



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**REPORT TO THE  
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND  
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR**

*In Accordance With Section 3 of*  
**EXECUTIVE ORDER 13287 "PRESERVE AMERICA"**

**SEPTEMBER 2008**



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction .....	1
The Department of Homeland Security .....	2
Current Status of Historic Properties .....	3
Types of Historic Properties .....	3
How Historic Properties Have Been Identified-Section 110 Compliance...	5
Section 111 Compliance .....	7
Historic Property Management .....	8
Federal Preservation Officers .....	8
Program Management .....	8
Information Management .....	9
Potential for Contribution to Community Economic Development and Partnership Initiatives .....	13
Historic Property Management Highlights .....	15
Historic Property Management Needs .....	16
Steps Underway and Planned to Address Historic Property Management Needs .....	17
Conclusion .....	18

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is pleased to submit this progress report in accordance with the requirements of Executive Order 13287 (EO 13287), "Preserve America," specifically Section 3(c) (Section 3). This report updates the Fiscal Year 2004 and 2005 Section 3 reports to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior and includes the additional information requested for the FY 2008 reporting period.

Section 3 of the Executive Order requires each Federal agency with real property management responsibilities to prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by Section 110(a)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(a)(2)), the general condition and management needs of such properties, and steps underway or planned to meet those management needs. Section 3 of the Executive Order also requests an evaluation of the suitability of the agency's types of historic properties to contribute to community economic development initiatives, including heritage tourism, taking into account agency mission needs, public access considerations, and the long-term preservation of historic properties.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security was created in direct response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. On November 2002, Congress passed the Homeland Security Act to create the Presidential Cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Subsequently, the functions, personnel, assets, and obligations of 22 existing agencies were transferred, wholly or in part, to DHS beginning in March 2003, performing the largest government reorganization since the Truman Administration.

DHS has the responsibility to prevent and deter terrorist attacks and protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the United States. As a part of this mission, DHS is charged with ensuring safe and secure borders and promoting the free flow of commerce among nations.

The Department of Homeland Security is the third largest Cabinet-level agency in the federal government in terms of number of employees and directly owns 42.7 million square feet of building space, 15,000 structures, and 780 separate real property installations. As of the last fiscal year-end reporting (FY07), DHS uses nearly equal amounts of direct-owned and leased building properties based on gross square feet. Out of the current 27 DHS component organizations, only eight have real property portfolio management responsibilities: Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD), Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), United States Coast Guard (USCG), and United States Secret Service (USSS). Consequently this report, while providing a comprehensive review of DHS historic preservation activities with respect to real property management, makes reference to only a small number of DHS Components.

The nature of the Homeland Security mission also directly impacts the manner in which DHS manages its historic property. Security considerations require that nearly all DHS historic real property is closed to public access. Only a small number of DHS historic properties permit any level of public access and most only by special appointment. Opportunities to benefit community economic development and heritage tourism are considered in the management of DHS historic property. However, the means to encourage these benefits through the direct use of DHS owned property are generally limited by security considerations. The one exception to this is in the management of certain lighthouse properties, which is described later in this report.

## CURRENT STATUS OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Many components of DHS were transferred from other federal agencies. Until June 2008, DHS generally depended on its components to independently track and manage historic properties within their real property inventories. As DHS has matured, so has its approach to the identification, evaluation and management of historic resources. As an integral part of its responsible stewardship, in June 2008, DHS established a formal historic preservation program through Directive 017-01, *Historic Preservation in Asset Management and Operations* and Instruction Number 017-01-0001, *Instruction Guide on the Historic Preservation in Asset Management and Operations*. These policy documents create a roadmap for DHS component work with historic properties.

Since the program was only recently established, the current status of historic property management within DHS largely depends on the processes of its legacy components and the manner in which these components were organized into DHS. For example, entities such as USCG, USSS, FEMA, and TSA were transferred essentially intact. Whereas, components such as CBP, ICE, and CIS represent the assimilation of legacy functions from the Treasury Department (including the former U.S. Customs Service), the Department of Justice (including the Immigration and Naturalization Services and Border Patrol), and the Department of Agriculture (including parts of the former Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service). Some of the legacy components brought with them established historic preservation programs, while in others, such programs were limited or completely absent.

