plan High-Rise is four-stories tall with a two-level garage below; the garage extends on all sides of the building beyond the building's office core. A courtyard is located at the center of the building that sits on an east-west axis with no discernible façade. The building has a concrete foundation and is likely made of reinforced concrete. The garage level exterior walls are clad with bricks and concrete. The rest of the exterior walls horizontally alternate between recessed metal sash windows and overhanging concrete panels with large black aggregates. The panels are supported by granite pillars. Two entrances into the garage are located at the west elevation; no pedestrian entrances could be observed. The flat roof is clad with bituminous material

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and has a roof access structure.

The two-story West Low-Rise building is attached to the south elevation of the garage level of the West High-Rise. The east elevation is directly attached to the Operations Building. The irregular plan Low-Rise sits on an east-west axis and has no discernible façade. The building has a concrete foundation and is likely made of reinforced concrete. The exterior is clad with brick. The south facing elevation has a canopy over the entire width of the elevation. The canopy likely shelters at least one entrance into the building. The north and south elevations have metal sash ribbon windows. The angled west elevation has no openings. The flat roof is clad with bituminous material and has a roof access structure. The building is surrounded by landscaping including lawns, trees, and light standards. The south elevation faces onto a circular drive.

The Dickinson Building is located to the west of the SSA complex's main section, on land leased from the U. S. General Services Administration (GSA). The building is situated to the west of Woodlawn Drive and north of Security Access Road. Consisting of a two-story U-shaped plan building surrounding a seven-story rectangular plan building, the two are connected by links. The building sits on a northwest-southeast axis, with a symmetrical façade facing northeast. The building has a concrete foundation and is likely made of reinforced concrete. The primary entrance into the building is located at the center of the façade. The entrance itself has metal and glass doors flanked by a wall of glass, and is sheltered by a flat roof with metal post supports. Each of the other elevations also has entrances. The building has what appear to be metal-sash ribbon windows. The flat roof is clad with bituminous material; the seven-story portion of the building roof has several small roof access structures. The building is flanked by asphalt-paved parking lots and drives, both with median landscaping.

The National Computer Center (NCC) is located to the east of the main SSA complex, accessed by Randolph Road off E. Perimeter Drive. The five-story building has a rectangular plan with a one- and two-story addition/wing at its east elevation. The building sits on an east-west axis, with an asymmetrical façade. It has a concrete foundation and is likely made of reinforced concrete. The exterior appears to be clad with concrete panels. The façade has a curved corner, as well as a projecting, asymmetrical tiered design element with what appear to be skylights. The primary entrance is located within the tiered element, and is also sheltered by a large projecting roof with what appear to be skylights. The flat roof of the building is clad with bituminous material and has two roof access structures. Located to the east of the NCC is the Central Utility Building used for the NCC's supplemental power supply system. This one-story nearly rectangular plan building has loading docks at the west elevation facing the NCC building. The utility building's flat roof includes smoke stacks. The NCC façade faces onto a curved drive with median landscaping. In addition to SSA landscaping, the buildings are surrounded by wooded areas. The buildings have their own parking lot located to the south.

The daycare facility is located to the west of E. Perimeter Drive from the Disabilities Operations Annex, and consists of five buildings connected by links. The walls appear to be stucco clad, and standing seam metal sheets cover the gabled roofs. The maintenance yard consists of several portable buildings with gable or flat roofs, and also consists of a salt dome.

Most of the SSA Headquarters complex consists of asphalt-paved parking lots, particularly at the south and east portions of the property. The parking lots have landscaped medians with grass and trees. A kidney shaped pond is located at the southeast corner of Security Boulevard and E. Perimeter Drive. Landscaping throughout the complex consists primarily of lawns, trees, bushes, and concrete pedestrian walkways. Light standards, including those from the 1970s, are interspersed throughout the property.

Historic Context

The Social Security Administration (SSA) Headquarters complex located in Woodlawn, about two miles to the west of Baltimore City, was established in 1960. The history of the SSA, however, goes back to the Great Depression when President Franklin D.

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Roosevelt appointed the Committee on Economic Security in 1934 to assess the economic security needs of Americans. This led to a bill signed into law by Roosevelt as the Social Security Act on August 14, 1935. The SSA was originally established as the Social Security Board (SSB), an independent agency. Of the four programs from the act, Public Assistance, Welfare and Employment Security, were administered by each state under Federal supervision. The only one to be administered entirely by the Federal government was the Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits Program, established to provide workers an income when they reach 65 years and age and chose to retire. If the worker died before reaching that age, his widow, dependent children, or parents would instead receive the benefits. This agency was renamed the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivor Insurance in 1937. In that same year, the SSB came under the jurisdiction of the Federal Security Agency (FSA).

SSB offices were originally located in Washington, D.C., although at least part of the central office was located in Baltimore since 1936 in the Candler Building at the Inner Harbor. A large FSA building was built in Washington, D.C. during the early 1940s, but World War II needs kept the building occupied by war-related agencies. Any remaining SSA headquarters offices moved to the Equitable Building in Baltimore in 1942. Once the war was over, the FSA had grown, and there was no room for the SSA. The agency was given its current "Social Security Administration" name in 1946. After FSA was abolished in 1953, the SSA came under the jurisdiction of two other cabinet agencies, but legislation in 1955 returned the SSA's original status as an independent agency. By this time, Baltimore was firmly established as the SSA's headquarters location.

Continuing to occupy the Candler and Equitable buildings, the SSA leased additional space in Baltimore City office buildings, such as the Paca-Pratt and Standard Oil buildings, numbering twelve by 1960. Steps towards consolidating the SSA national headquarters offices in one location began as early as 1951 when the United States Congress put aside funds to begin planning. Money was available to purchase land and create architectural plans in 1953, with funding for construction available in 1955 (additional construction funds were authorized two years later). A total of \$31,080,000 was authorized for the land, planning, and construction, a task overseen by the GSA, a responsibility that continues today. An 81-acre location south of Dogwood Road and east of Ingleside Avenue in Dead Run Valley was selected, formerly part of the Weiss dairy farm. Security Boulevard would also be constructed within this undeveloped area, specifically to provide direct access to the newly constructed SSA facility, and in anticipation of a direct link to Interstate 695. Originally planned for completion in 1965, interstate construction for this segment was accelerated for the SSA complex. Construction of the SSA Headquarters in Woodlawn reflected nationwide and Baltimore area trends of population shifts from city centers to the suburbs.

The administration (today called the Altmeyer Building) and Operations buildings were the first completed within the complex. These Corporate International Style buildings were connected by a link, together forming 1,000,000 square footage of space fully equipped with heating and air-conditioning systems. These original buildings were among the largest Federal buildings at the time, and the largest outside Washington D.C. The complex was so massive it required enough electricity to service a community of 10,000 inhabitants. In addition to the executive suites and administrative offices, the administration building also housed the cafeteria (in a one-story wing large enough to seat 1,200 people), multi-purpose room, and auditorium. The first floor contained the reception and exhibit areas. The expansive Operations Building, with six acres per floor, was the pride of advanced technology, housing three giant IBM computer systems and 800 other electronic machines to maintain SSA's extensive records. The flooring was specially reinforced to carry these massive loads. The original landscaping planned for 500 shade trees, including red maples, birches, sycamores, honey locusts, and oaks, many of them located in the medians within the 3,200-car parking areas. Almost 150 flowering trees and shrubs, evergreens, holly trees, and other ornamental shrubs were also included in the plans.

The Corporate International Style has its roots in the International Style originated in Europe in the 1920s and was promulgated in the United States due to the prominence of Modern master architects Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, and Mies Van der Rohe. By the early 1950s, the style was popular for commercial skyscrapers. In the United States, the Lever House (built in 1951-52) in

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New York City was the first realization of this style. The characteristics of this style are its vertical box shape that appears to be elevated on stilts; a curtain wall separate from the structural system that could be glass, metal, or concrete panels; windows and panels of the curtain wall placed on the same plane; the horizontal layering of floors as repetitious cells; and an appearance of fragility. The juxtaposition of the tall and narrow Altmeyer Building against the low and horizontal cafeteria wing is reminiscent of the Lever House and United Nations Headquarters complex (located in New York City and built in 1952) designs.

In an effort to better understand and accurately designate federal architecture of the mid-twentieth century, GSA developed a historic context study and subsequent National Register of Historic Places registration guidelines. The resulting study, "Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s, and 70s," describes the massive federal building campaign of these decades. The SSA complex is typical of most federal buildings of this era. Buildings were produced quickly using readily available materials. High-quality building materials and decorative designs were abandoned in favor of functional, cost-efficient buildings. According to this study, such buildings are typical and do not represent significant forays into federal building design.

The two Baltimore-based firms of Meyer and Ayres, and Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Associates, were the Woodlawn SSA headquarters architects. Both were members of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). Meyer and Ayres was established in 1921 as Buckler and Fenhagen. Between the 1950s and 1970s, the firm designed large scale projects, including other government buildings such as the Bird Banding Record Center for the U.S. Department of Interior in Laurel, Maryland (built in 1969), and the Central Laboratory and Office Building in Baltimore City (built in 1971). Institutional and educational examples of their work include several buildings on The Johns Hopkins University campus in Baltimore, and a several schools, such as Chapel Hill Elementary School and Bedford Elementary School, both built in 1962 in Baltimore County. Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Associates also designed other government complexes, such as the Maryland State Office Building Group in Baltimore City (built in circa 1954). Other projects include the Baltimore Sun (built in 1950) and Edgewood High School in Edgewood, Maryland.

With the Philadelphia construction firm of McCloskey and Company hired as the general contractor, ground was broken in November 1957. A cornerstone laying ceremony took place on July 8, 1959. The original buildings were ready for occupancy in January 1960. The massive physical move from downtown Baltimore to the new Woodlawn facility occurred in that month, carried out by the Davidson Transfer and Storage Company of Baltimore City. The official dedication ceremony occurred on July 1, 1960, with an open house for the general public attended by thousands held on August 16 later in the year. From the time the SSA Headquarters opened until at least the 1970s, the facility was open to regular public guided tours, and the site became a tourist attraction known for housing the latest technology managing and operating the vast Social Security system. Two years after opening, 30,000 visitors had toured the complex.

Even while the original buildings were still being constructed, a new annex was already being planned in reaction to needs brought on by the disability program enacted by Congress in 1954 and 1956 to amend the Social Security Act law. Congress authorized the annex's construction in May 1959. Located to the west of and connected to the Operations Building, the annex was completed in 1962. The Division of Disability Operations and Division of the Baltimore Payment Center moved into the new building in August 1962 from leased downtown Baltimore office buildings. Unlike most of their colleagues who had already moved into the new Woodlawn complex, employees of this division had to wait until their building was completed. Plans for an addition to the annex, completed in 1963, were already in place due to amendments expanding the disability program. The addition consisted mainly of office space, but also had elevators and a cafeteria. The architects for the annex and addition were again Meyer and Ayres, and Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Associates, with the Piracci Construction Company as contractor. The SSA complex now had the largest air conditioning system in the Baltimore area under one roof.

The complex was like a small city, with its own post office, printing plant, credit union, special police force, two full-time doctors, and a center for continuing education. In 1964, the Woodlawn complex became one of the best outfitted civil defense facilities in

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the country. Its fallout shelter had enough food, water, and sanitation equipment for 42,000 people to last two weeks.

The 1960s continued to bring changes to SSA that led to tremendous growth of the agency and the Woodlawn headquarters. An amendment in 1961, for example, lowered the eligibility age for men; women were already given the option for early eligibility five years earlier. The Bureau of Old Age and Survivor Insurance was abolished, with its responsibilities taken over by the SSA. Most significantly, however, Medicare was enacted in 1965, which provided health coverage for persons more than 65 years of age. Nearly twenty million beneficiaries enrolled during Medicare's first three years, and the SSA was responsible for administrating the program. Lack of space was a continuing issue. The different divisions constantly shifted around, and some even moved back to downtown Baltimore, sometimes back into the same buildings they occupied before the Woodlawn complex was constructed.

As SSA continued to grow, three additional buildings, the East High-Rise, East Low-Rise, and Central Supply buildings were completed in 1970. When the GSA first asked Congress to authorize this new construction in 1964, Medicare had not yet been instated. In order to accommodate this additional need, the office building size doubled. All three were designed by the same architectural firms responsible for the original buildings and the annex. The two office buildings together added 275,000 square feet to the complex. The supply building was constructed further away from the rest of the buildings in order to separate heavy truck traffic, while being close enough to allow for easy distribution.

To add to its responsibilities, the agency took on the needs-based Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program for the aged, blind, or disabled that resulted from the 1972 Social Security Amendments Act. The West High- and Low-Rise buildings were completed in Spring 1973, mostly to accommodate this new program that took effect January 1, 1974. The architects were the same as before, except their names changed to Meyer, Ayres, Saint and Stewart, and Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Partners. The buildings' dedication ceremony took place on August 20, 1973. Completed in 1972, the SSA also built the Dickinson Building, located on a nearby but separate parcel with a long-term lease from the GSA. By this time, the Woodlawn complex consisted of about 2.5 million square feet of space housing over 9,000 employees. However, tremendous demands on its services meant a total of about the same number of SSA headquarters personnel worked outside the central complex in eight Woodlawn area office buildings, and three in Baltimore City. SSA, however, was no longer responsible for Medicare starting in 1977 when the Health Care Financing Administration was formed. Today this agency has been renamed the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, and is located nearby to the west of the SSA Headquarters complex.

By the 1970s, the once state-of-the-art computer technology housed in the Operations Building, was becoming outdated and unable to keep up with increasing demands and SSA's changing needs. This resulted in the construction of the National Computer Center (NCC) building, located at the east end of the SSA complex. Original plans were to not only build new computer facilities, but to also expand administrative spaces as well. However, Baltimore County was reluctant to allow the extensive growth, mostly due to pressure to the existing infrastructure. This included limited housing, highway and sewer service growth potentials at the time. In addition, there was a desire to protect the remaining wooded areas the project would have impacted. Because of these concerns, the Woodlawn plans were reduced. Instead, personnel needs were fulfilled by Metro West, an expansion of the SSA headquarters to the east in downtown Baltimore City completed in 1980. By contrast, the City was anxious to welcome a large new office complex to help their urban renewal efforts. The architects for both locations included Meyer, Ayers, Saint, Stewart, Inc. (formerly Meyer, Ayers and Saint), who was now joined by Richter, Cornbrooks, Matthai, Hopkins, Inc., and Geddes, Brecher, Qualls and Cunningham.

The SSA Headquarters complex is today surrounded mainly by 1960s and 1970s development. Along Security Boulevard to the north are commercial buildings, including a 1961 bowling alley. Security Square Mall (built in 1972) and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services complex (established in circa 1977) are located to the west, on the other side of Interstate 695.

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Most of the residences to the south of the complex date are post-1960, although some date to before World War II. The wooded Colonial Park tract to the east has single-family residences predating the SSA complex. In addition, Lorraine Park Cemetery to the northeast dates to the nineteenth century.

The evaluated property continues to be the SSA Headquarters; all of the buildings mentioned above, including the Dickinson Building, are occupied by SSA. Except for replacement doors and other less substantial changes, the Altmeyer Building exterior retains its original appearance. However, two of the original buildings on the property have seen extensive recent alterations, namely the Operations Building and the Disabilities Operations Annex. The exteriors have been completely altered. Originally, their curtain walls were similar in design to the administration building, with brick panels (the annex panels may have been another masonry material) alternately layered with ribbon windows. Changes include new concrete panel cladding and window alterations that not only replaced the sashes, but also reconfigured the fenestration. The entrances have also been altered, including new vestibule towers at the Operations Building. In addition, extensive construction took place on the property during the 1960s and 1970s, resulting in a lack of cohesive site planning. In more recent decades, however, the layout of the property has not changed significantly, except for the construction of a new daycare facility and maintenance yard. An older salt dome from the early 1960s located off of Parallel Drive was demolished when the new yard, with a new salt dome, was established.

Significance Evaluation

The Social Security Administration Headquarters complex was evaluated for significance under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C, using the guidelines set forth in the National Register Bulletin "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." The property was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D as part of this assessment.

The SSA Headquarters is the first successful attempt to consolidate the agency's responsibilities at one location. An early 1940s effort to find an inclusive home for SSA failed when their newly completed building in the District of Columbia was no longer available because of wartime needs. Meanwhile, as the agency's responsibilities grew, they continued to outgrow various leased office spaces in downtown Baltimore. By the late 1950s, they were housed in twelve different buildings. A plan developed to house all Bureau of Old-Age and Survivor Insurance headquarters operations in one location. However, even as the new headquarters was being constructed, it was already deemed too small for the rapidly expanding SSA. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, while additional buildings were constructed, new ones were already being planned. Because of ever-growing needs and responsibilities, brought on by a growing American population, and new responsibilities such as Medicare and SSI, the agency needed to move back into leased office space in downtown Baltimore. Growth and consolidation in Woodlawn was further hampered in the 1970s when planned growth was blocked in Baltimore County, and expansion had to instead focus on building a separate complex in downtown Baltimore. Therefore, as much as there were many efforts made to make this the definitive SSA headquarters, the complex never quite met this goal. In addition, of the three buildings pre-dating the cut-off year for this evaluation (1963), two have been significantly altered. The exteriors of the Operations Building and Disabilities Operations Annex are so altered that they are no longer recognizable as products of their time. Therefore, the SSA Headquarters is not eligible under Criterion A.

Research has not shown that the property is associated with the lives of individuals significant in the past. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion B.

The SSA Headquarters was established in 1960. Three of its buildings pre-date 1963, the cut-off year for this evaluation. The complex's buildings are all typical of government buildings constructed in the 1950s, 60s, and 70s in the United States. While sized and reinforced to accommodate specific uses, the complex does not have significant design merit. In addition, the other two pre-1963 buildings, the Operations Building and Disabilities Operations Annex have been significantly altered so that they no

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

longer look like products of their time. The buildings were designed by noted architectural firms recognized by the AIA. However, the Altmeyer Building alone could not be considered one of their distinctive works. The buildings on the property do not possess high artistic values. In addition, the property as a whole has lost a good deal of integrity as new construction continued throughout the 1960s and 1970s. Thus, the property does not have the potential to be an eligible historic district. According to the federally adopted guidelines for designating Modern-era federal architecture, the complex would not be eligible for NRHP listing. Therefore, the SSA Headquarters is not eligible under Criterion C.

Based on the evaluated criteria and the designation guidelines set forth in "Growth, Efficiency, and Modernism," the SSA Headquarters complex is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW													
Eligibility recommended _____				Eligibility not recommended _____									
Criteria:	___	___	___	___	Considerations:	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
MHT Comments:													
_____							_____						
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services							Date						
_____							_____						
Reviewer, National Register Program							Date						

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___A___ ___B___ ___C___ ___D___ Considerations: ___A___ ___B___ ___C___ ___D___ ___E___ ___F___ ___G___

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Social Security Administration Headquarters (BA-3273)
6401 Security Boulevard
Woodlawn, Maryland



Location Map

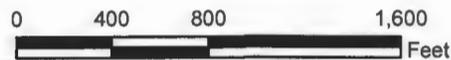


May 2012

Social Security Administration Headquarters (BA-3273)
6401 Security Boulevard
Woodlawn, Maryland



Site Plan



May 2012

See "Architectural Description" section in the DOE Form for key to numbers.

**Social Security Administration Headquarters (BA-3273)
6401 Security Boulevard
Woodlawn, Maryland**



Overall bird's eye view of Social Security Administration Headquarters, view from the south.
See "Architectural Description" section in the DOE Form for key to numbers. Image from Pictometry Bird's Eye.



Bird's Eye View 1

May 2012

No scale

Social Security Administration Headquarters (BA-3273)
6401 Security Boulevard
Woodlawn, Maryland



Closeup bird's eye view of Social Security Administration Headquarters, view from the south.
See "Architectural Description" section in the DOE Form for key to numbers. Image from Pictometry Bird's Eye.



Bird's Eye View 2

No scale

May 2012

**Social Security Administration Headquarters (BA-3273)
6401 Security Boulevard
Woodlawn, Maryland**



Circa 2000s view looking southwest with the Altmeyer Building to the left and the West High-Rise to the right
Image from www.ssa.gov/history/altmeyes.html

Image 1

April 2012

**Social Security Administration Headquarters (BA-3273)
6401 Security Boulevard
Woodlawn, Maryland**



Circa 2010 view looking northwest with the Operations Building to the right and Disabilities Operations Annex to left.
Image from www.glassdoor.com/Photos/Social-Security-Administration-Office-Photos-E41689.htm#Photo-787

Image 2

April 2012

**Social Security Administration Headquarters (BA-3273)
6401 Security Boulevard
Woodlawn, Maryland**



1960 view looking southwest with the Altmeyer Building and cafeteria in the foreground and the Operations Building in the background.

(Photographer: Blakeslee-Lane Studio)

Image from <http://external.bcpl.lib.md.us/hcdo/cfdocs/photopage.cfm?id=17040>

Image 3

April 2012

**TranSystems**

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 2, 2012

TO: General Services Administration, Region 3
Theresa Weikel
Donna Andrews

FROM: Transystems
Deepannita Ghosh
Carl Doebley
Clive Copping

RE: **SSA WOODLAWN CAMPUS, 6401 SECURITY BOULEVARD, WOODLAWN,
MARYLAND
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY**

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the General Services Administration (GSA), Region 3, with the required documentation to address the potential National Register of Historic Places eligibility of The Social Security Administration's (SSA) Woodlawn Campus located at 6401 Security Boulevard in Woodlawn, Maryland per the requirements of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This memorandum provides an explanation and required documentation for the attached GSA Modern Era Building Eligibility Assessment Tool Checklists for the 11 buildings of the Woodlawn campus.

