

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8/86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20

Rocky Flats Plant
Jefferson County, CO

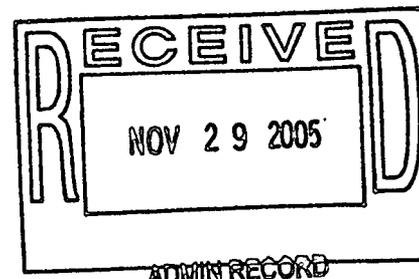
Statement of Significance

The Rocky Flats Plant (Plant) is less than 50 years old, the normal date for qualifying cultural resources for assessment for eligibility to the National Register. The NRHP *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that have Achieved Significance within the Last Fifty Years* indicates that such properties, either individually or as a district, must have "exceptional importance" to be eligible for the NRHP (U.S. Department of the Interior n.d.). The Rocky Flats Plant is exceptionally significant under Criterion A at the national level under the Cold War military theme: Development of Atomic Weapons for Military Purposes. Its period of significance dates from its inception in 1951 to its closure in 1989 as the Cold War ended, and its particular significance comes as being the sole producer of triggers for nuclear weapons from 1964 to 1989. The plant is related as well to the 12 other plants comprising the Nuclear Weapons Complex. The property is significantly associated with the U.S. strategy of military deterrence against the Soviets, producing and maintaining a sufficient arsenal of weapons, to be launched by air, land, or sea, to prevent a preemptive strike by the Soviets. This strategy is considered of major importance in preventing nuclear war during the Cold War period.

As an industrial facility, the Plant operations were similar to other foundries. Operations at the Plant included machining, casting, assembly, inspection, and waste management. However, the Plant differs in the safety and health concerns associated with working with radioactive materials in production. Workers needed to be shielded from exposure and plutonium needed to be contained. This meant that plutonium was machined inside lead-and-water-lined gloveboxes. From the outset of operations in the late 1950s, employees wore dosimetry badges to measure external radiation exposure, and radiation and health physics monitors watched operations in the production buildings.

Private industry, also, usually did not have the security concern that the Plant did. In the early years, security was concerned with the Cold War, espionage, and the secrecy associated with building nuclear weapons. It was important to safeguard design secrets, and later, the numbers of weapons being produced. Classified documents were available only on a "need-to-know" basis. All employees required Q clearance, a top-secret level for atomic workers requiring a 15-year background check, and were forbidden to talk about their work with anyone. Most employees were cleared for work only in their own buildings and knew only what operations went on in their buildings. They were required to have a separate badge for each area entered. Site access was limited as well, workers parked outside the plant area, at the west end (the sole entry point), and were bused into the Plant.

The establishment of the Plant was the result of a post-war atomic race with the Soviet Union. In the first few post-war years, the United States held a monopoly on atomic energy and the production of nuclear weapons. The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 established the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), a civilian group, with the directive to develop both military and peacetime uses for the newly discovered nuclear energy. It was to be the owner of existing nuclear facilities and any fissionable material that would be produced in the future. Through the influence of Enrico



1/12

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8/86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 21 Rocky Flats Plant
Jefferson County, CO

Fermi, who had worked on the original bomb, the priority turned toward the development of uranium and other raw materials for weapons production and the manufacture of bombs, rather than for peacetime applications.

During these years from 1946 to 1950, AEC's first mandate was to rehabilitate the wartime plants, find additional sources of uranium and plutonium, continue to carry out scientific research, and create and stockpile atomic weapons. Each year the president determined the number of bombs to be made as part of the AEC military program, and the AEC carried out the president's mandate, which was to stockpile uranium and plutonium and to make atomic weapons. At this stage, all nuclear bombs were made at Los Alamos from materials shipped from Hanford or Oak Ridge.

This trend toward military rather than peacetime uses of nuclear energy came about in part because of the change in the political climate from 1945 to 1950, at which time the stance of the United States toward the Soviet Union, its World War II ally, hardened into enmity, which translated into what became known as the Cold War. Through a series of events in the Soviet Union in 1948-49 -- such as the detonation of its first atomic bomb, its blockade of Berlin, and its growing influence in neighboring China culminating in the Communist takeover -- the United States came to believe that the Soviets were planning both to claim the world for Communism and to eradicate the United States through a surprise nuclear attack.

