

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Attitude Control Test Facility

and/or common Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility

2. Location

street & number Goddard Space Flight Center

not for publication

city, town Greenbelt

vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

code 24

county Prince Georges

code 033

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Space Exploration

4. Owner of Property

name National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

street & number

city, town Washington

vicinity of

state D.C. 20546

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

street & number Real Property Management Office Code NXG

city, town Washington

state D.C. 20546

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

395

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility was built in 1966 and consists of a 60-foot square building constructed of nonmagnetic materials, which contains a 42-foot-diameter coil system. The coil, a 3-axis Braunbek system of 4 loops on each axis, provides cancellation of the earth's magnetic field over the central 6-foot-diameter spherical volume, uniform to 0.001% and stable to a half nanotesla. Geomagnetic fluctuations up to 16 Hz and + 750 nanoteslas are eliminated by automatic servo-control from 3 remotely-located rubidium magnetometers. The coil can generate a stable artificial field from zero to 60,000 nanoteslas in steps of 0.1 nanotesla. The artificial magnetic vector can be rotated about any axis at rates of zero to 100 rad/sec.

Accessories include nonmagnetic tracks and dollies to transport the test item in and out of the coil system, and an 8 foot-diameter powered turntable at the coil center for positioning the test item, 9 foot-5 inch Helmholtz coils to provide dc and ac field exposure up to 50×10^{-4} tesla for perm and deperm treatment, and a sensitive nonmagnetic torquemeter capable of measuring magnetic torques of 10×10^{-7} Nm on test items weighing up to 4000 kg.

The coil building is about 2 miles east of the Goddard Space Flight Center. Access is through a truck lock with doors 14 feet by 15 feet high. Material handling is accomplished with a 3-ton monorail hoist in the truck lock and 5000-pound-capacity fixed location hoists on the coil center line and outside the coil. The coil has a 10 foot-3 inch square opening and a clear interior work space 25 feet in diameter x 17 feet-6 inches high. The coil building is air-conditioned to maintain the dew point at 50°F or less. Cleanliness is maintained by passing all air introduced into the building through a bank of HEPA (high-efficiency particulate air) filters. A recirculating air system to maintain a higher degree of contamination control in the work space is available.¹

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Space Exploration
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific dates 1966-Present **Builder/Architect** NASA

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Spacecraft Magnetic Test facility is the only facility in NASA's inventory that makes it possible to determine and to minimize the magnetic movement of even the largest unmanned spacecraft and observatories and thereby reduce unwanted torques due to the interaction of magnetic movement with magnetic vector. The limited evaluation of magnetic control systems is also possible as is the final calibration of precision flight magnetometers in orbital configuration.²

Without the use of the Spacecraft Magnetic Test facility and information it provides in the testing of large statellites, the United States would be unable to successfully orbit and maintain the large variety of satellites that have provided information on weather, communications, earth resources and many other fields. The use and operation of this facility is essential to the continuing success of the American Manned and Unmanned Space program. The Spacecraft Magnetic Test facility is unique and is not replicated anywhere else in the United States.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Laurel

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	8	3	4	1	9	4	0	4	3	1	8	9	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

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G

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H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility is defined by the outside perimeter of building 310-20 at the Goddard Space Flight Center.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Harry A. Butowsky

organization National Park Service date May 15, 1984

street & number Division of History telephone (202) 343-8168

city or town Washington, D.C. 20240 state _____

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

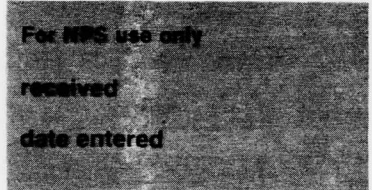
Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7, 8

Page 1

Footnotes

1. Technical Facilities Catalog Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, October, 1974), p. 5-15.
2. Technical Facilities Catalog Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, March, 1967), pp. 7-16, 7-17.