The Social Security Administration Act was passed in 1935 and in October 1936, SSA moved into the Candler Building, on Baltimore's harbor.¹ The Candler Building was intended to be a temporary home for the SSA but circumstances led to the building being used as the headquarters of the SSA until 1960 when a new campus was finally built in Woodlawn, a suburb of Baltimore. The design of the new campus was a joint collaboration of the Baltimore architecture firms, Fisher, Ness, Campbell and Associates, and Meyer and Ayers. The first buildings on the campus included the Altmeyer Building (former Administration Building) and the Robert M. Ball Federal Building (*Ball Building; former Operations Building*), completed in 1959; the Annex Building was added as an addition to the Ball Building in 1963. At the time the campus was inaugurated in 1960, it was the seventh largest federal facility in the country and the largest federal building outside of Washington, D.C. The campus continued to grow over the years with the East High/Low Rise Buildings and the Supply Building added in 1970, the West High/Low Rise Buildings built in 1973, the National Computer Center (NCC) and the adjacent Utility

¹ SSA Historian's Office. *The Candler Building: Home to Social Security 1936-1960*. Social Security Administration, September 2003. Web. September 12, 2011. <<http://www.ssa.gov/history/ssa/CandlerFactSheet.htm>>

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION CAMPUS, WOODLAWN, MD
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY, PAGE 2
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Building completed in 1979. In 2002, a new Child Care Center was constructed at the west end of the campus.

The two original buildings on the site – the Altmeyer Building and the Ball Building - have crossed the 50 year threshold and would be evaluated for National Register nomination based on the following four criteria:

a) Criterion A: Properties can be eligible for listing if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) Criterion B: Properties can be eligible for listing if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) Criterion C: Properties can be eligible for listing if they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) Criterion D: Properties can be eligible for listing if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Based on the scope of work provided by GSA, evaluation of the buildings under criterion D was not undertaken as a part of this report. The newer facilities would be evaluated under National Register Criteria G according to which properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years may be listed in the National Register of Historic Places only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are an integral part of a district or government complex eligible for listing in the National Register.

It is TranSystems' evaluation that the SSA campus would be not be eligible for listing in the National Register as a historic site under criterion A. While the site originally was intended as the first permanent home of the SSA, an agency that administers programs that have far-reaching consequences on the lives of all Americans, a combination of factors, including local zoning controls and the ever rapid expansion of the agency, thwarted the site from ever becoming a unified campus for the agency. Since the 1960s, many important functions for the agency were forced off campus due to limitations at the site. Today, numerous functions, previously housed on campus, are performed either in newly constructed campuses, as is the case with Medicare (now independent of SSA), or in leased facilities. This trend continues with plans currently underway to relocate the mission of the centralized computing center (NCC) to a newly-developed Baltimore-area campus. In addition, two of the three original buildings on the campus, the Operations Building and the Disabilities Operations Annex, were heavily altered in 2008 and have lost all integrity. They now are combined as the Ball Building.²

² Christeen Taniguchi, *Maryland Historical Trust Determination of Eligibility Form – Social Security Administration Headquarter*, 19 June 1912. The MHT evaluated the property under Criteria A, B and C and determined it to be ineligible for the National Register.

The rest of the buildings on campus were evaluated based on criterion G and were found to be not eligible for listing in the National Register presently. The NCC, which was designed by the nationally recognized architectural firm Geddes, Brecher, Qualls, Cunningham P.C. of Philadelphia, may become eligible for listing in the National Register under criterion C once it reaches 50 years of age in 2030 due to its superior architectural character and the prominence of the architectural firm.

SITE

The Social Security Administration Campus occupies a sprawling 281-acre site on Security Boulevard in Woodlawn, Maryland, approximately eight miles from downtown Baltimore. The campus is bound by Security Boulevard on the north and east, Interstate Highway 70 on south, and Woodlawn Drive on the west. The campus consists of 11 buildings developed incrementally over the last 50 years. A complex of seven interconnected buildings – Altmeyer Building, Robert M. Ball Federal Building (Ball Building; formerly the Operations Building), Annex Building, East High Rise and East Low Rise Buildings (EHR and ELR), and West High and Low Rise Buildings (WHR and WLR) – are located at the northwest corner of the site on a rise overlooking Security Boulevard. The site slopes gently downward to the north. The Altmeyer Building, on the north side of the property facing Security Boulevard, is the formal entry to the complex, accessed by means of a security-controlled driveway called North Drive. The driveway continues as the Perimeter Drive and loops around the entire complex. It leads to approximately 40 acres of parking that encircle the complex on the east, south, and west sides. To the west of the property, separated from the main complex by the Perimeter Drive, is the Child Care Center. To the west of the Altmeyer building is the WHR and WLR, to the east is a pedestrian plaza and the EHR and ELR, and to the south of the Altmeyer Building is the Ball Building. To the west of the Ball Building is the Annex Building. At the eastern edge of the main complex, the Perimeter Drive cuts through the site separating the west side of the campus from the east. At the southwest edge of the east campus is the Supply Building that is accessed by means of South Drive, off of the Perimeter Drive. Continuing further northwest on South Drive, occupying the center of the east campus, is the NCC. To the west of the NCC is the Utility Building. The rest of the east campus is undeveloped and covered with vegetation. To the north and east of the NCC are acres of gently wooded land that is currently fenced off from the developed portions of the site. In addition, there are many acres of unused land at the southwest corner of the campus in an area called Colonial Park, a residential neighborhood to the southeast of NCC. The land in this area is former residential sites; the houses have been demolished and the vegetative growth gives the area a park like setting. The east campus is in stark contrast to the west campus where landscaping is largely limited to a north end; there is a small landscaped area called the Memorial Garden, dedicated to the SSA employees who lost their lives in the Oklahoma bombing, in front of the main entrance to the Altimeter Building. A landscaped court, bound by glazed bridges, exists between the Ball Building and the Annex Building. An outdoor dining area, equipped with tables and benches and shading vegetation, is present between the Altmeyer Building and the EHR and ELR. There is a plaza at the rear of the WHR and WLR that is used as a bus stop. Other than the few green spaces, the vast majority of the landscaping in the west is comprised of gray asphalt parking lots³.

³ Burt Hill Kosar Rittlemann Associates, and Stephenson & Good. *Final Master Plan for Revitalization of the Social Security Administration Headquarter Campus, Woodlawn, Maryland*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: GSA, Region 3, August 1995. Print.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION CAMPUS, WOODLAWN, MD
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY, PAGE 4
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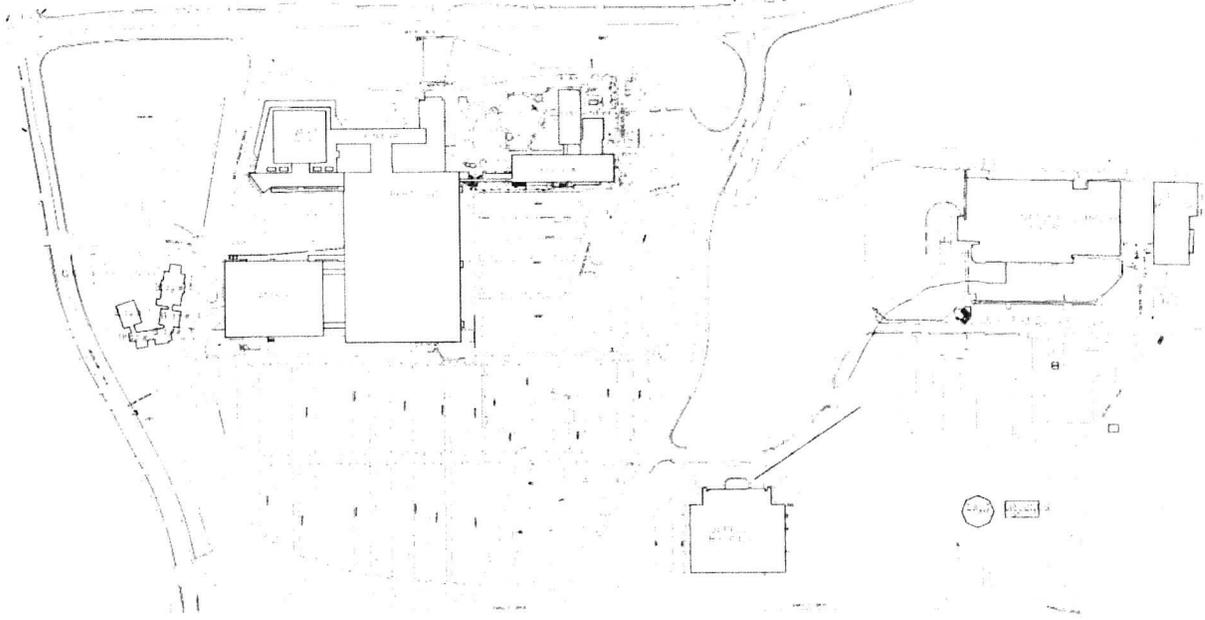


Fig 1; Site Plan.

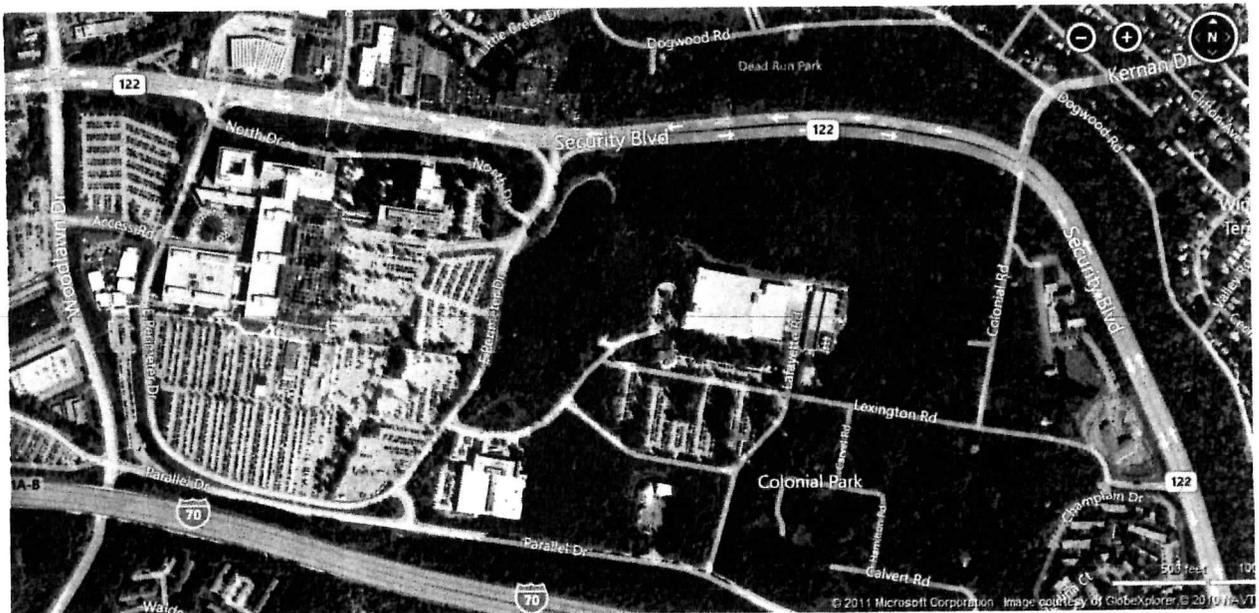


Fig 2: Aerial image of the SSA campus (Source: Bing.com)

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Altmeyer Building

The Altmeyer Building is one of the original structures on the campus and is considered the main building on the campus with the primary façade facing north. It was designed by two Baltimore architecture firms - Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Associates Architects and Meyer and Ayer Architects - and the consulting engineering firm of Whitman, Requardt and Associates. It is designed in the International style featuring a boxy form, smooth, unadorned facades and expansive ribbon windows. The construction was completed in 1959 and the building was occupied in 1960. The building is used primarily for the administrative offices for the national headquarters of the SSA. Approximately 850 people work in the facility. It includes approximately 235,876 of gross square feet. It has undergone limited renovation projects to repair or replace several of the building components and systems but the main features of the building remain intact.

The Altmeyer Building is a T-shaped, concrete frame structure. The structure consists of a ten-story main portion, referred to as the Administration Building in this memo, and a six-story portion, referred to as the Link Building in the memo, which forms the "stem" of the "T" and connects the Altmeyer Building to the neighboring Ball Building to the south. There are single-level basements under both portions of the Altmeyer Building. The Administration Building has a tall one-story rooftop mechanical penthouse, with a mezzanine. There is a one-story auditorium/cafeteria connected to the east side of the Administration Building; a portion of the dining area of the cafeteria spills into the adjoining Ball Building; there is an enclosed pedestrian walkway, or "link," between the west end of the Administration Building and the adjacent WHR.

The main entrance to the building is on the north face of the building and consists of a large automatic aluminum and glass entry door system. Two auxiliary single doors are provided on each side of the revolving door. A cantilevered canopy delineates the main entrance. Access to the ground level lobby is via an access-controlled driveway. The lobby entrance is also security-controlled. A central loading dock area is located to the southwest of the building, and it is surrounded by buildings on all sides. The area is accessed by a security-controlled driveway off of Access Road (part of the campus loop road) to the west of the building. Access to the basement level of the building is provided from this loading dock area.

The building structure consists of cast-in-place concrete slabs supported by cast-in-place concrete columns. Part of the ground floor slab and basement floor slab are supported on grade. The concrete columns are supported on spread footings.

Administration Building

The north and south walls of the Administration Building consist of granite veneered concrete spandrel panels at the first floor and the roof; glazed brick veneer on concrete masonry spandrel panels were used at all intermediate floors with horizontal bands of aluminum framed glass windows. The spandrel panels and windows are broken at regular intervals by vertical granite column covers that span from grade to the roof. The east and west walls consist of glazed brick on concrete masonry for the entire ten stories. The walls of the penthouse structure are identical to that of the east and west walls. The glazed

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face bricks are gray in color with randomly sized black and dark gray specks. This gray color is contrasted with the bright red of the vertical polished granite bands that cover the columns and run the full height of the Administration Building. The bright red polished granite also is used to cover the top spandrel beam at the roof line of the Administration Building. On the east and west faces of the Administration Building the bright red polished granite wraps over the corners of the wall surface. A lighter red polished granite is used to cover the bottom spandrel panel at grade beneath the windows on the north face of the Administration Building. It is also used beneath the windows on the west face of the auditorium portion.⁴

The windows in the Administration Building are typically in the ribbon configuration, connected directly to the structural concrete spandrel beams above and to CMU panels below. At the north and east elevations of the one-story cafeteria and at the ground floor of the Administration Portion, the fenestration typically consists of full-height window wall systems with aluminum frames and mullions and single-paned glass with film. At the north and south elevations of the Administration Building, first through ninth floors, the windows are typically single-paned, ribbon window system with operable pivot windows and aluminum framing and mullions.⁵

The conveyance system for the building includes four passenger elevators located in the center core, at the junction of the stem and the main section of the "T." There are three egress stairs – one on the east side of the Administration Building and the other on the west side; the third staircase is to the south of the elevator banks in the Link Building.

In the interior, the architecturally distinguished spaces are the main lobby, the auditorium lobby, the elevator lobbies, the auditorium, the multi-purpose room and the cafeteria. The walls in the main lobby along with the adjoining auditorium lobby on the ground floor are clad with polished Georgia Grand Antique marble, a black marble with white veins quarried in Georgia. This contrasts with the semi-translucent Clarendon White from Vermont which is used to clad the columns, as well as an accent wall directly behind the security desks. The west wall of the main lobby has bronze inscriptions engraved in the black marble that memorialize the SSA employees who lost their lives in the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma. The entire north wall of the main lobby, and the west wall of the auditorium lobby, feature full height window wall systems with columns clad in polished red granite. The elevator lobby on the ground floor features the black Georgia Grand Antique marble on the south wall and the Clarendon White marble on the north wall. The floor finish in the main lobby and auditorium lobby consists of alternating rectangles of black and white terrazzo matrices. This floor finish is also present in the elevator lobby, the multi-purpose room and the ground floor corridor. The flooring in the auditorium is wood parquet in the main seating area and three-inch wide tongue and groove wood plank flooring on the stage. The wall finish in the auditorium, as well as the multipurpose room, consists of wood paneling; the east wall in both spaces is fully glazed. The ceiling of the auditorium is stepped for acoustic reasons while the multipurpose room, like much of the rest of the first floor including the main

⁴ Whitman, Requard and Associates. *Altmeyer Building, 6401 Security Boulevard, Woodlawn, Maryland: Final Building Engineering Report*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: GSA, Region 3, March 1995. Print.

⁵ Degenkolb Engineers, and Hinman Consulting Engineers, Inc. *Vulnerability Assessment of Windows Subjected to Explosive Blast Loads: Altmeyer Building – SSA Headquarters*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: GSA, Region 3, October 2003. Print.

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY, PAGE 7
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lobby and auditorium lobby, has a dropped ceiling with acoustic ceiling panels. The first floor corridors walls have integral terrazzo bases and wood wainscoting with applied wood molding and chair rail. A typical upper level floor in the Administration Building is organized as a long east-west oriented, double-loaded corridor with offices on either side. The elevator lobbies on the upper floors are clad with Ozark Famosa marble which is a dappled russet brown and gray marble. The flooring at the upper elevator lobbies consists of light brown terrazzo matrix with an integral terrazzo base. The corridors have 12x12 vinyl composite tile flooring. The ceilings are suspended acoustic ceiling tiles. Like the first floor corridors, the upper level corridors also have wood wainscoting. The interior doors are typically flush wood doors with natural veneer finish and have painted metal frames.

The Cafeteria was completely renovated, first in 1981 and then most recently in 2008. The finishes in the Cafeteria include fluid applied epoxy flooring in the servery, carpet tile flooring in the dining area, painted drywalls and dropped acoustic ceiling tiles.

Link Building

When it was first deigned the Link Building had the same exterior glazed brick spandrel panels as the Administration Building with granite infill strips in between the brick panels. At the first through fifth floors of the east and west elevations of the Link Portion, the window configuration consisted of multi-paned, fixed ribbon window system. The window framing was aluminum and the glazing consisted of a single-pane of annealed glass with film. The top-most floor is set back by a bay on both the east and west sides so as to create roof decks on either side of the Link. The first floor of the Link comprised of storage and utilitarian spaces as well as the kitchen for the cafeteria. The upper floors of the Link had open concept office spaces and opened directly into the Ball Building. The top floor was used as a Library.

The Link portion of Altmeyer Building was completely renovated in the 2002-2008 overhaul of the Ball Building; its exterior cladding, including the concrete backing wall, was demolished and a new curtain wall system was installed. The brick masonry spandrel panels have been replaced with brownish red color architectural precast spandrel panels up to the third floor windows and with cream colored precast spandrel panels on the upper levels. The precast spandrel panels are supported by metal angles and connectors secured to the concrete spandrel beams. On the east side, the roof deck at the sixth floor level has been eliminated and the exterior wall is pushed out to be flush with the rest of the façade. The roof deck has been maintained on the west side. The top floor of the Link is clad with aluminum panels on metal stud with clear metallic finish and terminates in a flat roof with an aluminum composite coping system.

New multi-paned, double-glazed, fixed aluminum ribbon windows with 8" wide aluminum sill plates and 12" wide head plates have been installed. The window units have aluminum mullions and transom frames. Single-paned glass panels cover the columns in the interior between the windows so as to create the ribbon effect of the windows. The precast panels have V-shaped grooves to continue the banding of window head and sill plates. The window units were equipped with aluminum fins and tubes at their sides for ornamentation.

The exterior changes were accompanied with interior renovations. At the first floor level of the Link, a new staircase and escalator were installed for access to the second floor of the Ball Building. The open office plan of the upper floors was subdivided into individual offices using partition walls and modular furniture. A corridor was carved out to connect the Altmeyer Building to the Ball Building. All the interior finishes in the Link were updated to match those in the Ball Building. The interior walls are composed of gypsum wall board on metal studs. The interior finishes include vinyl composite tiles, vinyl bases, carpet tiles and acoustic ceiling panels.

Robert M. Ball Federal Building

Built in 1960, the Ball Building, formerly known as the Operations Building, is one of the original structures on the campus, like the Altmeyer Building; it is located to the south of the Altmeyer Building and is connected to it via the Link Building. The building is rectangular in plan with the shorter sides on the north and the south and has a flat roof. It is the largest building on the campus with 1,021,940 gross square of space. The building has five floors. As the site slopes up from north to south, the first and second floors are only partial floors while the upper three floors cover the entire footprint of the building.

The building was originally designed to house a data processing center and consisted of large areas of open office spaces separated by three cores, one bay wide, which ran east-west across the building. The cores contained utilitarian spaces like the stairs, escalators, elevators, and toilets, vending areas, mechanical rooms and electrical rooms. The cores typically had four corridors running north and south that divided them into five sections, permitting circulation. Each core was flanked to the north and south by a circulation corridor that separated it from the work spaces by a combination of full height and partial height partition walls. The data processing operations moved into the NCC subsequently and the building today is used predominantly for general office spaces.

It is a reinforced concrete structure with cast-in-place, two-way concrete slabs supported by cast-in-place concrete columns. Originally, it was designed in the same manner as the Link portion of the Altmeyer Building with glazed brick veneer on concrete block backing walls with infill granite strips between panels and horizontal bands of aluminum framed operable glass windows; the two buildings worked in a harmonious manner. In 2008, a major renovation project modified both the exterior and interior of the building. The design for the renovation was carried out by the Pittsburgh architectural firm, Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates (currently known as Burt Hill + Santec).

Like the Link portion of Altmeyer, the building's exterior is composed of architectural precast concrete panels supported by metal angles and connectors secured to the concrete spandrel beams. The panels are a brownish red color up to the third floor sill level and a cream color above that. An aluminum composite metal trim on metal studs terminating in a composite aluminum coping caps the building on all sides. The windows units are typically multi-paned with aluminum frames, mullions and transoms. They are double-glazed with insulated glass units. The mullions feature aluminum fins and tubing at regular intervals for ornamentation. The horizontal banding of the windows is emphasized by wide aluminum head and sill plates and V-shaped grooves on the precast panels.

