DOE/NV/0003590-75

DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT SR092921-1-MIT
PROJECT NO. 2113MIT

AN ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE REECO MAINTENANCE COMPOUND, AREA 6, NEVADA NATIONAL SECURITY SITE, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

Prepared by

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Division of Earth and Ecosystem Sciences
Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas, Nevada

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Nevada System of Higher Education

Cover Photo: REECo Maintenance Compound in 2021 (2113MIT_0031, DRI 2021).

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Prepared for

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April 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO) plans to install a 26.45-mile-long 138-kilovolt (kV) transmission line on the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) in Nye County, Nevada. This new transmission line will upgrade the electrical transmission system and provide reliable power between Mercury Switching Station in Area 23 and the U1a Facility in Area 1. The proposed upgrade to the power transmission system constitutes an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 United States Code [USC] § 306101) and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.

A portion of this new transmission line will cross the western perimeter of the Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo) Maintenance Compound located in Area 6 of the NNSS. This compound with its trade shops, storage sheds, and yards served as a general construction facility that supported nuclear testing activities on the NNSS from 1967 to 1992. Although three architectural resources in the compound have previously been recorded and evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), other resources within it have not, nor has the compound been recorded and evaluated as a potential district. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with NNSA/NFO's determination that the unevaluated REECo Maintenance Compound will be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking (Reed 2021). The NNSA/NFO, in consultation with the SHPO, then developed the *Memorandum of Agreement DE-GM58-22NA25553 between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Installation of a 138-kilovolt Transmission Line from the Mercury Switching Station to the U1a Facility and the Removal of the Historic 138-kilovolt Transmission Line from the Mercury Switching Station to the U1a Facility in Areas 1, 3, 5, 6, and 23 of the Nevada National Security Site, Nye County*, hereafter referred to as the MOA.

This architectural survey report was prepared in accordance with MOA Stipulation III.B. It describes the origins, history, layout, and functions of the REECo Maintenance Compound during the Cold War and identifies contributing and noncontributing resources. The report defines a district boundary based on archival research and the field survey and concludes with an appendix that presents digital color images of the compound with descriptions and a map key showing image viewpoints and directions. Although none of the architectural resources are recommended individually eligible, the district evaluation concludes the REECo Maintenance Compound is eligible as a historic district for listing in the NRHP under the Secretary of the Interior's Significance Criteria A and C at the local level. The historic district retains all seven aspects of integrity and conveys its significance under the abovementioned criteria.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The REECo Maintenance Compound architectural survey was conducted under the guidance of Laura O'Neill, Desert Research Institute's (DRI) Architectural Historian, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural History and Historic Architecture. Dr. Gregory Haynes, Archaeologist at DRI, was the primary author of this report. Dylan Person, Graduate Assistant at DRI, was a contributing author and prepared all of the maps and graphics. Martha DeMarre and Susan Edwards, both at DRI, contributed to the historical research. Tatianna Menocal originally recorded the three primary warehouses that are contributing components to the historic district, whereas Greg Haynes and Dylan Person recorded the other components and the district as a whole. Maureen King, Archaeologist and Cultural Resources Program Manager at DRI, was responsible for project administration and quality control. Carrie Stewart, National Environmental Policy Act Compliance Officer for the NNSA/NFO, served as the program manager overseeing this project.

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ACRONYM LIST

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
ARA	Architectural Resource Assessment
CP	Control Point
DOD	U.S Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DRI	Desert Research Institute
EG&G	Edgerton, Germeshausen, and Grier, Inc.
H&N	Holmes and Narver, Inc.
HDRA	Historic District Resource Assessment
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NNSA/NFO	National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTA	Nuclear Testing Archive
NTS	Nevada Test Site
REECo	Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company
RSN	Raytheon Services Nevada
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOI	Secretary of the Interior

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an architectural survey of the Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo) Maintenance Compound, which served as a general construction support facility for nuclear testing activities on the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) in Nye County, Nevada. This compound, located in Yucca Pass and in the immediate vicinity of the Area 6 Control Point, began operations in 1967, grew incrementally over time, and continued in its construction support role until after the end of nuclear testing on the NNSS in 1992.

Pursuant to the installation of a 26.45-mile-long, 138-kilovolt (kV) transmission line, the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Nevada National Security Administration Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO), in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), determined that such an undertaking would constitute an adverse effect on the REECo Maintenance Compound. The purpose of this report is to fulfill stipulations regarding the compound in the *Memorandum of Agreement DE-GM58-22NA25553 between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Installation of a 138-kilovolt Transmission Line from the Mercury Switching Station to the U1a Facility and the Removal of the Historic 138-kilovolt Transmission Line from the Mercury Switching Station to the U1a Facility in Areas 1, 3, 5, 6, and 23 of the Nevada National Security Site, Nye County*, hereafter referred to as the MOA. The MOA was executed as part of the DOE's obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to mitigate the adverse effects of two undertakings on historic properties. This report fulfills MOA Stipulations III.B.1-3, which state that the DOE will prepare the following:

- An architectural survey of the Area 6 REECo Maintenance Compound with a report that describes the compound's origin, history, layout, and support functions during the Cold War;
- A National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of the compound as a potential historic district with all contributing and noncontributing resources identified, documented, and evaluated;
- Definition of the district boundary through archival research and architectural fieldwork; and
- High-quality digital images of the compound, as well as image catalogs and map keys showing viewpoints and directions.

NNSS Building Nomenclature

Buildings and major structures are identified on the NNSS by numbers or letters with their area number in the prefix. For example, buildings and structures located in the broader vicinity of the Area 6 Control Point are designated two ways. One way is with just the prefix "06" and the other way is "06-CP." The "06" prefix refers to NNSS Area 6; the "CP" refers to the Control Point and this prefix is followed by a unique identifying number. The NNSS identifiers are used throughout this report because they are tied to existing documentation and source materials extending back through the Cold War period. Because buildings and structures in the REECo Maintenance Compound are in Area 6, building identifiers have been abbreviated to include just the "06" prefix and the unique ending number (e.g., Building 06-159).

In addition to NNSS alphanumeric identifiers, buildings and structures were assigned names reflecting their use and/or occupants. During the process of reviewing past Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) forms, it became evident that the official NNSS names of some buildings in the REECo Maintenance Compound have changed over time, both during the period of significance and after its conclusion. To focus on the period of significance for the historic district, this architectural survey report uses the 1967-1992 building names found on historical maps and engineering drawings.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The purpose of this architectural survey is to mitigate the adverse effects of the proposed undertaking on the REECo Maintenance Compound and its contributing resources. It also fulfills compliance requirements set forth in Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, for the NNSA/NFO to create an inventory of historic properties under its jurisdiction. Prior to the present survey, three buildings within the district boundary had been documented on ARA forms, but the area had not been documented or evaluated collectively as a potential historic district.

Survey Methods

The methods used for this architectural survey were designed to comply with Nevada Architectural Survey and Inventory Guidelines (SHPO 2013, revised 2017). One of the first steps in surveying and evaluating a historic district is to delineate the boundary. The district boundary was initially delineated based on historical maps and engineering drawings, available aerial imagery of the REECo Maintenance Compound, and the geographic distribution of identified, related primary resources. It was then confirmed and refined based on field survey results and additional property-specific research.

Gregory Haynes and Dylan Person conducted fieldwork on September 29 and December 16, 2021, to document the existing conditions and to finalize the preliminary district boundary. The field survey area included all buildings, remnant building foundations, the parking and storage yards, and accessories that were directly associated with the REECo Maintenance Compound in terms of function, physical development, and location. Digital photographs and notes were taken of the landscape both within and immediately outside of the potential boundary, as well as of the potential contributing elements to the district. The field survey was conducted on foot. Building interiors were not included; all fieldwork was completed outdoors. Although building interiors are often important in conveying the significance of individual historic properties, they generally do not convey the significance of or contribute to historic districts.

Following the fieldwork and boundary delineation, Desert Research Institute (DRI) completed both contextual and property-specific research. Much of the contextual information used to prepare the historic context and NRHP evaluation for the district was found in previous reports, including Menocal et al. (2019). Additional sources consulted included the NNSS cultural resources program archives at DRI; engineering drawings, papers, and newsletters on file at the Nuclear Testing Archive (NTA); scholarly books and articles in print and online publications; historical photograph collections; and historical DOE documents. Satellite imagery was examined to identify potential contributing elements in the area; determine the extent and spatial relationships of buildings, structures, and other features and circulation patterns; and identify and confirm alteration histories. The engineering maps obtained by DRI during the archival review were particularly important because they provided dates of construction and patterns of development within the district boundary over time.

After the research and data collection were complete, DRI evaluated the potential district using the Secretary of the Interior's Significance Criteria and Aspects of Integrity. *National Register Bulletin 15* was used and referenced to support the evaluation (NPS 1997). The district was recorded on a Historic District Resource Assessment (HDRA) form.

To determine if a resource would be recommended as a contributing or noncontributing element to the district, DRI first identified all buildings, structures, accessories, and landscape features within the

district boundary that were constructed during the period of significance of 1967 to 1992. Everything constructed within the district boundary during this timeframe was considered a potential contributing element requiring a more detailed analysis of its physical integrity to be sure it conveyed the district's significance. All of the primary resources that were constructed during the period of significance and retained integrity were recommended as contributing. A number of the accessory resources were recommended as noncontributing because they were constructed or emplaced in the compound after 1992. Each of the contributing elements were recorded on ARA forms. Those resources previously documented on ARA forms received ARA Update forms. Table 1 summarizes how different property types were documented.

With the NRHP evaluation complete and all of the primary resources recommended as contributing elements, DRI analyzed the character-defining features of the historic district. They include the physical attributes that allow the district to convey its significance, such as design characteristics, site plan features, landscape features, and materials.

Table 1. REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District Recording Guidelines

Property Type	Recording Type
REECo Maintenance Compound	HDRA Form
Building, standing	ARA Building
Foundation, identifiable building or structure	ARA Structure
Parking and storage yard, not associated with a building	ARA Structure
Accessory	Included on the ARA form for the primary resource

Expectations

The REECo Maintenance Compound is in the Area 6 Control Point (CP) vicinity, which is widely acknowledged as important in the history of the NNSS, and therefore in the history of nuclear testing in the continental United States. It was anticipated that the compound would meet the NRHP Significance Criteria prior to completing the research and NRHP evaluation. The integrity of the district was less predictable prior to research and fieldwork, although engineering records suggested that resources would retain at least exterior integrity. Engineering records and historical maps also made it possible to anticipate an approximate number of contributing resources in advance of recording, as well as the approximate boundaries for the district prior to fieldwork. Because of surface grading and the overall degree of development in the CP vicinity, no prehistoric or pre-testing-era historic resources were anticipated.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Natural Setting

The REECo Maintenance Compound sits on the north side of a low pass between Yucca Flat and Frenchman Flat (Figure 1). Yucca Flat lies to the northeast and Frenchman Flat lies to the southeast. The entire compound is immediately east of Mercury Highway; there are no related resources west of the highway. The compound is flanked to the east by the low hills that extend north from CP Hogback, whereas the open pass lies to the west. The core, or northern, compound where four of the five standing structures are located resides at an elevation of approximately 4,010 feet. Vegetation within the compound and on the surrounding hillsides consists of Joshua trees, creosote bush, bursage, and other warm-weather shrubs typical of the Mojave Desert.

Built Environment

The core, or northern, REECo compound includes seven of the eight identified architectural resources enclosed by a T-post and barbed wire fence that traces part of an irregularly shaped boundary, which demarcates it from the rest of the CP and other vicinity resources. Six hundred feet south of the northern compound is one other architectural resource with a storage yard that is also enclosed by a fence that serves as its boundary. The entire compound developed over a 25-year period but maintained a consistent spatial organization. The buildings are located in the western portion of the compound, whereas the yards are rectangular areas that stretch east from the rear of the buildings.

Built resources in the proposed historic district include three primary warehouses and one smaller warehouse. Each of these warehouses contained a variety of general construction trade shops and associated offices: NNSS Buildings 06-159, 06-160, 06-161, and 06-162. In addition to these warehouses, there are a small unnumbered shed and two concrete foundations. The larger foundation was formerly NNSS Building 06-612/614; the smaller foundation has no known number. All buildings are prefabricated, modular structures composed of corrugated metal siding and corrugated metal roofing. Building profiles include side-gabled, intersecting- or cross-gabled, and shed forms; building plans include square, rectangular, and L-shaped.

Visible infrastructure in the district includes aboveground power lines and poles; transformers; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment; and manholes for an underground sewage system. These elements are common examples of their types.

The district landscape includes a terrace graded for buildings on the west side of the larger, northern compound. The building in the smaller, southern compound is built on a flat pad. Large storage yards are present east of the buildings in both compounds. In general, the entire historic district area gently descends toward the east, and a low hill to the northeast dominates the immediate landform. Outside the district boundary, the land exhibits its natural topography and vegetation.

Vehicular circulation to the historic district occurs by way of Mercury Highway for the larger, northern compound and 6-01 Road for the smaller, southern compound. Vehicle transit between the two parts of the district occurs via an unpaved, bladed road.

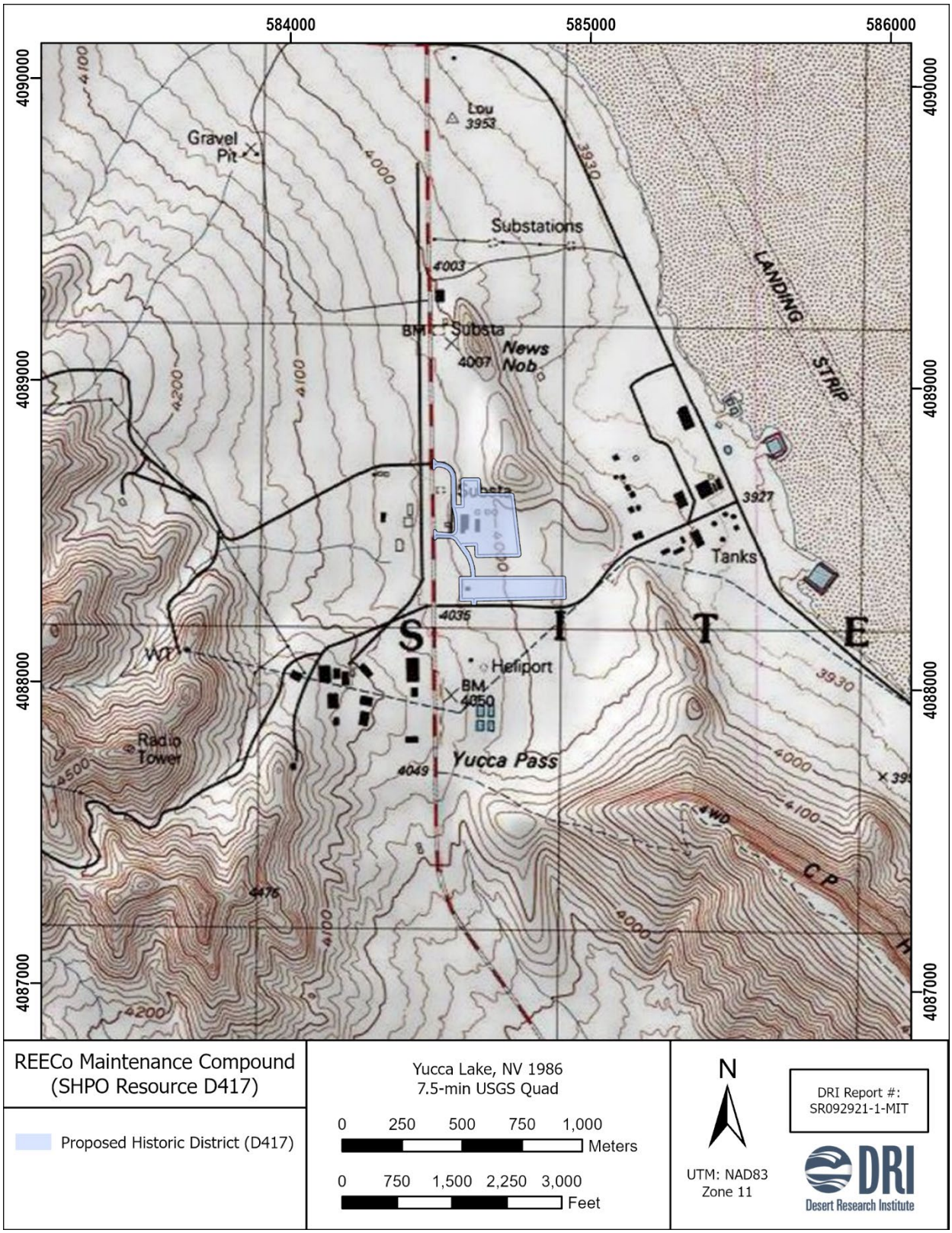

Figure 1. REECo Maintenance Compound location on the NNSS (SHPO Resource # D417).

In terms of the northern compound, there is a U-shape road that parallels the long western front of Building 06-160 and junctions at each end with Mercury Highway. On both the north and south sides of Buildings 06-160 and 06-162, the two largest architectural resources in the northern compound, asphalt drives allow access eastward through gates and into the fenced-in facility. These two east-west drives connect to a north-south asphalt drive that separates the two large warehouses (06-160 and 06-162). They also allow access to the open yard east of the buildings. Except for a small rectangular patch of pavement, the central portion of the primary compound's yard is covered by gravel, whereas the rest of the surrounding areas are bladed ground.

Formal access to Building 06-159, the Power Shop, is via an asphalt access road that bears north-south on the east side of the building. The south end of this road junctions with 6-01 Road, and then extends northward approximately 250 feet. It connects to a rectangular, asphalt parking area on the north side of the warehouse. This building's storage yard can be accessed by driving east off the asphalt access road onto the open, bladed surface.

Overall, the current configuration of the REECo Maintenance Compound reflects its layout and appearance after 1979 when the last building was constructed. Although two buildings have been demolished, their foundations remain, supporting a strong sense of the compound's historic site plan and design.

Narrative Description of the District Boundary

Figure 2 shows the REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District and its boundary, as proposed. The boundary follows the fences that bound both the larger, northern compound and the smaller, southern compound. These two compound polygons are connected by a boundary that follows the edges of a two-track road that permits access across the open space between them. In addition, the boundary follows the edges of asphalt roadways that lie outside of both compound fences and permit access via Mercury Highway for the northern compound and 6-01 Road for the southern compound.

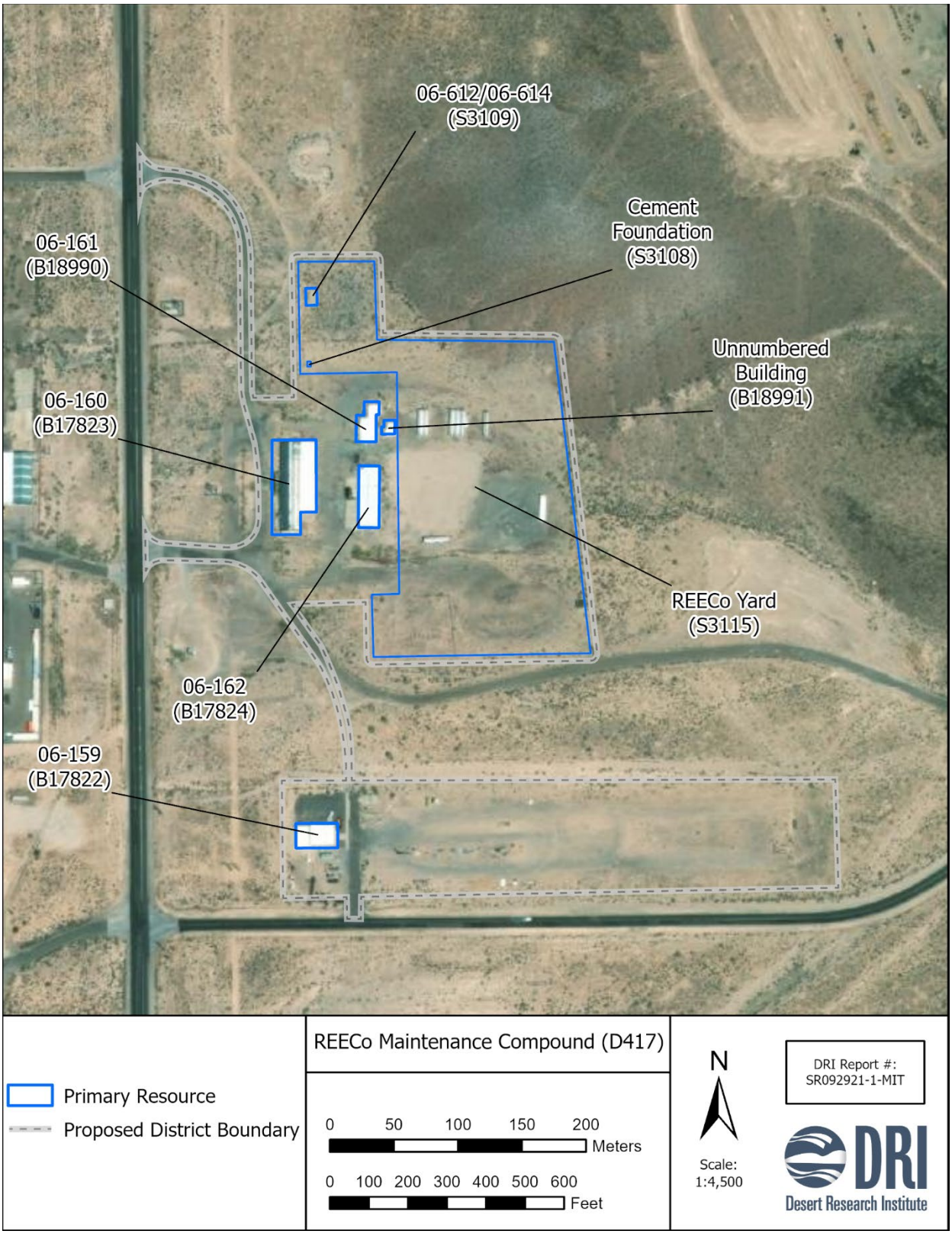

Figure 2. Proposed REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

For the purpose of evaluating the REECo Maintenance Compound against the Secretary of the Interior's NRHP Significance Criteria, the relevant historic context is nuclear testing on the NNSS (NPS 1997; Tlachac 1991a, 1991b). The following narrative consists of sections that first outline nuclear testing on the NNSS; then discuss the compound's origin, history and layout, and function; and finally provide a brief history of REECo at the NNSS.

Much of the text for this section was compiled using the existing historic context presented in the *Draft Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Nevada National Security Site, Nye County, Nevada* (Rhode et al. 2020). Relevant text was excerpted, compiled, and adapted to suit the purposes of this report with references to the REECo Maintenance Compound added as appropriate.

Nuclear Testing on the NNSS

Nuclear testing has been an important part of the late twentieth century history of Nevada and the United States (Tlachac 1991a, 1991b). Part of this activity revolved around the NNSS, where most of the developments and experiments in nuclear weapons were tested both above- and belowground. The consequences of these activities have been felt worldwide, played a vital role in the national defense of the United States, and helped shape world politics to the present day.

In the late 1940s, prior to establishing the NNSS, both low- and high-yield nuclear tests were conducted at the Pacific Proving Grounds in the vicinity of the Marshall Islands. Transporting personnel and equipment back and forth between the test area and the scientific laboratories was expensive and time-consuming. The Armed Forces Special Weapons Project conducted a top-secret feasibility study named Project Nutmeg to find a suitable nuclear test site in the continental United States (Fehner and Gosling 2006:36). The ideal continental test site would have favorable and predictable weather and terrain conditions for year-round testing, the land would be under federal control, and it would have an infrastructure already in place (Lay 1950; Tlachac 1991a). The Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range in southern Nevada was selected as the place that best met these criteria (Fehner and Gosling 2006:43). Based on the recommendations of the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), and the National Security Council, President Truman approved the new test site location on December 18, 1950.

McKee Construction Company and REECo were hired to begin preparing for the first tests, focusing most of their work on the ground zero area in Frenchman Flat (Campbell et al. 1983:174; Fehner and Gosling 2000:51, 64). Both companies worked as construction contractors at LANL in New Mexico and were familiar with the proposed tasks.

Most of the tests conducted on the NNSS in the 1950s were atmospheric—conducted in the open air and aboveground. Nuclear devices were initially dropped from airplanes, but later were placed closer to the ground on top of towers and were eventually elevated by balloons to the desired height. In 1958, both the United States and the Soviet Union ceased nuclear testing by self-imposed moratoria at the urging of internal and external forces (Ogle 1985:30-31). By 1961, however, both superpowers were once again conducting tests. In 1963, the United States, Soviet Union, and Great Britain ratified the Limited Test Ban Treaty, restricting all nuclear test detonations in the air, underwater, and in outer space. Testing from this point forward would only be conducted underground (Friesen 1995:6).

Beginning in 1963, most underground tests at the NNSS were conducted in vertical shafts or in horizontal tunnels at Yucca and Frenchman Flats, around Shoshone Mountain, and in Buckboard, Pahute, and

Rainier Mesas. Although atmospheric testing had ended, underground testing activities at the NNSS steadily expanded and testing occurred on a year-round basis. This required additional construction to meet demands for a wide range of new facilities. To this end, an AEC supplemental appropriations bill provided funds to add to or replace most of the earlier temporary buildings at the site and included a $15 million request for permanent NNSS construction (NNSA/NFO 2013). Much of the funds were allocated to Mercury, but in other areas of the NNSS, such as the Area 6 CP, the AEC completed smaller master plans. It was during this construction period that the REECo Maintenance Compound was first established (Hendricks 1966; REECo 1967).

Underground testing continued at a steady pace in the 1970s and 1980s with buildings and other structures added throughout the NNSS to meet mission demands and improvements in technology. This was true for the REECo Maintenance Compound, where many of the buildings remained in use until after 1992 when the United States established a second self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing, four years prior to the United Nations' 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

After 1992, the DOE began conducting subcritical experiments at the NNSS to maintain the safety and reliability of the national nuclear stockpile without conducting full-scale tests (NNSA/NFO 2021). The main activities on the NNSS through the present day include subcritical experiments and the Stockpile Stewardship Program, as well as planning, experimentation, and training to prevent and counter global and homeland security threats. The REECo Maintenance Compound, after being repurposed for various general maintenance activities, was no longer used after around 2012.

Development of the REECo Maintenance Compound

Origin

Following the Limited Test Ban Treaty between the United States and Soviet Union in 1963 and the expansion of an underground testing program at the NNSS, significant changes were made to the general facilities in Yucca Pass as part of a new master plan (NVOO 1967) (Figure 3). At this time, REECo established a maintenance compound in Yucca Pass on the east side of Mercury Highway. Importantly, the REECo facility provided general construction services to assist with nuclear testing activities in the forward areas. It did not provide construction or maintenance of highly technical nuclear-testing-related equipment.

History and Layout

A 1967 "As Built" engineering drawing by REECo depicts three structures and a yard, surrounded by a perimeter fence (Figure 4). Building 06-160, an elongated building that housed various construction-trade shops (i.e., carpenters, painters, ironworkers, electricians, plumbers, sheet metal, maintenance lineman, and supporting offices) was designed in 1966 by the Edward B. Hendricks architectural firm and constructed in the compound by July of 1967 (Hendricks 1966). A small, square, 32 × 32-foot preexisting building, identified as Building 06-161, was installed in the northeast corner of the compound to assist with maintenance shop needs (REECo 1967). There was also a lumber storage shed approximately 20 feet north of Building 06-160. A T-post and barbed wire fence surrounded the compound and demarcated a 75 × 150-foot yard behind the main maintenance building (REECo 1967). The spatial layout, which characterized the compound, can be recognized as early as 1967, with warehouses and other buildings clustered to the west and rectangular yards immediately east of the buildings.

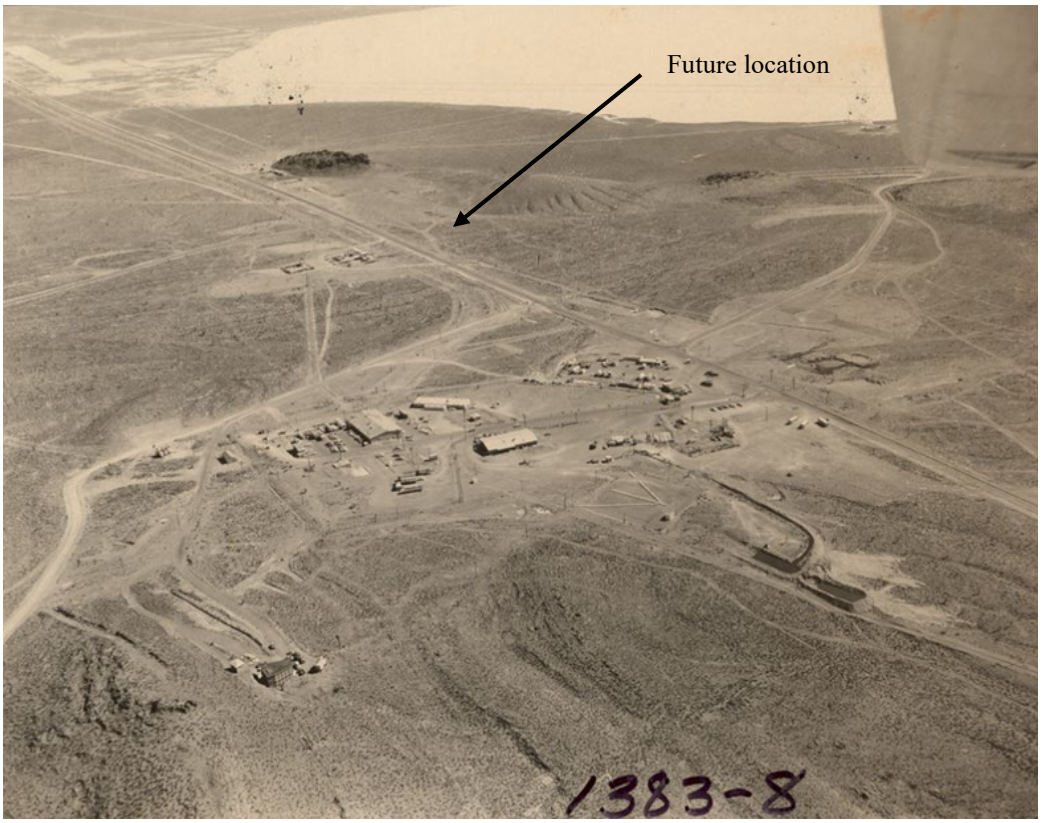

Figure 3. Yucca Pass and the Area 6 Control Point, August 9, 1962. This photograph shows that the REECo Maintenance Compound has yet to be constructed. View is northeast (REECo 1982: Photo No. 1383-8).

Figure 4. REECo Maintenance Compound in 1967. North is to the right (REECo 1982: Photo No. 2574-10).

The REECo Maintenance Compound expanded late in the 1970s. Records indicate that by 1979, the compound included a second large warehouse, Building 06-162, in addition to the two original warehouses and the lumber shed (Holmes & Narver 1979a). This building is located 50 feet east of the original warehouse, Building 06-160, on the existing terraced pad and separated from it by an asphalt drive. At that time, the new warehouse contained a paint shop, with spray paint and paint storage areas; a carpentry shop; a steam water shop; and other supporting offices (Holmes & Narver 1977). Two other permanent structures were also added, an electrical shop, Building 06-612/06-614, and an undesignated storage shed on the east side of Building 06-161. The yard was substantially enlarged to approximately 300 × 600 feet and nonpermanent facilities included a loading ramp, gas bottle storage, fuel storage, and trailer storage. The spatial layout of the compound continued to follow the initial format: buildings clustered to the west with a rectangular yard immediately to the east.

Changes would continue into 1980, when a third warehouse, Building 06-159, was built 600 feet south of the initial compound (Holmes & Narver 1979b, 1985). Associated with this new building and lying immediately east of it was a 300 × 200-foot yard. Building 06-159 is referred to on engineering drawings as a power shop and its purpose was, presumably, to provide maintenance for various types of engines. It was built east of Mercury Highway and access to it was obtained via 6-01 Road. Engineering drawings between 1980 and 1992 do not show any other transportation corridors between the primary compound and this facility besides Mercury Highway.

Between 1981 and 1992, the REECo Maintenance Compound saw only minor changes. The small carpenter shop, Building 06-162, was repurposed into a supply shed and the small electrical shop at the northwest corner of the compound, Building 06-612/06-614, was demolished (Raytheon Services Nevada 1992). In addition, sometime between 1985 and 1992, the storage yard associated with Building 06-159 was extended another 300 feet to the east (Raytheon Services Nevada 1992).

In 1992, nuclear testing on the NNSS came to a halt and the REECo Maintenance Compound, after being repurposed for various general maintenance activities, was abandoned sometime after 2012. None of the buildings are currently in use and the yard serves as storage for old railroad boxcars and a dilapidated brockhouse.

Functions

The functions of the buildings, structures, and yards at the REECo Maintenance Compound were for general construction support that was directly and indirectly related to nuclear testing activities in the forward areas of the NNSS. Importantly, the facility did not provide direct construction support for highly technical nuclear-testing-related equipment.

The architectural resources housed either a variety of general construction trades (06-160, 06-161, 06-162) or were specialized to a single trade (06-159, 06-612/614). The two yards held equipment and were used for parking. Over time, buildings were added to the compound and the functions of others changed, but their numeric designations remained the same.

Buildings 06-160 and 06-162 are both general maintenance shops or facilities for a variety of construction trades such as carpentry, painting, ironworking, electrical and electrical lineman, plumbing, and sheet metal. Building 06-159 was used as a power shop, whereas 06-612/614 was an electrical shop. Building 06-162, originally used as a general maintenance shop was significantly modified over time. It became a carpentry shop, and then it was used for storage by 1992. One unnamed building and a very small concrete pad may have been used for storage or as utility sheds.

Today, five of the seven buildings constructed during the district's period of significance (1967 to 1992) are intact, although no longer actively used. This includes the three largest and most prominent warehouses, Buildings 06-159, 06-160, and 06-162. The perimeter of both the larger, northern compound and the smaller, southern compound remains demarcated by T-post and barbed wire fences and are in much the same configurations as depicted in archival records from the 1970s and 1980s (Holmes & Narver 1979a, 1985). The circulation patterns that emerged to allow vehicle access between 1967 and 1992, both formal and informal, also remain the same. Less permanent features present in both yards before 1992 have been removed and they now serve as storage for various portable items, including railroad boxcars and a dilapidated brockhouse. Additional details of each building's functions and occupants are included in the following Contributing Elements section of this report and on the individual ARA forms.

Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo)

Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo) was chartered and incorporated in 1932 by Lou J. Reynolds, Sr., J. P. Henderson, and O. R. Armstrong in El Paso, Texas (El Paso Times 1932:2; NTS News 1967:4). Prior to World War II, the company did residential, commercial, and some limited government electrical contracting. In 1943, this emphasis changed when REECo was contracted by LANL to undertake electrical work on the Manhattan Project. By 1952 and the development of the continental nuclear testing ground in southern Nevada, the company would begin work at the NNSS as a primary support contractor for operational maintenance. In 1967, the company was acquired by Edgerton, Germashausen, and Grier, Inc. (EG&G), which had a separate research-oriented role at the NNSS. At that time, REECo had 28 branch offices, employed over 10,000 people, and had revenues in excess of $200 million (Hail 1963:11). REECo would remain as the NNSS primary support contractor until it was dissolved in 1995.

On the NNSS, REECo specialized in engineering design and support construction. This work included ongoing modifications to existing facilities as required by changing program needs. REECo's responsibilities were also related to the maintenance and operation of facilities across the NNSS: food service, housing, industrial safety and fire protection, medical services, purchasing, warehousing, transportation, and radiation monitoring services. When nuclear testing resumed after the moratorium in 1962, REECo's role broadened to meet the expanding needs of underground testing. These requirements resulted in the development of new methods for both precision drilling of large-diameter holes and the excavation and mining of tunnel complexes (NVOO 1970; Reno et al. 2021). It was at this time that the REECo Maintenance Compound was established to support general construction and maintenance needs.

Other Architects and Engineers

Edward B. Hendricks Associates

Edward B. Hendricks Associates was an architectural firm in Las Vegas for a short period of time between 1966 to 1969. Its owner and chief architect, Edward Barnard Hendricks, who had come from southern California for a divorce, began work in Las Vegas in the 1950s and continued through the 1970s (Las Vegas Sun 1976:61; Tate 2006). As a Las Vegas resident, Hendricks served as the treasurer and director of the Greater Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, president of the Las Vegas chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and vice-president of the Boulder Dam Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America (Las Vegas Sun 1976:61).

After working for Zick and Sharp Architects, Hendricks established Moffit & Hendricks with Gerald M. Moffit in 1958. Moffit had also worked for Zick and Sharp Architects, in particular on a housing project

at Nellis Air Force Base, so he was familiar with military facilities. The firm of Moffit & Hendricks designed buildings at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV), as well as homes, schools, offices, and public buildings in southern Nevada (Koyle 1962; Tate 2006). Their most famous architectural design was the Landmark Tower, a hotel and casino that was located east of the Las Vegas Strip (Las Vegas Sun 1962:6).

On the NNSS, Moffit & Hendricks first worked on Building 27-410 in Area 27 in 1961. It apparently was involved in the architectural designs for the Nuclear Rocket Development Station and for several buildings in Mercury during the town's boom in the mid-1960s. It was also at this time that the company designed the primary warehouse, Building 06-160, at the REECo Maintenance Compound (Hendricks 1966).

In 1969, Hendricks and Associates merged with Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall (or DMJM), and Hendricks served as the firm's vice-president of Las Vegas operations (Las Vegas Sun 1976:61).

Holmes & Narver, Inc.

Holmes & Narver began work on the NNSS in 1951 and continued to be involved throughout the Cold War (Reno et al. 2021:50). This work was part of Contract 20, which was the longest-running single contract ever administered by the U.S. government. James T. Holmes and D. Lee Narver started the firm in 1933 in Los Angeles to repair earthquake damage to a large number of buildings. The firm entered the realm of government-base design in 1940 with the designs of Camp Nacimiento (later Camp Roberts) for the Army, followed by a number of wartime military bases. Design of the nuclear test facility at Enewetak in 1947 foreshadowed its role in designing the new base camp of Mercury at the NNSS in 1951. The firm was extremely active during the Cold War with various projects, including facilities at Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Douglas Aircraft, and overseas military bases. In 1985, its DOE contract for NNSS facilities reached $400 million. Holmes & Narver provided master planning, engineering, and support services to the nuclear testing program, including design, inspection, field surveys, cost estimation, and related services (NVOO 1970). Holmes & Narver often had the unglamorous job of perpetually altering buildings to keep pace with changing mission requirements on the NNSS (Reno et al. 2016). They were responsible for the construction of Buildings 06-159 and 06-162 in the REECo Maintenance Compound.

Although military-related contracts were central to their work, the firm also had significant civilian commissions, such as the 1958 TWA terminal at Los Angeles International Airport. Holmes & Narver ceased to exist as an independent firm in 2001. It was acquired by DMJM, which was in turn acquired by AECOM (Moore et al. 2010:189-190).

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION

Criterion A

To be significant under Criterion A, a property must be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The REECo Maintenance Compound is directly and importantly associated with nuclear testing in the United States during the Cold War, a context with broad national significance. The district and its facilities provided construction support important to achieving the NNSS mission from the late 1960s through the early 1990s. It was not only associated with new construction projects, but also with the modification of existing buildings and structures directly reflecting evolving missions and programs over time. The buildings and structures in the district operated from 1967 to 1992. For its direct and important role in supporting nuclear testing in the United States, the REECo Maintenance Compound is significant under Criterion A at the local level of significance for the period of 1967 (when the oldest buildings in the district were constructed or emplaced) to 1992 (when nuclear testing on the NNSS ceased).

Criterion B

To be significant under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with the productive life of a significant person. It may be that the REECo Maintenance Compound was at least loosely associated with many important figures throughout its nearly 25 years of use, but there is no evidence at this time to suggest that any of these associations were direct and specific to any one individual. The collective contributions of these individuals within the context of the historic district are best understood under Criterion A, as analyzed above. Therefore, the REECo Maintenance Compound does not appear to be significant under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Properties significant under Criterion C must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Architecturally, the contributing elements in the REECo Maintenance Compound convey an industrial aesthetic. Even though the district developed over two decades, from the very beginning it retained a simple but ordered site plan. It still possesses the cohesive quality often found in historic districts eligible under Criterion C because of similarities in size, scale, and building form, as well as consistent use of prefabricated, modular buildings.