398

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

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Continuation sheet

Item number 9

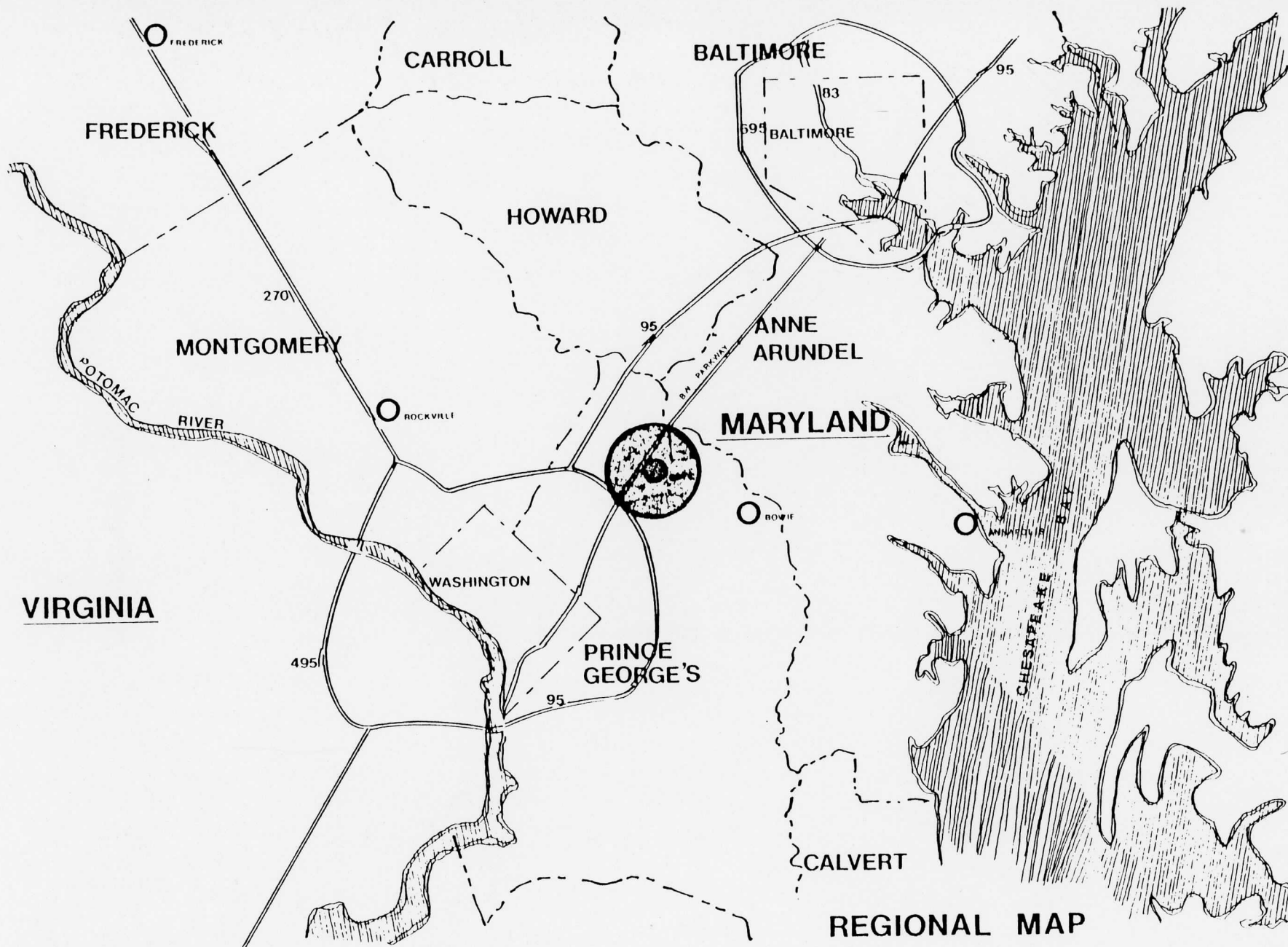
Page 1

Bibliography

Boyle, J.C. Lunar Roving Vehicle Magnetic Test X-325-72. Greenbelt, Maryland: Goddard Space Flight Center, October 1971.

Technical Facilities Catalog Vol. 1. Washington, D.C.: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, March 1967.

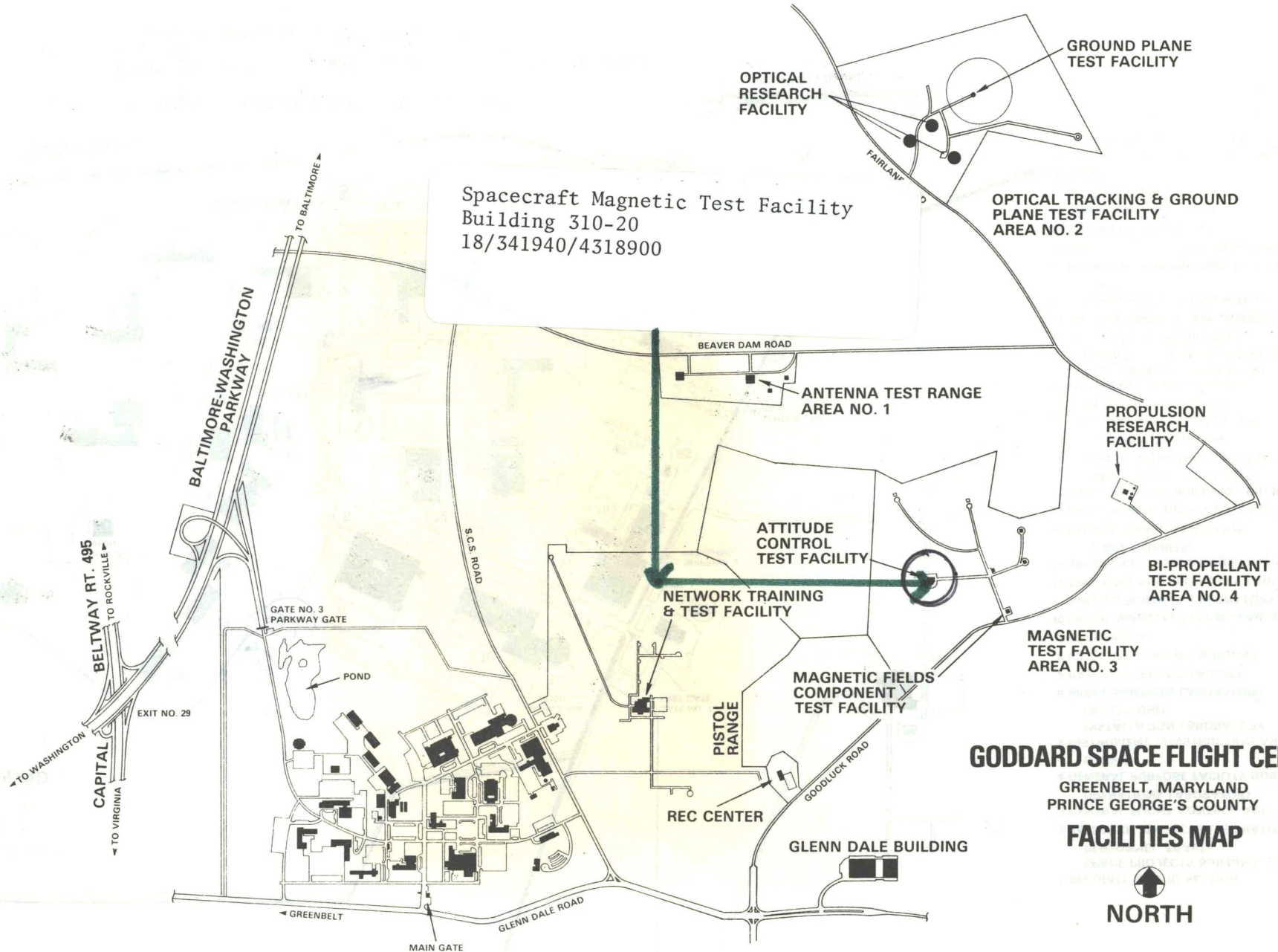
Technical Facilities Catalog Vol. 1. Washington, D.C.: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, October 1974.



GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
 GREENBELT, MARYLAND 20770



402



GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

GREENBELT, MARYLAND
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

FACILITIES MAP



NORTH

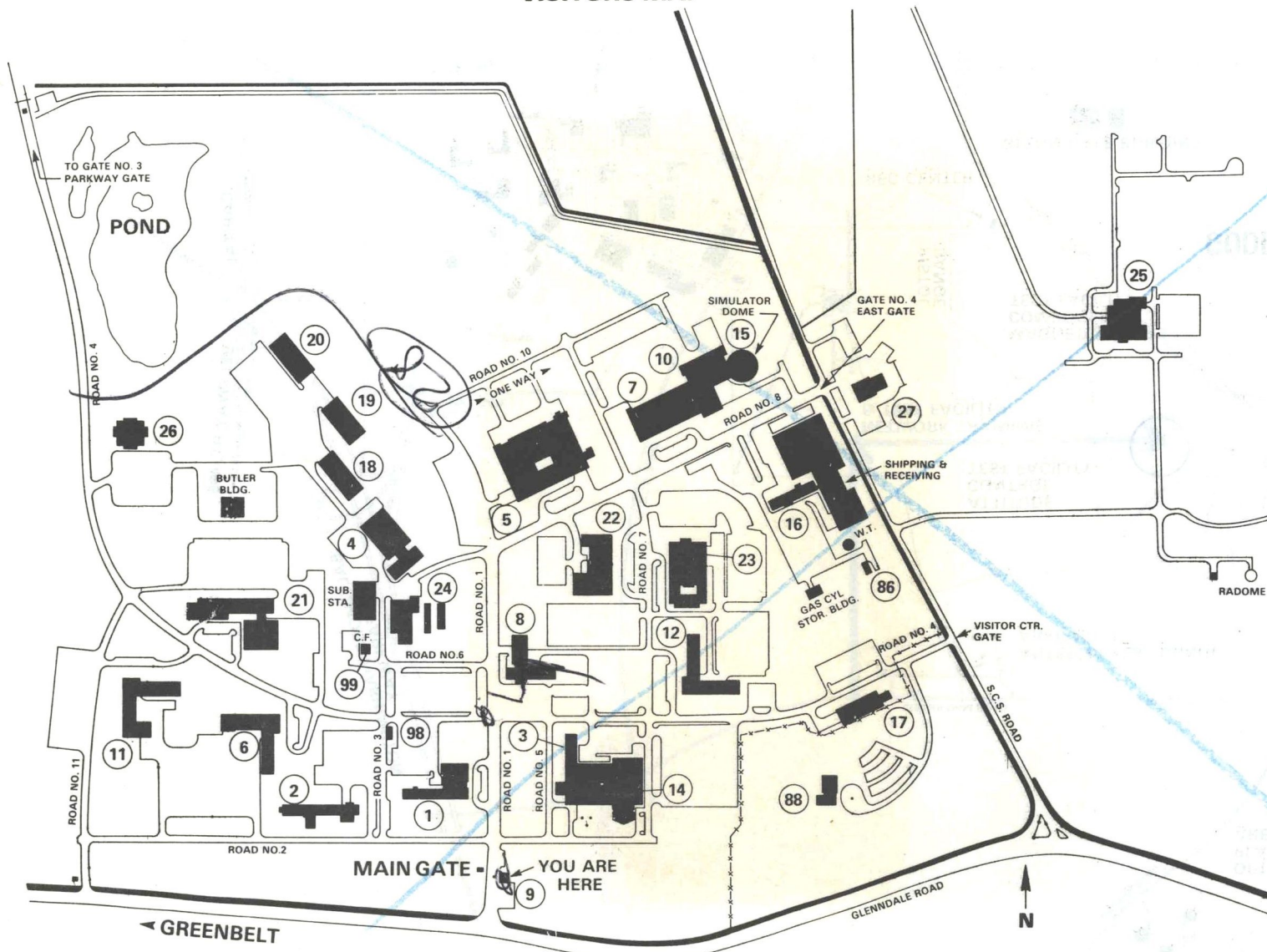
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SCALE

402
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

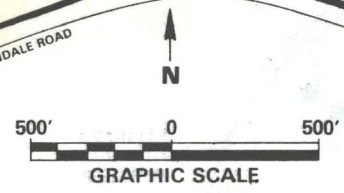
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER VISITORS MAP



- 1 SECURITY AND ID SECTION
SPACE PROJECTS BUILDING—CAFETERIA,
PERSONNEL, TRAVEL
- 2 RESEARCH PROJECTS LABORATORY
- 3 CENTRAL FLIGHT CONTROL AND RANGE
OPERATIONS LABORATORY
- 4 GENERAL PURPOSE FACILITY BUILDING
D.O.M.D.
- 5 INSTRUMENT CONSTRUCTION AND—
INSTALLATION LABORATORY,
HEALTH UNIT
- 6 SPACE SCIENCES LABORATORY
- 7 PAYLOAD TESTING FACILITY
- 8 SATELLITE SYSTEMS BUILDING
- 9 GATE HOUSE
- 10 ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING LABORATORY
- 11 APPLIED SCIENCES LABORATORY
- 12 TRACKING AND TELEMETRY LABORATORY
- 14 SPACECRAFT OPERATIONS FACILITY
(SPACE EXHIBITS)
- 15 LAUNCH PHASE SIMULATOR
- 16 DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS BUILDING
- 17 MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING—BID ROOM,
BANK, SAFETY OFFICE F.E.D.
- 18 BUSINESS OPERATIONS BUILDING
- 19 MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING
- 20 GEOCHEMISTRY LABORATORY
(MAIL RM. & CLASS RM.)
- 21 METEOROLOGICAL SYSTEMS—
DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY
CAFETERIA, LIBRARY, CREDIT UNION
- 22 TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY
- 23 DATA INTERPRETATION LABORATORY
- 24 CENTRAL HEATING AND REFRIGERATION
PLANT
- 25 NETWORK TRAINING AND TEST FACILITY
- 26 NASA SPACE SCIENCE DATA CENTER
- 27 TRANSPORTATION CNTR.
- 86 CHILD DAY CARE CENTER
- 88 VISITOR CENTER
- 98 GEWA
- 99 OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT &
CAREER COUNSELING CENTER