### Types of Historic Properties in DHS

DHS component owned historic property types are as varied as the components themselves. DHS historic properties are found nationwide, primarily on or near the nation's coasts and land borders, as befitting the historical functions of some of its legacy components. Former military facilities, such as the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's (FLETC) Glynco facility, also account for a significant number of historic properties now managed by DHS. Historic properties and potentially historic properties that DHS currently manages represent a wide range of resource types, including historic districts, vessels and prehistoric archaeology sites.

DHS components own both individual historic properties and historic districts. The National Register-listed campus of the former St Joseph's College, in Emmitsburg, Maryland, is a prime example of a DHS component owned historic district. Originally founded in 1809 by Mother Elizabeth Bayley Seton as St. Joseph's Academy for disadvantaged girls, today it serves as the FEMA nationwide training

center for staff, local and state emergency management personnel, other agency staff, and its cadre of on-call technical specialists. FLETC headquarters operates its training programs out of the 1,600 acre former Glynco Naval Air Station (Glynco) located in Glynco, Georgia. Glynco contains two National Register-eligible historic districts (Glynco Naval Operations District and Glynco

Ammunition Storage District) associated with the facility's World War II-era role as a center for lighter-than-air programs. The Glynco facility also contains two prehistoric archaeological sites that are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.



WWII Glynco Blimp Landing  
on Aircraft Carrier

DHS components have some of the most visible types of historic resources that are readily identifiable with the component missions. The DHS component with the largest number of historic and potentially historic resources, and one of the most diverse inventories of historic properties, is the United States Coast Guard (USCG). The USCG's long history and extensive property holdings account for numerous National Register listings for resources directly associated with USCG missions. Lighthouses are probably the most visible class of historic properties owned by the USCG, with about 275 lighthouses still under USCG control. The National Register contains listings for about 235 of these lighthouses. The USCG has a program to formally evaluate eligibility and list the remaining lighthouses over the next several years as funding allows. In support of this initiative, over the past three years, twenty-four lighthouses were evaluated for listing on the National Register. Other types of USCG properties listed on the National Register include life-saving stations, boat houses, residences, and breakwaters, along with a number of seagoing vessels. CBP is another DHS component with historic properties that are very visible to the public, as it is responsible for U.S. Customs Houses. In Puerto Rico, the CBP manages early twentieth-century Customs Houses in San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Fajardo that are listed on the National Register. CBP also operates the National Register-eligible U.S. Border Station at Morse's Line, built in the 1930s on the U.S.-Canadian border in Maine.

Other individually listed or eligible historic properties in DHS are "legacies" from predecessors of the current occupants. The S&T Directorate operates the Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) on Plum Island off the eastern end of Long Island, New York. Portions of the former Fort Terry on this island, a coastal defense facility established by the Army in 1898, are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Property. PIADC also contains the potentially eligible Plum Island Lighthouse complex, dating to the late 1860s.

DHS components continue to work with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) as they stabilize and maintain historic properties. The great majority of DHS's historic properties are actively used in the pursuit of its varied missions and receive regular maintenance; however a small number of other historic properties are no longer in use and are being repaired and stabilized to prevent further deterioration. For example, the future management of the unused Fort Terry artillery batteries and searchlight shelters, as well as the Plum Island Light Station, will be guided by the Historic Preservation Plan prepared by PIADC in consultation with the New York SHPO.

### **How Historic Properties Have Been Identified – Section 110 Compliance**

The identification of historic properties is the first step in responsible management. Historic properties in DHS have been identified through various means. Some historic resources were listed before acquisition by DHS. Others were identified and evaluated after being acquired by DHS. As a relatively new agency, DHS is working to create a central repository of information concerning historic resources. The development of this central repository of real property information is described later in this report. Until the central repository is completed, DHS must depend on its components for identification of historic properties. While surveys for historic properties do occur independently of Section 106 as funding permits, it is likely that the coming years will see fewer surveys for historic properties outside National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance due to limited funding.

St. Joseph's College was listed in the National Register when it was acquired by the government for what is now FEMA's training center. Subsequently, FEMA updated and expanded the National Register information for St. Joseph's College with a campus-wide building inventory and archaeological predictive modeling. The historic districts at FLETC's Glynco facility were identified as a result of studies by the Navy during rounds of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). Since assuming management of the former naval air station, FLETC commissioned two additional studies for Glynco: one to evaluate Cold War-era buildings and structures, the other to locate and identify archaeological sites. FLETC also manages its Cheltenham, Maryland, facility with guidance from a prior (Navy-commissioned) archaeological predictive modeling assessment. The predictive modeling assessment identified over 50 acres of land that have a high probability of containing archaeological sites at this World War II-era former naval communications station.