President Truman responded to the Soviet threat with a policy declaration, NSC-68 (National Security Council) in 1950 that committed the United States to the arms race against the Soviet Union and approved the production of fusion weapons, i.e. a hydrogen bomb (H-bomb), and other nuclear weapons as the method for deterring Soviet attack. The AEC was directed to produce "more and bigger bombs," to build reactors to produce plutonium, and to develop uranium and other raw materials. The outbreak of the Korean War in the same year convinced the United States that the Soviet Union was poised to attack Europe after decoying forces away from Europe to Korea. The United States detonated a H-bomb in 1952 and the Soviet Union did so in 1953.

The establishment of the Plant was the result of this post-war fear of the Soviet Union, a fear that drove the federal government to build a vastly expanded nuclear weapons production system. It was one of a number of plants built by the AEC between 1948 and 1953 to design, manufacture, test, and maintain nuclear weapons for the United States military. It has been estimated that by 1952-1953, the height of expansion, the AEC was employing 150,000 construction workers -- equal to 5 percent of the United States construction work force -- to fabricate its necessary military nuclear facilities.

The Plant was established in 1951 to manufacture pits or triggers for use in nuclear weapons and to purify plutonium recovered from retired weapons. The trigger consisted of a first-stage fission bomb that set off a second-stage fusion reaction in a hydrogen bomb. Parts were formed from plutonium, uranium, beryllium, stainless steel, and other materials. The majority of the Plant expansion was driven by changes in weapon design, higher safety requirements for building construction, and expansion of production.

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8/86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 22Rocky Flats Plant
Jefferson County, CO

While specific periods of expansion at the Plant (1956-57 and 1964-65) cannot be attributed to specific political and military actions, the Plant's overall growth can be seen in the context of the huge expansion of military weapons during the 1950s and 1960s when the United States and the Soviet Union became locked in an arms race.

Political tension between the United States and the Soviet Union became heightened in the 1950s. Communism was a real fear, fueled by the investigations of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Senator Joseph McCarthy's hunt for alleged Communists, and the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg atomic espionage trial. The U.S. feared that the Soviet Union would invade western Europe as it had invaded south Korea in 1950. Under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles developed a dual policy of deterrence through "massive retaliatory power" and containment of Soviet expansion through alliances with non-Communist countries. This policy resulted in the formation by the mid-1950s of the North American Treaty Organization (NATO), the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), and the Baghdad Pact. This loose association linked allies from whose territory retaliatory attack against the Soviet Union could be made if necessary. In response the Soviet Union organized the eastern European Communist countries into the Warsaw Pact. The years 1956 and 1957, saw the invasion of Hungary by the Soviets and the invasion of Egypt by France and Great Britain with the threat of Soviet counter-invasion there.

This tense political atmosphere both at home and abroad drove weapons research and development. Since 1948, when United States scientists discovered a way to produce low-yield nuclear warheads in large quantities, the continued threat of Soviet expansion became the reason to produce these tactical nuclear weapons in large numbers. President Harry S. Truman at this time approved a major expansion of the atomic program with a corresponding development of smaller bombs and missile warheads for installation in Europe. In 1953 the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) developed a high-yield, lightweight atomic weapon; this "thermonuclear breakthrough", combined with a report that the Soviets were developing long-range ballistic missiles, led President Eisenhower to assign highest priority to the development of an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) that could carry these lightweight weapons.

A United States "bomber-gap" panic occurred between 1954 and 1957, based on a RAND report that the Soviets had more long-range bombers than the U.S., with the potential to bomb U.S. cities. A "missile gap" panic followed in 1957-1961, caused by the Soviet launch in 1957 of both Sputnik, the world's first satellite, and the world's first ICBM. This perceived technological imbalance between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., coupled with the Gaither Report of late 1957 that discredited U.S. military preparedness and urged a 50% increase in military spending, led to a huge infusion of money into U.S. weapons research and development. Between 1958 and 1960 the American nuclear stockpile tripled to 18,000 weapons.

