

Response to Applicable Provisions of EO 13287, Section 3

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) is the largest Department of Justice (DOJ) component with owned real property assets, comprising approximately 98 percent of DOJ's total owned real property inventory. As such, the FBOP has long established programs and the lead on several national requirements including: NHPA; ARPA; EO 13287, EO 13327; EO 13123; and, EO 13148.

The FBOP is the only DOJ component with known, owned real property assets eligible for review under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act, or required to undergo the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process, when an undertaking is not covered under a NEPA Categorical Exclusion in 28 CFR. The FBOP submits its annual and triennial reports for ARPA and EO 13287 Section 3 reports (and the others mentioned above) to the DOJ, which are then passed on to the Secretary of the Interior (SOI), National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), or other governing Federal agencies, respectively.

Mission of the Federal Bureau of Prisons

The FBOP mission is to protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

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.

From September 2005 to present date, four (4) Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) properties were evaluated by the NHPA 106 Process and were identified as ELIGIBLE; which include the following: Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) Terminal Island, California; FCI Seagoville, Texas; USP Atlanta, GA; and FCI Ashland, Kentucky. All four properties have signed MOAs' with their respected state historic preservation offices'.

The FBOP has two known properties with structures that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Federal Prison Camp Yankton, South Dakota was purchased by the FBOP in 1988. The Warden's residence, located at 1201 Douglas Street, was added to the National Register in 1989. Additionally, a portion of the 23 acres occupied by the FBOP property at Yankton is identified as a Historic District and was added to the Register in 1982, prior to the FBOP's acquisition in 1988. There are approximately 15 buildings within the FBOP's property identified as a Historic District and none have been evaluated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Federal Prison Camp (FPC) Bryan, Texas was purchased by the FBOP in 1988. Currently

the National Register of Historic Places identifies two building at FPC Bryan; Allen Academy Memorial Hall and Armstrong House, both added to the National Register in 1987. It is noted that the FBOP (thru the NHPA and the Texas SHPO) acquired approval to demolish Allen Memorial Hall. The demolition was accomplished during February/March of 2008. Efforts to update its status on the National Register are currently underway. The Armstrong House (originally staff housing) is temporarily being used for staff offices until the new administration building is completed.

Every year, a number of FBOP facilities are identified to the 50 years of age category. Since the last Section 3 Reporting, one (1) FBOP facility, FCI Safford, Arizona, has been added to the list of now thirty six (36). . Due to funding restrictions, no LRMP renovations are planned for the facility. Until funds become available, no NHPA Section 106 studies will be accomplished for the existing thirty-five facilities that are 50+ years old. To date, the FBOP has successfully completed five (5) NHPA Section 106 processes with signed MOA's from the respective SHPO's.

In the past three years, no heritage assets regarding property, plant and equipment have been identified.

2. Describe you agency policies that promote and/or influence the identification and evaluation of historic properties.

FBOP Historic Preservation Policies/Guidelines

The revised FBOP historic guidelines were issued on January 24, 2006 in the form of a program statement under the Facilities Operational Manual, P.S.4200.10; and includes the following requirements.

Historic properties under Bureau's jurisdiction or control, will be identified, evaluated, renovated, managed, and reported on, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, Executive Order 13006 (May 21, 1996), and Executive Order 1327 (March 2003) Preserve America.

Eligible properties will be managed and maintained by the Bureau to preserve their historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values.

The preservation of properties not under the Bureau's jurisdiction, but subject to be potentially affected, will be given full consideration in planning.

The Bureau's preservation related activities will be carried out in consultation with other federal, state and local agencies; Native Americans; and Native Hawaiian organizations carrying out historic preservation planning activities and with the private sector and will be coordinated by Central Office, Facilities Programs, with assistance from the Regional Offices.

The Bureau's procedures will comply with Section 106, 110, 111, and 402 of the NHPA of 1966,

as amended; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1972, and the Native American Graves and Repatriations Act of 1993.

The FBOP also has policy related to historic and cultural resources identified in Program Statement 1227.05, Archival and Historical Programs. In addition, FBOP has Program Statement 1415.03, Community Relations Board, which speaks to the FBOP's mutual communication and support between Institutions and the respective local communities. These FBOP policies are all available at www.bop.gov.

3. How has your agency established goals for the identification and evaluation of historic properties including whether they have been met?

