

WHITE SANDS SPACE HARBOR AREA 1, CRASH/RESCUE
STANDBY SUPPORT GPS BUILDINGS
(Space Shuttle Landing Facility Area 1, Crash/Rescue Standby
Support GPS Buildings)
White Sands Missile Range
East side of Runway 17/35, approximately 2,650 feet north of
intersection with Runway 23/05
White Sands vicinity
Dona Ana County
New Mexico

HAER NM-28-Q
HAER NM-28-Q

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

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U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Las Cruces, New Mexico,
Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates
(center of runways): E 32.944408 N 106.41993 Zone 13S,
NAD 1983.

Construction: ca.1992

Architect: Not known

Builder: Not known

Present Owner: Commander, U.S. Army White Sands Missile Range,
New Mexico 88002-5018

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Crash/Rescue Standby Support GPS Buildings were an
essential component of the White Sands Space Harbor
(WSSH) from 1992-2011. It is considered to have
national significance and is eligible for listing in
the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under
Criterion A for its association with the NASA Space
Shuttle Program (SSP) with a period of significance of
1976-2011. Because it achieved significance within
the past fifty years, Criterion Consideration G also
applies.

Report

Prepared by: Robbie D. Jones, Senior Historian
New South Associates
118 South 11th Street
Nashville, TN 37206

Date: September 2013

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABGR	Alamogordo Bombing and Gunnery Range
ABS	Anti-lock Braking System
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACI	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
AIAA	American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ATC	Air Traffic Control
BTT	Basic Training Target
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CIT	California Institute of Technology
CONEX	Container Express
DC-X	Delta Clipper, Experimental
DoD	Department of Defense
GPS	Global Positioning System
HAFB	Holloman Air Force Base
HPO	Historic Preservation Officer
HPWG	Historic Preservation Working Group
HUB	Harbor Utility Building
IGS	Inter Glide Slope
IHA	InoMedic Health Applications, LLC
JSC	Johnson Space Center
KSC	Kennedy Space Center
LC	Launch Complex
MD	McDonnell Douglas
MSBLS	Microwave Scanning Beam Landing System
MSFC	Marshall Space Flight Center
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NAVAIDS	Navigational Aids
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark

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NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSA	New South Associates
OCC	Operations Control Center
ORD	Army Ordinance Department
PAPI	Precision Approach Path Indicator
RFP	Request for Proposal
SCAPE	Self Contained Atmospheric Protective Ensemble
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SSP	Space Shuttle Program
SSRT	Single Stage Rocket Technology
STA	Shuttle Training Aircraft
STS	Space Transportation System
TACAN	Tactical Air Navigation
TAL	Transoceanic Abort Landing
UHF	Ultrahigh Frequency
USAAF	United States Army Air Force
USAF	United States Air Force
VITT	Vehicle Integration Test Team
WPA	Works Progress Administration
WSMR	White Sands Missile Range
WSNM	White Sands National Monument
WSPG	White Sands Proving Ground
WSSH	White Sands Space Harbor
WSTF	White Sands Test Facility

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. PHYSICAL HISTORY

1. DATE OF CONSTRUCTION

The Crash/Rescue Standby Support GPS Buildings were installed ca.1992.

2. ENGINEER

Not known.

3. BUILDER/CONTRACTOR/SUPPLIER

Not known.

4. ORIGINAL PLANS

Not available.

5. ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

All electronic equipment was removed once the facility was vacated in 2011. The U.S. Army initiated occupation and reuse of the facility in the summer of 2012.

PART II. STRUCTURAL/DESIGN INFORMATION

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1. CHARACTER

The Crash/Rescue Standby Support GPS Buildings include a rectangular, prefabricated portable steel trailer on a concrete pad, as well as a square, prefabricated metal building. Both were used to store crash/rescue and GPS equipment. A GPS antenna is located in the southwest corner where the two buildings adjoin. Both were installed around 1992. Both featured solid metal doors and featured a red and white checkerboard paint scheme. The facility was vacated in 2011.