Although there was an attempt at conciliation through the summit of 1960 attended by the U.S., the U.S.S.R., France, and Britain, a limited test ban treaty in 1963, and the installation of a hot line

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8/86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 23Rocky Flats Plant
Jefferson County, CO

between Moscow and Washington, the Cuban Missile crisis of 1962 and the increased involvement in the Vietnam conflict beginning in the 1960s, brought renewed fears of Communism, this time from China, and the need for greater weapons creation, particularly after China exploded an atomic bomb in 1964 and a hydrogen bomb in 1966. The loss of Vietnam to the Chinese was considered unallowable; according to the prevailing domino theory, if Vietnam fell, then all of Southeast Asia would fall to the Communists. The replacement of Khrushchev by Brezhnev in 1964, with his desire to maintain a stronghold over eastern Europe and to develop nuclear parity with the United States, was another contributing factor to the continuing arms race.

During the 1970s both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. maintained thousands of nuclear weapons aimed at each other, based on submarines, bombers, and ICBMs. Both the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in Europe had small nuclear warheads called "theater weapons", used as part of the Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) program. MAD acted as a deterrent in that if one side attacked with nuclear weapons, the other would retaliate and both sides would perish. Sophisticated weapons of this period included missiles armed with multiple warheads (MIRVs). The final nuclear weapon program at the Rocky Flats Plant was the W-88 nuclear warhead for the Trident II missile, designed at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. This mission ended in 1992 when President Bush canceled production of the Trident II missile.

Rocky Flats: An Historic District?

by D. Jayne Aaron

When future generations reflect upon the late 20th Century, the Cold War, atom splitting and the arms race will spring to mind. America's scientific and technical facilities stand as monuments to the Nation's ability to invent and exploit scientific and engineering technology. Since the end of the Cold War, the missions at many weapons facilities have changed.

Once a property reaches 50 years old, it becomes qualified for assessment for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). With rapid growth in technology, our scientific heritage cannot wait 50 years to be eligible for protection. The Department of Interior recently responded to this concern by determining that properties with "exceptional importance" are eligible.

Consequently, a survey was conducted to determine such significance of the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site. Sixty-four eligible resources—all buildings—were identified for their contribution to the development of nuclear weapons and national security. The Rocky Flats Field Office (RFFO) is currently nominating those resources to the NRHP as contributors to the Rocky Flats Plant Historic District.

Until the nomination process is complete, RFFO is required to protect the resources that make the site historically significant. An agreement will be reached with the National Parks Service as to the most appropriate method to document the resources for preservation. RFFO is considering a variety of options for this project. Employees who would like additional informa-

tion, or have written/oral historical information they would like to voluntarily contribute, are encouraged to contact Patricia Powell, x3260, or Jayne Aaron, x8028.

Site Resources Eligible for the NRHP

Production

371, 444, 460, 701, 707, 771, 776/777, 881, 883, 991, 996, 997, 998, 999,

Worker Safety/Health/Life

112, 114, 122, 123, 331, 442, 778, 886

Security

100, 111, 113, 120, 121, 133, 372, 372A, 375, 440, 446, 461, 550, 557, 761, 762, 762A, 764, 773, 792, 792A, 864, 888, 900, 901, 920, 992

Support

124, 125, 126, 215A, 333, 334, 374, 441, 443, 551, 559, 774, 779, 865, 995



Mardi Gras, February 20, 1996.

Mardi Gras, or Fat Tuesday, is a celebration of the last feast before Lent in the Christian calendar. It is perhaps best known for two weeks of riotous partying and parades in New Orleans, Louisiana.

New Tool Makes Teams More Effective

by Laura Schachter

The Roman poet, Ovid, once said that "we two form a multitude." In other words, if we team together we can solve problems quicker and better than we could alone. To increase team effectiveness, a new organization under Development and Deployment known as Organizational and Personnel Development (OPD) has created a teaming process which ensures cross-organizational teams consist of individuals who can best contribute to the team's objectives.

"We've noticed that many of the same individuals are asked time after time to participate on teams," said OPD lead Dotti Whitt. "This limits the type of expertise available to RFFO and puts time and energy constraints on the same people."

As one of OPD's initial tasks, Donna Dembinski led an effort to develop a process for defining a particular team's needs and scope, as well as the attributes desired in team members. This process will allow the requester to establish a team of qualified participants who would like the opportunity to provide their input. The entire teaming process will take approximately five days to complete, though it can be accelerated if necessary.

RFFO employees interested in using this resource can access the cc:Mail Teaming Process bulletin board for detailed instructions. To schedule a staff briefing on the teaming process or to request more information, employees can contact Donna Dembinski, x6330.