Clarification - Long Range Master Plan (LRMP) Program

The Federal Bureau of Prisons established the Long Range Master Plan (LRMP) Program in 1996. It is a management, budgeting, and asset condition documentation tool for determining physical plant and infrastructure requirements of the Bureau's existing Institutions and corresponding budget requirements that are/will be needed to make them operational, and viable for continued Federal correctional use, for another 25-30 years. The LRMP Program objective was to establish a comprehensive long range master plan for each Institution, which identifies short and long term efforts needed to modernize and upgrade the entire physical plant and infrastructure to comply with a myriad of current codes and regulations, while meeting the FBOP mission, including possible adverse affects on historic preservation and cultural resources. The LRMP Program provides a logical sequence for funding and accomplishing the renovation work in phases, while the Institution is fully operational, staffed, and remains secure at all times, as funding permits. This requires complex and difficult coordination, and increases overall project schedules and costs related to working within a fully operational prison. Existing Institutions built fifty (50) or more years ago are included in the LRMP Program. As all or portions of these sites were 50 or more years old, the FBOP hired professional historic preservation and archaeologic consultants, who meet 36 CFR Part 61 requirements, to collect, evaluate, and document FBOP owned real property for ARPA and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 110 documentation purposes, then used for the subsequent Section 106 process, ultimately leading to MOAs or PAs.

It is to be noted by the ACHP and the SOI, that no special funding or appropriation is provided to the FBOP for historic preservation or cultural resource compliance requirements by the DOJ, the Office of Management and Budget, or the Congress. Funding for historic and cultural resource investigations, studies, documentation, and project implementation, related to these unfunded mandates, comes from annual appropriated resources provided to the FBOP by Congress, for base Modernization and Repair (M&R), or Repair and Improvement (R&I) allocations. Renovations, modernization, and repair or improvements to historic properties adds approximately 23-48 percent to the overall project costs, as well as limits competition in contracting to vendors required to meet 36 CFR Part 61 or NHPA Section 112 considerations. Contracting actions for historic properties tend to take more time to develop and award due to the special education and/or skill and experience requirements associated with them.

The FBOP continues to experience long delays in completing the NHPA Section 106 process for all locations, some in progress for two to three years, average. Many SHPOs and THPOs do not respond within the regulatory time-frames permitted in 36 CFR Part 800, thereby delaying overall FBOP historic preservation and cultural resource compliance progress. It is our experience that the NHPA amendments, effective August 2004, nor Executive Order 13287 (March 2003), have done nothing to improve the cumbersome Section 106 process, nor have they resulted in any technical assistance, Federal employee training, or support to Federal agencies attempting to improve their historic preservation programs. Delays in reaching Memorandums of Agreements or Programmatic Agreements, through the Section 106 process, concomitantly delay the FBOP's ability to quickly address needed renovation, repair, and stabilization projects related to historic, or potentially historic assets.

4. Describe any internal reporting requirements your agency may have for the identification and evaluation of historic properties, including collections (museums and archaeological).

For new prison construction, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) surveys real property and addresses the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act, requirements as part of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process. All findings, if any, are documented on the property documents and reported annually to the appropriate regulatory entity. Any historic properties, and/or cultural resources, are identified by signage (unless signage is restricted to protect the resource location) and records, and the property is marked for appropriate protection and/or restriction. MOAs are established, where necessary, related to historic properties or cultural resources on the acquired property. In rare instances where artifacts have been discovered, they have been donated to the appropriate State repository.

For existing prisons, approximately 31 percent of total FBOP real property assets are 50 or more years in age, triggering NHPA evaluation and documentation of potentially historic properties. The FBOP considers ARPA for undertakings involving earth disturbance, especially in previously undisturbed locations. The FBOP surveys existing real property and addresses the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act, requirements comprehensively during either the regulatory phase of the Long Range Master Plan (LRMP) Program, or on a case by case basis, as expansion, modernization, or repair projects have the potential to cause adverse affects. Further, the FBOP LRMP Program includes collection and analysis of comprehensive NHPA Section 110 documentation for all buildings and structures 50 or more years old, as well as archaeological and cultural resources related to the Archeological Resources Protection Act. This documentation is then used by the FBOP to initiate the NHPA Section 106 process, as necessary, with the respective SHPOs, THPOs, ACHP (if the ACHP chooses to participate), and the general public, as required by 36 CFR Part 800. Historic properties, and/or cultural resources, identified/known at existing locations are identified by signage and records, and the property is marked for appropriate protection and/or restriction.

Annual reports are submitted to the DOJ, the Department of the Interior, National Park Service (ARPA in March of each year), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (September 30, 2004 and September 30, 2005) per, Executive Order 13287, Preserve America, Section 3.