The USCG policy for the identification and evaluation of historic properties is contained in the USCG Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, Implementing Procedures and Policy for Considering Environmental Impacts. Chapter 2, Section 2.D.1.a.(1) of M16475.1D states the USCG must have a program to administer a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination of its

historic properties to the NRHP. The USCG is currently working to update this instruction for integration with DHS policies relating to historic properties.

USCG has an active program implementing participation in the USCG-General Services Administration (GSA) and National Park Service (NPS) partnership for fulfilling the goals of the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act (NHLPA). It is USCG policy to encourage and facilitate the use of the NHLPA disposal process whenever possible when USCG historic lighthouses are determined excess to departmental needs and reported to GSA for disposal. Under the NHLPA, these federally owned historic light stations may be transferred to tribes, state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, educational agencies and community development organizations. This allows for the identification of the best stewards to care for these important cultural resources. The USCG NHLPA program includes on-going work to evaluate, nominate, and list all USCG owned historic lighthouse properties in order that they may be eligible for transfer through the NHLPA.

PIADC initiated a comprehensive architectural survey and National Register eligibility study of all buildings, structures, and objects located on Plum Island and the two Orient Point parcels in 1998. Resources inventoried for this effort included 60 resources related to Fort Terry and 38 resources related to the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) operation of the PIADC since 1954. Five resources formerly associated with Fort Terry were identified as potential historic properties.

National Park Service (NPS) conducted thematic studies are also employed to identify historic properties. The 1988 "United States Custom Houses in Puerto Rico" thematic study resulted in the listing of four properties on the U.S. territory now operated by CBP. The USCG's extensive "Light Stations of the United States" multiple property nomination document was the basis for the ambitious and ongoing program of individual lighthouse National Register nominations. The USCG plans to initiate a second multiple property nomination document with follow-on individual nominations, focusing on USCG life saving stations, once all USCG lighthouse nominations are complete.

The Architectural Engineering Resource Center (AERC) in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District provides comprehensive services, including environmental and cultural resources services, to CBP in the southwestern U.S. Surveys to identify archaeological resources and traditional cultural properties on behalf of CBP are conducted by or contracted through the AERC.

### **Section 111 Compliance**



The USCG has the only program of outleasing historic properties in the department. A nationwide Programmatic Agreement, enacted in 1996 and amended in 2002, establishes procedures for the USCG to lease lighthouses. In lieu of receiving rent, the Coast Guard receives protection and maintenance services as consideration from the nonprofit group that maintains the structure in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation and the historic preservation requirements contained in the lease agreement.

The USCG also executed a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the ACHP and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) regarding the decommissioning and/or declaration of excess of the Coast Guard's historic 180-foot seagoing buoy tender class vessels in 2000. Under this PA several of the 180 vessels were protected by agreements with new owners to maintain the historic vessels. The USCG recognizes the importance of preserving excess historic properties and sharing them with the public through partnerships with the private and public sectors.

## **HISTORIC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT**

### **Federal Preservation Officers**

The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) in the Management Directorate at DHS headquarters serves as the department's Federal Preservation Officer (FPO). However, management of historic properties in DHS is still largely a function of the historic preservation programs and information systems brought into the department since March 2003 from legacy components.

FEMA supports a full-time FPO, largely as a result of the extensive Section 106 responsibilities arising from its emergency management and disaster relief programs throughout the nation. FEMA's facility managers at its Emmitsburg training campus and its Mount Weather facility near Berryville, Virginia, undertake actions or consultations pursuant to Section 106 and Section 110 in coordination with its FPO.

In other components, the duties of the FPO are formalized within the positions of Architect-Portfolio Management (CBP), Director of Administrative Operations (USSS), Real Property Program Manager, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (S&T), and Natural and Cultural Resources Manager (FLETC). CBP's Environmental Officer also carries out some Section 110 and Section 106 responsibilities, chiefly those involving archaeological resources and/or traditional cultural properties. These actions are generally in association with border protection in the southwestern U.S., as the agency holds a 60-foot easement along the border between El Paso, Texas, and San Diego, California, that must be managed in compliance with NHPA and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

### **Program Management**

The USCG manages the largest number of historic properties and potential historic properties among the legacy components brought into DHS. With 23,000 real property assets, the USCG actively pursues enhancement of its cultural resources management programs. In 1994, the USCG contracted with the NPS to prepare an overall cultural resource management assessment. That assessment, completed in 1996, provided an inventory of all historic and potentially historic resources then in USCG ownership and included recommendations for program improvements.