MAIN GATE-OPEN 24 HOURS • 7 DAYS A WEEK

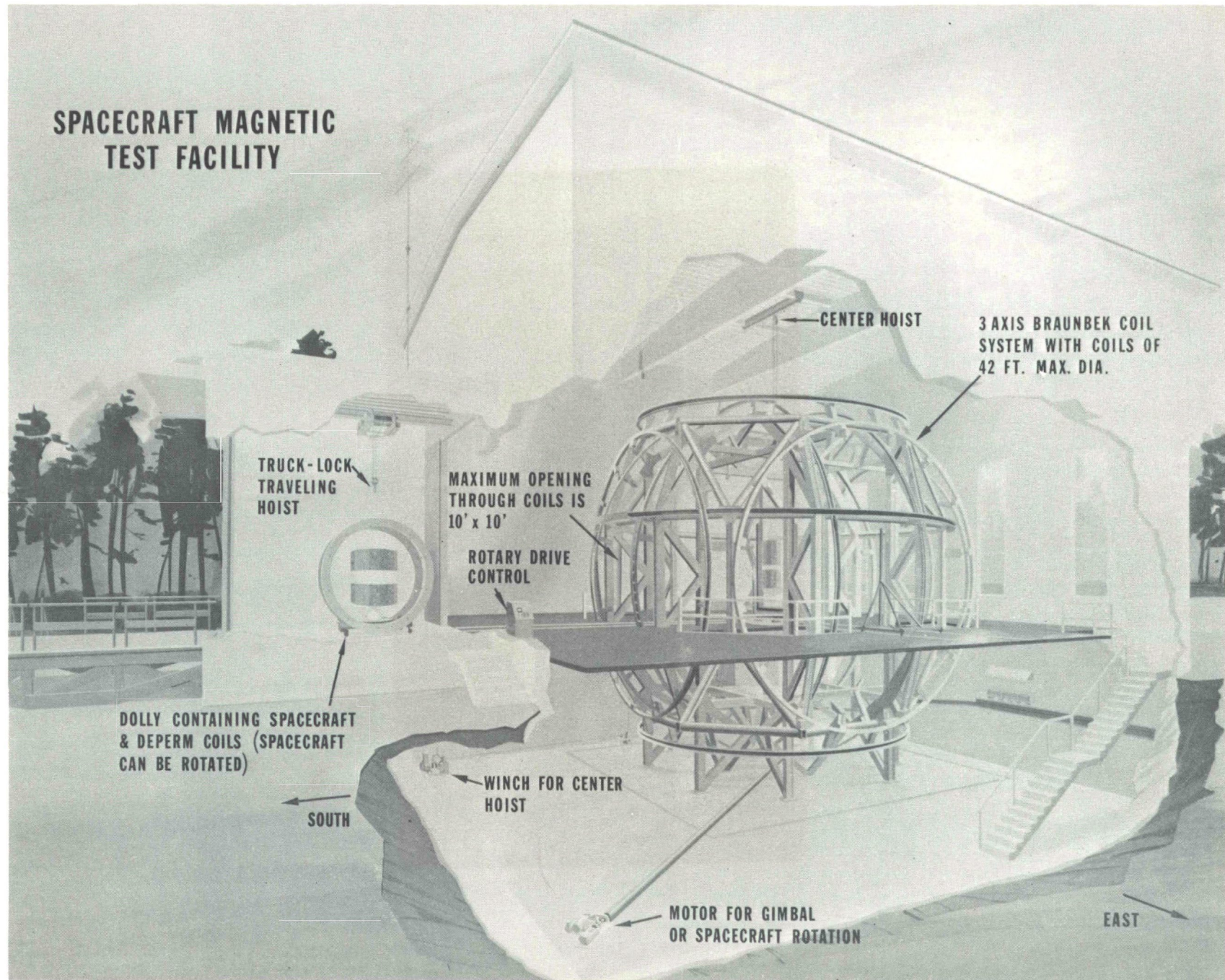
**PARKWAY GATE
EAST GATE
(TRUCK ENTRANCE) } OPEN 6A.M. — 7P.M. • MON.-FRI. ONLY
CLOSED HOLIDAYS**



SPACECRAFT MAGNETIC TEST FACILITY

Photo # 76
407

top



TRUCK-LOCK TRAVELING HOIST

MAXIMUM OPENING THROUGH COILS IS 10' x 10'

ROTARY DRIVE CONTROL

CENTER HOIST

3 AXIS BRAUNBEK COIL SYSTEM WITH COILS OF 42 FT. MAX. DIA.

DOLLY CONTAINING SPACECRAFT & DEPERM COILS (SPACECRAFT CAN BE ROTATED)

WINCH FOR CENTER HOIST

SOUTH

MOTOR FOR GIMBAL OR SPACECRAFT ROTATION

EAST

407

1. Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility
2. Greenbelt, Maryland
3. NASA
4. 1971
5. NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center Facilities Office
6. Cutaway View of Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility
7. 66

TEST FACILITY
SPACECRAFT MAGNETIC



Photo# 25

405

top

NASA G-65-3748

1. Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility
2. Greenbelt, Maryland
3. NASA
4. 1965
5. NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center Facilities Office
6. Exterior View of Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility
7. 65