THE DENVER POST

THERE'S GOOD NEWS TODAY March 23, 1951

U.S. TO BUILD \$45 MILLION A-PLANT NEAR DENVER

Paratroopers Fill the Sky in Surprise Attack on the Reds

Work to Start in April on Site North of Arvada

Gap Filled in Shooting Of Day, 18



20,000 Reds Flee Yank Paratroopers

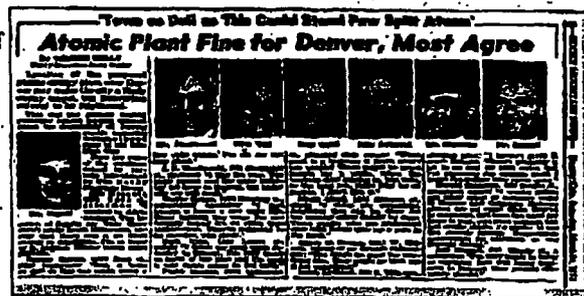
Plane With 53 Aboard Missing

The Birth of Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site

Cold War Era, 1946-1991

Political tension between the United States and the Soviet Union heightened in the 1950s. Communism was a real threat. The U.S. feared that the Soviet Union would invade Western Europe as it had invaded South Korea in 1950. Under the direction of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, a dual policy of deterrence through "massive retaliatory power" and containment of Soviet expansion through alliances with non-Communist countries was developed.

The establishment of the Rocky Flats Site was the result of a post-war fear of the Soviet Union, a fear that drove the federal government to build a vastly expanded nuclear weapons production system. It was one of a number of plants built by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) between 1948 and 1953. It has been estimated that by 1952-1953, the height of expansion, the AEC was employing 150,000 construction workers — equal to 5 percent of the United States construction work force.



- Testing occurred at the Nevada Test Site;
- nuclear power research and engineering was provided by the Idaho National Environmental Laboratory;
- general engineering were provided at the Sandia National Laboratory;
- uranium, deuterium and lithium were provided by the Oak Ridge Site;
- plutonium was provided by the Hanford Site;
- tritium was provided by the Savannah River Site;
- triggers, using plutonium, uranium, and beryllium, were produced at the Rocky Flats Site;

Rocky Flats Site - Cold War to Cleanup

- paper shields and polystyrene foam came from the Kansas City Plant;
- explosive detonators were produced at the Mound Plant;
- neutron generators came from the Pinellas Plant; and
- weapons were assembled at the Pantex Plant, which also provided the chemical explosive charges.

During the 1970s both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. maintained thousands of nuclear weapons aimed at each other. Both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact countries in Europe had small nuclear warheads called "theater weapons," used as part of the Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) program. MAD acted as a deterrent in that if one side attacked with nuclear weapons, the other would retaliate and both sides would perish.

Historic Context of Rocky Flats**Early Settlement**

In 1858, GOLD was discovered and Boulder and Golden were founded.

Settlement of the Rocky Flats area began during the Civil War with farmers who found a ready market in the mining settlements that had been cut off from other food supplies by the war. The Homestead Act of 1862 encouraged settlers by offering cheap land to those willing to improve it. This Rocky Flats land was better suited for raising stock rather than crops.



Lindsey Ranch that was located on Rocky Flats Site-1972

Construction

Building 111 - September 26, 1953

In 1950 the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) established the Rocky Flats Plant as an alternate fabrication facility for Los Alamos National Laboratory (Los Alamos) to manufacture triggers for atomic bombs. The selection of the site came after a lengthy study called by the code name Project Apple. The criteria for siting such a plant were that it be located west of the Mississippi River, north of Texas, south of the northern border of Colorado, and east of Utah. Additionally it required a dry moderate climate, a supporting population of at least 25,000 people, attractive surroundings for future workers, and accessibility from Los Alamos. Twenty-

one areas in the United States were suggested initially as potential sites: only the Rocky Flats Site, outside of Denver, satisfied all of AEC's criteria.

A temporary guard shack on the Rocky Flats property was constructed in 1951 along Highway 93. Building 91 (991) was the first permanent building. By September 1953, there were 21 permanent buildings on site at a total cost of approximately \$43,300,000. By the end of the calendar year, there were 1,083 employees. The plant was composed of four widely separated areas, each one performing a different type of work:

- Plant A - Building 444 - fabricated parts from depleted uranium;
- Plant B - Building 881 - recovered enriched uranium and fabricated parts from it;
- Plant C - Building 771 - contained the plutonium operations; and
- Plant D - Building 991 - was the assembly and shipping point.