To support its historic lighthouse initiative, and to improve the USCG's Cultural Resource Management Program, the USCG employs a cultural resources management specialist to assist in the evaluations and the preparation of National Register nominations. The cultural resources management specialist position is

located within the USCG's Environmental Management Division at the USCG's Washington, D.C., headquarters.

While the USCG owns the largest number of properties in the department, it is not the only component dedicated to active management of historic properties. CBP is actively managing its historic properties, as illustrated in its recent identification and evaluation of Land Ports of Entry (LPE) properties. This has increased the inventory of historic properties owned by CBP to approximately twenty. Another program management initiative of CBP is the integration of various environmental concerns into a comprehensive facility management plan for a property. This approach takes the age of a structure into consideration and allows CBP to fully integrate historic preservation issues into facility management. This has been rolled into CBP property management over the past year and has proven a valuable management tool.

Since its inception, DHS has worked to integrate management of historic properties into an agency-wide policy. To achieve this goal, in June 2008 DHS promulgated Directive 017-01, Historic Preservation in Asset Management and Operations. DHS has worked over the past three years to craft this internal DHS policy that directly deals with the identification, evaluation and management of historic properties. Directive 017-01 provides DHS components with policy on how to deal with historic properties that is consistent with both the laws that govern historic properties and DHS mission considerations.

In addition to this EO 13287 Preserve America reporting requirement, DHS is currently assessing and refining environmental planning tools within the Department, including those for cultural resources management and historic preservation. These planning tools will aid in the general organization and data management for historic properties among the directorates and services. An accurate assessment of the status of historic properties within the agency is expected to follow as a function of these planning tools, supplemented with instructions and guidance.

### **Information Management**

The legacy agencies that comprise DHS brought with them a variety of approaches to information management, including information on historic properties. As a result of the President's Management Agenda, Executive Order 13327 "Federal Real Property Asset Management," (signed February 2004), and the general use of best practices, DHS' Asset & Logistics Management Division (ALM) developed a real property database, called the Real Property Information System (DHS-RPIS) which was deployed in 2005 to record all DHS unclassified, direct-owned, direct-leased, other government leased (typically GSA), and otherwise leased/managed (e.g., state or foreign governments) real property assets within and outside the United States.

This software application is in compliance with the Federal Real Property Council (FRPC) yearly guidance for mandatory real property inventory data reporting into the federal government's centralized database called the Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) system which is maintained by GSA. RPIS has been regularly enhanced to better meet the unique requirements of DHS, and the database is populated primarily through component uploads. The DHS-RPIS system is updated annually with real property information department-wide that includes one data element on Historical Status (corresponding to FRPP data element #5). Based on RPIS information, the FY07 DHS portfolio consisted of approximately 72% owned buildings (out of a total building inventory of 13,500 buildings), 93% owned structures (out of total structures inventory of 16,000 structures), and 90% owned land holdings (out of 1,700 total land holdings). The DHS-RPIS contains information on the status of the real property inventory (active, inactive, excess, and disposed) based on the predominant and current operational use. It also includes the Federal Real Property Council (FRPC) Inventory Data Elements for "Historical Status" where the DHS legal interest is either "direct-owned" or "direct-leased." The FRPC provides that Historical Status can be described in one of six categories:

- National Historic Landmark
- National Register Listed
- National Register Eligible
- Non-contributing element of NHL/MRL district
- Not Evaluated
- Evaluated – Not Historic.

DHS-RPIS is currently used by ALM and is targeted for deployment and use by all authorized DHS real property asset/portfolio managers across the components in the near future. DHS-RPIS is updated annually. The completeness and accuracy of the historic property information is improving through each update and through yearly independent, data audits and assessments at both the departmental and component levels.

Three offices of the Coast Guard collect and maintain information on the USCG's historic properties: the Environmental Management Division of the Office of Logistics, Real Property Division of the Office of Civil Engineering, and the Finance Center. The Environmental Management Division provides technical expertise in compliance with applicable cultural resource laws, regulations, and internal directives, such as those associated with Sections 106, 110, 111, and 308 of NHPA. The Environmental Management Division maintains a detailed up-to-date database of information pertaining to all the remaining USCG-owned lighthouses, the majority of which are either eligible for or listed in the National Register. The information in the database on USCG-owned lighthouses is updated periodically through a variety of methods, including data calls to the Coast Guard's various Civil

Engineering Unit (CEU) real property staffs, information from the Headquarters real property staff, and review of private Internet lighthouse databases.