According to *National Register Bulletin 15*, under the first part of Criterion C, “A structure is eligible as a specimen of its type or period of construction if it is an important example (within its context) of building practices of a particular time in history” (NPS 1997:18). All of the contributing elements of the REECo Maintenance Compound are utilitarian buildings and structures made of precast or prefabricated materials. None of them stand out individually as important examples of the building practices of the time. Moreover, the contributing elements and their configuration in the compound are not unique on the NNSS and could be found at other large-scale construction programs across the country. Therefore, the REECo Maintenance Compound is not significant under the first part of Criterion C because it does not embody the characteristics of a unique type and period.

The second part of Criterion C recognizes the work of master architects, builders, engineers, designers, artists, and the like. The firms and people responsible for designing and building the contributing elements to the REECo Maintenance Compound were skilled and prolific, but they are not generally

recognized in scholarly texts as masters who had a great influence on their professions. As defined in *National Register Bulletin 15*, "A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality" (NPS 1997:20). Such statements cannot be made about the designers and builders responsible for the contributing elements of the compound. They were mostly government contractors employing standard plans and minimal designs for the sake of maximizing efficiency rather than achieving architectural excellence.

According to *National Register Bulletin 15*, the part of Criterion C related to possessing high artistic value applies to properties that so fully articulate a particular concept of design that they express an aesthetic ideal (NPS 1997:20). As a collection of unadorned, purpose-driven, utilitarian facilities, the REECo Maintenance Compound does not meet this aspect of Criterion C.

The last part of Criterion C, representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, typically applies to historic districts. The National Park Service defines a district in *National Register Bulletin 15* as an area that "possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" (NPS 1997:5). In accordance with this definition and the last part of Criterion C, the REECo Maintenance Compound is a significant concentration of buildings and structures united historically by their collective role as general construction support for the NNSS over the last 25 years of nuclear testing. Of the eight buildings and structures within the district boundary, all are considered contributing elements and constructed within the period of significance for the purposes of supporting nuclear testing activities in the forward areas of the NNSS. The compound is significant under Criterion A, as outlined above, and is a distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. Therefore, the REECo Maintenance Compound appears significant at the local level under the last part of Criterion C.

Criterion D

To be significant under Criterion D, a property must have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Research questions regarding the NNSS relate to nuclear testing and its association with individual resources. Data to address these questions are likely to be found in laboratory/radiation-related facilities or in major operations facilities, which may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. The generalized warehouses and storage areas at the REECo Maintenance Compound do not have a similar research potential. The district contributing elements served general construction or maintenance purposes and are not unique to the NNSS. The REECo Maintenance Compound is not significant as a historic district under Criterion D.

Integrity

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property must possess both significance and physical integrity. The REECo Maintenance Compound has significance under Criteria A and C at the local level for the 1967-1992 period, as outlined above. Integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey its significance. The NRHP recognizes seven aspects of physical integrity for historic properties: setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The REECo Maintenance Compound retains all seven aspects of integrity from its period of significance. The features of its broader setting, such as the vicinity's hilly terrain and the topographic pass on which it is located, Yucca Lake to the east, and a collection of nearby laboratory and maintenance compounds,

including Area 6 CP, remain largely intact. The buildings and structures in the district have not been moved since their initial construction or placement in the compound, so its location remains unaltered.

The district's design has changed over time, but the majority of these changes occurred within the period of significance and included activities such as adding buildings and modifying the size of the maintenance yards. Design changes since the end of the period of significance have been limited to the demolition of two buildings. However, their foundations remain to provide a strong sense of the layout of the district at the end of the period of significance. Other minor changes, such as clearing the yards and using them to store railroad boxcars and a wooden brockhouse, have not substantially affected the district's overall design.

The REECo Maintenance Compound expresses its original materials and workmanship through the extant poured-concrete foundations, metal siding, and metal doors and windows present throughout. It expresses the feeling of an industrial facility and its association with construction and maintenance in support of nuclear testing on the NNSS largely through the presence of five unaltered contributing elements, especially Buildings 06-159, 06-160, 06-161, and 06-162 that held various trade shops, storage rooms, and offices. With the retention of all seven aspects of integrity, the REECo Maintenance Compound adequately conveys its historic significance under Criteria A and C for the period of 1967 to 1992.

Summary Conclusion

The REECo Maintenance Compound appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under the Secretary of the Interior's Significance Criteria A and C at the local level as a general construction support and maintenance facility for nuclear testing activities in the forward areas of the NNSS from 1967 to 1992. The district retains all seven aspects of integrity and conveys its significance under the abovementioned criteria.

CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

This section provides a brief description of each contributing element in the REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District (SHPO Resource # D417). The larger, northern compound is described first, followed by the smaller, southern compound with its single contributing component. Table 1 provides a complete list of the contributing components or elements and their accessory resources. Additional details of each contributing element are located on the accompanying ARA forms in Appendix C.

Table 2. REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District Elements

Primary Resource Count	NNSS No.	SHPO No.	NNSS Building Name *Previous name, when applicable*	Year Built	Contributing
1	06-159	B17822	Power shop	1980	Yes
2	06-160	B17823	Maintenance office/Trade shop	1967	Yes
3	06-161	B18990	Carpenter shop	pre-1967	Yes
4	06-162	B17824	Carpenter and painter shop	1979	Yes
5	06-612/614*	S3109	Electrical shop	ca. 1970s	Yes
6	Unknown	B18991	Building, unknown function	ca. 1960s	Yes
7	Unknown	S3108	Concrete foundation, unknown function	post-1967	Yes
8	Unknown	S3115	Parking and storage yard	1967	Yes

*Foundation only

06-160 Maintenance Trade Shop
SHPO Resource # B17823
Year Built: 1967

Constructed in 1967, this prefabricated warehouse was a maintenance shop that housed a variety of general contracting trades, such as carpentry, painting, ironworking, electrical, plumbing, and sheet metal working (Figure 5). It is the largest and most visible structure in the northern compound, is oriented north-south, and parallels Mercury Highway. Similar in form to the other buildings, it is rectangular and made of corrugated metal siding with a side gabled roof. It was designed with the interior divided into work bays, with the carpentry and paint shops enclosed by metal panel walls, and the other bays divided by chain-link fence. A row of small offices ran along the west side of the building, which also included space for laborers, and served as the main entry into the building. There are no accessory resources associated with it. The building is still in its original location.

Figure 5. NNSS Building 06-160, facing southeast (2113MIT_0025, DRI 2018).

06-161 Maintenance Trade Shop/Carpenter Shop
SHPO Resource # B18990
Year Built: pre-1967; relocated in 1967

This structure consists of a prefabricated building that originally functioned as what may have been another general-purpose maintenance shop (Figure 6). It was later used as a carpentry shop, and then a storage shed. It originally consisted of a 32 × 32-foot building located west of Mercury Highway toward the Area 6 CP. Engineering drawings show that the original structure was moved in 1967 to its current location in the REECo Maintenance Compound and subsequently remodeled (REECo 1967). Over time, two additions were built onto the original structure, a larger room to the north and a small shed-like room to the south. These additions followed the same architectural style as the original building with prefabricated, corrugated metal siding all painted blue. The roof was originally a side gabled form, but because of the additions, it became cross-gabled with a shed extension.

There are two accessory resources associated with it: an iron scaffolding that allows access to the outside HVAC device (AR1) and an electrical transformer and panel (AR2). Because both of these accessory resources appear to be recent additions, they are recommended as noncontributing resources to the primary resource.

Figure 6. NNSS Building 06-161, facing east (2113MIT_0013, DRI 2021).

06-162 Maintenance Trade Shop
SHPO Resource # B17824
Year Built: 1979

This prefabricated warehouse was constructed in 1979 and designed as shop space for carpentry, paint, and pipe fitting trades and associated offices (Figure 7). It is located immediately east of and parallel to Building 06-160. Each of the separate shops are accessed both by pedestrian doors and roll-up doors on the west side. A mezzanine with office space, restrooms, and a break room is located in the southern third of the building. Construction drawings indicate that the warehouse was made of vertical and horizontal steel framing covered with corrugated metal panels on the roof and walls. A concrete block firewall serves as a partition dividing the space devoted to painting services from the remainder of the building. The building has been altered with the installation of several HVAC components (ducts, hoods, and ground-mounted evaporative cooling units), two large louvered vents, and a dust filtration system, among other alterations. There are no accessory resources associated with this primary resource.

06-612 & 614 Electrical Shop
SHPO Resource # S3109
Year Built: 1967

Building 06-612/06-614, used throughout the period of significance as an electrical shop, appears to have been one of the original buildings constructed for the compound in 1967 (Figure 8). It would continue to be used in the same manner throughout much of the period of significance. However, engineering drawings show that the building had been demolished by 1992, leaving only the concrete foundation pad strewn with artifacts. The foundation is rectangular, measures 35 feet north-south × 20 feet east-west and

Figure 7. NNSS Building 06-162, facing northeast (2113MIT_0028, DRI 2018).

Figure 8. NNSS Building 06-612/614 foundation, facing southeast (2113MIT_0011, DRI 2021).

is raised 3 inches above the surrounding terrain. It apparently had a single pedestrian door located on its west side, as indicated by a wooden sill. Square post emplacements are evident around the perimeter of the foundation. Milled lumber, nails, and various other small metal objects are strewn throughout the area. The only accessory resource is an electrical panel (AR1) located west of the foundation.

Unnumbered Building
SHPO Resource # B18991
Year Built: ca. 1960s

This unnumbered building was likely constructed during the 1960s, based on its overall style and similarity to Building 06-161 (Figure 9). It may have served as a specialized trade shop or have been used for storage. Unfortunately, the archival review did not reveal either its date of construction or any information to indicate its function. It is a simple rectangular shed made of corrugated metal siding and roof. There is a single pedestrian door facing north with two metal-framed, fixed-glass, four-lite windows, one on either side of the door. One of the lower lites in the east (left) window has been replaced by an air conditioning unit. An awning extends off the entry and there is a metal grate underneath it that serves as a floor. There are no accessory resources associated with this resource.

Figure 9. Unnumbered building, facing south (2113MIT_0018, 2021).

Concrete Foundation
SHPO Resource # S3108
Year Built: Unknown

This resource is a small concrete foundation (Figure 10). The archival review did not reveal either the date it was made or any information to indicate its function. It is rectangular, measures 8 feet north-south × 6 feet east-west and is raised approximately 8 inches above the surrounding surface. It appears to be 1 foot thick. No artifacts appear in direct association with it nor are there any accessory resources.

Figure 10. Unnumbered foundation, facing southeast (2113MIT_0030, DRI 2021).

Northern Compound Parking and Storage Yard
SHPO Resource # S3115
Year Built: 1967

The northern compound parking and storage yard was developed during the initial stage of the facility (Figure 11). The archival review indicates that its size changed over time, as well as the number and variety of items within it.

The original 1967 maintenance compound consisted of three buildings, including Building 06-160 (REECo 1967). A generalized yard or open area was located immediately behind Building 06-160 and measured 150 feet north-south × 70 feet east-west. It was demarcated by a T-post and four-strand barbed wire fence that had three gates, one immediately north and another immediately south of Building 06-160, as well one that allowed access directly into the yard from its southwest corner.

After the construction of Building 06-162 in 1979, the yard fronted it and had grown considerably in size to measure 600 feet north-south × 275 feet east-west (Holmes & Narver 1979a). This does not include an open area on the compound's northwest corner that could have been used as an extension of the yard. An engineering drawing of the Area 6 CP and vicinity shows that the yard was used for "maintenance parking and storage," "gas bottle storage," and "trailer storage" and multiple trailers and/or portable structures were depicted in the yard (Holmes & Narver 1979). From 1985 to 1992, the size of the yard and what was contained in it remained much the same (Holmes & Narver 1985; Raytheon Services Nevada 1992). Its current size and configuration, along with the demarcating fence is approximately the same as it was in 1979. Moreover, the three gate locations depicted in the 1967 REECo engineering

Figure 11. Northern compound parking lot and storage yard, facing northwest (2113MIT_0002, DRI 2021).

drawing still allow access into the compound. What may well be the original T-post and barbed wire fence remains around most of the yard.

There are seven accessory resources associated with primary compound parking and storage yard: five office and/or storage railroad box cars (AR1-AR5), one moveable brockhouse (AR6), and the fence (AR7). Based on a 1992 engineering drawing that included the maintenance compound (Raytheon Services Nevada 1992), the railroad box cars and the moveable brockhouse were placed in the yard after its period of significance. Therefore, these accessory resources are noncontributing elements to the primary resource.

06-159 Power Shop
SHPO Resource # B17822
Year Built: 1980

This structure is a simple, utilitarian warehouse that was built in 1980 and housed a power shop (Figure 12). It is located approximately 600 feet south of the northern compound and composes, along with a yard and boundary fence, what is referred to in this report as the smaller, southern compound. Engineering drawings show that the largest portion of the building consisted of a main work bay and a smaller welding bay. A smaller building section to the west contained offices, locker and rest rooms, a storeroom, and a small work bay. The building is accessed by a metal roll-up door and a single pedestrian door on its east side. A second pedestrian door, located on the north side of the building, also provides access from a parking lot into the main work bay. The west and south sides of the building have no doors or windows, although the south side has numerous electrical junction boxes, power lines, a louvered vent, and a large turbine vent. Two compressors, sitting on pads, are visible near the southeast corner of the building.

Figure 12. NNSS Building 06-159, facing northwest (2113MIT_0029, DRI 2018).

There is only one accessory resource associated with this building. It is a large, fenced, graded yard immediately east of the building (AR1). The yard is rectangular in shape and over time its length expanded to the east while maintaining the same width north-south.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

As *National Register Bulletin 15* states, districts derive their identity from the interrelationship of their resources "which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties" (NPS 1997:5). For the REECo Maintenance Compound, the interrelationship of the resources conveys their collective function as general construction support and maintenance compound for nuclear testing activities for the NNSS. The character-defining features of the REECo Maintenance Compound reflect the distinctive features and materials of the extant buildings, structures, and accessories from its period of significance (1967 to 1992), as well as the unifying visual qualities of the compound as a whole. They include the following:

- Overall site plan, including the layout and configuration of the contributing buildings, structures, and accessories
- Circulation pattern for access to, within, and between parts of the compound
- Overall industrial aesthetic comprised of warehouse building types, visible infrastructure, and open-air yards
- Flat topography with surrounding hills and natural vegetation
- Rectilinear building plans
- Boxy, monolithic building massing
- Blank facades with few doors and windows
- Flat, shed, and low-pitched gabled roof forms
- Visible equipment, such as vents and HVACs installed on building exteriors and electrical panels installed as freestanding accessories
- Large parking lots and open-air storage areas
- Exterior wall materials from the period of significance dominated by metal
- Concrete foundations
- Metal windows and doors
- Asphalt paving material
- Gravel open-air surfaces
- Metal T-post and barbed wire fencing

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APPENDIX A

Resource List and District Map

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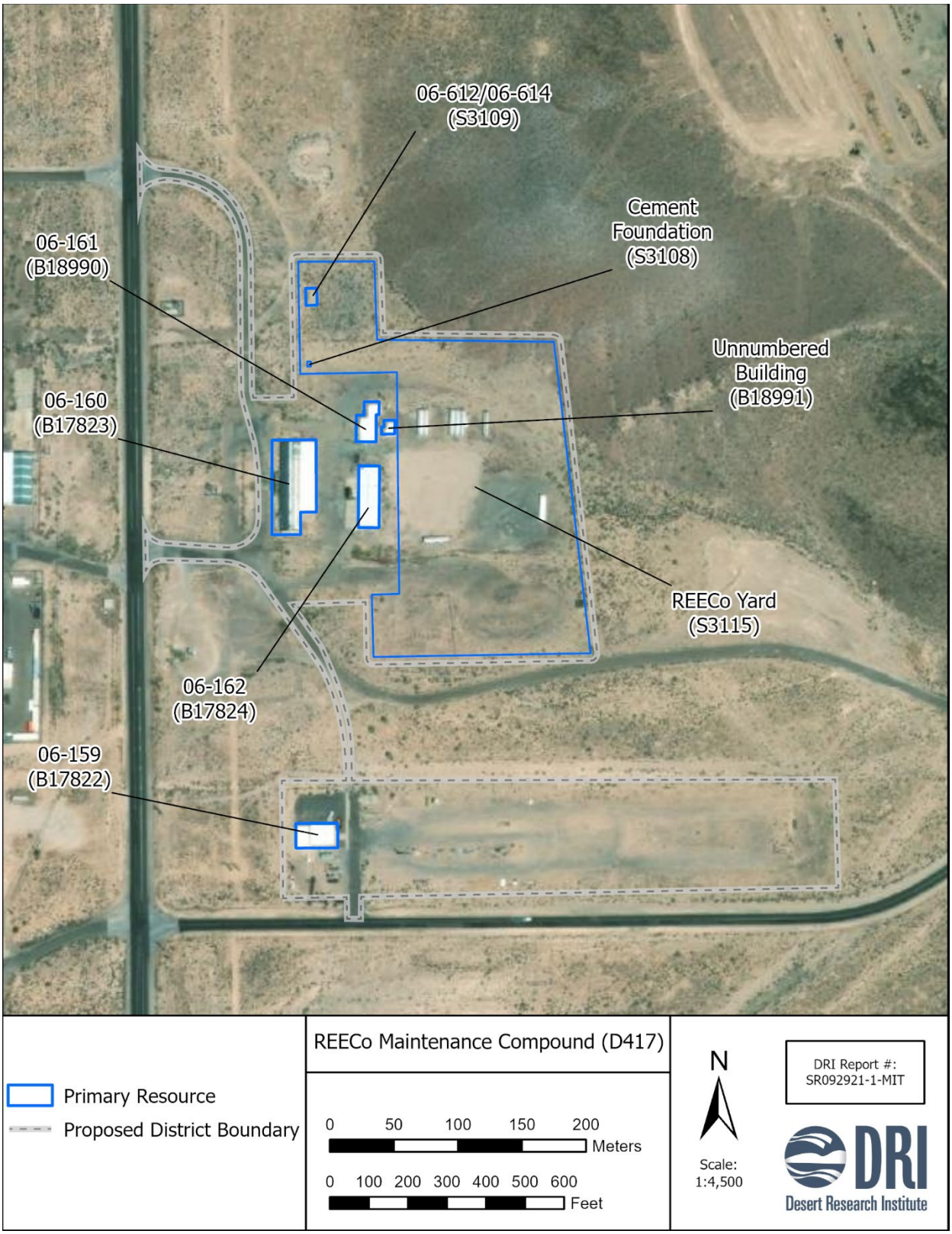
Table A-1. REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District Elements

Primary Resource Count	NNSS No.	SHPO No.	NNSS Building Name *Previous name, when applicable*	AR	Year Built	Contributing
1	06-159	B17822	Power shop		1980	Yes
			Parking and storage yard	AR1	1980	
2	06-160	B17823	Maintenance office/Trade shop		1967	Yes
3	06-161	B18990	Carpenter shop		pre-1967	Yes
			HVAC scaffolding	AR1	Unknown	
			Electrical transformer and panel	AR2	Unknown	
4	06-162	B17824	Carpenter and painter shop		1979	Yes
5	06-612/614*	S3109	Electrical shop		ca. 1970s	Yes
			Electrical panel	AR1	Unknown	
6	Unknown	B18991	Building, unknown function		ca. 1960s	Yes
7	Unknown	S3108	Concrete foundation, unknown function		post-1967	Yes
8	Unknown	S3115	Parking and storage yard		1967	Yes
			Railroad box cars	AR1	1955	
			Railroad box cars	AR2	1955	
			Railroad box car	AR3	1955	
			Railroad box car	AR4	1955	
			Railroad box car	AR5	1955	
			Brockhouse	AR6	1950s	
			Fence	AR7	1967	

*Foundation only


06-612/06-614
(S3109)
Cement
Foundation
(S3108)
06-161
(B18990)
Unnumbered
Building
(B18991)
06-160
(B17823)
REECo Yard
(S3115)
06-162
(B17824)
06-159
(B17822)
Primary Resource
Proposed District Boundary
REECo Maintenance Compound (D417)
0 50 100 150 200
Meters
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Feet
N
Scale:
1:4,500
DRI Report #:
SR092921-1-MIT
DRI
Desert Research Institute

APPENDIX B

District Photographs, Map Key, and Log

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INDEX TO COLOR IMAGES

REECo MAINTENANCE COMPOUND
State Historic Preservation Office Resource Number: D417
Yucca Pass/Control Point
Nevada National Security Site, Area 6
Nye County, Nevada
UTM Coordinates: Zone 11, NAD83

Photographers: Tatianna Menocal, Dylan Person, 2018-2022

PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY PHOTOGRAPHS

1 Boundary overview from the northeast edge of the REECo Maintenance Compound, view to southwest. Photo 2113MIT_0003 [584771mE, 4088652 mN].

2 Boundary overview from the southwest edge of the REECo Maintenance Compound, view to northeast. Photo 2113MIT_0010 [584534 mE, 4088282 mN].

3 Western boundary of REECo Maintenance Compound; note Mercury Highway mid-ground and Yucca Flat in background, view to east-northeast. Photo 2113MIT_0009 [584275 mE, 4088053 mN].

4 Western boundary of REECo Maintenance Compound from northwest corner; note fence posts in mid-ground, view to southeast. Photo 2113MIT_0001 [584574 mE, 4088667 mN].

5 Northeastern boundary of REECo Maintenance Compound, view to south. Photo 2113MIT_0004 [584548 mE, 4089073 mN].

6 Boundary defined by fence line north of Building 06-160, view to south. Photo 2113MIT_0005 [584586 mE, 4088599 mN].

7 Western boundary defined by fence line and entrance gate, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0008 [584563 mE, 4088466 mN].

8 Eastern boundary from fence line, looking into yard and parking area of northern compound, view to northwest. Photo 2113MIT_0002 [584772 mE, 4088449 mN].

9 Eastern and southern boundaries of REECo Maintenance Compound, defined by fence line, view to west. Photo 2113MIT_0006 [584968 mE, 4088329 mN].

10 Eastern and southern boundaries of REECo Maintenance Compound, defined by fence line to right and in background, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0007 [584646 mE, 4088321 mN].

PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT PHOTOGRAPHS

11 Foundation of Building 06-612/06-614 at northwest extent of REECo Maintenance Compound, view to southeast. Photo 2113MIT_0011 [584594 mE, 4088662 mN].

12 Electric box at Building 06-612/06-614, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0012

[584590 mE, 4088659 mN].

13 West elevation of Building 06-161, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0013 [584604, mE 4088576 mN].

14 Close-up of repurposed sign for Building 06-161, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0014

[584629 mE, 4088572 mN].

15 North elevation of Building 06-161 with utility panels and attached box, view to south.

Photo 2113MIT_0015 [584637 mE, 4088601 mN].

16 West elevation of Building 06-161 with HVAC scaffolding and electrical panel at far right, view to southwest. Photo 2113MIT_0016 [584650 mE, 4088591 mN].

17 Close-up of electrical panel outside of Building 06-161, view to north. Photo 2113MIT_0021

[584650 mE, 4088591 mN].

18 North elevation of unnumbered building with shade and patio area, view to south. Photo 2113MIT_0017 [584650 mE, 4088591 mN].

19 South and east elevations of Building 06-160, view to north-northwest. Photo 2113MIT_0023

[584613 mE, 4088498 mN].

20 Loading platform on south elevation of Building 06-160, view to north. Photo 2113MIT_0022

[584589 mE, 4088495 mN].

21 East elevation of Building 06-160 into open bays, view to northwest. Photo 2113MIT_0024

[584617 mE, 4088522 mN].

22 North and west elevations of Building 06-160, view to southeast. Photo 2113MIT_0025

[584573 mE, 4088582 mN].

23 South elevation of Building 06-162, view to north. Photo 2113MIT_0027

[584621 mE, 4088558 mN].

24 North and east elevations of Building 06-162, view to southwest. Photo 2113MIT_0028

[584652 mE, 4088556 mN].

25 South and west elevations of Building 06-162 showing building sign, view to north-northeast. Photo 2113MIT_0027 [584623 mE, 4088506 mN].

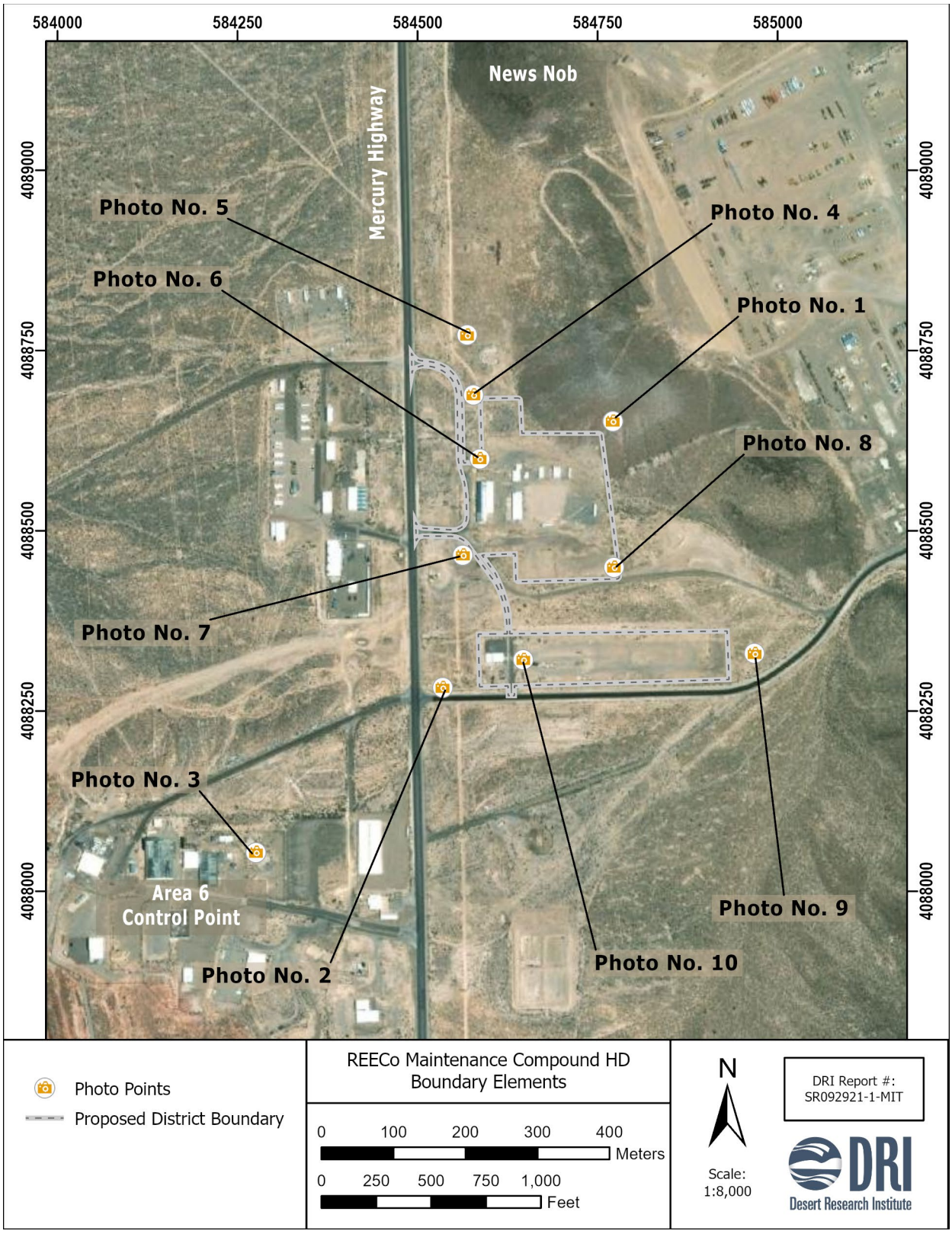
26 East elevation of attached Railroad Box Cars Nos. 202004, 202005, and 202006, with Los Alamos National Laboratory signs on right, view to west. Photo 2113MIT_0018 [584705 mE, 4088575 mN].

27 Close-up of discarded Los Alamos National Laboratory signs, view is down. Photo 2113MIT_0019 [584699 mE, 4088582 mN].

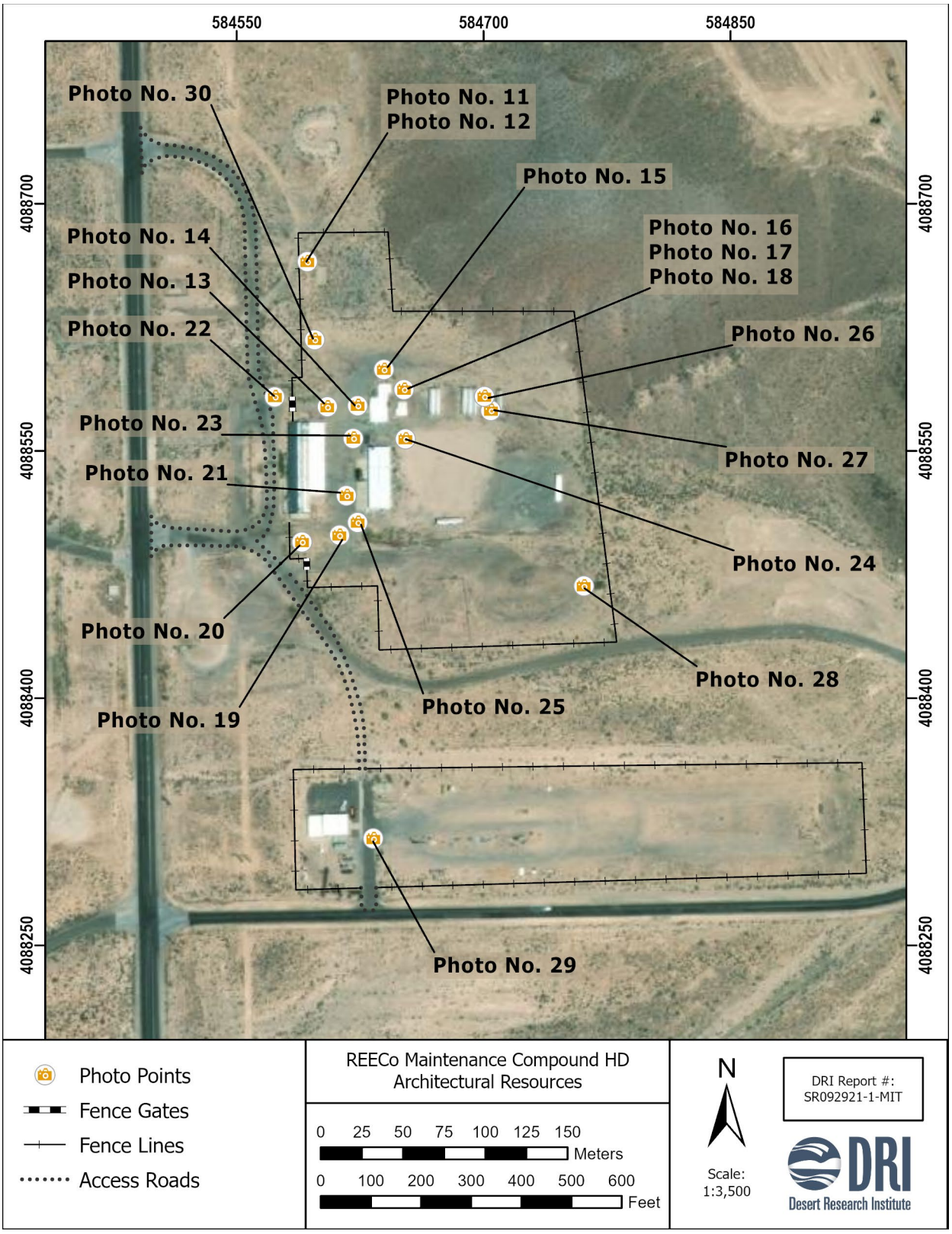
28 West elevation of portable brockhouse along eastern fence line boundary, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0020 [584762 mE, 4088468 mN].

29 South and east elevations of building 06-159, view to northwest. Photo 2113MIT_0029 [584632 mE, 4088313 mN].

30 Functionally unknown concrete foundation, view to south-southeast. Photo 2113MIT_0030 [584597 mE 4088617 mN].



Map key for REECo Maintenance Compound Proposed Historic District boundary.



Map key for REECo Maintenance Compound Proposed Historic District architectural resources.

Photo 1. Boundary overview from the northeast edge of the REECo Maintenance Compound, view to southwest. Photo 2113MIT-0003.

Photo 2. Boundary overview from the southwest edge of the REECo Maintenance Compound, view to northeast. Photo 2113MIT_0010.

Photo 3. Western boundary of REECo Maintenance Compound; note Mercury Highway mid-ground and Yucca Flat in background, view to east-northeast. Photo 2113MIT_0009.

Photo 4. Western boundary of REECo Maintenance Compound from northwest corner; note fence posts in mid-ground, view to southeast. Photo 2113MIT_0001.

Photo 5. Northeastern boundary of REECo Maintenance Compound, view to south. Photo 2113MIT_0004.

Photo 6. Boundary defined by fence line north of Building 06-160, view to south. Photo 2113MIT_0005.

Photo 7. Western boundary defined by west fence line and entrance gate, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0008.

Photo 8. Eastern boundary from fence line, looking into yard and parking area of northern compound, view to northwest. Photo 2113MIT_0002.

Photo 9. Eastern and southern boundaries of REECo Maintenance Compound, defined by fence line, view to west. Photo 2113MIT_0006.

Photo 10. Eastern and southern boundaries of REECo Maintenance Compound, defined by fence line to right and in background, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0007.

Photo 11. Foundation of Building 06-612/06-614 at northwest extent of REECo Maintenance Compound, view to southeast. Photo 2113MIT_0011.

Photo 12. Electric box at Building 06-612/06-614, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0012.

Photo 13. West elevation of Building 06-161, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0013.

Photo 14. Close-up of repurposed sign for Building 06-161, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0014.

Photo 15. North elevation of Building 06-161 with utility panels and attached box, view to south. Photo 2113MIT_0015.

Photo 16. West elevation of Building 06-161 with HVAC scaffolding and electrical panel at far right, view to southwest. Photo 2113MIT_0016.

Photo 17. Close-up of electrical panel outside of Building 06-161, view to north. Photo 2113MIT_0021.

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Photo 20. Loading platform on south elevation of Building 06-160, view to north. Photo 2113MIT_0022.

Photo 21. East elevation of Building 06-160 into open bays, view to northwest. Photo 2113MIT_0024.

Photo 22. North and west elevations of Building 06-160, view to southeast. Photo 2113MIT-0025.

Photo 23. South elevation of Building 06-162, view to north. Photo 2113MIT_0027.

Photo 24. North and east elevations of Building 06-162, view to southwest. Photo 2113MIT_0026.

Photo 25. South and west elevations of Building 06-162 showing building sign, view to north-northeast. Photo 2113MIT_0028.

Photo 26. East elevation of Railroad Box Cars Nos. 202004, 202005, and 202006, with Los Alamos National Laboratory signs on right, view to west. Photo 2113MIT_0018.

Photo 27. Close-up of discarded Los Alamos National Laboratory signs, view is down. Photo 2113MIT_0019.

Photo 28. West elevation of portable brockhouse in front of eastern fence line boundary, view to east. Photo 2113MIT_0020.

Photo 29. South and east elevations of building 06-159, view to northwest. Photo 2113MIT_0029.

Photo 30. Functionally unknown concrete foundation, view to south-southeast. Photo 2113MIT_0030.

APPENDIX C

Cultural Resource Forms

District Resource Assessment Form

SHPO Resource No. D417, Area 6 REECo Maintenance Compound

Architectural Resource Assessment Forms

SHPO Resource No. B17822 (NNSS Building 06-159), Power Shop, Update

SHPO Resource No. B17822 (NNSS Building 06-159), Power Shop

SHPO Resource No. B17823 (NNSS Building 06-160), Maintenance Office/Trade Shop, Update

SHPO Resource No. B17823 (NNSS Building 06-160), Maintenance Office/Trade Shop

SHPO Resource No. B17824 (NNSS Building 06-162), Carpenter and Painter Shop, Update

SHPO Resource No. B17824 (NNSS Building 06-162), Carpenter and Painter Shop

SHPO Resource No. B18990 (NNSS Building 06-161), Carpenter Shop

SHPO Resource No. B18991, Building, Unknown Function

SHPO Resource No. S3108, Cement Foundation

SHPO Resource No. S3109 (NNSS Building 06-612/06-614), Electrical Shop

SHPO Resource No. S3115, Parking and Storage Yard

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NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Historic District Resource Assessment (RA) Form

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	Sept. 29, 2021 Dec. 16, 2021	Recorded By	G. Haynes, D. Person	Agency Report #	SR092921-1-MIT

1. District Overview & Information

District Historic Name	Reynolds Electrical & Engineering Co./REECo Maintenance Compound
Current/Common Name	Reynolds Electrical & Engineering Co./REECo Maintenance Compound
City, Zip Code(s)	Nevada National Security Sites (NNSS)
County	Nye
Subdivision(s)	N/A

UTMs (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)

Coordinate #	Easting	Northing
NW Corner	584,490	4,088,746
NE Corner	584,753	4,088,634
SW Corner	584,584	4,088,284
SE Corner	584,931	4,088,294

USGS Info	Township: 11S	Range: 53E	Section: N/A	USGS 7.5' Map & Date: Yucca Flat, Nev. Photorevised 1986

Total Acres in the District	26.2 (10.6 ha)				
Ownership	Private ☐	Public-Local ☐	Public-State ☐	Restricted-Federal ☒	Multiple ☐
Should the district's location be kept confidential?		Yes ☐		No ☒	

2. National Register Eligibility

Is the district listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed:	NRIS #:

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☒	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☒	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☐	Unevaluated ☐		

Area(s) of Significance	Nuclear Testing						
Period(s) of Significance	1967-1992						
Total Resources: 8		**Contributing**: 8			**Non-contributing**: 0		
Integrity – Does the resource possess integrity in all or some of the 7 aspects? Yes							
General Integrity:	Intact ☐	Altered ☒	Moved ☐	Date(s): Multiple			
Location ☒	Design ☒	Materials ☒	Workmanship ☒	Setting ☒	Feeling ☒	Association ☒	
Condition of District?	Good ☐	Fair ☒	Poor ☐				

Explanation	The district has been altered by the dismantling of two buildings. The original maintenance parking and storage yards have been expanded. The yard associated with the large northern compound currently serves as storage for nine railroad boxcars and one moveable wooden building all placed in the yard after the NNSS Period of Significance (post-1992). The five standing buildings that contribute to the district appear to be in fair condition but are no longer in use or actively maintained.
Threats to Resource?	Installation from a 138 kV power transmission line along its western perimeter.

3. District Inventory

SHPO RESOURCE # AND/OR TRINOMIAL	*NAME*	*ADDRESS*	*YEAR BUILT*	*CONTRIBUTING? (YES OR NO)*
B17822 (06-159)	Power Shop	NNSS Area 6	1980	Yes
B17823 (06-160)	Maintenance / Trade Shop	NNSS Area 6	1967	Yes
B17824 (06-162)	Maintenance / Trade Shop	NNSS Area 6	1979	Yes
B18990 (06-161)	Carpenter Shop	NNSS Area 6	pre-1967	Yes
S3109 (06-612 / 06-614)	Electrical Shop	NNSS Area 6	ca. 1970s	Yes
B18991 (unnumbered building)	Unknown	NNSS Area 6	ca. 1960s	Yes
S3108 (cement foundation)	Unknown	NNSS Area 6	post-1967	Yes
S3115 (primary yard)	Maintenance Parking & Storage	NNSS Area 6	ca. 1967	Yes

4. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the district's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, a discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

Historic Context

For the purpose of evaluating the REECo Maintenance Compound against the Secretary of the Interior's NRHP Significance Criteria, the relevant historic context is nuclear testing on the NNSS (NPS 1997; Tlachac 1991a, 1991b). The following narrative consists of sections that first outline nuclear testing on the NNSS; then discuss the compound's origin, history and layout, and function; and finally provide a brief history of REECo at the NNSS.