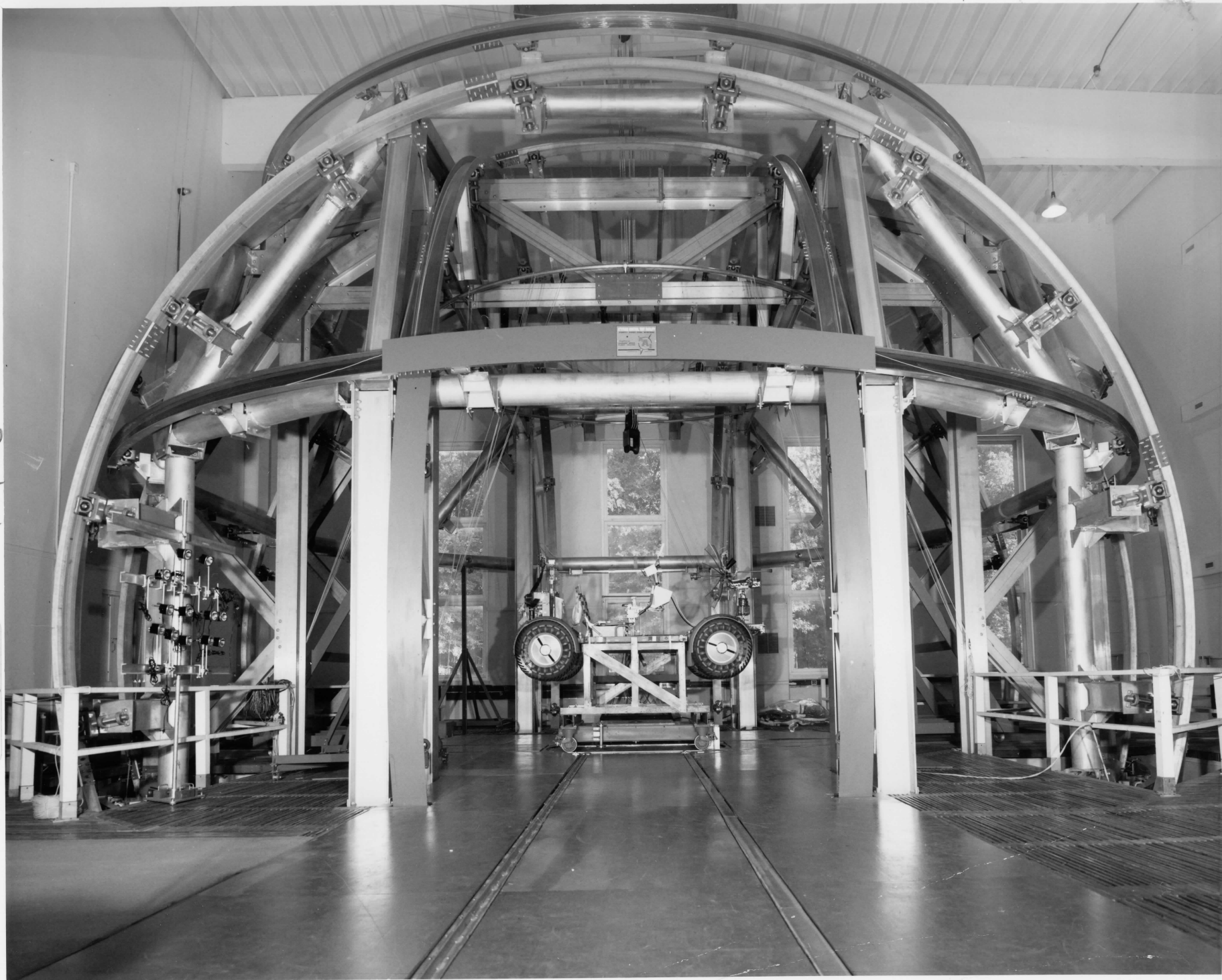
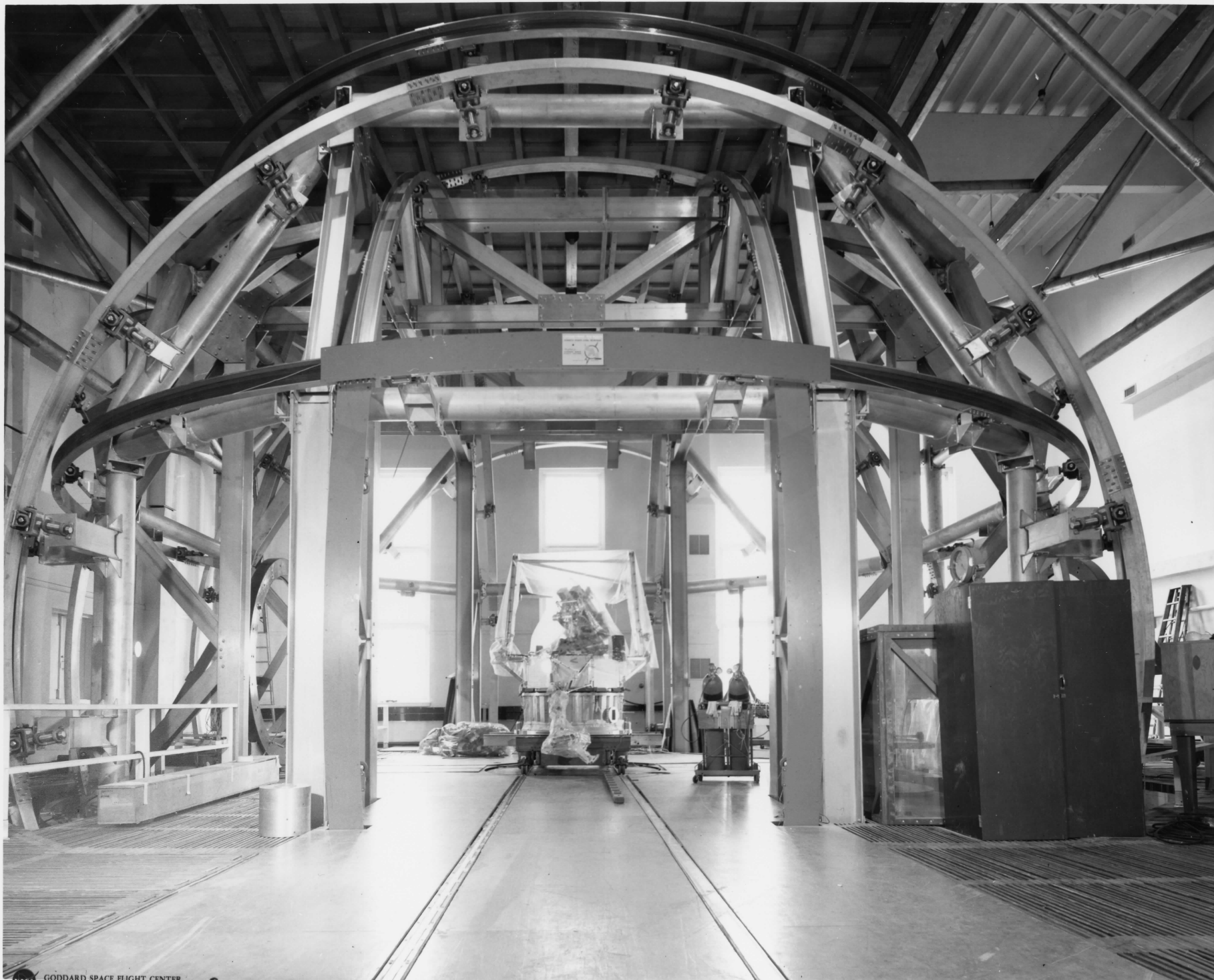