2. CONDITION OF FABRIC

When documented in March 2012, the Crash/Rescue Standby Support GPS Buildings had been abandoned for over six months, but were in fair condition. The interior equipment had been removed and the exterior was showing signs of neglect due to the harsh desert environment, which requires that facilities are constantly maintained and repaired due to shifting sands, flash floods, and extreme temperature variations.

B. CONSTRUCTION

The Crash/Rescue Standby Support GPS Buildings consisted of two prefabricated metal buildings on concrete pads.

C. MECHANICAL/OPERATION

The Crash/Rescue Standby Support GPS Buildings featured electricity to power interior lights, electronic navigational equipment, and a wall-mounted Air Conditioning unit.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. ENGINEERING PLANS AND DRAWINGS

There are no known engineering plans or drawings of the Crash/Rescue Standby Support GPS Buildings.

B. INTERVIEWS

The following NASA and WSMR employees were interviewed for this documentation.

Robert E. Mitchell, WSTF Manager, September 2011.

Frank Offutt, WSSH Manager, September 2011.

Timothy Davis, WSTF Historic Preservation Officer, September 2011 and March 2012.

Bill Godby, WSMR Historic Preservation Officer, September 2011.

Doyle Piland, WSMR Museum Archivist, September 2011.

Dennis G. Perrin, NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas, and WSTF Facility Manager (1975-1989), June 2013.

C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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D. LIKELY SOURCES NOT YET INVESTIGATED

Research was conducted at WSSH and WSTF using primary and secondary sources. Sources that were not investigated that may contain secondary information are archived at NASA's Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas.

Additional oral history interviews with other engineers and technicians could also prove useful.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

In 2011-2012, New South Associates (NSA), under contract with InoMedic Health Applications, LLC (IHA) of Kennedy Space Center, Florida, and in coordination with NASA and the U.S. Army, conducted background research and a historic architecture survey of resources at the NASA WSSH. The survey included the documentation and evaluation for NRHP eligibility for seventy-two resources located in four distinct areas. Based on this research, NSA determined that no properties remain at WSSH from the period prior to NASA acquisition in 1963 except for the footprint of the packed gypsum Runway 17/35.¹

NSA recommended that the three NASA WSSH Runways and the Control Tower in Area 1 were individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and eligible as contributing resources to the "WSSH Shuttle Landing Facility District" under Criterion A and Criterion Consideration G for their association with the NASA SSP. None of the other sixty-eight inventoried properties were recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP due to lack of historical association with the NASA SSP or other historic contexts, lack of unique design or construction features, or insufficient integrity; however, nineteen of these properties, all of which lie within Area 1, were recommended as contributing resources to "WSSH Shuttle Landing Facility District," even though they were not recommended individually eligible for the NRHP. The historic district contains a total of twenty-eight resources: twenty-three are contributing and five are non-contributing.

After formally ending the SSP on August 31, 2011, NASA disposed of the WSSH and released use of the property to the U.S. Army WSMR. The property transfer was a federal undertaking on federally-owned property and subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NRHP Act of 1966, as amended. The undertaking

¹ Reed, Mary Beth, and Robbie D. Jones. "Historic Architecture Survey and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of the NASA White Sands Space Harbor on the U.S. Army Whites Sands Missile Range, Doña Ana County, New Mexico." New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia, 1998: 44-62. Unpublished report on file at NASA WSTF, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

resulted in an Adverse Effect to the NRHP-eligible WSSH Shuttle Landing Facility District. To mitigate the adverse effects, NASA completed HAER Level II documentation of the historic district and relocated the Control Tower to the WSMR Museum for conservation, exhibition, and public interpretation.

The mitigation plan was defined in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), executed between NASA, the U.S. Army, and the NM-SHPO in August 2012. The properties within the historic district were documented with large format photography in March 2012.