The USCG's Office of Civil Engineering maintains a real property database, known as Shore Asset Management system (SAM). SAM was upgraded in Aug 2008 to include, among other things, the Federal Real Property Council (FRPC) Inventory Data Elements for "Historical Status."

The USCG's Finance Center also maintains a list of historic properties as part of its annual Chief Financial Officers Act reporting that overlaps both the lighthouse and the SAM databases. The Finance Center tracks historic properties as either Heritage Assets or as Multi-Use Heritage Assets, which together account for a broader set of assets than those that would meet the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's definition of "historic properties." The USCG defines Heritage Assets as property, plant, or equipment that possesses high historical or natural significance, cultural, educational or artistic importance, or significant architectural characteristics. Because the Finance Center's database tracks personal as well as real property (unlike the lighthouse and SAM databases), it includes vessels and aircraft that may also be classified as Heritage or Multi-Use Heritage Assets. Heritage Assets are considered irreplaceable and too valuable to depreciate although currently unused by the USCG. Multi-Use Heritage Assets are defined similarly to heritage assets but are still utilized by the USCG. Classification of individual assets as heritage or multi-use heritage is subjective and made by the local CEUs and reported directly to the Finance Center. The heritage asset classifications do not denote any special management scheme for these cultural resources.

Besides the USCG, DHS Components use other informational vehicles for tracking and managing historic properties. These include cultural resource surveys or National Register nominations prepared by prior owners (FEMA, FLETC) or by the components themselves (FEMA, FLETC, USCG, S&T), as discussed above. FEMA maintains similar records for its Mount Weather facility, a former U.S. weather tracking and research station, near Berryville, Virginia.

To date, coordination of historic property information in DHS with federal audit, accounting, or financial management reporting has been limited. Many DHS components were previously parts of larger agencies that reported on their behalf prior to the establishment of DHS. However, the USCG and CBP include heritage asset classifications in their reporting under the Chief Financial Officers Act.

Several components use the services of other federal agencies to support their NHPA compliance efforts. The USSS relies heavily on the services of GSA to help manage its Beltsville facility, including the performance of surveys to identify any archaeological resources that could be affected by construction on that property.

Through GSA, the USSS has recently completed a comprehensive master plan for the Beltsville facility that has incorporated archaeological resource predictive modeling into long-term planning considerations.

## **POTENTIAL FOR CONTRIBUTION TO COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PARTNERING INITIATIVES**

The principal missions of DHS (homeland protection, securing the nation's borders, enforcement of immigration and customs laws, safeguarding the payment and financial systems of the United States) and their attendant physical and operational requirements greatly limit the suitability, and therefore potential, for historic properties under direct DHS control to contribute to community development initiatives or to be involved in partnering opportunities, as described in the EO. At present, only the USCG directly contributes to this goal through its management of federally owned lighthouses.

USCG partners with GSA, NPS, appropriate SHPOs, and the private sector in fulfilling the directives of the NHLPA. The NHLPA recognizes the cultural, recreational, and educational value associated with historic light stations and provides a framework for transferring federally owned historic light stations to tribes, state, and local governments, non-profit corporations, educational agencies, and community development organizations at no cost. Unlike the previous disposal process mandated by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Management Act, this legislation allows non-profit organizations to compete on equal footing for ownership of the lighthouse with State and Federal agencies. Entities acquiring a lighthouse must agree to comply with the conditions set forth in NHLPA, and be financially able to maintain the historic light station. The acquiring entity must also agree to make the station available for educational, park recreation, cultural or historic preservation purposes for the general public at reasonable times and under reasonable conditions. The USCG's primary role in this partnership with NPS, GSA, the SHPOs, and the private sector is to formally declare its appropriate historic lighthouses excess to GSA and ready the lights for transfer. So far the USCG has completed reports of excess on 70 percent of its remaining lighthouses and has partnered in the transfer of approximately 45 lighthouses, with roughly ten more expected to transfer in the next year.