Photo # 77

709

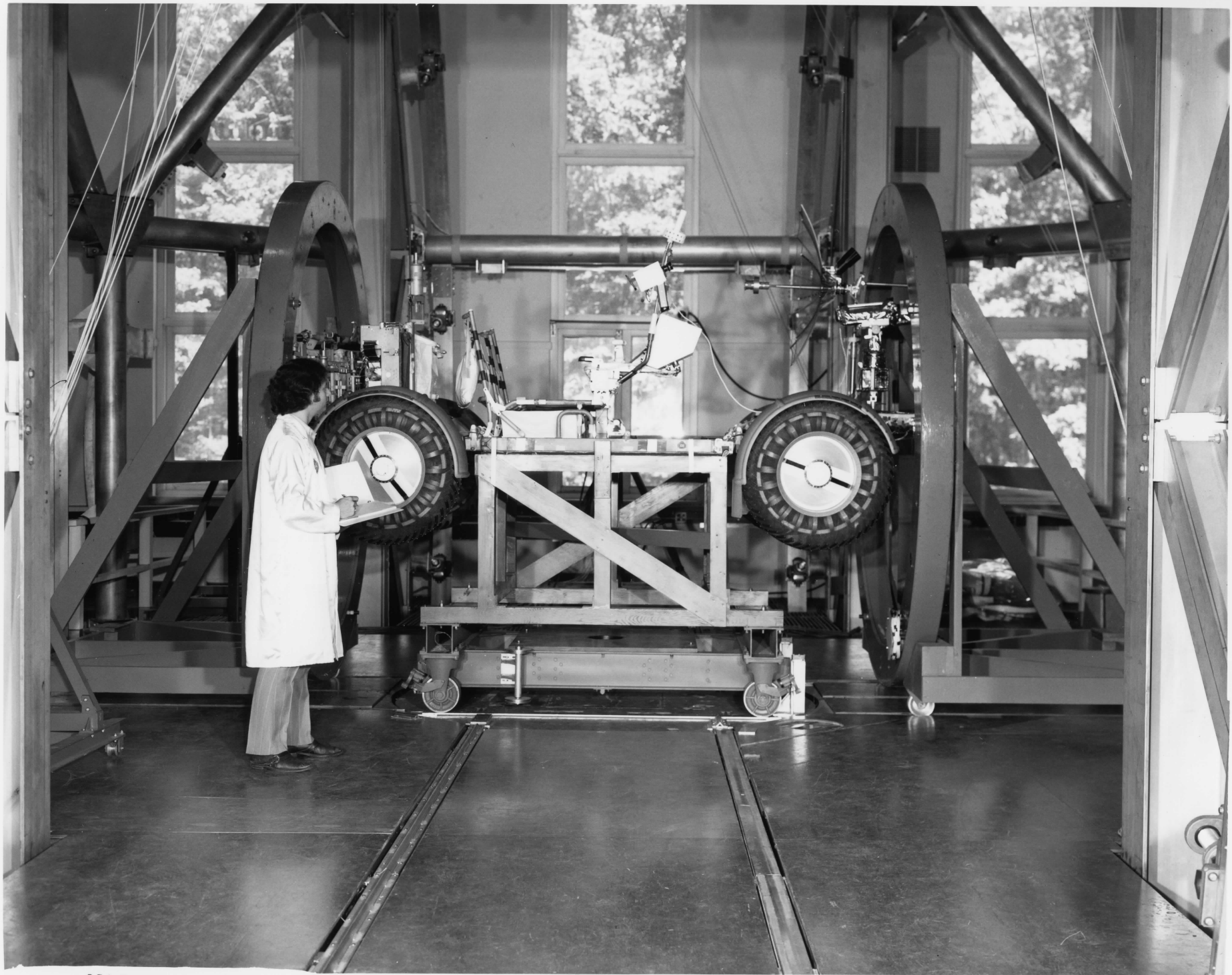
FDP

1. Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility
2. Greenbelt, Maryland
3. NASA
4. 1971
5. NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center Facilities Office
6. Interior View of Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility
showing Lunar Rover Vehicle Test
7. 67