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY, PAGE 9
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There are four main, public entrances to the building - one at the north end of the east façade, another at the south end of the east façade, the third in the middle of the south façade and the fourth on the west façade directly opposite to the northeast entrance. A secondary, private entrance is located in the middle of the east façade. The northeast and west public entrances are at the second floor level, while the two other public entrances, which are on the south side, are on the third floor level due to the slope of the site.

The public entrances on the east and south facade are located within aluminum and glass curtain wall vestibules with aluminum and glass spandrel panels supported on steel studs that extend out from the original footprint of the building by approximately eight feet and extend vertically beyond roofline of the building. The entrance vestibules have 67-degree sloped roofs composed of aluminum and glass. The flooring of the entrance vestibules consist of concrete slab on grade at the entry level, and at the upper floors the original concrete floor slabs were extended with new topping concrete on steel deck supported on steel beams. The entrances are automatic storefront aluminum and glass sliding doors with sidelights and a glazed transom. A curved metal canopy extends above each of the entrances and is connected to the entrance vestibules by means of tie rods. On one side of the entrance vestibules is a three-foot thick monumental wall clad with a composite aluminum panel system that extends to almost the height of the vestibule; on the other side of each of the entrance vestibules is a four or three bay wide curtain wall section that projects by approximately two feet beyond the face of the façade. At the south entrance on the east façade the projected section wraps around the corner covering one bay on the south façade. The projected bays have precast concrete spandrel panels, alternating with aluminum and glass ribbon windows. Glass spandrel panels are used at the locations of the columns. Like the rest of the façade, aluminum fins with tubings extend from the mullions at regular intervals but unlike other areas where the fins and tubes are located only at the windows, at these projected bays the fins and tubings run along the entire length of the façade from the third floor window sills to the fifth floor window heads. The projection wall panels terminate in aluminum composite cornices with metal stud framing, which are supported on metal C-channels. Beveled aluminum knife plates extend below the cornice at regular intervals, mimicking corbels.

The west facade of the building has a large loading dock facility on the north side; on the south side of the west façade are two aluminum and glass curtain wall link structures that connect to the Annex Building. The link structures are three stories high connecting the two buildings at the third, fourth and fifth floor levels. The south wall of the south link extends down to the grade level and is supported by a reinforced concrete footing which is clad with precast concrete panels in a brownish red color. The north wall of the south link extends down to the third floor slab only leaving the lowest level of the link, which is at grade level, open to the exterior on one side. At the north link the curtain wall systems extends to the grade level on both sides. The link structures are also served by external staircases with concrete treads and metal pipe railings.

The interior was also modified during the 2002-2008 renovation, although the *parti* of the service cores dividing up the interior into various sections still remains. The layout of the first floor has changed little from the original plan and comprises of service areas on the west side, while the east side is occupied by a portion of the Altmeyer cafeteria's dining area. As mentioned earlier, the cafeteria has been

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DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY, PAGE 10
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completely renovated with new finishes. At the service areas on the west side new partition walls have been installed.

At the second floor level, similar to the original layout, there are two service cores running east-west, one on the north side and the other at the south end of the floor, dividing the space into a narrow north section and wide south section. Escalators have been installed at the center of the north core to provide access to the floors above and below. The west side of the south section is occupied by the loading dock and ancillary utilitarian spaces. Originally, the rest of the south section had been an open storage area while the north section had been open clerical offices. During the 2002-2008 renovation of the building, the circulation corridor to the north of the north core was demolished and the north section was subdivided into individual office spaces with a public corridor running east west between the entrances on the east and west sides of the building. Security check points are located at each of the entrances. The east side of the south section has also been subdivided into office spaces; a corridor runs north-south linking the north core to the south core.

Consistent with the original layout, the third, fourth and fifth floors have three service cores running east-west and dividing the floors into four sections – one at the north end, two in the middle and one at the south end. New escalators have been installed at the middle of the north and south cores. In the original design, the various sections were used as open office/data processing centers. In the 2008 renovations, gypsum wall board partitions and system furniture were introduced to subdivide the spaces into individual offices, meeting rooms and conference spaces. A circulation corridor now runs north-south on each of the floors connecting the various sections, and bisecting the middle sections into two parts – east and west. The corridor has two linear atria, with cut outs on the 4th and 5th floors, between the north and center cores, and two similar linear atria between the center and south cores, measuring approximately 175' by 18', allowing natural light to filter into the corridor through skylights at the roof level. A sweeping curved staircase, called the "Monumental Staircase", goes from the second to the fifth floor. The stair is located at the center of the building and at each floor level it discharges onto the primary north-south corridor that runs alongside the linear atria. The stair sections from the third to the fourth floor and from the fourth to the fifth floor are curved with an intermediate landing, while the section from the second to the third floor is a straight run. The stair treads and risers are finished in an agglomerate tile and the handrails are composed of aluminum and glass. Rectangular atria, with cut outs in the floor slab at the fourth and fifth floor levels, have been introduced also on the east side of the two middle sections, to allow natural light into the work spaces through the skylights at the roof level. The atria also have aluminum and glass handrails.

The interior finishes of all the floors have been completely modernized. Each floor has been equipped with raised access flooring. The main public corridors and atria on the second floor have porcelain tile flooring while the secondary corridors running along and across the service cores have vinyl composite tile flooring. The flooring in the workspaces, offices and meeting rooms are predominantly carpet tiles. The ceiling finishes are either acoustic ceiling panels or suspended gypsum wall board. Interior walls are a combination of full height and partial height walls depending on the privacy level required. Interior walls are typically gypsum wall board on metal studs or aluminum and glass partition walls or curved plastic laminate finish walls.

Annex Building

The Annex Building, completed in 1963 and extended in 1964, lies to the west of the Ball Building and is connected to the Ball Building by means of two three-story link structures as mentioned earlier. There is a landscaped courtyard between the Annex Building and the Ball Building. To the west of the Annex Building is the West Perimeter Drive, to the north is the bus loop and to the south are parking lots. To the far west, across the West Perimeter Drive, is the Child Care Center. The Annex Building is 5 stories high and rectangular in shape with approximately 466,536 gross square footage and a flat roof. The first floor is almost completely below grade and is a partial floor as the site slopes up from west to east; it measures approximately 278 feet by 118 feet. The second through fifth floors measure approximately 278 feet by 351 feet.

The building had originally been designed to match the Ball Building with glazed brick spandrel panels alternating with aluminum pivot sash strip windows at the third, fourth and fifth floors. Granite spandrels were used at the base, below the second floor windows, which were fixed sash aluminum windows. The Annex Building was completely renovated between 1999-2002 by the architecture/engineering firm, Whitman, Requardt and Associates of Baltimore, Maryland. The building was gutted to its reinforced concrete structural frame and rebuilt to its present state. The existing façade is a curtain wall system with architectural precast concrete vertical panels and spandrel panels in buff color alternating with aluminum insulated glass fixed-sash multi-pane windows divided by muntins and mullions. The window frames, muntins and mullions are painted a green color. The precast concrete panels are supported by steel anchors and/or bracings connected to the concrete spandrel beams. The joints and grooves at the precast panels are designed to align with the mullions and muntins of the windows. The facades typically terminate with a stepped projecting precast concrete band cornice measuring approximately three foot in height. The base of the façade is clad with red face brick panels with concrete block backing, capped by a precast concrete watertable, in a brownish red color. The brick cladding typically extends up to the third floor window sill, although at the southeast corner it extends to above the third floor window head and at the northwest corner it extends only up to the second floor window sill. At the corner of each façade, the exterior cladding consists of two seven-foot wide bays of brownish red precast concrete and translucent spandrel panels between aluminum framed fixed sash windows flanking a two-bay wide buff colored precast panel section. These seven-foot wide sections have a projecting precast band running at the top, measuring approximately a foot in height. There is no brick base and watertable at these sections. Due to the slope of the site, only three floors are visible above grade at the southeast and east elevations, while at the west elevation all five floors are above grade at the west elevation. There are two loading docks in the building – one at the south end of the west side of the building at the first floor level, and the other at the west side of the south façade on the second floor level. Both are accessed by means of sloped driveways.

At the south elevation, there are two main entrances that open into the third floor level – one at the east end and the other at the center. The southeast entrance consists of an aluminum and glass revolving door in the center flanked by sidelights and aluminum and glass storefront swing doors on either side. The entrance doors are within an aluminum and glass curtain wall assembly that is two stories tall. The aluminum curtain wall assembly is framed by two monumental brick piers on either side measuring approximately five feet wide by three feet deep. The brick piers have concrete block backing.

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Spanning the brick piers, above the curtain wall assembly, is a steel beam and plate lintel that supports a one wythe thick, three-foot tall brick wall on concrete block backing mimicking a flat arch assembly. This brick arch wall features a precast concrete "keystone" with a ceramic tile infill in the center. Along the top of the brick flat arch and at the piers is a narrow infill strip of recessed stacked header bricks. The brick piers and arch wall are capped by a recessed soldier course of bricks and a slightly recessed precast band cornice. The brick piers are also adorned by a green ceramic tile infill. The south central entrance consists of three aluminum and glass storefront double doors with transoms.

At the west elevation there is one entrance at the south end of the façade that provides access to the second floor level. It is an aluminum and glass storefront double door with transom that is set within an aluminum and glass storefront assembly.

There are three entrances at the north façade on the second floor level – one on the west side, one in the center and one at the east end. The northeast entrance is similar to the southeast entrance. The north central entrance and the northwest entrances are aluminum and glass storefront double swing doors with sidelights and transoms. The east elevation has two exterior doors in the middle of the façade. The two doors are aluminum and glass storefront double swing doors that open into the cafeteria. The doors are set within a large aluminum and glass curtain wall assembly with translucent glass spandrel panels that covers almost the entire façade. The curtain wall assembly is arched at the top; there is a precast concrete "keystone" with a ceramic tile infill at the crown of the arch. The curtain wall entrance assembly has a brownish red colored precast concrete base and flanking the entry doors on either side are precast concrete piers that are approximately fifteen feet tall. On either sides of the curtain wall entrance assembly is a brick pier with a red precast concrete cap. The doors are all painted a green color to match the aluminum windows.

Originally, the basic *parti* of the plan was also similar to that of the Ball Building with each floor being divided into three sections by two service cores, running east-west across the plan, one at the north end and the other at the south end. These service cores divided the space into essentially three sections – a narrow north and south section and a wider middle section. Closed, linear office areas were located along the perimeter of the floors at the north and south sections, across from the service cores with a corridor running in between. The middle section was used as an open concept office space. In the 2002 renovation this basic *parti* was maintained to a large extent with the two service cores dividing the floors into three sections. There are elevators at the ends of each service core – two at the east end of the north core and one at the west end of the north core; while there are two elevators at the west end of the south core and one at the east end. Each core has three egress staircases – one at the centre and two towards the ends. The perimeter office spaces at the north and south sides of each floor were demolished. Instead, now there are open concept office spaces present along the exterior curtain wall at the north and south sections, except on the third floor south side which has closed office spaces. Individual office spaces with partial and full-high wall partitions have been introduced at the four corners of each floor level. Diagonal corridors radiate from the four corner office spaces to the center middle section. The middle section, which was originally an open office space, now has an approximately 1300 square-foot rectangular conference room in the center at the third through fifth floor levels. The conference room has a foldable partition that allows the space to be divided into two.

On either sides of the conference room on the fifth floor level is a rectangular cut out at the floor slab to create an atrium that allows natural light to penetrate into the fifth and fourth floor levels from the aluminum and glass side-gabled skylight at the roof level. The atria measure approximately 30 feet by 19 feet; a painted gypsum board wall with a continuous strip of aluminum framed fixed glazing runs around the perimeter of the atria at the fifth floor level. The first floor, which is a partial floor, is occupied by mechanical/electrical and storage spaces. At the second floor the north, south and middle sections are subdivided into various spaces that include mailrooms, server rooms, storage rooms, mechanical spaces and offices. At the center of the first floor is a library and on the east side of the first floor is a fitness center that serves the entire SSA campus. On the third floor, the east side of the middle section is completely dedicated to a cafeteria, kitchen and other ancillary spaces.

The finishes in the interior include gypsum board walls with paint finish; glass block walls are used as accents at the corners of the corridor walls and at the corners of the walls of the conference rooms. Glass block also has been used in the partial height walls and counters in the cafeteria and the entrance lobbies. All the upper floors have raised access flooring. At the second floor level only the office areas have raised access flooring. The floor finish in the public corridors, link structures and elevator lobbies comprises of vinyl composite tiles with vinyl base. The southwest and north central entrance lobbies also have VCT flooring. Carpet tiles are used in office spaces and conference rooms. The dining area of the cafeteria has a thin-set epoxy terrazzo flooring and base in a beige color in the circulation area and broadloom carpeted floors in the seating area. The servery has quarry tile flooring in multiple hues - the field tiles are gray in color while the border tiles around the serving stations are combination of yellow, blue, rust and eggplant tiles. In the third floor southeast and the second floor northeast entrance lobbies and elevator lobbies the walls are clad with a polished, buff colored Cliffdale marble that was salvaged from the original lobbies during the renovation and reused. The flooring in the southeast and northeast entrance lobbies comprises of thin-set epoxy terrazzo flooring in beige color poured over the existing terrazzo floor. The elevator lobbies adjacent to the northeast and southeast entrances lobbies also have epoxy terrazzo flooring. In the mailroom on the second floor, the original terrazzo flooring has been retained. The ceilings are composed of acoustic ceiling panels or suspended gypsum board with paint finish.

East High Rise Building and East Low Rise Building

The construction of the East High Rise Building (EHR) and East Low Rise Building (ELR) was completed in 1970. The buildings were designed in the modernist International Style by two Baltimore architecture firms - Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Associates Architects and Meyer and Ayer Architects. The EHR is an eight-story, rectangular office building, and oriented north-south, with no below-grade levels. It is three bays wide and nine bays long, measuring approximately 81 feet by 202 feet with 150,246 of gross square footage. It is a reinforced concrete structure with cast-in-place concrete slabs supported by cast-in-place concrete spandrel beams and columns. The exterior skin of the building is very similar to that of the Altmeyer Building; it is a curtain wall system composed granite veneered concrete spandrel panels below the first floor window sills and at the roof, face brick veneer on concrete masonry spandrel panels and concrete block masonry at all intermediate floors and aluminum framed insulated glass fixed windows with aluminum mullions and snap-in transoms. The aluminum framing at the windows has a brown anodized finish. The spandrel panels and ribbon windows are broken at regular intervals by

vertical granite column covers that span from grade to the roof. The granite column covers are slightly recessed from the face of the brick spandrels. Granite spandrel and soffit panels are also present above the first floor window heads. The granite veneer at the base is a grayish color polished stone while the granite veneer at the columns, soffits, window heads and at the roof is a dull brownish red color. The façades terminate with a flat roof with stainless steel coping. Originally the brick veneer matched the speckled gray glazed bricks used in the Altmeyer Building façade but in a 1999 renovation of the building the existing, deteriorated brick spandrel panels were replaced with new face brick panels set in a running bond with a course of face bricks set in soldier bond in the middle of the panel, delineating the floor levels. The bricks in the soldier belt course are a darker charcoal color while the rest of the bricks are red.

The EHR has one entrance in the middle of the north elevation, another in the middle of the west elevation and a third in the middle of the east elevation. All three entrances are at the first floor level and are located within vestibule with a set of interior doors, with the exception of the west side doors. The entry doors are typically aluminum and glass storefront swing doors; the east side entrance door is an aluminum and glass sliding door. The east and west entrances feature a cantilevered metal canopy with a wide aluminum fascia and a portland cement plaster soffit.

A 7,000 square foot one story cafeteria building with a loading dock is connected to the southeast side of the EHR. This facility is shared by both the EHR and ELR. The cafeteria building has three main spaces - the dining area which is at the north end, the servery which occupies the middle portion and the utility rooms and loading dock which is at the south end of the structure. The north and east walls of the dining area feature full-height aluminum framed window wall system with a glazed spandrel panel above terminating is a flat overhanging roof with an aluminum coping that is higher than the flat roof over the servery and loading dock. The rest of the east façade is brick veneer with concrete block backing. The cafeteria has been out of service for several years. The dining area is now used as a multipurpose room, while the servery and utility areas are currently unused.

To the south of EHR is a three-story link structure that connects it to the adjacent ELR at the first, second and third floor levels. The link structure has an aluminum and glass curtain wall exterior with insulated aluminum spandrel panels alternating with full height aluminum framed fixed glass windows. At the first floor level of the link structure are a pair of aluminum and glass storefront double doors at both the west and east face. The east side doors open to a landscaped courtyard between the EHR and ELR.

The ELR is located directly to the south of the HER. It is three stories tall with 124,292 gross square footage. It is rectangular in shape, oriented east-west, at 90 degrees to the EHR. It is identical to the EHR in terms of construction and exterior cladding. As the site slopes up from north to south the first floor of the ELR is partially below grade on the south side with areaways providing light to the windows at that level. To the west of the ELR is a two story link structure that connects the ELR with the Ball Building. The link is brick masonry up to the second floor level; the second story of the link is fully glazed with aluminum framing. The roof of the link structure is composed of arched metal panels. On the south side, the first story of the link is completely below grade. On the north side, there are thirteen foot high brick retaining walls for planters in front of the link. The ELR has three entrances - one on the east side, one

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on the west side and the third in the middle of the south side. The south entrance is the main entrance to the building. The east and west entrances access the first floor, while the south entrance opens into the second floor. The east and west entrances are within entry vestibules with two sets of doors – an exterior door and an interior. The entry doors are typically aluminum and glass storefront double swing doors with aluminum frames, transoms and sidelights. The south entrance consists of a pair of aluminum and glass storefront double doors.

The interior of the EHR is arranged around a central service core running north south. At the very center of the service core is an elevator lobby with two elevators on either side. There are two egress staircases – one at the north end of the service core and the other at the south end. The service core contains restrooms, copy centers, LAN rooms, mechanical and electrical rooms. The cores typically have two corridors running east and west one at each end. The north corridor provides access to the restrooms and the one on the south side passes through the copy center. The offices are typically located around the perimeter of the floors with a corridor running around the core. At the upper floors most of the space around the service core is dedicated to open offices with cubicles. At the eighth floor level, there is a large conference room at the north end. The conference room has a movable partition that allows the space to be subdivided if desired.

The interior of the ELR is similarly laid out as the EHR; an elevator lobby with one elevator and an adjoining egress staircase is located at the center of each floor; it splits the floor into an east section and a west section. Each of the sections has a service core running east west at the center of the space. There is an elevator at the end of the core with an adjoining egress stair. The restrooms and copy centers also are located within the core. The office spaces are located around the perimeter of the each floor with a corridor running around the core. The first floor of the ELR has training rooms and audio-visual studio spaces. The second floor consists of both open office spaces and individual offices, while the third floor is almost completed dedicated to open office spaces arranged around the service cores.

The flooring in the entrance lobbies, the cafeteria lobby and first floor corridors in the EHR consist of slate tiles. The floor finish in the south entrance lobby and adjacent elevator lobby on the second floor of the ELR is carpet tile. The east and west entry vestibules at the first floor of the ELR have slate tile flooring. The elevator lobby on the first floor of the EHR has a carpeted floor. The floor in the cafeteria dining area consists of quarry tile border with carpet tiles in the field. The servery and adjoining utility spaces have quarry tile flooring. The training rooms have raised access flooring with carpet tile finish. Commercial grade carpet tiles also are used in the various office spaces and open office areas. Wall finishes in the main entrance lobbies and the adjoining elevator lobbies typically comprise of travertine marble tiles with a stone base. The main public corridors at the first floor level also feature a combination of travertine tiles and painted gypsum wall board panels with aluminum reveals. The corridors and elevator lobbies on the upper floors typically have painted plaster or gypsum board walls and vinyl tile flooring. The corridors have painted wood chair rail moldings and vinyl bases with carpet tile flooring. The ceiling finishes typically are comprised of dropped gypsum board ceiling at the entrance lobbies and corridors and acoustic tile ceiling panels in the office spaces, training rooms and studios.

West High Rise Building and West Low Rise Building

The WHR and WLR, designed by architecture firms, Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Associates Architects and Meyer and Ayer Architects, were completed in 1973. The buildings are designed in a modernist style with Brutalist elements like massive cantilevered floor slabs, the use of exposed aggregate precast concrete panels and buttressed foundation walls. The buildings are used for office spaces for various agencies of the SSA.

The WHR is located to the west of the Altmeyer building and abuts the building up to the first floor level. At the second through fifth floor levels it is connected to the Altmeyer Building by a glass enclosed link structure. It is a seven-story structure with two levels of security-controlled parking garage and five stories of offices above. It is a five-sided structure up to the first floor level - the west side has two walls meeting at an angle to form an acute angled edge. The lower garage levels are partially below grade and are constructed of cast-in-place reinforced concrete battered walls and concrete floor slabs supported on reinforced concrete columns; the concrete garage walls are clad with gray glazed bricks above ground. The first floor is set back from the garage structure below at the north, east and west sides forming a terrace with concrete pavers and granite railing that wraps around the three sides of the building at the first floor level. Similarly, the second through fifth floor levels are set back from the first floor forming a balcony at the first floor roof level that wraps around all four sides of the building. The balcony has a glass and aluminum railing. There are two cutouts on the south side of the balcony on the second floor level which provide natural light to the vehicular driveway that runs between the WHR and WLR.