Much of the text for this section was compiled using the existing historic context presented in the *Draft Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Nevada National Security Site, Nye County, Nevada* (Rhode et al. 2020). Relevant text was excerpted, compiled, and adapted to suit the purposes of this report with references to the REECo Maintenance Compound added as appropriate.

Nuclear Testing on the NNSS

Nuclear testing has been an important part of late twentieth century history of Nevada and the United States (Tlachac 1991a, 1991b). Part of this activity revolved around the NNSS, where most of the developments and experiments in nuclear weapons were tested both above- and belowground. The consequences of these activities have been felt worldwide, played a vital role in the national defense of the United States, and helped shape world politics to the present day.

In the late 1940s, prior to establishing the NNSS, both low- and high-yield nuclear tests were conducted at the Pacific Proving Grounds in the vicinity of the Marshall Islands. Transporting personnel and equipment back and forth between the test area and the scientific laboratories was expensive and time-consuming. The Armed Forces Special Weapons Project conducted a top-secret feasibility study named Project Nutmeg to find a suitable nuclear test site in the continental United States (Fehner and Gosling 2006:36). The ideal continental test site would have favorable and predictable weather and terrain conditions for year-round testing, the land would be under federal control, and it would have an infrastructure already in place (Lay 1950; Tlachac 1991a). The Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range in southern Nevada was selected as the place that best met these criteria (Fehner and Gosling 2006:43). Based on the recommendations of the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), and the National Security Council, President Truman approved the new test site location on December 18, 1950.

McKee Construction Company and Reynolds Electrical & Engineering Company (REECo) were hired to begin preparing for the first tests, focusing most of their work on the ground zero area in Frenchman Flat (Campbell et al. 1983:174; Fehner and Gosling 2000:51, 64). Both companies worked as construction contractors at LANL in New Mexico and were familiar with the proposed tasks.

Most of the tests conducted on the NNSS in the 1950s were atmospheric – conducted in the open air and aboveground. Nuclear devices were initially dropped from airplanes, but later were placed closer to the ground on top of towers and were eventually elevated by balloons to the desired height. In 1958, both the United States and the Soviet Union ceased nuclear testing by self-imposed moratoria at the urging of internal and external forces (Ogle 1985:30-31). By 1961, however, both superpowers were once again conducting tests. In 1963, the United States, Soviet Union, and Great Britain ratified the Limited Test Ban Treaty, restricting all nuclear test detonations in the air, underwater, and in outer space. Testing from this point forward would only be conducted underground (Friesen 1995:6).

Beginning in 1963, most underground tests at the NNSS were conducted in vertical shafts or in horizontal tunnels at Yucca and Frenchman Flats, around Shoshone Mountain, and in Buckboard, Pahute, and Rainier Mesas. Although atmospheric testing had ended, underground testing activities at the NNSS steadily expanded, and testing occurred on a year-round basis. This required additional

construction to meet demands for a wide range of new facilities. To this end, an AEC supplemental appropriations bill provided funds to add to or replace most of the earlier temporary buildings at the site and included a $15 million request for permanent NNSS construction (NNSA/NFO 2013). Much of the funds were allocated to Mercury, but in other areas of the NNSS, such as the Area 6 CP, the AEC completed smaller master plans. It was during this construction period that the REECo Maintenance Compound was first established (Hendricks 1966; REECo 1967).

Underground testing continued at a steady pace in the 1970s and 1980s with buildings and other structures added throughout the NNSS to meet mission demands and improvements in technology. This was true for the REECo Maintenance Compound, where many of the buildings remained in use until after 1992 when the United States established a second self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing, four years prior to the United Nations' 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

After 1992, the DOE began conducting subcritical experiments at the NNSS to maintain the safety and reliability of the national nuclear stockpile without conducting full-scale tests (NNSA/NFO 2021). The main activities on the NNSS through the present day include subcritical experiments and the Stockpile Stewardship Program, as well as planning, experimentation, and training to prevent and counter global and homeland security threats. The REECo Maintenance Compound, after being repurposed for various general maintenance activities, was no longer used after around 2012.

Development of the REECo Maintenance Compound

Origin

Following the Limited Test Ban Treaty between the United States and Soviet Union in 1963 and the expansion of an underground testing program at the NNSS, significant changes were made to the general facilities in Yucca Pass as part of a new master plan (NVOO 1967). At this time, REECo established a maintenance compound in Yucca Pass on the east side of Mercury Highway. Importantly, the REECo facility provided general construction services to assist with nuclear testing activities in the forward areas. It did not provide construction or maintenance of highly technical nuclear-testing-related equipment.

History and Layout

A 1967 "As Built" engineering drawing by REECo depicts three structures and a yard, surrounded by a perimeter fence. Building 06-160 (SHPO Resource # B17824), an elongated building that housed various construction-trade shops (i.e., carpenters, painters, iron workers, electricians, plumbers, sheet metal, maintenance lineman, and supporting offices) was designed in 1966 by the Edward B. Hendricks architectural firm and constructed in the compound by July of 1967 (Hendricks 1966). A small, square, 32 × 32-foot preexisting building, identified as Building 06-161, was installed in the northeast corner of the compound to assist with maintenance shop needs (REECo 1967). There was also a lumber storage shed about 20 feet north of Building 06-160. A T-post and barbed wire fence surrounded the compound (S3115) and demarcated a 75 × 150-foot yard behind the main maintenance building (REECo 1967). The spatial layout, which characterized the compound, can be recognized as early as 1967, with warehouses and other buildings clustered to the west and rectangular yards immediately east of the buildings.

The REECo Maintenance Compound was expanded late in the 1970s. Records indicate that by 1979, the compound included a second large warehouse, Building 06-162 (SHPO Resource # B17824), in addition to the two original warehouses and the lumber shed (Holmes and Narver 1979a). This building is located 50 feet east of the original warehouse, Building 06-160, on the existing terraced pad and separated from it by an asphalt drive. At that time, the new warehouse contained a paint shop, with spray paint and paint storage areas, a carpentry shop, a steam water shop, and other supporting offices (Holmes and Narver 1977). Two other permanent structures were also added, an electrical shop, Building 06-612/06-614, and an undesignated storage shed on the east side of Building 06-161. The yard was substantially enlarged to approximately 300 × 600 feet and non-permanent facilities included a loading ramp, gas bottle storage, fuel storage, and trailer storage. The spatial layout of the

compound continued to follow the initial format, buildings clustered to the west with a rectangular yard immediately to the east.

Changes would continue into 1980, when a third warehouse, Building 06-159 (SHPO Resource # B17822), was built 600 feet south of the primary compound (Holmes and Narver 1979b, 1985). Associated with this new building and lying immediately east of it was a 300 × 200 yard. This building is referred to on engineering drawings as a power shop and its purpose was, presumably, to provide maintenance for various types of engines. It was built east of Mercury Highway and access to it was obtained via 6-01 Road. Engineering drawings between 1980 and 1992 do not show any other transportation corridors between the northern compound and this facility besides Mercury Highway.

Between 1981 and 1992, the REECo Maintenance Compound saw only minor changes. The small carpenter shop, Building 06-162, was repurposed into a supply shed and the small electrical shop at the northwest corner of the compound, Building 06-612/06-614, was demolished (Raytheon Services Nevada 1992). In addition, sometime between 1985 and 1992, the storage yard associated with Building 06-159 was extended another 300 feet to the east (Raytheon Services Nevada 1992).

In 1992, nuclear testing on the NNSS came to a halt and the REECo Maintenance Compound, after being repurposed for various general maintenance activities, was abandoned sometime after 2012. None of the buildings are currently in use and the yard serves as storage for old railroad boxcars and a dilapidated brockhouse.

Functions

The functions of the buildings, structures, and yards at the REECo Maintenance Compound were for general construction support that was directly and indirectly related to nuclear testing activities in the forward areas of NNSS. Importantly, the facility did not provide direct construction support for highly technical nuclear-testing-related equipment.

The architectural resources housed either a variety of general construction trades (06-160, 06-161, 06-162) or were specialized to a single trade (06-159, 06-612/06-614). The two yards held equipment and were used for parking. Over time, buildings were added to the compound and the functions of others changed, but their numeric designations remained the same.

Buildings 06-160 and 06-162 are both general maintenance shops or facilities for a variety of construction trades such as carpentry, painting, iron working, electrical and electrical lineman, plumbing, and sheet metal. Building 06-159 was used as a power shop, whereas 06-612/06-614 was an electrical shop. Building 06-162, originally used as a general maintenance shop was significantly modified over time. It became a carpentry shop, and then it was used for storage by 1992. One unnamed building and a very small concrete pad may have been used for storage or as utility sheds.

Today, five of the seven buildings constructed during the district's period of significance (1967 to 1992) are intact, although no longer actively used. This includes the three largest and most prominent warehouses, Buildings 06-159, 06-160 and 06-162. The perimeter of both the larger, northern compound and the smaller, southern compound remains demarcated by T-post and barbed wire fences and are in much the same configuration as depicted in archival records from the 1970s and 1980s (Holmes and Narver 1979a, 1985). The circulation patterns that emerged to allow vehicle access between 1967 and 1992, both formal and informal, remain the same. Less permanent features present in both yards before 1992 have been removed and they now serve as storage for various portable items, including railroad boxcars and a dilapidated brockhouse.

Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo)

Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company or REECo was chartered and incorporated in 1932 by Lou J. Reynolds, Sr., J. P. Henderson, and O. R. Armstrong in El Paso, Texas (El Paso Times 1932:2; NTS News 1967:4). Prior to World War II, the company did residential, commercial, and some limited government electrical contracting. In 1943, this emphasis changed when REECo was contracted by

LANL to undertake electrical work on the Manhattan Project. By 1952 and the development of the continental nuclear testing ground in southern Nevada, the company would begin work at the NNSS as a primary support contractor for operational maintenance. In 1967, the company was acquired by Edgerton, Germashausen, and Grier, Inc. (EG&G), which had a separate research-oriented role at the NNSS. At that time, REECo had 28 branch offices, employed over 10,000 people, and had revenues in excess of $200 million (Hail 1963:11). REECo would remain as the NNSS primary support contractor until it was dissolved in 1995.

On the NNSS, REECo specialized in engineering design and support construction. This work included on-going modifications to existing facilities as required by changing program needs. REECO's responsibilities also related to the maintenance and operation of facilities across the NNSS: food service, housing, industrial safety and fire protection, medical services, purchasing, warehousing, transportation, and radiation monitoring services. When nuclear testing resumed after the moratorium in 1962, REECo's role broadened to meet the expanded needs of underground testing. These requirements resulted in the development of new methods for both precision drilling of large-diameter holes and the excavation and mining of tunnel complexes (NVOO 1970; Reno et al. 2021). It was at this time that the REECo Maintenance Compound was established to support general construction and maintenance needs.

Architects and Engineers

Edward B. Hendricks Associates, Las Vegas, Nevada

Holmes & Narver, Inc., Las Vegas, Nevada

Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company, Inc., Las Vegas, Nevada

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation

Criterion A

To be significant under Criterion A, a property must be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The REECo Maintenance Compound is directly associated with nuclear testing in the United States during the Cold War, a context with broad national significance. The district and its facilities provided construction support important to achieving the NNSS mission from the late 1960s through the early 1990s. It was not only associated with new construction projects, but also with the modification of existing buildings and structures directly reflecting evolving missions and programs over time. The buildings and structures in the district operated from 1967 to 1992. For its direct and important role in supporting nuclear testing in the United States, the REECo Maintenance Compound is significant under Criterion A at the local level of significance for the period of 1967 (when the oldest buildings in the district were constructed or emplaced) to 1992 (when nuclear testing on the NNSS ceased).

Criterion B

To be significant under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with the productive life of a significant person. It may be that the REECo Maintenance Compound was at least loosely associated with many important figures throughout its nearly 25 years of use, but there is no evidence at this time to suggest that any of these associations were direct and specific to any one individual. The collective contributions of these individuals within the context of the historic district are best understood under Criterion A, as analyzed above. Therefore, the REECo Maintenance Compound does not appear to be significant under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Properties significant under Criterion C must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Architecturally, the contributing elements in the REECo Maintenance Compound convey an industrial aesthetic. Even though the district developed over two decades, from the very beginning it retained a simple but ordered site plan. It still possesses the cohesive quality often found in historic districts eligible under Criterion C because of similarities in size, scale, and building form, as well as consistent use of prefabricated, modular buildings.

According to *National Register Bulletin 15*, under the first part of Criterion C, "A structure is eligible as a specimen of its type or period of construction if it is an important example (within its context) of building practices of a particular time in history" (NPS 1997: 18). All of the contributing elements of the REECo Maintenance Compound are utilitarian buildings and structures made of precast or prefabricated materials. None of them stand out individually as important examples of the building practices of the time. Moreover, the contributing elements and their configuration in the compound are not unique on the NNSS and could be found at other large-scale construction programs across the country. Therefore, the REECo Maintenance Compound is not significant under the first part of Criterion C because it does not embody the characteristics of a unique type and period.

The second part of Criterion C recognizes the work of master architects, builders, engineers, designers, artists, and the like. The firms and people responsible for designing and building the contributing elements to the REECo Maintenance Compound were skilled and prolific, but they are not generally recognized in scholarly texts as masters who had a great influence on their professions. As defined in *National Register Bulletin 15*, "A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality" (NPS 1997: 20). Such statements cannot be made about the designers and builders responsible for contributing elements of the compound. They were mostly government contractors employing standard plans and minimal designs for the sake of maximizing efficiency, rather than achieving any construction excellence.

According to *National Register Bulletin 15*, the part of Criterion C related to possessing high artistic value applies to properties that so fully articulate a particular concept of design that they express an aesthetic ideal (NPS 1997:20). As a collection of unadorned, purpose-driven, utilitarian facilities, the REECo Maintenance Compound does not meet this aspect of Criterion C.

The last part of Criterion C, representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, typically applies to historic districts. The National Park Service defines a district in *National Register Bulletin 15* as an area that "possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" (NPS 1997: 5). In accordance with this definition and the last part of Criterion C, the REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District is a significant concentration of buildings and structures united historically by their collective role as general construction support for the NNSS over the last 25 years of nuclear testing. Of the eight buildings and structures within the district boundary, all are considered contributing elements and constructed within the period of significance for the purposes of supporting nuclear testing activities in the forward areas of the NNSS. The compound is significant under Criterion A, as outlined above, and is a distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. Therefore, the REECo Maintenance Compound appears significant at the local level under the last part of Criterion C.

Criterion D

To be significant under Criterion D, a property must have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Research questions regarding the NNSS relate to nuclear testing and its association with individual resources. Data to address these questions are likely to be found in laboratory/radiation-related facilities or in major operations facilities, which may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. The generalized warehouses and storage areas at the REECo Maintenance Compound do not have a similar research potential. The district contributing elements served general construction or maintenance purposes and are not unique to the NNSS. The REECo Maintenance Compound is not significant as a historic district under Criterion D.

Integrity

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property must possess both significance and physical integrity. The REECo Maintenance Compound has significance under Criteria A and C at the local level for the 1967-1992 period, as outlined above. Integrity is defined as the ability of a property to convey its significance. The NRHP recognizes seven aspects of physical integrity for historic properties: setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The REECo Maintenance Compound retains all seven aspects of integrity from its period of significance. The features of its broader setting, such as the vicinity's hilly terrain and the topographic pass on which it is located, Yucca Lake to the east, and a collection of nearby laboratory and maintenance compounds, including the Area 6 Control Point, remain largely intact. The buildings and structures in the district have not been moved since their initial construction or placement in the compound, so its location remains unaltered.

The district's design has changed over time, but the majority of these changes occurred within the period of significance and included activities like adding buildings and modifying the size of the maintenance yards. Design changes since the end of the period of significance have been limited to the demolition of two buildings. However, their foundations remain providing a strong sense of the layout of the district at the end of the period of significance. Other minor changes, such as clearing the yards and using them to store railroad boxcars and a wooden brockhouse, have not substantially affected the district's overall design.

The REECo Maintenance Compound expresses its original materials and workmanship through the extant poured-concrete foundations, metal siding, and metal doors and windows present throughout. It expresses the feeling of an industrial facility and its association with construction and maintenance in support of nuclear testing on the NNSS largely through the presence of the four unaltered contributing elements, especially Buildings 06-159 (B17822), 06-160 (B17823), 06-161 (B18990) and 06-162 (B17824) that held various trade shops, storage rooms, and offices. With the retention of all seven aspects of integrity, the REECo Maintenance Compound adequately conveys its historic significance under Criteria A and C for the period of 1967 to 1992.

Summary Conclusion

The REECo Maintenance Compound appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under the Secretary of the Interior's Significance Criteria A and C at the local level as a general construction support and maintenance facility for nuclear testing activities in the forward areas of the NNSS from 1967 to 1992. The district retains all seven aspects of integrity and conveys its significance under the abovementioned criteria.

5. Written Description

Provide a written description of the district, including all character-defining features or elements. Be sure to describe accessory resources as well.

Boundary Description

National Register Bulletin 15 states that districts derive their identity from the interrelationship of their resources "which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties" (NPS 1997: 5). For the REECo Maintenance Compound, the interrelationship of the resources conveys their collective function as general maintenance workshops for activities related to nuclear testing.

Since at least 1979, the current fence that surrounds the larger northern compound has served to delineate its boundaries and all of the buildings and structures associated with it. Sometime between 1985 and 1992, a fence was installed around the smaller southern compound and it, too, serves to delineate its boundaries. The boundary, therefore, follows the fences that bound both the larger northern compound and the smaller southern compound. These two compound polygons are connected by a boundary that follows the edges of a two-track road that permits access across the open space between them. In addition, the boundary follows the edges of asphalt roadways that lie outside of both compound fences and that permit access via Mercury Highway, for the northern compound and 6-01 Road for the southern compound.

Current District Description

The core, or northern, REECo compound includes seven of the eight identified architectural resources enclosed by a T-post and barbed wire fence that traces part of an irregularly shaped boundary, which demarcates it from the rest of the CP and other vicinity resources. Six hundred feet south of the northern compound is one other architectural resource with a storage yard that is also enclosed by a fence that serves as its boundary. The entire compound developed over a 25-year period but maintained a consistent spatial organization. The buildings are located in the western portion of the compound, whereas the yards are rectangular areas that stretch east from the rear of the buildings.

Built resources in the proposed historic district include three primary warehouses and one smaller warehouse. Each of these warehouses contained a variety of general construction trade shops and associated offices: NNSS Buildings 06-159, 06-160, 06-161, and 06-162. In addition to these warehouses, there are a small unnumbered shed and two concrete foundations. The larger foundation was formerly NNSS Building 06-612/614; the smaller foundation has no known number. All buildings are prefabricated, modular structures composed of corrugated metal siding and corrugated metal roofing. Building profiles include side-gabled, intersecting- or cross-gabled, and shed forms; building plans include square, rectangular, and L-shaped.

Visible infrastructure in the district includes aboveground power lines and poles; transformers; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment; and manholes for an underground sewage system. These elements are common examples of their types.

The district landscape includes a terrace graded for buildings on the west side of the larger, northern compound. The building in the smaller, southern compound is built on a flat pad. Large storage yards are present east of the buildings in both compounds. In general, the entire historic district area gently descends toward the east, and a low hill to the northeast dominates the immediate landform. Outside the district boundary, the land exhibits its natural topography and vegetation.

Vehicular circulation to the historic district occurs by way of Mercury Highway for the larger, northern compound and 6-01 Road for the smaller, southern compound. Vehicle transit between the two parts of the district occurs via an unpaved, bladed road.

In terms of the northern compound, there is a U-shape road that parallels the long western front of Building 06-160 and junctions at each end with Mercury Highway. On both the north and south sides of Buildings 06-160 and 06-162, the two largest architectural resources in the northern compound, asphalt drives allow access eastward through gates and into the fenced-in facility. These two east-west drives connect to a north-south asphalt drive that separates the two large warehouses (06-160 and 06-162). They also allow access to the open yard east of the buildings. Except for a small rectangular patch of pavement, the central portion of the primary compound's yard is covered by gravel, whereas the rest of the surrounding areas are bladed ground.

Formal access to Building 06-159, the Power Shop, is via an asphalt access road that bears north-south on the east side of the building. The south end of this road junctions with 6-01 Road, and then extends northward approximately 250 feet. It connects to a rectangular, asphalt parking area on the north side of the warehouse. This building's storage yard can be accessed by driving east off the asphalt access road onto the open, bladed surface.

Overall, the current configuration of the REECo Maintenance Compound reflects its layout and appearance after 1979 when the last building was constructed. Although two buildings have been demolished, their foundations remain, supporting a strong sense of the compound's historic site plan and design.

Character-defining Features

As *National Register Bulletin 15* states, districts derive their identity from the interrelationship of their resources "which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties" (NPS 1997:5). For the REECo Maintenance Compound, the interrelationship of the resources conveys their collective function as general construction support and maintenance compound for nuclear testing activities for the NNSS. The character-defining features of the REECo Maintenance Compound reflect the distinctive features and materials of the extant buildings, structures, and accessories from its period of significance (1967 to 1992), as well as the unifying visual qualities of the compound as a whole. They include the following:

- Overall site plan, including the layout and configuration of the contributing buildings, structures, and accessories
- Circulation pattern for access to, within, and between parts of the compound
- Overall industrial aesthetic comprised of warehouse building types, visible infrastructure, and open-air yards
- Flat topography with surrounding hills and natural vegetation
- Rectilinear building plans
- Boxy, monolithic building masses
- Blank facades with few doors and windows
- Flat, shed, and low-pitched gabled roof forms
- Visible equipment, such as vents and HVACs installed on building exteriors, and electrical panels installed as freestanding accessories
- Large parking lots and open-air storage areas
- Exterior wall materials from the period of significance dominated by metal
- Concrete foundations
- Metal windows and doors
- Asphalt paving material
- Gravel open-air surfaces
- Metal T-post and barbed wire fencing

6. References

List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Note: All of the engineering drawings for buildings and structures in the REECo Maintenance Compound referenced to prepare this District RA form and associated ARA forms for contributing elements are available from the Nuclear Testing Archive in Las Vegas.

Campbell, Bob, Ben Diven, John McDonald, Bill Ogle, and Tom Scolman
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Holmes & Narver, Inc. (H&N)
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1979a *Area 6 Control Point Map.* Page 9. April 1.

1979b *Power Shop, Building 6-159: Location & Plot Plan*. Drawing No. JS-006-159-C2, Sheet 1 of 18.

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1950 Memorandum for the President from the National Security Council, December 18, 1950. Manuscript on file, Accession No. 304388. Coordination and Information Center, U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office, Las Vegas.

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1967 EG&G To Purchase REECo. Present Management & Policies to Remain. *NTS News*, June 30, X(12):4-5.

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Ogle, William E.
1985 *An Account of the Return to Nuclear Weapons Testing by the United States after the Test Moratorium 1958-1961*. U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office, Las Vegas.

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1991b Nuclear Testing. In *Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan*, edited by W. G. White, R. M. James, and R. Bernstein, pp. 25/1-25/12. Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Nevada Historical Society, Department of Museums and History, Carson City, Nevada.

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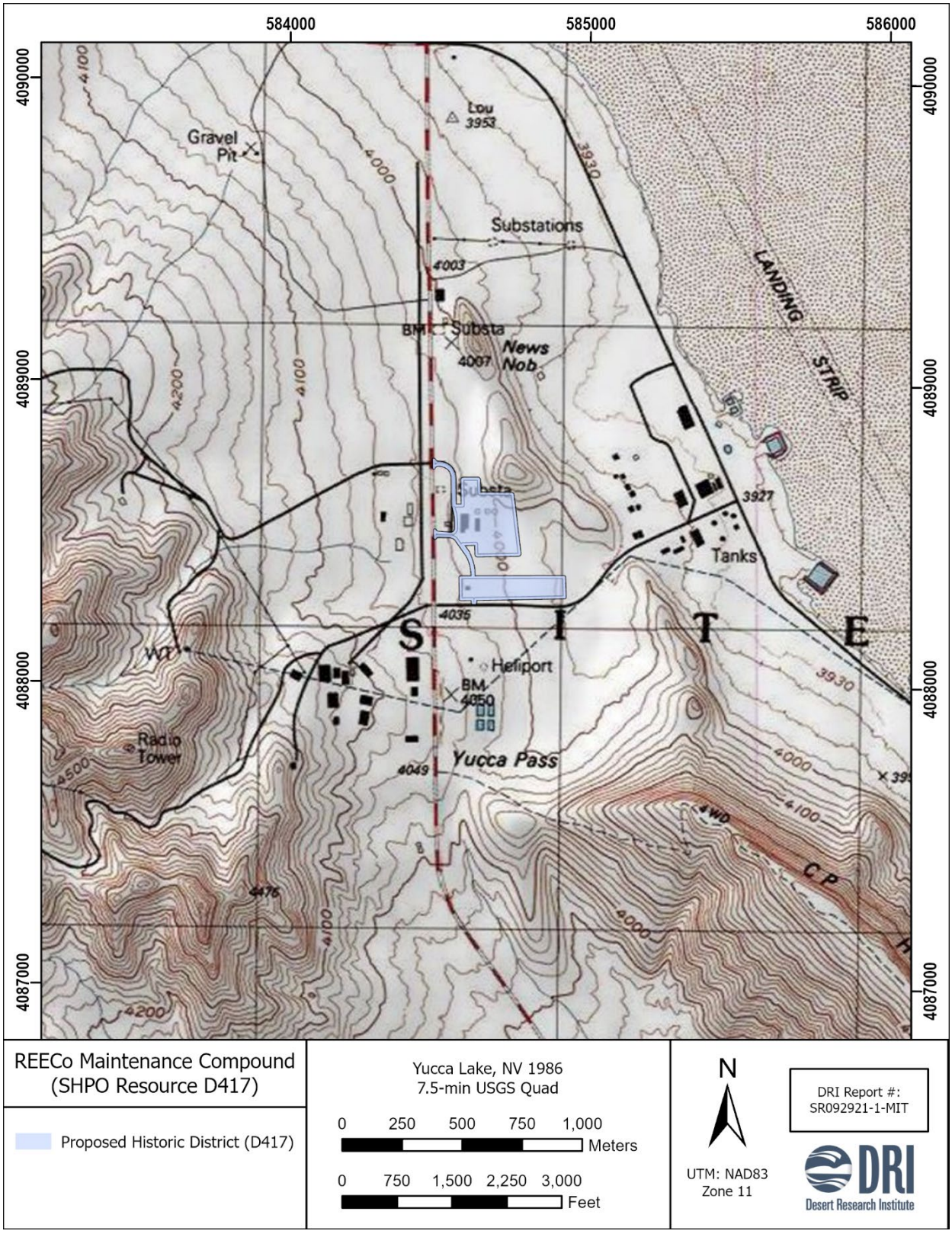
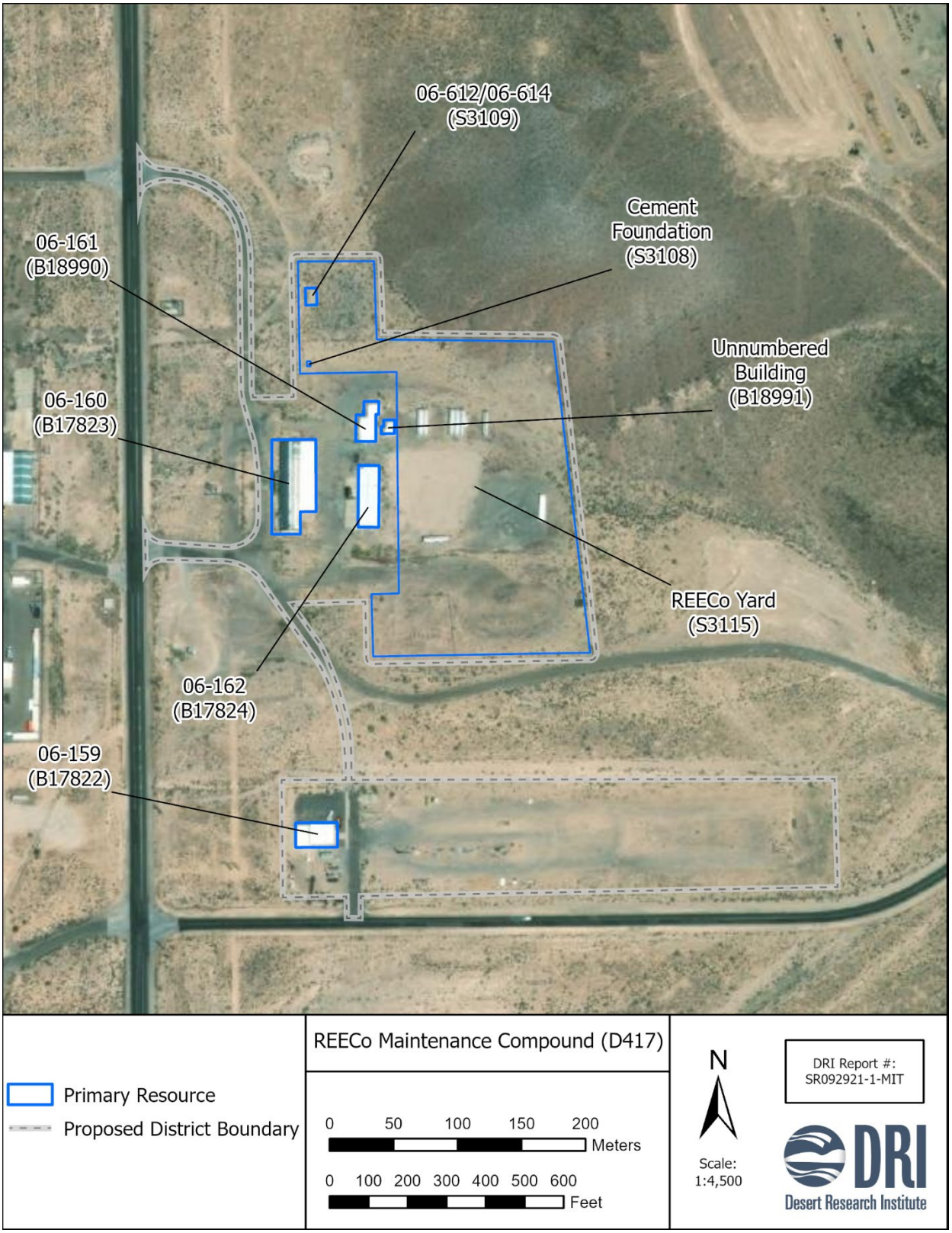
7. District Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of historic district, including district boundary.



8. Site Plan Map

Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, all contributing and non-contributing resources and their spatial relationship to one another.



9. Photographs

Include as many photographs as needed to accurately depict the district, including examples of representative properties or property types, streetscapes, landscapes, etc.

Overview of REECo Maintenance Compound with building concentration to left and B17822 to right (TM 2021_7555).
Elevation: N/A Direction facing: Northeast Photographer: T. Menocal Date:10/28/2021

Overview of REECo Maintenance Compound from northwest perimeter into building concentration (DP 2021_0021).
Elevation: N/A Direction facing: Southeast Photographer: D. Person Date: 09/29/2021

Overview of the REECo Maintenance Compound primary yard from the southeast perimeter (DP 2021_0041).
Elevation: N/A Direction facing: Northwest Photographer: D. Person Date: 09/29/2021

View of Building 06-159 (SHPO Resource # B17822) (DSC_0232_PR)
Elevation: South and East Direction facing: West Photographer: T. Menocal Date: 12/13/2018

View of Building No. 06-160 (SHPO Resource # B17823) (TM 2018).
Elevation: South and East Direction facing: Northwest Photographer: T. Menocal Date: 12/13/2018

View of Building No. 06-162 (SHPO Resource # 17824) (TM 2018).
Elevation: South and West Direction facing: Northeast Photographer: T. Menocal Date:12/13/2018

View of Building No. 06-161 (SHPO Resource # B18990) (DP 2021_0023).
Elevation: West Direction facing: East Photographer: D. Person Date: 09/29/2021

View of unnumbered building located east of Building No. 06-161 (SHPO Resource # B18991) (DP 2021_0031).
Elevation: North Direction facing: South Photographer: D. Person Date: 09/29/2021

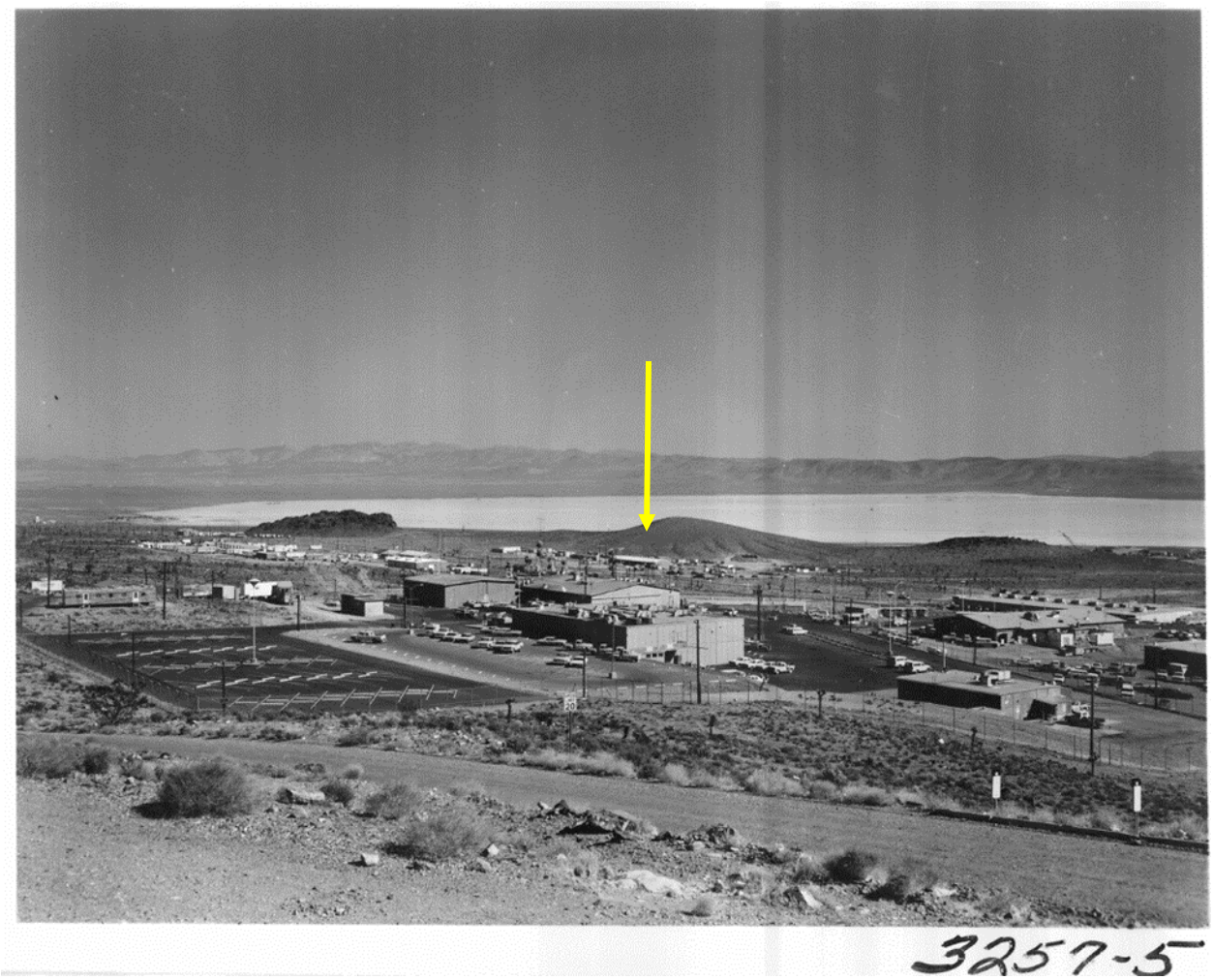
Cement foundation for Building No. 06-612 / 06-614 (SHPO Resource # S3109) (DP 2021_0019).
Elevation: N/A Direction facing: Southeast Photographer: D. Person Date: 09/29/2021

Cement foundation of unknown function (SHPO Resource # S3108) (DP 2021_0022).
Elevation: N/A Direction facing: Southeast Photographer: D. Person Date: 09/29/2021

Railroad boxcars stored in yard (SHPO Resource # S3115 AR1) (DP 2021_0032).
Elevation: N/A Direction facing: Northeast Photographer: D. Person Date: 09/29/2021

Dilapidated brockhouse at southeastern perimeter of yard (SHPO Resource # S3115, AR6 (DP 2021_0038).
Elevation: N/A Direction facing: East Photographer: D. Person Date: 09/29/2021

REECo Maintenance Compound in 1967, Photo No. 2574-10 (REECo 1982).



Yucca Pass and the Area 6 Control Point vicinity in 1970, facing northeast, Photo No. 3257-5. The REECo Maintenance Compound is in the background (yellow arrow) (REECo 1982).

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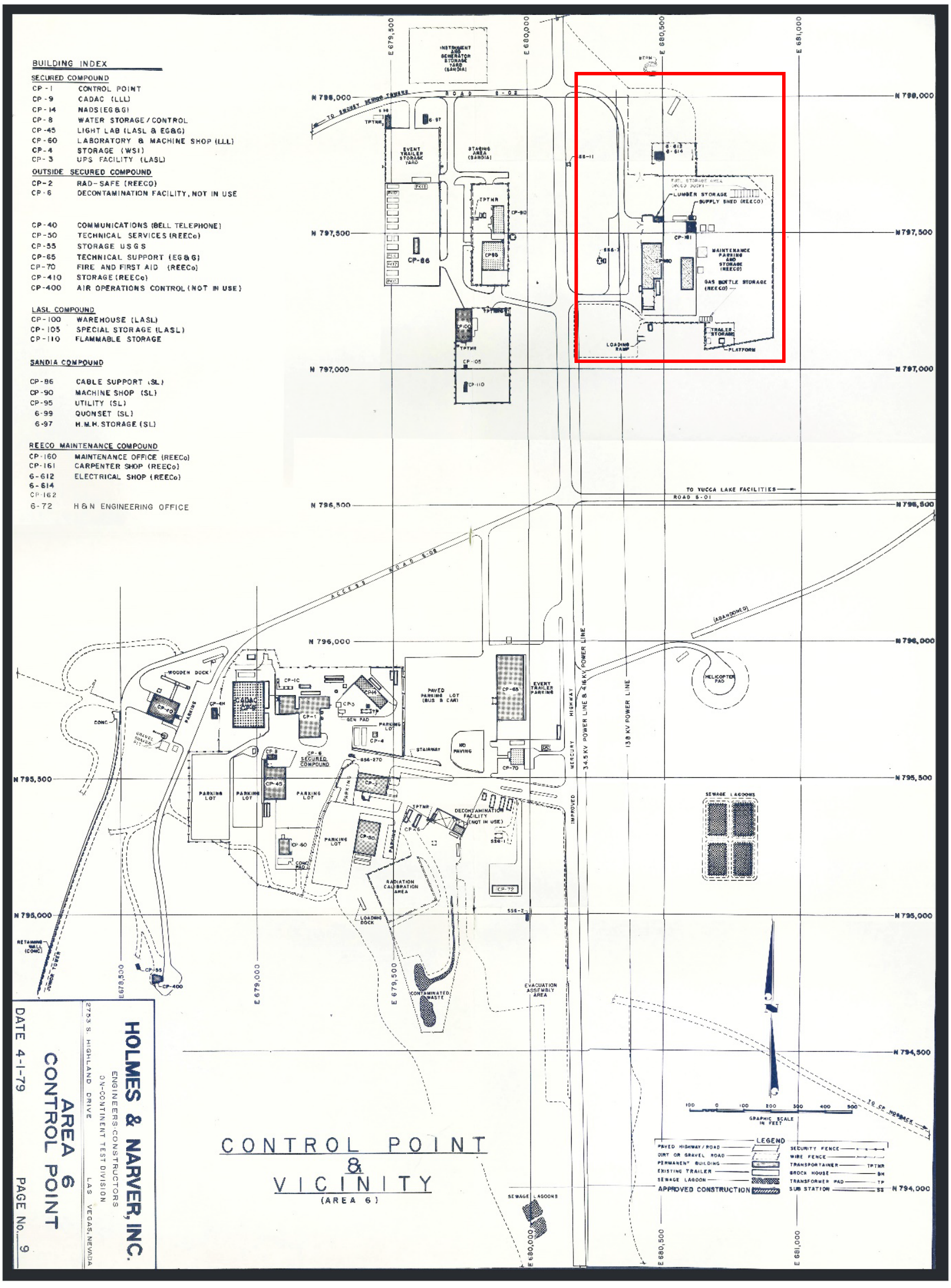

Historic site plan for the REECo Maintenance Compound (upper right corner). Source: Holmes & Narver, Inc. 1979.