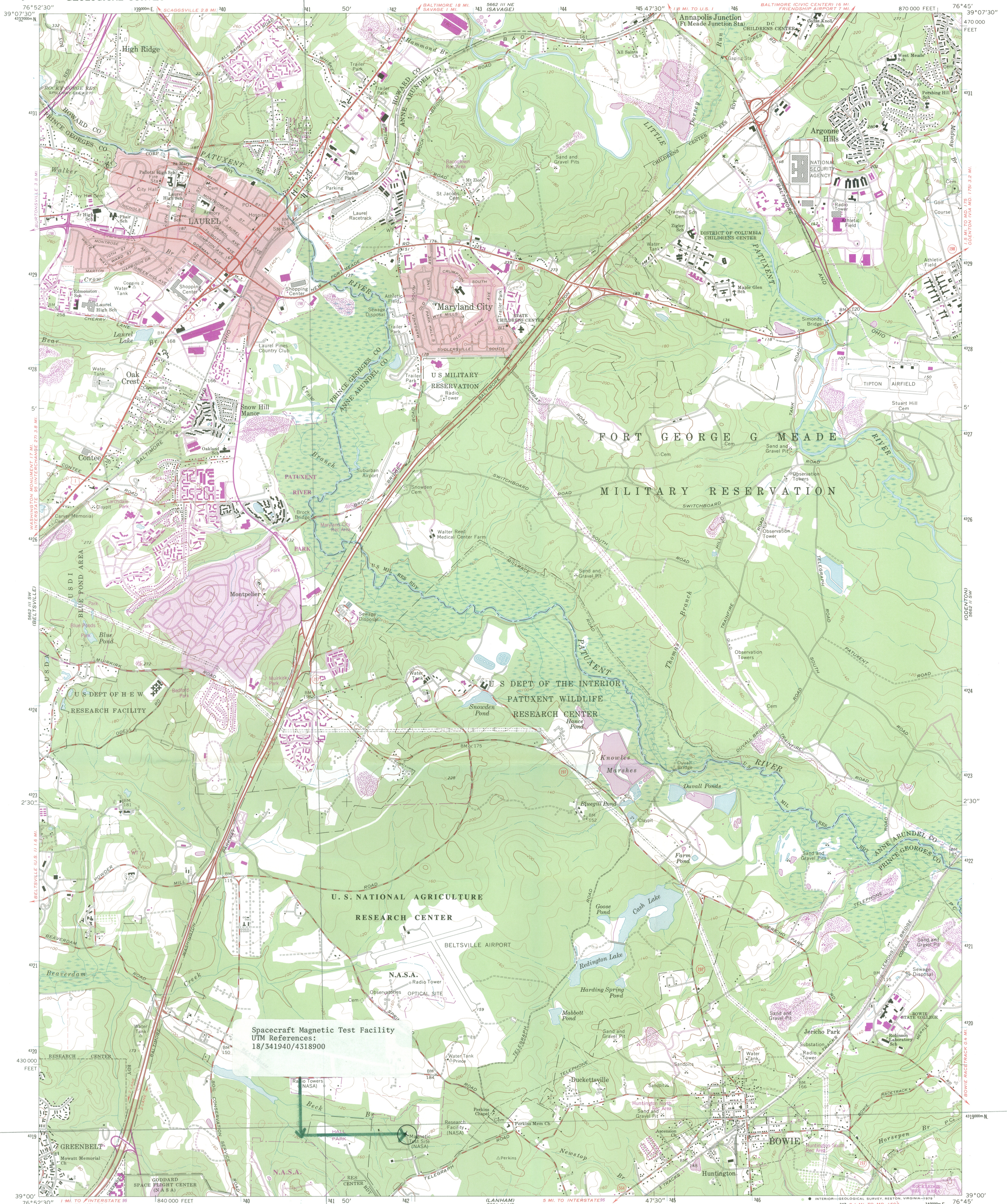


GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND

G- . . 74 - 02877

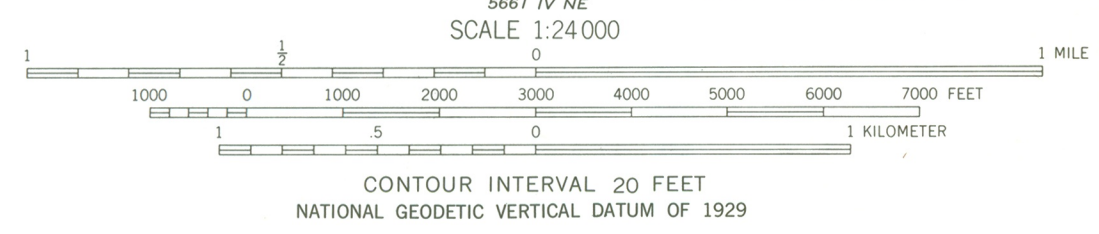
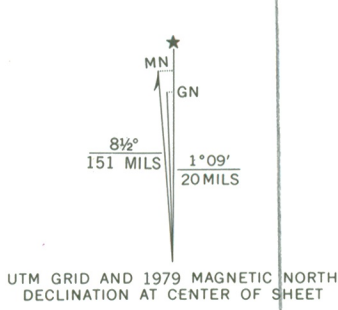


NASA G-72 -1623



Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility
UTM References:
18/341940/4318900

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, USSCS, and WSSC
Topography by photogrammetric methods and by planetable
surveys 1943. Revised by the Geological Survey 1965
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is uncheckd
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route
	Interstate Route



FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest
information available from the controlling authority
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological
Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source
data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

LAUREL, MD.
N3900-W7645/7.5
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 5662 III SE--SERIES V833



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Log # 15173

Memorandum

TO: The Secretary

ACTING DEPUTY
FROM:

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Dr. Daniel S. Smith 9/10/85

SUBJECT SUMMARY: Request to Designate as National Historic Landmarks 22 properties in the Man in Space National Historic Landmarks Program Theme Study

DISCUSSION: The National Park System Advisory Board, meeting on May 3, 1985, recommended that the twenty-two properties in the Man in Space theme study named on the attached list be designated as National Historic Landmarks. In accordance with regulations, the Board examined the studies supporting nomination and found that the subject properties meet the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program. Except as noted in the attached report on the Advisory Board meeting, the Board voted unanimously to recommend designation of these properties.

Brief descriptions of these properties and comments of interested parties are contained in Appendixes A and C respectively of the attachments. A summary report of the Advisory Board meeting is being prepared and will be transmitted to you when completed. In its absence, actions of the Board relevant to the following recommendations are described here and in the attached "Recommendations of National Historic Landmark Designations by the National Park System Advisory Board"

OPTIONS:

1. To designate the 22 properties on the attached list as National Historic Landmarks.

Your Advisory Board found that these properties meet the prescribed criteria and recommended that they be designated National Historic Landmarks. The criteria are the sole legal basis for designation.

2. To designate only those properties whose owners have not objected to designation.

Air Force objections to designation of the two Man in Space properties under its jurisdiction, Space Launch Complex 2W at Vandenberg Air Force Base and Rogers Dry Lake at Edwards Air Force Base have been resolved. Representatives

Prepared by: Laura Feller

ext: 343-8167

of the National Park Service and the Air Force have reached mutually acceptable agreements on these two nominations. As a result, we are not requesting designation of SLC 2W at this time, and the Air Force has agreed to support designation of Rogers Dry Lake with a revised boundary.