It is important to note that other activities of DHS provide significant, but indirect contributions to community economic development. Initiatives in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery programs influence the management of non-federally owned historic properties. An example is, FEMA's partnership with the NPS in the Gulf Coast recovery effort to evaluate and identify historic properties along the Gulf Coast and in New Orleans



Jackson Barracks, New Orleans. FEMA obligated 58 million toward rebuilding this historic complex.

using a digitized process. This partnership won the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Chairman's Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation for its work after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, specifically for FEMA's work with the Mississippi and Louisiana SHPOs and the resulting programmatic agreements (PA). Since 1995, FEMA has co-sponsored the Heritage Emergency National Task Force, a partnership of more than 30 Federal agencies and national organizations that have worked together to safeguard America's cultural heritage from disasters and use their collective expertise to help the general public recover from disasters. FEMA has published guidance on integrating historic and cultural resources into hazard mitigation planning (How-To Mitigation Planning Guide #6: Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Mitigation Planning). FEMA's Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources Program actively seeks to identify present and future historic preservation opportunities and concerns, expand technical assistance and resources, and increase awareness among state and local interests of the importance of preventing and planning for disaster damage to historic properties and cultural resources.



## HISTORIC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

The Department of Homeland Security anticipates that its components will continue to take the lead in the management of historic properties under their respective cognizance. However, the requirements of NHPA and related laws and regulations apply across all components and functions. DHS is therefore responsible for ensuring that *all* historic properties, legacy properties as well as properties that may be identified as historic in the future, are accorded the protection and treatment mandated in Sections 106 and 110 of NHPA. DHS is also responsible for ensuring that Sections 106, 110 and 111 of NHPA are properly utilized in any transfer, lease, or sale of historic properties to non-Federal parties.

As DHS has continued working through the functional and administrative re-organization, improvements have been made in the management of historic properties:

- DHS finalized its Directive Number 017-01, *Historic Preservation in Asset Management and Operations* and Instruction Number 017-01-0001, *Instruction Guide on the Historic Preservation in Asset Management and Operations*. This DHS wide policy affords all DHS components the same management tools for dealing with historic properties. As projects and day-to-day activities that touch on historic properties are initiated, each DHS component will work within the same policies. This assures a cohesive approach to historic property management across DHS.
- DHS continues to improve its real property data completeness, accuracy, and validity within its centralized repository (DHS-RPIS) through internal system business rules, and by statistically significant and methodological audits and assessments. DHS is working towards a direct, shared access (“IT enterprise zone”) for all component real property asset managers to improve day-to-day use of the portfolio data, including such actions as optimizing the use of historic properties and identifying historic properties that no longer meet mission needs and should, therefore, be declared excess to the needs of the department
- CBP has identified and evaluated all LPOE properties within the past three years. Additionally, CBP has established a process to fully integrate the needs of historic properties with facility management. With over a thousand buildings, CBP is committed to the identification and evaluation of historic properties within their inventory.
- Some properties need to be surveyed in their entirety and some existing studies may need to be updated.

- Identification and management of historic properties may require special approaches because of security requirements. This is particularly the case at FEMA's Mount Weather facility, but may also be a concern elsewhere in other DHS facilities.

## **HISTORIC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT NEEDS**

While DHS has made measurable strides in its management of historic properties, challenges still remain for a variety of reasons. Physical and operational security requirements impact the management of all DHS owned historic properties. In all cases, these considerations limit the opportunities for DHS to provide public access to its facilities. Security considerations also generally limit the opportunities for DHS owned historic properties to contribute to community economic development; although certain lighthouse properties do provide such contributions. However, DHS is continually working to integrate security and funding issues into historic property management. The preservation ethic at DHS has produced historic property management programs that combine historic property stewardship with mission needs.

## **STEPS UNDERWAY AND PLANNED TO ADDRESS HISTORIC PROPERTY MANAGEMENT NEEDS**

- USCG is committed to continuing the evaluation and nomination of historic lighthouses to the National Register. To facilitate this goal, USCG is in the process of letting a contract for a third party to complete the nomination of a dozen historic lighthouses to the National Register.
- The Department is continuing its efforts to determine precisely the nature and extent of real property assets of all kinds (including assets carrying management responsibilities and also assets leased or otherwise held or occupied but managed by other agencies).
- USCG is completing a Cultural Resource Management Instruction that will provide a comprehensive set of policies and procedures for USCG compliance with all cultural resource mandates.

## **CONCLUSION**

DHS has grown and matured since its initial founding. While there have been component centric policies for managing historic properties, as a Federal agency DHS has consistently moved towards management policies that are central to DHS rather than the components. Directive 017-01 is a step in this direction. Furthermore, in its short history, DHS has created a preservation ethic that enhances its management of historic property while meeting the requirements of the homeland security mission.