The first through fifth floor levels are steel frame construction with concrete floor slabs on cellular steel decks supported on steel girders. The floors slabs are cantilevered out and are clad with five-inch thick architectural cast stone spandrel panels with exposed aggregate finish that extend to almost five feet below the floor slab forming a cement plaster soffit at each level. The architectural cast stone panel bases are supported by 3" angle hangers (2 per panel) welded to the underside of a structural channel and braced with an angle strut welded between bottom of hanger and spandrel girder web. Between the cantilevered cast stone panels, an aluminum and glass curtain wall glazing system, recessed from the cladding, runs around the perimeter on each floor. The windows typically have aluminum vertical and horizontal mullions with anodized bronze finish. The glazing used above the horizontal mullion typically is a 1/4" tinted bronze glass, while below the mullion typically the glazing is a 1/4" heat strengthened tinted bronze glass with insulation backing that conceal the fan coil units below the windows. The curtain wall glazing system is interrupted at regular intervals by vertical bands of polished red granite with concrete backing that clad the steel columns.

The main entrance to the building is located on the northeast side at the juncture with the Altmeyer Building. It is at the first floor level within a one story space which contains a lobby and conference rooms and serves to link the WHR with the Altmeyer Building. The entrance is contained within a glazed vestibule with anodized bronze aluminum framing and has two sets of paired aluminum and glass double doors. The entry vestibule is flanked by sidelights. The exterior set of doors and sidelights have bronze tinted glazing while the interior set of doors has polished plate glass.

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The interior of the WHR is laid out with two service cores, one on the east side and the other on the west, and offices occupying the space in between the two cores. A double-loaded corridor loops around the two cores with offices located around the perimeter of the floors. The east building core contains four elevators, handicap-accessible restrooms, an egress stairway and a pair of electrical and telephone closets per floor. The west building core an egress stairway, a janitor's closet, restrooms and a pair of electrical and telephone closets per floor. At the third through fifth floor levels, there is a central light well that permits natural light into the interior of the three upper floors through interior courtyard windows at each of the floors; in addition, skylights installed within the light well at the second floor roof level bring natural light down to the office below.

The WLR is a long narrow building, running east-west, located to the south of the WHR. The east side of the building abuts the northwest corner of the Ball Building with direct access to the Ball Building at the first and second floor levels. The south side of the building faces a bus loop that is encircled by the Annex, the Ball Building and the WLR. It is a three-story, flat-roofed structure with the first story being below grade. Like the WHR, the basement level in the WLR is of reinforced concrete construction and houses mechanical equipment and electrical substations for the complex, as well as workshops for building maintenance. The upper floors have steel frame construction with concrete floors on cellular steel decks. The first floor of the building is linked to the WHR by a pair of escalators within a link structure. The second floor is connected to the WHR by an aluminum and glass enclosed pedestrian corridor. The exterior cladding of the WLR consists of four-inch thick variously-toned gray brick veneer with eight-inch thick concrete block backing that acts as infill to the steel frame. The north and south facades have narrow vertical granite reveals at the column locations. The north and south elevations feature aluminum and glass strip windows; the windows have aluminum framing and vertical mullions and ¼" monolithic annealed glass with solar film in the interior. The facades terminate with an aluminum fascia at the roof. There are no windows on the east and west sides of the building.

The main entrance to the building is located at the center of the south façade and is through a vestibule with an inner and outer aluminum and glass automatic sliding doors flanked by single swing doors on either side. Along the south face of the building is a continuous canopy over a walkway that faces the bus loop and driveway.

The interior of the WLR is laid out with a central double-loaded corridor running east-west with offices to the north and south. There are two egress staircases – one in the center of the building and the other on the west side.

The main entrance lobbies in both the WHR and WLR as well as the elevator lobby in the WHR have cream colored terrazzo floors and bases, travertine walls and suspended gypsum wall board ceilings. The terrazzo is Texas Botticino marble chips in a variegated color pattern with white cement binder, segmented by brass divider strips. At the security area in the main lobbies the terrazzo floor has been covered with carpet. The corridors at the upper floors have vinyl composite tile flooring and acoustic panel ceilings. The elevator lobbies at the upper floor have vinyl composite flooring and gypsum wall board ceilings. The offices typically have painted gypsum wall board partitions, carpet tile flooring with vinyl bases and acoustic ceiling panels.

Supply Building

The Supply Building, designed by architecture firms Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Associates Architects and Meyer and Ayer Architects, was completed in January 1970. It is considered the campus warehouse as the building is used for receiving, storing and staging of office supplies for the entire SSA campus. It is designed in a modernist style with Brutalist elements like repetitive recessed windows, weightiness of the upper level, use of textured architectural cast stone panels and gray brick. The two-story, 134,527 gross square foot structure consists of a smaller front portion, facing north and measuring approximately 251' wide and 63' deep, and a larger back portion, measuring 352' wide and 252' feet deep. The back portion is dedicated to the warehouse storage facility, which is a double-height space. The front portion includes mechanical and equipment rooms at the first floor level and administrative functions at the second floor level. The building has a steel frame structure with masonry foundations and concrete floors over cellular steel decks; the flat roof is supported by a steel truss system.

The main (north) façade of the administrative portion has gray glazed brick walls with concrete block backing at the first story. The gray brick veneer exhibits a variety of tones. The center of the first story features a 23 foot-wide hollow metal window wall with bronze tinted single glazing. Flanking the window wall on either ends of the north façade are two steel mechanized roll up doors and a flush painted metal swing door that provide access to the truck loading docks for the warehouse. To the immediate west of the center window wall is a long, narrow louvered clerestory opening. The second story features a row of deeply recessed, bronze anodized, aluminum fixed sash windows with insulated glazing and architectural cast stone mullions, sills and surrounds. The second story overhangs the lower level by approximately eight feet and terminates in a flat roof with an extruded aluminum fascia. At the east and west ends of the administrative portion are stair towers/service cores which are three stories tall with mechanical rooms at the roof level. The service cores have unarticulated brick facades up to the first two stories, while the top story is clad with architectural cast stone, capped with an extruded aluminum fascia at the roof. The north façade of the service cores is devoid of fenestration. The main entrances to the building are located on the east and west facades of the cores, with the west entrance being the public entrance and the east being restricted to the building users. Both entrances are located within entry vestibules with two sets of double swing doors - one exterior and the other interior. The west entrance has an additional door unit to create an inner guard station vestibule. Each aluminum entrance unit consists of a pair of narrow stile bronze anodized aluminum and glass doors with sidelights and transom lights. The glazing for the exterior door units is tinted bronze. The east and west entrance have cantilevered canopies with 14" high, polished pink granite fascia and stippled stucco soffits. There is a deeply recessed aluminum fixed sash picture window above each of the entrances; the windows have pink granite sills and bronze anodized mullion; the west side window has a corbelled brick lintel topped by a course of soldier bricks.

The north façade of the warehouse portion is similarly clad as the service cores with glazed gray bricks at the bottom and a band of architectural cast stone below the stainless steel coping. The architectural cast stone veneer is present also at the east and west facades of the warehouse portion. The south façade of the warehouse portion is completely clad with glazed gray brick. On the east, west and south façades, the brick veneer is interrupted by narrow reveals of polished pink granite at the column locations. There are two flush metal egress doors with paint finish at each of the east, west and south facades of the

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warehouse portion. Due to the slope of the site, the doors on the east and south facades are below grade and are accessed by areaways with concrete steps and glazed brick walls. The cheek walls have polished gray granite copings and metal railings.

The first floor is arranged such that the service cores run along the east, west ends of the front portion and the middle of the south wall. The entrance vestibule at the west service core leads to a lobby with an open well ceremonial staircase that ascends to the second floor. A clerestory light well brings natural light into the ceremonial staircase. At the north end of the lobby is an egress stairway that goes up to the roof level. There is a similar stairway off the lobby at the northeast corner of the east core. Adjacent to the northeast stairwell is the only elevator serving the building. There is a third stairway in the south service core that also goes up to roof level. The rest of the first floor is dedicated to mechanical rooms, two loading docks and the large, double-height warehouse storage facility at the rear. The second floor is laid out with a large open office space in the middle and individual offices and meeting rooms along the perimeter. The interior finishes include glazed brick walls at the east and west entry vestibules, west entrance lobby, alcove on the second floor leading to the northwest egress stairs, and the dining nook on the west side of the second floor. The mechanical rooms, elevator shafts and partition wall in the warehouse are composed of concrete masonry units. The first floor corridor walls have four-foot high glazed structural clay tile wainscoting with concrete masonry units above. The east elevator lobbies on the first and second floors as well as the center service core on the second floor have full height glazed structural clay tile walls. The use of gypsum wall board partitions fastened to metal studs is limited to the northeast quadrant of the second floor office area which includes the center and east office along the north wall. Flooring in the entry vestibules and west lobby consists of slate tiles. The flooring in the first floor corridor, elevator lobbies and the service core consist of vinyl composite tiles while the offices have carpet tile flooring. The ceilings in the building are mainly composed of acoustic ceiling panels, although plaster ceilings are present at the stairways, at the west entrance lobby, at some of the offices on the first floor and the southwest corner office on the second floor.

National Computer Center

The NCC is bounded on the north by Security Boulevard and a heavily wooded hillside; on the east by the Utility Building, heavy woods and residential properties; on the south by Interstate Highway 70, Robert Meyers Boulevard (formerly known as Parallel Drive), and a heavily wooded hillside; and on the west by a wooded hillside, SSA's Supply Building and the main SSA Complex. East Perimeter Drive separates the NCC site from the main SSA complex. The NCC was designed in 1979 by the Woodlawn Associated Planners and Architects which consisted of the architectural firms of Geddes, Brecher, Qualls, Cunningham P.C. of Philadelphia, PA and the Baltimore firms of Ayers/Saint Incorporated (formerly known as Meyer and Ayers) and Richter, Cornbrooks, Matthar, Hopkins, Inc. (formerly known as Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Partners). Construction was completed and the building was occupied in May 1980.⁶

⁶ Whitman, Requard and Associates. *SSA National Computer Center and Utility Building: Building Engineering Report*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: GSA, Region 3, September 1994. Print.

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The building houses the Social Security records for the United States and those receiving its benefits or levies everywhere else in the world. All Social Security Cards and checks for benefits recipients are also printed here.

The NCC is essentially rectilinear in shape with its long axis running east-west. The main building on the west side is five stories tall, while the rear, east storage portion of the building, which houses the loading dock, vault, workshops and warehouse, is one story high. Thus, the footprint of the first floor is 303' wide by 569' long, while the four upper floors measure approximately 303' by 335'. The building has a structural steel frame. The predominant column spacing in the building is 30' wide by 60' long. It is clad in flat aluminum panels, painted a grayish white color.⁷

The main entrance is located on the west side. A cantilevered canopy with parallel hipped glass roofs projects over the main entrance and a portion of the driveway. The entry doors consist of an aluminum and glass automatic sliding door, two revolving doors and an aluminum and glass double door. The entryways are staggered and rise in a ziggurat like fashion to form a cascade of deeply recessed windows, balconies and sloped skylights at the four levels above the first floor, breaking up the streamlined rectilinear form. The soffits of the recessed windows are painted in bright hues. The southwest and northwest corners of the first floor are glazed with the window wall system. Other than the recessed windows above the skylights and the window wall system at the first floor level, the west wall is devoid of any fenestration. Fixed, tinted insulating glass strip windows in extruded thermal-break frames are present at the north and south walls of floors two through five. Below the windows is a steel trim with red porcelain enamel finish that acts as accent strips, delineating the various floor levels. Spandrel glass lights are beneath each view window. The southwest corner of the building is curved. The first floor exterior wall is slightly recessed along the west façade, a portion of the south façade, and at the northeast and southeast corners of the main building such that the floors appear to rest on piers. The rear façade of the main building does not have any windows. At the corners of the main building, at every floor level are angled, wedge-like, recesses that were formerly louvered but are now typically clad with metal panels.

The main lobby is contained within a five-story high atrium that is lit by the skylights on the west facade. On the east side of the lobby are horizontal strip windows, similar to the windows on the side facades of the building, allowing the upper levels to look into the atrium. The cafeteria dining area for the building is located on the north side of the first floor of the atrium and the lounge/break areas of succeeding floors overhang to overlook the atrium. The "public" elevators are located at the south end of the atrium area. In addition to the main lobby and cafeteria, the first floor contains the main security station, the building manager's office, the uninterrupted power supply system, the mail room, the building's storage facilities, a loading dock, and mechanical spaces. All are arranged along a single east-west corridor located near the north face of the building. The second through fifth floors each have raised access flooring for virtually the entire floor space. Each floor has individual offices along the north and south walls and service cores located along the east wall and at the corners of west walls. Each floor

⁷ Ibid.

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has a peripheral corridor running inboard of the office and service areas. The central portion of each floor is either dedicated to open offices or computer systems.⁸

The building is designed to accept two additional floors. Each upper floor is served by three public elevators located at the southeast corner, three service elevators – two located along the east wall and one at the center of the building, and two dumbwaiters. In addition, there are three elevators in the center of the building that connect floors two to five. These elevators have been converted from dumbwaiters to their present use. Mechanical rooms, toilet rooms, and emergency egress stairs are located in each corner of the building. The first floor is served by the three "public" elevators, two service elevators, and two dumbwaiters. Three of the emergency egress stairs discharge to the exterior on the first floor. The fourth egress stair continues past the first floor into a partial basement and then discharges below grade to a stairway back to grade. The first floor has one set of "public" toilet rooms, one set of "private" toilet rooms for the cafeteria workers, two sets of toilet/locker room/shower room facilities for warehouse employees, a private toilet room in the Emergency Control Center (ECC), and one set of "public" toilet rooms in the Mail Room. This floor also contains five loading docks with leveler boards.⁹

As for interior finishes, the main lobby/atrium is finished with polished stone floor tiles and metal panel clad walls. The adjoining cafeteria has a carpeted floor and fully glazed walls. The soffits of the overhanging lounge/break areas are clad with brightly painted metal panels with one color representing each floor. The ceilings of the main public elevator lobbies are also similarly color-coded at each floor level. The same stone floor tiles are used at the public elevator lobbies. The office areas typically have raised access floors clad with steel-clad tiles in combination with carpeted areas.

Overall, the building functions very well because the design is fundamentally sound. Four cores are in the corners of the space, providing a means of egress, mechanical and electrical rooms, vertical chases for utilities and fire protection systems. Each core serves one quadrant of the building. Each upper floor uses access flooring throughout. Each building column is enclosed in a chase that provides access to cabling and the floor and ceiling plenums as well as providing an accessible location for power distribution. This design is fundamentally sound and provides flexibility and redundancy as the computer systems served evolve through time. Primary changes have consisted of the minor rearrangement of partitions on upper floors to accommodate changes in user requirements.¹⁰

Utility Building

The Utility Building is a one-story emergency electrical supply facility that was constructed in 1978. The building houses three self contained 7.2 MW gas turbine generators and ancillary equipment to function as an uninterrupted power supply to the adjacent NCC. The building is rectangular in shape and includes a large chiller room, a turbine generator room, concrete cooling towers, electrical switchgear rooms, a

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

console room, a maintenance shop, and a small office area. The gross floor area of the building is approximately 39,000 square feet.¹¹

The building is a steel frame structure clad in flat painted aluminum panels which match the panels used in the NCC building. Steel protection is provided for the columns by poured concrete encasement up to a height of about 20 feet. The steel members above this are unprotected. The roof is a flat membrane assembly supported by a steel deck. The floor consists of exposed poured reinforced concrete. The building has only one window. The primary entrance is located at the loading dock in the west elevation. Secondary and emergency egress doors are located on the other three walls of the building.¹²

Child Care Center

The Child Care Center, completed in 2002, was designed by Burt Hill + Stantec (formerly known as Burt Hill Kosar Rittelman and Associates) and constructed by Hensel Phelps Guam. It is located on the west edge of the campus on a roughly triangular site, bound by Woodlawn Drive on the west, Robert Meyers Boulevard on the south, Perimeter Drive on the east and Security Road on the north. The site of the building was formerly used as parking lot for SSA employees. The site slopes moderately from the southeast to the northwest, draining into a storm water conveyance system. The building is located at the north, broader end of the site.

The building comprises of five separate one-story units arranged in a semi-circle and interconnected by link structures. The center link structure is the main entrance lobby. There are two building units on the west side of the lobby and three on the east side. The west side units house the administrative functions as well as the infant and young toddler rooms. The building unit to the east of the lobby is used as the multipurpose room and kitchen. The older toddlers and preschool rooms are located in the two other units on the east side. The link structures are ramped to conform to the slope of the site and typically contain utilitarian rooms like restrooms and electrical/mechanical rooms.

Each building unit is an independent pre-engineered steel structure with a span and structural module fitting the required floor area and the desired height. Each building unit is capped by a pre-engineered gabled standing seam metal roof, painted white. The exterior envelope is made up of a variety of building materials: split-face concrete block, metal panels, synthetic stucco, translucent glazing panels, and aluminum-framed insulated glass windows. The facades are painted in a colorful combination of green, cream and orange. At the center of the semi-circular arrangement of building units is the children's play area.

The interior finishes comprise of painted gypsum board on metal stud partitions, a combination of vinyl composite tile and carpet tile floors in the classrooms, carpet tiles in the lobby, administrative areas and corridors, painted wood window stools, and acoustical ceiling tiles.

¹¹ Events Analysis, Inc. *Safety and Environmental Management Survey of the NCC Utility Building, 6201 Security Boulevard, Woodlawn, MD.* Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: GSA, Region 3, 22 December 1995. Print.

¹² *Ibid.*

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

Shortly after the passage of the Social Security Act of 1935, government planners started looking for a building to house the new program. In the early days, the Social Security Act was administered by the Social Security Board which also administered the assistance and workman's compensation program. The Board, including the Old Age and Survivor's Insurance (OASI) headquarters, was located in Washington, D.C. President Roosevelt gave permission for Social Security Administration operations to move into the recently vacated old Interior building in Washington, D.C. But before SSA could get up and running, the Director of the Public Works Administration and his staff moved into the building. SSA was again searching Washington for another suitable building, but nothing large enough could be found. The Bureau felt that the amount of space required to house all the records of the Bureau would require a space outside of the bustling capital city. It was then that Frank Bane, the Executive Director of the Social Security Board, heard about the vacancy in the Candler Building, at 714 W. Pratt Street, on Baltimore's harbor. In October 1936, the record-keeping operations of the SSA moved into the building, with plans to stay for six months or so until a dedicated headquarter building could be built in D.C.¹³

Soon after settling into the Candler Building, construction began in D.C. on a custom-designed building to be built to SSA's specifications. SSA's intention was to relocate to the new D.C. site as soon as it was complete in early 1941. But then another twist of history – World War II – came into play. By the time the new building was ready, the United States was already mobilizing in response to the war in Europe and Asia. The new SSA building was given to the War Department instead. Once again SSA began to feel that its operations were too large to be successfully accommodated in D.C. This was aggravated by the fact that there was a huge influx of Federal employees in D.C. to support war efforts. Studies started being conducted to determine the feasibility of moving the SSA operations outside of Washington, DC. With the worsening of the overall space situation in Washington, the President's Executive Order in December 1941 listed the Bureau as one of the Federal agencies required to move out of the nation's capital. As a result, several payment centers were opened in various parts of the country, including Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago and New Orleans. The Bureau executive staff moved in to the Equitable Building in Baltimore from Washington, D.C in June 1942 and 12 area offices were also set up in Baltimore. After the war, the disruption that would be caused by the SSA relocating was judged too great, so SSA stayed in Baltimore, in the Candler Building.¹⁴

Following World War II, talks were again held to move the SSA headquarters to D.C. But due to the onset of the nuclear age, emphasis was laid on decentralization. In addition, due to the logistical difficulty of moving employees to Washington D.C., a decision was made to continue operating the SSA in Baltimore. But due to expanding operations, a larger facility was deemed necessary and it was also considered necessary to consolidate all SSA employees working in a dozen leased downtown Baltimore properties in one central location. This set the stage for finding a permanent location for the SSA in Baltimore.

¹³ SSA Historian's Office. *The Candler Building: Home to Social Security 1936-1960*. Social Security Administration, September 2003. Web. September 12, 2011. <<http://www.ssa.gov/history/ssa/CandlerFactSheet.htm>>

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

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In 1952, Congress appropriated \$60,000 for preliminary planning of a new SSA campus in Baltimore, Maryland. The search was on for a suitable site for the SSA campus in Baltimore. In July 1953, Congress authorized \$1,500,000 for purchase of a site, and preparation of working drawings and specifications for building a permanent facility for the OASI. In August 1953, the first advertisements to sell or donate land for the SSA site appeared in the Baltimore newspapers.¹⁵

In appropriating funds for preliminary planning, Congress stipulated that private architects be engaged. After receiving recommendations from a panel of prominent architects, in November 1953, Public Building Services (PBS) negotiated a professional services contract with the Baltimore firms of Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Associates Architects, and Meyer and Ayer Architects. The contract was in two phases. Phase one consisted of preliminary drawings and estimate. The estimate would form the basis for Congress to establish a limit of cost for the project. Phase two consisted of preparation of working drawings and specifications, only to be entered into after Congress had decided on a limit of cost. The chief architect of the PBS was responsible for providing technical supervision over the planning and construction of the building.^{16 17}

In June 1954, Congress authorized the General Services Administration (GSA) to purchase a 50 acre tract, a former dairy farm, in the Woodlawn area of Baltimore County for the price of \$130,500 and in July 1955 the property was acquired by SSA. Prior to the SSA purchasing the 50 acre former farmland, the land had been part of a 325 acre tract that had been bought by the Garden Construction Company from Max and William Weiss Farms. The Garden Construction Company bought an additional 150 acres from the Greenway Construction Corporation. Both sites were south of Dogwood Road and east of Belmond Avenue. The Garden Construction Company planned to build residences, a shopping center, schools and churches on the newly acquired sites. In April 1954, the Garden Construction Company offered to sell 50 acres of the former Weiss farm to the SSA.¹⁸ The SSA was attracted to the site as it was close to a major highway, Route 40 and only 7 miles outside the city. There were also plans in place for the construction of a beltway around the city and eventually an interstate highway, I-70. The SSA decided to purchase the land on the agreement that the Garden Construction Company would build a major road to the beltway. The road is the current Security Boulevard.¹⁹

In August 1954, Congress authorized a supplemental appropriation of \$20,000,000 for construction of the building. This amount was significantly less than the estimate established by the architects and

¹⁵ Ball, Robert M. *Memorandum to all Bureau employees in Baltimore dated August 11, 1953*. "Buildings" file in the SSA Historian's Office, Robert M. Ball Federal Building, Woodlawn, Maryland. Print.

