

LORING AIR FORCE BASE, WEAPONS STORAGE AREA
Northeastern corner of the base at the
northern end of Maine Road
Limestone Vicinity
Aroostook County
Maine

HAER No. ME-64-D

HAER
ME
2-LIME.V,
ID-

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
National Park Service
Northeast Region
Philadelphia Support Office
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

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HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

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HAER NO. ME-64-D

Location: Northeastern corner of the base at the northern end of Maine Road
Limestone Vicinity
Aroostook County, Maine

USGS 7.5-minute Fort Fairfield NW Quadrangle
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates
1) 19:586494.5202766; 2) 19:585971.5201490;
3) 19:585003.5201787; 4) 19:585316.5202650

Date(s) of Construction: 1952-1988

Architect-Engineer: Black and Veatch
Builder: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Present Owner(s): United States Air Force
Air Force Base Conversion Agency – Loring
RR 1, Box 1719
Limestone, Maine 04750-7943

Present Occupants: Vacant

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: The Weapons Storage Area (WSA) stands as the first operational storage site constructed for the storage of atomic weapons under control of Strategic Air Command (SAC) during the Cold War, and has been cited as having the highest storage capacity in all of SAC. The WSA is an early example of an operational storage facility and weapons distribution site. Its remote location and integration into the landscape, its association with an established Air Force base, its use of heavily reinforced concrete construction, its integration of maximum security measures, and its integration of storage, maintenance, and administrative functions all reflect its advanced design and functional capability. The number of extant structures and the few alterations to those structures give the area a high degree of architectural and historical integrity. The WSA continues to reflect its Cold War character.

Project Information:

Pursuant to the recommendations of the 1990 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, Loring Air Force Base (AFB) was closed in September 1994. In order to mitigate adverse effects to historic properties that may occur with conveyance of property to a non-federal agency, mitigation measures were recommended in the Loring AFB Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation. The Maine State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has concurred with the Air Force's recommendation of Historic American Building Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) recordation of National Register-eligible properties in lieu of nomination to the National Register.

Earth Tech, Inc.
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Colton, California 92324

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE WEAPONS STORAGE AREA

Historical Background. On 31 December 1946, the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project (AFSWP) was established and charged with the mission of assisting in the development of military applications for atomic energy. Improvements in production efficiency and an increase in the number of stockpiled weapons by 1950 led to increased pressure for the construction of storage sites. In 1951, the Department of Defense (DOD), through the AFSWP, allocated funds for an ordnance storage site in the vicinity of Loring Air Force Base (AFB). This was the first operational storage site to be constructed in association with nuclear weapons (Furman 1990:321). Its exact location was top-secret and its code name was Site Easy.

The facility was to be designed as a forward distribution point for atomic weapons. The planning and construction of the facility would be undertaken by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The architect-engineer for the project was the Black and Veatch firm of Kansas City, Missouri. Following completion of construction, the facility would fall under the jurisdiction of the Air Materiel Command. The facility would be charged with the mission of protecting and maintaining the weapons used by Strategic Air Command (SAC). Construction began on 4 August 1951.

A 1960 Master Plan illustrates the original plan for what came to be known as the Caribou Air Force Station (AFS). The facility was originally composed of two Ordnance Storage Areas (also called the Q-Area), an Assembly Area, and a Base Spares Area, all of which were surrounded by parallel belts of security fencing. An Administration Area and a Service Area were also included in the Master Plan, and were situated just outside the maximum-security storage area to the southwest, surrounded by an independent security fence.

The Ordnance Storage Areas were dedicated to storage. They are primarily composed of vaulted concrete storage structures called igloos. All of the igloos remain.

The Assembly Area included structures dedicated to the assembly of weapons in preparation for loading on bombers, or the disassembly of the weapons upon return. The main structures in the area were Buildings 216, 232, and 233. Other buildings in this area included a fire station and a power station.

The Base Spares Area was constructed between 1952 and 1956, and included structures necessary for the storage of components and spare parts needed to modify, maintain, and/or repair the weapons on site. Still standing is one warehouse, two office buildings, an armament testing facility, and a building once occupied by a readiness crew. Eight additional warehouses constructed of corrugated galvanized steel have been demolished or removed from this area.

The Administration Area was the headquarters of the 3080th Aviation Depot Group. The Administration Area, situated south of East Loring Lake, is not included among the eligible buildings within the Weapons Storage Area Complex because it was situated outside the maximum-security area and removal of the majority of its structures has compromised its

historical and architectural integrity. It included a headquarters office building (1), a dining hall (8), a gym and library building (7), barracks (2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13), and a fire station (24). The barracks and dining hall were grouped around a quadrangle and were connected underground, a distinct advantage in the event of nuclear fallout. These buildings were occupied by the personnel of the 3080th from 1951 through 1962. Only water, heating, and fire equipment remain in the Administration Area.

The Service Area, situated southeast of the Administrative Area, was the center of station maintenance, repair, and service. The Service Area is not included among the eligible buildings within the Weapons Storage Area Complex because it is situated outside the maximum-security area and because the removal of some of its structures has compromised its historical and architectural integrity. It originally included six structures. The main building (106), which accommodated the civil engineering department, has been demolished. A storage building (102), has also been demolished. Two warm storage sheds for materials handling equipment and motorized road equipment (109 and 110), a supply warehouse/administrative office building (101), and a motor pool and supply building (107) are still standing.

Though not complete, the weapons storage facility was partially occupied and activated on 1 November 1951. This early activation was probably the result of the increased conflict in Korea. On 15 December 1951, the 3080th Aviation Depot Group was activated as a unit of the Air Materiel Command, and assumed control of the maximum storage area (Stevens and Tyson 1980:chronology). Its personnel occupied the barracks, offices, and work stations, and the area became temporarily known as the 3080th Area. Construction of the weapons storage facility was completed on 10 April 1952. By the end of summer 1952, the 3080th was ready for full operations. On 16 September 1953, the Weapons Storage Area was renamed Caribou AFS. By 1956, 13 other operational storage sites were in use in the United States (Furman 1990:325). In all, Loring AFB's total weapon storage capacity was 10,247,882 Net Explosive Weight (NEW), qualifying it as the highest in SAC, and one of only two fully capable conventional weapon storage facilities in the continental United States (CONUS) maintained by SAC.

Training was crucial to the proper use of the atomic weapons, and crews were trained and tested on a regular basis. Unannounced alerts tested crews under simulated war-time conditions. Crew members would be called upon, sometimes in the middle of the night, to perform practice drills. The crew was given a specific practice mission for each drill. Team members assembled and tested the training weapon, transported the weapon to and loaded the weapon on the aircraft, and prepared for aircraft takeoff. When the aircraft returned to the base, the training weapon was disassembled and replaced in stockpile.

In April 1959, personnel of the Caribou AFS included 38 officers, 401 airmen, and 79 civilians. In that year, the weapons storage and maintenance program at Loring AFB was reviewed. Subsequently, the numbers of personnel and facilities required to accomplish the mission of the 3080th were reduced. The 3080th was notified in January 1962 that it would be disestablished on 1 July 1962. The transition would be a shift from the 3080th's command of a depot maintenance facility to SAC and the 42nd BW's command of an operational weapons storage

area. By late June 1962, the Atomic Energy Commission had transferred ownership and control of the weapons to SAC, giving the 42nd BW complete responsibility for its own combat capability. The area was renamed East Loring at this time.

With the institution of Project ICE (Increased Combat Efficiency) in 1964, officials attempted to reduce the amount of space required by all functions on base. At East Loring, the munitions storage areas were consolidated by closing the Loring Ordnance Storage Area. Functions in the main area were also consolidated by closing a total of 36 structures. The barracks building in the Administration Area was vacated in early 1966, and between 1972 and 1973, the barracks, headquarters building, and gym were sold to a Canadian contractor (Stevens and Tyson 1980:111).

Despite the closing of these structures, the Storage and Service areas remained quite active through the 1960s and 1970s. On 23 November 1963, SAC requested a short-range air-to-surface attack missile for its G and H model B-52s. With a solid propellant rocket motor, a nuclear warhead, and an ability to be launched from a bomber prior to reaching its target, the SRAM revolutionized the B-52. The first operational SRAM was delivered to Loring AFB by the Boeing Company on 1 March 1972. Loring AFB's 42nd BW became the first SRAM operational unit on 15 September 1972. The strategic location of the base made it the primary choice for SRAM operations.

At the end of the 1980s, Loring AFB's nuclear mission was withdrawn and its bombers were equipped to carry conventional bombs. As a result, conventional weapons were stored in the Weapons Storage Area from that time on. With the 1991 SAC stand down, the Cold War function of the Weapons Storage Area ended and crews began transferring the weapons to other locations. In early 1994 only Building 233 and one storage igloo were occupied.

Description and Construction Details. The Weapons Storage Area Complex at Loring AFB, previously known as the Caribou AFS and later as East Loring, occupies an irregularly shaped site in the northeastern corner of the base. The area contains facilities designed for the handling, maintaining, processing, testing, and storage of weapons, ammunition, and related items. The maximum-security area is surrounded by parallel belts of chain-link security fencing. Patrol roads encircle this area. Areas immediately southeast and southwest were originally developed as administrative and service areas for Caribou AFS, and as a separate ordnance storage area for the main base. The Loring Ordnance Storage Area (9000-series buildings) is southeast of Caribou AFS, and was completed in late 1954 as a project separate from that of the main Weapons Storage Area. It is a much smaller complex and was designed for the storage of ordnance under the jurisdiction of the main base. The area is surrounded by a security fence that is separate from that of the main Weapons Storage Area. The Loring Ordnance Storage Area was not active after 1964 (Stevens and Tyson 1980:Appendix). Due to a need for clear safety zones around the Weapons Storage Area, the immediate surrounding land has not been developed.

Access to the Weapons Storage Area is through Loring AFB. The area is situated at the northern end of Maine Road and access is gained from this road through two gates in the southern part of the area. The eastern half of the Weapons Storage Area is occupied by the Storage Area, which is composed of two sections of storage igloos. The northeastern section of igloos also contains a control tower, a storage building (260), and two sentry posts (259, 262). The northwestern storage section also contains an entry control building (345) and two small ammunition storage structures (342, 343).

Just south of the igloos is a group of buildings known as the Assembly Area, which includes a storage building (272), a paint shop (269), three assembly buildings (216, 232, 233), an entry control (220), a fire station (227), and an electric power station (229).

West of the Storage Area is East Loring Lake and the Base Spares Area. The Base Spares Area is at the westernmost point of the Weapons Storage Area and contains seven buildings (361, 365, 367, 368, 370, 372, 374).

Storage Area

Storage Igloos. The eastern half of the district is occupied by two sections of storage igloos, also known as the Q-Area. One section branches out to the northeast (25 igloos), and the other branches out to the northwest (22 igloos). Both branches have additional independent security fencing. In both areas, three service roads provide access to the igloos. In the eastern area, the igloos fall on the west side of the roads. In the western area, the igloos fall on the east side of the roads.

The majority of buildings within the Weapons Storage Area are storage igloos, which are reinforced concrete structures designed for the maximum-security storage of weapons, ammunition, and related items. Constructed between 1952 and 1954, the storage igloos at Loring AFB are of three sizes. The majority of igloos (27 of 47) are 29 feet 2 inches by 82 feet 11 inches. Sixteen igloos are 83 feet 7 inches by 30 feet 6 inches. The remaining four igloos are 26 feet 5 inches by 15 feet 4 inches (255, 284, 309, 329). All igloos are earth-covered vaulted structures of reinforced concrete throughout.

Extending from an access road in front of each igloo is a paved unloading area. The facade of the igloo at this location is a broad, nearly triangular form. Centered within the facade is an entrance composed of a pair of heavy steel swing doors. A variety of mechanical and security equipment is mounted on the facade. The sloping sides of the facade project beyond the vaulted concrete walls. The exterior surface of the vault is earth-covered. Intake vents, exhaust vents, and lightning rods extend from the crown of the arch at the exterior.

The igloo interior is a bare, unimpeded, vaulted concrete space. Lights and security equipment have been installed along the crown of the arch. Mechanical equipment has been installed on the wall at the entrance end of the igloo.

Buildings 259 and 262. Buildings 259 and 262 were constructed as Sentry Posts for Building 260. Each sentry post could accommodate one guard. Built in 1952, these structures are 7 feet square, 7.5 feet high, and constructed of reinforced concrete throughout. Near the top of the towers on each elevation are horizontal openings for vision and gun targeting. The posts were individually heated.

Building 260. Building 260, also known as Storage Structure A, was designed to appear as a two-story structure; its second story was never accessible. The building is constructed of heavily reinforced concrete throughout. Its northern and southern elevations are blank. The western elevation appears to have three paired windows at both the first and second levels. These blind windows were never operable. The eastern elevation has a similar configuration of blind windows at the second level.

The first story of the eastern elevation has one blind window pair at the southern end and a projecting entrance at the northern end. At the entrance, a straight run of six concrete steps leads to a raised concrete platform that is sheltered by a flat roof. At the southern end of the platform is a concrete enclosure with a doorway. Sheltered by the enclosure is a heavy steel door in the eastern wall. This door leads to a small room within the 10-foot-wide wall of the structure. Beyond this room is a corridor, off of which open four vaults. Each vault is 10 feet wide and nearly 13 feet long. The vaults are fitted with shelving for the storage of weapon-related items. The interior plan of this building is identical to that of Building 272.

Buildings 342 and 343. Buildings 342 and 343 were constructed in 1952 of reinforced concrete. They both measure 11 feet 8 inches by 14 feet 8 inches. They are above-ground structures for the storage of less hazardous items than would be stored in the igloos. These buildings are at the southern end of the western storage area.

Building 345. Building 345 was constructed in 1988 as an Entry Control Building for the western storage section. It is a small structure, 100 square feet in area, and is situated adjacent to security fencing.

Assembly Area

The Assembly Area is situated to the south of the Storage Areas.

Building 216. Building 216 was constructed in 1952 as an Ammunition Maintenance Shop. Its design is similar to that illustrated in an Air Force Definitive Drawing of 1957. Built of heavily reinforced concrete throughout, the structure measures 103.5 feet by 220.5 feet. The original building consisted of six identical connected bays for maintenance or storage. Space has been subdivided within the bays to accommodate various functions.

The southern elevation of Building 216 looks like a series of adjacent storage igloos, with the igloo at the western end slightly larger than the others. The three western bays each have a

single entrance with sliding doors. The three eastern bays have been obscured by an addition that has a shed roof and three overhead doors on its southern elevation.

The northern elevation of the building is similar to the southern elevation. A shed-roofed addition has been constructed in front of the two eastern bays; it has two overhead doors. The other bays have single entrances -- two with sliding doors, two with pedestrian entrances. The western elevation of Building 216 also has a small, shed-roofed addition. The end walls of the building are earth-covered.