Rocky Flats Site - Cold War to Cleanup

In 1956-57 when the trigger design changed, necessitating the addition of seven new buildings. Further additions to the Site were continuous, with several buildings added every year. A second large expansion came in 1964-65 when 11 buildings were added. The current number of buildings and structures at the Site, including the tents, trailers and additions to buildings, is approximately 436.

1951-1956

The two original trigger designs were modeled on the designs of the bombs that were dropped on Hiroshima (Little Boy) and Nagasaki (Fat Man), both involving solid cores of fissile materials. The detonated explosives caused the uranium and plutonium to implode to a reduced volume to cause criticality. These initial-generation trigger designs made use of enriched uranium, depleted uranium, some plutonium, and beryllium.

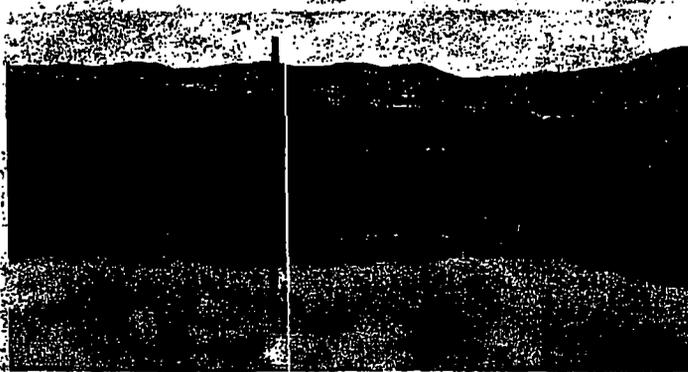
1957-1963

After 1957, a design change was made in the triggers, from a solid mostly uranium core to a hollow mostly plutonium core, that was lighter than the previous units and could be made smaller. This change in weapons design came as a result of both economic and military considerations. Economically, "weapons grade" plutonium was cheaper and simpler to produce than enriched uranium. This hollow design required a great deal more machining than the previous designs. Such a change required the construction of a number of new buildings and a change in use of existing buildings. An estimated \$21 million was spent on the expansion, and the plant nearly doubled in size by 1962. The trigger design remained roughly the same from 1958 to 1989 when the plant ceased production.

1964-1979

The next large-scale change to the Site came in the 1960s when the AEC chose to make Rocky Flats the sole producer of triggers under the "single mission" concept. Previously, a number of the nuclear weapons facilities had overlapping functions, to provide redundancy in case of enemy attack.

Hanford was manufacturing similar plutonium units and Oak Ridge similar enriched uranium components. Los Alamos also produced triggers on a small scale. Under the new arrangement, each facility was to provide separate weapons components. As a result, the trigger manufacturing was given solely to Rocky Flats. Production at the plant increased dramatically.

*Early Rocky Flats - February 6, 1966***1980-1992***Rocky Flats Site - March 22, 1990*

During the 1980s a number of complaints concerning safety and environmental errors surfaced, culminating in the 1989 raid on the plant by the F.B.I. and the Environmental Protection Agency, for alleged environmental infractions. That same year production at the plant was halted by the Secretary of Energy, James Watkins, for correction of safety deficiencies. Rockwell International stepped down as operating contractor and was replaced in January 1990 by EG&G. Production ceased for an extended period for EG&G to address the concerns. In 1989 the Site was added to the National Priorities List of contaminated sites to be remediated under the government's Superfund program.

Rocky Flats Site - Cold War to Cleanup

By 1991, a series of events worldwide, such as the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the breakup of the U.S.S.R. with the subsequent dissolution of the Warsaw Pact in 1991, reduced the Cold War threat. In that year President Bush ordered all bombers and tankers to be taken off alert, and the Department of Defense (DOD) began cutting its military forces and production of new weapons. In 1992, Bush also canceled the production of the Trident II missile and its warhead (the W-88), the weapon that had been the primary product at Rocky Flats. The Secretary of Energy that year publicly announced that the mission at the plant would be changed to environmental restoration and waste management, with the goal of cleaning up and converting the plant for new use.