¹⁶ Poorman, Fred S. Letter to James P.S. Devereux, House of Representatives. 28 August 1957. "Buildings" file in the SSA Historian's Office, Robert M. Ball Building, Woodlawn, Maryland. Print.

¹⁷ Christgau, Victor. *Director's Bulletin No. 232: Our New Building*. Baltimore, Maryland: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, SSA, 15 March 1956. "Buildings" file in the SSA Historian's Office, Robert M. Ball Federal Building, Woodlawn, Maryland. Print.

¹⁸ Woodlawn History Committee. *Woodlawn, Franklinton and Hebbville: Three Communities – Two Centuries*. Woodlawn, Maryland: Woodlawn Recreation and Parks Council, 1977. Print.

¹⁹ "The headquarters complex – a trip back in time." *Oasis* 26.3 (March 1980): 18. Print.

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agreed upon by PBS. In 1955, Congress established a limit of cost of \$25,370,000 which was revised in 1957 to \$31,080,000.²⁰

The initial design included only two buildings – the Altmeyer Building and the Ball Building. Soon after the completion of preliminary design, a need was felt to purchase additional land to provide for adequate parking and in anticipation of future expansions and development. It was felt that any expansion of the current program would have to take place horizontally in the future as the foundation and columns as designed would not support the addition of floors. Discussions with the Garden Construction Company revealed that 31 acres were available directly to the south and east of the previously purchased land.²¹ In 1957, Congress appropriated \$5,710,000 plus escalation. In the same year an additional 31 acres was purchased by the Government from the Garden Construction Company.

In July 1957, the architects completed the working drawings for the project. In October 1957, bids were received for general construction, installation of 12 elevators and 2 escalators. The Philadelphia firm, McCloskey and Company, was awarded a \$20,933,000 contract for general construction on October 31, 1957; they were the lowest of the six bidders for general construction. The Otis Elevator Company won the elevator award with a bid of \$732,299, the lowest of four bids. The escalator contract was awarded to the Peelle Company of Brooklyn, New York whose bid of \$395,255 was the lowest of three.

On 11 November 1957, ground was broken for the construction of the Altmeyer Building (or Administration Building as it was originally called) and the Ball Building (or former Operations Building) in Woodlawn, Maryland. The architects had initially suggested steel frame with a porcelainized, colored steel skin for the buildings. However, on GSA's insistence reinforced concrete construction was used that was incompatible with the colored steel skin; the architects selected a grayish glazed brick with black specs instead to clad the buildings. During construction a lengthy battle followed between the architect and contractor over brick samples. Several samples had to be rejected until the contractor was able to match the architect's specifications.²²

The cornerstone laying ceremony was held on 8 July 1959. In January 1960, SSA employees started occupying the new buildings in Woodlawn. The dedication ceremony of the new SSA headquarter was held in 1 July 1960.²³

Between 1953 and 1960, SSA almost doubled its staff with the addition of new programs and operations such as the disability program. This spurred the need for a new office building. In 1959, Congress approved an additional \$1,210,000 for the construction of a 225 by 325 foot addition to the Operations Building – the Annex Building. The Annex Building was completed in August 1963 adding another

²⁰ Poorman, Fred S. Letter to James P.S. Devereux, House of Representatives. 28 August 1957. "Buildings" file in the SSA Historian's Office, Robert M. Ball Building, Woodlawn, Maryland. Print.

²¹ Christgau, Victor. Letter to Charles I. Schottland, Commissioner of Social Security. 9 January 1957. "Buildings" file in the SSA Historian's Office, Robert M. Ball Building, Woodlawn, Maryland. Print.

²² *Some Miscellaneous Statistics about the New Social Security Building*. Woodlawn, Maryland: Social Security Administration. Print.

²³ Bremner, Donald. "Social Security Office Shift May be Biggest Moving Job – Transfer Set to Start on Jan 8." *The Evening Sun* [Baltimore, Maryland] January 4, 1960. Print.

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300,000 square feet of space to the campus. An extension to the Annex was completed in November 1964.²⁴

Before the completion of the Annex, Medicare legislation had been enacted. To meet the needs of the new program, plans for two new buildings - the EHR, the ELR and the Supply Building - were developed. As the only available lands were to the east, SSA decided to buy more land in anticipation of the expansions. The Government bought 59 acres to the east of the campus in 1962. A long-range plan for the expansion of the SSA headquarters was approved by Congress in 1966. Authority was given and funds appropriated in 1966, 1967 and 1973 to acquire approximately 140 acres in the Colonial Park Division. The Supply Building was completed in November 1969 and became the campus warehouse.²⁵ On 10 August 1970, the dedication of the EHR and the ELR was held.²⁶

When the long-range plan was instituted, SSA decided that regardless of expansion to the east, they would need yet more space for administrative services. Plans were begun to design and construct new WHR and WLR. On 20 August 1973, the ribbon-cutting ceremony of the WHR and WLR was held. The new structures cost \$13.2 million to construct; together they contained approximately 383,456 gross square feet of space with two sub grade parking levels that could accommodate 300 automobiles.²⁷

In January 1973, the former Administration Building was rechristened as the Altmeyer Building in honor of Arthur Altmeyer, known as the father of social security.²⁸

From the 1970s, SSA began to feel the need for a new computer facility as the existing facilities were unable to keep pace with the expanding data processing requirements to serve the various programs. The systems had become obsolete as they had not been updated since 1960. In February 1973, SSA announced plans to build Metro West in downtown Baltimore and a Computer Center (with 607,186 of gross square feet) in Woodlawn. Completion of these buildings was expected in the fall of 1976.²⁹

In May 1980, a state of the art computer facility, the NCC, was completed for a sum of \$69 million. The Utility Building that provides uninterrupted power supply to the NCC had been completed two years earlier to the rear of the NCC.

In February 1982 SSA's Systems Modernization Plan was published.³⁰

²⁴ DeGeorge, F.D. (Assistant Commissioner, SSA) to Jack Besanky (Budget Examiner, Office of Management and Budget). Memorandum regarding The Social Security Administration's Headquarters Construction Program. October 30, 1973, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, SSA. "Buildings" file in the SSA Historian's Office, Robert M. Ball Building, Woodlawn, Maryland. Print.

²⁵ "New Supply Building." *Oasis* 16.1 (January 1970): 30. Print.

²⁶ Dedication of the East Building. Woodlawn, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, 1970. Print.

²⁷ "Cutting the West Ribbon." *Oasis* 19.10 (October 1973): 5. Print.

²⁸ "Altmeyer Building Dedicated." *Oasis* 19.3 (March 1973): 16. Print.

²⁹ SSA Historian's Office. "Historical Chronology." *Social Security Online*. September 2003. Web. October 24, 2011. < <http://www.ssa.gov/history/chrono.html> >

³⁰ *Ibid.*

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On 2-3 November 1994, a design charrette was held to discuss design and planning issues in the SSA campus. The charrette was convened in response to the fact that all of the buildings on the campus, with the exception of the NCC, were in various stages of façade deterioration and needed to undergo renovation in the next 10-15 years. The main issues that the charrette tackled were the deterioration of the facades, upgrading of the various mechanical and electrical systems in the buildings, asbestos abatement, sprinkler and fire system upgrades, entry ways and orientation on the site and within the buildings, landscaping and traffic flow.³¹ Following the charrette, a Master Plan was developed by Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania which recommended undertaking various renovation projects to revitalize the campus.

One of the first renovation projects to be undertaken by GSA following the development of the Master Plan was the renovation of the EHR and the ELR. SSA's Bureau of Health Insurance had been the principal tenant of the building since the time the East Buildings were built. In 1977, the Bureau of Health Insurance became an independent agency called the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA). HCFA occupied the building until 1995, when it moved to its newly constructed headquarters, a couple of miles away from the SSA campus. The SSA reclaimed the EHR and the ELR following the departure of the HCFA and started a renovation project. Mariani Architects and Engineers, PC of Woodbine, Maryland was awarded the design contract for the project on 19 January, 1995. The renovation work included replacement of the deteriorating brick facades, replacement of windows in both buildings, upgraded mechanical/electrical/fire suppression systems, new interior finishes, energy-saving interior lighting, modernization of the elevators, construction of a bright modern cafeteria, construction of a conference center on the seventh floor of the EHR, and construction of state of the art training rooms and audio-visual studios in the ELR. On 26 August 1999, the EHR and ELR ribbon-cutting ceremony was held following the completion of the three-year renovation of the buildings. The total cost of the renovation was approximately \$30 million.³²

In 1995, the Memorial Wall in the Altmeyer Building and the Memorial Garden, dedicated to the SSA employees who lost their lives in the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma, were inaugurated.³³

On March 31 1995, the SSA became an independent federal agency and was no longer a unit within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

In November 1999, the bid documents for the exterior and interior renovation of the Annex Building were issued by the architecture/engineering firm, Whitman, Requardt and Associates of Baltimore, Maryland with supporting firms, Aerosol Monitoring and Analysis, Inc. of Hanover, Maryland and

³¹ Walton, Thomas. *New Life for a Campus Showing Signs of Age: Architectural and Landscape Design Guidelines for the Revitalization of the Social Security Administration Campus Headquarters, Woodlawn, Maryland: Report of the Design Charrette Team, November 2-3, 1994.* Washington, DC: Design Program of the National Endowment of the Arts, 1995. Print

³² "East Building opens with formal ribbon-cutting" *Social Security Administration Central Office Bulletin XXXVI.19* (17 September 1999). Print.

³³ "Perennial Reminder: Memorial garden, wall honor victims of Oklahoma City bombing." *Oasis* 42.1 (1996): 6. Print.

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Hopkins Foodservice Specialists, Inc. of Cabin John, Maryland; construction was started in February 2000 and was completed in July 2002 for an approximate total cost of \$50,000,000. The construction contractor carrying out the work was Hensel Phelps Construction Company. The work carried out during this renovation project involved complete gutting of the building to the structure steel, replacing the brick façade with new pre-cast concrete panels and new energy efficient windows, installing new skylights and atria throughout the building to bring in daylight into the building, installing a new cafeteria on the second floor, installing new energy efficient indirect lighting, new ceiling and new finishes, installing new modular furniture in all open office spaces, installing new 6" raised floors on floors 2 through 4 for effective wire management, installing new HVAC systems and upgraded electrical systems, and removing all known hazardous materials in the building. The ribbon cutting ceremony for the newly renovated Annex Building was 12 November 2002. When the renovation was completed, the Annex Building became the first GSA building nationwide to receive a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification from the U.S. Green Building Council.

On 10 April 2003 the contract for the total renovation of the Ball Building was awarded to Hensel Phelps Construction Company.³⁴ Construction began on October 20, 2003.³⁵ The renovation work was carried out in two phases. The first phases involved the renovation of the west half of the building, completed in January 2006, followed by the renovation of the east half of the building in the second phase, completed in 2008. The ribbon cutting ceremony of the Ball Building was held on 19 November 2008. Work carried out in the renovation of the Ball Building included complete demolition of the original brick façade and replacement with precast concrete panels and installation of new energy efficient windows; introduction of new atria and skylights across the entire perimeter of the building; removal of all known hazardous materials; installation of raised flooring on floors 2 through 4 for wire management; installation of state-of-the-art fiber optic LAN network; new interior finishes and complete renovation of the cafeteria.

In 2009, various entrance lobbies at the several of the buildings underwent alterations for security enhancements. The design for the security modifications was carried out by the Chevy Chase, Maryland-based architectural firm, Oudens Knoop Knoop + Sach Architects, in association with Koffel and Associates, Inc. of Elkridge, Maryland and Henry Adams, LLC of Baltimore, Maryland.³⁶

The Child Care Center had originally been housed in the Ball Building. About 20,000 square feet of space in the south end of the building had been occupied by two separate day care centers, each having its own play area and serving about a 100 children. But the play areas of the child care centers encroached into the parking area and a need was felt for a separate Child Care Center, away from the main campus. In 2002 construction of a new Child Care Center was completed to the west of the main campus. The

³⁴ Jacobs Facilities, Inc. "Contract Award" *Operations Building Renovation: Monthly Newsletter* Publication 1 (August 2003). Print.

³⁵ Jacobs Facilities, Inc. "We are Underway!" *Operations Building Renovation: Monthly Newsletter* Publication 4 (November 2003). Print.

³⁶ Oudens, Knoop, Knoop + Sachs Architects, P.C., Henry Adams, L.L.C. and Koffel Associates, Inc. *Entry Lobby Alterations, Social Security Administration, Woodlawn Campus*. 95% Progress Drawings. On file at GSA Region 3, last revision date March 2009.

building was designed by Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates and construction was carried out by Hensel Phelps Construction Company.

On February 4, 2011, Michael J. Astrue, Commissioner of Social Security, dedicated the former Operations Building as the Robert M. Ball Federal Building at the agency's Woodlawn headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland.³⁷

METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINATION

Criterion A

The SSA campus is not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A as a property that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Spurred by the economic woes of the Great Depression, the Social Security Act was signed into law by President Roosevelt on August 14, 1935 to provide governmental support to American retirees and others requiring assistance. Right from its inception, however, the agency faced many hurdles. Operation of the new program was hampered for several months when the budget bill for the Act was killed by a Senate filibuster at the end of August 1935. The new Social Security Board had to borrow money from other federal agencies to operate until January 1936 when the Congress reconvened and passed an appropriation to fund the programs and operations under the Social Security Act. To make matters worse, the agency did not have a dedicated facility and had to keep moving from one location to another. Even when a headquarter building was constructed for the SSA in Washington, D.C. in 1941, the agency could not occupy the building as it was taken over by World War II defense operations. Due to the overcrowding of Washington DC, the SSA was ordered to move out of the capital in a decentralization effort. The SSA operations had to spread out into 12 different area offices in Baltimore as well as the Candler Building in downtown Baltimore.

In spite of all the operational difficulties, the SSA continued to grow in strength. In 1939, payments were extended to cover spouses and minor children of retired workers and survivor's benefits started being provided. In 1940, monthly payments started being processed as opposed to annual payments. In 1950 a major amendment was enacted which dramatically increased benefit amounts and strengthened the position of the SSA in the social fabric of the country. In 1954, the disability insurance program was first established.

With expanding programs, it was decided to consolidate all SSA's functions in one location. The building of the 26 million dollar headquarters – the largest Federal building outside of Washington at the time - on a sprawling 81 acres of land in Woodlawn, was intended to, at last, provide a permanent home for the agency and consolidate its various functions. The reason for selecting Woodlawn as the location for the headquarters can be attributed to wartime exigency, the easy availability of land, close proximity to Washington, the logistic difficulty of moving current employees and an effort to decentralize federal buildings to protect them from the threat of potential nuclear attacks.

³⁷ Lassiter, Mark. "Press Releases: Social Security Dedicates Robert M. Ball Federal Building." *Social Security Online*. February 4, 2011. Web. October 6, 2011. < <http://www.ssa.gov/pressoffice/pr/ball-bldg-dedi-pr.html>>.

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The campus was designed in the late 1950s before the establishment of the "Guiding Principles of Architecture" in 1962. While the buildings were designed by well-established local architectural firms in a Modernist architectural style featuring flexible floor plans, open offices, minimally articulated facades of brick, precast panels and glass, and were constructed with good quality materials, the structures are not striking or distinguished in design. They are not significant examples of their style. In fact, before the laying of the corner stone ceremony on July 8 1958, a newspaper article described the architecture of the new SSA building as "a compromise between the U.N. Building and a split level suburban home in seven league boots."³⁸ The design does not incorporate any innovative technologies or materials. The monotony and homogeneity of the original design of the campus suggests that standardization, direct purchase, mass production, and fiscal savings, economy, and efficiency were stronger driving forces than architectural distinction.

Being a suburban development, the SSA campus design was more focused on providing for parking spaces for its employees than landscaping. As such, the landscape design on the campus is fairly minimalistic and the buildings, other than the WHR, lack any large paved plazas which were a distinct feature of modernistic government structures built during this time. The majority of the site is covered with surface parking.

The decade following the setting up of the campus brought major changes to the SSA program. Under the Amendments of 1961, the age at which men are first eligible for old-age insurance was lowered to 62, with benefits actuarially reduced (women previously were given this option in 1956). The number of people receiving disability benefits more than doubled from 1961 to 1969, increasing from 742,000 to 1.7 million. The most significant administrative change involved the signing of the Medicare bill on July 30, 1965, by President Lyndon Johnson.

The establishment of the permanent headquarters in Woodlawn initially improved the efficiency of the administration of the SSA and expedited the passing of several significant legislations that impact every American.³⁹ The idea of an efficient, unified campus, however, was short-lived. Soon after the original construction, the campus was expanded several times to accommodate the growing agency. By the late 1970s, most of the available land on the Woodlawn site was either improved, or restricted for use by local zoning. To accommodate this growth, SSA needed to once again to decentralize. New office space was rented in surrounding areas and in downtown Baltimore. Today, nearly forty percent of SSA's local workforce works in off-site locations scattered throughout Baltimore City and County. With the replacement of the NCC with a new computing facility on its own newly-formed campus in the region, the percentage of SSA employees working off-campus will even be greater.

When established in 1960, the SSA campus in Woodlawn, Maryland was intended as the centralized home of the SSA. The growth in American population and the success of SSA's programs, however,

³⁸ "The New National Headquarters of the SSA – Cornerstone Laying Slated for July 8." Baltimore News-post [Baltimore, Maryland] June 30, 1959: 3. Print.

³⁹ SSA Historian's Office. "Historical Background and Development of Social Security." Social Security Online. September 2003. Web. October 24, 2011. < <http://www.ssa.gov/history/briefhistory3.html> >

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thwarted that goal as the agency continued to expand its mission and physical footprint. While the programs of SSA embody the goals of a Federal program that touches the lives of all Americans, the diffuseness of SSA's operations through most of its history precludes any single building or site from memorializing the agency. The SSA campus design was atypical as it was one of the first federal agencies to have its national headquarters outside of Washington, D.C., or its adjacent suburbs. The site in Woodlawn was originally a dairy farm and there was little development in the area besides residences and agricultural land. The farmland had been bought by the Garden Construction Company with the hopes of establishing a residential community with a mall, school and church facility. The area was zoned for cottage residences. SSA bought the land from the Garden Construction Company to set up its headquarters. At the time the SSA headquarters was built in 1960, it was the seventh largest Federal building in the U.S. and the largest Federal building outside of Washington, DC. It continued expanding its presence in the area through the 1970s by acquiring more land in the east from the Colonial Park residential neighborhood. Today, the SSA campus covers more than 281 acres along the Security Boulevard and also leases a number of properties in the area.

The establishment of the SSA in the area has helped transform the quiet country village to a bustling suburb dotted with office buildings, chain stores and malls. The opening of the SSA impacted transportation in the area and spurred the construction of new roads that have improved traffic conditions. Security Boulevard, built specifically for the SSA campus, is now a major arterial road connecting highways I70 and I695 (Baltimore Beltway). Gwynn Oak Avenue was extended to the new Security Boulevard as part of the campus site design. Security Boulevard was extended beyond Belmont Road in the early 1970s when a new mall called the Security Square Mall was opened to the west of the campus. In 1963 Woodlawn Drive and Baltimore Beltway were completed. The bus service in the area was extended after the setting up of the SSA. Schools were built close to the SSA campus to serve the community and the Child Care Center in the SSA campus has benefitted the Woodlawn community greatly. Currently, there are more than 9,000 employees at the Woodlawn headquarters complex with a total of 11,500 in the Baltimore/Woodlawn area and 12,000 in the state. Social Security is the third largest non-state or local government employer in Maryland.⁴⁰

In general, the establishment of the SSA has had a positive impact on the overall economy of the area and can be considered a major landmark and an important Federal presence in the area. In spite of the positive influence of the SSA on the area, the SSA has had its share of adverse reaction from local citizens. The biggest complaint against the SSA has been the increased traffic in the area due to the *several thousand employees commuting daily to work*. Land acquisition for expansion has been another major source of discontent with the SSA. In the 1960s and 70s the SSA bought up several houses, evicted residences in the Colonial Park neighborhood with the hopes of expansion. Most of the land acquired was, however, eventually not built on and the homes that had been sitting there were left in varying states of disrepair. This considerably lowered the value of neighboring properties and angered the local community. The SSA did ultimately tear down the blighted properties.⁴¹

⁴⁰ Woodlawn History Committee. *Woodlawn, Franklinton and Hebbville: Three Communities – Two Centuries*. Woodlawn, Maryland: Woodlawn Recreation and Parks Council, 1977. Print.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

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Due to the vast size of the SSA campus, the campus appears somewhat isolated and cut off from the local community. There are few residential developments around the campus to support local businesses and the few buildings around the campus are mostly big box retailers or fast food establishments.

While the mission of the SSA is profoundly significant to American life, the work of the agency is done in diffuse locations throughout the country. There are regional offices located in each of the ten regions, processing centers and over a thousand field offices and call centers. The onetime goal of forming a cohesive central office the Woodlawn campus, after a peripatetic start that included offices in Washington D.C and downtown Baltimore, was never fully realized. The rapid growth of the agency in the second half of the twentieth century, and the inability of the Woodlawn campus to accommodate that growth, led to approximately a third of the central office functions to be located off campus in numerous buildings throughout the greater Baltimore region. This trend continues with two new offices, away from the Woodlawn campus, currently under design, including a new national computer center to replace the NCC.