Building 220. Building 220 was constructed in 1976 as an Entry Control Building. It is a small building constructed of concrete throughout. The building is situated adjacent to a security gate and fence.

Buildings 227 and 229. Building 227 was constructed as a Fire Station for the Weapons Storage Area. Building 229 was constructed as an Electric Power Station. Erected in 1983, they are both simple concrete structures with gabled roofs.

Building 232. Building 232 was constructed in 1954 and is commonly known as the Mine Shop. It was originally designated for arms testing and assembly, and was used for the assembly, checkout, inspection, and maintenance of nuclear weapons, missiles, and related items. The building measures 81 feet 10 inches by 74 feet 6 inches and is constructed of reinforced concrete throughout.

Entrance shelters were added to the center of the north and south sides of the building in 1960. The shelters have shed roofs, horizontal siding, and overhead doors. The east and west sides of the building are composed of sloping, earth-covered blast walls. Another independent blast wall is west of the Mine Shop.

Building 233. Building 233 was constructed in 1956 as a Missile Assembly Shop. It accommodates shop and office space. Constructed of reinforced concrete columns and concrete block on a reinforced concrete foundation, the building has three parts, each of which has a flat roof. The central part is a long, double-height structure with two overhead doors on both the eastern and western elevations. A simple metal overhang shelters the western doors. Attached to the southern side of the building is a one-story structure with an overhead door on the eastern elevation, two large doors on the southern elevation, and a single door on the western elevation. Attached to the northern side of the central double-height structure is a one-story, L-shaped structure. This part of the building has two entrances on both the eastern and western elevations. Its western elevation has an overhang.

Building 235. Building 235 was constructed in 1960 as a paint and repair shop. It is a small, L-shaped, concrete block structure on a reinforced concrete foundation.

Building 269. Building 269 is a storage building, commonly known as the paint building. It is a simple, L-shaped building of concrete block on a reinforced concrete foundation. It has a gabled roof and an entrance on the northwestern elevation.

Building 272. Building 272, also known as Storage Structure A-2, was constructed in 1955 of reinforced concrete and is similar to Building 260. The structure appears to have a single story above a basement level, but the above-ground level was never a usable space. Its interior cannot be accessed and its apparent window and door openings were never operable. The eastern elevation of the false structure has a blind doorway placed off-center and blind windows flanking the doorway. Each of the other above-ground elevations has blind windows as well.

A basement-level entrance is provided on the eastern elevation. A short concrete stairway leads to a concrete dock with a flat roof. A single doorway provides access to the 34-foot-long corridor that leads to a small room contained within the exterior wall of the building. Beyond this room, the interior is identical to that of Building 260.

Base Spares Area

The Base Spares Area is situated at the westernmost point of the Weapons Storage Area. Of the original 16 structures, 7 remain in this area.

Building 361. Building 361 was constructed in 1956 as an administration building for the Munitions Maintenance Squadron. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the building is one story tall and has a side-gabled roof. Its gable ends above the cornice line are faced with vertical siding. A stairway leads to the entrance on the southwest side. The building has grouped, multipane windows on each elevation. Large trees obscure the southwest and southeast elevations. A sewage pumping station (360) is situated southeast of the building.

Building 365. Building 365 was constructed in 1952 as an Armament Testing Building and was later used for arms calibration. The building is a simple, rectangular structure approximately 105 feet long and 29 feet wide. It has a concrete foundation, brick walls, and a flat roof. The southwestern elevation has a small concrete loading dock with two entrances and a simple overhang. This building is in poor condition and has not been occupied for some time.

Building 367. Building 367 was constructed in 1952 as an Administrative Office Building. It is a small structure, approximately 25 feet by 17 feet, and is constructed of reinforced concrete throughout.

Building 368. Building 368 was constructed in 1952 as a brick warehouse on a concrete foundation. It is a front-gabled structure with a steel deck roof and an entrance on the southwest elevation. A large addition was constructed in 1989 on the northwest elevation. The addition has a pitched roof, is faced with vertical siding, and has four overhead doors and one pedestrian door on the southwest elevation.

Building 370. Building 370 was constructed in 1952 as an Administrative Office Building. It is a long, one-story building with a flat roof and is constructed of concrete block on a concrete foundation. The building has multiple window and door openings and stands in poor condition. It has not been occupied for some time.

Building 372. Building 372 was constructed in 1956 of reinforced concrete throughout and is approximately 36 feet by 16 feet. It was used by the Readiness Crew, and for hazardous storage.

Building 374. Building 374 was a supply warehouse that was constructed in 1956. It was constructed of reinforced concrete and measured approximately 129 feet by 49 feet. The facility had been vacant since base closure in September 1994. The roof of the facility collapsed under the weight of snow. The facility's condition was considered a threat to human health, and was removed in 1998 as part of remedial activities being conducted at the Weapons Storage Area.

East Loring Lake. East Loring Lake occupies a large portion of the open area in the western section of the Weapons Storage Area between the igloo Storage Areas and the Base Spares Area. It was formed from a dam constructed across Butterfield Brook. The lake served as a recreational facility for the area and as a security measure, providing extra distance between the storage igloos and the main base.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Engineering Drawings

Engineering drawings are kept on file at the Air Force Base Conversion Agency at Loring Air Force Base. Upon conveyance of the base property, the drawings will be kept on file at the Loring Development Authority or at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office, both located at 5100 Texas Road, Limestone, Maine.

B. Historic Views

Historic photographs are kept on file at the Air Force Base Conversion Agency at Loring Air Force Base. Upon conveyance of the base property, the photographs will be kept on file at the Loring Development Authority at 5100 Texas Road, Limestone, Maine.

C. Bibliography

Furman, N.S.

1990 *Sandia National Laboratories, the Postwar Decade*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Stevens, W., and P. Tyson.

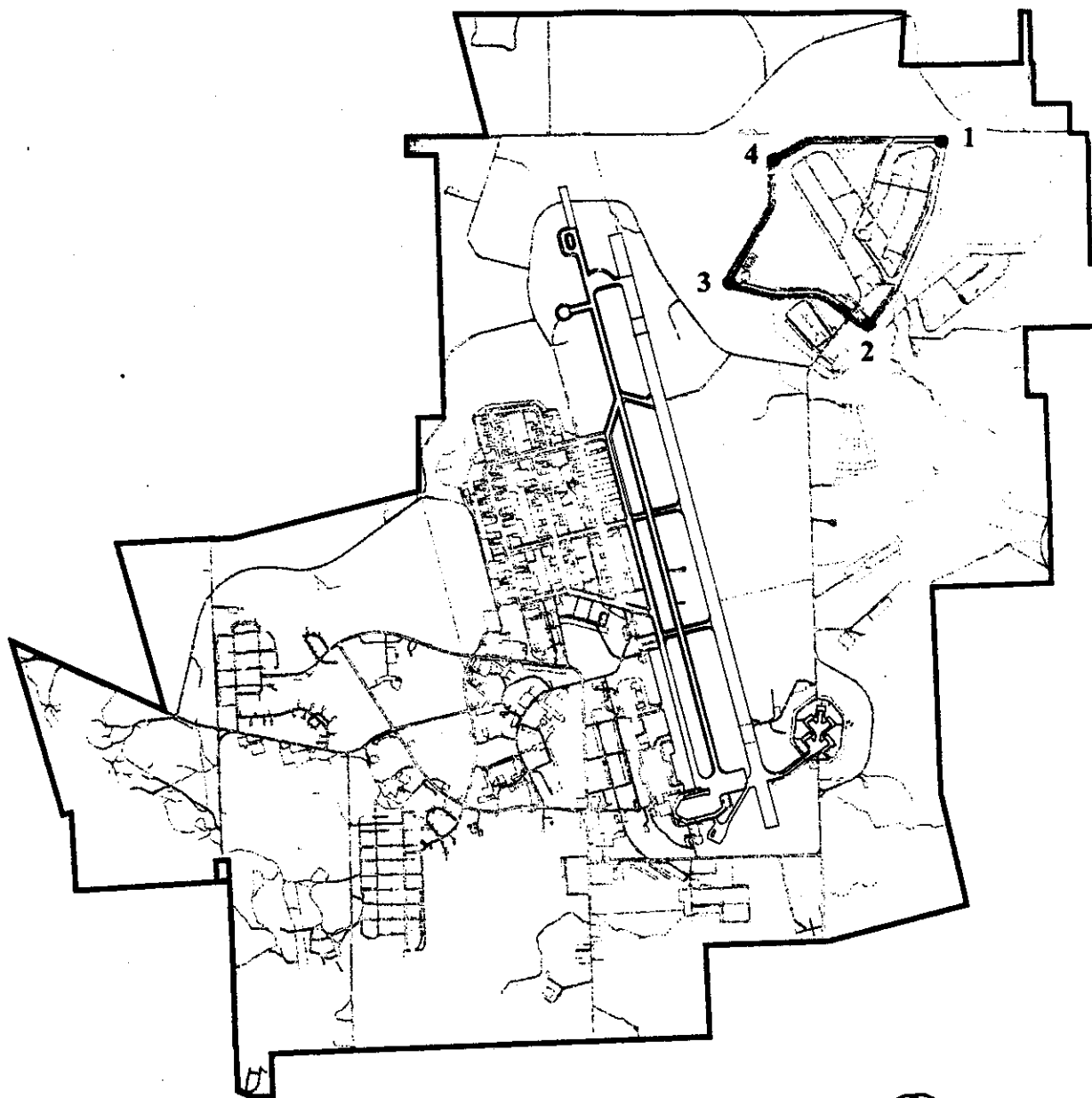
1980 *The Loring Episode*. Copy of file, Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine.

U.S. Air Force

1998 *Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Loring Air Force Base, Maine*.

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated

All likely national and local archival sources have been investigated.



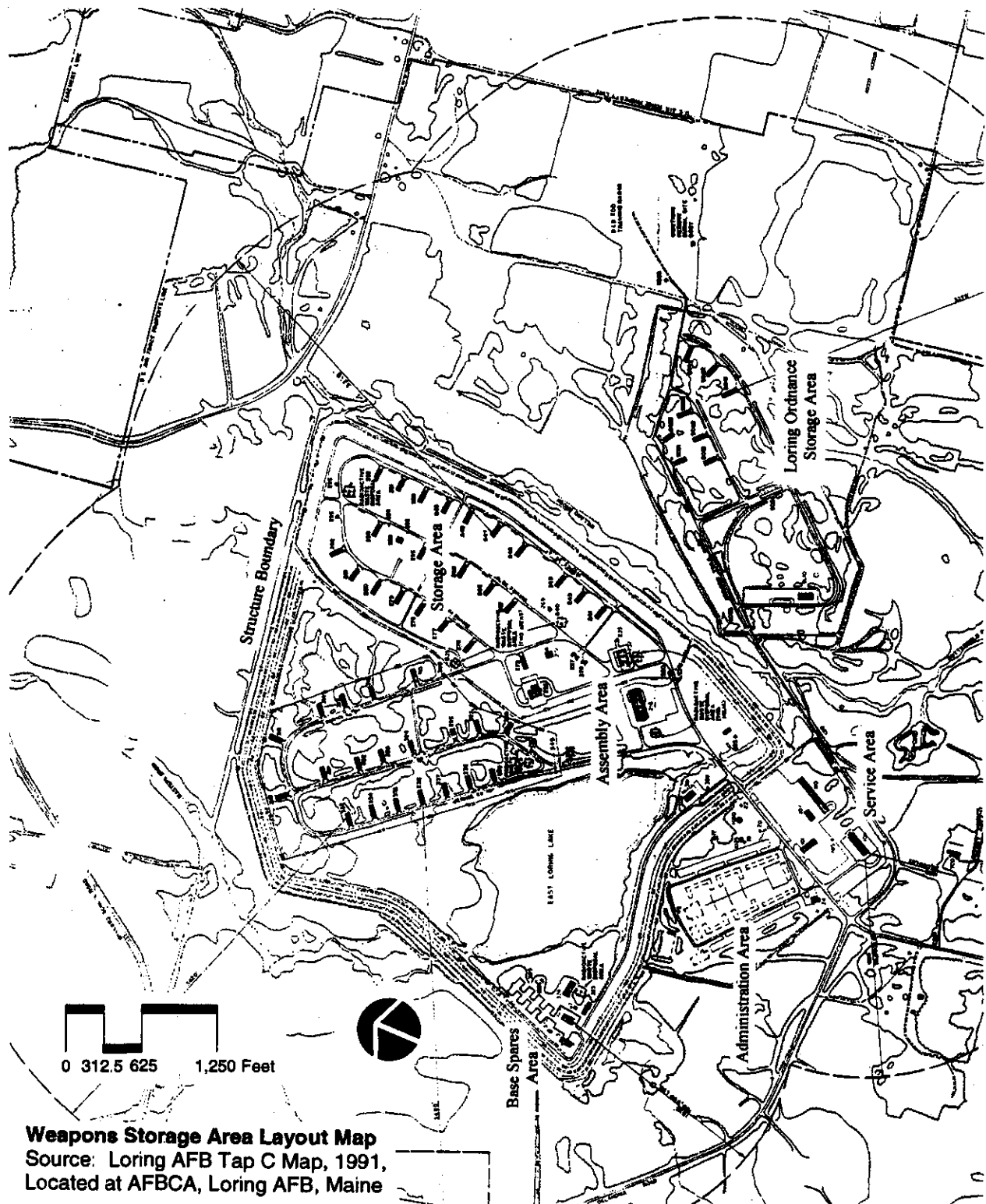
 ROADS
 BASE BOUNDARY
 AIRFIELD

500 0 500 Meters


Loring Air Force Base
Weapons Storage Area
UTM Coordinate Points
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2) 19:585971.5201490
3) 19:585003.5201787
4) 19:585316.5202650



