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

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

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received

date entered

I. Nan	s—complete applicable s			<del></del>	
	Space Flight Operations Facility				
nd/or common	Space Flight Opera	tions Facility			
2. Loc	ation				
itreet & numbe	Jet Propulsion La	lboratory		not for publication	
city, town Pa	asadena	vicinity of	congressional district		
tate Cali	ifornia <b>cod</b>	e <sup>06</sup> county	Los Angeles	code 037	
3. Clas	ssification				
Category  district  building(s)  structure  site  object	Ownership  X public  private  both  Public Acquisition  in process  being considered	Status  X occupied  unoccupied  work in progress  Accessible X yes: restricted  yes: unrestricted  no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious x scientific transportation x other: Space	
4. Ow	ner of Prope	rty		Ехртогас	
name Nat	cional Aeronautics an	nd Space Administrat	ion (NASA)		
street & numbe	r				
	ashington			D.C. 20546	

## **Representation in Existing Surveys**

street & number Real Property Management Office Code NXG

None title has this property been determined eligible? \_ date \_ federal \_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_ local depository for survey records

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

city, town

city, town

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

Washington

state

D.C. 20546

Condition		Check one	Check one	
_X excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	X original site	
good	ruins	X altered	moved date	
fair	unexposed			

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

**Description** 

The Space Flight Operations Facility (SFOF) is at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in Pasadena, California. The SFOF is where spacecraft tracking and scientific data are received and processed from JPL's Deep Space Network.

The SFOF was constructed in 1963 and is composed of three floors and a basement. The SFOF is a square building with a standby powerhouse extending from the basement on the west side. The entire structure encloses 122,074 square feet. All parts of the building, except for parts of the basement and the standby power house, are air-conditioned to precise tolerances. The exterior of the structure has a rock and concrete face.

At the heart of the SFOF is the Network Operations Control Center which provides a centralized control point for NASA's Deep Space Network. The Network Operations Control Center has two separate functional elements: Network Operations Control and Network Data Processing.

The Network Operations Control Center houses control consoles, video displays, projection screens, status and operation displays, closed circuit television communication links and telephones necessary to control and monitor deep space flight operations. The Network Data Processing Center houses the computers and the data storage and processing facilities necessary to support the Network Operations Control Center. Other areas of the building house offices, public viewing areas and additional support facilities for the Network Operations Control Center.

The SFOF is an active NASA facility supporting various ongoing NASA projects including the tracking of the Voyager Spacecraft. It has continually been modified and its equipment upgraded since it was built and put into operation in 1964.

### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architectu law literature military music nt philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify) Space Exploration
Specific dates	1963-Present	Builder/Architect N	IASA	

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory from the beginning of its association with NASA in 1958 has served as the primary NASA center for the unmanned exploration of the planets. The first version of the Space Flight Operations Facility was built in 1958 to support the Explorer 1 satellite. This mission control center was in a single room that housed all the communications, recording, and other support equipment necessary for Explorer 1. By 1961, with the coming of Project Ranger to explore the moon, it was obvious that a more elaborate mission control center was necessary. The Space Flight Operations Facility was constructed to replace the original Explorer 1 mission control center and to provide the depth of technical support needed by newer generations of unmanned spacecraft.

The Space Flight Operations Facility was constructed to be part of the Deep Space Network (DSN). The main elements in the DSN are the Deep Space Instrumentation Facility (DSFI), the Ground Communications System (GCS), and the Space Flight Operations Facility (SFOC).

The DSIF is a network of tracking and communications stations located approximately 120 degrees apart in longitude to insure that a spacecraft is always within the field of at least one of the tracking stations.

The GCS consists of voice, teletype and high speed data circuits that link each tracking station with both Cape Canaveral and the SPOF.

The SPOF at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory is the focal point of the Deep Space Network. The Space Flight Operations Facility is significant because it is the hub of the vast communications network through which NASA controls its unmanned spacecraft flying in deep space. Commands that control spacecraft flying millions of miles from the earth are sent from the Network Control Center in the Space Flight Operations Facility. Scientific and engineering information generated by unmanned spacecraft is transmitted to the Space Flight Operations Facility. Inasmuch as the Jet Propulsion Laboratory is NASA's primary center for the unmanned exploration of the planets, the Space Flight Operations Facility is the heart and mind of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The Mariner, Viking, Pioneer, and Voyager projects that have explored the planets and solar environment have all been controlled for at least part of their missions in this facility. The vast harvest of scientific information concerning the planets and the universe gathered by these spacecraft first saw the light of day and were read by technicians working in the Space Flight Operations Facility.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of nominated property Less than 1 ac Quadrangle name Pasadena		Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
UMT References		
A 1 11 3 9 11 81 71 0 31 7 8 14 8 18 10 Zone Easting Northing	B	Easting Northing
٠	D	<u> </u>
	F	
	н	
/erbal boundary description and justification		
The boundary of the Space Flight (	_	<del>-</del>
on the map entitled "Space Flight	Operations Facil	lity Location Map."
ist all states and counties for properties over	rl <b>apping state</b> or co	unty boundaries
tate code	county	code
tate code	county	code
1. Form Prepared By		
i cimi i cpaica by		
ame/title Harry A. Butowsky		
rganization National Park Service	da	te May 15, 1984
treet & number Division of History	te	ephone (202) 343-8168
ity or town Washington, D.C. 20240	st	ate
2. State Historic Pres	ervation (	Officer Certification
he evaluated significance of this property within the	state is:	
national state	local	
s the designated State Historic Preservation Officer	for the National Histo	ric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-
665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in according to the criteria and procedures set forth by		
State Historic Preservation Officer signature		
tle		date
For N?S use only		·
I hereby certify that this property is included in	the National Register	
All Mail Barrie		date
Keeper of the National Register		
Attest:	# #	date date
Chief of Registration		

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The scale of the achievements of NASA's planetary exploration program over the last twenty years is staggering. Like the great early explorers of human history, Columbus, Magellan, Balboa, Cortes, and Champlain the unmanned space-craft of NASA, Ranger, Mariner, Pioneer, Viking and Voyager have opened new worlds to human understanding and comprehension. The Space Flight Operations Facility for this period of time has been at the heart of this operation. Through the achievements of modern technology and communications the entire human family was able to travel to the planets and experience the thrill of discovery. The Space Flight Operations Facility is the symbol of this technology and the resource most closely associated with the unmanned planetary exploration program of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

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