



**Department of Defense
Progress Report on the Identification,
Protection, and Use of
Federal Historic Properties**

2008-2010

Report required under Section 3 of Executive Order 13287-Preserve America, includes information on the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force

2008-2010
**Department of Defense Progress Report on the Identification,
 Protection, and Use of Federal Historic Properties,
 as directed by Section 3 of Executive Order 13287**

The Department of Defense (DoD) has the largest portfolio of historic properties in the Federal government. DoD administers 72 National Historic Landmarks, and over 68,000 National Register listed or eligible historic buildings, structures and linear structures and approximately 111,000 known archeological sites.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) developed eighteen questions to assist Federal agencies in meeting the reporting requirements of Executive Order 13287 for FY2008-2010. Below are the questions and answers that are most relevant to DoD’s mission and historic resource types.

Question 1: Building upon previous Section 3 reports, please explain how many historic properties have been identified and evaluated by your agency in the past three years? Has your inventory improved? Please explain.

DoD continues to make progress in evaluating the National Register eligibility of its historic properties, and improving the accuracy of its Real Property Asset Database (RPAD), as demonstrated in the below chart. Completion of several Program Comments between 2002-2008, provided National Register eligibility evaluations for large quantities of DoD properties, eliminating multiple and repetitive National Register determinations and removing those properties from further evaluation requirements. To reflect these “bulk” evaluations, DoD created an additional real property code; “Eligible for the Purpose of a Program Alternative (ELPA). This allowed for greater detail in real property tracking, creating a more succinct picture of the progress DoD was making toward fulfilling its Section 110 requirements.

Age	Historic Status	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Greater Than or Equal To 50 Years Old	DNE -Determined Not Eligible for Listing	8,532	16,213	16,817
	NHLC & NHLI -Contributing Element of NHL District & Individual NHL	699	1,321	1,267
	NREC & NREI -Contributing Element of NRE District & Individual NR Eligible	6,499	14,149	14,248
	NRLC & NRLI -Contributing Element of NRL District & Individual NR Listed	681	1,511	1,241
	NCE -Non-Contributing Element of NHL/NRL/NRE Districts	131	203	251
	NEV -Not Yet Evaluated	70,444	28,795	33,058
	ELPA -Eligible for the Purposes of a Program Alternative	2,092	31,650	38,022
Sub Total, Greater than / equal to 50 Years Old		25,678	119,520	104,904

Age	Historic Status	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Less Than 50 Years Old	DNE -Determined Not Eligible for Listing	4,701	10,718	9,184
	NHLC & NHLI -Contributing Element of NHL District & Individual NHL	183	251	221
	NREC & NREI -Contributing Element of NRE District & Individual NR Eligible	858	1,656	1,199
	NRLC & NRLI -Contributing Element of NRL District & Individual NR Listed	195	457	313
	NCE -Non-Contributing Element of NHL/NRL/NRE Districts	484	484	461
	NEV -Not Yet Evaluated	155,063	128,623	121,838
	ELPA -Eligible for the Purposes of a Program Alternative	5,591	12,530	5,276
Sub Total, Less than 50 Years Old		167,075	154,719	138,492
		FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Grand Totals (Owned Buildings in the US and Territories)		192,753	274,239	243,396

Questions 2-4: These questions were addressed in DoD's 2008 Section 3 Report, which can be found at www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/FINAL-DoD-Section-3-2008-Report.pdf

Question 6: Provide specific examples of major challenges, successes, and or opportunities your agency has experienced in identifying historic properties over the past three years.

As one of the largest Federal agencies, with extensive real property that must always be mission supporting, identifying and evaluating historic properties is an ongoing and ever evolving process. Increasing demands on DoD budgets and greater accountability for money spent, has also led many DoD installations to employ cost saving measures for historic property identification. Large landholding installations such as Eglin Air Force base in Florida have successfully used predictive modeling to reduce the costs of archeological survey. DoD has also developed additional programmatic approaches, such as the issuance of a Program Comment for Rehabilitation Treatment Measures (2008), detailing certain types of routine repair and maintenance activities that if undertaken to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards will not require Section 106 consultation. Since the 2008 Section 3 Report, both the Departments of the Navy and Air Force have also developed Cold War era historic context studies in an effort to assist their installations in consistently and efficiently identifying and evaluating a huge portion of DoD's recent past properties. DoD plans to use additional programmatic approaches to effectively meet Section 106 requirements for Cold War and other historic property types.