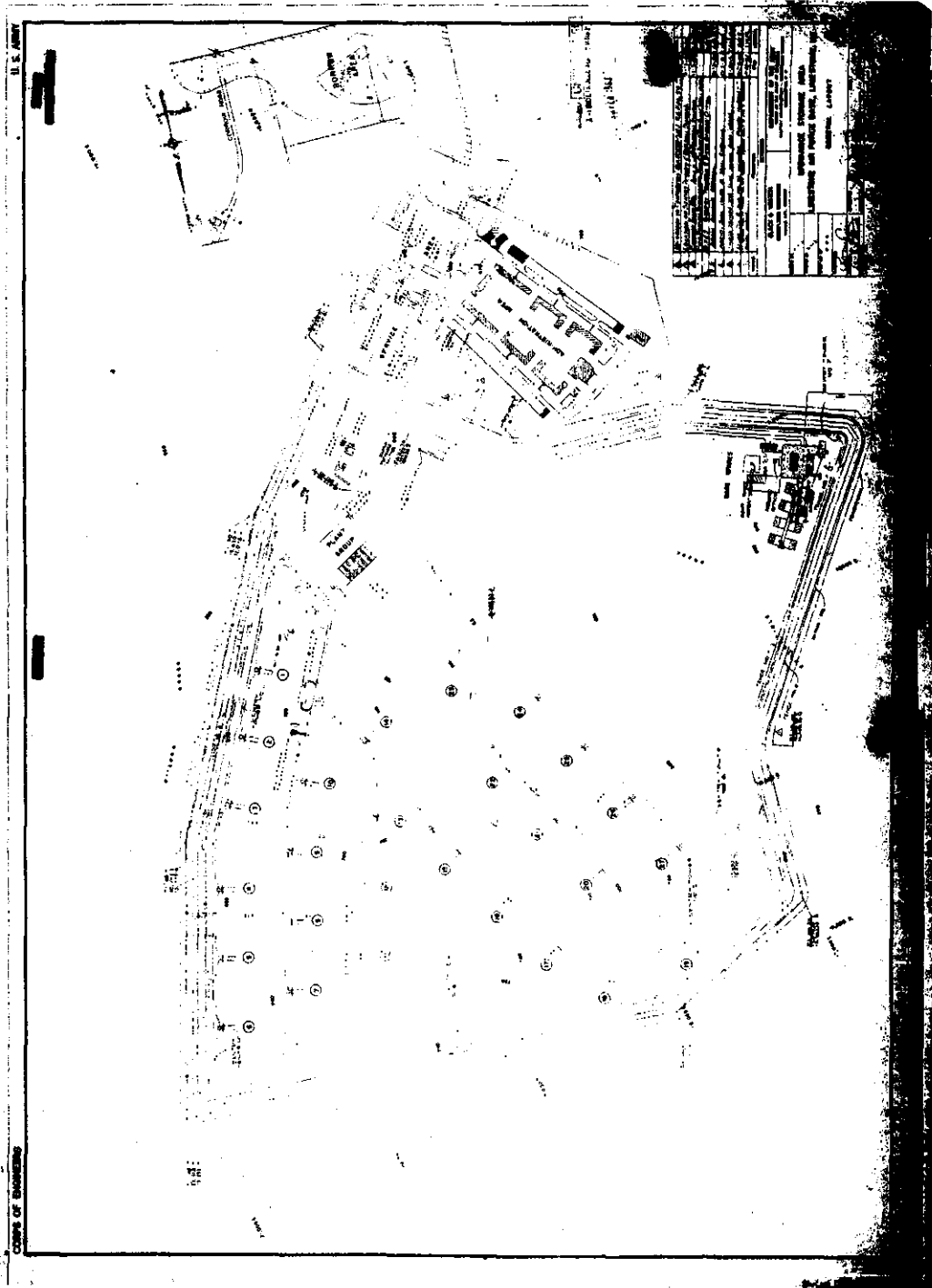
Location of Weapons Storage Area
Source: Loring AFB Tab Map, 1993,
located at AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine



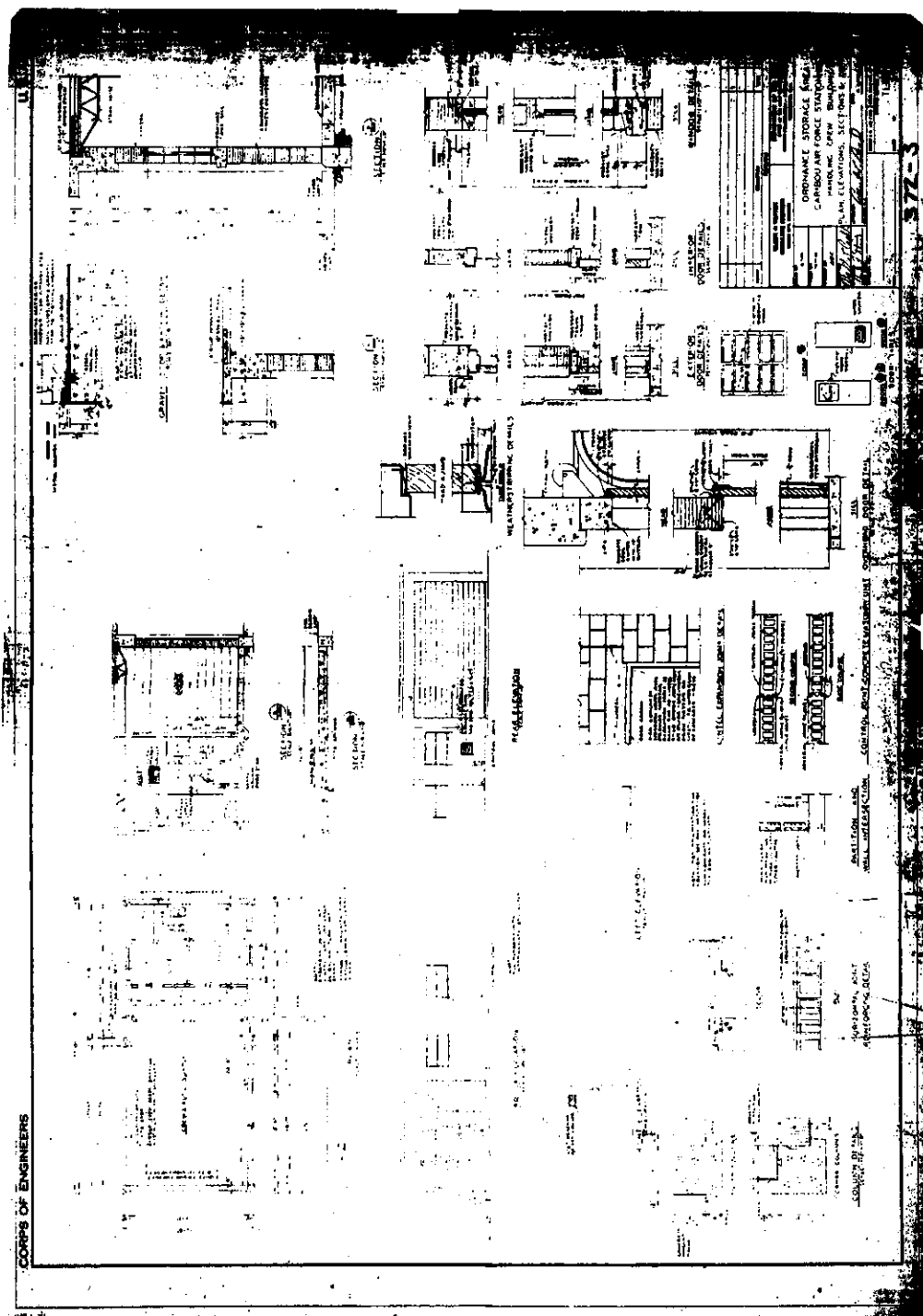
Weapons Storage Area Layout Map
Source: Loring AFB Tap C Map, 1991,
Located at AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine

Loring Air Force Base, Weapons Storage Area
HAER No. ME-64-D

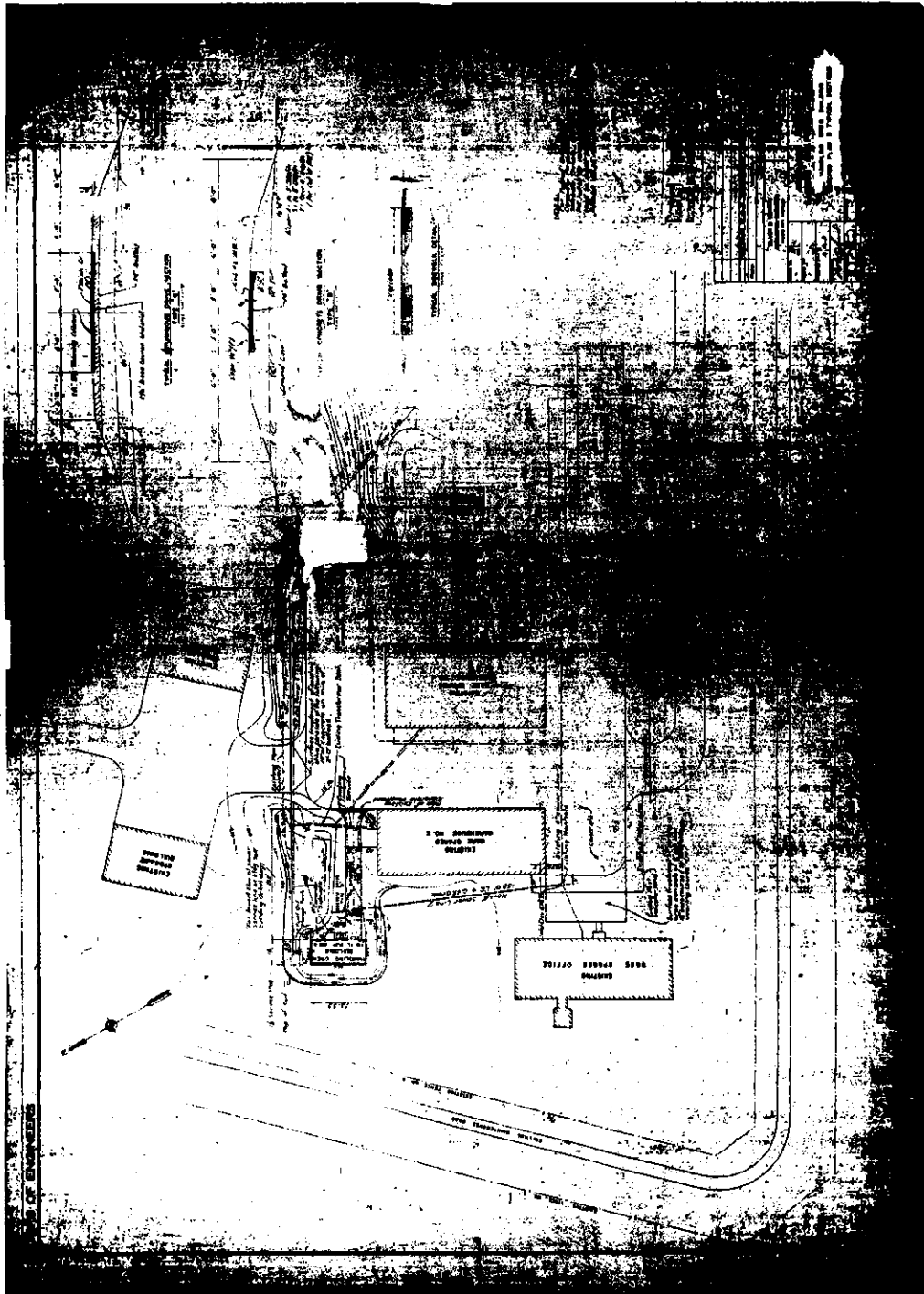
(page 15)



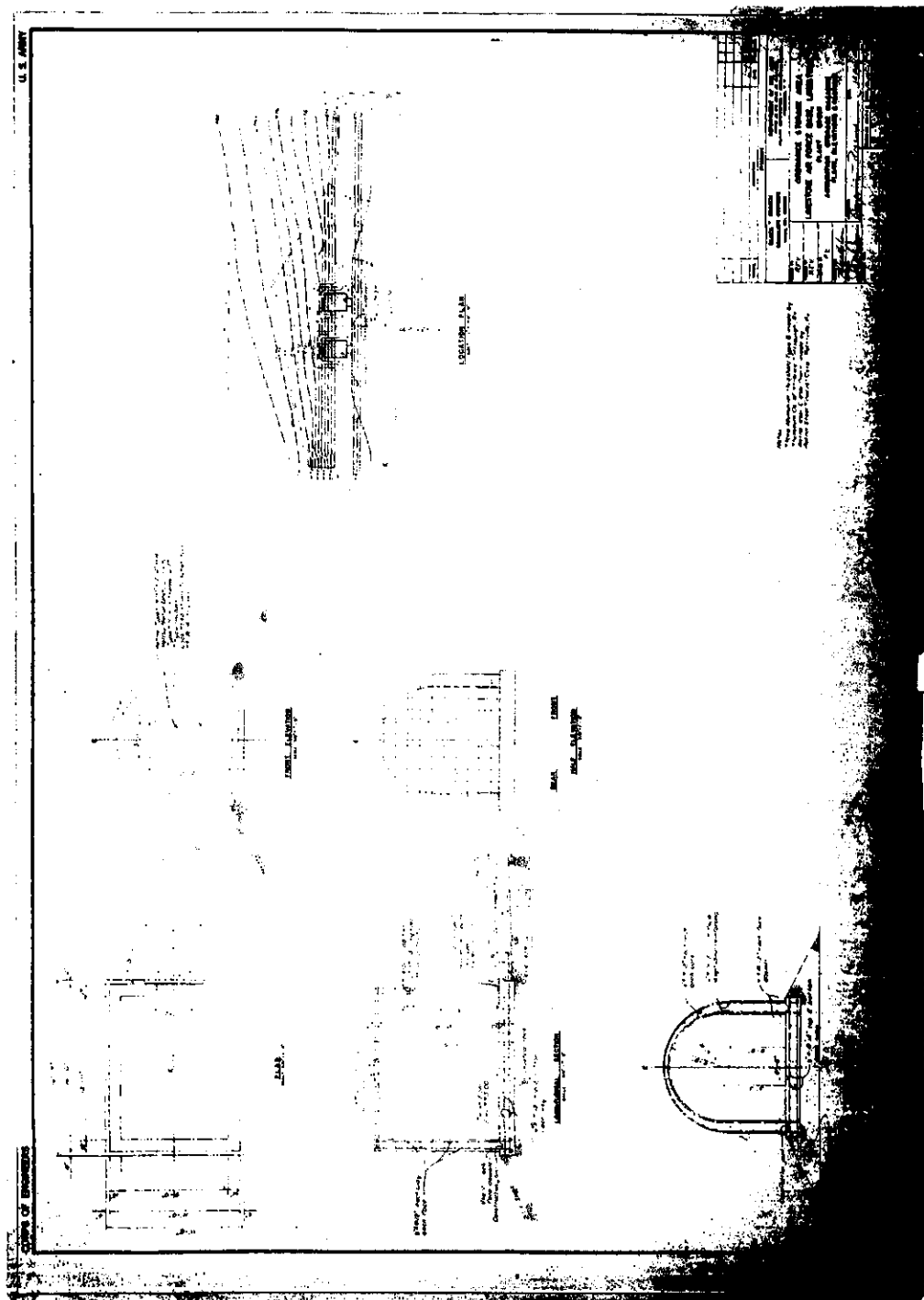
Construction drawing of general layout for Ordnance Storage Area, Limestone Air Force Base, dated March 15, 1951, with revisions through March 13, 1954. Original drawing by Bleck & Veitch Consulting Engineers shows Weapons Storage Area with Butterfield Brook prior to creation of East Loring Lake. Drawing located at AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.