Rocky Flats Now

Rocky Flats Site is currently a 6,553-acre area in northern Jefferson County, Colorado, about 16 miles northwest of Denver and 12 miles from Boulder and Golden. It is sited on a plateau at the eastern edge of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. There are 436 structures that include approximately 150 permanent buildings and 90 temporary trailers, with the remainder smaller structures, temporary structures, or parts of larger buildings.

Today, the Site's mission is to "manage waste and materials, clean up and convert the Rocky Flats Site to beneficial use in a manner that is safe, environmentally and socially responsible, physically secure and cost effective." Ongoing activities to achieve this mission include Special Nuclear Material stabilization and storage, environmental restoration, waste treatment and storage, and the eventual shut down of the facility and return of the site to other beneficial uses.

**Today and for the future--
the mission of Rocky Flats is
environmental cleanup.**

Site Security

As a top-secret weapons production facility, Rocky Flats Plant, from its inception, was concerned with security precautions. The plant was surrounded by 10 miles of barbed wire fence, electric fence, and armed guards patrolled the perimeter. Each of the plants, A, B, C, and D, had its own guard house.

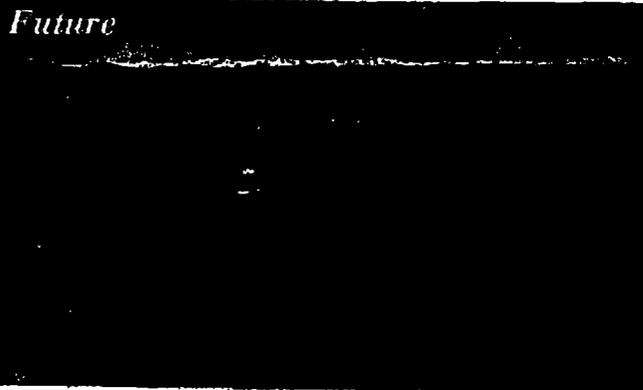
In the early years, security concerns focused on the Cold War, espionage, and the secrecy associated with building nuclear weapons. It was important to safeguard design secrets, and later, the numbers of weapons being produced. Classified documents were available only on a "need-to-know" basis. All employees were required to obtain a top-secret level clearance for atomic workers requiring a 15-year background check, and were forbidden to talk about their work with anyone. Reflecting on this era in 1983, one employee asked, "Do you remember when you and your father worked out here and you didn't know what he did?" Most employees were cleared for work only in their own buildings and knew only what operations went on in those buildings.

In the 1970s and 1980s, security was focused less on espionage and more on the threat of terrorism and infiltration of the plant by protesters. Better protection of the outer boundaries of the site became necessary. In 1972 a buffer zone of 4,600 acres around the existing plant was purchased for additional protection. The terrorist attack during the 1972 Olympics led the government to believe that trained terrorists could attack national defense facilities. As a result, in 1983, a \$5 million Perimeter Security Zone, consisting of a double perimeter fence with closed-circuit TV alarms, checkpoints, guard towers, and an uninterrupted power supply, was completed.

1995



Future



PLAN AHEAD

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET ROCKY FLATS FIELD OFFICE Planning & Integration

Date: May 8, 1998

To: Kate Johnson

Pages (including this sheet) 3

Fax No. 4255

Fax

From: Tricia Powell

Rocky Flats Field Office

B 480

Fax No. (303) 966-4775

Phone (303) 966-3260

Patricia.Powell@RFETS.GOV

Message:

The following page is a page out of the nomination package we sent to the National Park Service in Washington, DC in order to nominate Rocky Flats Plant to the National Register of Historic Places. It lists the criteria that a Site would have to meet to be eligible. We met criterion A.

Rocky Flats Plants
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not count previously listed resources.)
Contributing Noncontributing

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

<u>60</u>	<u>62</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Processing: processing site
Processing: manufacturing facility
Education: research facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Process

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls concrete
metal
roof concrete
asphalt
other steel

Narrative Description Attached
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) Attached

Rocky Flats Plant

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria
qualifying the property for National Register
listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance Attached

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography Attached

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Jefferson County, Colorado

County/State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Industry

Periods of Significance

1951-1989

Significant Dates

1956

1964

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Austin Construction Co.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:

Name of repository:

US Department of Energy

13/13