Criterion B

The SSA campus is not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion B as a structure associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

The former Administration Building was renamed the "Altmeyer Building" in January 1973 following the death of Arthur J. Altmeyer in October, 1972. Arthur J. Altmeyer (1891-1972) was a seminal figure in the design and implementation of the U.S. Social Security system. In June, 1934, Altmeyer, acting upon instructions from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, drafted for the President Executive Order 6757, which provided for creation of a Committee on Economic Security, the committee which oversaw drafting of the bill which became the Social Security Act of 1935. Altmeyer served as technical director of the committee. Following passage of the Social Security Act, Altmeyer was appointed to the Social Security Board created by the act. In 1937, President Roosevelt appointed Altmeyer as chairman of the board. Following revisions to the act in 1946, Altmeyer was appointed the first Commissioner of Social Security. Throughout his terms as Commissioner, Altmeyer advocated for expansion of Social Security benefits. In 1950 and 1952, he was able to persuade Congress to include workers not included under the original act. He also fought against Congress's inclination to make the SSA a place for patronage. These struggles against Congress ultimately led to his termination as Social Security Commissioner in 1953 when his re-appointment was not confirmed by a new Republican-controlled Congress.⁴² Undoubtedly, Altmeyer should be regarded as the father of Social Security in America. While he played an important role in the selection of Baltimore as the location for the permanent home of the SSA, he was not involved with the design process and had left the SSA before the building was completed in 1960. He never worked on the SSA campus in Woodlawn. In spite of the fact that he was not actively involved with the design of the campus, the buildings do owe their existence to Altmeyer for being a champion of Social Security in America and his activist efforts in the infancy of the program that helped consolidate the position of the SSA in the Government.

⁴² "Arthur J. Altmeyer." *Citizendium*. 15 June 2010. Web. October 27, 2011.
<http://en.citizendium.org/wiki/Arthur_J._Altmeyer>

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The Operations Building was rechristened as the Robert M. Ball Federal Building in 2011, named after Robert M. Ball (1914-2008), a key figure in the history of the SSA. Robert M. Ball had a long career in the SSA, dating back to 1939 when he joined the Social Security Board as a Field Assistant in a New Jersey field office. In 1942 Ball moved to SSA's headquarters in Baltimore where he quickly became the organization's chief staff expert on the issue of expanding coverage. Soon thereafter he accepted an assignment with the Board's Office of Training, where he displayed his natural gifts as a communicator and educator. Leaving the agency briefly around 1945, Ball became a principal in an educational institute. In 1947 and 1948, he was staff director of the Senate Finance Committee's advisory council on Social Security, playing a crucial role in shaping legislation that significantly expanded coverage and benefits. Returning to the SSA in 1949, Ball was made Assistant Director of the OASI, and eventually, Deputy Director and Acting Director. In 1962, President Kennedy appointed Ball the Commissioner of Social Security, a position he held under three Presidents, retiring in 1973. During his time at SSA, both the disability program and Medicare were enacted, and Ball was again very influential in the development of both of these landmark pieces of legislation. Following his retirement, Ball went on to be one of the most active and prolific consultants and experts on Social Security and related topics. He was a Senior Scholar at the Institute of Medicine from 1973-1980 and since 1980 has been a writer, lecturer and consultant. In 1981-1982 Ball was an influential member of the Greenspan Commission, which resulted in the 1983 Amendments--the last major piece of Social Security legislation in the 20th century. Writing in 2001, historian Edward D. Berkowitz described Ball as "the major non-Congressional player in the history of Social Security in the period between 1950 and the present."⁴³ Ball also played a critical role in the design and construction of the SSA headquarters in Woodlawn, Maryland, being involved in every step of the process from the selection of materials to the colors in the interior.⁴⁴

Criterion C

The SSA campus is not eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C as a structure that embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The original architects of the campus were two prominent Baltimore-based firms – Meyer and Ayers, and Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Partners. They were selected based on recommendations by a panel of recognized architects based on their strong portfolio of academic/institutional buildings and campuses. Together, the two firms designed eight out of the eleven buildings on the SSA campus, including *Altmeyer Building*, *Ball Building*, *Annex Building*, *EHR and ELR*, *WHR and WLR*, and *Supply Building*. For the *NCC* & the neighboring *Utility Building*, they were joined by a third architecture firm, *Geddes Brecher Qualls Cunningham, P.C.* of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Richard W. Ayers earned his bachelor's degree in architecture in 1932 and a master's degree in architecture in 1934, both from Yale University. He was a Fellow in Architecture at the American Academy in Rome from 1936 to 1938. He was hired in 1938 by the Baltimore firm *Buckler and Fenhagen*

⁴³ SSA Historian's Office. "Oral History Collections: Robert M. Ball" *Social Security Online*. Web. September 27, 2011. < <http://www.ssa.gov/history/orals/balloralhistory.html>>

⁴⁴ Gibson, Ed. "Tales of Two Cities: The Administrative Facade of Social Security." *Administration & Society* 35.4 (2003): 408.

(formed in 1915 when three young Baltimore architects won design competition for the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond). His employment there was interrupted by World War II. Ayers returned to Buckler and Fenhagen after the war in 1946 and, in 1955, he and Julius Meyer took over the firm. It was now called Meyer and Ayers. In 1964, they were joined by Kelsey Saint, a Yale classmate of Ayers, who helped raise professional standards of the firm through his encyclopedic knowledge of construction. Saint helped establish the Construction Specifications Institute's 16-division format.

The design of Shriver Hall on the Homewood campus of Baltimore's Johns Hopkins University marked a turning point for the firm. Completed in 1954, this Georgian-inspired building launched the firm's work in higher education. The architects went on to design the Milton S. Eisenhower Library at Johns Hopkins, at the center of the Homewood campus. Only two of the library's six stories project above ground, but the Stripped Classical design of the 1964 building enables every level to be illuminated by natural light. The firm designed a number of other buildings for Homewood campus, including Newton H. White Athletic Center, Barton Hall (1961) and Garland Hall (1969-71). In 1975, Meyer, Ayers, Saint won a national AIA honor award for the Loyola Notre Dame Library, which still serves Loyola University and the College of Notre Dame of Maryland. Richard A. Ayers joined the firm in 1969 to practice architecture alongside his father and Kelsey Saint. In 1984, the architects recruited Adam Gross to boost the design profile of the practice and build a reputation for award-winning projects such as the Physics and Astronomy Building at Johns Hopkins University completed in 1990. In 1985, Richard Ayers retired and the name of the firm was changed to Ayers Saint Gross. The firm continues to practice today focusing on design and master planning projects for higher education and institutional/cultural facilities.^{45 46}

Ayers had been trained in the Beaux Arts style and struggled with modernism. The firm's early works clearly reference historical styles. Buildings like Shriver Hall, Milton S. Eisenhower Library were inspired by classical architecture and conform to Neoclassical or Stripped Classical styles. In the 1960s and 70s, a few of the firm's designs such as that of Garland Hall and Loyola Notre Dame Library embraced the modern style using simpler lines, glass and metal curtain wall systems, rectilinear, boxy forms, but continued to rely heavily on the use of traditional materials like brick. Their modern designs from the 60s and 70s typically adhered to the Formalist style, with projecting flat roofs, columnar supports and strict symmetry, rather than the more stark International Style seen at the SSA campus. While their work in the 1960s and 1970s did display modern architectural ideals, they were mostly regarded for their more traditional and rigid collegial work with classically inspired details. Most of their recent designs continue to have a traditional bend as can be seen in the 2008 Visitor's Center for the Thomas Jefferson Foundation at Monticello with its gabled roofs, and wood and stone facades as well as the Center for Performing Arts in the University of Delaware – a brick building with sash windows divided by muntins and gabled roof. Overall, their work is distinguished and of very high quality, but not particularly original or innovative. The SSA campus design, comprising of a number of office buildings, *would be not be* considered representative of their typical style or work and architecturally would not be classified as amongst their best works.^{47 48}

⁴⁵ Ayers Saint Gross. "History of the Firm." *Ayers Saint Gross*. 2010. Website. October 29, 2011. <<http://www.asg-architects.com/firm/history/>>

⁴⁶ Kelly, Jaques. "Obituary: Kelsey Y. Saint, 93, noted architect." *The Baltimore Sun* June 6, 2006. Web.

⁴⁷ Rasmussen, Fred. "Obituary: Richard Winston Ayers, architect." *The Baltimore Sun* April 04, 1995. Print.

Fisher, Nes, Cambell and Partners were another prominent Baltimore firm known for designing academic buildings. Charles Nes Jr., the most prominent of the partners in the firm, earned a bachelor's and a master's degree in Architecture at the Princeton University in 1928 and 1929 respectively. He was influenced by the work of Palmer, Lamdin and Partners, a Baltimore architectural firm specializing in residential projects and credited with the design and development of several planned neighborhoods in the suburbs of Baltimore such as Homeland, Roland Park, Guilford. He joined the firm in 1930. Nes became an associate partner in the firm in 1937 and a full partner in 1940. McLane Fisher, another Princeton graduate, also was made partner in the firm and the firm became known as Palmer, Fisher, Williams and Nes until Palmer's death in 1952 when the firm changed names based on new partnership arrangements to Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Partners. Charles Mortimer Nes III, son of Charles Nes Jr. joined the firm in 1956. In 1972 the firm split into two - Richter, Cornbrooks and Partners (1972-2000) and Nes, Campbell and Partners (1972-2000).⁴⁹

The firm produced a prolific amount of work predominantly in the state of Maryland, but has little recognition outside of the Baltimore area. Most of their significant commissions were school buildings and college buildings. In Maryland, they are responsible for designing the 1966 International Style high-rise addition to the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company building in downtown Baltimore, Maryland. In the 1960s, Charles Nes Jr., then president of the AIA, was very influential in the establishment of the School of Architecture in University of Maryland. He formed an A.I.A. advisory commission, with himself as chairman, and in 1964 the commission issued its recommendations to the University. Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Partners was subsequently selected to design the permanent building for the School of Architecture which was completed in 1971. Other important academic buildings in Maryland designed by Fisher, Nes, Campbell & Partners include Ames Hall in Johns Hopkins University (1953-1954) and the Academic Center at the University of Baltimore (1970). Outside of Maryland, their most significant work is the design of the School of Architecture at Princeton University, completed in 1963, and the Herman Arts Center at the Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. From the 1980s onwards, the firm seemed to be involved in smaller renovation/alteration and school projects.^{50 51}

Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Partners seem to have produced its most important works in the 1960s and 1970s. The buildings in their portfolio from this period are unequivocally modern, inspired by the International Style, although not always in the most compelling manner. Both the School of Architecture in College Park Maryland and the Princeton University School of Architecture were designed in the modern style with brick facades broken up with metal and glass windows, oriented vertically in the case of the Princeton School of Architecture and horizontally at the Maryland School of Architecture; light-toned accent panels were used in both buildings. The boxy, unadorned buildings in SSA campus can be seen as typical of their architectural style during this period. The firm has faced criticism for its designs,

⁴⁸ Ayers Saint Gross. "History of the Firm." *Ayers Saint Gross*. 2010. Website. October 29, 2011. <<http://www.asg-architects.com/firm/history/>>

⁴⁹ Dean, Mary A. *350 years of art & architecture in Maryland*. College Park, Md.: Art Gallery and the Gallery School of Architecture, University of Maryland, 1984. Print.

⁵⁰ "About the School: Beginnings" *University of Maryland School of Architecture, Planning & Preservation*. 2010. Web. October 29, 2011. <<http://www.ssa.gov/history/orals/balloralhistory.html>>

⁵¹ The Special Collections Library at the University of Baltimore. "Palmer, Nes, Cornbrooks & Partners (PL) [49 Boxes and 400 Drawings]." Baltimore, Md.: The Special Collections Library at the University of Baltimore.

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particularly with regards to the Princeton School of Architecture, which critics feel did not embrace the modern movement in architecture completely and was safe and somewhat staid in its expression of modernism.

The Altmeyer Building, the EHR, the ELR, the WHR, the WLR and the Supply Building, designed by the architectural firms Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Associates Architects, and Meyer and Ayer Architects, are clearly modernist buildings. The Altmeyer Building, the EHR, the ELR and the WLR, with an absence of ornamentation, large rectangular volumes, continuous strip windows and smooth wall surfaces, reflected the tenets of the International Style. The WHR and Supply Building, although built by the same architectural firms as the other buildings on the campus, departed from the earlier structures in style and could be described as Brutalist in style with cantilevered floors, heavy massing at the top, use of cast stone panels with exposed aggregate finish and expression of the interior functions on the exterior. While the buildings are examples of modern-era style, their designs are derivative and do not reflect the full potential dynamism of the modern style.

The design of the NCC was carried out by the well-known Philadelphia architecture firm, Geddes, Brecher, Qualls and Cunningham (GBQC). GBQC has designed some of the most prominent modern buildings in Philadelphia and in other parts of the country. They are regarded as one of the most significant contributors to the "Philadelphia School" in the 1960s and after, and are the recipient of a number of national and international design awards. The American Institute of Architects gave it its award in 1979 for outstanding architectural firm. The firm's partners were Robert Geddes (1923-), Melvin Brecher (1924-2008), George Qualls (1923-2001) and Warren Cunningham (1922-).

Architect and educator Robert Geddes was born in Philadelphia and studied at Yale University beginning in 1940, before entering the U.S. Army in 1942. He returned to Yale in 1945 after the end of World War II, and then went on to Harvard University's Graduate School of Design where he earned a B.Arch. in 1950. He was awarded the AIA student medal his senior year, and the Appleton traveling fellowship for 1951. Geddes returned to Philadelphia and began his career teaching architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. Geddes continued to teach at Penn until 1965, having been made an associate professor in 1958, and a full professor of architecture in 1963. In 1965, Geddes left Penn to become the Kenan professor of architecture and dean of the Princeton University School of Design; he remained at the head of the school until 1982. He was given the AIA/ACSA (American Collegiate Schools of Architecture) Award for Excellence in Architectural Education in 1984.⁵²

Two years after returning to Philadelphia in 1951, Geddes and Harvard classmate Melvin Brecher formed a partnership (prior to this Geddes had worked briefly for Hugh Stubbins, Jr. in Cambridge, Massachusetts and then for Vincent Kling in Philadelphia). Brecher was born in Brooklyn, NY and studied mathematics at Syracuse University before he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force in 1942. After the end of World War II, he returned to his studies, completing a B. Arch. at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design in 1950. Brecher began his career in the office of Constantin A. Pertzoff as a designer and

⁵² Cooperman, Emily T. "Biography of Robert L. Geddes from the American Architects and Buildings database." *Philadelphia Architects and Building Database*. Web. October 29, 2011.

draftsman. He then worked as a draftsman for Bellante & Clauss in Philadelphia; his future partner Warren Cunningham was in the office in the same period.⁵³

In 1956, Geddes and Brecher invited George Qualls to join them in the practice. Qualls was born in Oswego, Kansas, and served in the U.S. Army infantry between 1943 and 1946. After returning to civilian life, Qualls began his architectural training at the University of Oklahoma in 1948, but left Oklahoma to complete a B.Arch. at North Carolina State University in 1950. After completing his degree at North Carolina, he was given a post as instructor there for the academic year 1950-1951. Qualls enrolled in Harvard's Graduate School of Design in the fall of 1951. He completed an M.Arch there in 1952, closely following in the footsteps of his future partners Robert Geddes and Melvin Brecher. Qualls made his way to Philadelphia after graduation and was recruited as an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Fine Arts. It was there that he met Geddes. Qualls continued as a professor of architecture at Penn into the 1990s.⁵⁴

In 1960, Warren Cunningham was made the fourth partner in the firm. Warren W. Cunningham was born in Philadelphia, and studied at Franklin & Marshall College in 1941-1942 before completing a B. Arch. in 1949 at the University of Pennsylvania. He began his career in the office of Davis, Poole & Sloan (1948-50), followed by a stint with Gilboy & O'Malley (succeeded by Gilboy, Bellante & Clauss and then Bellante & Clauss). Cunningham was asked to join the firm in 1957 specifically because of his University of Pennsylvania alumni connections which helped GBQC win their first major design commission, the Moore School Pender Laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania (1958).⁵⁵

GBQC came together at a time when the City of Philadelphia was beginning its civic renaissance and modern architecture was emerging, defining the urban landscape of the city. By the early 1950s, the city had experienced sixty years of single party rule which had left it in both spiritual and physical decay. Like the city, the University of Pennsylvania had also experienced a decline. While other schools, like Yale and Harvard, had long shifted to modern architecture, Penn had tried to build on the old. In 1952, former Harvard planning professor G. Holmes Perkins was appointed as the new Dean of the Graduate School of Fine Arts (GSFA). He accepted the position with the understanding that he would have the authority to make sweeping changes which included hiring new young talent to teach and also bring modern architecture to the campus. Geddes and Qualls were among the first members of the faculty recruited by Perkins in his remaking of the GSFA, along with architectural greats such as Louis Kahn, Robert Venturi, Denise Scott Brown, Louis Mumford, Robert Le Ricolais, Edmund Bacon, Romaldo Giurgola and many others. This collective came to be known as the Philadelphia School, of which GBQC was an integral part. The Philadelphia School was not just personalities, but represented an integrated approach to architecture based on a unique synergy of culture, school, city, planning and architectural practice. Perkins encouraged the faculty members to get involved in campus design projects and to test their planning theories on various civic projects aimed at reshaping the city. GBQC thrived in this

⁵³ Cooperman, Emily T. "Biography of Melvin Brecher from the American Architects and Buildings database." *Philadelphia Architects and Building Database*. Web. October 29, 2011.

⁵⁴ Cooperman, Emily T. "Biography of George Qualls from the American Architects and Buildings database." *Philadelphia Architects and Building Database*. Web. October 29, 2011.

⁵⁵ Cooperman, Emily T. "Biography of Warren W. Cunningham from the American Architects and Buildings database." *Philadelphia Architects and Building Database*. Web. October 29, 2011.

supportive environment and their work hewed closely to the contextual and functionally expressive architecture that was associated with the Philadelphia School. In fact, GBQC's Moore School Pender Laboratory is considered to be the first building on the Penn campus designed in the modern style. The design was widely praised in its time and the winner of a national award of the American Institute of Architects. GBQC's breakthrough project was the Police Administration Building (1961-62) in Philadelphia, a curvilinear Expressionist structure, built as a part of the Independence Mall urban renewal project. The firm also received early recognition from the international community. In 1956 GBQC placed second in the international competition to design the Sydney Opera House in Australia and in 1971 won an international competition for ideas about developing Vienna, Austria. They went on to design several notable buildings in Philadelphia including Stauffer Triangle at Univ. of Penn (1965), the Medical Center at the Univ. of Penn (1974-87), Franklin Plaza Hotel and SmithKline Office Building (1978-80), Center for Judaic Studies at the Univ. of Penn (1988) and Mandell Futures Center at the Franklin Institute (1990).

Their work spread outside of Philadelphia and they opened a second office in Princeton, New Jersey when Geddes took up his position at Princeton University. They executed a number of prominent buildings all over the country like the Beaver College Science/Academic Building in Glenside, Pennsylvania (1969-71), the Humanities and Social Sciences Center at Southern Illinois University (now called Faner Hall) in Carbondale, Illinois (1967-75), Birmingham Jefferson Civic Center in Birmingham, Alabama (1967-76), the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton University (1968-71), Stockton State College Campus and Student Center in Pomona, New Jersey (1968-83), J.B. Speed Art Museum, South Wing in Louisville, Kentucky (1981-83), Mobil Environmental and Health Science Laboratory in Hopewell, New Jersey (1980-83) and IBM Communications Programming Center in Raleigh, NC (1982-85). Internationally, they designed the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan (1965-79). GBQC also carried out a number of civic planning projects like the Penn's Landing Master Plan (1961-65), Market Street Renewal in Corning, New York and Liberty State Park in Jersey City, New Jersey (1979-83).⁵⁶

While their work was always on the cutting edge of the modern movement, they did not adhere to one particular style and drew their inspiration from various sources like Louis Kahn, Le Corbusier, Alvar Alto, Robert Venturi and Lewis Mumford. The Police Administration Building was designed in the Expressionist style, while buildings like Faner Hall at the Southern Illinois University and Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey were purely Brutalist with exposed concrete facades, use of natural wood, deeply recessed windows and top-heavy massing. Buildings like Hillel Hall at Rutgers University and Moore School Pender Laboratory were inspired by the International Style with their

⁵⁶ Thomas, George E. and David B. Brownlee. *Building America's First University: An Historical and Architectural Guide to the University of Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia: University of Philadelphia Press, 2000. Print; Lobell, Mimi and John Lobell. "The Philadelphia School: 1955-1965: A Synergy of City, Profession, and Education." Unpublished manuscript, 1980. Web; Lobell, John. "Cultural Concerns in Computational Architecture." Unpublished manuscript, 2004. Web.; Geddes, Robert L. Principles and Precedents: Geddes, Brecher, Qualls, Cunningham. *Process Architecture* [Tokyo, Japan] 62 (1985).

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simple box like forms. Some of their later works like the J.B. Speed Art Museum and Center for Judaic Studies at the Univ. of Penn fall under the category of postmodern design.

An area in which the firm excelled was in integrating technology into building structural systems. It was their competence in creating integrated building systems that helped them win projects like the NCC in the SSA Campus and IBM Communications Programming Center in Raleigh, North Carolina. Their later works from the mid 1980s and 1990s like Mandell Center in Philadelphia became more complex in expression, and somewhat sculptural; they lost some of the simple, elegant geometry and details of their earlier buildings. The NCC, designed in a modern style that can be best described as Neo-Corbusian, is inspired by the work of Richard Meier and Le Corbusier and displays GBQC's patent attention to detail, use of striking geometric forms, honest expression of functions and materials and an integrated building design approach. The NCC would be considered a significant work in the portfolio of a master architect.