In a letter of July 22, 1985, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration objected to designation of all properties under its jurisdiction. Those are the remaining Man in Space properties other than Launch Complex 33, which is administered by the Army. (This letter is in Appendix B.) While contending that some of its properties do not meet the Landmarks Program criteria, NASA appears primarily concerned about adverse effects on its operations. I believe that such concerns are unwarranted. In any case they should not influence your decision, which should be guided solely by your determination that the properties either do or do not meet the criteria.

3. To designate none of the 22 properties.

This option, like the partial non-designation option above, would require your finding that the properties do not meet the Landmarks Program criteria.

RECOMMENDATION: In light of the discussion above and the recommendation of your Advisory Board, I recommend that you approve Option 1.

Option 1: Approve	<u>Ann McLaughlin US</u>	Date	<u>10-3-85</u>
Option 2: Approve	_____	Date	_____
Option 3: Approve	_____	Date	_____

Attachments

Properties in the Man in Space Theme Study
Recommended for Designation as National Historic Landmarks

1. Variable Density Tunnel (Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA)
2. Full Scale Tunnel (Langley)
3. Eight-Foot High Speed Tunnel (Langley)
4. Unitary Plan Wind Tunnel (Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA)
5. Rocket Engine Test Facility (Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH)
6. Zero-Gravity Research Facility (Lewis)
7. Spacecraft Propulsion Research Facility (Lewis Plum Brook Operations Division)
8. Redstone Test Stand (George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, AL)
9. Propulsion and Structural Test Facility (Marshall)
10. Rocket Propulsion Test Complex (National Space Technology Laboratories, MS)
11. Saturn V Dynamic Test Stand (Marshall)
12. Launch Complex 33 (US Army White Sands Test Facility, NM)
13. Lunar Landing Research Facility (Langley)
14. Rendezvous Docking Simulator (Langley)
15. Neutral Buoyancy Space Simulator (Marshall)
16. Space Environment Simulation Laboratory (Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX)
17. Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility (Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD)
18. Twenty-Five-Foot Space Simulator (Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA)
19. Pioneer Deep Space Station (Goldstone Deep Space Communications Complex, CA)
20. Space Flight Operations Facility (Jet Propulsion Laboratory)
21. Apollo Mission Control Center (Johnson)
22. Rogers Dry Lake (Edwards Air Force Base, CA)



DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release January 8, 1986

Anita Clevenger 202/343-7394

INTERIOR DESIGNATES 22 "MAN IN SPACE" NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Secretary of the Interior Don Hodel today announced that he has designated 22 properties in Alabama, California, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, Ohio, Texas and Virginia, as national historic landmarks representing the early years of the American space program.

"These designations represent the best, most intact and most important examples of the technology which will interpret for future generations the early years of the American space program," Hodel said.

The Interior Department's National Park Service, as directed by Congress (P.L. 96-344), studied approximately 350 sites associated with the early space explorations for preservation and interpretation. "A Man in Space Theme Study" was initiated to consider resources relating to the following general subthemes: technical foundations before 1958; the effort to land a man on the moon; the exploration of the planets and solar system; and the role of scientific and communications satellites.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorizes the Secretary to designate as national historic landmarks properties identified as having significance to the Nation. National historic landmarks are entered in the National Register of Historic Places upon designation.

DOI

(Attached is a list of the 22 national historic landmarks by category.)

For further information contact Dr. Harry Butowsky, Historian, telephone: 202/343-8155.

DESIGNATED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Wind Tunnels

1. Variable Density Tunnel, Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.
2. Full Scale Tunnel (Langley)
3. Eight-Foot High Speed Tunnel (Langley)
4. Unitary Plan Wind Tunnel, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

These sites represent the technological base of aeronautical research created by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics facilities.

Rocket Engine Development Facilities

5. Rocket Engine Test Facility, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio
6. Zero-Gravity Research Facility (Lewis)
7. Spacecraft Propulsion Research Facility (Lewis Plum Brook Operations Division)

These represent the important role of the Lewis Research Center in developing hydrogen as a fuel for the Centaur and Saturn V rockets.

Rocket Engine Test Stands

8. Redstone Test Stand, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.
9. Propulsion and Structural Test Facility (Marshall)
10. Rocket Propulsion Test Complex, National Space Technology Laboratories, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

These facilities represent the role of the Marshall Space Flight Center in the building and testing of actual space flight rockets.

Rocket Test Facility

11. Saturn V Dynamic Test Stand, George G. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

This facility illustrates another facet of the building and testing and man-rating of the Saturn V Rocket.

Launch Pads

12. Launch Complex 33, White Sands Test Facility, New Mexico

Launch Complex 33 was designated because of its close association with the testing of the V-2 rocket and the origins of the American Rocket Program.

Apollo Training Facilities

13. Lunar Landing Research Facility, Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va
14. Rendezvous Docking Simulator (Langley)
15. Neutral Buoyancy Space Simulator, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

These facilities were designated because of their association with training programs necessary to prepare American astronauts to land on the moon.

Apollo Hardware Test Facility

16. Space Environment Simulation Laboratory, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas

This Laboratory is important because it was used to man-rate and test the integrity of the Apollo Command and Service Module, Lunar Module, and spacesuits under simulated space conditions here on Earth.

Unmanned Spacecraft Test Facilities

17. Spacecraft Magnetic Test Facility, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
18. Twenty-Five-Foot Space Simulator, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.

These facilities illustrate the extensive ground support testing facilities needed to accomplish the American unmanned space program--the exploration of the near and deep space environment.

Tracking Stations

19. Pioneer Deep Space Tracking Station, Goldstone Tracking Station, Calif.

The station was the first antenna to support NASA's unmanned exploration of deep space.

Mission Control Centers

20. Space Flight Operations Facility, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.
21. Apollo Mission Control, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas

These sites are the very heart and soul of both the American Manned and Unmanned Space Programs.

Other Support Facilities

22. Rogers Dry Lake, Edwards Air Force Base, Edwards, Calif.

Although a natural resource, Rogers Dry Lake was designated because of its association with flight testing of advanced aircraft that opened the way to space.