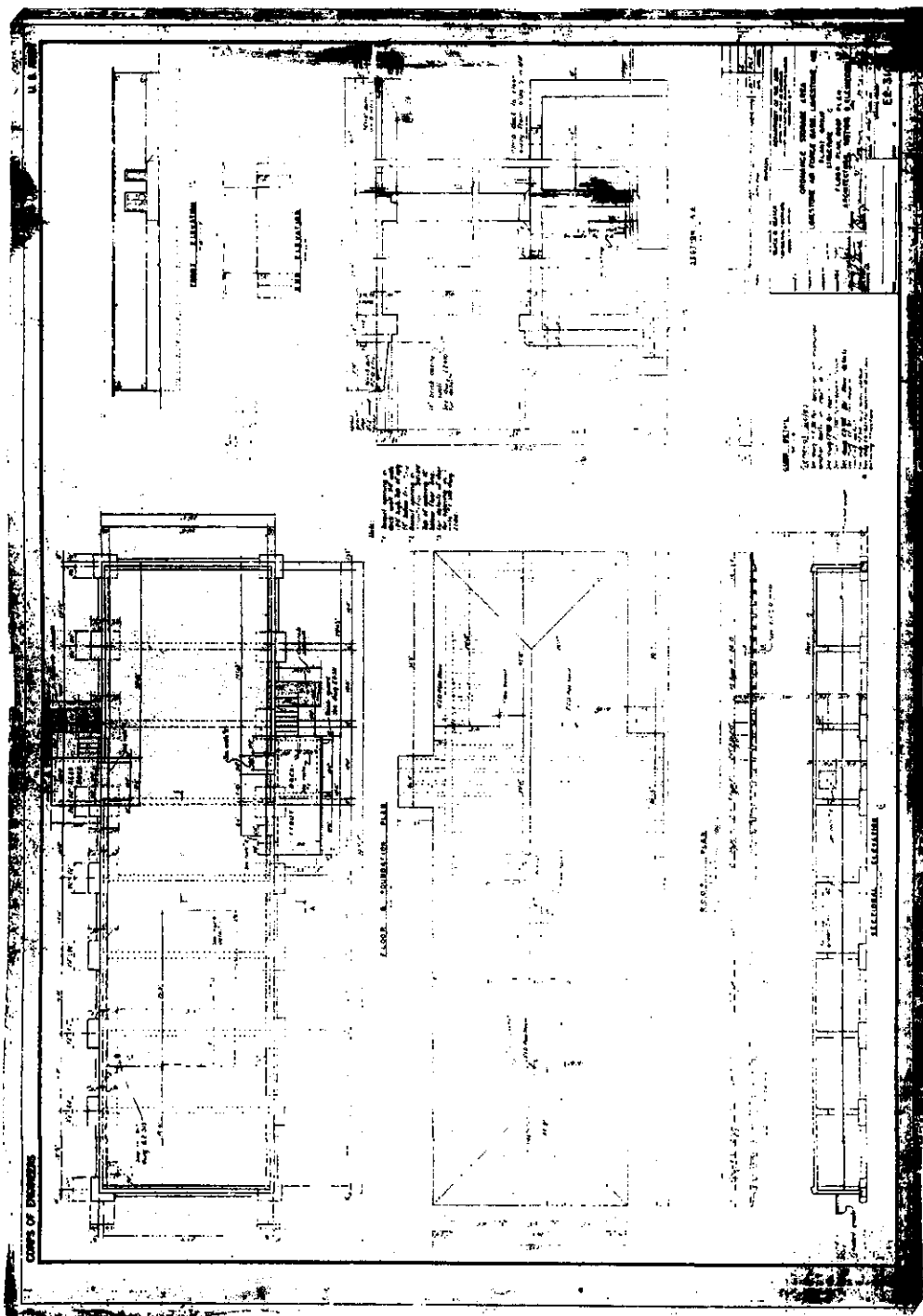
Construction drawing of plan, elevations, section, and details for Handling Crew Building (Building 372) in Base Spares Area, dated April 1, 1955. Drawing by Black & Veatch Consulting Engineers located at AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.



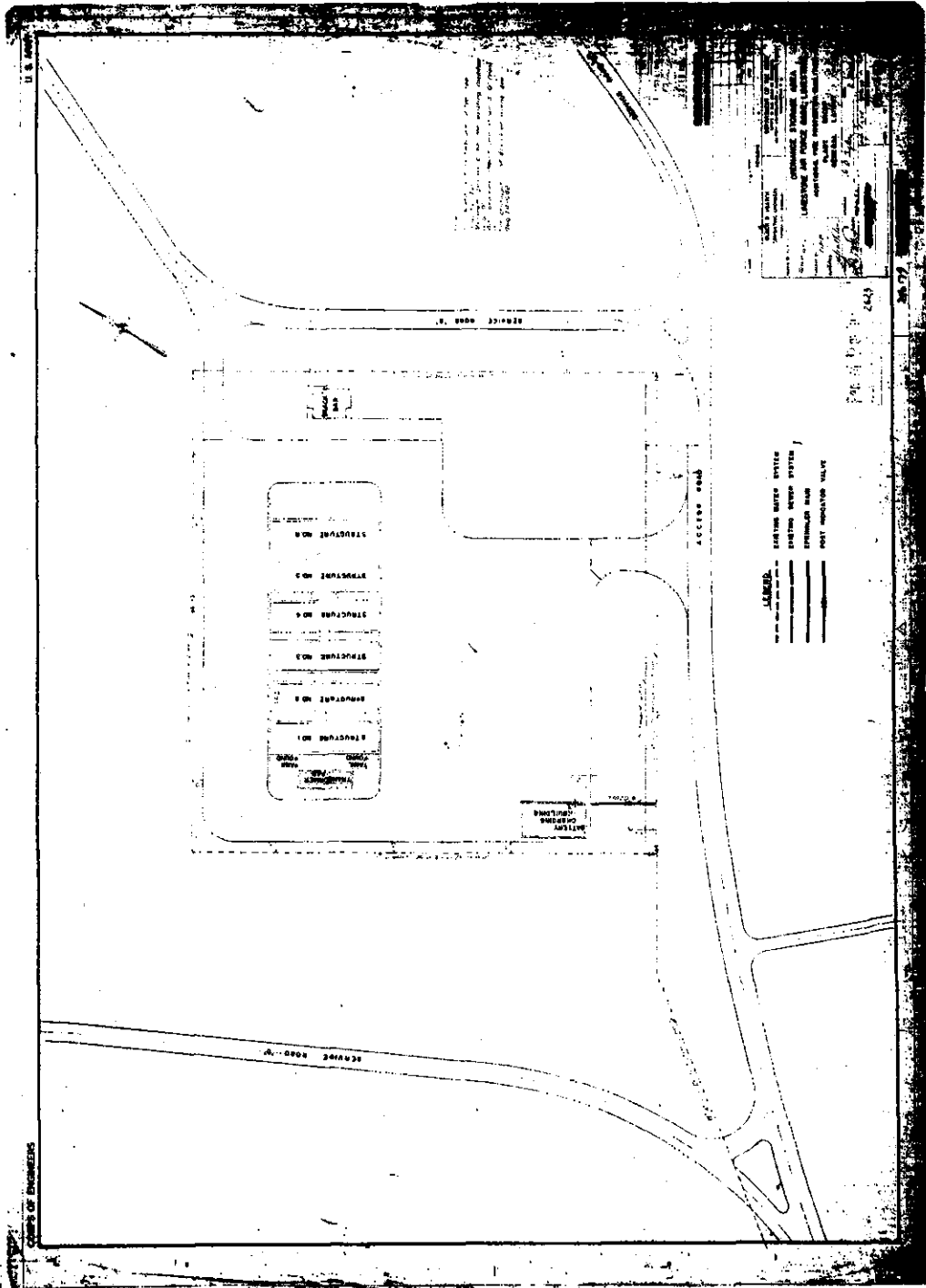
Construction drawing of grading plan and typical section for Handling Crew Building (Building 372) in Base Spares Area, dated April 1, 1955. Drawing by Black & Veatch Consulting Engineers shows layout of Buildings 365, 367, 368, 370, 372, 377, and 378 of Base Spares Area. Drawing located at AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.



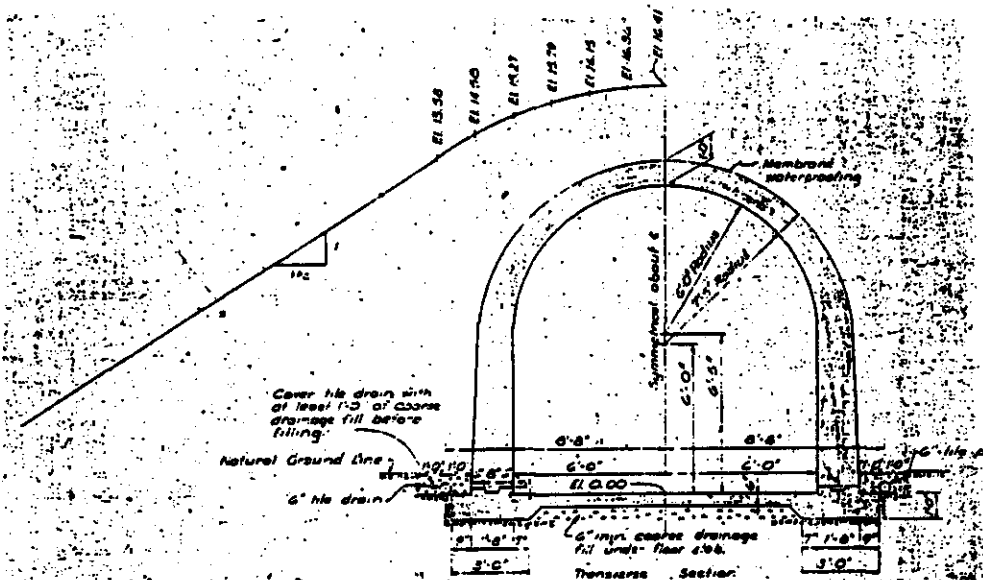
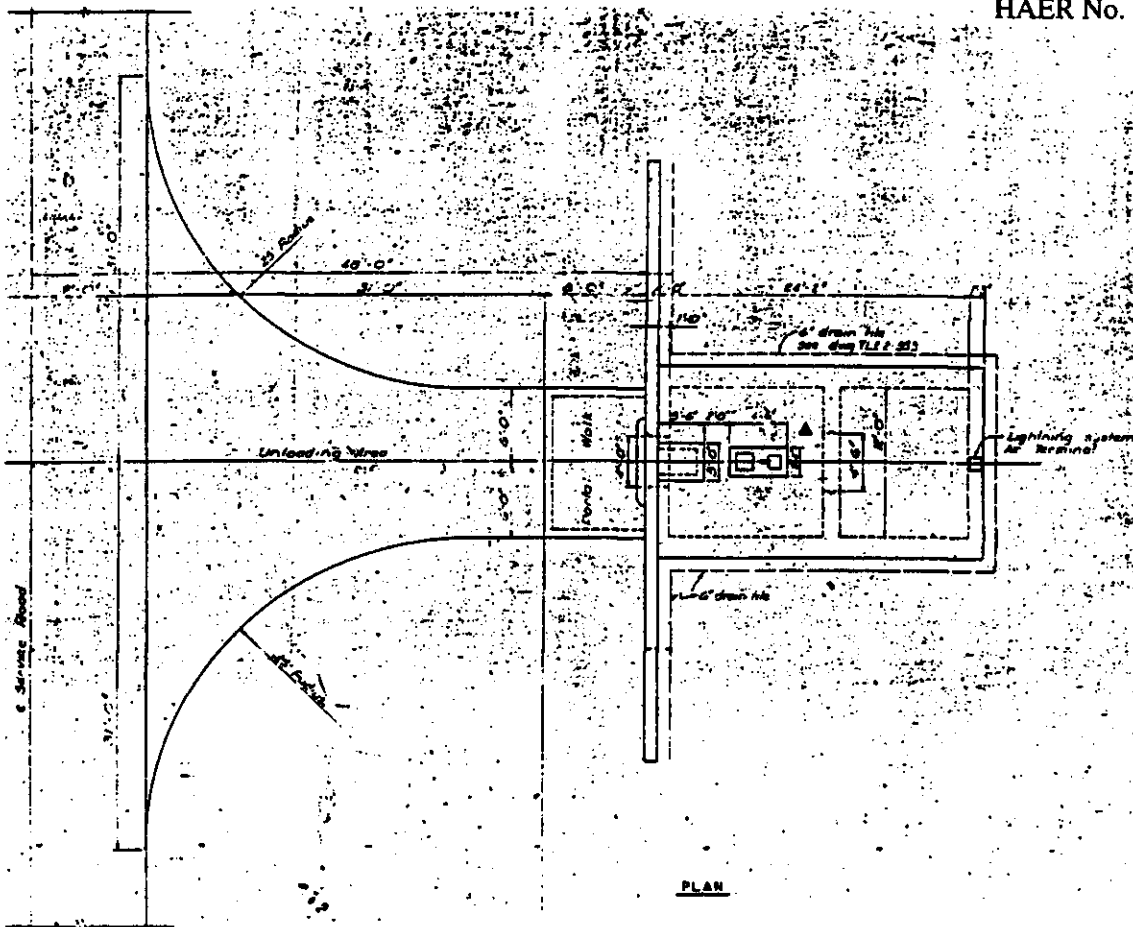
Construction drawing of plans, elevations and sections for Ammunition Storage Magazine (Building 342) in Storage Area, dated May 15, 1951. Drawing by Black & Veatch Consulting Engineers shows battery. Drawing located at AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.



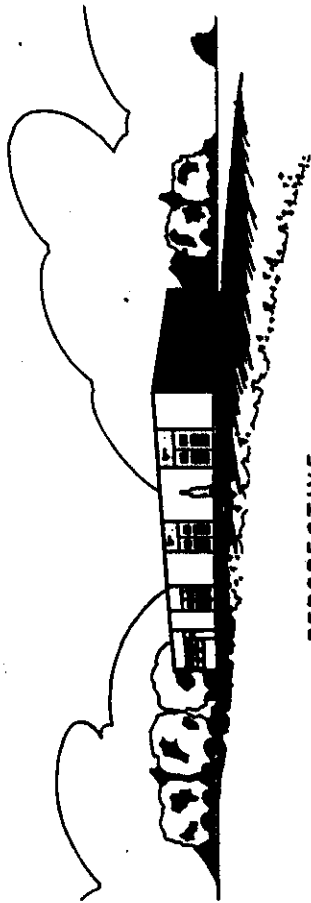
Construction drawing of floor and roof plans for Structure C (Building 260) in Storage Area, dated April 30, 1951, with revisions dated June 25, 1951. Drawing by Black & Veatch Consulting Engineers, located at AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.