Designed in 1979 by the architectural firm, Geddes Brecher Qualls and Cunningham of Philadelphia, the NCC stands out from the other buildings from the campus, both in terms of location and in terms of style. Aesthetically, it can be described as a late modernist structure but cannot clearly be categorized as being associated with one style, as is the case with a number of GBQC designed buildings. With its white enameled metal panel façade, punctured by deeply recessed color-coded windows on the front side and horizontal strip windows on the side facades, and with curved lines and rectilinear projections, It seems to draw inspiration from both Le Corbusier's early International Style works like white stuccoed Villa Savoye (1928) as well as his later Brutalist buildings like Unite d'habitation in Marseilles and Berlin (1957) as well as Sainte Marie de La Tourette near Lyon, France (1960). However, the design hews mostly closely with the work of Richard Meier. Looking at the NCC one would immediately recall the Meier's white metal clad Neo-Corbusian forms at the Athenaeum in New Harmony, Indiana (1979) and the High Museum in Atlanta, Georgia (1983). Typical of the Philadelphia School of design to which GBQC belongs, there is a clear expression of the interior functions on the exterior façade – the deeply recessed windows and skylights on the front façade help light the full height atrium, while the strip windows at the north and south sides light the individual office spaces located along the north and south walls of the upper levels; the service cores, located along the rear, east wall and at the north and south corners of the west wall at each floor level are expressed on the exterior by the window-less metal clad east facade and the angled, wedge-like recesses at the corners of the building where the mechanical rooms are located. The building also effectively demonstrates the building within a building concept developed in the 1970s with the second through fifth floors looking onto the atrium through strip windows and with lounge areas overhanging the atrium at each floor level.

The NCC was one of the first Federal buildings to use a systems approach to design and construction, following the model that was first used in the program service centers in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Chicago. In the systems approach to design all the elements of a building – the electrical, mechanical, plumbing, structural, façade, floors, walls, security, landscaping, construction, maintenance – are dealt with in an integrated manner.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ "Innovative Buildings." *Oasis* 22.11 (November 1976): 4. Print.

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The major renovation project of the Annex Building was carried out by Whitman, Requardt and Associates (WR&A) of Baltimore, Maryland. WR&A is a full service engineering, architectural, and planning firm that mainly specializes in transportation, wastewater treatment, marine and site engineering projects. WR&A was founded in 1915 by Ezra B. Whitman, William J. Norton, and Paul B. Bird as Norton, Bird and Whitman. Whitman pioneered the design of the first rapid sand filtration plant to serve a major city while working as Baltimore Water Engineer. Whitman acquired a reputation for innovation as one of the designers of Baltimore's Back River Wastewater Treatment Plant - the first central plant for a large city in the United States. The small firm quickly became known for its expertise in water and wastewater projects. Whitman, Requardt and Smith, renamed after the company reorganization in 1925, accepted its first major project - a water tunnel, 20 miles of pipeline, and a water filtration plant rated at 32 million gallons a day (MGD) for the City of Albany, New York. To aid the World War II war effort, the firm designed and constructed arsenals in various parts of the country. Benjamin Smith separated from the partnership in 1943 and Whitman and Requardt renamed the firm Whitman, Requardt and Associates and acquired six new partners. In the 1960's, WR&A diversified its practice by offering highway transportation and building design services. The firm ventured into marine engineering during the 1970's and designed two of the largest graving docks in the world for Bethlehem Shipbuilding and Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. These high-profile projects elevated WR&A to a national leader in Drydock Certification for the U.S. Navy and design of ports, piers, bulkhead, and shipbuilding facilities. Recognizing the importance of land planning as the population increased and moved from the city to the suburbs, the firm offered residential and commercial land development engineering services. Projects included the White Marsh Regional Mall in Maryland and the new towns of Joppatowne, Columbia, and St. Charles. In the 1980's, WR&A expanded the staff to include architects, mechanical and electrical engineers, and interior designers to offer more comprehensive service. Today, the firm has 11 offices across the country. Projects range from the planning and design of communication satellite assembly and test facilities, 400,000-SF federal government office buildings, aircraft maintenance hangars, flight simulator buildings, university dormitories, national aquarium, military training facilities, and schools. They have won a number of state and national awards, largely for their transportation related work. Some of their significant architectural works include the Pine Street Annex at the University of Maryland, Baltimore and the 7800 York Street Building for Towson University in Towson, Maryland. Most of their architectural projects comprise of transportation/marine facilities, wastewater treatment plants and data centers – buildings that rely more on engineering and functionality rather than aesthetic considerations. Their buildings, as such, are undistinguished and generic in design and lack a particular style or philosophy.⁵⁸

The renovation of the Ball Building and the design of the Child Care Center were carried out by the Pennsylvania based firm, Burt Hill + Stantec (formerly known as Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates and Burt Hill, Inc.). Burt Hill is an integrated architecture, engineering, planning and landscape design firm with more than 600 employees in 13 offices in the U.S., India and the United Arab Emirates. It focuses on sustainable design, technology integration, and energy management projects in the education, healthcare, hospitality, commercial, corporate office, residential and scientific research market sectors. Several of their projects are among the American Institute of Architect's "Top Ten Green

⁵⁸"Whitman, Requardt and Associates, LLP" *Whitman, Requardt and Associates . LLP*. Web. October 31, 1011.
<<http://www.wrallp.com/>>

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Buildings.” Burt Hill traces its roots to 1936, when G. Edwin Howard Jr. founded an architecture firm in Butler, Pa. In 1952 Ralph Burt and Alva Hill joined the firm. In 1967, Burt Hill began work in the area of energy conservation under the leadership of Dick Rittleman. In 1969, John Kosar, who joined Burt Hill in 1957, was made a principal in the firm. The firm came to be known as Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates. Harry Gordon, a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, joined the firm in 1974; he greatly expanded on the company’s research in the area of sustainability, including work for the AIA Research Corporation in developing regional guidelines for passive solar design. Gordon is a founding member and past chair of both the National AIA Committee on the Environment and the Potomac Region Solar Energy Association. When the U.S. Green Building Council was formed in 1993, Burt Hill was the first A/E firm to join the council and Gordon held prominent positions with the USGBC including serving as a founding member of the board of directors, co-chairman of the finance committee, and member of the LEED NC V 2.2 core committee. In 2011, Gordon was appointed to the Green Building Certification Institute (GBCI) Board of Directors. In 2005, the firm rebranded itself as Burt Hill, Inc and opened an office in Dubai, UAE, followed by the opening of an India office in Ahmedabad, Gujarat in 2007. In 2010 the firm was bought by a Canadian mega-firm, Stantec and became known as Burt Hill + Stantec. With annual revenues in the range of \$88 million, the firm is extremely productive with an expanding body of work. Some of the firm’s recent, award-winning projects include Doherty Hall at Carnegie Mellon University (2003), the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Complex in Media, Pennsylvania (2009), the Ocean Science and Exploration Center at the University of Rhode Island (2009), The Harrisburg University of Science and Technology Academic Center in Harrisburg, PA (2009), Hawks Landing Parking Garage at Saint Joseph’s University in Philadelphia, PA (2010). Apart from designing award-winning sustainable buildings, Burt Hill has successfully collaborated with leading designer, offering their engineering services, to deliver several high-profile projects. They were part of the team led by architect Rafael Viñoly Architects that designed the David L. Lawrence Convention Center, completed in 2003. At the time it was completed, it was the largest Gold-rated LEED building in the world. Burt Hill provided engineering services as a member of the Rafael Viñoly design team for the Lewis-Sigler Institute for Integrative Genomics at Princeton University. Burt Hill helped design one the world’s largest sun-shading devices to reduce atrium cooling costs.⁵⁹

Burt Hill have been pioneers in the area of sustainable design and have designed several technologically advanced buildings with innovative design solutions to help save energy. However, from a purely architectural perspective, they have been less successful. Their designs are typically large-scale, sprawling facilities in suburban corporate settings that are of high quality in terms of material, engineering and construction but conventional and undistinguished in terms of aesthetics. Both the Ball Building renovation and the Child Care Center would not be considered significant projects in their vast body of work.

While the Ball Building and Annex Building were originally built in the same style as the Altmeyer Building using similar materials, both buildings have been renovated recently modifying the exterior facades to a nondescript contemporary style. In 2002, the Annex Building became the first LEED certified building owned by GSA following the renovation of the building. In 2003 the renovation work received US Department of Energy, Federal Energy Saver Showcase Award. The Annex Building renovation led the

⁵⁹ “Burt Hill + Stantec.” Burt Hill + Stantec. Web. October 31, 2011 <<http://www.burthill.com/home>>

way for other sustainable design initiatives in the campus as well as other Federal facilities. The renovated Ball Building is also LEED certified.

The SSA campus is set in a low-density suburban Baltimore area and covers 281 acres. With its own post office, snack bars, gym, credit union, child care center and cafeterias, and with over 6000 employees, it is almost like a mini city and represents a strong Federal presence in the area. It is also one of the first Federal campuses built in a suburban setting with a sprawling campus and large parking lots and is the first location where the SSA could put down its roots. The buildings at the core of the campus were originally designed in the same International Style with a unifying palette of materials but over the years, many of these buildings have been completely renovated in a more contemporary style with varying materials. Aesthetically, all the buildings differ from each other today and there is no common architectural vocabulary to unify the buildings. The design of the buildings in the core of the campus themselves used standard technologies and materials for office buildings of their times. No innovative design features were introduced to break the monotony and simplicity of the boxy facades. Unlike Federal buildings in urban areas built around this time, plaza and outdoor spaces are limited on the SSA campus. The landscaped areas do not help tie the buildings together as they are not connected with each other. There is a lack of outdoor pedestrian pathways between the buildings, adding to unharmonious appearance of the buildings on the campus.

The Altmeyer Building retains its original intended functions, and has not been significantly altered from its original design, apart from the cafeteria interior; and most of the changes have been minor and related to building systems. Work carried out in the Altmeyer Building include subdivision of open office areas into individual workspaces through partitions and modular furniture, replacement of various doors throughout the building, replacement of water fountains, renovations of restrooms, replacement of exterior entrances, renovation of the main cafeteria kitchen in 1981, sprinkler system upgrade in 1989, roof replacements in 1996, modernization of the passenger elevators in 1997, upgrading of elevator controls in 2000, HVAC upgrades in 2001, asbestos abatement carried out in 2005, and boiler replacements in 2006.

The Ball Building and Annex Building have been completely modified since they were constructed in 1960 and 1964 respectively. The Annex Building went through a complete renovation in 2000-2002, followed by a full renovation of the Ball Building from 2003-2008. The renovation of the Ball Building included the Link Building and the Cafeteria that the Ball Building shares with the Altmeyer Building. Both buildings were gutted to the reinforced concrete structure and new exterior façade and fenestration system was installed. The interior was also modified with the introduction of new wall partitions, raised access floors, conveyance systems, finishes, atria, skylights and building systems. These changes have altered the buildings drastically from their original design.

The EHR and ELR also underwent renovations in 1999 that have modified both their exterior and interior appearance. The original gray glazed brick facades were replaced with new red face bricks, while the granite trim remained; new insulated glass windows with aluminum frames replaced the old single-glazed windows. In the interior, new partitions, finishes and furnishings were introduced; however, while old building elements were replaced with new, the basic design concept of both the interior and the exterior of the buildings remain the same as their original design.

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The WHR and WLR have not undergone any exterior renovations and diverge little from their original 1973 appearance. On the east face of the WLR a new service core has been constructed with a brick exterior. The interior of the WHR and WLR are currently undergoing alterations with installation of new gypsum board partitions and new interior finishes in the office spaces. The public lobbies and circulation corridors remain intact. The West High Rise Building went through an elevator modernization project in 2000.

The Supply Building went through minor interior and exterior alterations, including building systems repairs, sprinkler repairs and a roof replacement in 2010. The roof replacement project also involved replacement of the deteriorated gray glazed brick facades of the mechanical penthouses with new 22 gauge galvanized steel siding with vertical ribbing.

The NCC has also undergone only minor alterations in the interior since it was constructed in 1980. Security systems were upgraded in 1999. The warehouse and loading dock roofs were replaced 2001-2002.

It is important to note that currently there are several mechanical/electrical construction projects being carried out throughout the property. These may impact the exterior appearances of the buildings. Also, there are plans to modernize both the Altmeyer Building and the Annex Building in the future.

CONCLUSION

The individual buildings on the campus are, for the most part, architectural indistinct. While the campus could be seen as site of the SSA headquarters, the reality is that the Woodlawn campus never truly was able to develop as a centralized home for the agency as the mission of the SSA quickly outgrew the site. Though the establishment of the SSA campus in Woodlawn initially played a role in strengthening the operations of the SSA by consolidating the various divisions, which were spread out in about a dozen buildings throughout Baltimore, in the relatively brief timeframe, decentralization of the operations again took place as a variety of functions of the agency moved off site.

Built in 1960, the Altmeyer Building and the Ball Building have both attained 50 years of age and would be eligible for individual listing in the National Register. The Ball Building was, however, completely renovated in 2008 and nothing from the original design remains today other than the structural frame and foundation. The Ball Building would, as a result, not be considered eligible for individual listing in the National Register.

The Altmeyer is the main building on the SSA campus and the oldest building on the campus. It is where the chief executives of the SSA have their offices and where major administrative decisions are made and functions related to the SSA are carried out. Also, being the tallest building on the campus, it acts as a focal point. If the campus had realized the goal of a truly central location for SSA functions, the Altmeyer Building possibly could be considered eligible for listing under criterion A. As this goal did not come to fruition, it is recommended that the Altmeyer Building be considered as ineligible under this criterion.

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The Altmeyer Building is named in honor of Arthur J. Altmeyer, who was a pivotal figure in the founding and growth of the Social Security Administration. At the behest of President Franklin Roosevelt, Altmeyer served as the Chairman of the Technical Board of the Committee on Economic Security. Through the activities of the Board, in 1934, the legislation that created the Social Security Administration was drafted. Subsequently, Altmeyer was a member and then the Chair of the Social Security Board. In 1946, he was appointed as the first Commissioner of SSA, a position he held until 1953, when he retired. While the role of this important figure is remembered in the naming of the Altmeyer building, he retired from federal service long before the building was erected and never worked at the Woodlawn site. As the association of Altmeyer with the Woodlawn campus is only commemorative in nature, neither the Altmeyer Building nor the campus would qualify as significant under Criterion B.

While the administrative and auditorium portion of the Altmeyer Building have remained largely unchanged from their original design, the link portion of the Altmeyer Building as well as the cafeteria in the building were completely gutted and redesigned during the Ball Building renovation in 2008. Aesthetically, the Altmeyer Building is clearly an International Style modern building but is a very standard representation of the style without any distinguishing or innovative features. The architectural firms that designed the buildings - Fisher, Nes, Campbell and Partners and Meyer and Ayers - are of local significance, mainly for their work in academic settings; the Altmeyer Building would not be considered one of their most important works. As a result, the Altmeyer Building would not be considered eligible for listing under criterion C.

Given the above mentioned factors, we recommend that the Altmeyer Building is ineligible for individual listing in the National Register under criteria A, B and C.

The Annex Building, the EHR and ELR, the WHR and WLR, the Supply Building, the Utility Building, the NCC and the Child Care Center are all less than 50 years of age. These buildings do not currently appear eligible for individual listing in the National Register under Criterion G (Exceptional Importance) as properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years for exceptional architectural or cultural importance. The individual buildings themselves lack distinction. Most of the buildings, with the exception of the WHR, the WLR, the Supply Building and the NCC, have been significantly altered. Even the buildings that are more or less intact are in the process of being renovated/modernized and will likely be significantly altered from their present state by the time they reach 50 years of age. None of the buildings on the campus, with the exception of the NCC, are architecturally significant and are essentially rote expressions of the architectural style of the period in which they were built. As a result, they would not qualify under criterion C when they reach 50 years of age. While these buildings do impact the functioning of the SSA, they are associated more with the peripheral functions of the SSA and their operations also are likely to change with time. At this time, we do not feel that they can be considered the locations of significant events. They do not have any direct links to famous personalities. As a result, it is unlikely that any of the buildings would qualify under either criterion A or B on reaching 50 years of age.

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The NCC, which crosses the 50 year mark in 2030, is designed by Geddes Brecher Qualls Cunningham, a nationally significant architectural firm who were in the forefront of the modern architectural movement in America. Their works have been widely published, greatly influencing the architectural profession in the U.S. Due to the national importance of the architectural firm and the superior quality of the building, both in terms of aesthetics and functionality, the NCC may be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C once it reaches 50 years of age, provided it maintains its architectural integrity.

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Select Building

MD0000AQ - UTILITY BLDG-N COMPC
MD0000HC - CMS HDQTRS-CAMPUS
MD0188AQ - UTILITY BLDG-N COMPC
MD0415HC - CMS HDQTRS-CENTRAL
MD0454HC - CMS HDQTRS-NORTH
MD0455HC - CMS HDQTRS-WHSE
MD0456HC - CMS HDQTRS-SOUTH
MD0508AQ - WOODLAWN CHILD CARE CENTER
MD0512AQ - WEST HIGH RISE
MD0513AQ - WEST LOW RISE
MD0541AQ - ALTMAYER BLDG
MD0542AQ - ROBERT M. BALL FEDERAL BLDG
MD0543AQ - ANNEX TO SOC SEC
MD0544AQ - SUPPLY
MD0545AQ - EAST LOWRISE
MD0546AQ - EAST HIGH RISE
MD0547AQ - WOODLAWN COMPUTER BLDG

SSA Woodlawn Campus
Woodlawn MD

Building Numbers & Names

SSA Woodlawn Campus Tour DVD-R Archive Disks Descriptions & Contents Listing:

Disk No 1:

Disk: DVD-R 4.7 GB Gold Archive Vebatim® Disk

File:

Volume Name: WoodV1

Size: 2.79 GB, 301 Files, 12 Folders

Content:

148 Original digital Color Photographs

152 Metadata Tagged & Captioned Adobe Lightroom and PhotoShop Edited Color Copies

A Log file with sequenced file names and descriptive information for each photo

Disk No 2

Disk: DVD-R 4.7 GB Gold Archive Vebatim® Disk

File:

Volume Name: WoodV2

Size: 2.92GB, 148 files, 0 Folders

Content:

148 Metadata Tagged & Captioned B&W Conversions of the Lightroom and PhotoShop Edited Color Copies.

Individual print file size: ~3067 x 2300 pixels at about 20.2 MB each. Printed at 440 dpi on 5" x 7" HP Premium Plus Paper Glossy

SSA Woodlawn Campus
 6401 Security Boulevard
 Woodlawn, Baltimore County, Maryland

Determination of Eligibility – Photo Log

Paper: 5 x 7 HP Premium Plus Photo Paper Glossy

Ink: Epson's Claria® Hi-Definition Ink (Duration: 90 years on Display: 200 years in an album)

File Name	Description	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_001.jpg	Altmeyer: North elevation	B/dg NO
BA-3273_2011-08-25_002.jpg	Altmeyer: Main entrance on the north elevation	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_003.jpg	Altmeyer: West elevation of the auditorium portion	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_004.jpg	Altmeyer: East elevation with the Link on the left side and cafeteria in the foreground	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_005.jpg	Altmeyer/Ball: The renovated Link between the Altmeyer Building and the Ball Building	HP 05-41
BA-3273_2011-08-25_006.jpg	Altmeyer: Bird's eye view	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_007.jpg	Altmeyer: Main Lobby	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_008.jpg	Altmeyer: West side of the Main Lobby	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_009.jpg	Altmeyer: Lobby in front of the auditorium	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_010.jpg	Altmeyer: Multi-purpose room	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_011.jpg	Altmeyer: Auditorium	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_012.jpg	Altmeyer: First floor elevator lobby	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_013.jpg	Altmeyer: First floor corridor	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_014.jpg	Altmeyer: Typical upper floor elevator lobby	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_015.jpg	Altmeyer: Typical finishes in the upper floor corridors	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_016.jpg	Altmeyer/Ball: Entrance to the renovated cafeteria	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_017.jpg	Altmeyer/Ball: Served of the cafeteria	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_018.jpg	Altmeyer/Ball: Dining area of the cafeteria	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_019.jpg	Altmeyer/Ball: Typical finishes in the renovated Link between the Altmeyer Building and the Ball Building	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_020.jpg	Ball: Bird's eye view of the east elevation	HP 05-41
BA-3273_2011-08-25_021.jpg	Ball: Partial view of the east elevation	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_022.jpg	Ball: Partial view of the east elevation	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_023.jpg	Ball: Entrance at the south end of the east elevation	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_024.jpg	Ball: East corner of the south elevation	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_025.jpg	Ball: Partial south elevation	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_026.jpg	Ball/Annex: View of the courtyard between the Ball Building and the Annex Building	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_027.jpg	Ball: North elevation	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_028.jpg	Ball: Partial west elevation, including the loading docks	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_029.jpg	Ball: Main east west corridor at the first floor level	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_030.jpg	Ball: Typical finishes in the corridors	
BA-3273_2011-08-25_031.jpg	Ball: View of a corridor with a typical curved partition wall on the left and atrium on the right (covered with protective screen due to construction work)	