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APPENDIX- LOCATION MAPS

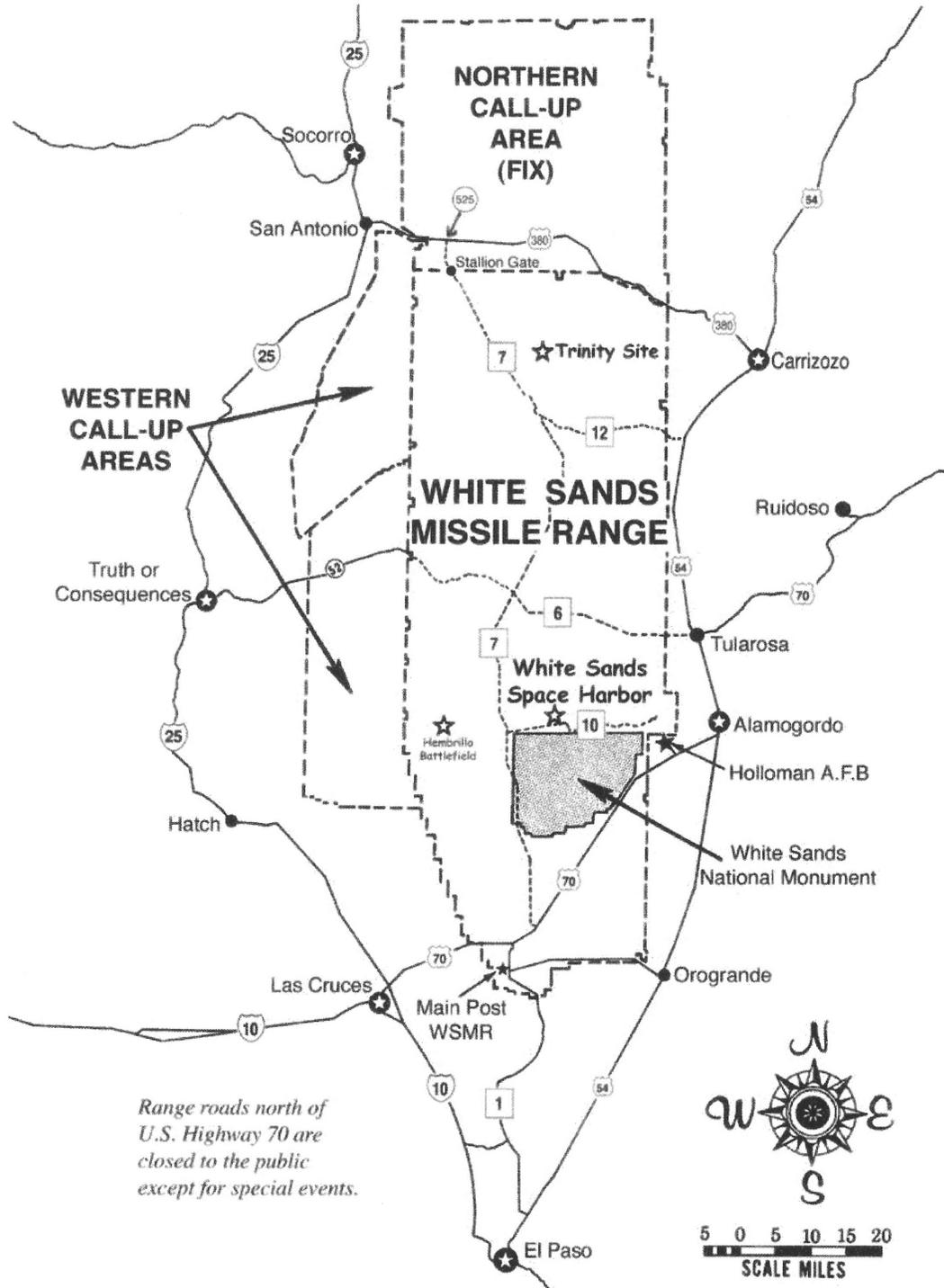


Figure 1. Map of White Sands Military Reservation showing White Sands Space Harbor (Source: U.S. Army).