Question 8: Describe the programs and procedures your agency has established to ensure the protection of historic properties, including compliance with Sections 106, 110, and 111 of NHPA.

Balancing mission requirements with responsible management of the historic properties DoD oversees on behalf of the American public can be challenging, and requires continuous training

and education for military leadership and civilians alike. The Departments of the Navy and Air Force, as well as the Army National Guard hold annual workshops to bring the latest information and techniques to their installation cultural resource managers. Centrally-funded, DoD-wide conferences such as the Sustaining Military Readiness Conference and the DoD Historic Buildings Conference create maximum opportunity for military, civilian and contract personnel to receive training in NHPA and other cultural resource management laws and regulations. The Office of the Secretary of Defense also offers free training several times a year on tribal consultation, a course which is always in demand given the need for senior leadership awareness of an installation's government to government consultation requirements.

Question 9: Describe your agency policies that promote and/or influence the protection of historic properties.

Per DoD's cultural resource policy (DODI 4715.16), all military installations that have cultural resources are required to develop and maintain an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). As the foundation for all installation level cultural resource activities, ICRMPs must reflect not only CRM requirements, but also support the installations various military missions. In an effort to keep up with the changing nature of military requirements, the United States Air Force recently implemented an online, real-time ICRMP updating tool. This tool is designed to standardize, and integrate the CRM requirements into other environmental and planning activities, by allowing in-house updates, which are cost effective and eliminate the need for the static "5 year update" cycle. This tool will also improve data collection for annual data calls by providing access to multiple levels throughout the Air Force.

Question 18: Describe your agency's sustainability goals in accordance with EO 13514 and how these goals are being met, taking stewardship of historic properties into account.

The directives of EO 13514 had immediate and far reaching impacts on how DoD fulfills its mission. To ensure compliance and consistency, DoD outlines its sustainability goals and objectives in its annual Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP).

www.denix.osd.mil/sustainability/upload/DoD-SSPP-FY11-FINAL_Oct11.pdf

Reducing DoD's dependence on fossil fuels is one of the top priorities in the SSPP, and these initiatives are also changing how DoD manages and uses its historic properties. DoD is developing innovative approaches to renewable energy that work with historic resources. An example of this is the installation of solar arrays on the runway of Ford Island, Hawaii, which will create a new, compatible use for this historic feature, a contributing element to the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark district. The solar installation has been custom designed to mimic the shape, look and markings of the runway without adversely affecting the historic setting of the surrounding district. Solar panels are also found on several historic buildings throughout Joint Base Hickham/Pearl Harbor and at Camp Lejeune, CA, and other installations throughout the southwest.

DoD has also implemented new guidance in accordance with the requirement of Executive Order 13514 that 15% of existing buildings must conform to the Guiding Principles on High Performance and Sustainable Buildings by 2015. The policy states that all new construction and major renovation must (at minimum) meet LEED Silver standards. Despite the fact that this policy can create challenges for historic properties, which are often viewed as “out-dated”, DoD is meeting this challenge. Several historic buildings have achieved Silver LEED standards, such as the renovation of the c.1887 former post hospital at F.E. Warren Air Force Base (Cheyenne, WY) into museum exhibit space, or the Renovation of the c.1903 former artillery barracks at Fort Myer, VA into offices.

DoD is also making in-roads into institutionalizing sustainable practices throughout the department. This shift is reflected in several recent cultural resource initiatives, such as the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP) project which aimed to expand existing DoD Life Cycle Cost Analysis protocols to incorporate the value of historic energy conservation systems. Using pre-World War II masonry structures as the test bed, the project also set out to determine the actual dollar savings in energy conservation generated by reuse of existing materials and infrastructure through renovation of existing buildings. While the final results are pending, the initial conclusions point favorably towards the inherently sustainable nature of certain types of historic buildings and the financial and environmental benefits of reusing these historic properties over new construction.

The DoD cultural resource program is also working to ensure that historic property considerations are incorporated into other DoD function areas, such as master planning and sustainability. Extensive discussion of cultural resource management requirements were added during recent revisions to the DoD Master Planning Unified Facility Criteria, highlighting the many sustainable qualities of our historic installations. DoD is also in the initial stages of drafting a new Unified Facility Criteria to address high performance buildings and sustainable building practices, which will include discussion of historic properties.

As we move into the next EO 13287 reporting cycle, DoD will continue to be a leader in responsible cultural resource management. We will strive to keep the balance of military mission and heritage stewardship through continued use of our historic properties as mission supporting assets, which showcase the unique and diverse history of the United States military.