File Name	Description
BA-3273_2011-08-25_032.jpg	Ball: View of a typical atrium with skylight above
BA-3273_2011-08-25_033.jpg	Ball: View of a typical atrium
BA-3273_2011-08-25_034.jpg	Ball: Typical finishes in the elevator lobbies
BA-3273_2011-08-25_035.jpg	Ball: Typical finishes in the secondary corridors
BA-3273_2011-08-25_036.jpg	Ball: Typical finishes in the office spaces
BA-3273_2011-08-25_037.jpg	Ball: Typical finishes in the office spaces
BA-3273_2011-08-25_038.jpg	Annex: South elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_039.jpg	Annex: Southwest entrance on the south elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_040.jpg	Annex: West elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_041.jpg	Annex: Partial view of the north elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_042.jpg	Ball/Annex: The north link between the Ball Building and the Annex Building
BA-3273_2011-08-25_043.jpg	Annex: East elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_044.jpg	Annex: Northeast elevator lobby and entrance lobby
BA-3273_2011-08-25_045.jpg	Annex: Typical finishes in the elevator lobby on the upper floors
BA-3273_2011-08-25_046.jpg	Annex: Typical finishes in the corridors
BA-3273_2011-08-25_047.jpg	Annex: View of an atrium
BA-3273_2011-08-25_048.jpg	Annex: View of an atrium
BA-3273_2011-08-25_049.jpg	Annex: Typical finishes in the open office areas
BA-3273_2011-08-25_050.jpg	Ball/Annex: Typical finishes in the link between the Ball Building and the Annex
BA-3273_2011-08-25_051.jpg	Annex: Finishes in the dining area in the cafeteria
BA-3273_2011-08-25_052.jpg	Annex: Finishes in the servery of the cafeteria
BA-3273_2011-08-25_053.jpg	East High Rise (EHR): East elevation with the cafeteria and loading dock in the foreground
BA-3273_2011-08-25_054.jpg	EHR: Partial view of the east elevation with the cafeteria on the left side
BA-3273_2011-08-25_055.jpg	EHR: North elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_056.jpg	EHR: Entrance on the west elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_057.jpg	EHR: Typical finishes in the corridors of the first floor
BA-3273_2011-08-25_058.jpg	EHR: Interior finishes in the abandoned cafeteria/multipurpose room
BA-3273_2011-08-25_059.jpg	EHR: Typical finishes in the elevator lobby on the first floor
BA-3273_2011-08-25_060.jpg	EHR: Typical finishes in the elevator lobbies on the upper floors
BA-3273_2011-08-25_061.jpg	EHR: Service core on the left and typical finishes in the office areas on the upper floors
BA-3273_2011-08-25_062.jpg	EHR: Corridor on the 8th floor
BA-3273_2011-08-25_063.jpg	EHR: conference room on the top (8 th) floor
BA-3273_2011-08-25_064.jpg	East Low Rise (ELR): Partial view of the south elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_065.jpg	ELR: Central entrance on the south elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_066.jpg	Ball/ELR: Link between the Ball Building the ELR
BA-3273_2011-08-25_067.jpg	ELR: West elevation of the ELR with the link between the ELR and Ball Building in the foreground
BA-3273_2011-08-25_068.jpg	ELR: West elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_069.jpg	ELR: Northwest corner
BA-3273_2011-08-25_070.jpg	ELR: West side of the north elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_071.jpg	ELR: East elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_072.jpg	ELR: Finishes in the entrance lobby

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File Name	Description
BA-3273_2011-08-25_073.jpg	ELR: Typical finishes in the elevator lobby on the first floor
BA-3273_2011-08-25_074.jpg	ELR: Typical finishes in the corridors
BA-3273_2011-08-25_075.jpg	ELR: Typical finishes in a training room
BA-3273_2011-08-25_076.jpg	ELR: Typical finishes in the elevator lobbies on the upper floors
BA-3273_2011-08-25_077.jpg	ELR: Typical finishes in the office areas
BA-3273_2011-08-25_078.jpg	EHR/ELR: The interior finishes in the link between the EHR and ELR
BA-3273_2011-08-25_079.jpg	West High Rise (WHR): North elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_080.jpg	WHR: North elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_081.jpg	WHR: East elevation with Altmeyer Building in the foreground
BA-3273_2011-08-25_082.jpg	WHR: Partial view of the east elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_083.jpg	Altmeyer/WHR: The link between Altmeyer Building and the WHR
BA-3273_2011-08-25_084.jpg	WHR/West Low Rise (WLR): The second floor level balcony and partial view of the north elevation of the WLR
BA-3273_2011-08-25_085.jpg	WHR/WLR: The cutout on the second floor level balcony lighting the vehicular driveway below with link between the WHR and the WLR in the background
BA-3273_2011-08-25_086.jpg	WHR/WLR: Vehicular driveway between the WHR and WLR
BA-3273_2011-08-25_087.jpg	WLR: South elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_088.jpg	WLR: Partial view of the south elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_089.jpg	WHR/WLR: The entrance to the underground parking in the WHR and partial north elevation of the WLR
BA-3273_2011-08-25_090.jpg	WLR: West elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_091.jpg	WLR: Main entrance lobby
BA-3273_2011-08-25_092.jpg	WLR: Typical finishes in the entrance lobbies and escalator linking the WLR with the WHR
BA-3273_2011-08-25_093.jpg	WHR/WLR: Typical finishes in the corridors
BA-3273_2011-08-25_094.jpg	WHR/WLR: Typical finishes in the elevator lobbies on the upper floors
BA-3273_2011-08-25_095.jpg	WHR/WLR: Typical finishes in the offices
BA-3273_2011-08-25_096.jpg	WHR/WLR: The finishes in the link between WHR and WLR
BA-3273_2011-08-25_097.jpg	Supply: Partial view of the front/north elevation looking west
BA-3273_2011-08-25_098.jpg	Supply: The stair tower on the west side of the north elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_099.jpg	Supply: The west side of the north elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_100.jpg	Supply: Partial view of the north elevation looking east
BA-3273_2011-08-25_101.jpg	Supply: Partial view of the east elevation looking south
BA-3273_2011-08-25_102.jpg	Supply: Steps leading to door to warehouse on east elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_103.jpg	Supply: The southeast corner of the building
BA-3273_2011-08-25_104.jpg	Supply: The south elevation looking west
BA-3273_2011-08-25_105.jpg	Supply: Granite infill strip at column location
BA-3273_2011-08-25_106.jpg	Supply: The southwest corner of the building
BA-3273_2011-08-25_107.jpg	Supply: The main public entrance to the building on the west side
BA-3273_2011-08-25_108.jpg	Supply: The main lobby
BA-3273_2011-08-25_109.jpg	Supply: Stair landing on the second floor
BA-3273_2011-08-25_110.jpg	Supply: Finishes in the open office area on the second floor
BA-3273_2011-08-25_111.jpg	Supply: The service core on the second floor

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File Name	Description
BA-3273_2011-08-25_112.jpg	Supply: The finishes in the corridor on the first floor
BA-3273_2011-08-25_113.jpg	Supply: The warehouse
BA-3273_2011-08-25_114.jpg	Supply: Typical loading dock
BA-3273_2011-08-25_115.jpg	National Computer Center (NCC): north side of the west elevation (front) of the building
BA-3273_2011-08-25_116.jpg	NCC: South side of the west elevation of the building
BA-3273_2011-08-25_117.jpg	NCC: Southwest corner of the main building
BA-3273_2011-08-25_118.jpg	NCC: South elevation of the main building
BA-3273_2011-08-25_119.jpg	NCC: Partial view of the south elevation of the warehouse
BA-3273_2011-08-25_120.jpg	NCC: Northwest corner of the main building
BA-3273_2011-08-25_121.jpg	NCC: Sculpture in the lawn adjoining the cafeteria (Richard Fleischner, <i>The Baltimore Project</i> , 1980)
BA-3273_2011-08-25_122.jpg	NCC: The north elevation of the main building
BA-3273_2011-08-25_123.jpg	NCC: The portion linking the main building to the warehouse
BA-3273_2011-08-25_124.jpg	NCC: Partial view of the north elevation of the warehouse
BA-3273_2011-08-25_125.jpg	NCC: View of the east elevation of the main building and adjoining warehouse
BA-3273_2011-08-25_126.jpg	NCC: Main lobby/atrium
BA-3273_2011-08-25_127.jpg	NCC: Skylights lighting the atrium
BA-3273_2011-08-25_128.jpg	NCC: Windows on the upper floor overlooking the atrium
BA-3273_2011-08-25_129.jpg	NCC: Cafeteria
BA-3273_2011-08-25_130.jpg	NCC: Typical finishes in the main elevator lobbies
BA-3273_2011-08-25_131.jpg	NCC: Typical finishes in the perimeter corridors
BA-3273_2011-08-25_132.jpg	NCC: Typical finishes in the open office areas at the center of the building
BA-3273_2011-08-25_133.jpg	NCC: Elevators at the center of the building
BA-3273_2011-08-25_134.jpg	NCC: Freight elevators
BA-3273_2011-08-25_135.jpg	Utility: West elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_136.jpg	Utility: North elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_137.jpg	Utility: North end of east elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_138.jpg	Utility: Partial east elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_139.jpg	Utility: South elevation
BA-3273_2011-08-25_140.jpg	Child Care: South elevation (front)
BA-3273_2011-08-25_141.jpg	Child Care: Typical finishes of a building unit
BA-3273_2011-08-25_142.jpg	Child Care: Building units surrounding the play area
BA-3273_2011-08-25_143.jpg	Child Care: Two building units with a link in between
BA-3273_2011-08-25_144.jpg	Child Care: A link in between two building units
BA-3273_2011-08-25_145.jpg	Child Care: Fenced play area
BA-3273_2011-08-25_146.jpg	Child Care: A view of the rear elevations of the building units
BA-3273_2011-08-25_147.jpg	Child Care: Typical finishes in the classrooms
BA-3273_2011-08-25_148.jpg	Child Care: Typical ramp between the building units.

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SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer - North Elevation -
BA-3273_2011-08-25_001-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer - Main Entrance
On North Elevaton -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_002



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer - West Elevation
of the Auditorium Portion -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_003-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer -East Elevation
with the Link on the Left Side and
Cafeteria in Foreground -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_004



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer/Ball Bldgs -The
Renovated Link Between the Altmeyer
Building and the Ball Building -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_005



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer -Birds Eye View -
BA-3273_2011-08-25_006



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer - Main Lobby -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_007



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer - West Side of the
Main Lobby -BA-3273_2011-08-25_008



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer - Lobby in Front of
the Auditorium -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_009



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer - Multi-Purpose
Room -BA-3273_2011-08-25_010



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer - Auditorium -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_011



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer - First Floor
Elevator Lobby -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_012



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer - First Floor
Corridor -BA-3273_2011-08-25_013



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer -Typical Upper
Floor Elevator Lobby -BA-3273_2011-
08-25_014



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer -Typical Upper
Floor Corridor Finishes -BA-3273_2011
-08-25_015



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer/Ball -Entrance to
Renovated Cafeteria -BA-3273_2011-
08-25_016



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer/Ball - Servery of
the Cafeteria -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_017



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer/Ball - Dining Aea
of the Cafeteria -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_018



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Altmeyer - Typical finishes
In the Renovated Link Between the
Altmeyer Building and the Ball Building
-BA-3273_2011-08-25_019



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Birds Eye
View of the East Elevation -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_020



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Partial View
of the East Elevation -BA-3273_2011-
08-25_021



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Partial View
of the East Elevation -BA-3273_2011-
08-25_022



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Entrance at
the South End of the East Elevation -
BA-3273_2011-08-25_023



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Ball Building - East Corner
of the Soluth Elevation -BA-3273_2011-
08-25_024



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Partial South Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_025



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building/Annex - View of the Courtyard Between the Ball Building and the Annex Building -BA-3273_2011-08-25_026



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building - North Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_027



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Partial West Elevation, including the Loading Docks -BA-3273_2011-08-25_028-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Main East West Corridor at the First Floor Level - BA-3273_2011-08-25_029



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building -Typical Finishes in the Corridors -BA-3273_2011-08-25_030



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Main East West Corridor at the First Floor Level - View of a Corridor with a Typical Curved Partition Wall On the Left and Atrium on the Right (Covered with Protective Screen due to Construction Work) -BA-3273_2011-08-25_031



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building - View of a Typical Atrium with Skylight Above -BA-3273_2011-08-25_032



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building - View of a Typical Atrium -BA-3273_2011-08-25_033



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Typical Finishes in the Elevator Lobbies -BA-3273_2011-08-25_034



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Typical Finishes in the Secondary Corridors - BA-3273_2011-08-25_035



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Typical Finishes in the Office Spaces -BA-3273_2011-08-25_036



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Ball Building - Typical
Finishes in the Office Spaces -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_037



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Annex - South Elevation -
BA-3273_2011-08-25_038



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Annex - Southwest
Entrance on the South Elevation -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_039



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Annex - West Elevation -
BA-3273_2011-08-25_040



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Annex - Partial View of the
North Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_041



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Annex/Ball - The North
Link Between the Ball Building and the
Annex Building -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_042



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Annex - East Elevation -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_043



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Annex - Northeast Elevator
Lobby and Entrance Lobby -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_044



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Annex - Typical Finishes in
the Elevator Lobby on the Upper Floors
-BA-3273_2011-08-25_045-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Annex - Typical Finishes in
the Corridors -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_046



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Annex - View of an Atrium
-BA-3273_2011-08-25_047



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Annex - View of an Atrium
-BA-3273_2011-08-25_048



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Annex - Typical Finishes in the Open Office Areas -BA-3273_2011-08-25_049



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Annex /Ball - Typical Finishes in the Link Between the Ball Building and the Annex -BA-3273_2011-08-25_050



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Annex - Finishes in the Dining Area in the Cafeteria -BA-3273_2011-08-25_051



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Annex - Finishes in the Servery of the Cafeteria -BA-3273_2011-08-25_052



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - East High Rise - East Elevation with the Cafeteria and Loading Dock in the Foreground -BA-3273_2011-08-25_053



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - East High Rise - Partial View of the East Elevation with the Cafeteria on the Left Side -BA-3273_2011-08-25_054



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - East High Rise - North Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_055



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - East High Rise - Entrance on the West Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_056



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - East High Rise - Typical Finishes in the Corridors of the First Floor -BA-3273_2011-08-25_057



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - East High Rise - Inside Finishes in the abandoned cafeteria/multipurpose Room -BA-3273_2011-08-25_058



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - East High Rise - Typical Finishes in the Elevator Lobby on the First Floor. -BA-3273_2011-08-25_059



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - East High Rise - Typical finishes in the Elevator Lobbies on the Upper Floors -BA-3273_2011-08-25_060



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East High Rise - Service
Core on the Left and Typical Finishes in
the Office Areas on the Upper Floors. -
BA-3273_2011-08-25_061



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East High Rise - Corridor
on the 8th Floor -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_062



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East High Rise -
Conference Room on the Top (8th)
Floor -BA-3273_2011-08-25_063



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - Partial
View of the South Elevation -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_064



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - Central
Entrance on the South Elevation -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_065



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - Link
Between the Ball Building and the East
Low Rise Building -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_066



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - West
Elevation of the ELR with the Link
Between the ELR and the Ball Building
in the Foreground. -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_067-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - West
Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_068-
Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - Northwest
Corner -BA-3273_2011-08-25_069-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - West Side
of the North Elevation -BA-3273_2011-
08-25_070-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - East
Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_071



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - Finishes in
the Entrance Lobby -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_072



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - Typical
Finishes in the Elevator Lobby on the
First Floor -BA-3273_2011-08-25_073



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise -Typical
Finishes in the Corridors -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_074



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - Typical
Finishes in a Training Room -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_075



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - Typical
Finishes in the Elevator Lobbies on the
Upper Floors -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_076



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - Typical
Finishes in the Office Areas -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_077



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - East Low Rise - The interior
finishes in the Link Between the East
High Rise and The East Low Rise
Buildings -BA-3273_2011-08-25_078



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West High Rise - North
Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_079



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West High Rise - North
Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_080



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West High Rise - East
Elevation with Altmeyer Building in the
Foreground -BA-3273_2011-08-25_081



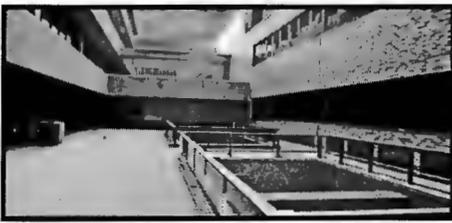
SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West High Rise - Partial
View of East Elevation -BA-3273_2011-
08-25_082



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West High Rise/Altmeyer -
The Link between the Altmeyer Building
and the West High Rise Building -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_083-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West High Rise/West Low
Rise - The Second Floor Level Balcony
and partial view of the North Elevation
of the West Low Rise. -BA-3273_2011-
08-25_084



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West High Rise (WHR) -
The cutout on the Second Floor Level
Balcony Lighting the Vehicular
Driveway Below With Link Between the
WHR and the West Low Rise (WLR) in
the background -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_085-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West High Rise - Vehicular
Driveway between the West High Rise
and The West Low Rise Buildings -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_086



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West Low Rise - South
Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_087



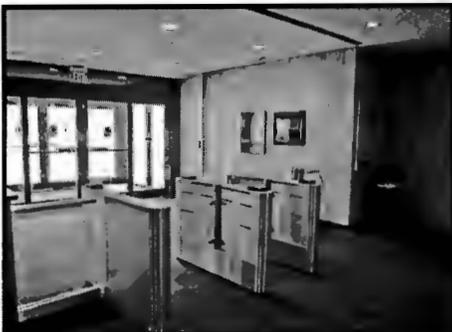
SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West Low Rise - Partial
View of South Elevation -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_088



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West Low Rise - The
Entrance to the Underground Parking
in the West High Rise and Partial North
Elevation of the West Low Rise
Buildings -BA-3273_2011-08-25_089



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West Low Rise - West
Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_090



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West Low Rise - Main
Entrance Lobby -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_091



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West Low Rise - Typical
Finishes in the Entrance Lobbies and
[also] the Escalator Linking the West
Low Rise with the West High Rise
Buildings -BA-3273_2011-08-25_092



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West Low Rise/West High
Rise - Typical Finishes in the Corridors
-BA-3273_2011-08-25_093



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West Low Rise - Typical
Finishes in the Elevator Lobbies on the
Upper Floors -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_094



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West Low Rise - -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_095



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - West Low Rise - -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_096



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - Partial
View of the Front/North Elevation -
Looking West -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_097



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - The Stair
Tower on the West Side of the North
Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_098



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - The West
Side of the North Elevation -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_099



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - Partial
View of the North Elevation - Looking
East -BA-3273_2011-08-25_100



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - Partial
View of the East Elevation - Looking
South -BA-3273_2011-08-25_101-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - Steps
Leading to the Door to Warehouse on
the East Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-
25_102



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - The
Southeast Corner of the Building -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_103-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - The
South Elevation - Looking West -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_104



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - Granite
Infill Strip at Column Location -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_105



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - The
Southwest Corner of the Building -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_106-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - The Main
Public Entrance to the Building on the
West Side -BA-3273_2011-08-25_107



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Supply Building - The Main
Lobby -BA-3273_2011-08-25_108



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Supply Building - Stair Landing on the Second Floor -BA-3273_2011-08-25_109



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Supply Building - Finishes in the Open Office Area on the Second Floor -BA-3273_2011-08-25_110



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Supply Building - The Service Core on the Second Floor -BA-3273_2011-08-25_111



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Supply Building - The Finishes in the Corridor on the First Floor -BA-3273_2011-08-25_112



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Supply Building - The Warehouse -BA-3273_2011-08-25_113



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Supply Building - Typical Loading Dock -BA-3273_2011-08-25_114



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - North Side of the West Elevation (Front) of the building -BA-3273_2011-08-25_115



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - South Side of the West Elevation of the Building -BA-3273_2011-08-25_116



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Southwest Corner of the Main Building - BA-3273_2011-08-25_117



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - South Elevation of the Main Building - BA-3273_2011-08-25_118



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Partial View of the South Elevation of the Warehouse -BA-3273_2011-08-25_119



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Northwest Corner of the Main Building - BA-3273_2011-08-25_120-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Sculpture in the Lawn adjoining the Cafeteira (Richard Fleischner, The Baltimore Project, 1980) -BA-3273_2011-08-25_121



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) -The North Elevation of the Main Building -BA-3273_2011-08-25_122-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - The portion Linking the Main Building to the Warehouse -BA-3273_2011-08-25_123 -Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Partial view of the North Elevation of the Warehouse -BA-3273_2011-08-25_124



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - View of the East Elevation of the Main Building and adjoining warehouse -BA-3273_2011-08-25_125



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Main Lobby/Atrium -BA-3273_2011-08-25_126



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Skylights Lighting the Atrium -BA-3273_2011-08-25_127



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Windows on the Upper Floor Overlooking the Atrium -BA-3273_2011-08-25_128



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Cafeteria -BA-3273_2011-08-25_129



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Typical Finishes in the Main Elevator Lobbies -BA-3273_2011-08-25_130



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Typical Finishes in teh perimeter Corridors -BA-3273_2011-08-25_131



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Typical Finishes in the Open Office Areas at the Center of the Building -BA-3273_2011-08-25_132



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Elevators at the Center of the Building - BA-3273_2011-08-25_133



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Computer Building - National Computer Center (NCC) - Freight Elevators -BA-3273_2011-08-25_134



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Utility Building - West Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_135



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Utility Building - North Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_136-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Utility Building - North End of East Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_137



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Utility Building - Partial East Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_138



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Utility Building - South Elevation -BA-3273_2011-08-25_139



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Child Care Center - South Elevation (Front) -BA-3273_2011-08-25_140



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Child Care Center - Typical Finishes of a Building Unit -BA-3273_2011-08-25_141



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Child Care Center - Building Units Surrounding the Play Area -BA-3273_2011-08-25_142



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Child Care Center - Two Building Units With a Link in Between - BA-3273_2011-08-25_143-Edit



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour - 8/25/2011 - Child Care Center - Two Building Units With a Link in Between - BA-3273_2011-08-25_144



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Child Care Center - Fenced
Play Area -BA-3273_2011-08-25_145



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Child Care Center - A View
of the Rear Elevations of the Buildings
Units -BA-3273_2011-08-25_146



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Child Care Center - Typical
Finishes in the Classrooms -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_147



SSA-Woodlawn-Campus Tour -
8/25/2011 - Child Care Center - Typical
Ramp Between the Building Units -BA-
3273_2011-08-25_148