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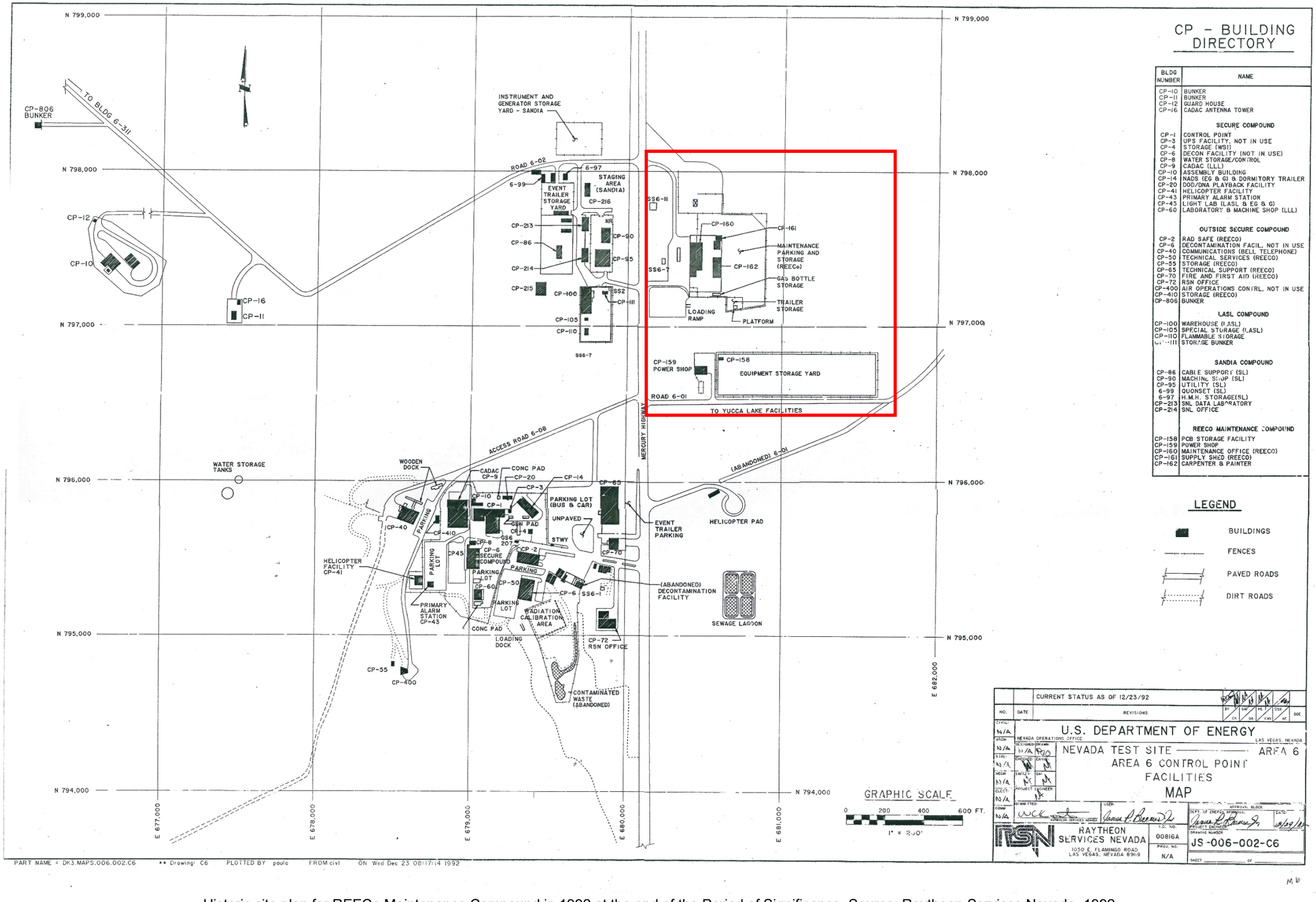

Historic site plan for REECo Maintenance Compound in 1992 at the end of the Period of Significance. Source: Raytheon Services Nevada, 1992.

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NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form -- UPDATE

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	12/16/2021	Recorded By	Haynes and Person	Agency Report #	SR092921-1-MIT

The purpose of this update is to fulfill Stipulation III.B.1 of the 2022 *Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Installation of a 138-Kilovolt Transmission Line from the Mercury Switching Station to the U1A Facility and the Removal of the Historic 138-Kilovolt Transmission Live from the Mercury Switching Station to the U1A Facility in Areas 1, 3, 5, 6, and 23 of the Nevada National Security Site, Nye County* (hereafter referred to as the MOA). In accordance with Stipulation III.B.1 of the MOA, this updated ARA form provides a condition update of this previously recorded resource within the boundary of the REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District.

(Insert primary photograph below.)

South and east side of Building B17822. View west (DRI 2018). Note roll up and pedestrian door, and large metal air duct on south side of building.

4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed: N/A NRIS #: N/A		
Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Name: N/A Date listed: N/A	NRIS #: N/A	
If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☒	No ☐	
		If so, is this resource contributing?		Yes ☒	No ☐	
District Name: REECo Maintenance Compound				SHPO #: D417		

Note: A resource that is contributing to a National Register-eligible district is considered eligible for the National Register for the purposes of project review, even though the resource itself may not be individually eligible.

5. NRHP Eligibility - Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☐	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☒	Unevaluated ☐		

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the resource's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

In 2019, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO) determination that Building 06-159 (B17822) was not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under any of the Secretary of the Interior's Significance Criteria (Reed 2019).

For the purpose of the present documentation, resources within the boundary of the potential REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District were evaluated to determine if they contribute to the significance of the district. The REECo Maintenance Compound is currently recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under the Secretary of the Interior's Significance Criteria A and C at the local level as a general construction support and maintenance facility directly related to nuclear testing activities in the forward areas of the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) from 1967 to 1992.

Despite its lack of individual significance, B17822 contributes to the significance of the REECo Maintenance Compound as one of several construction trade shops that served as general support infrastructure. Constructed in 1980 and used through the period significance for the historic district, B17822 was designed as shop space for the maintenance of engines and associated office space. Although there have been some minor modifications to the building since it was initially constructed, these alterations appear to have been made within the period of significance.

Regarding integrity, the exterior of B17822 remains substantially unaltered since its initial construction in 1980. Much of the trade shop equipment and related materials have been removed. Even so, B17822 retains integrity of location, design, materials, setting, feeling, workmanship, and association to convey its significance as a contributing element to the REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District.

7. Narrative Architectural Description

Provide a detailed description of the resource, including all character defining features, potential construction methods, potential alterations (both historic and non-historic), and any accessory resources.

The exterior of Building 06-159 was documented in December of 2018 (Menocal et al. 2019) and a description of the building is provided in the original ARA form.

As of this update, the building and its associated yard are used for storage.

8. References

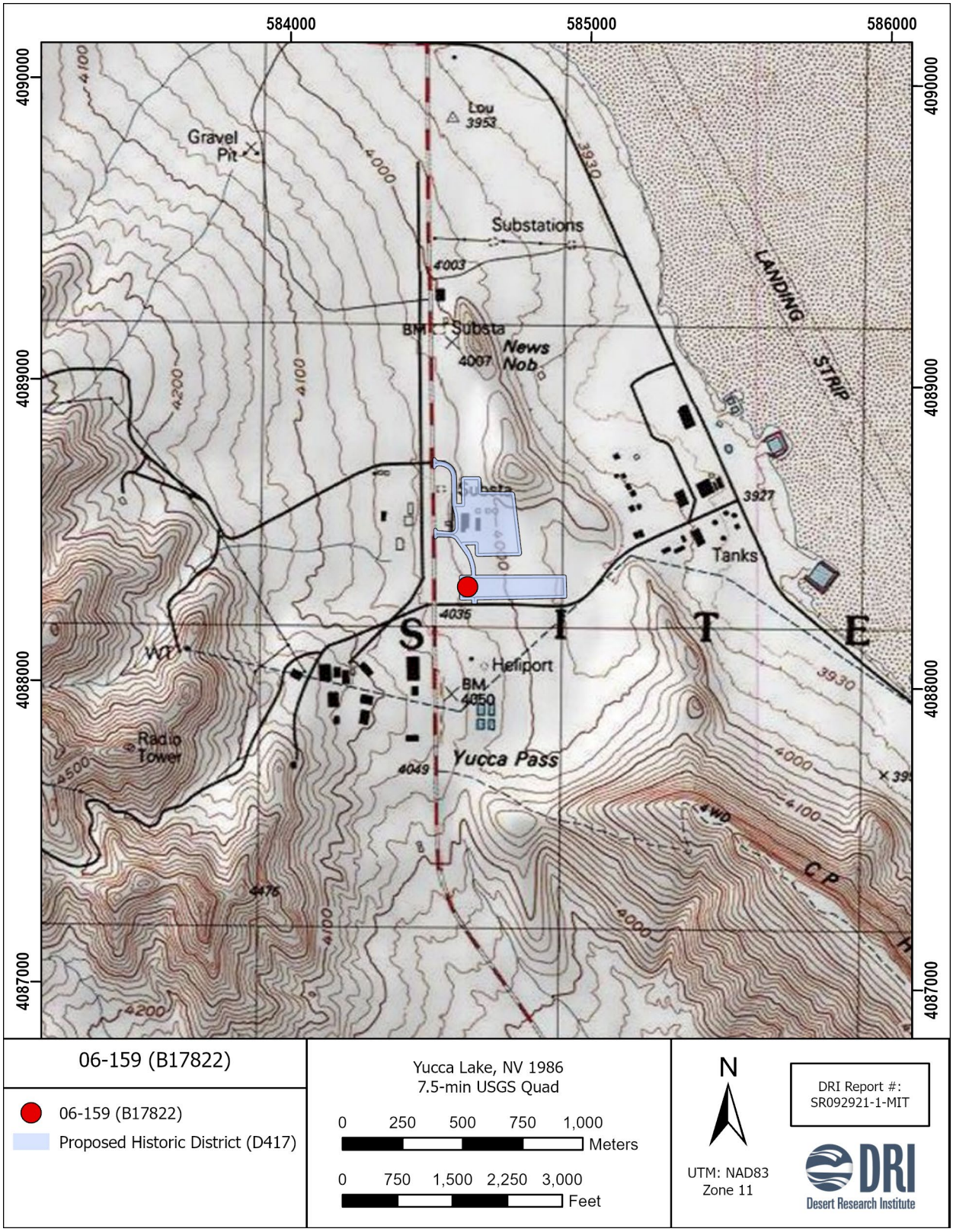
List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Menocal, Tatianna, JD L. Lancaster, Cheryl Collins, and Susanne J. Rowe
2019 *Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Installation of a 138 kV Transmission Line from Mercury Switching Station to Tweezer Substation, Areas 5, 6, and 23, Nevada National Security Site, Nye County, Nevada*. Desert Research Institute Cultural Resources Report No. SR052118-1. On file, Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

Reed, Robin K.
2019 "Re: Section 106 consultation with the *Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Installation of a 138 kV Transmission Line from Mercury Switching Station to Tweezer Substation, Areas 5, 6, and 23, Nevada National Security Site, Nye County, Nevada* DRI #SR052118-1; AMMI:CES-19063; ADM 16.1.5.a; UT 2019-6095." Received by Laura M. Tomlinson, Assistant Manager for Mission and Infrastructure, National Nuclear Security Administration, Las Vegas, October 2. On file, Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

9. Area Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of resource.



10. Site Plan Map

Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, building/structure footprints and relationship to associated features. Attach extra maps if needed.

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SHPO Resource #: B17822
Other Resource #: 06-159

Rev. 2017

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	12/13/2018	Recorded By	Shaw, Menocal, Lancaster, and Stueve (2018)	Agency Report #	DRI SR052118-1

1. Property Type

Building ☒	Structure ☐	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

2. Property Overview and Location

Street Address	North of 06-01 Road				
City, Zip	Area 6, Nevada National Security Site (NNSS)				
County	Nye				
Assessor's Parcel #	N/A	Subdivision Name	N/A		
UTM Location (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584615	Northing: 4088325			
USGS Info	Township: 11S	Range: 53E	Section: N/A	USGS 7.5' Quad & Date: Yucca Lake, Nev. 1986	
Ownership	Private ☐	Public-Local ☐	Public-State ☐	Restricted-Federal ☒	Multiple ☐
Should the property's location be kept confidential?	Yes ☐	No ☒			

3. Architectural Information

(Insert primary photograph below.)

Construction Date	1980
Architectural Style	No Style
Architectural Type	Prefabricated/Modular
Roof Form	Front Gabled
Roof Materials	Metal
Exterior Wall Materials	Metal
Foundation Materials	Concrete
Window Materials	Metal
Window Type	Sliding
Accessory Resources?	Yes ☒ No ☐
	Number?: 1

Condition of Resource(s)		
Good ☒	Fair ☐	Poor ☐
Explanation: Building appears to be in good condition with no visible issues.		

South and east side of Building B17822. View west (2018). Note roll up and pedestrian door, and large metal air duct on south side of building.

4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed: N/A	NRIS #:N/A
Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Name: N/A Date listed: N/A	NRIS #:N/A
If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☐	No ☐
		If so, is this resource contributing?		Yes ☐	No ☐
District Name:				SHPO #:	

Note: A resource that is contributing to a National Register-eligible district is considered eligible for the National Register for the purposes of project review, even though the resource itself may not be individually eligible.

5. NRHP Eligibility - Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☐	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☒	Unevaluated ☐		
Area(s) of Significance	N/A			
Period(s) of Significance	N/A			
Integrity – Does the resource possess integrity in all or some of the 7 aspects?				
Location ☐	Design ☐	Materials ☐	Workmanship ☐	Setting ☐	Feeling ☐	Association ☐
General Integrity:	Intact ☒	Altered ☐	Moved ☐	Date(s):
Threats to Resource:	None			
Historic Name	Power Shop			
Current/Common Name	Line Shop			
Historic/Original Owner	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission			
Current Owner	National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office			
Current Owner Address	Nevada National Security Site			
Historic Building Use	Electrical Equipment Maintenance			
Current Building Use	Electrical Equipment Maintenance			
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Holmes and Narver, Inc.			
Builder/Contractor	Holmes and Narver, Inc.			

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the resource's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

This is a maintenance shop on the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS).

The NNSS was established by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1951 to serve as the continental test site for nuclear weapons research and development. The NNSS had an important role in the United States nuclear testing program during the Cold War with the former Soviet Union. The result of this confrontation was a generally escalating arms race for nuclear weapon superiority (Anders 1978; Loeber 2002; Ogle 1985). This led to numerous nuclear tests worldwide by the United States and foreign nuclear powers. The NNSS was where most of these tests occurred. Nuclear testing at the NNSS can be divided into two types: atmospheric tests from 1951 to 1962 and underground tests from 1957 to 1992. The last nuclear test at the NNSS, named Divider, was conducted on Yucca Flat on September 23, 1992. A self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States was established later the same year (NNSA/NFO 2015).

B17822 is not recommended eligible to the NRHP under any of the Significance Criteria of 36 CFR 60.4.

The building is not significant under Criterion A because it does not have strong association with the broad patterns of national, state, or local history. B17822 has minimal association with nuclear testing at the NNSS, and it only fulfilled a subordinate role as a maintenance shop for general electrical work.

Regarding Significance Criteria B through D, research did not associate the building with a significant person (Criterion B), the resource is a prefabricated metal building that lacks distinctive design elements or methods of construction (Criterion C), and the physical resource has no potential to provide significant information beyond that found in the archival record with regard to nuclear testing or other Cold War activities on the NNSS (Criterion D).

7. Narrative Architectural Description

Provide a detailed description of the resource, including all character defining features, potential construction methods, potential alterations (both historic and non-historic), and any accessory resources.

B17822 is a simple, utilitarian building that houses an electrical maintenance shop. Constructed in 1980, and oriented to the east, the building is a modular, prefabricated structure that is 80 ft long × 40 ft wide. Construction drawings (Holmes and Narver, Inc. 1978, 1979) indicate that the building is constructed of vertical and horizontal steel framing covered with corrugated metal panels on the roof and walls. The largest portion of B17822 consists of a rectangular section (50 ft × 40 ft) with a roof 20 ft in height. Construction drawings show a single-bay work area that utilizes the entire space, except for a welding bay 15 ft x 8 ft in size. This area is accessed on the east side of the building by a metal roll up door (14 ft wide × 16 ft high) and a single pedestrian door with a fixed light on the upper half. This door is located immediately north of the roll up door. A second pedestrian door, located on the north side of the building also provides access to the main work bay. This door is screened by a plywood frame that extends out from the north wall of the building forming a small entry bay.

The second section of B17822 measures 30 ft × 40 ft and has a roof 12 ft in height. This area contains offices, locker and rest rooms, a smaller shop area, and a store room. Construction notes indicate that the interior walls and ceiling were finished with gypsum board. The only visible fenestration consists of a pair of sliding, metal-framed windows visible on the north side of the building. Louvered vents below the windows indicate that some type of HVAC system is installed in those spaces. What appears to be a radio antenna runs up the north walls of the building and extends above the roof line. While not visible from the ground, construction drawings indicate that two vents are placed in the roof above the main work area.

The west and south sides have no door or window openings. The south side of B17822 has numerous penetrations for electrical junction boxes, power lines, a small louvered vent, and a larger turbine vent. Two compressors, sitting on pads, are visible near the southeast corner of the building. In addition, a large metal box and duct that appear to be used for a HVAC system are located on the south side. This side also features two signs: a smaller one, located on the southeast corner of the building reads “06-159”, while a larger sign is on the southwest corner. This faded sign appears to say “Power and Connection Dept, LINE SHOP, bldg. 159”. A turbine vent, an electrical panel, and a sign reading “06-159” are the only items visible on the west side of the building.

B17822 has one accessory resource (AR), located immediately east of the building on the adjacent graded surface.

AR1 is a storage yard for electrical equipment. Today it is approximately 900 ft long × 200 ft wide, but drawings from the time of its construction indicate that it was 300 ft long × 200 ft wide and was enclosed by a fence with gates at the east and west ends. Today the yard is considerably longer, and is only partially fenced.

8. References

List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Anders, Roger M.
1978 Institutional Origins of the Department of Energy. Energy History Series 1(1). Office of Military Application, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

Holmes and Narver, Inc.
1978 Power Shop Building 6-159, Plan, Section, and Elevation. Drawing Number JS-006-159-SI. U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office, Las Vegas, Nevada. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

1979 Power Shop Building 6-159, Location and Plot Plan. Drawing Number JS-006-159-C2. U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office, Las Vegas, Nevada. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

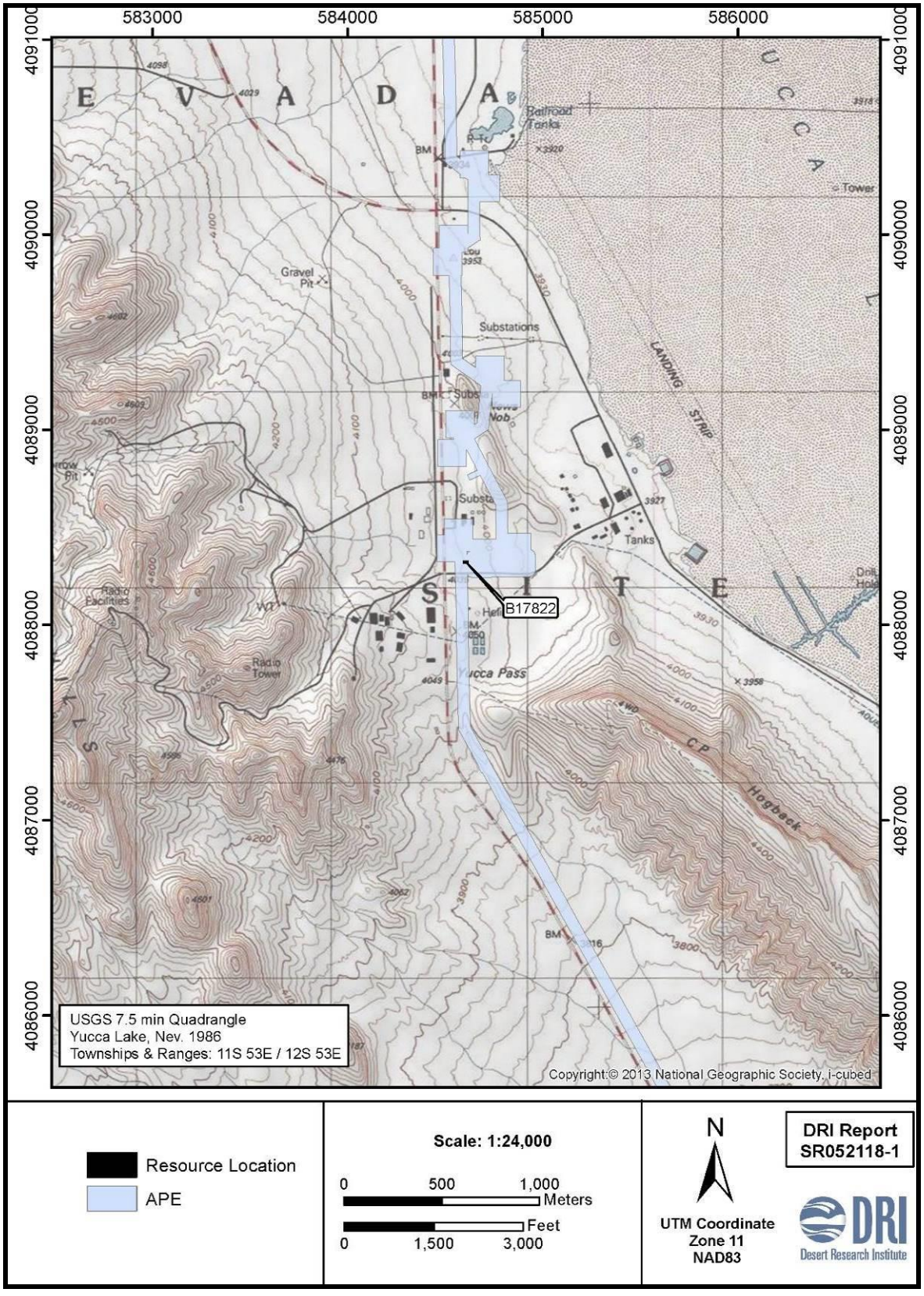
Loeber, Charles R.
2002 Building the Bombs: A History of the Nuclear Weapons Complex. Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Ogle, William E.
1985 An Account of the Return to Nuclear Weapons Testing by the United States after the Test Moratorium 1958-1961 (Redacted version). U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office, Las Vegas.

U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)
2015 United States Nuclear Tests: July 1945 through September 1992. Report DOE/NV--209-REV 16. U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office, Las Vegas.

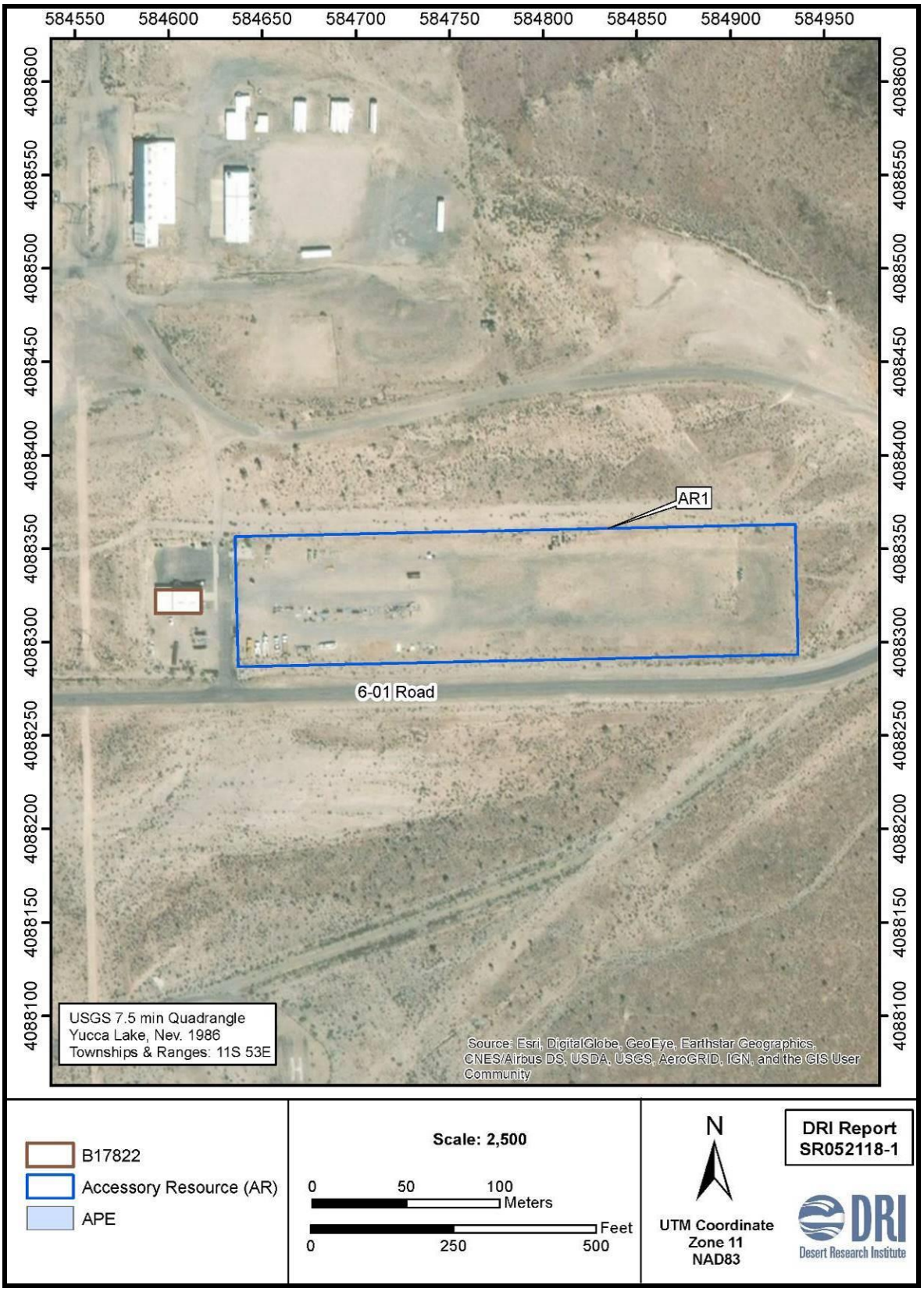
9. Area Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of resource.



10. Site Plan Map

Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, building/structure footprints and relationship to associated features. Attach extra maps if needed.



11. Photographs

Include as many photographs as needed to accurately depict the resource.

Elevation: North Direction facing: Southwest Photographer: Menocal Date: 12/13/2018
North side of B17822, looking southeast. Note different heights of sections, sliding windows, and pedestrian door cover at mid-point of building.

Elevations: South, West Direction facing: Northeast Photographer Menocal Date: 12/13/2018
Southwest corner of building. Note signs, vent (on western end) and metals panels on walls and roof.

Elevation: South Direction facing: North Photographer: Menocal Date: 12/13/2018
South side of B17822, looking north. Note different heights of sections, and HVAC system and compressors.

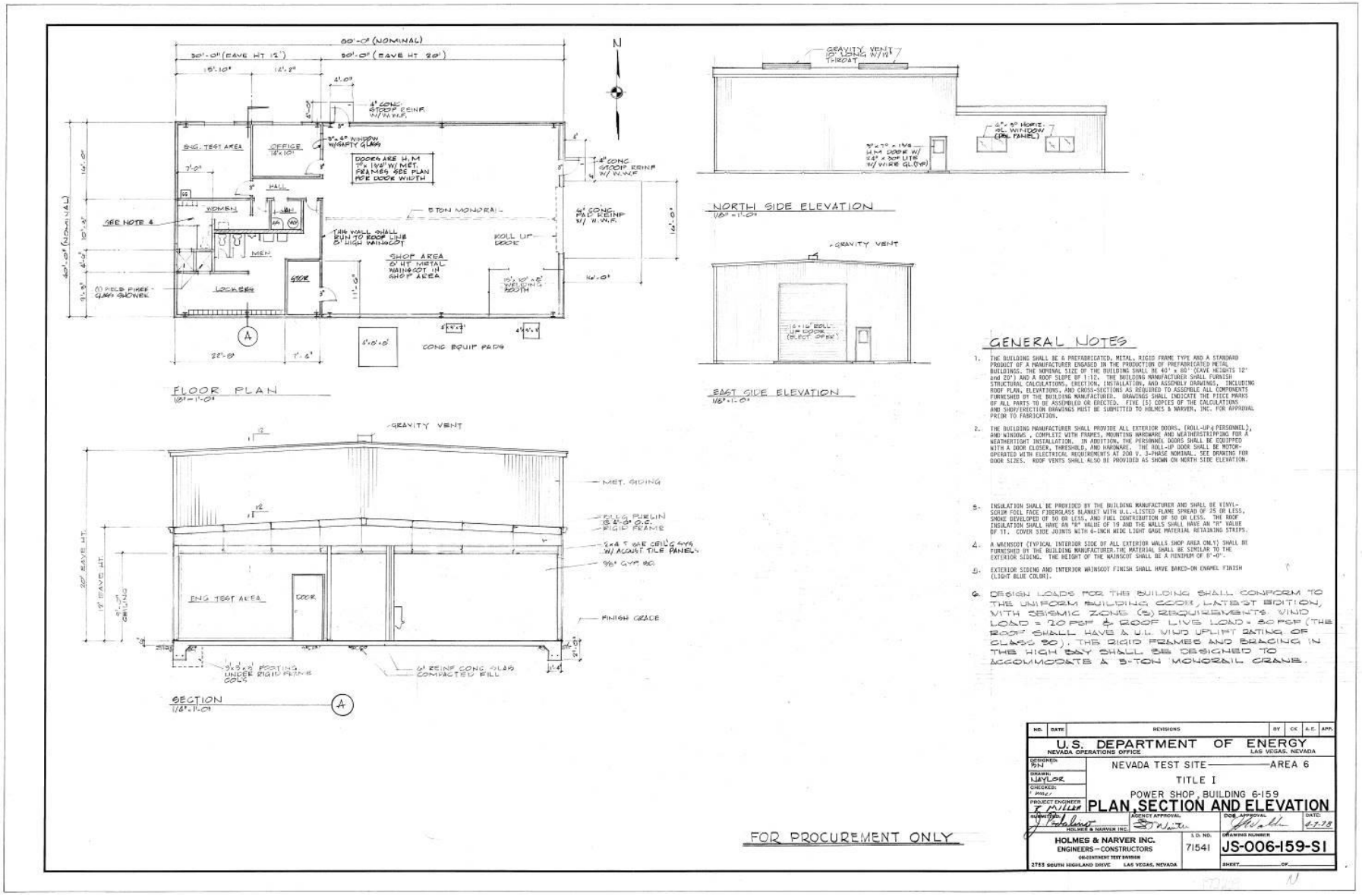
Elevations: East, North Direction facing: West Photographer Menocal Date: 12/13/2018
Northeast corner of building. Note doors on east side of building, and enclosed door area on north side.

Elevation: North Direction facing: South-southwest Photographer Shaw Date: 1/18/2019

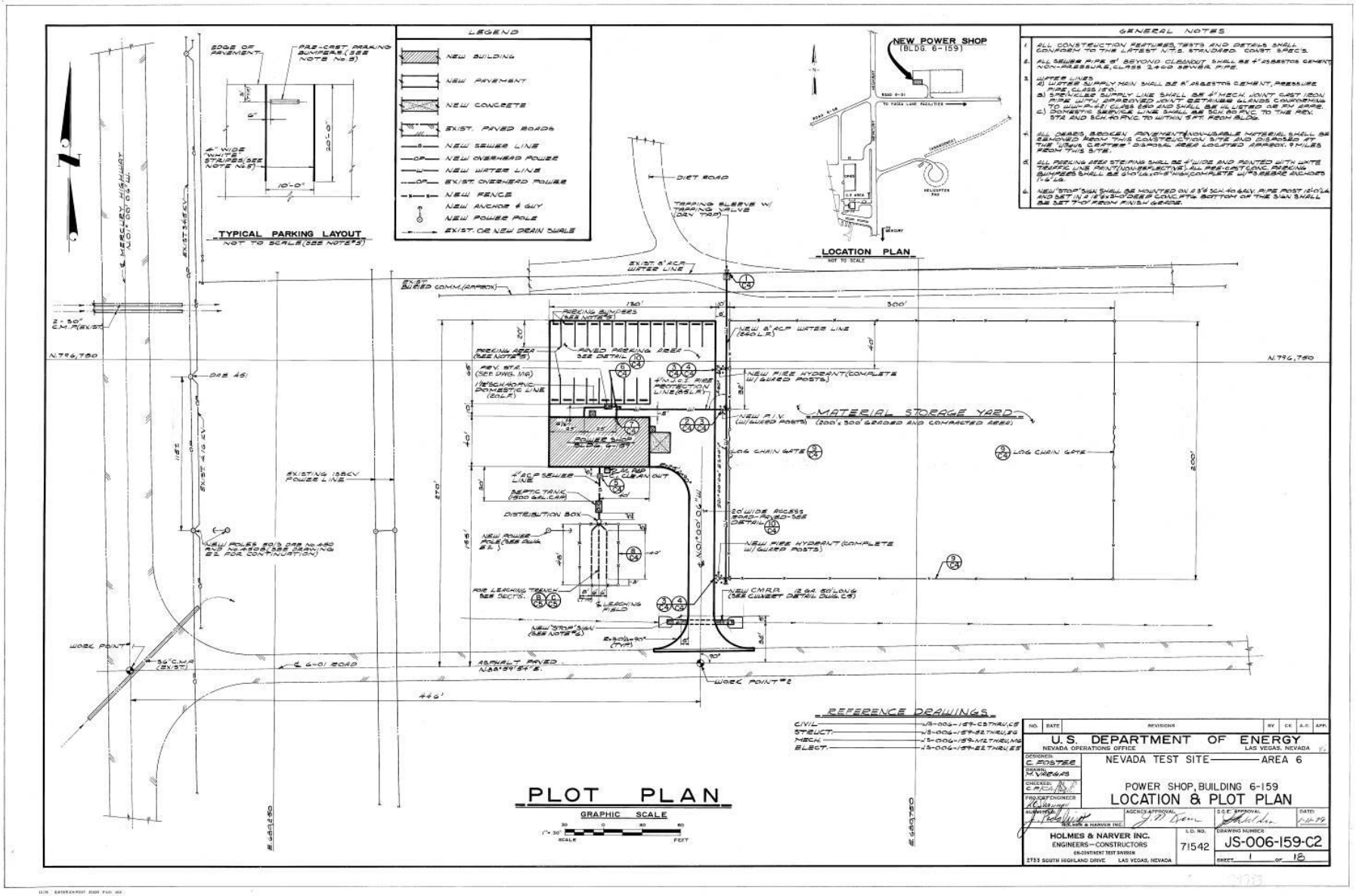
North side of B17822 showings plywood enclosure around door.

Elevation: North Direction facing: South Photographer Shaw Date: 1/18/2019

North side of B17822 showings windows and wall-mounted HVAC system.



Historical construction plan for B17822 showing exterior elevations and floorplan. Source: Holmes and Narver, Inc. 1978.



Historical construction plan for B17822 showing site plan and storage yard (AR1). Source: Holmes and Narver, Inc. 1979.

11. Accessory Resources

Complete only if Accessory Resources are present. Include as many extra entries as necessary.

Accessory Property Type

Building ☐	Structure ☐	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☒

Accessory Resource Overview

Accessory Resource Name	AR1: Storage yard			
Construction Date	1980	Contributing?	Yes ☒	No ☐
UTM (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting:584776		Northing:4088322	

Elevation: N/A Direction facing: Northeast Photographer Menocal Date: 12/13/2018

AR1 (storage yard) looking east from B17822.

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form -- UPDATE

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	Sept. 29, 2021	Recorded By	Haynes and Person	Agency Report #	SR092921-1-MIT

The purpose of this update is to fulfill Stipulation III.B.1 of the 2021 *Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Installation of a 138-kiloVolt Transmission Line from the Mercury Switching Station to the U1a Facility and the Removal of the Historic 138-kiloVolt Transmission Line from the Mercury Switching Station to the U1a Facility in Areas 1, 3, 5, 6 and 23, Nevada National Security Site, Nye County* (hereafter referred to as the MOA). In accordance with Stipulation III.B.1 of the MOA, this updated ARA form provides a condition update of this previously recorded resource within the boundary of the REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District.

(Insert primary photograph below.)

South end of B17823, view is north (DRI 2018).

4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed:		
				NRIS #:		
Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Name:	NRIS #:	
				Date listed:		
If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☒	No ☐	
		If so, is this resource contributing?		Yes ☒	No ☐	
District Name: REECo Maintenance Compound				SHPO #: D417		

Note: A resource that is contributing to a National Register-eligible district is considered eligible for the National Register for the purposes of project review, even though the resource itself may not be individually eligible.

5. NRHP Eligibility - Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☐	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☒	Unevaluated ☐		

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the resource's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

In 2019, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office's (NNSA/NFO) determination that Building 06-160 (B17823) was not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under any of the Secretary of the Interior's Significance Criteria (Reed 2019).

For the purpose of the present documentation, resources within the boundary of the potential REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District were evaluated to determine if they contribute to the significance of the district. The REECo Maintenance Compound is currently recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under the Secretary of the Interior's Significance Criteria A and C at the local level as a general construction support and maintenance facility directly related to nuclear testing activities in the forward areas of the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) from 1967 to 1992.

Despite its lack of individual significance, B17823 contributes to the significance of the REECo Maintenance Compound as the first and largest of several construction trade shops that served as general support infrastructure. Constructed in 1967 and used through the period significance for the historic district, B17823 was designed as shop space for various trades with its interior space divided into bays for each one (carpenters, painters, iron workers, electricians, plumbers, sheet metal, and electrical lineman). Although there has been significant modification to the building since it was initially constructed, these alterations appear to have been made within the period of significance.

Regarding integrity, the exterior of B17823 remains substantially unaltered since the 1970s. Much of the trade shop equipment and related materials have been removed. Even so, B17823 retains integrity of location, design, materials, setting, feeling, workmanship, and association to convey its significance as a contributing element to the REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District.

7. Narrative Architectural Description

Provide a detailed description of the resource, including all character defining features, potential construction methods, potential alterations (both historic and non-historic), and any accessory resources.

The exterior of Building 06-160 was documented in December of 2018 (Menocal et al. 2019) and a description of the building is provided in the original ARA form.

The building was unoccupied at the time of the original recording and it remains vacant. However, the open covered bay along the east side of the building is being used to store general construction materials like unmixed concrete.