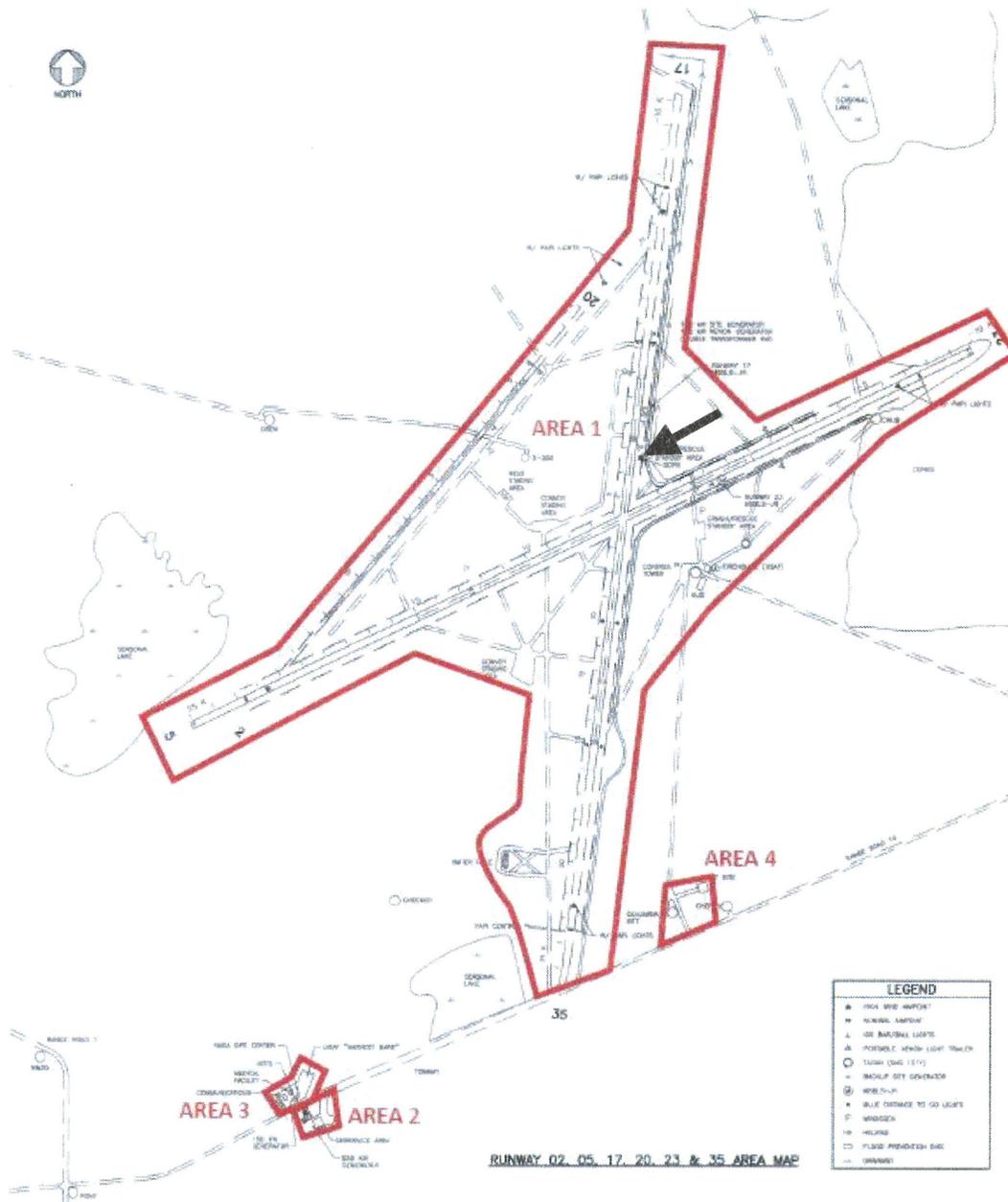


Figure 2. Map of WSSH showing location of the Crash/Rescue Standby Support GPS Buildings in Area 1, which delineates the NRHP boundaries of the WSSH Shuttle Landing Facility District (Base Map Source: NASA WSTF).