Construction drawing of general layout for additional fire protection buildings in 1953. Drawing by Black & Veatch Consulting Engineers shows battery charging building (Building 215--demolished), ammunition maintenance shop (Building 216), and snack bar (Building 224--demolished). Drawing located at AFBCA, Loring AFB.



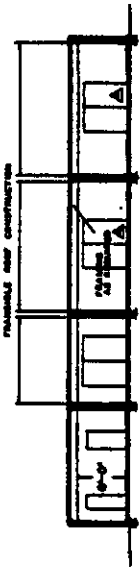
Plan and Section of an Arched Concrete Storage Igloo
 Original drawing at AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine



PERSPECTIVE

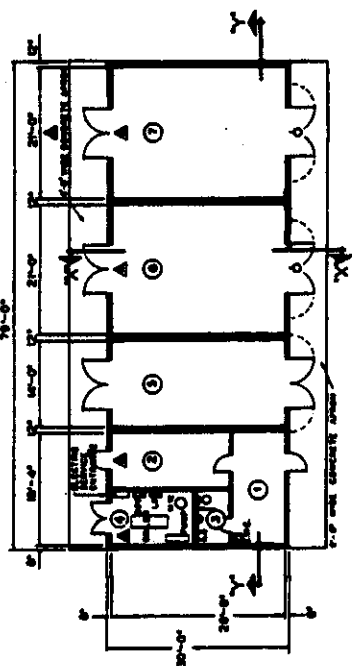


SECTION X-X
 SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



SECTION Y-Y
 SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

NO.	ROOM SCHEDULE	NET AREA	AREA
1	OFFICE	6'-0" x 10'-0"	60 SQ. FT.
2	TRUCK ROOM	6'-0" x 11'-0"	66 SQ. FT.
3	TRUCK	6'-0" x 10'-0"	60 SQ. FT.
4	TRUCK	6'-0" x 10'-0"	60 SQ. FT.
5	TRUCK	6'-0" x 10'-0"	60 SQ. FT.
6	TRUCK	6'-0" x 10'-0"	60 SQ. FT.
7	TRUCK	6'-0" x 10'-0"	60 SQ. FT.

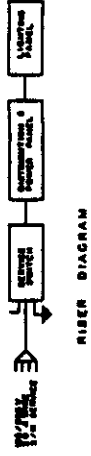


PLAN
 SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

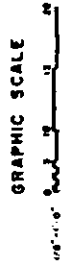


LEGEND

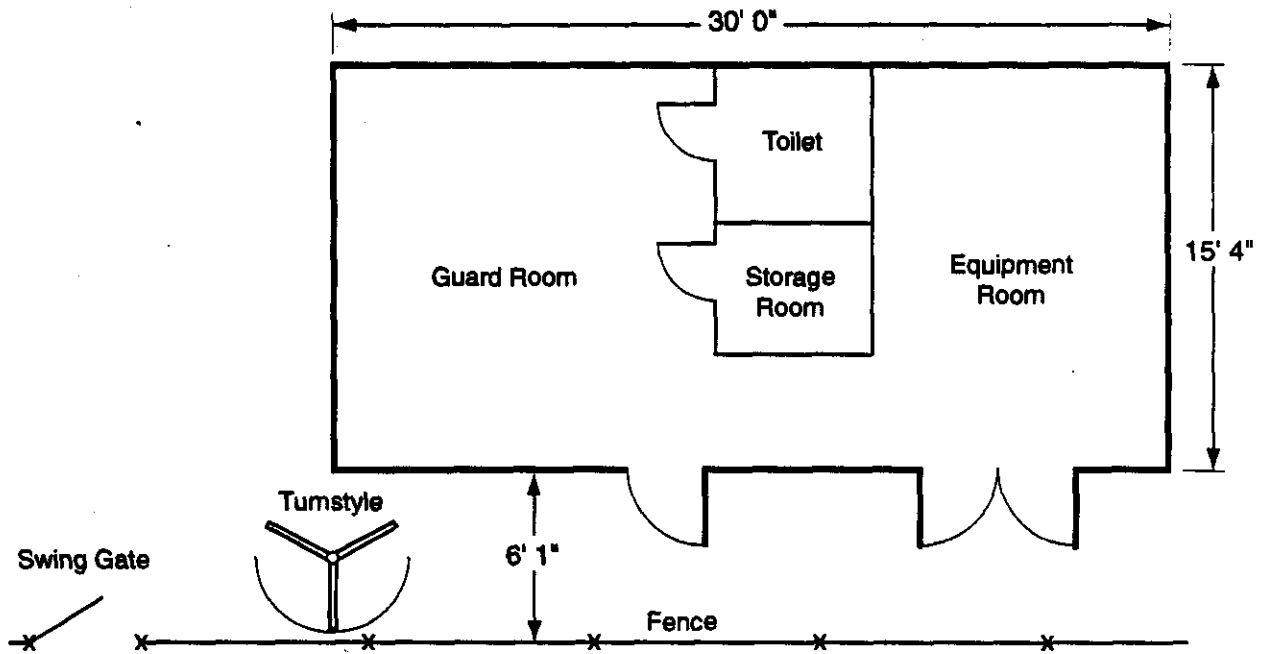
- SERVICE ENTRANCE PORTAL
- ▨ INTERIOR WALL
- ▩ LIGHTING PANEL
- ELECTRIC METER CHASIS
- SERVICE TUBS LIGHT



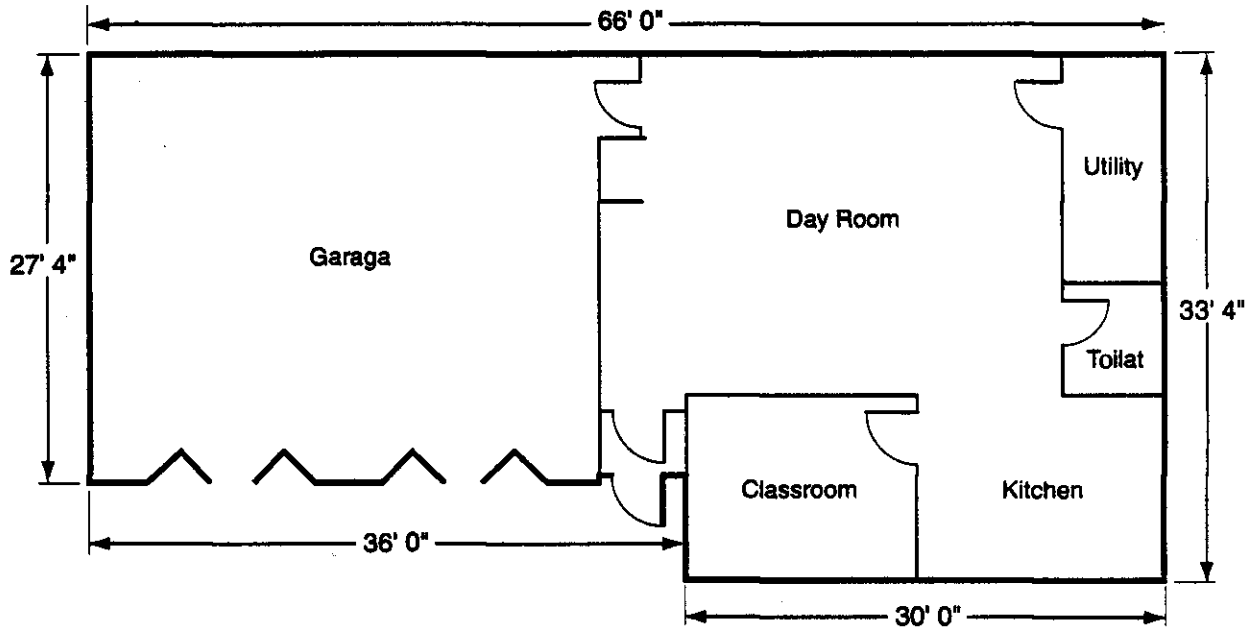
RISER DIAGRAM



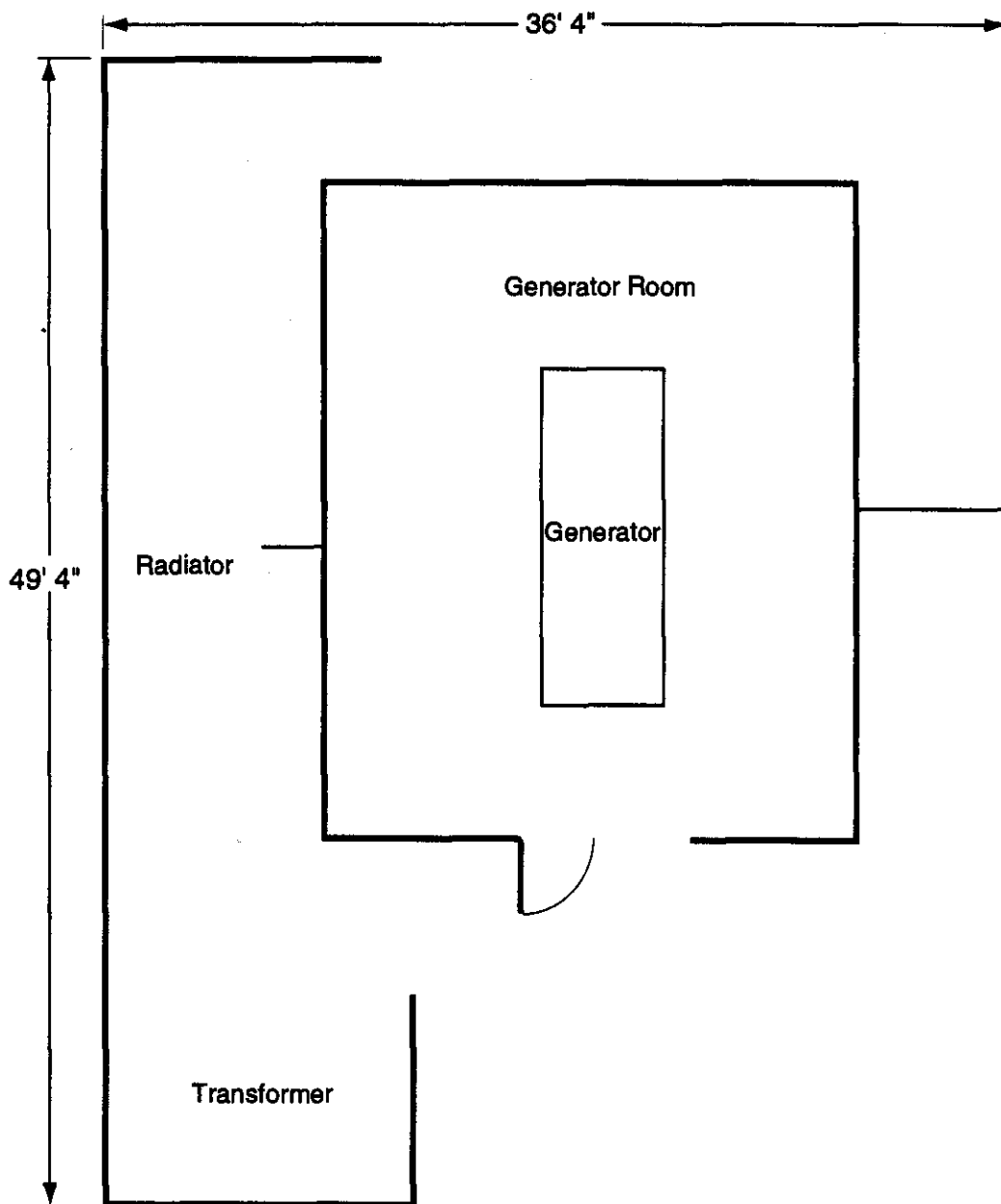
Building 216 Floor Plan
 Original Drawing at AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine



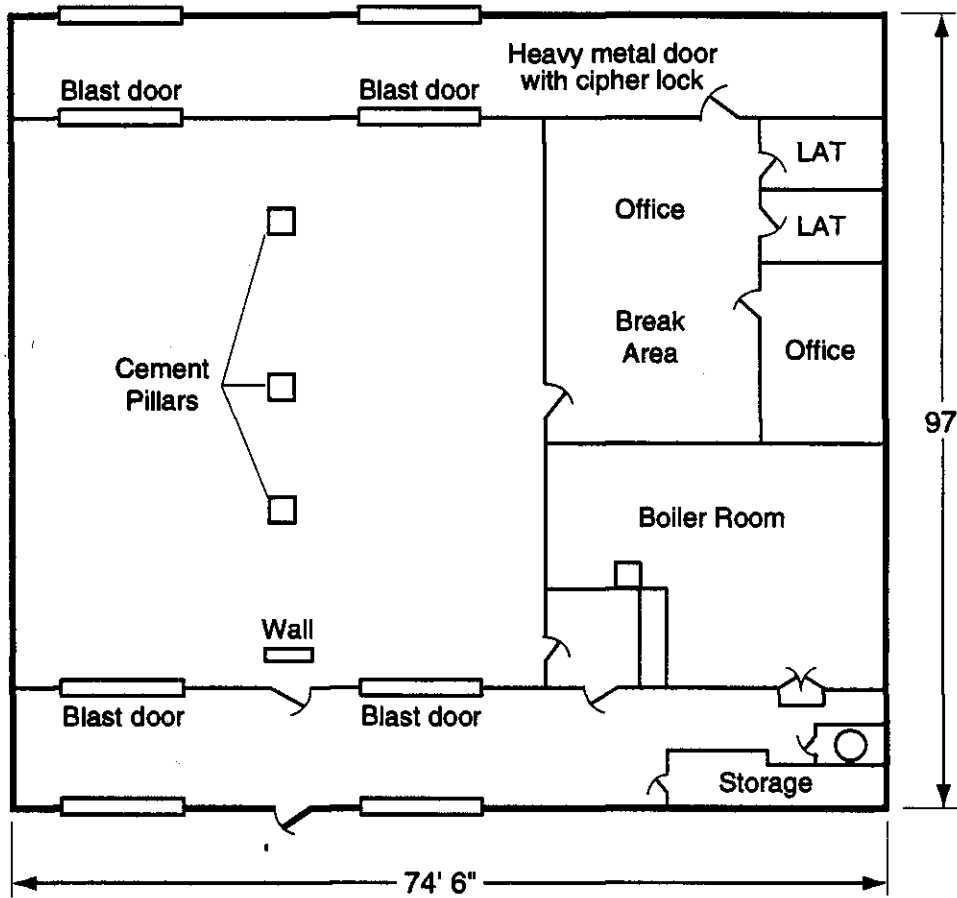
Building 220 Floor Plan



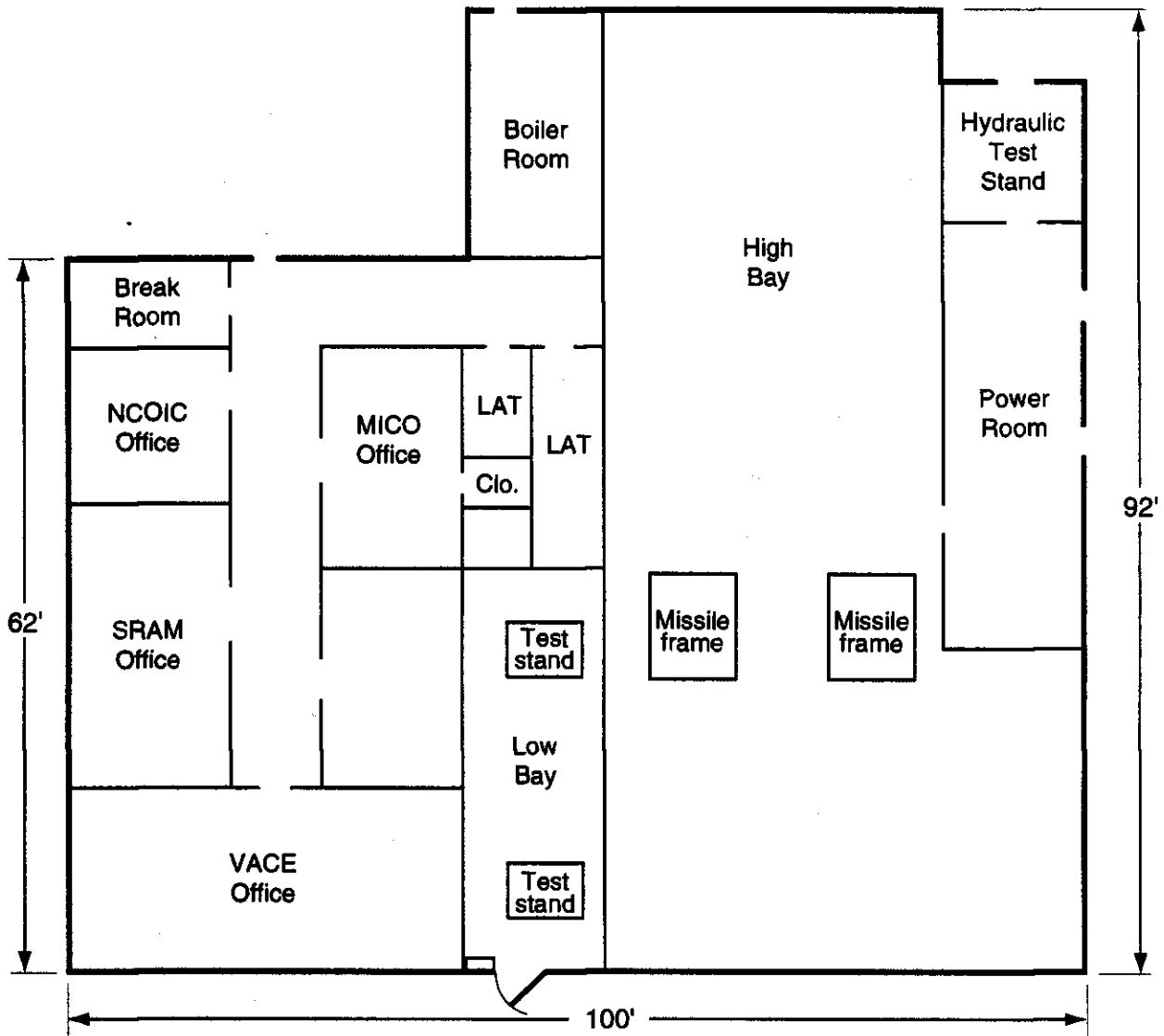
Building 227 Floor Plan



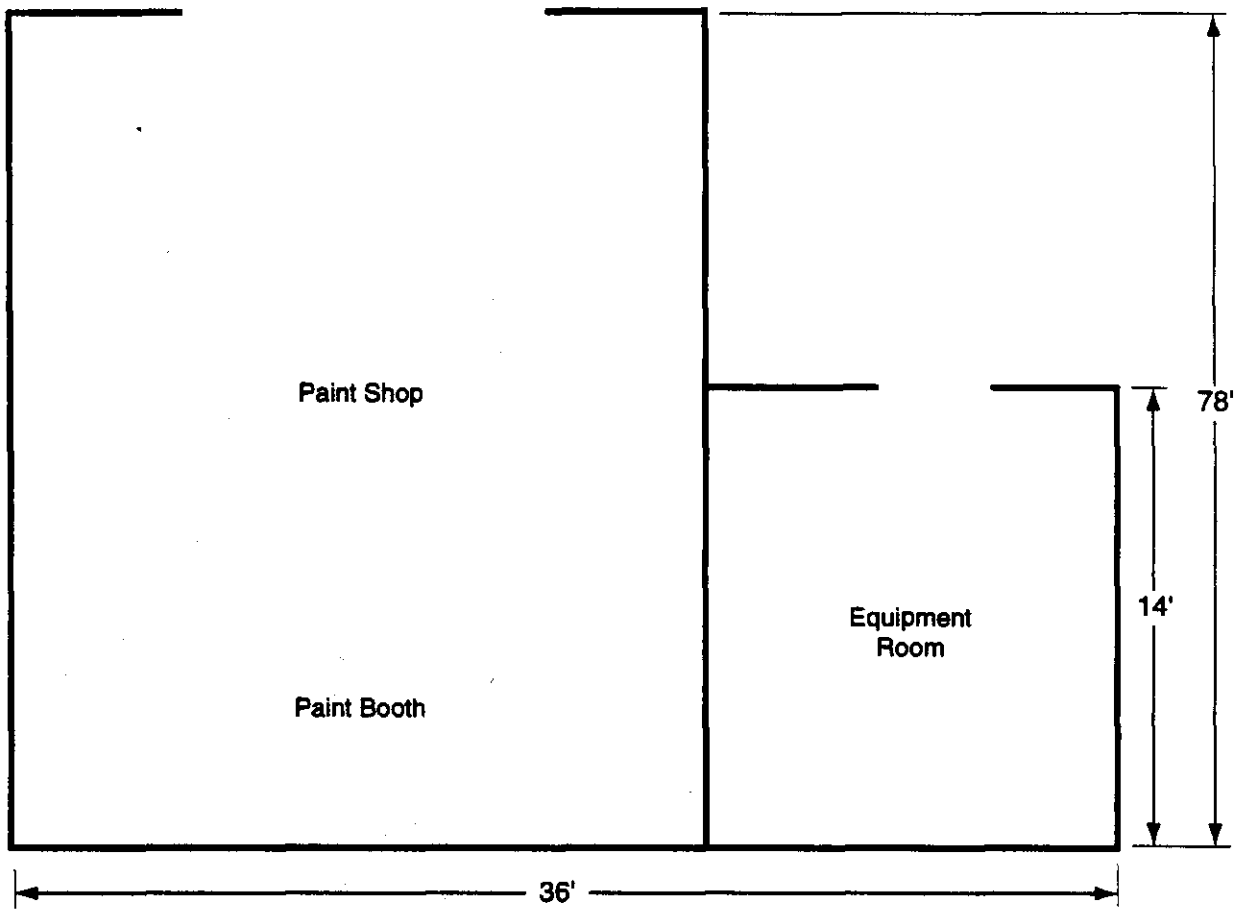
Building 229 Floor Plan



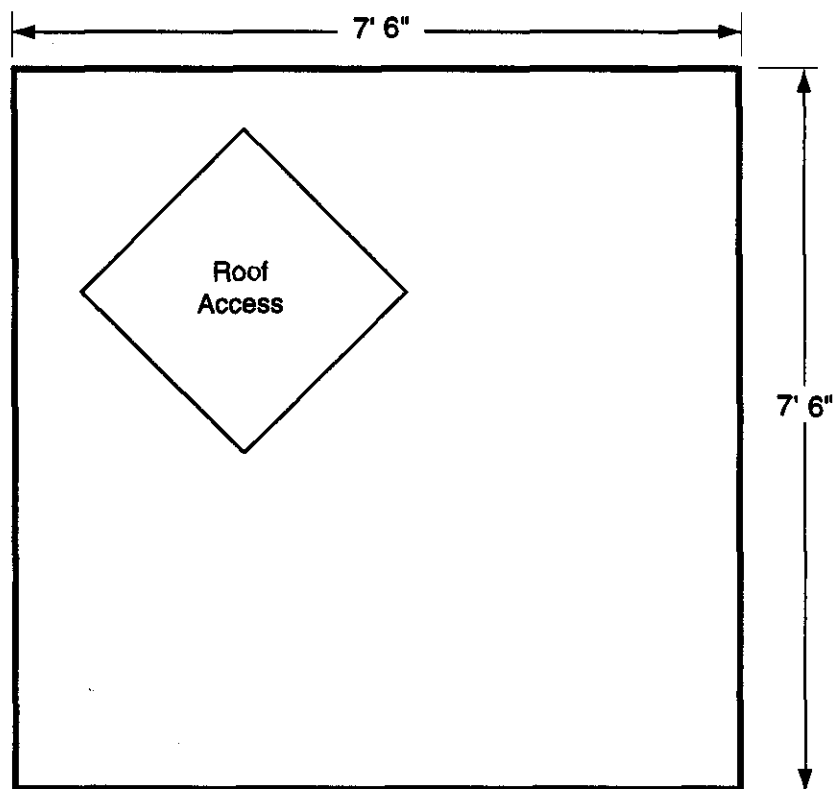
Building 232 Floor Plan



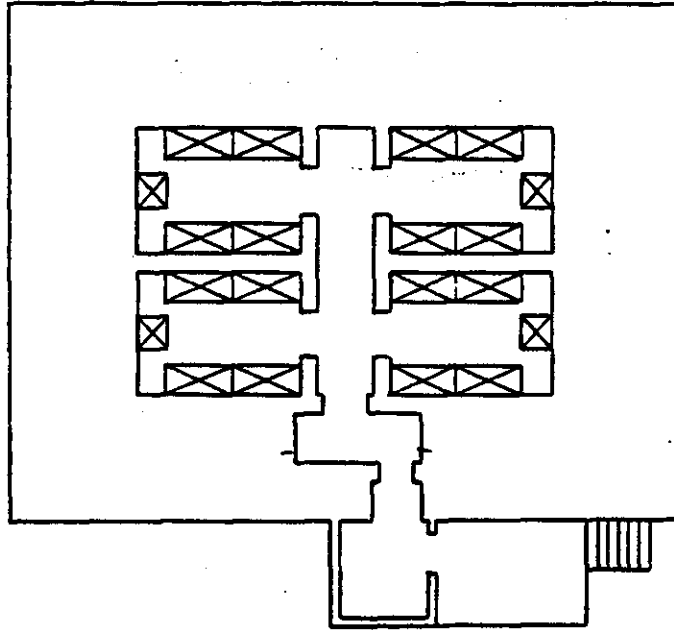
Building 233 Floor Plan



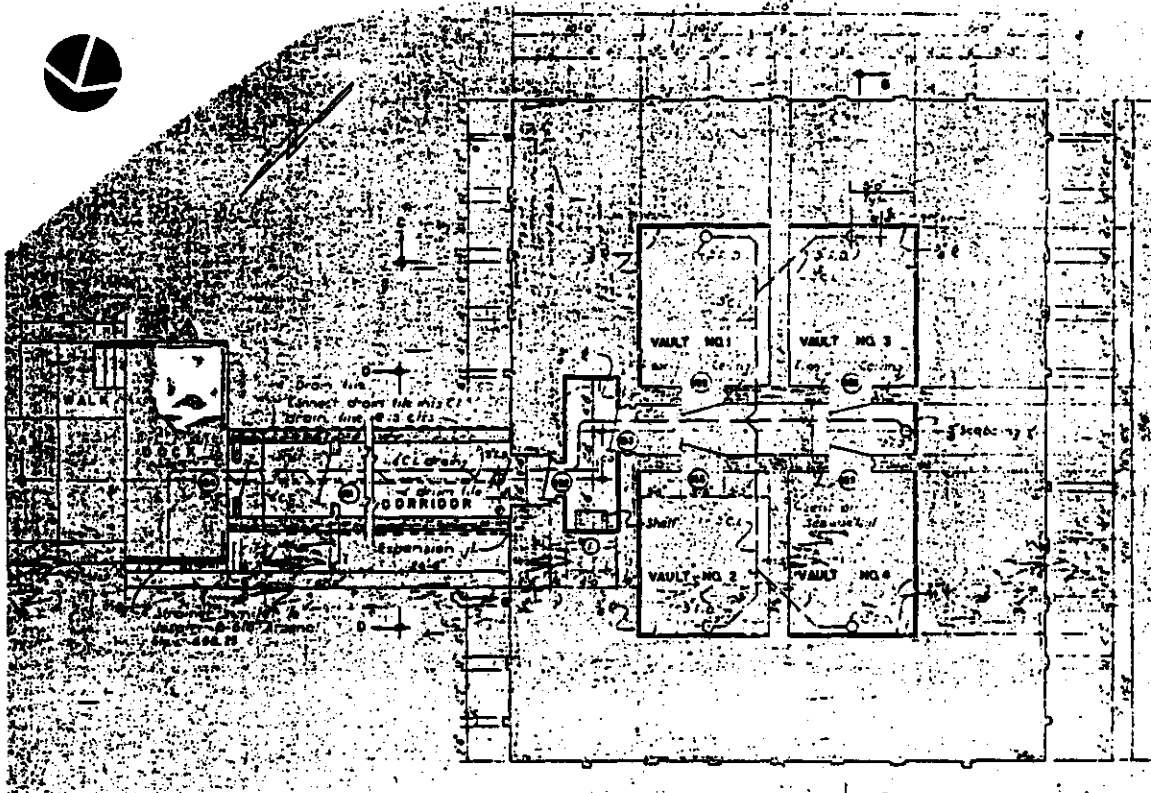