8. References

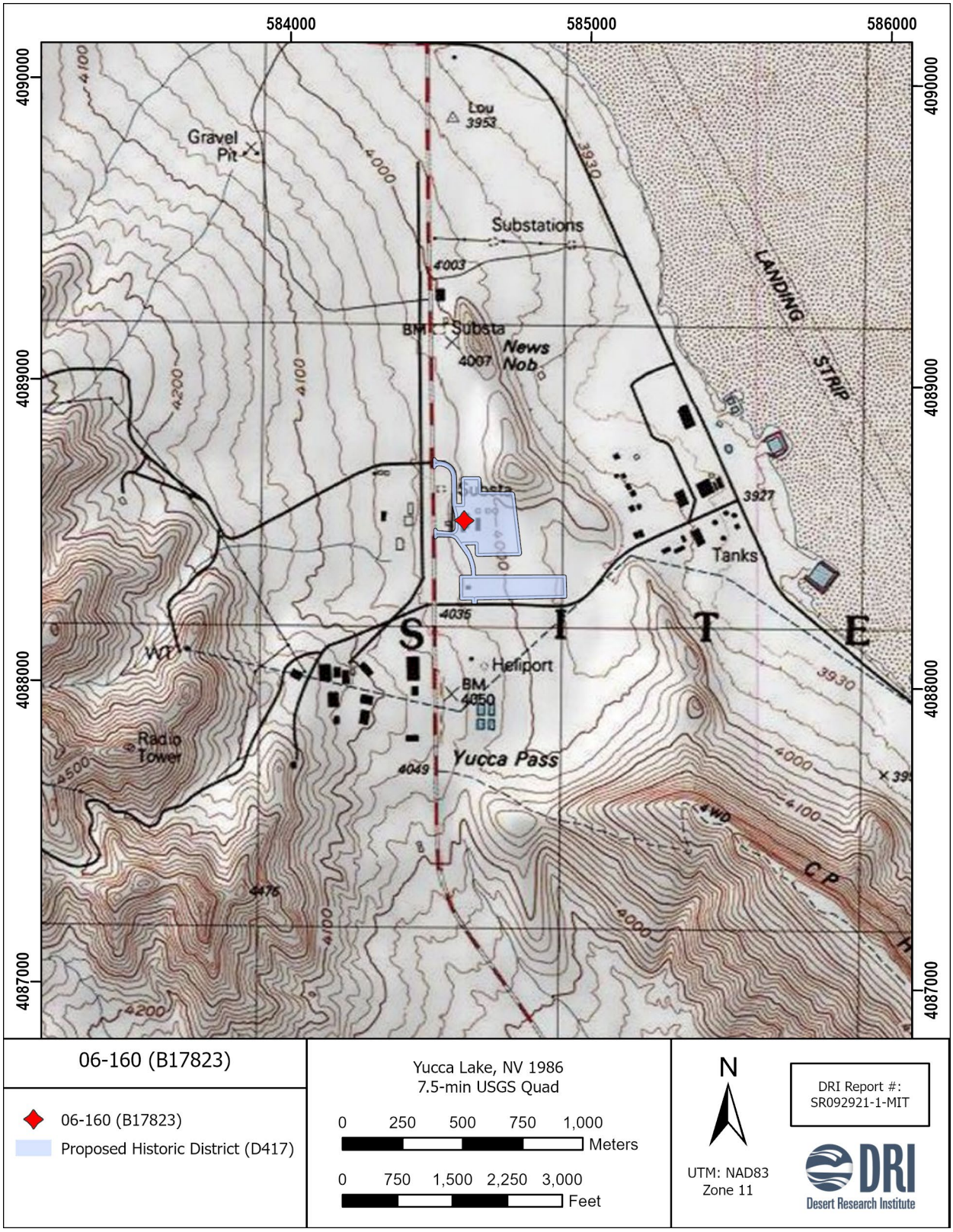
List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Menocal, Tatianna, JD L. Lancaster, Cheryl Collins, and Susanne J. Rowe
2019 *Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Installation of a 138 kV Transmission Line from Mercury Switching Station to Tweezer Substation, Areas 5, 6, and 23, Nevada National Security Site, Nye County, Nevada*. Desert Research Institute Cultural Resources Report No. SR052118-1. On file, Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

Reed, Robin K.
2019 "Re: Section 106 consultation with the Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Installation of a 138 kV Transmission Line from Mercury Switching Station to Tweezer Substation, Areas 5, 6, and 23, Nevada National Security Site, Nye County, Nevada DRI #SR052118-1; AMMI:CES-19063; ADM 16.1.5.a; UT 2019-6095." Received by Laura M. Tomlinson, Assistant Manager for Mission and Infrastructure, National Nuclear Security Administration, Las Vegas, October 2. On file, Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

9. Area Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of resource.



10. Site Plan Map

Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, building/structure footprints and relationship to associated features. Attach extra maps if needed.

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SHPO Resource #: B17823
Other Resource #: 06-160

Rev. 2017

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	12/13/2018	Recorded By	Shaw, Menocal, Lancaster, and Stueve (2018)	Agency Report #	DRI SR052118-1

1. Property Type

Building ☒	Structure ☐	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

2. Property Overview and Location

Street Address	East of Mercury Highway				
City, Zip	Area 6, Nevada National Security Site (NNSS)				
County	Nye				
Assessor's Parcel #	N/A	Subdivision Name	N/A		
UTM Location (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584580	Northing: 4088540			
USGS Info	Township: 11S	Range: 53E	Section: N/A	USGS 7.5' Quad & Date: Yucca Lake, Nev. 1986	
Ownership	Private ☐	Public-Local ☐	Public-State ☐	Restricted-Federal ☒	Multiple ☐
Should the property's location be kept confidential?	Yes ☐	No ☒			

3. Architectural Information

(Insert primary photograph below.)

Construction Date	1967
Architectural Style	No Style
Architectural Type	Prefabricated/Modular
Roof Form	Side Gabled
Roof Materials	Metal
Exterior Wall Materials	Metal
Foundation Materials	Concrete
Window Materials	Metal
Window Type	Sliding and 1/1
Accessory Resources?	Yes ☐ No ☒
	Number: N/A

Condition of Resource(s)?		
Good ☐	Fair ☒	Poor ☐
Explanation: Building appears to be in fair condition with no major visible issues.		

South end of B17823 looking north (2018).

4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed: N/A	NRIS #: N/A
Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Name: N/A Date listed: N/A	NRIS #: N/A
If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☐	No ☐
		If so, is this resource contributing?		Yes ☐	No ☐
District Name:				SHPO #:	

Note: A resource that is contributing to a National Register-eligible district is considered eligible for the National Register for the purposes of project review, even though the resource itself may not be individually eligible.

5. NRHP Eligibility - Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☐	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☒	Unevaluated ☐		
Area(s) of Significance	N/A			
Period(s) of Significance	N/A			
Integrity – Does the resource possess integrity in all or some of the 7 aspects?				
Location ☐	Design ☐	Materials ☐	Workmanship ☐	Setting ☐	Feeling ☐	Association ☐
General Integrity:	Intact ☐	Altered ☒	Moved ☐	Date(s):
Threats to Resource:	Building is no longer in use, and may deteriorate.			
Historic Name	Maintenance Shop			
Current/Common Name	Craft Shop			
Historic/Original Owner	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission			
Current Owner	National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office			
Current Owner Address	Nevada National Security Site			
Historic Building Use	Maintenance Shop			
Current Building Use	Vacant			
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Edward B Hendricks Associates			
Builder/Contractor	Holmes and Narver, Inc.			

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the resource's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

This is a maintenance shop on the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS).

The NNSS was established by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1951 to serve as the continental test site for nuclear weapons research and development. The NNSS had an important role in the United States nuclear testing program during the Cold War with the former Soviet Union. The result of this confrontation was a generally escalating arms race for nuclear weapon superiority (Anders 1978; Loeber 2002; Ogle 1985). This led to numerous nuclear tests worldwide by the United States and foreign nuclear powers. The NNSS was where most of these tests occurred. Nuclear testing at the NNSS can be divided into two types: atmospheric tests from 1951 to 1962 and underground tests from 1957 to 1992. The last nuclear test at the NNSS, named Divider, was conducted on Yucca Flat on September 23, 1992. A self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States was established later the same year (NNSA/NFO 2015).

B17823 is not recommended eligible to the NRHP under any of the Significance Criteria of 36 CFR 60.4.

The building is not significant under Criterion A because it does not have strong association with the broad patterns of national, state, or local history. B17823 has minimal association with nuclear testing at the NNSS, and only fulfilled a subordinate role as a maintenance shop.

Regarding Significance Criteria B through D, research did not associate the building with a significant person (Criterion B), the resource is an altered, prefabricated metal building that lacks distinctive design elements or methods of construction (Criterion C), and the physical resource has no potential to provide significant information beyond that found in the archival record with regard to nuclear testing or other Cold War activities on the NNSS (Criterion D).

7. Narrative Architectural Description

Provide a detailed description of the resource, including all character defining features, potential construction methods, potential alterations (both historic and non-historic), and any accessory resources.

B17823 is a simple, utilitarian building that was formerly used as a maintenance shop. Constructed in 1967, and oriented to the west, the building is a modular, prefabricated structure that is 180 ft long x 40 ft wide. Construction drawings indicate that the building is constructed of vertical and horizontal steel framing covered with corrugated metal panels on the roof and walls.

Design drawings (Hendricks 1966a and 1966b) show that B17823 was designed as shop space for various trades, with its interior space (139 ft long x 40 ft wide) divided into bays. Each trade (carpenters, painters, iron workers, electricians, plumbers, sheet metal, and electrical lineman) had a space, with the carpenter and paint shops enclosed by metal panel walls, while the other bays were divided by chain-link fencing. A row of small offices ran along the west side of the building, and this side of the building also included a space for laborers, and the main entry to the building.

All of the work bays, except the one used by construction lineman, could be accessed by an internal hallway, as well as by a pair of exterior sliding doors, set into the east wall. Each door, which measured 4 ft wide x 10 ft, 6 inches high, opened onto a concrete apron. The design drawings show two bays for electrical linesman (one for maintenance lineman and one for construction lineman) that were divided by an area set aside for clerks, supplies, and restrooms. The construction lineman's bay was accessed by a sliding door (the same size as those detailed above, but set into the south wall of the building) as well a pedestrian door that led onto a concrete loading dock. At the time of construction, the west side of the building had four pedestrian doors that led into offices or to hallways. Twelve openings, for wall mounted air conditioning (AC) units used to cool the offices, were set into the west façade, and a similar AC opening was visible on the east wall. Louvered openings were cut into the north and south gables for ventilators.

B17823 has been greatly altered in the intervening years. The former shops that filled the interior have been removed, and the space was converted to modern offices, with walls and ceiling covered with gypsum board. At some unknown time (but no later than the late 1970s) a large canopy was erected on the east side of the building for vehicle storage. The actual year of construction cannot be determined, as the dates cannot be read on the design drawing that was identified (Reynolds n.d.). This drawing however lists the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission as the client, and that agency was abolished in 1974.

This canopy structure runs along most of the eastern façade, and its steel frame prevents the use of the sliding doors that opened into each shop. All pedestrian doors remain in place, and another has been cut into the former sliding door that led into the carpenter's shop. A small sliding window (that does not appear on the original drawings) is also visible on the west side of the building (near the northwest corner) and on the east side (near the southeast corner). The former gabled ventilating openings have been filled in with metal panels, and modern HVAC units have been installed on the roof. The pedestrian doors on the west side have been enclosed with plywood structures that provide a secondary entry. Turbine vents are visible on the roof and on the west wall. A sign reading "Facility Maintenance" is visible on the west façade.

The resource has no accessory resources.

8. References

List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Anders, Roger M.
1978 Institutional Origins of the Department of Energy. Energy History Series 1(1). Office of Military Application, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

Edward B. Hendricks Associates (Hendricks)
1966a Maintenance Shop Building Floor Plans, Drawing Number NV-35-01-10.2. A-1 of 6 U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Las Vegas, Nevada. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

1966b Maintenance Shop Building Exterior Elevation and Details. NV-35-01-10.2. A-3 of 6. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Las Vegas, Nevada. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

Loeber, Charles R.
2002 Building the Bombs: A History of the Nuclear Weapons Complex. Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Ogle, William E.
1985 An Account of the Return to Nuclear Weapons Testing by the United States after the Test Moratorium 1958-1961 (Redacted version). U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office, Las Vegas

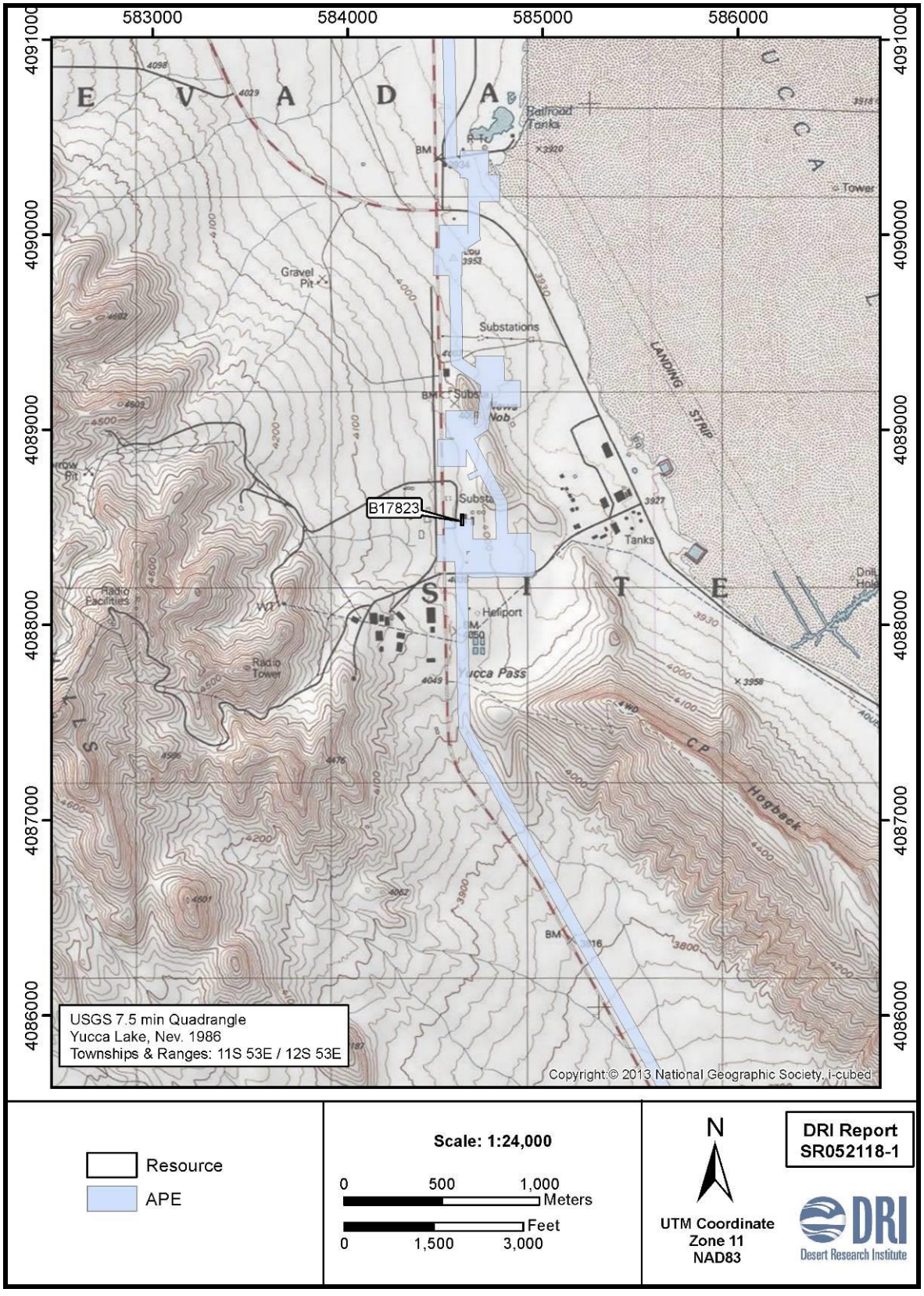
Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Co., Inc. (REECo)
n.d. Maintenance Shop Canopy for Building CP-160, Plan Elevation and Section. 6- CP-150-52. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Las Vegas, Nevada. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC)
1952 Guide for Observers' Tour of the Control Point and Forward Area, Nevada Proving Ground. Accession No. 322959, Nuclear Testing Archive, Las Vegas, Nevada.

U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)
2015 United States Nuclear Tests: July 1945 through September 1992. Report DOE/NV--209-REV 16. U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office, Las Vegas.

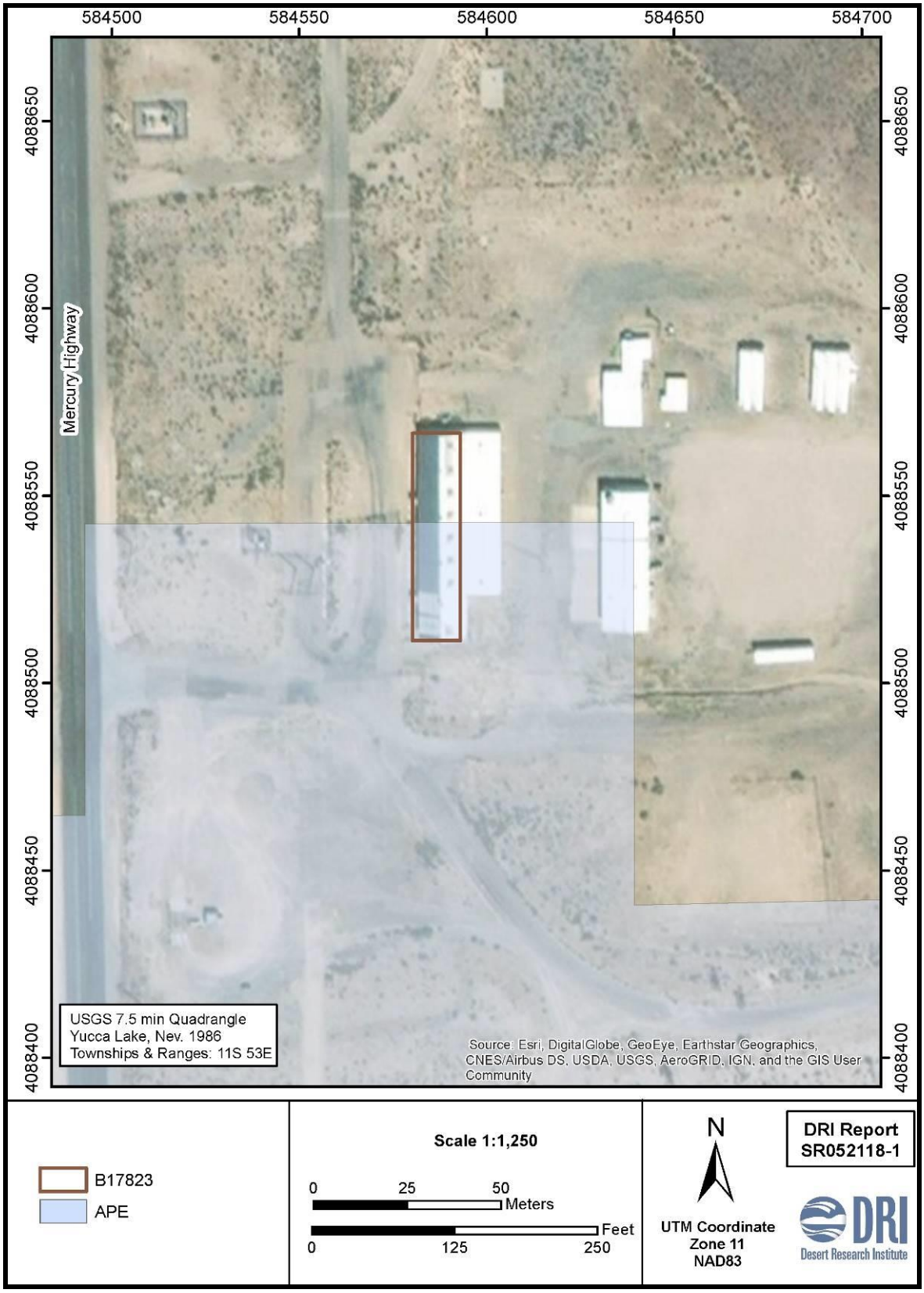
9. Area Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of resource.



10. Site Plan Map

Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, building/structure footprints and relationship to associated features. Attach extra maps if needed.



11. Photographs

Include as many photographs as needed to accurately depict the resource.

Elevation: South Direction facing: North Photographer: Menocal Date: 12/13/2018

Southeast corner of B17823. Note canopy on east side of building, roof mounted HVAC units, metal siding and roofing, and former loading dock.

Elevation: West Direction facing: East Photographer: Menocal Date: 12/13/2018

West side of B17823. Note the plywood enclosures on the two pedestrian doors, and the HVAC units set into the walls.

Elevation: West Direction facing: Northeast Photographer: Shaw Date: 1/18/2019

Plywood door enclosure on west side of B17823. Note vents and HVAC units set into walls.

Elevation: South Direction facing: Northwest Photographer: Menocal Date: 12/13/2018

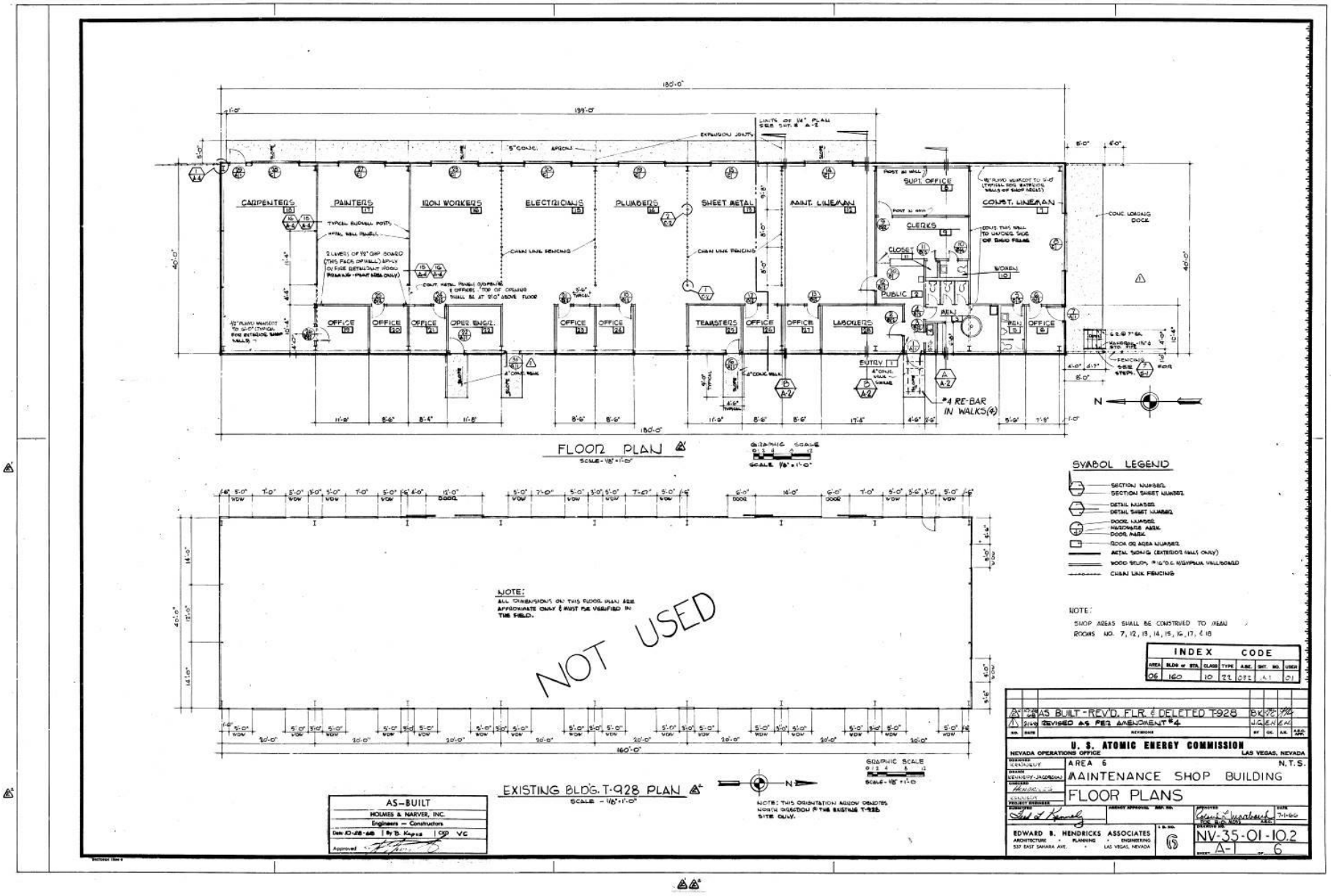
Southeast corner of canopy on B17823.

Elevation: East Direction facing: South-Southwest Photographer: Shaw Date: 1/18/2019

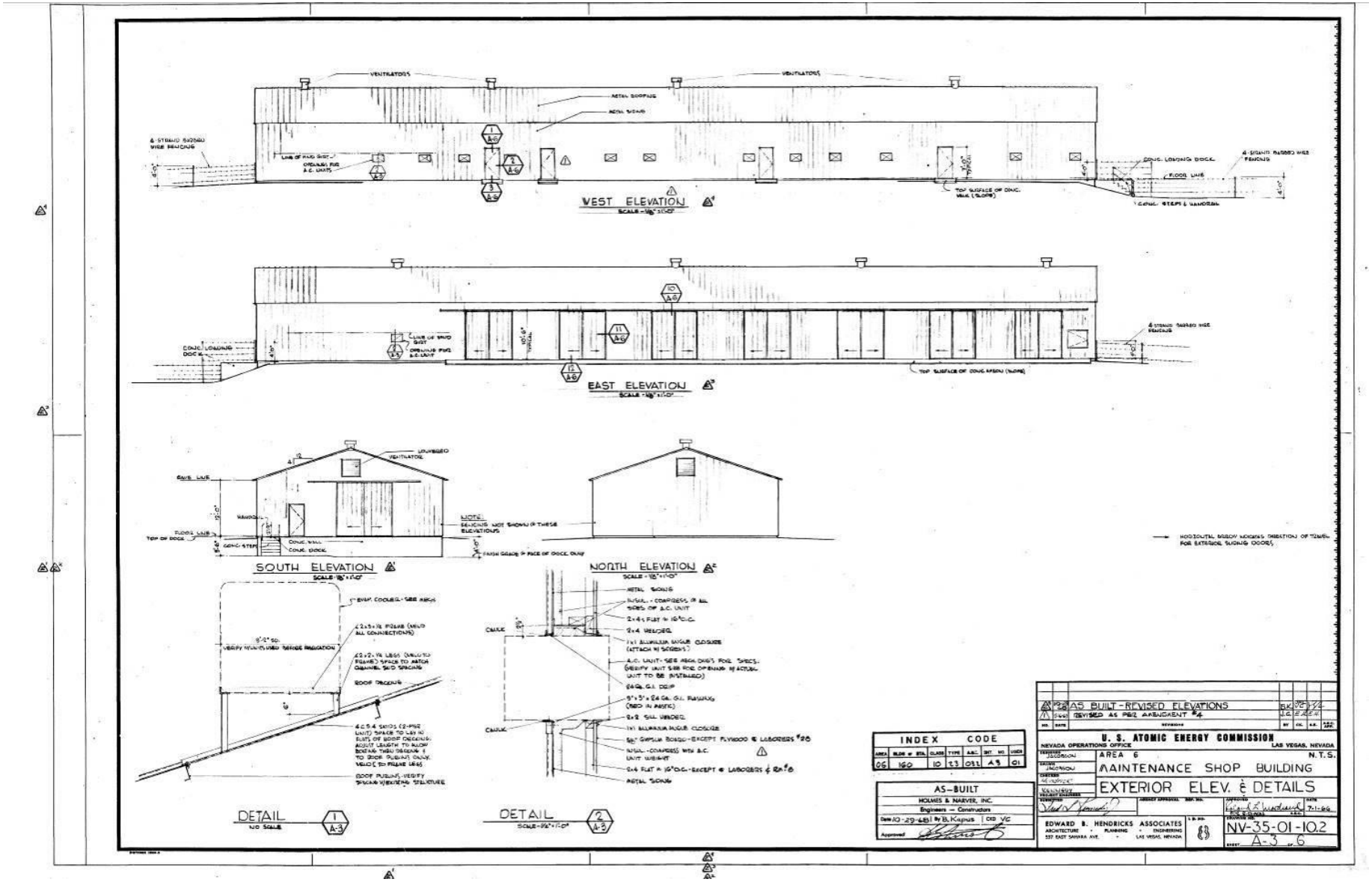
Interior of canopy on east side of B17823. Note steel framework, former sliding doors, and corrugated panels.

Elevation: East Direction facing: North-Northwest Photographer: Shaw Date: 1/18/2019

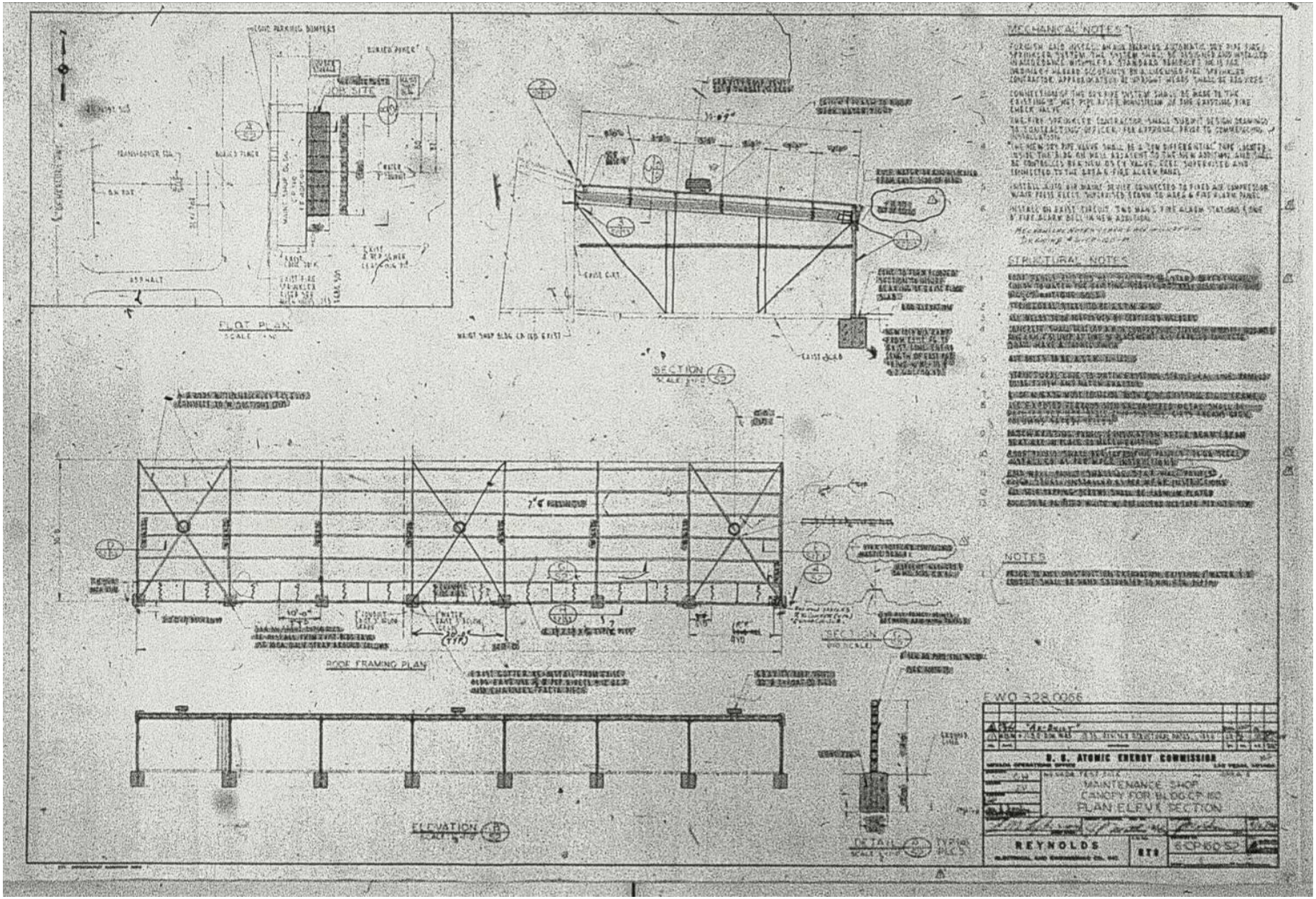
Interior of canopy on east side of B17823. Note steel framework and former sliding doors.



Historical construction plan for B17823 showing building floor plan. Source: Hendricks 1966a.



Historical construction plan for B17823 showing exterior elevations. Source: Hendricks 1966b.



Historical construction plans for canopy built onto east side of B17823. Source: REECo n.d.

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form -- UPDATE

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	Sept. 29, 2021	Recorded By	Haynes and Person	Agency Report #	SR092921-1-MIT

The purpose of this update is to fulfill Stipulation III.B.1 of the 2022 *Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Installation of a 138-kiloVolt Transmission Line from the Mercury Switching Station to the U1a Facility and the Removal of the Historic 138-kiloVolt Transmission Line from the Mercury Switching Station to the U1a Facility in Areas 1, 3, 5, 6, and 23 of the Nevada National Security Site, Nye County* (hereafter referred to as the MOA). In accordance with Stipulation III.B.1 of the MOA, this updated ARA form provides a condition update of this previously recorded resource within the boundary of the REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District.

(Insert primary photograph below.)

South and west elevations of B17824, view is northeast (DRI 2018).

4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed:		
				NRIS #:		
Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Name:	NRIS #:	
				Date listed:		
If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☒	No ☐	
		If so, is this resource contributing?		Yes ☒	No ☐	
District Name: REECo Maintenance Compound				SHPO #: D417		

Note: A resource that is contributing to a National Register-eligible district is considered eligible for the National Register for the purposes of project review, even though the resource itself may not be individually eligible.

5. NRHP Eligibility - Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☐	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☒	Unevaluated ☐		

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the resource's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

In 2019, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office's (NNSA/NFO) determination that Building 06-162 (B17824) was not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under any of the Secretary of the Interior's Significance Criteria (Reed 2019).

For the purpose of the present documentation, resources within the boundary of the potential REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District were evaluated to determine if they contribute to the significance of the district. The REECo Maintenance Compound is currently recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under the Secretary of the Interior's Significance Criteria A and C at the local level as a general construction maintenance and support facility directly related to nuclear testing activities in the forward areas of the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) from 1967 to 1992.

Despite its lack of individual significance, B17824 contributes to the significance of the REECo Maintenance Compound as one of several construction trade shops that served as general support infrastructure. Constructed in 1979 and used through the period significance for the historic district, B17824 was designed as shop space for carpentry, painting, steam water, mechanical equipment, and associated offices. Although there have been some minor modifications to the building since it was initially constructed, these alterations appear to have been made within the period of significance.

Regarding integrity, the exterior of B17824 remains substantially unaltered since its initial construction in 1979. Much of the trade shop equipment and related materials have been removed. Even so, B17824 retains integrity of location, design, materials, setting, feeling, workmanship, and association to convey its significance as a contributing element to the REECo Maintenance Compound Historic District.

7. Narrative Architectural Description

Provide a detailed description of the resource, including all character defining features, potential construction methods, potential alterations (both historic and non-historic), and any accessory resources.

The exterior of Building 06-162 was documented in December of 2018 (Menocal et al. 2019) and a description of the building is provided in the original ARA form.

The building was unoccupied at the time of the original recording and it remains vacant.

8. References

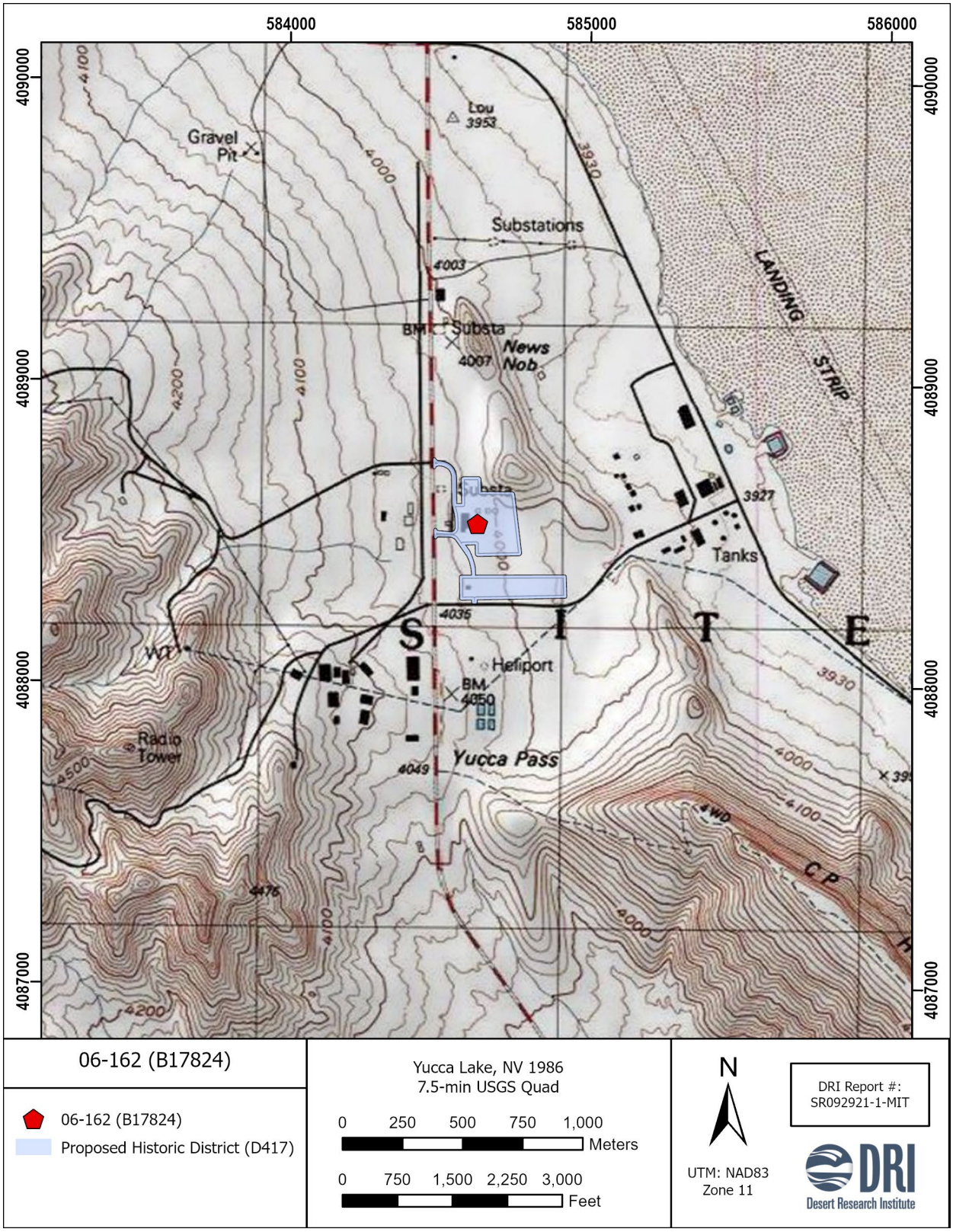
List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Menocal, Tatianna, JD L. Lancaster, Cheryl Collins, and Susanne J. Rowe
2019 *Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Installation of a 138 kV Transmission Line from Mercury Switching Station to Tweezer Substation, Areas 5, 6, and 23, Nevada National Security Site, Nye County, Nevada*. Desert Research Institute Cultural Resources Report No. SR052118-1. On file, Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

Reed, Robin K.
2019 "Re: Section 106 consultation with the *Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Installation of a 138 kV Transmission Line from Mercury Switching Station to Tweezer Substation, Areas 5, 6, and 23, Nevada National Security Site, Nye County, Nevada* DRI #SR052118-1; AMMI:CES-19063; ADM 16.1.5.a; UT 2019-6095." Received by Laura M. Tomlinson, Assistant Manager for Mission and Infrastructure, National Nuclear Security Administration, Las Vegas, October 2. On file, Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

9. Area Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of resource.



10. Site Plan Map

Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, building/structure footprints and relationship to associated features. Attach extra maps if needed.

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SHPO Resource #: B17824
Other Resource #: 06-162

Rev. 2017

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	12/13/2018	Recorded By	Shaw, Menocal, Lancaster, and Stueve (2018)	Agency Report #	DRI SR052118-1

1. Property Type

Building ☒	Structure ☐	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

2. Property Overview and Location

Street Address	East of Mercury Highway				
City, Zip	Area 6, Nevada National Security Site (NNSS)				
County	Nye				
Assessor's Parcel #	N/A	Subdivision Name	N/A		
UTM Location (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584635	Northing: 4088535			
USGS Info	Township: 11S	Range: 53E	Section: N/A	USGS 7.5' Quad & Date: Yucca Lake, Nev. 1986	
Ownership	Private ☐	Public-Local ☐	Public-State ☐	Restricted-Federal ☒	Multiple ☐
Should the property's location be kept confidential?	Yes ☐	No ☒			

3. Architectural Information

(Insert primary photograph below.)

Construction Date	1979
Architectural Style	No Style
Architectural Type	Prefabricated/Modular
Roof Form	Side Gabled
Roof Materials	Metal
Exterior Wall Materials	Metal
Foundation Materials	Concrete
Window Materials	N/A
Window Type	N/A
Accessory Resources?	Yes ☐ No ☒
	Number:

Condition of Resource(s)?		
Good ☒	Fair ☐	Poor ☐
Explanation: Building appears to be in good condition with no visible issues.		

View of B17824 looking northeast (2018).

4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed: N/A	NRIS #: N/A
Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Name: N/A Date listed: N/A	NRIS #: N/A
If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☐	No ☐
			If so, is this resource contributing?	Yes ☐	No ☐
District Name:				SHPO #:	

Note: A resource that is contributing to a National Register-eligible district is considered eligible for the National Register for the purposes of project review, even though the resource itself may not be individually eligible.

5. NRHP Eligibility - Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☐	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☒	Unevaluated ☐		
Area(s) of Significance	N/A			
Period(s) of Significance	N/A			
Integrity – Does the resource possess integrity in all or some of the 7 aspects?				
Location ☐	Design ☐	Materials ☐	Workmanship ☐	Setting ☐	Feeling ☐	Association ☐
General Integrity:	Intact ☒	Altered ☐	Moved ☐	Date(s):
Threats to Resource:	None			
Historic Name	Maintenance Facility			
Current/Common Name	Maintenance Facility			
Historic/Original Owner	U.S. Department of Energy			
Current Owner	National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office			
Current Owner Address	Nevada National Security Site			
Historic Building Use	Maintenance Shop			
Current Building Use	Maintenance Shop			
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Holmes and Narver, Inc.			
Builder/Contractor	Unknown			

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the resource's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

This is a maintenance shop on the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS).

The NNSS was established by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1951 to serve as the continental test site for nuclear weapons research and development. The NNSS had an important role in the United States nuclear testing program during the Cold War with the former Soviet Union. The result of this confrontation was a generally escalating arms race for nuclear weapon superiority (Anders 1978; Loeber 2002; Ogle 1985). This led to numerous nuclear tests worldwide by the United States and foreign nuclear powers. The NNSS was where most of these tests occurred. Nuclear testing at the NNSS can be divided into two types: atmospheric tests from 1951 to 1962 and underground tests from 1957 to 1992. The last nuclear test at the NNSS, named Divider, was conducted on Yucca Flat on September 23, 1992. A self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States was established later the same year (NNSA/NFO 2015).

B17824 is not recommended eligible to the NRHP under any of the Significance Criteria of 36 CFR 60.4.

The building is not significant under Criterion A because it does not have a strong association with the broad patterns of national, state, or local history. B17823 has minimal association with nuclear testing at the NNSS, and only fulfilled a subordinate role as a maintenance shop.

Regarding Significance Criteria B through D, research did not associate the building with a significant person (Criterion B), the resource is an altered, prefabricated metal building that lacks distinctive design elements or methods of construction (Criterion C), and the physical resource has no potential to provide significant information beyond that found in the archival record with regard to nuclear testing or other Cold War activities on the NNSS (Criterion D).

7. Narrative Architectural Description

Provide a detailed description of the resource, including all character defining features, potential construction methods, potential alterations (both historic and non-historic), and any accessory resources.

B17824 is a simple, utilitarian building used as a maintenance shop. Constructed in 1979, and oriented to the west, the building is a modular, prefabricated structure that is 124 ft long × 40 ft wide. Construction drawings indicate that the building is constructed of vertical and horizontal steel framing covered with corrugated metal panels on the roof and walls. A concrete-block firewall is visible 40 ft south of the northern end of the building. This partition divides the space devoted to paint services from the remainder of the building.

Construction drawings (Holmes and Narver, Inc. 1977a, 1977b, and 1977c) indicate that B17824 was designed as shop space for the carpentry, paint, and pipe fitting trades, along with space for locker rooms, storage, and offices. Each of the separate shops is accessed both by pedestrian doors (on both the east and west sides of the building) and by roll-up doors on the east side. The pipe fitters shop (on the southern end of the building) has an additional roll-up door on the east side of the building near the southeast corner. A mezzanine that contains office space, restrooms, and a break room, and measures approximately 20 ft wide x 32 ft long, is located in the southern third of the building.

The building has been altered with the installation of several HVAC components (ducts, hoods, and ground-mounted evaporative cooler units) on the eastern and southern sides of the building. In addition, two large louvered vents have been cut into the east wall—these openings have metal hoods that extend out from the building façade. A dust filtration system has also been installed with a metal collection duct leading under the wood shop. A large vent has been installed in the roof above the paint shop, along with a turbine vent installed in the north wall of the building. What appears to be two ridge vents are visible on the roof, and two air conditioning units have been installed on the upper portion of the east wall, presumably to cool the mezzanine area. A ladder reaching from the ground to the roof has been installed on the west side near the middle roll-up door, and a sign reading “06-CP-162” is visible on the southwest corner of B17824.

The resource has no accessory resources.

8. References

List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Anders, Roger M.
1978 Institutional Origins of the Department of Energy. Energy History Series 1(1). Office of Military Application, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

Holmes and Narver, Inc.
1977a Maintenance Facility-Building 6-162: Foundation Plan, Nevada Test Site – Area 6. Drawing Number JS-006-162-S1. U.S. Energy Research & Development Administration, Las Vegas, Nevada. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

1977b Maintenance Facility-Building 6-162: Floor Plan – Area 6. Drawing Number JS-006-162-S2. U.S. Energy Research & Development Administration, Las Vegas, Nevada. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

1977c Maintenance Facility-Building 6-162: Elevs, Mezz, Flr & Details [*sic*], Nevada Test Site – Area 6. Drawing Number JS-006-162-S3. U.S. Energy Research & Development Administration, Las Vegas, Nevada. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

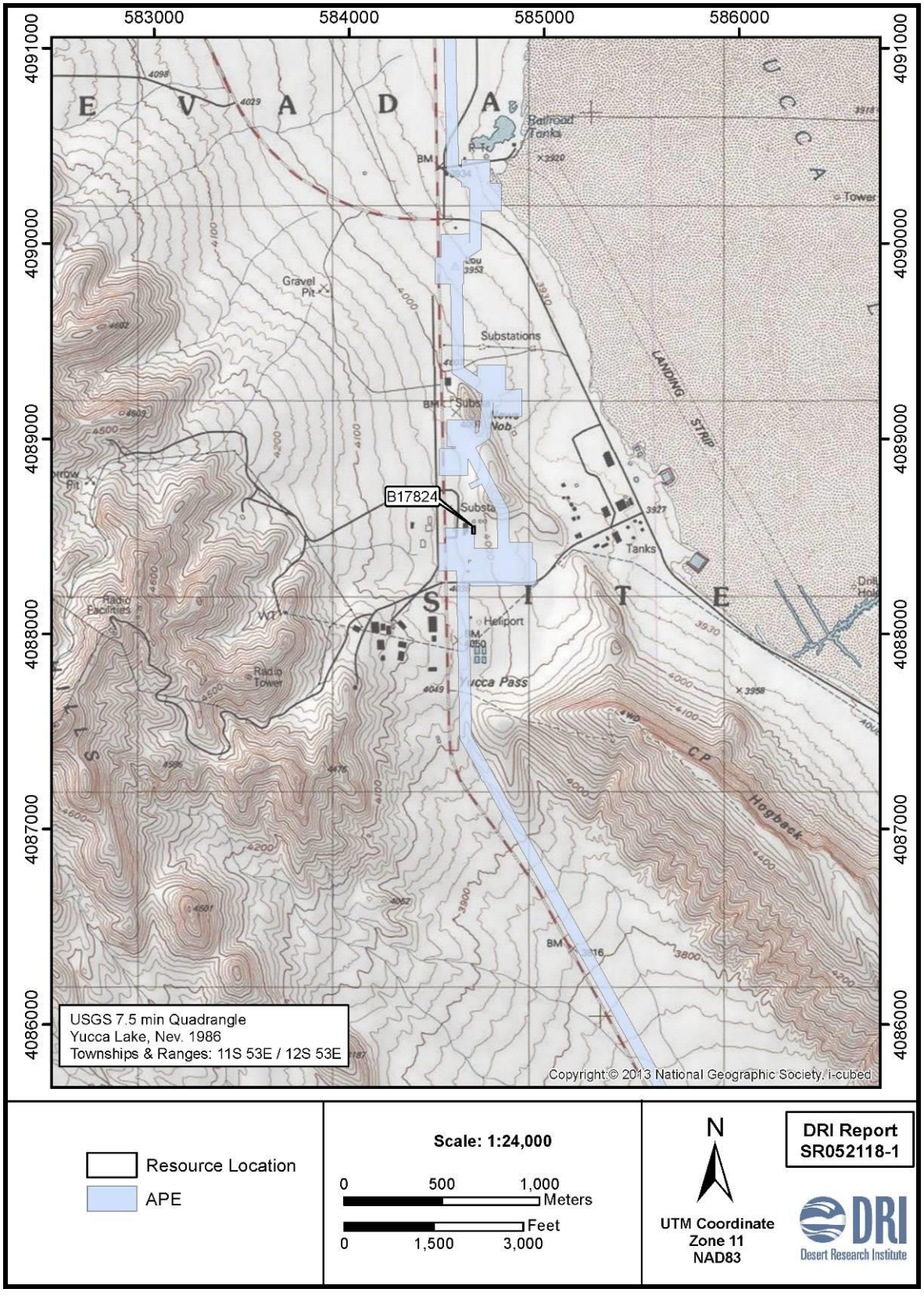
Loeber, Charles R.
2002 Building the Bombs: A History of the Nuclear Weapons Complex. Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Ogle, William E.
1985 An Account of the Return to Nuclear Weapons Testing by the United States after the Test Moratorium 1958-1961 (Redacted version). U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office, Las Vegas

U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)
2015 United States Nuclear Tests: July 1945 through September 1992. Report DOE/NV--209-REV 16. U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office, Las Vegas.

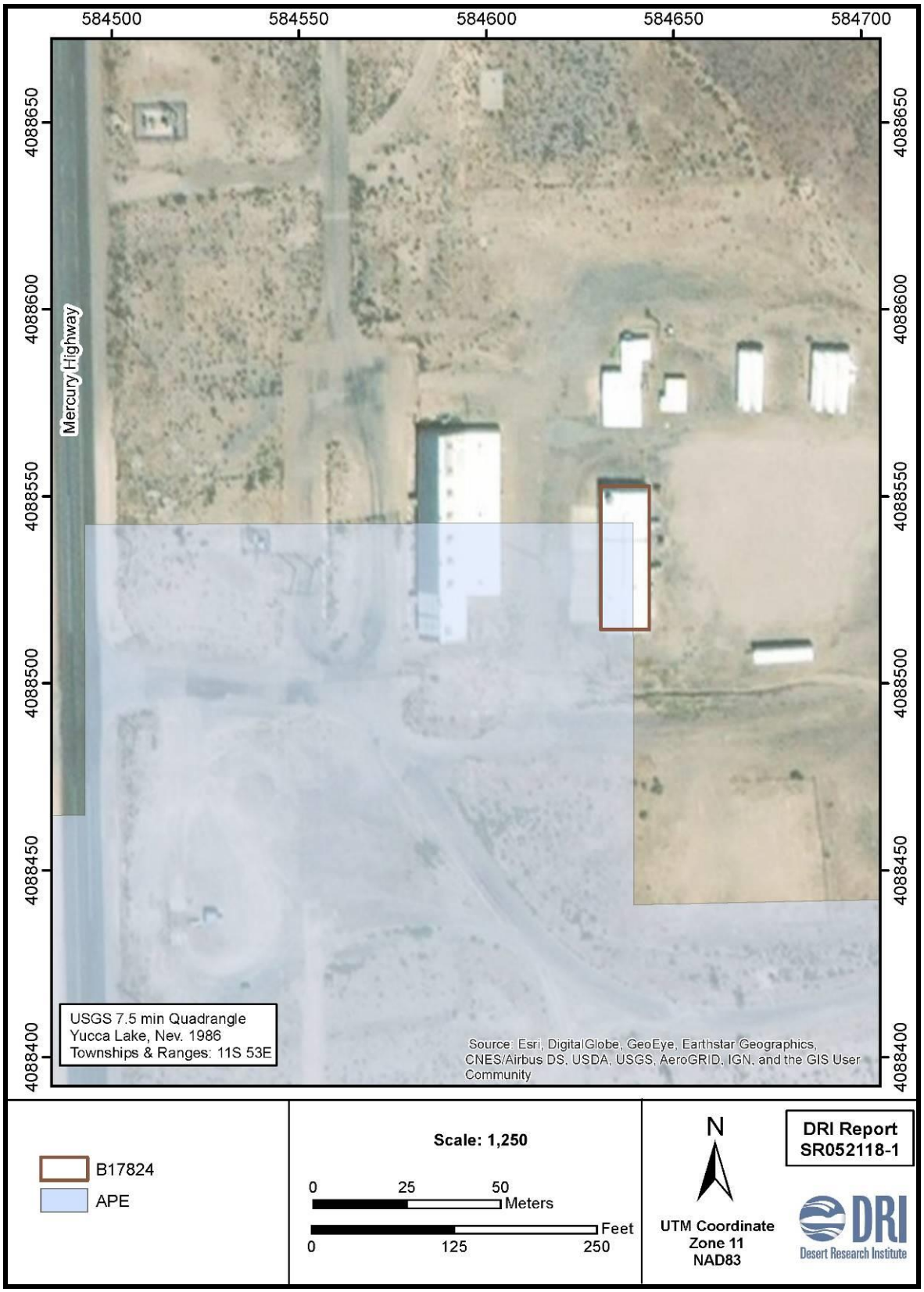
9. Area Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of resource.



10. Site Plan Map

Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, building/structure footprints and relationship to associated features. Attach extra maps if needed.



11. Photographs

Include as many photographs as needed to accurately depict the resource.

Elevation: North and West Direction facing: Southeast Photographer: Shaw Date: 1/18/2019

Northwest corner of B17824. Note roll-up and pedestrian doors, corrugated metal siding and roofing, large vent in roof over paint shop, and block firewall extending out from roof and wall line near roll-up door on left side of photo.

Elevation: North and East Direction facing: Southwest Photographer: Menocal Date: 12/13/2018

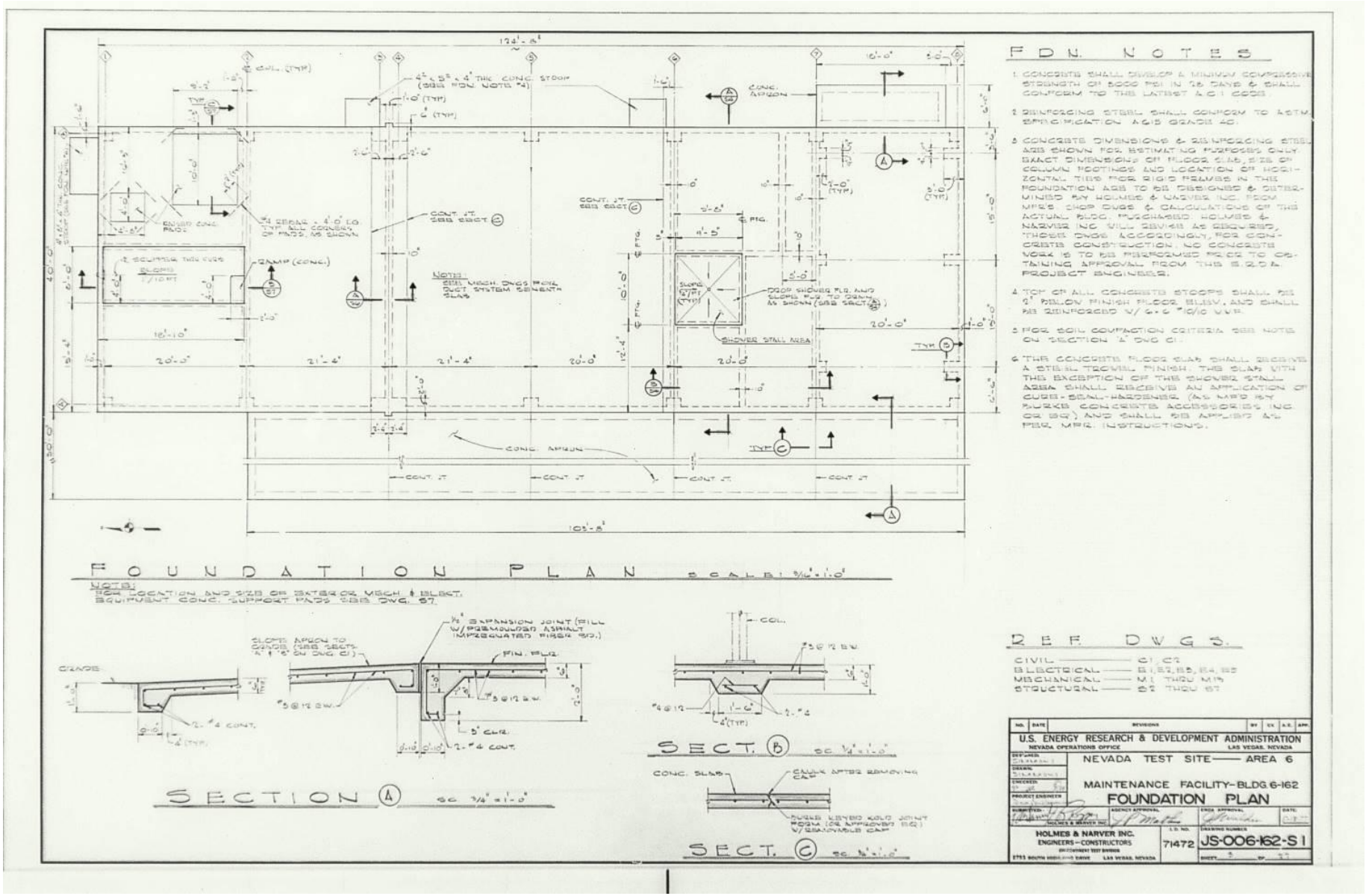
Northeast corner of B17824. Note roll-up door near southeast corner, large vent in roof over paint shop, vents, HVAC units, and block firewall extending out from roof and wall line near the HVAC system in middle of photo.

Elevation: South and East Direction facing: Northwest Photographer: Menocal Date: 12/13/2018

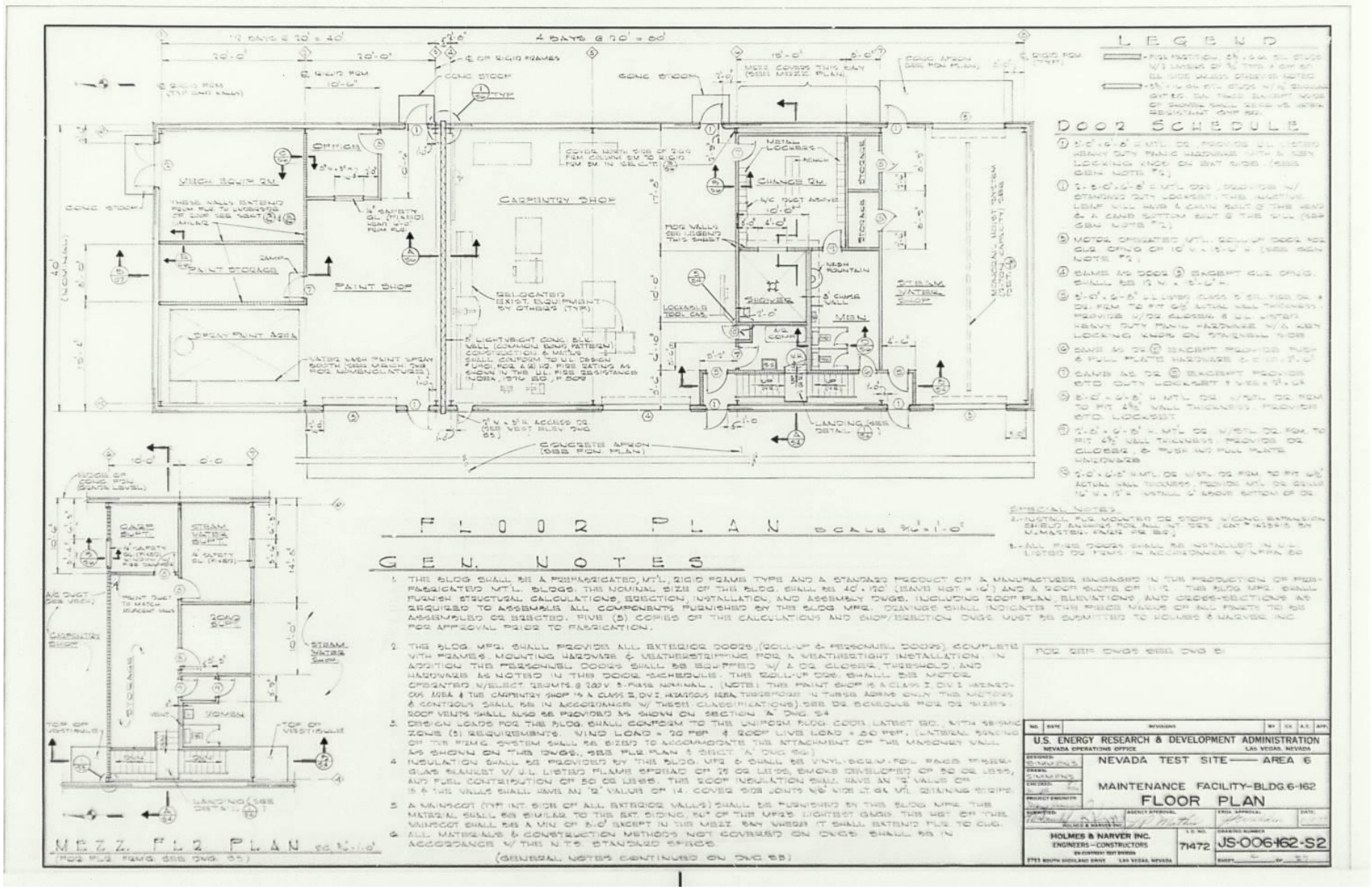
Southeast corner of B17824. Note roll-up door near southeast corner, vents and HVAC units, and block firewall extending out from roof and wall line near the HVAC system in middle of photo. Corner of B17823 is in background.

Elevation: East Direction facing: North Photographer: Menocal Date: 12/13/2018

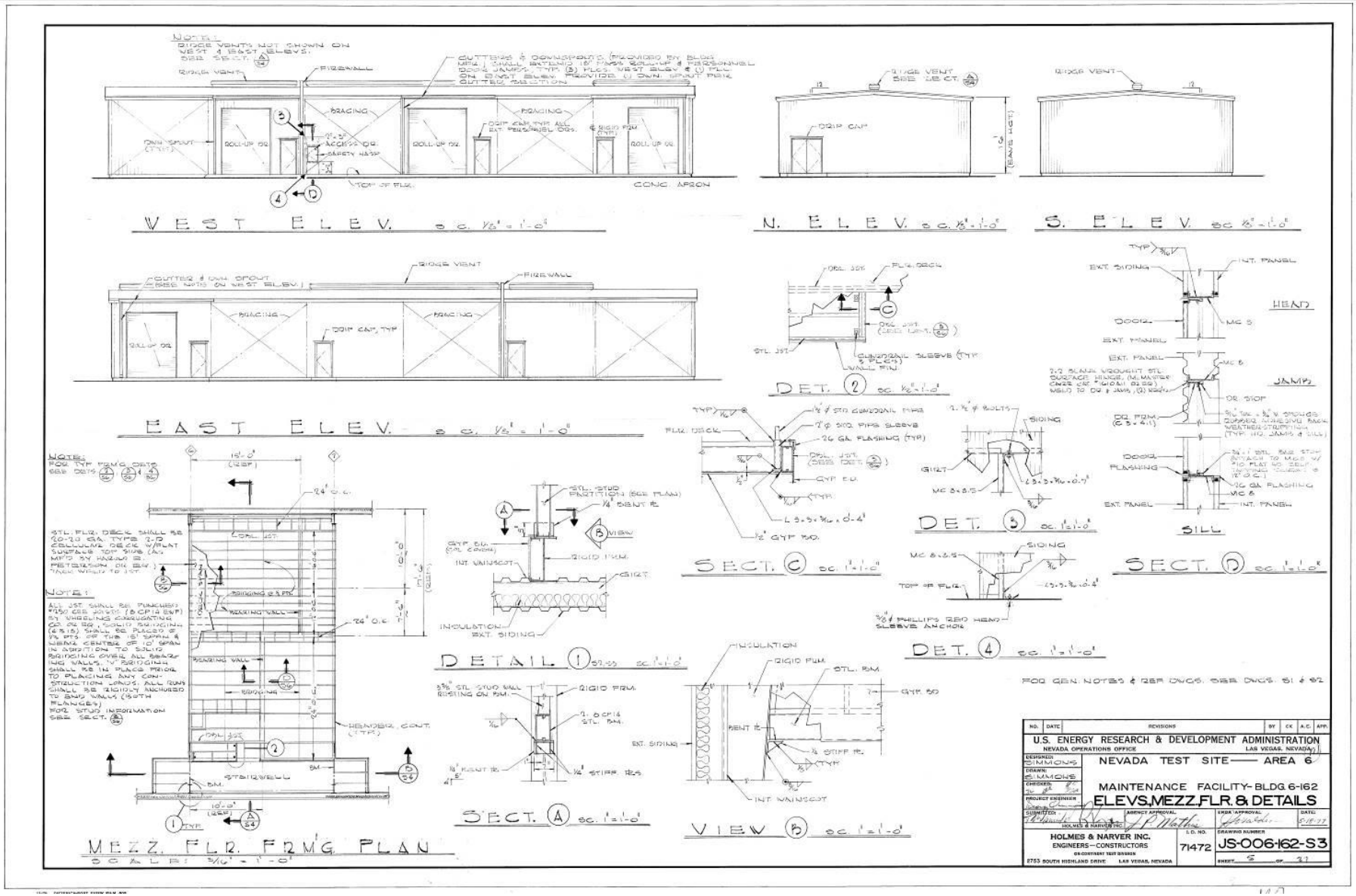
East side of B17824, showing HVAC units, large dust filtration system, and block firewall extending out from roof and wall.



Historic construction plan for B17824 showing building foundation plan. Source: Holmes and Narver, Inc. 1977a.



Historic construction plan for B17824 showing building floor plan. Source: Holmes and Narver, Inc. 1977b.



Historic construction plan for B17824 showing elevations. Source: Holmes and Narver, Inc. 1977c.

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SHPO Resource #: B18990
Other Resource #: Building 06-161

Rev. 2017

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	Sept. 29, 2021	Recorded By	G. Haynes, D. Person	Agency Report #	SR092921-1-MIT

1. Property Type

Building ☒	Structure ☐	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

2. Property Overview and Location

Street Address	Yucca Pass, East of Mercury Highway				
City, Zip	Area 6, Nevada National Security Site (NNSS)				
County	Nye				
Assessor's Parcel #	N/A		Subdivision Name	N/A	
UTM Location (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584,635		Northing: 4,088,575		
USGS Info	Township:11S	Range:53E	Section: N/A	USGS 7.5' Quad & Date: Yucca Lake, Nev. 1986	
Ownership	Private ☐	Public-Local ☐	Public-State ☐	Restricted Federal ☒	Multiple ☐
Should the property's location be kept confidential?		Yes ☐		No ☒	

3. Architectural Information

(Insert primary photograph below.)

Construction Date	ca. 1960
Architectural Style	No Style
Architectural Type	Prefabricated/Modular
Roof Form	Overlaid Hip
Roof Materials	Metal Standing Seam
Exterior Wall Materials	Metal
Foundation Materials	Concrete
Window Materials	N/A
Window Type	N/A
Accessory Resources?	Yes ☒ No ☐
	Number?: 2

Condition of Resource(s)?		
Good ☐	Fair ☒	Poor ☐
Explanation: Exterior shows low levels of rust and paint loss.		

West side of Building 06-161, view is east (DRI DSC_0023_ 09292021).

4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed:
				NRIS #:

Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Name:	NRIS #:
				Date listed:	

If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☒	No ☐
		If so, is this resource contributing?		Yes ☒	No ☐
District Name: REECo Maintenance Compound				SHPO #: D417	

Note: A resource that is contributing to a National Register-eligible district is considered eligible for the National Register for the purposes of project review, even though the resource itself may not be individually eligible.

5. NRHP Eligibility - Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☐	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☒	Unevaluated ☐		

Area(s) of Significance	Nuclear Testing					
Period(s) of Significance	1967 - 1992					
Integrity – Does the resource possess integrity in all or some of the 7 aspects?						
Location ☒	Design ☒	Materials ☒	Workmanship ☒	Setting ☒	Feeling ☒	Association ☒
General Integrity:	Intact ☒	Altered ☐	Moved ☐	Date(s):		
Threats to Resource:	None					
Historic Name	Maintenance / Carpenter Shop					
Current/Common Name	N/A					
Historic/Original Owner	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission					
Current Owner	National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)					
Current Owner Address	232 Energy Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89030					
Historic Building Use	Maintenance / Carpenter Shop					
Current Building Use	None					
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown					
Builder/Contractor	Butler Manufacturing					

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the resource's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

Building 06-161 was a General Maintenance and Carpenter's Shop in the Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company or REECo Maintenance Compound on the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS).

The NNSS was established by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1950 to serve as the continental test site for nuclear weapons research and development. The NNSS had an important role in the United States nuclear testing program during the Cold War with the former Soviet Union. The result of this confrontation was a generally escalating arms race for nuclear weapon superiority (Anders 1978; Loeber 2002; Ogle 1985). This led to numerous nuclear tests worldwide by the United States and foreign nuclear powers. The NNSS was where most of these tests occurred. Nuclear testing at the NNSS can be divided into two types: atmospheric tests from 1951 to 1962 and underground tests from 1951 to 1992. The last nuclear test at the NNSS, named Divider, was conducted on Yucca Flat on September 23, 1992. A self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States was established later the same year (NNSA/NFO 2015).

Building 06-161 is not recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under any of the Significance Criteria of 36 CFR 60.4. It may, however, be eligible as a contributing component to the REECo Maintenance Compound, a potential historic district.

The building is not significant under Criterion A because it does not have strong association with the broad patterns of national, state, or local history. Building 06-161 has minimal association with nuclear testing at the NNSS; it fulfilled a subordinate role as a trade shop for general maintenance and carpentry.

Regarding Significance Criteria B through D, research did not associate the building with a significant person (Criterion B), the resource is a prefabricated metal building that lacks distinctive design elements or methods of construction (Criterion C), and the physical resource has no potential to provide significant information beyond that found in the archival record with regard to nuclear testing or other Cold War activities on the NNSS (Criterion D).

7. Narrative Architectural Description

Provide a detailed description of the resource, including all character defining features, potential construction methods, potential alterations (both historic and non-historic), and any accessory resources.

Building No. 06-161 is a utilitarian building that was originally a general purpose maintenance trade shop, it was later used as a carpenter's shop, and then finally used for storage. Built sometime before 1967, the original 32 × 32-foot square structure was located along the west side of Mercury Highway towards the Area 6 Control Point. Engineering drawings show that this square structure was moved in 1967 to its current location in the REECo Maintenance Compound (REECo 1967a).

The original 32 × 32-foot building was made by Butler Manufacturing and likely designed by REECo. It was subsequently remodeled upon its relocation to the REECo Maintenance Compound and composed of six rooms. See engineering drawing "Maintenance Shop Building C.P. 161: Plans Elevation and Detail" (REECo 1967b) for the original 1967 AS BUILT layout. Whereas no engineering plans or other documents regarding the series of additions have been found, the size and orientation of the current building and its interior rooms is presented in "Building 06-CP-161: Space Management Plan" (MSTS 2012). These engineering drawings are included at the end of this ARA form.

Oriented to the west, the building is modular, prefabricated, and consists of the original 32 × 32-foot structure. Over time, two additions have been built onto the original structure. First, on the north side, there is a 32 × 16-foot structure oriented north-south and attached to the original structure's north wall. A small 16 × 8-foot room is attached to the east side of this structural addition. Second, on the south side, there is a 32 × 16-foot structure built along the length of the original structure's south wall. When these two additions were constructed onto the original building could not be determined. The entire building, including all of the additions, is constructed with vertical and horizontal steel framing covered with corrugated metal panels on the roof and walls. The exterior square footage of the entire building is 2,220.67 (MSTS 2012).

There are only two entryways into Building 06-161. The original structure has a single, standard-sized metal door placed in the center of its western wall. A sign reading "06-CP 161" is visible above this door.* There is also a double steel door that allows access from the east into the north side structural addition.

Single-room air conditioning units have been installed in the original structure and in the north side structural addition. A more substantial HVAC system is also present on the east wall of the original structure. Whereas the single-room AC units were undoubtedly installed during the period of significance, the larger HVAC system could well post-date 1992.

The primary building resource includes two accessory resources (AR1, AR2). Accessory Resource 1 is an iron and metal scaffold that surrounds the HVAC system. This scaffolding allows easy access to the upper portions of the HVAC system. Accessory Resource 2 is an electrical transformer and breaker box that supplies electricity to Building 06-161 and to the railroad boxcars in the maintenance yard. Because both of these accessory resources were likely installed after the period of significance, they are noncontributing elements to the primary resource.

* The sign says "06-CP 162" but a numeral 1 has been placed over the top of numeral 2.

8. References

List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Anders Roger M.
1978 Institutional Origins of the Department of Energy. *Energy History Series* 1(1). Office of Military Application, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C.

Loeber, Charles R.
2002 *Building the Bombs: A History of the Nuclear Weapons Complex*. Sandia National Laboratories. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Mission Support and Testing Services (MSTS)
2012 Building 06-CP-161, Space Management Plan. MSTS GIS Services, facilities/06/cp161/spacemanagement/161-smp.dgn. October 11.

NNSA/NFO, see U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office

Ogle, William E.
1985 *An Account of the Return to Nuclear Weapons Testing by the United States after the Test Moratorium 1958–1961*. U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office. Las Vegas, Nevada.

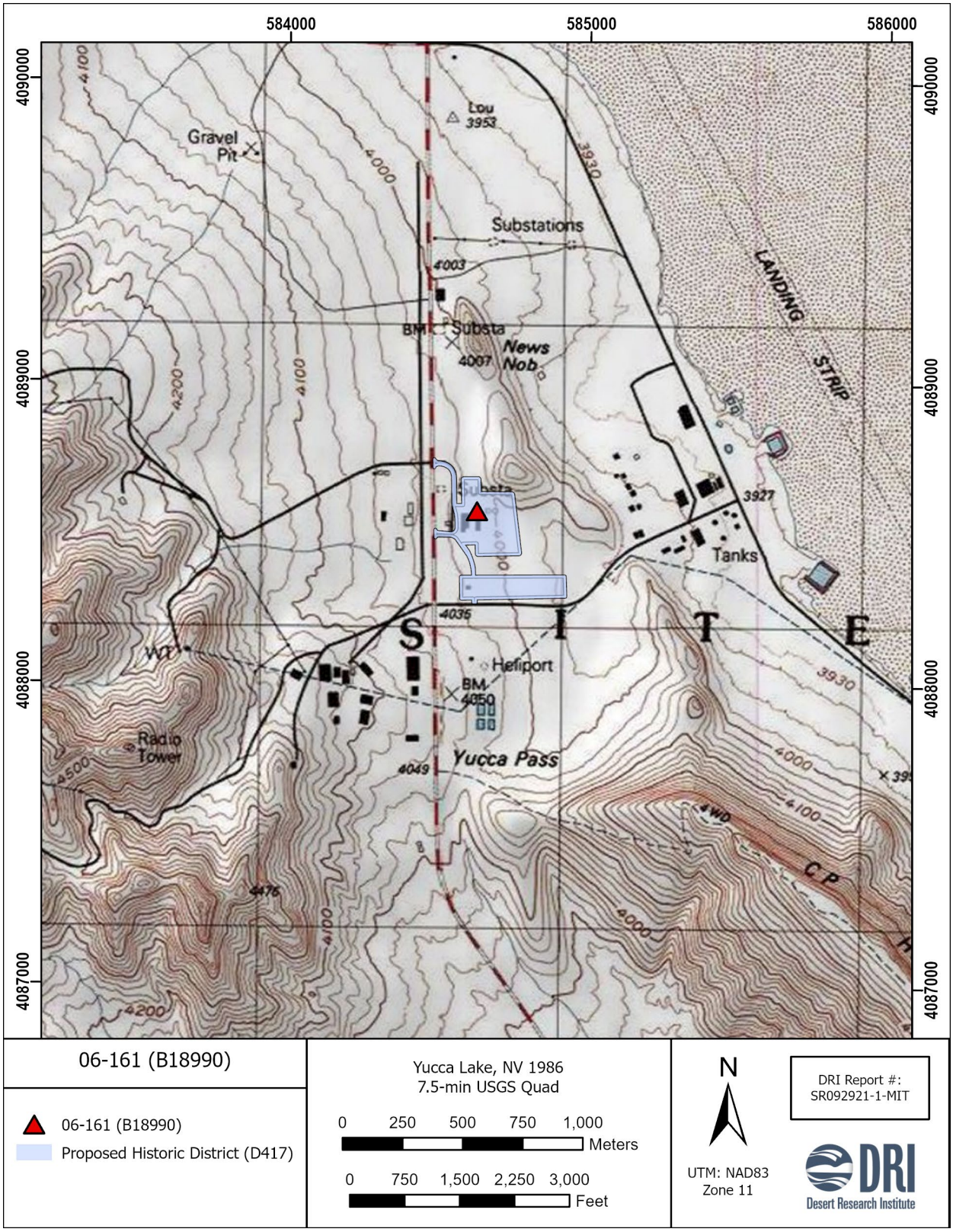
Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo)
1967a Maintenance Shop Building C.P. 161 Building Relocation: Vicinity Map, Plot Plan, Elect Plan. Drawing No. 6 - CP161 - C1. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

1967b Maintenance Shop Building C.P. 161 Building Relocation: Plans Elevation and Detail. Drawing No. 6 - CP161 - S1. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)
2015 *United States Nuclear Tests: July 1945 through September 1992.* Report DOE/NV–209-REV 16. U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office. Las Vegas, Nevada.

9. Area Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of resource.



10. Site Plan Map

Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, building/structure footprints and relationship to associated features. Attach extra maps if needed.

11. Photographs

Include as many photographs as needed to accurately depict the resource.

Elevation: West Direction facing: East Photographer: D. Person Date:9/29/2021

Elevation: North Direction facing: South Photographer: D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

Elevation: West Direction facing: Southwest Photographer D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

Elevation: South Direction facing: North Photographer: D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

Elevation: West Direction facing: East Photographer: D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

Accessory Resources

Complete only if Accessory Resources are present. Include as many extra entries as necessary.

Accessory Property Type **B18990 AR1**

Building ☐	Structure ☒	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

Accessory Resource Overview

Accessory Resource Name	HVAC scaffolding			
Construction Date	Unknown	Contributing?	Yes ☐	No ☒
UTM (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584,639		Northing: 4,088,579	

Elevation: East Direction facing: Southwest Photographer: D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

AR1: HVAC scaffolding attached to east side of original building.