Building 235 Floor Plan



Buildings 259 and 262 Floor Plan



BUILDING # 260

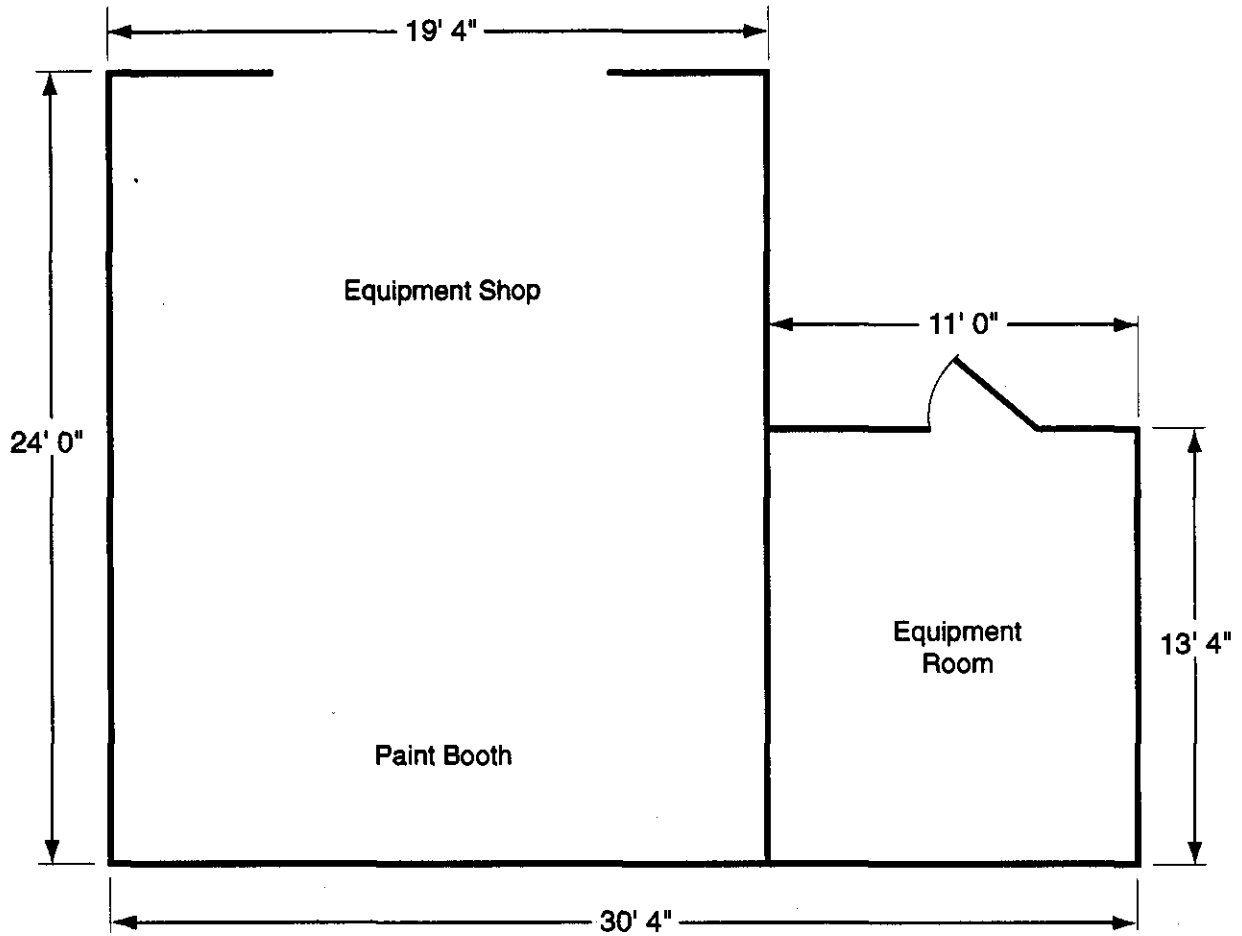


BUILDING # 272

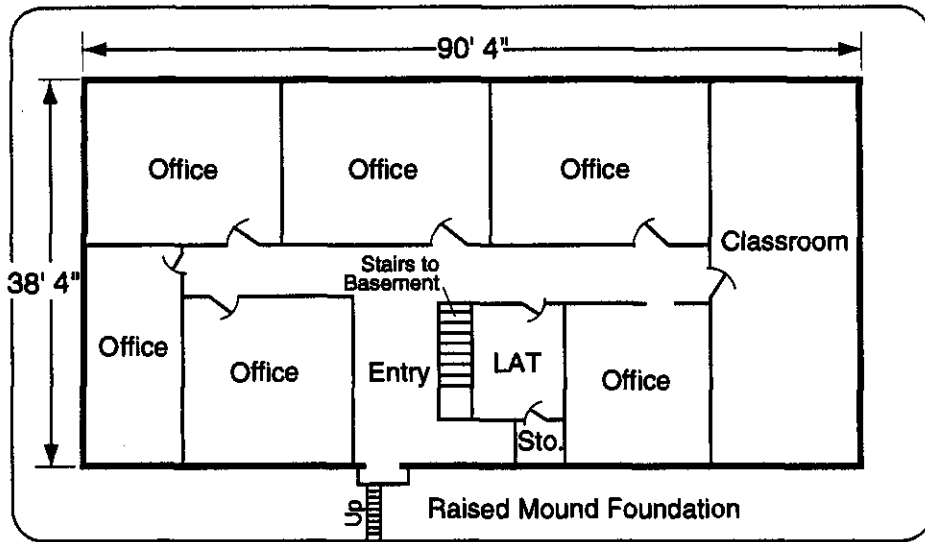
P.L.A.N.

Layout plans of Buildings 260 and 272

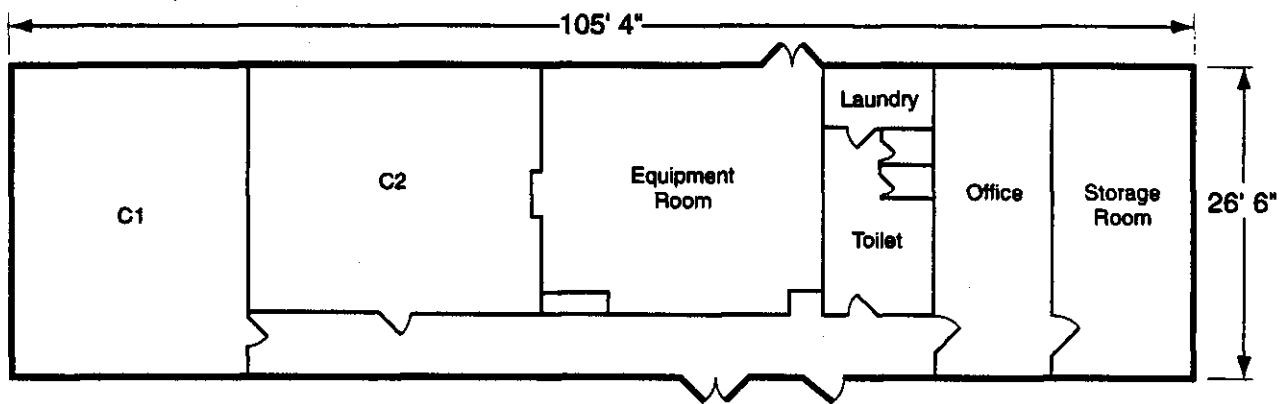
Original Drawing at AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine



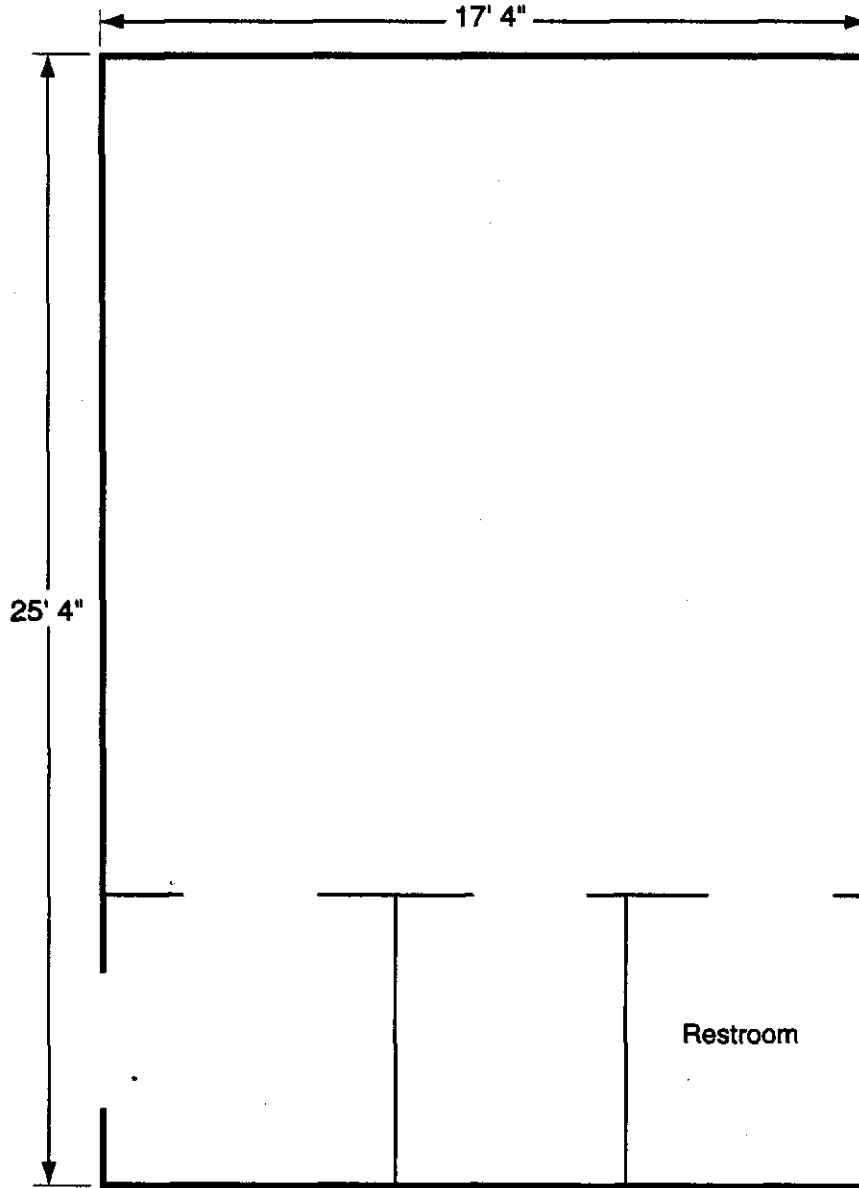
Building 269 Floor Plan



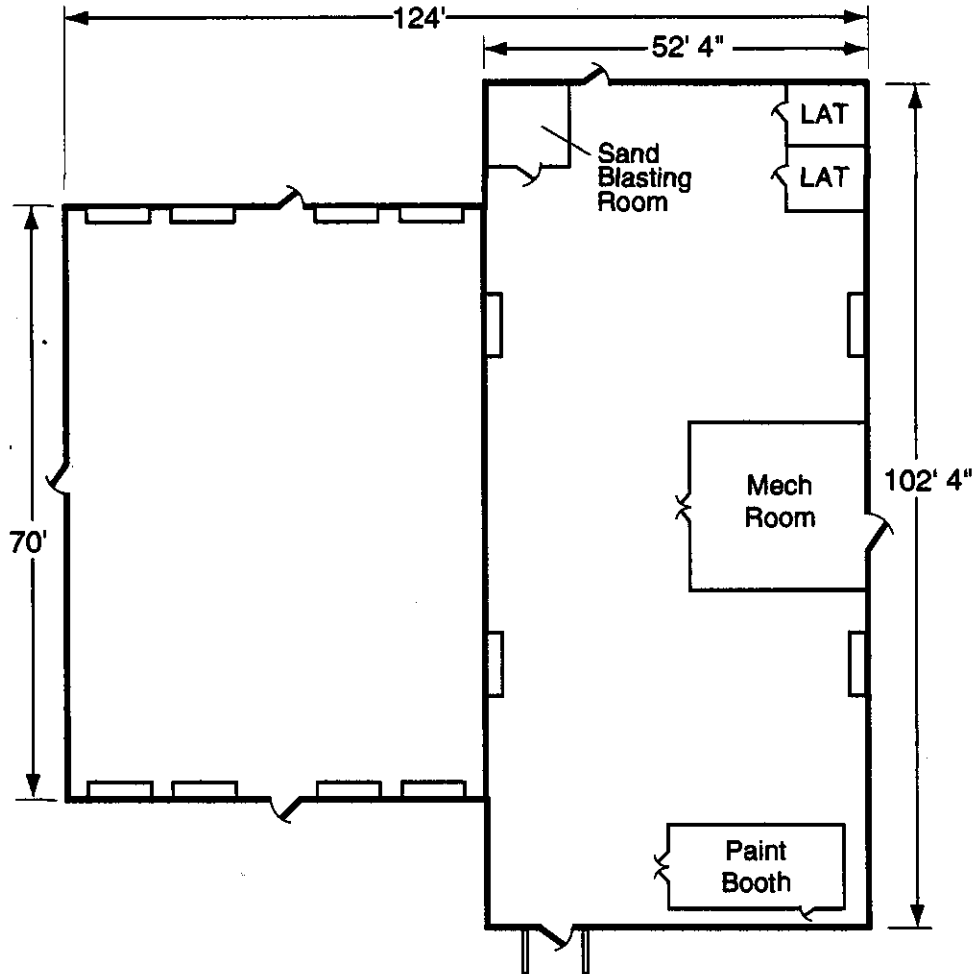
Building 361 Floor Plan



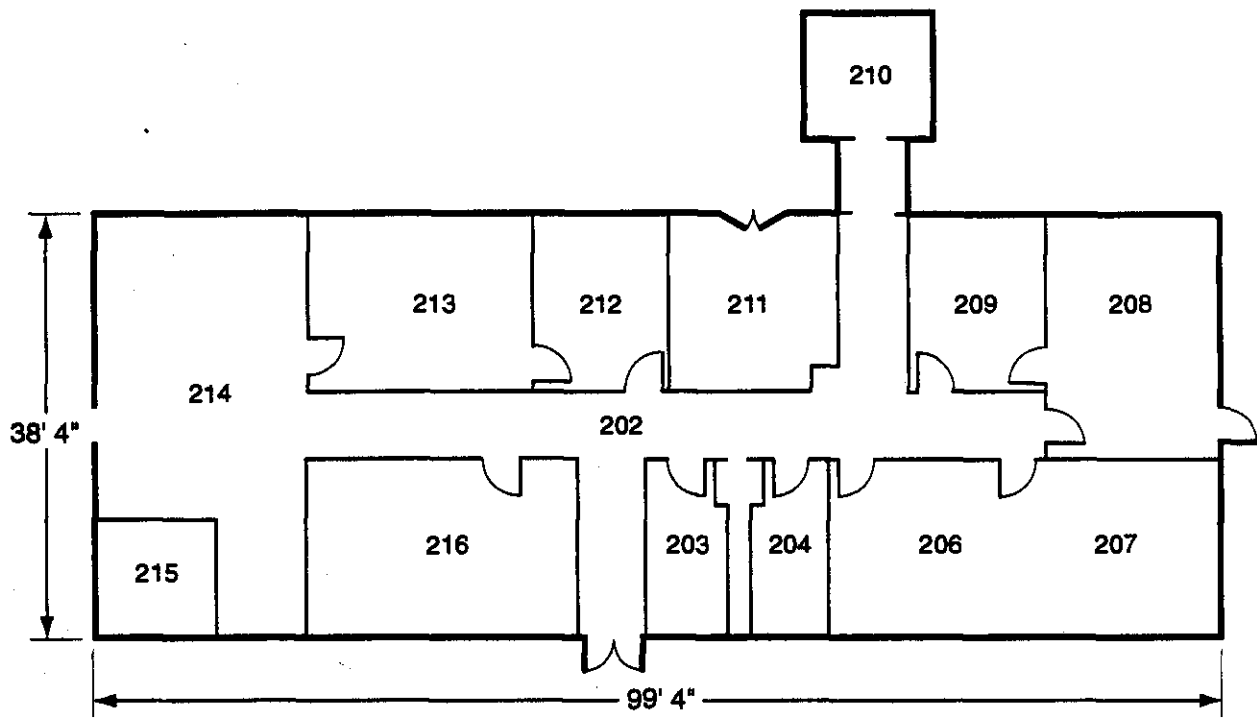
Buildings 365 Floor Plan



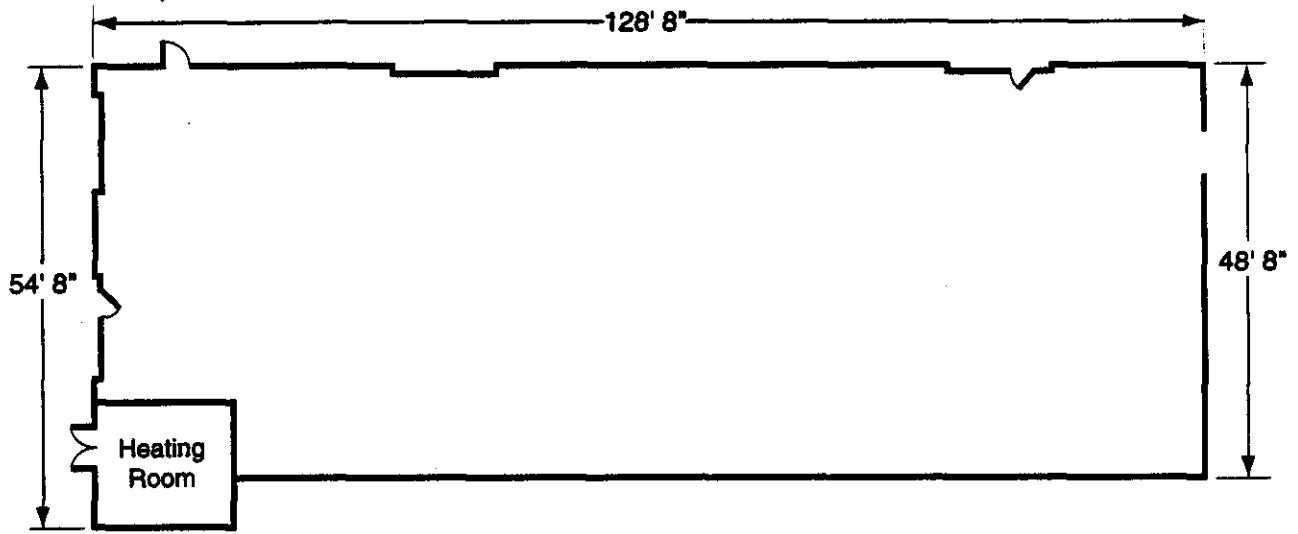
Building 367 Floor Plan



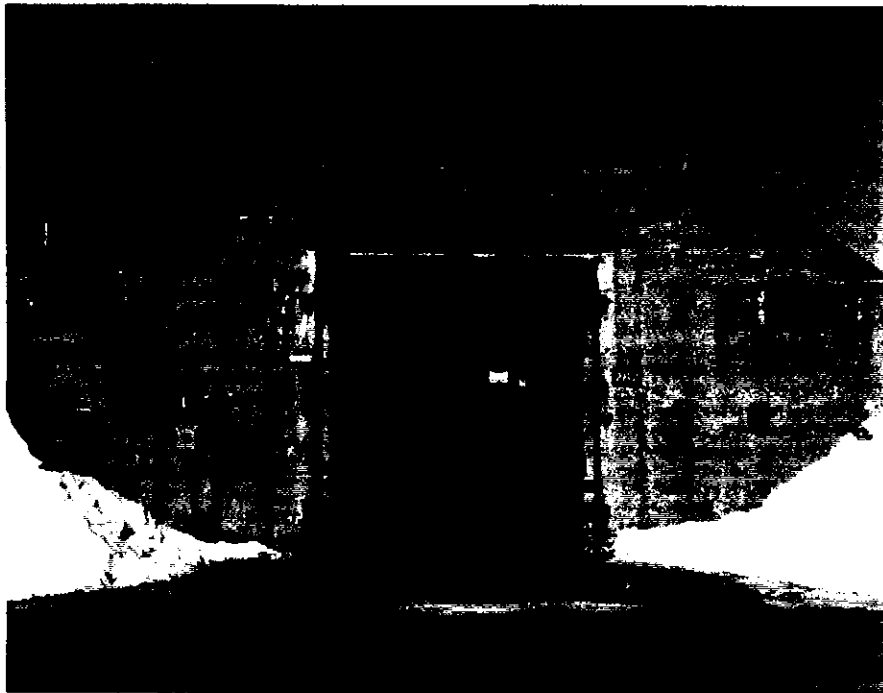
Building 368 Floor Plan



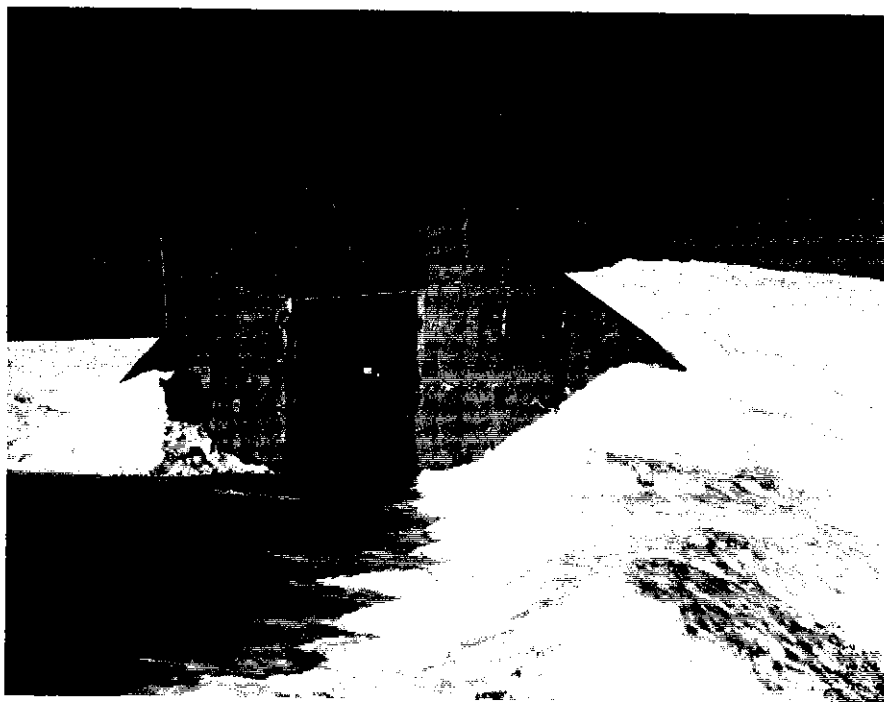
Building 370 Floor Plan



Building 374 Floor Plan



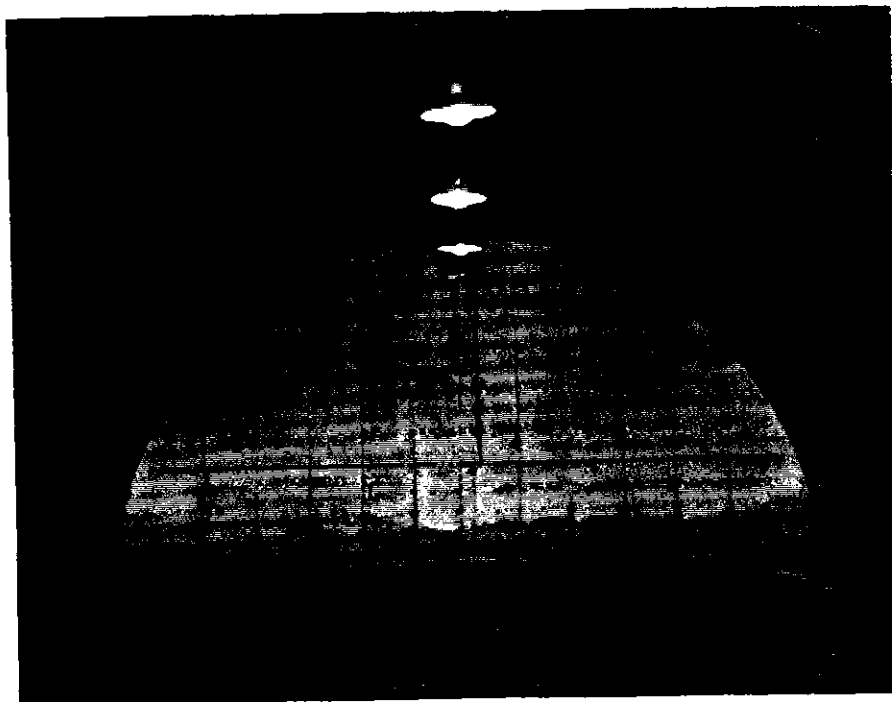
View of Building 282 (Storage Igloo) facade, looking northwest.
Photograph date: February 1994. Photograph location: AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.



View of Building 282 (Storage Igloo), lateral view, looking west.
Photograph date: February 1994. Photograph location: AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.

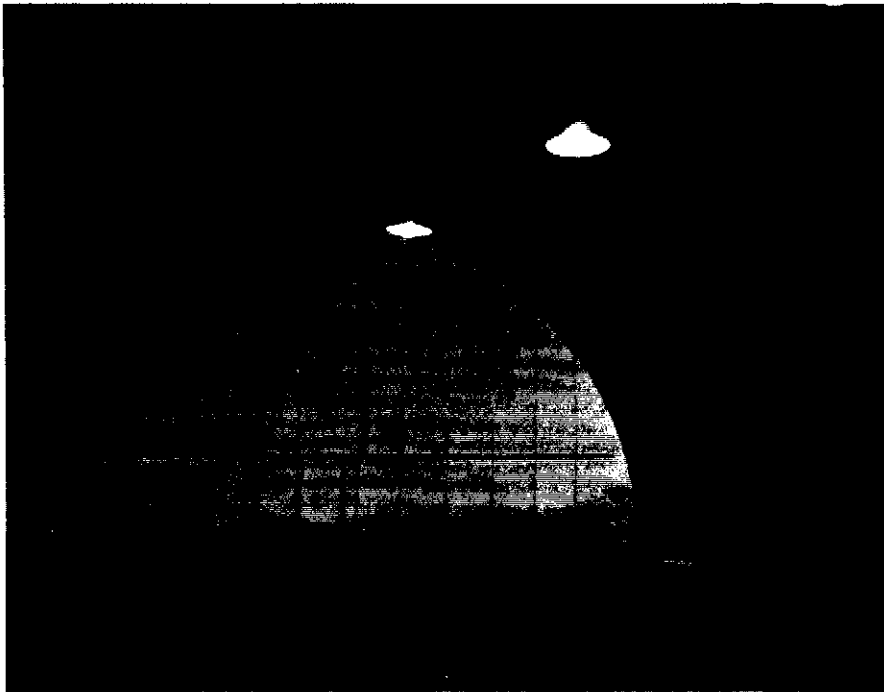


View of Building 279 (Storage Igloo) facade, looking northwest.
Photograph date: February 1994. Photograph location: AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.



View of interior of Building 280 (Storage Igloo), view toward back wall, facing northwest.

Photograph date: February 1994. Photograph location: AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.

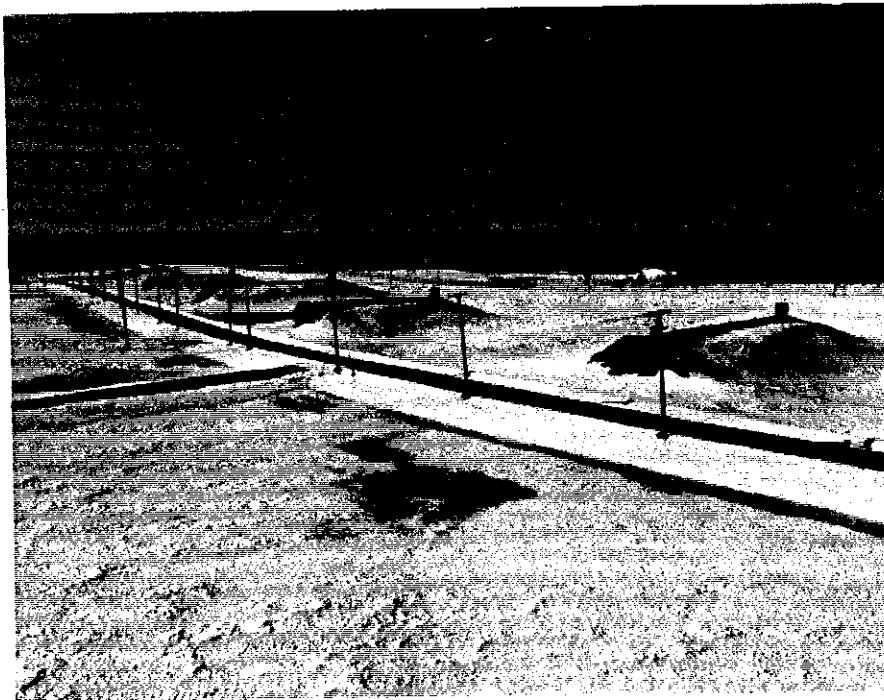


View of interior of Building 280 (Storage Igloo), view toward the north.
Photograph date: February 1994. Photograph location: AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.



View of Buildings 280, 281, 282, and 284 along Service Road A, looking northeast.

Photograph date: February 1994. Photograph location: AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.



View of Buildings 276, 277, 278, and 279 along Service Road A, looking southwest.
Photograph date: February 1994. Photograph location: AFBCA, Loring AFB, Maine.