Accessory Property Type **B18990 AR2**

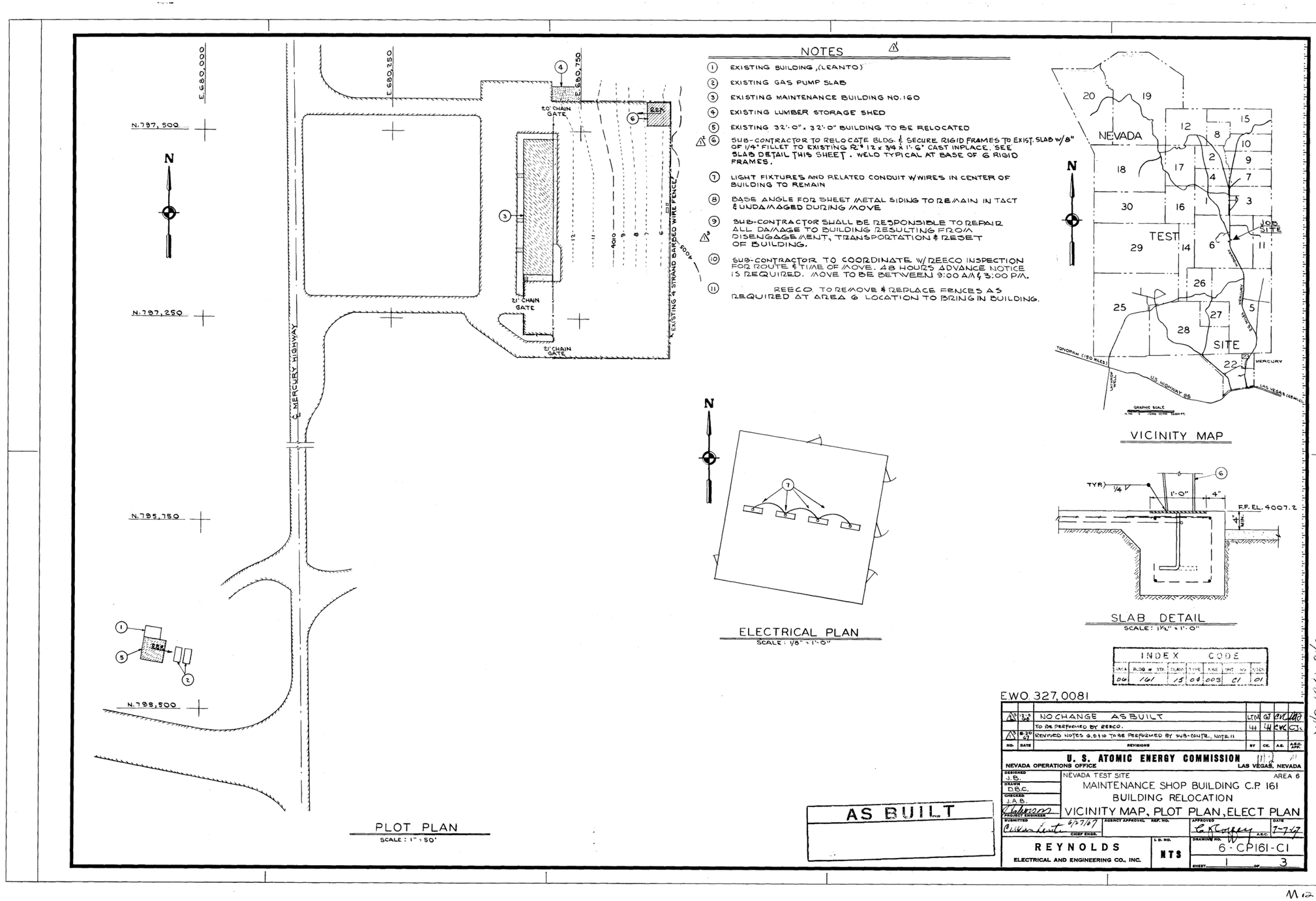
Building ☐	Structure ☒	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

Accessory Resource Overview

Accessory Resource Name	Electrical transformer and breaker box panel			
Construction Date	Post-1992	Contributing?	Yes ☐	No ☒
UTM (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584,646		Northing: 4,088,594	

Elevation: South Direction facing: North Photographer: D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

AR2: Breaker box panel with transformer behind panel.



Historical “AS BUILT” relocation plan for Building 06-161 showing its original location and relocation plot in the REECo Maintenance Compound. Source: Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company, Inc. 1967.

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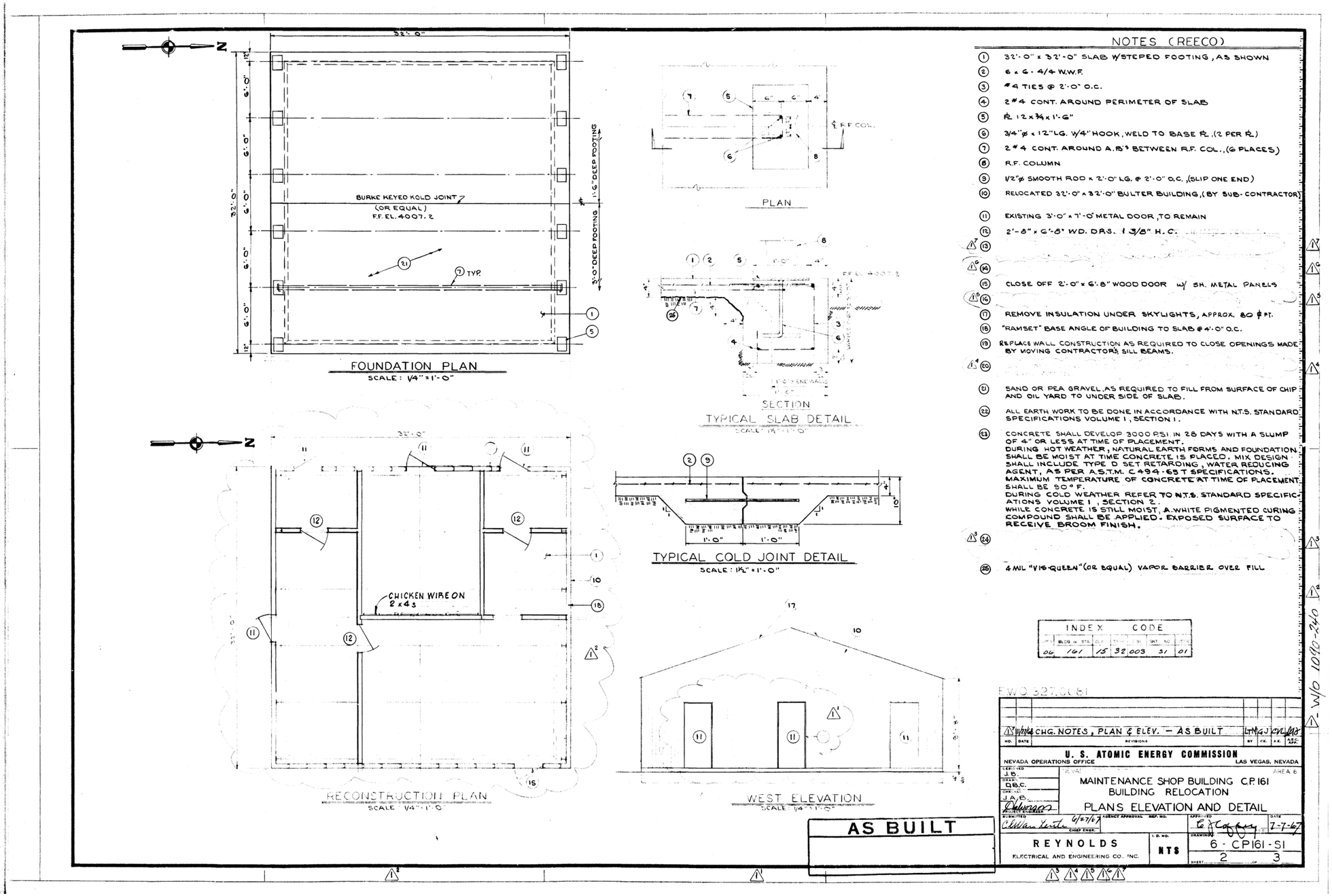

Historical “AS BUILT” foundation and reconstruction plan for Building 06-161. Source: Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company, Inc. 1967.

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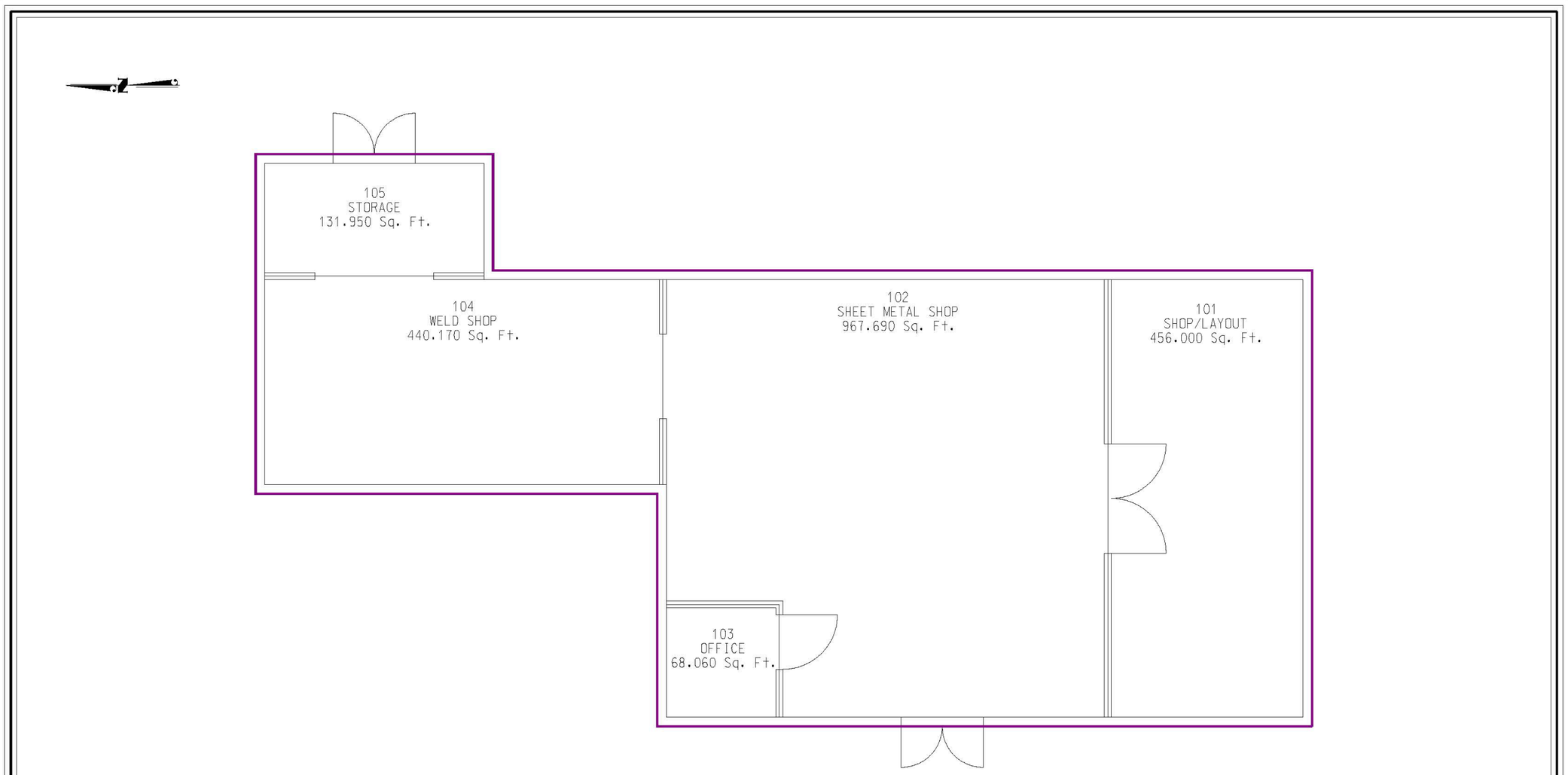

THIS DRAWING PROVIDES SPACE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION ONLY.
FOR ADDITIONAL DRAWINGS, SEE OPTIX.

BUILDING 06-CP-161
SPACE MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXTERIOR SQUARE FOOTAGE = 2,220.67

10/11/12

g:/facilities/06/cp161/spacemanagement/161-smp.dgn

Modern interior layout for Building 06-161. Source: MSTS GIS Services, facilities/06/cp161/spacemanagement/161-smp.dgn, October 11, 2012.

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SHPO Resource #: B18991 Rev. 2017
Other Resource #: Unnumbered Building

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	Sept. 29, 2021	Recorded By	G. Haynes, D. Person	Agency Report #	SR092921-1-MIT

1. Property Type

Building ☒	Structure ☐	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

2. Property Overview and Location

Street Address	Yucca Pass, East of Mercury Highway				
City, Zip	Area 6, Nevada National Security Site (NNSS)				
County	Nye				
Assessor's Parcel #	N/A	Subdivision Name	N/A		
UTM Location (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584,649	Northing: 4,088,577			
USGS Info	Township:11S	Range:53E	Section: N/A	USGS 7.5' Quad & Date: Yucca Lake, Nev. 1986	
Ownership	Private ☐	Public-Local ☐	Public-State ☐	Restricted Federal ☒	Multiple ☐
Should the property's location be kept confidential?	Yes ☐	No ☒			

3. Architectural Information

(Insert primary photograph below.)

Construction Date	ca. 1960
Architectural Style	No Style
Architectural Type	Prefabricated/Modular
Roof Form	Shed
Roof Materials	Metal Standing Seam
Exterior Wall Materials	Metal
Foundation Materials	Wood framing on gravel
Window Materials	Metal w/ Glass Panes
Window Type	Storm Window
Accessory Resources?	Yes ☐ No ☒
	Number?: None

Condition of Resource(s)?		
Good ☐	Fair ☒	Poor ☐
Explanation: Metal exterior walls and components exhibit a moderate level of rust and paint loss.		

North side of Building 4 REECo Maintenance Compound, view is south (DRI DSC_0031 2021).

4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed:	
				NRIS #:	
Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Name:	NRIS #:
				Date listed:	
If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☒	No ☐
		If so, is this resource contributing?		Yes ☒	No ☐
District Name: REECo Maintenance Compound				SHPO #: D417	

Note: A resource that is contributing to a National Register-eligible district is considered eligible for the National Register for the purposes of project review, even though the resource itself may not be individually eligible.

5. NRHP Eligibility - Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☐	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☒	Unevaluated ☐		

Area(s) of Significance	Nuclear Testing					
Period(s) of Significance	1967-1992					
Integrity – Does the resource possess integrity in all or some of the 7 aspects?						
Location ☒	Design ☒	Materials ☒	Workmanship ☒	Setting ☒	Feeling ☒	Association ☒
General Integrity:	Intact ☒	Altered ☐	Moved ☐	Date(s):		
Threats to Resource:	None					
Historic Name	Unknown					
Current/Common Name	N/A					
Historic/Original Owner	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission					
Current Owner	National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)					
Current Owner Address	232 Energy Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89030					
Historic Building Use	Unknown					
Current Building Use	None					
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown					
Builder/Contractor	Unknown					

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the resource's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

This is a small, shed-like building of unknown function on the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS).

The NNSS was established by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1950 to serve as the continental test site for nuclear weapons research and development. The NNSS had an important role in the United States nuclear testing program during the Cold War with the former Soviet Union. The result of this confrontation was a generally escalating arms race for nuclear weapon superiority (Anders 1978; Loeber 2002; Ogle 1985). This led to numerous nuclear tests worldwide by the United States and foreign nuclear powers. The NNSS was where most of these tests occurred. Nuclear testing at the NNSS can be divided into two types: atmospheric tests from 1951 to 1962 and underground tests from 1951 to 1992. The last nuclear test at the NNSS, named Divider, was conducted on Yucca Flat on September 23, 1992. A self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States was established later the same year (NNSA/NFO 2015).

This building is not recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under any of the Significance Criteria of 36 CFR 60.4. It may be, however, a contributing component to the Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo) Maintenance Compound, a potential historic district.

The building is not significant under Criterion A because it does not have strong association with the broad patterns of national, state, or local history. It has minimal association with nuclear testing at the NNSS, and it only fulfilled a subordinate role as a small trade shop, supply shop and/or storage shed, or other ancillary function for compound activities.

Regarding Significance Criteria B through D, research did not associate the building with a significant person (Criterion B), the resource is a prefabricated metal building that lacks distinctive design elements or methods of construction (Criterion C), and the physical resource has no potential to provide significant information beyond that found in the archival record with regard to nuclear testing or other Cold War activities on the NNSS (Criterion D).

7. Narrative Architectural Description

Provide a detailed description of the resource, including all character defining features, potential construction methods, potential alterations (both historic and non-historic), and any accessory resources.

The resource is a small, shed-like building in the immediate vicinity of three other trade shop buildings associated with the REECo Maintenance Compound on the NNSS. It may well be a prefabricated Butler Building originally designed by REECo. Archival research failed to identify its function, when it was built, or when it was placed in the compound. Despite this, the building's style of construction and color is comparable to the other three trade shops and fits in with the general composition of the compound. Its small size suggests that it may have filled a subordinate role as a small trade shop, supply shop and/or storage shed, or other ancillary function for compound activities.

The building is made of corrugated metal siding with riveted seams. It is rectangular, faces northwards, and is 21 feet east-west × 10 feet north-south. The south elevation is 12 feet high, whereas the north elevation or front of the building is 10 feet high. There is a single metal door facing north with two metal-framed, fixed-glass, four-lite windows on either side of it. One of the lower lites in the east (left) window has been replaced by an air conditioning unit. A metal awning is attached to the north side of the building and has a metal grate that serves as a floor.

There are no accessory resources.

8. References

List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Anders Roger M.
1978 Institutional Origins of the Department of Energy. *Energy History Series* 1(1). Office of Military Application, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C.

Loeber, Charles R.
2002 *Building the Bombs: A History of the Nuclear Weapons Complex*. Sandia National Laboratories. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

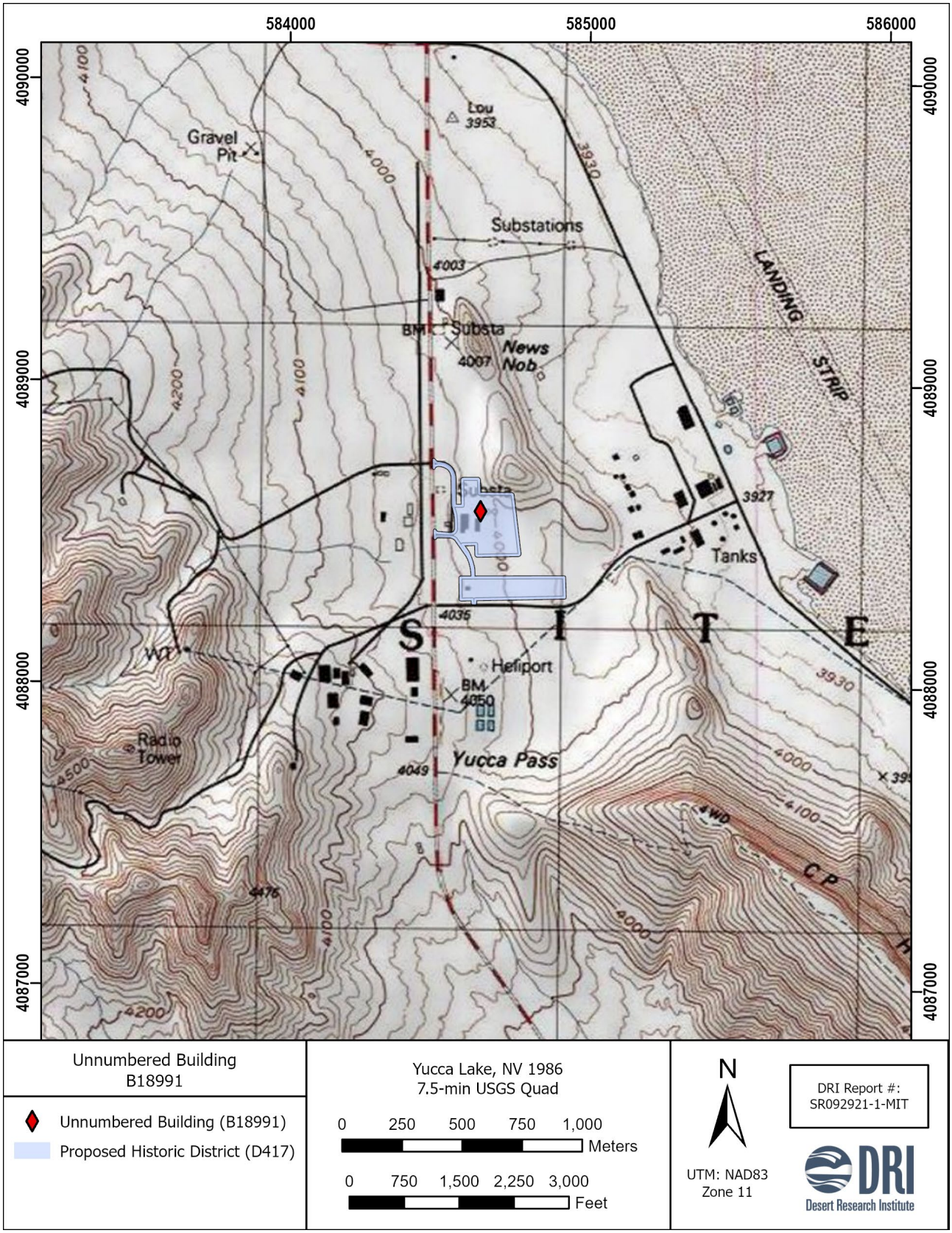
NNSA/NFO, see U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office

Ogle, William E.
1985 *An Account of the Return to Nuclear Weapons Testing by the United States after the Test Moratorium 1958–1961*. U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office. Las Vegas, Nevada.

U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)
2015 *United States Nuclear Tests: July 1945 through September 1992.* Report DOE/NV–209-REV 16. U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office. Las Vegas, Nevada.

9. Area Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of resource.



10. Site Plan Map

Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, building/structure footprints and relationship to associated features. Attach extra maps if needed.

11. Photographs

Include as many photographs as needed to accurately depict the resource.

Elevation: North Direction facing: South Photographer: D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

Elevation: East Direction facing: West Photographer: D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

Elevation: South Direction facing: North Photographer D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

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SHPO Resource #: S3108 Rev. 2017
Other Resource #: REECo Foundation No. 1

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	Sept. 29, 2021	Recorded By	G. Haynes, D. Person	Agency Report #	SR092921-1-MIT

1. Property Type

Building ☐	Structure ☒	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

2. Property Overview and Location

Street Address	Yucca Pass, East of Mercury Highway			
City, Zip	Area 6, Nevada National Security Site (NNSS)			
County	Nye			
Assessor's Parcel #	N/A	Subdivision Name	N/A	
UTM Location (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584,596	Northing: 4,088,617		
USGS Info	Township:11S	Range:53E	Section: N/A	USGS 7.5' Quad & Date: Yucca Lake, Nev. 1986
Ownership	Private ☐	Public-Local ☐	Public-State ☐	Restricted Federal ☒ / Multiple ☐
Should the property's location be kept confidential?	Yes ☐	No ☒		

3. Architectural Information

Construction Date	Unknown
Architectural Style	N/A
Architectural Type	N/A
Roof Form	N/A
Roof Materials	N/A
Exterior Wall Materials	N/A
Foundation Materials	Concrete
Window Materials	N/A
Window Type	N/A
Accessory Resources?	Yes ☐ No ☒
	Number?: None

Condition of Resource(s)?		
Good ☐	Fair ☐	Poor ☒
Explanation: The building has been removed and only the foundation remains.		

(Insert primary photograph below.)

REECo Foundation No. 1, view is southeast (DRI DSC_0022 2021).

4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed:	
				NRIS #:	
Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Name:	NRIS #:
				Date listed:	
If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☒	No ☐
		If so, is this resource contributing?		Yes ☒	No ☐
District Name: REECo Maintenance Compound				SHPO #: D417	

Note: A resource that is contributing to a National Register-eligible district is considered eligible for the National Register for the purposes of project review, even though the resource itself may not be individually eligible.

5. NRHP Eligibility - Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☐	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☒	Unevaluated ☐		
Area(s) of Significance	Nuclear Testing			
Period(s) of Significance	1967-1992			
Integrity – Does the resource possess integrity in all or some of the 7 aspects?				
Location ☒	Design ☐	Materials ☐	Workmanship ☐	Setting ☒	Feeling ☒	Association ☒
General Integrity:	Intact ☐	Altered ☒	Moved ☐	Date(s):
Threats to Resource:	None			
Historic Name	Unknown			
Current/Common Name	N/A			
Historic/Original Owner	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission			
Current Owner	National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)			
Current Owner Address	232 Energy Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89030			
Historic Building Use	Unknown			
Current Building Use	N/A			
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown			
Builder/Contractor	Unknown			

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the resource's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

This resource is a concrete foundation of unknown function in the Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo) Maintenance Compound on the Nevada National Security Site.

The NNSS was established by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1950 to serve as the continental test site for nuclear weapons research and development. The NNSS had an important role in the United States nuclear testing program during the Cold War with the former Soviet Union. The result of this confrontation was a generally escalating arms race for nuclear weapon superiority (Anders 1978; Loeber 2002; Ogle 1985). This led to numerous nuclear tests worldwide by the United States and foreign nuclear powers. The NNSS was where most of these tests occurred. Nuclear testing at the NNSS can be divided into two types: atmospheric tests from 1951 to 1962 and underground tests from 1951 to 1992. The last nuclear test at the NNSS, named Divider, was conducted on Yucca Flat on September 23, 1992. A self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States was established later the same year (NNSA/NFO 2015).

This cement foundation is not recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under any of the Significance Criteria of 36 CFR 60.4. It may, however, be a contributing component to the REECo Maintenance Compound, a potential historic district.

The foundation is not significant under Criterion A because it does not have strong association with the broad patterns of national, state, or local history. It can only be minimally associated with nuclear testing at the NNSS and would have fulfilled only a subordinate role as support infrastructure.

Regarding Significance Criteria B through D, research did not associate the building with a significant person (Criterion B), the resource is a cement foundation that lacks distinctive design elements or methods of construction (Criterion C), and the physical resource has no potential to provide significant information beyond that found in the archival record with regard to nuclear testing or other Cold War activities on the NNSS (Criterion D).

7. Narrative Architectural Description

Provide a detailed description of the resource, including all character defining features, potential construction methods, potential alterations (both historic and non-historic), and any accessory resources.

This resource is a small, square, cement foundation associated with the REECo Maintenance Compound. An archival review has not revealed any information regarding its construction, function, and disposition over time. It was installed sometime after 1967 and before 1992.

The size of the foundation is 8 feet north-south × 6 feet east-west. It is raised about 8 inches above the surrounding surface and is estimated to be 1 foot thick. There are no artifacts that appear to be in direct association with this feature, although some wood and other small debris is present in the immediate vicinity.

There are no accessory resources.

8. References

List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Anders Roger M.
1978 Institutional Origins of the Department of Energy. *Energy History Series* 1(1). Office of Military Application, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C.

Loeber, Charles R.
2002 *Building the Bombs: A History of the Nuclear Weapons Complex*. Sandia National Laboratories. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

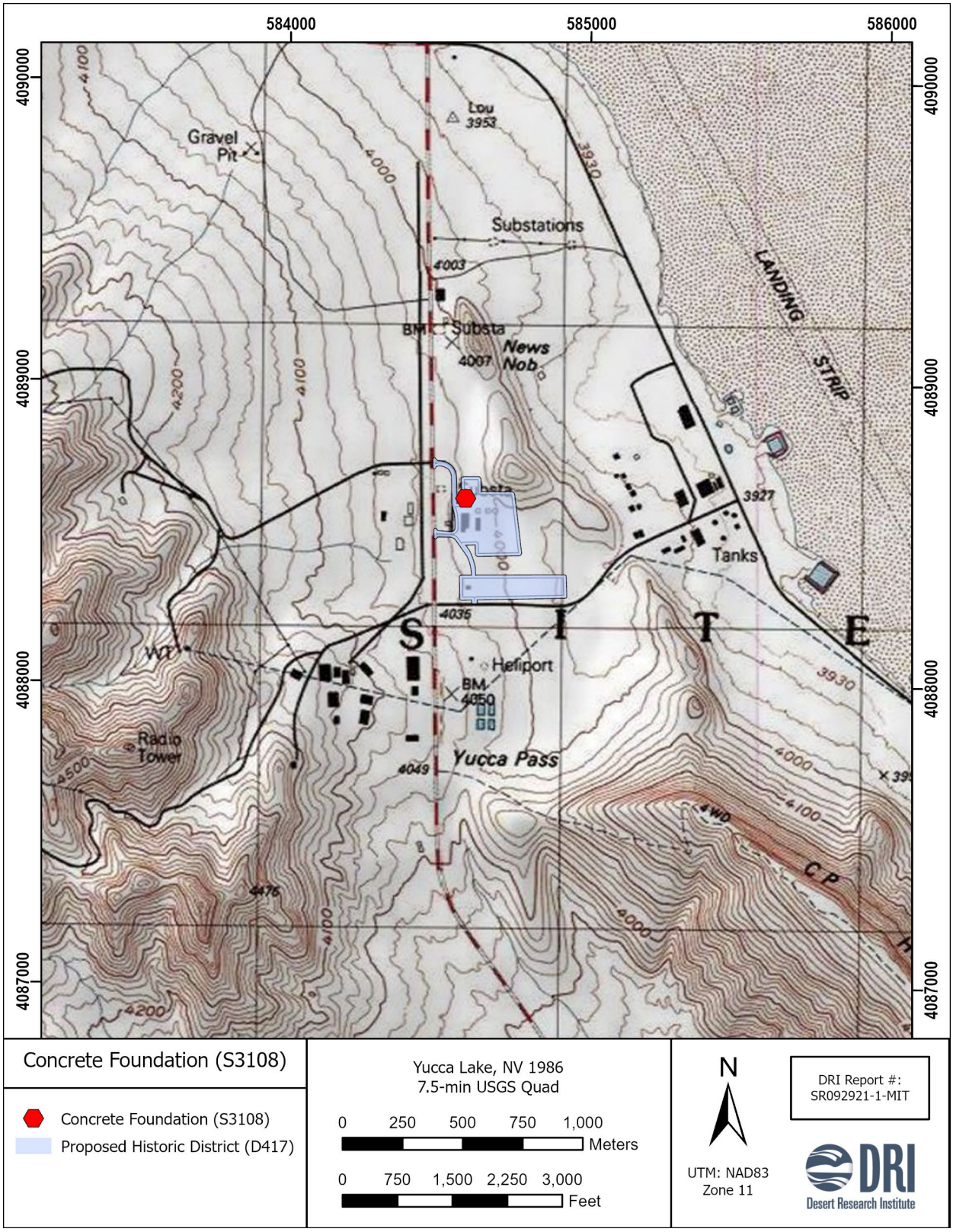
NNSA/NFO, see U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office

Ogle, William E.
1985 *An Account of the Return to Nuclear Weapons Testing by the United States after the Test Moratorium 1958–1961*. U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office. Las Vegas, Nevada.

U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)
2015 *United States Nuclear Tests: July 1945 through September 1992.* Report DOE/NV–209-REV 16. U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office. Las Vegas, Nevada.

9. Area Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of resource.



10. Site Plan Map

Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, building/structure footprints and relationship to associated features. Attach extra maps if needed.

11. Photographs

Include as many photographs as needed to accurately depict the resource.

Elevations: N/A Direction facing: Southeast Photographer: D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	Sept. 29, 2021	Recorded By	G. Haynes, D. Person	Agency Report #	SR092921-1-MIT

1. Property Type

Building ☐	Structure ☒	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

2. Property Overview and Location

Street Address	Yucca Pass, East of Mercury Highway		
City, Zip	Area 6, Nevada National Security Site (NNSS)		
County	Nye		
Assessor's Parcel #	N/A	Subdivision Name	N/A
UTM Location (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584,598	Northing: 4,088,657	
USGS Info	Township:11S	Range:53E	Section: N/A	USGS 7.5' Quad & Date: Yucca Lake, Nev. 1986
Ownership	Private ☐	Public-Local ☐	Public-State ☐	Restricted Federal ☒	Multiple ☐
Should the property's location be kept confidential?	Yes ☐	No ☒		

3. Architectural Information

(Insert primary photograph below.)

Construction Date	ca. 1967
Architectural Style	N/A
Architectural Type	N/A
Roof Form	N/A
Roof Materials	N/A
Exterior Wall Materials	N/A
Foundation Materials	Concrete
Window Materials	N/A
Window Type	N/A
Accessory Resources?	Yes ☒ No ☐
	Number?: 1

Condition of Resource(s)?		
Good ☐	Fair ☐	Poor ☒
Explanation: The building has been removed and only the cement pad foundation remains.		

Building 06-612 / 06-614 foundation, view is southeast (DRI DSC_0019 2021).

4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed:	
				NRIS #:	
Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Name:	NRIS #:
				Date listed:	
If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☒	No ☐
		If so, is this resource contributing?		Yes ☒	No ☐
District Name: REECo Maintenance Compound				SHPO #: D417	

Note: A resource that is contributing to a National Register-eligible district is considered eligible for the National Register for the purposes of project review, even though the resource itself may not be individually eligible.

5. NRHP Eligibility - Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☐	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☒	Unevaluated ☐		
Area(s) of Significance	Nuclear Testing			
Period(s) of Significance	1967-1992			
Integrity – Does the resource possess integrity in all or some of the 7 aspects?				
Location ☒	Design ☐	Materials ☐	Workmanship ☐	Setting ☒	Feeling ☒	Association ☒
General Integrity:	Intact ☐	Altered ☒	Moved ☐	Date(s): ca. 1985-1992
Threats to Resource:	None			
Historic Name	06-612, 06-614: Electrical Shop; REECo			
Current/Common Name	N/A			
Historic/Original Owner	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission			
Current Owner	National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)			
Current Owner Address	232 Energy Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89030			
Historic Building Use	Electrical Shop			
Current Building Use	N/A			
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Unknown			
Builder/Contractor	Unknown			

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the resource's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

This resource is the concrete foundation for Building 06-612/06-614, which was used as an electrical shop for the Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo) Maintenance Compound on the Nevada National Security Site. Engineering drawings that depict this building identify it as both 06-612 and 06-614.

The NNSS was established by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1950 to serve as the continental test site for nuclear weapons research and development. The NNSS had an important role in the United States nuclear testing program during the Cold War with the former Soviet Union. The result of this confrontation was a generally escalating arms race for nuclear weapon superiority (Anders 1978; Loeber 2002; Ogle 1985). This led to numerous nuclear tests worldwide by the United States and foreign nuclear powers. The NNSS was where most of these tests occurred. Nuclear testing at the NNSS can be divided into two types: atmospheric tests from 1951 to 1962 and underground tests from 1951 to 1992. The last nuclear test at the NNSS, named Divider, was conducted on Yucca Flat on September 23, 1992. A self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States was established later the same year (NNSA/NFO 2015).

The concrete foundation for Building 06-612/06-614 is not recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under any of the Significance Criteria of 36 CFR 60.4. It may, however, be a contributing component to the REECo Maintenance Compound, a potential historic district.

The foundation is not significant under Criterion A because it lacks a strong association with the broad patterns of national, state, or local history. Building 06-612/06-614, including its foundation, has minimal association with nuclear testing at the NNSS, and it only fulfilled a subordinate role as a trade shop for general electrical work.

Regarding Significance Criteria B through D, research did not associate the building with a significant person (Criterion B), the resource is a prefabricated metal building that lacks distinctive design elements or methods of construction (Criterion C), and the physical resource has no potential to provide significant information beyond that found in the archival record with regard to nuclear testing or other Cold War activities on the NNSS (Criterion D).

7. arrative Architectural Description

Provide a detailed description of the resource, including all character defining features, potential construction methods, potential alterations (both historic and non-historic), and any accessory resources.

This resource is a cement foundation used for Building 06-612/06-614, an electrical shop in the REECo Maintenance Compound. The size of the foundation in 35 feet north-south × 20 feet east-west. It is raised about 3 inches above the surrounding surface. The location of the building's door is at the north end of the west side of the foundation, as indicated by a wooden door sill. Square post emplacements are evident around the perimeter of the foundation. Milled lumber, nails, and various other small metal objects are present on and around the foundation.

A 1967 photograph of the REECo Maintenance Compound depicts Building 06-612/06-614 (REECo 1982). Two automobiles are parked next to it, indicating that it was serving some role for REECo at that time. A 1979 engineering drawing of the Area 6 Control Point includes the REECo Maintenance Compound and Building 06-612/06-614, which is identified as an Electrical Shop (Holmes & Narver, Inc. 1979).

There is one accessory resources (AR1). This is an electrical breaker box panel located approximately 10 feet west of the foundation's northwest corner.

8. References

List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Anders Roger M.
1978 Institutional Origins of the Department of Energy. *Energy History Series* 1(1). Office of Military Application, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C.

Holmes & Narver, Inc.
1979 "Area 6 Control Point." Page 9. April 1.

Loeber, Charles R.
2002 *Building the Bombs: A History of the Nuclear Weapons Complex*. Sandia National Laboratories. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

NNSA/NFO, see U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office

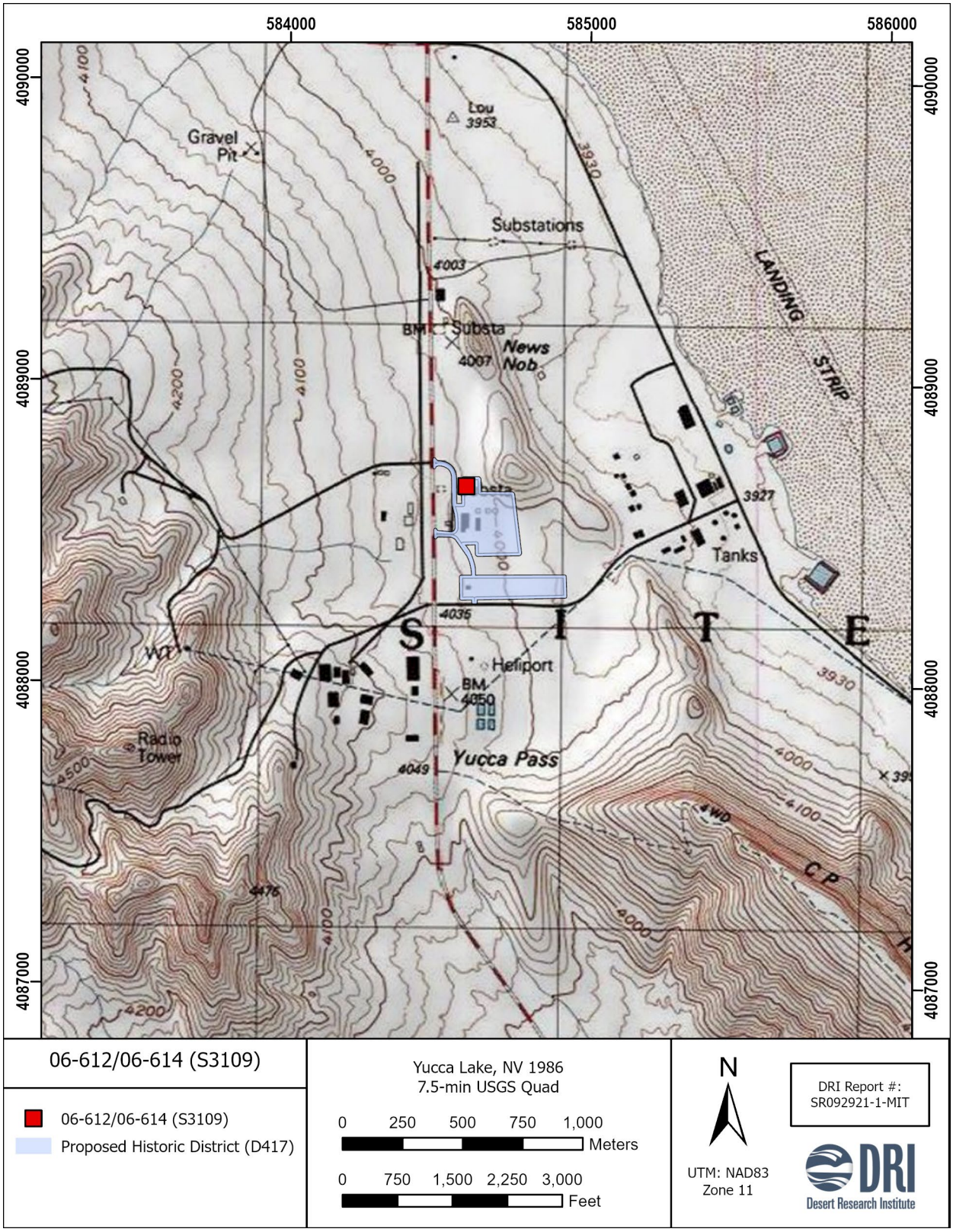
Ogle, William E.
1985 *An Account of the Return to Nuclear Weapons Testing by the United States after the Test Moratorium 1958–1961*. U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office. Las Vegas, Nevada.

Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company, Inc. (REECo)
1982 Photograph Album Index (1958-1976). On file, Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)
2015 *United States Nuclear Tests: July 1945 through September 1992.* Report DOE/NV–209-REV 16. U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office. Las Vegas, Nevada.

9. Area Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of resource.



10. Site Plan Map

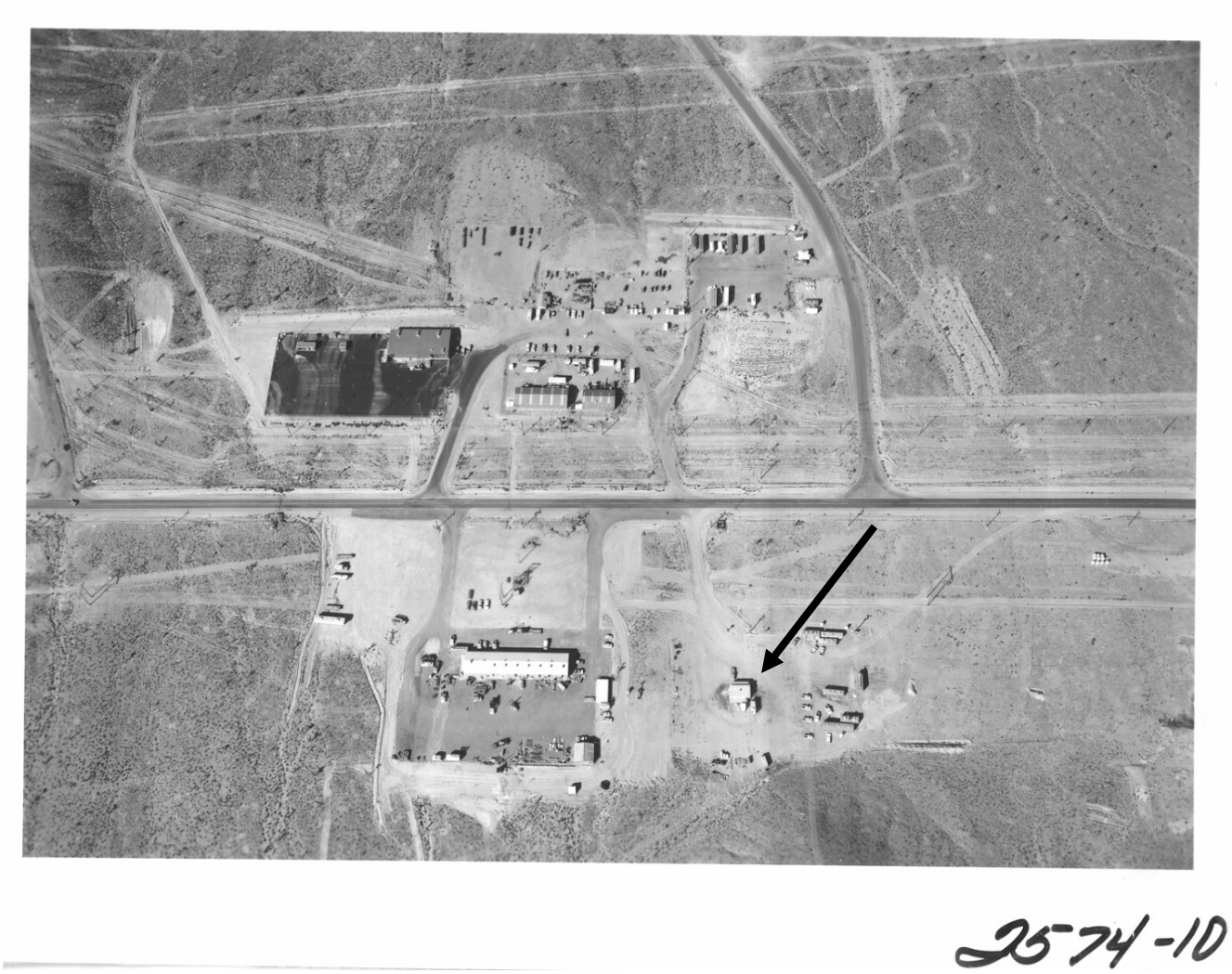
Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, building/structure footprints and relationship to associated features. Attach extra maps if needed.

11. Photographs

Include as many photographs as needed to accurately depict the resource.

Elevations: N/A Direction facing: Southeast Photographer: D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

Elevation: N/A Direction facing: East Photographer D. Person Date: 9/29/2021



Building 06-612/06-614 in 1967 (at arrow) (REECo 1982).

Accessory Resources

Complete only if Accessory Resources are present. Include as many extra entries as necessary.

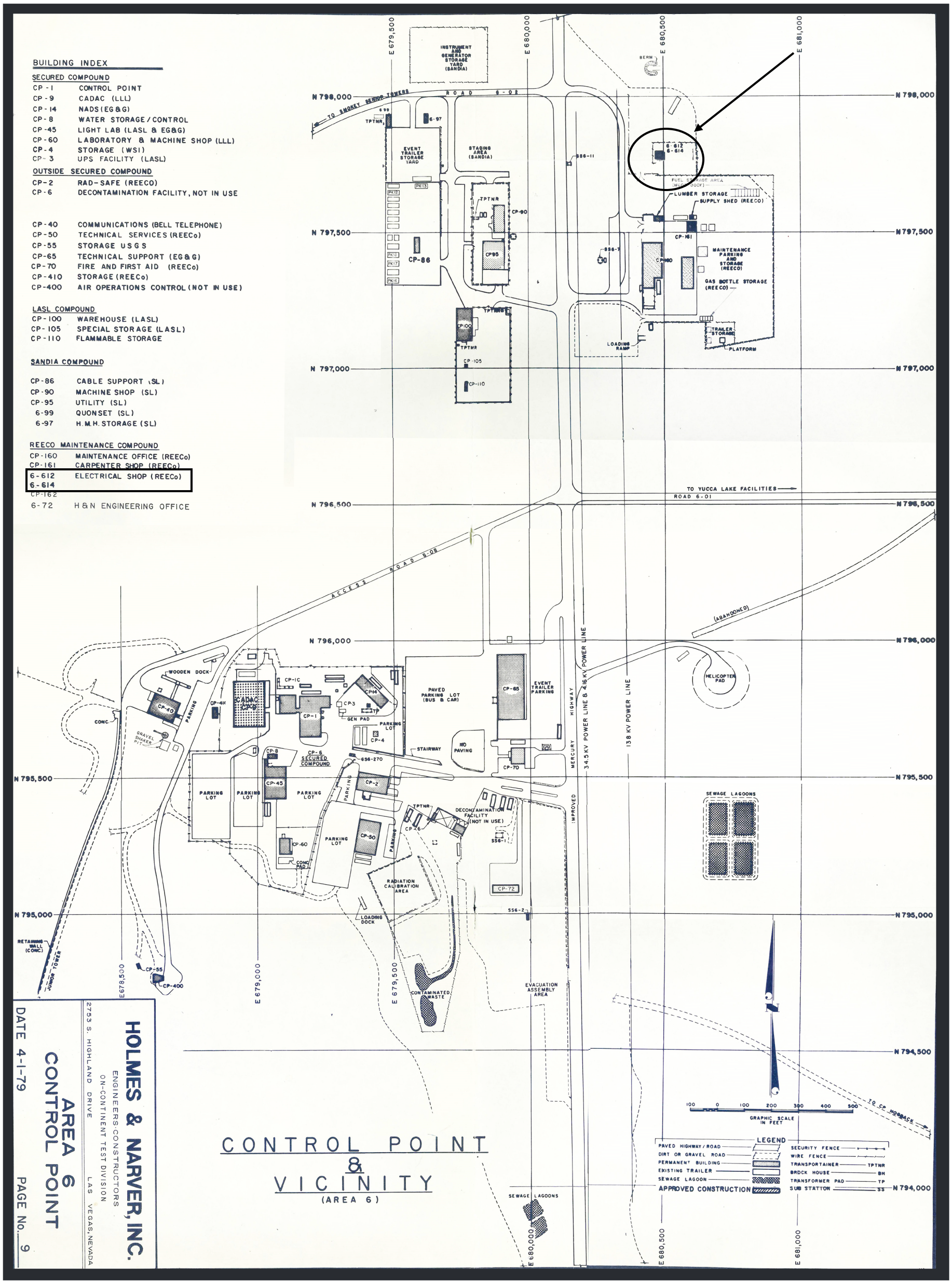
Accessory Property Type		**S3109 AR1**	
Building ☐	Structure ☒	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

Accessory Resource Overview

Accessory Resource Name	Electric breaker box panel			
Construction Date	ca. 1967	Contributing?	Yes ☒	No ☐
UTM (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584,594		Northing: 4,088,662	

Elevations: N/A Direction facing: East Photographer: D. Person Date: 9/29/2021

AR1: Electrical breaker box panel with Building 06-161 foundation in background.



Control Point and Vicinity including Building 06-612/06-614. Source Holmes & Narver, Inc. 1979.

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NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Architectural Resource Assessment (ARA) Form

For SHPO Use Only	SHPO Concurrence?: Y / N		Date:		
Survey Date	09/29/2021	Recorded By	G. Haynes, D. Person	Agency Report #	SR092921-1-MIT

1. Property Type

Building ☐	Structure ☐	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☒

2. Property Overview and Location

Street Address	Yucca Pass, East of Mercury Highway			
City, Zip	Area 6, Nevada National Security Site (NNSS)			
County	Nye			
Assessor's Parcel #	N/A	Subdivision Name	N/A	
UTM Location (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584,670	Northing: 4,088,540		
USGS Info	Township:11S	Range:53E	Section: N/A	USGS 7.5' Quad & Date: Yucca Lake, Nev. 1986
Ownership	Private ☐	Public-Local ☐	Public-State ☐	Restricted Federal ☒ / Multiple ☐
Should the property's location be kept confidential?	Yes ☐	No ☒		

3. Architectural Information

(Insert primary photograph below.)

Construction Date	ca. 1967
Architectural Style	N/A
Architectural Type	N/A
Roof Form	N/A
Roof Materials	N/A
Exterior Wall Materials	N/A
Foundation Materials	N/A
Window Materials	N/A
Window Type	N/A
Accessory Resources?	Yes ☒ No ☐
	Number?: 7

Condition of Resource(s)?		
Good ☐	Fair ☐	Poor ☒
Explanation: The REECo Maintenance Compound yard has been significantly altered following the Period of Significance (post-1992).		

REECo Maintenance Compound Yard, view is northwest (DRI DSC_0041 2021).

4. NRHP Eligibility - Existing Listings, Districts, & Potential Districts

Is the property listed in the National Register?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Date Listed:	
				NRIS #:	
Contributing to a listed historic district?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, provide:	Name:	NRIS #:
				Date listed:	
If no, is there a potential district?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If so, is the potential district eligible for the NRHP?	Yes ☒	No ☐
		If so, is this resource contributing?		Yes ☒	No ☐
District Name: REECo Maintenance Compound				SHPO #: D417	

Note: A resource that is contributing to a National Register-eligible district is considered eligible for the National Register for the purposes of project review, even though the resource itself may not be individually eligible.

5. NRHP Eligibility - Individual

If not already listed, complete the information below:

Eligible Under:	Criterion A ☐	Criterion B ☐	Criterion C ☐	Criterion D ☐
	Not Eligible ☒	Unevaluated ☐		
Area(s) of Significance	Nuclear Testing			
Period(s) of Significance	1967-1992			
Integrity – Does the resource possess integrity in all or some of the 7 aspects?				
Location ☒	Design ☐	Materials ☐	Workmanship ☐	Setting ☒	Feeling ☒	Association ☒
General Integrity:	Intact ☐	Altered ☒	Moved ☐	Date(s):
Threats to Resource:	Alterations			
Historic Name	Maintenance Parking and Storage			
Current/Common Name	REECo Maintenance Compound Yard			
Historic/Original Owner	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission			
Current Owner	National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)			
Current Owner Address	232 Energy Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89030			
Historic Building Use	Storage and parking			
Current Building Use	N/A			
Architect/Engineer/Designer	Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo)			
Builder/Contractor	Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo)			

6. Narrative Eligibility Justification

Provide a detailed explanation of the resource's eligibility for the National Register, including supporting historic information, methods for evaluation under the four criteria, discussion of the seven aspects of integrity, and conclusions about eligibility.

This resource was a maintenance parking and storage yard for the REECo Maintenance Compound on the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS).

The NNSS was established by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1950 to serve as the continental test site for nuclear weapons research and development. The NNSS had an important role in the United States nuclear testing program during the Cold War with the former Soviet Union. The result of this confrontation was a generally escalating arms race for nuclear weapon superiority (Anders 1978; Loeber 2002; Ogle 1985). This led to numerous nuclear tests worldwide by the United States and foreign nuclear powers. The NNSS was where most of these tests occurred. Nuclear testing at the NNSS can be divided into two types: atmospheric tests from 1951 to 1962 and underground tests from 1951 to 1992. The last nuclear test at the NNSS, named Divider, was conducted on Yucca Flat on September 23, 1992. A self-imposed moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States was established later the same year (NNSA/NFO 2015).

The yard is not recommended individually eligible to the NRHP under any of the Significance Criteria of 36 CFR 60.4. It may, however, be eligible as a contributing component to the REECo Maintenance Compound, a potential historic district.

The yard is not significant under Criterion A because it does not have strong association with the broad patterns of national, state, or local history. The yard has minimal association with nuclear testing at the NNSS, fulfilling only a subordinate role for the compound.

Regarding Significance Criteria B through D, research did not associate the yard with a significant person (Criterion B), the resource is a modified open area that lacks distinctive design elements or methods of construction (Criterion C), and the physical resource has no potential to provide significant information beyond that found in the archival record with regard to nuclear testing or other Cold War activities on the NNSS (Criterion D).

7. Narrative Architectural Description

Provide a detailed description of the resource, including all character defining features, potential construction methods, potential alterations (both historic and non-historic), and any accessory resources.

The REECo Maintenance Compound parking and storage yard was developed during the initial stages of the facility. Archival materials indicate that its size has changed over time, as well as the number and variety of structures within it.

The original 1967 maintenance compound consisted of Building 06-160, Building 06-612/06-614, and a lumber shed (REECo. 1967). A generalized yard or open area was located immediately behind Building 06-160 and measured 150 feet north-south × 70 feet east-west for a total area of approximately 10,500 square feet. It was demarcated by a T-post and barbed wire fence that had three gates, one immediately north and another immediately south of Building 06-160, as well one that allowed access directly into the yard from its southwest corner.

By 1979, the yard fronted Building 06-162 and had grown considerably to 600 feet north-south × 275 feet east-west for a total area of 165,000 square feet (Holmes and Narver 1979). This does not include an open area on the compound's northwest corner that could have been used as an extension of the yard. The entire REECo Compound, including the yard, was demarcated by a T-post and barbed wire fence. A 1979 Holmes and Narver engineering drawing of the control point and vicinity shows that the yard was used for "maintenance parking and storage," "gas bottle storage," "trailer storage," and multiple trailers and/or portable structures were depicted in the yard.

Engineering drawings that date to 1985 (Holmes and Narver 1985) and then to 1992 (Raytheon Services Nevada 1992) would record the yard with the same size and configuration as in the previous 1979 drawing (Holmes and Narver 1979). Moreover, the use of the yard and the items identified in it remained much the same.

The current size and configuration of the yard and the demarcating fence is approximately the same as it was in 1979. Moreover, the three gate locations depicted in the 1967 REECo engineering drawing still allow access into the compound and yard. At least portions of the surrounding fence remain T-post and barbed wire. The only items that remain in the yard are railroad boxcars that were once used for storage and a moveable brockhouse.

There are seven accessory resources associated with REECo Maintenance Compound yard: five office and/or storage railroad box cars (AR1-AR5), one moveable brockhouse (AR6), and the fence (AR7). Based on a 1992 engineering drawing of the Area 6 Control Point and its vicinity, including the maintenance compound (Raytheon Services Nevada, 1992), the railroad boxcars and the moveable brockhouse were placed in the yard after the period of significance or 1992; therefore, these accessory resources are noncontributing components to a potential historic district.

8. References

List references used to research and evaluate the individual property.

Anders Roger M.
1978 Institutional Origins of the Department of Energy. *Energy History Series* 1(1). Office of Military Application, U.S. Department of Energy. Washington, D.C.

Holmes and Narver, Inc.
1979 Control Point and Vicinity (Area 6). April 1. Las Vegas, Nevada. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

1985 Control Point and Yucca Lake Facilities Area 6, Revised 7-17-85. U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office. Las Vegas. On fie at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

Loeber, Charles R.
2002 *Building the Bombs: A History of the Nuclear Weapons Complex*. Sandia National Laboratories. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

NNSA/NFO, see U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office

Ogle, William E.
1985 *An Account of the Return to Nuclear Weapons Testing by the United States after the Test Moratorium 1958–1961*. U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office. Las Vegas, Nevada.

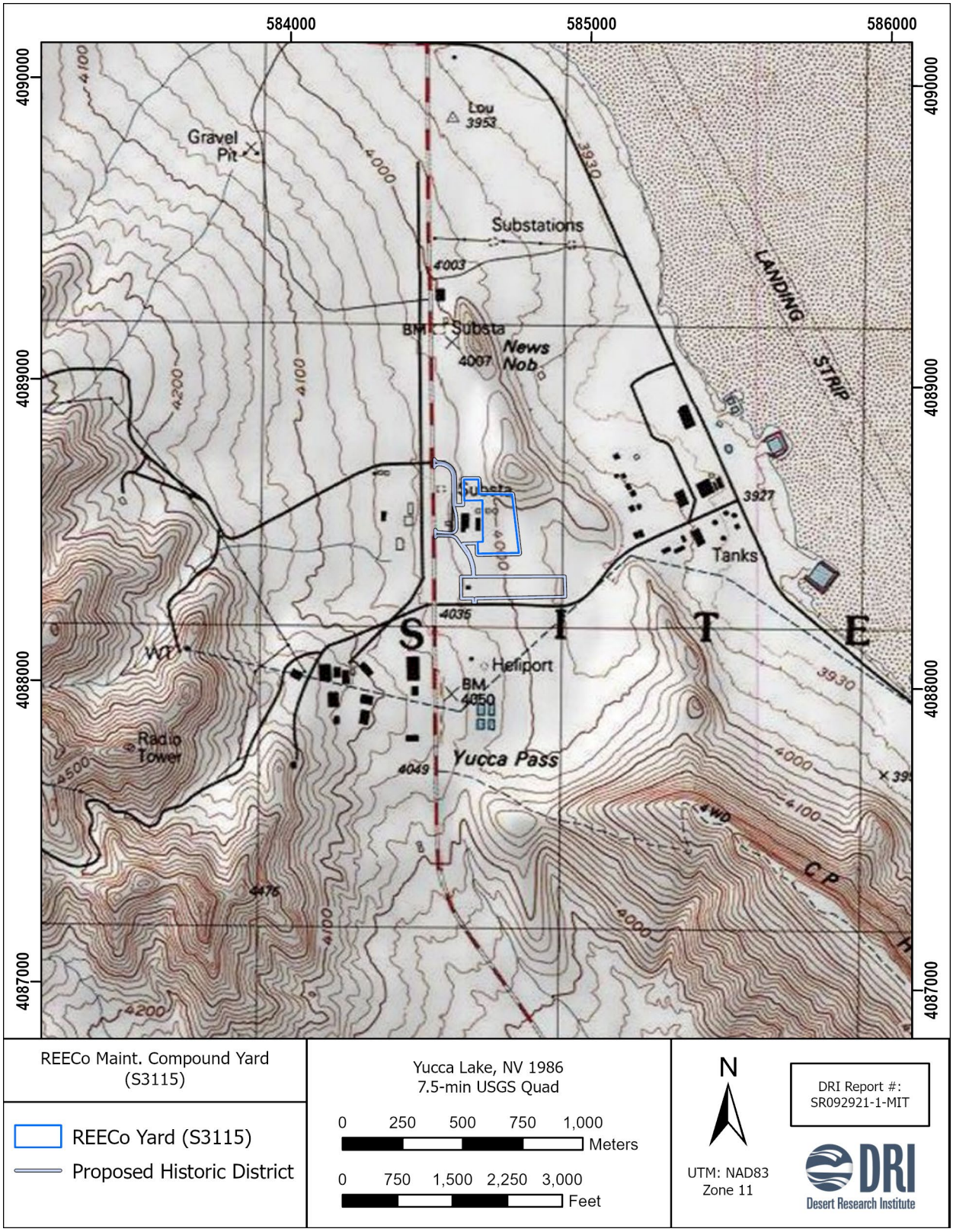
Raytheon Services Nevada
1992 Area 6 Control Point Facilities Map. U.S. Department of Energy Nevada Operations Office, December 23. On file, Desert Research Institute, Nevada.

Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo)
1967 Maintenance Shop Building C.P. 161 Building Relocation: Vicinity Map, Plot Plan, Elect Plan. Drawing No. 6 - CP161 - C1. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. On file at the Desert Research Institute, Las Vegas.

U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO)
2015 *United States Nuclear Tests: July 1945 through September 1992.* Report DOE/NV–209-REV 16. U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Field Office. Las Vegas, Nevada.

9. Area Location Map

Use a USGS quadrangle map at large extent to show general area of resource.



10. Site Plan Map

Use aerial imagery, drafting software, or a hand-drawn sketch (to scale) showing, at minimum, building/structure footprints and relationship to associated features. Attach extra maps if needed.

11. Photographs

Include as many photographs as needed to accurately depict the resource.

Elevation: N/A Direction facing: Northwest Photographer: D. Person Date: 9-29-2021

Accessory Resources

Complete only if Accessory Resources are present. Include as many extra entries as necessary.

Accessory Property Type			**S3115 AR1**	
Building ☐	Structure ☒		Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

Accessory Resource Overview

Accessory Resource Name	AR1: Railroad Box Cars Nos. 202002 and 202003, attached			
Construction Date	1955	Contributing?	Yes ☐	No ☒
UTM (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584670		Northing: 4088580	

Elevation: West Direction facing: Northeast Photographer: D. Person Date: 9-29-2021

Accessory Property Type		**S3115 AR2**	
Building ☐	Structure ☒	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

Accessory Resource Overview

Accessory Resource Name	AR2: Railroad Box Cars Nos. 202004, 202005, and 202006, attached			
Construction Date	1955	Contributing?	Yes ☐	No ☒
UTM (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584690		Northing: 4088580	

Elevation: East Direction facing: Northwest Photographer: D. Person Date: 9-29-2021

Accessory Property Type **S3115 AR3**

Building ☐	Structure ☒	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

Accessory Resource Overview

Accessory Resource Name	AR3: Railroad Box Car No. 202631			
Construction Date	1955	Contributing?	Yes ☐	No ☒
UTM (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584708		Northing: 4088580	

Elevation: South & East Direction facing: Northwest Photographer: D. Person Date: 9-29-2021

Accessory Property Type **S3115 AR4**

Building ☐	Structure ☒	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

Accessory Resource Overview

Accessory Resource Name	AR4: Railroad Box Car No. 202378			
Construction Date	**1955**	Contributing?	Yes ☐	No ☒
UTM (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584745		Northing: 4088530	

Elevation: West Direction facing: Southeast Photographer: D. Person Date: 9-29-2021

Accessory Property Type **S3115 AR5**

Building ☐	Structure ☒	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

Accessory Resource Overview

Accessory Resource Name	AR5: Railroad Box Car No. 2-2730			
Construction Date	1955	Contributing?	Yes ☐	No ☒
UTM (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584678		Northing: 4088508	

Elevation: South and East Direction facing: Northwest Photographer: D. Person Date: 9-29-2021

Accessory Property Type **S3115 AR6**

Building ☒	Structure ☐	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☐

Accessory Resource Overview

Accessory Resource Name	AR6: Brockhouse – portable wooden structure on skids			
Construction Date	Unknown	Contributing?	Yes ☐	No ☒
UTM (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting:584,766		Northing:4,088,470	

Elevation: West Direction facing East Photographer: D. Person Date: 9-29-2021

Accessory Property Type **S3115 AR7**

Building ☐	Structure ☐	Object ☐	Landscape (non-archaeological site) ☒

Accessory Resource Overview

Accessory Resource Name	AR7: perimeter fence			
Construction Date	ca. 1967	Contributing?	Yes ☒	No ☐
UTM (NAD 83, UTM Zone 11 North)	Easting: 584,640		Northing: 4,088,429	

Elevation: N/A Direction facing: East Photographer: T. Menocal Date: 10-26-2021

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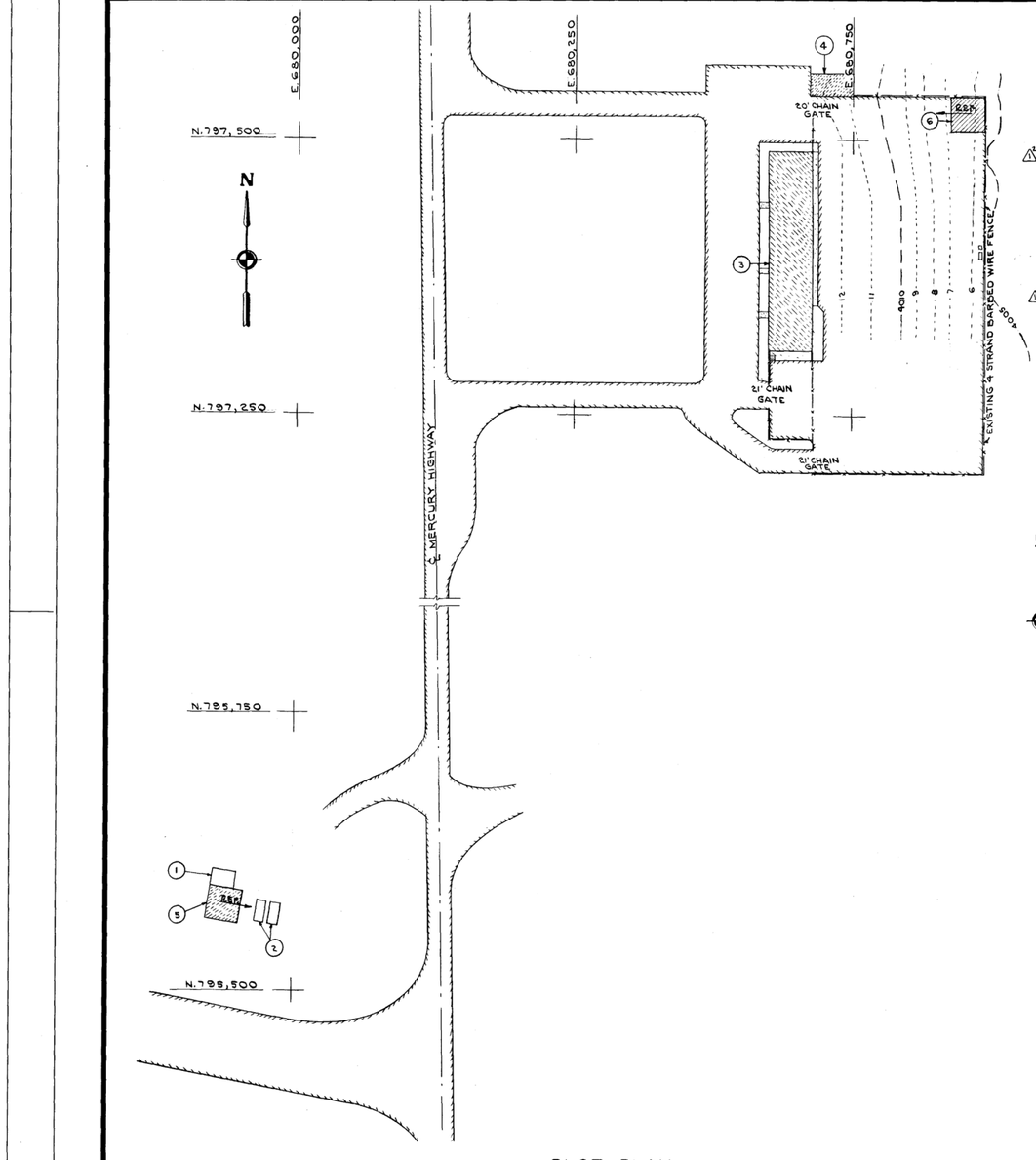
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21' CHAIN GATE
51' CHAIN GATE
4" EXISTING 4 STRAND BARBED WIRE FENCE
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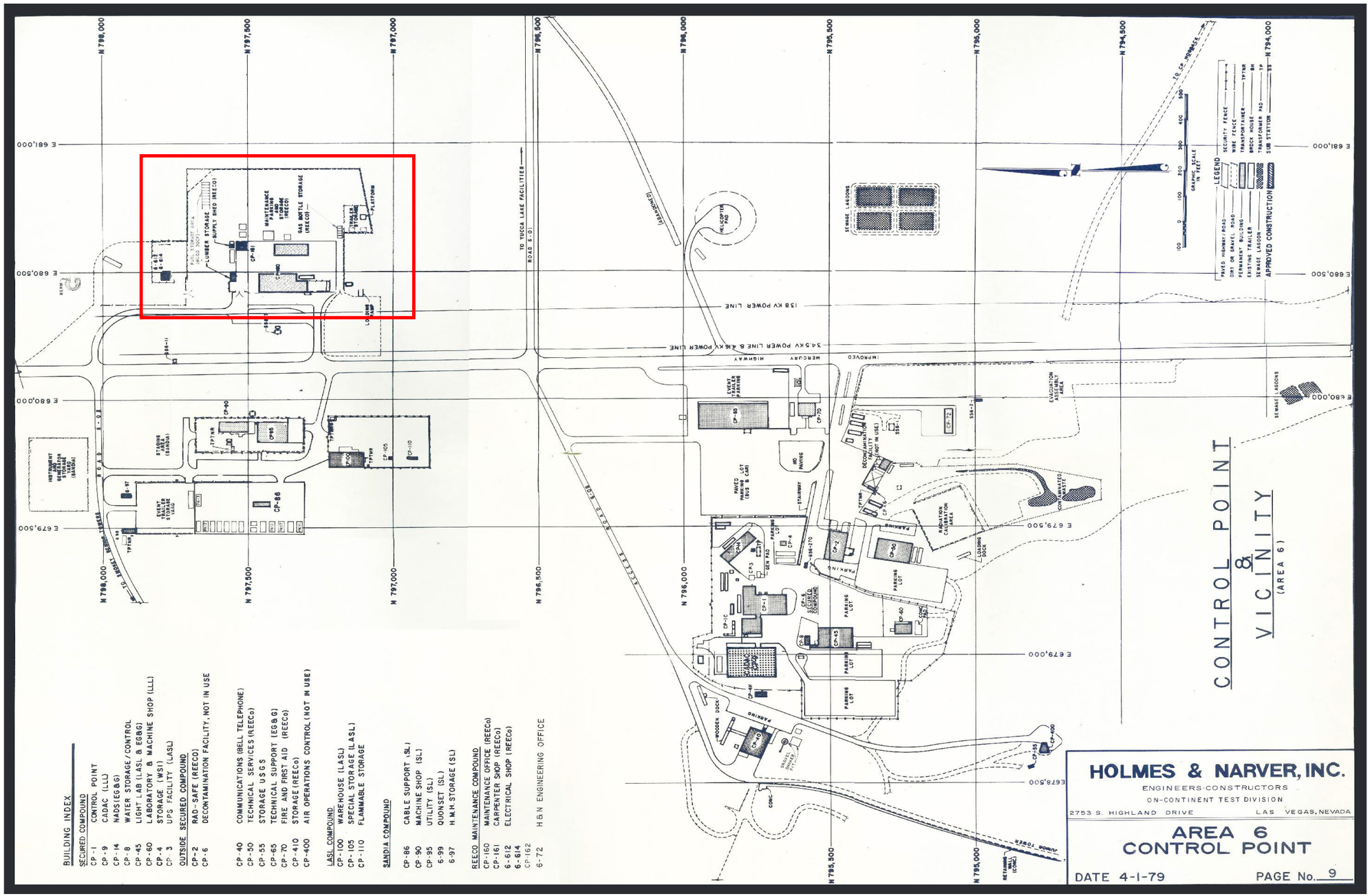
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TO TUCCA LAKE FACILITIES ROAD (I-01)
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34.5 KV POWER LINE & 4.16 KV POWER LINE
LEASE BOUNDRY
HELICOPTER PAD
SEWAGE LAGOONS
IMPROVED MERCURY HIGHWAY
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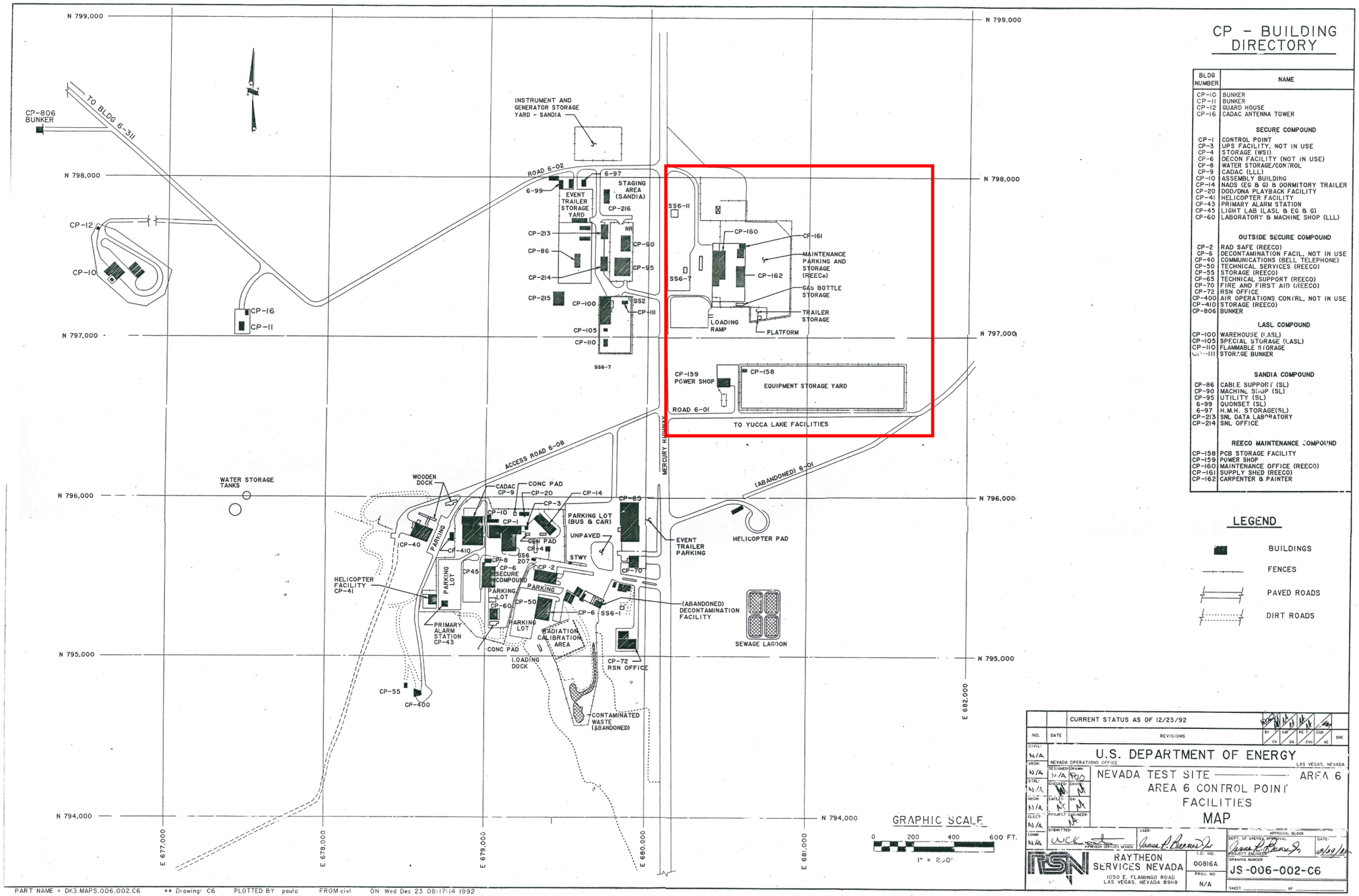

CP – BUILDING DIRECTORY

BLDG NUMBER	NAME
CP-10	BUNKER
CP-11	BUNKER
CP-12	GUARD HOUSE
CP-16	CADAC ANTENNA TOWER
	SECURE COMPOUND
CP-1	CONTROL POINT
CP-3	UPS FACILITY, NOT IN USE
CP-4	STORAGE (WSI)
CP-6	DECON FACILITY (NOT IN USE)
CP-8	WATER STORAGE/CONTROL
CP-9	CADAC (LLL)
CP-10	ASSEMBLY BUILDING
CP-14	NADS (EG & G) & DORMITORY TRAILER
CP-20	DOD/DNA PLAYBACK FACILITY
CP-41	HELICOPTER FACILITY
CP-43	PRIMARY ALARM STATION
CP-45	LIGHT LAB (LASL & EG & G)
CP-60	LABORATORY & MACHINE SHOP (LLL)
	OUTSIDE SECURE COMPOUND
CP-2	RAD SAFE (REECO)
CP-6	DECONTAMINATION FACIL, NOT IN USE
CP-40	COMMUNICATIONS (BELL TELEPHONE)
CP-50	TECHNICAL SERVICES (REECO)
CP-55	STORAGE (REECO)
CP-65	TECHNICAL SUPPORT (REECO)
CP-70	FIRE AND FIRST AID (REECO)
CP-72	RSN OFFICE
CP-400	AIR OPERATIONS CONTRL, NOT IN USE
CP-410	STORAGE (REECO)
CP-806	BUNKER
	LASL COMPOUND
CP-100	WAREHOUSE (LASL)
CP-105	SPECIAL STORAGE (LASL)
CP-110	FLAMMABLE STORAGE
CP-111	STORAGE BUNKER
	SANDIA COMPOUND
CP-86	CABLE SUPPORT (SL)
CP-90	MACHINE SHOP (SL)
CP-95	UTILITY (SL)
6-99	QUONSET (SL)
6-97	H.M.H. STORAGE(SL)
CP-213	SNL DATA LABORATORY
CP-214	SNL OFFICE
	REECO MAINTENANCE COMPOUND
CP-158	PCB STORAGE FACILITY
CP-159	POWER SHOP
CP-160	MAINTENANCE OFFICE (REECO)
CP-161	SUPPLY SHED (REECO)
CP-162	CARPENTER & PAINTER

LEGEND

BUILDINGS
FENCES
PAVED ROADS
DIRT ROADS

CURRENT STATUS AS OF 12/23/92

NO. | DATE | REVISIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
NEVADA OPERATIONS OFFICE — LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

NEVADA TEST SITE — AREA 6
AREA 6 CONTROL POINT FACILITIES
MAP

RAYTHEON SERVICES NEVADA
1050 E. FLAMINGO ROAD
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89119

I.D. NO. 00816A
PROJ. NO. N/A

APPROVAL BLOCK
DEPT. OF ENERGY APPROVAL — DATE: 12/29/92
PROJECT ENGINEER

DRAWING NUMBER JS-006-002-C6
SHEET ___ OF ___

PART NAME = DK3.MAPS.006.002.C6 ** Drawing: C6 PLOTTED BY paulo FROM civl ON Wed Dec 23 08:17:14 1992

Engineering drawing of Area 6 Control Point vicinity at the end of historic nuclear testing activities with the REECo Maintenance Compound in upper middle portion of drawing. Source: Raytheon Services Nevada, 1992.

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