Like all Federal agencies, the FBOP developed our Federal Real Property Asset Management Plan required by EO 13327, via the Department of Justice. In this report, per the Federal Real Property Council's (FRPC) guidance for EO 13327, each FBOP owned real property asset is identified in a database inventory coded as: National Register Eligible; Non-contributing element of NHL/NRL district; National Register Listed; or, National Historic Landmark. Environmental restrictions and cultural resources are identified in Sections 5 (historic asset recognition) and 23 (environmental and cultural restrictions) of the FBOP AMP, per the FRPC guidance. It is to be noted, that the EO 13327 inventory database is a summary coding only, and does not include the historic details, historic or cultural significance, or historic status of the owned-asset to the level of documentation required by ARPA or NHPA Section 110. The coded system of owned assets are triggered by the building age of 50 years, or known site cultural resources, and should not be construed as the common misconception that anything 50 or more years of age meets the SOI criteria for register or landmark status. This is a frequent misnomer. It is also to be noted that EO 13327 constitutes a third annual reporting requirement for all Federal agencies regarding historic real property and cultural resources.

5. Explain how your agency has employed the use of partnerships to assist in the identification and evaluation of historic properties.

The FBOP has a Community Relations Board established at each Institution nationwide. Communities surrounding some FBOP older Institutions grew around the Institution over the years as the Institution existed prior to the initial community development.

The mission and security implications of FBOP properties precludes access to such property by the general public and the local community. The FBOP does not include public hearings, or town hall meetings, with the local communities related to the Section 106 process. While the ACHP encourages more public involvement early and throughout the Section 106 process, the FBOP has no plans to do so as it is time-consuming, costly, and ultimately offers no funding resources affecting the FBOP final decisions regarding the operation and maintenance of FBOP owned real property. The FBOP does, and will continue to comply with the 30-day public notification process, as required by 36 CFR Part 800.

New FBOP construction in recent years, at sites directed in Congressional appropriation language, has been in remote areas of several States where there is little residential housing, community or municipal services, advanced school systems, and/or community or commercial amenities. As was the case in the 1930s and 1940s, it is anticipated that the local economies of these remote areas will develop and grow around the new FBOP locations.

History has shown that the presence of an FBOP institution is economically beneficial to the local community, bringing in Federal jobs, community involvement by Federal employees and their families, and support to the local economy. Local communities are negatively impacted

when an FBOP facility closes or is outsourced to commercial prison operators, because commercial contract employee wages are much less than that of Federal employees. This is one of the prime reasons the FBOP is making every effort to modernize and repair all existing institutions, include those over 50 years old, at a level regulatory compliance, economical efficiency, with the overall mission of the FBOP as the priority governing FBOP real property assets.

At the completion of the Section 106 process for each respective Institution, the FBOP intends to place copies of the historic and cultural resource Section 110 documentation, including photographs, and related materials, in the respective local public library, to allow the local general public interpretation of the institution.

In addition, the FBOP currently is in the process of working with FBOP in-house Records Management staff and the National Archives, to collect, centralize, and store historic documents and photographs, at various National Archive repositories.

The FBOP website www.bop.gov is available to the general public and contains maps and summary descriptions of each FBOP Institution nationwide.

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

The only impediment the bureau has experienced (over the past three years) is with the Texas SHPO in the reviews of the draft MOAs' for two facilities; FCI Fort Worth, Texas and FCI Texarkana, Texas. Unlike other states and unlike other individuals in the same Texas office, there are two SHPO (in our opinion) who are not willing to work with the FBOP. Other state SHPO's have been very cooperative and understanding of the bureau's mission and have been willing to sign the MOA's.

7. How has your agency protected historic properties.

Currently, the Bureau of Prisons has a masonry smokestack restoration underway at the United States Penitentiary (USP) Lewisburg, PA. The project has been ongoing for the past two years and is expected to be completed in 2009. The estimated cost of this project is 2.6 million.

The facility's masonry structures were designed by architect Alfred Hopkins, who modeled the prison after the Palazzo in Siena, Italy. The Italian Renaissance-style buildings were constructed in 1931 and the facility open uncompleted in the fall of 1932. In the center of the facility is a 200 foot tall masonry tower concealing a once active smokestack. The tower is adorned with open-arched balconies and topped with two tiers of battlements.

This restoration is probably the most significant project the Bureau of Prisons has addressed regarding its historic preservation program. More information including video construction progress is available on <http://www.masonrypreservation.com>.

Repair of an existing garage at USP Atlanta, GA included design services for minimal work to prevent further deterioration of the existing building and to repair the structural stability of the building so that it can be safely used for anticipated storage of construction materials.

Re-roofing the structure, complete with copper gutter and down spouts is one of the feature elements of the renovations. Approximately 39K was expended for design services and \$500K was spent on the actual renovations. The work was accomplished by both private contractor and local inmate labor.

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

The bureau follows all applicable federal requirements when protecting historic properties as discussed in element 2..

9. Explain how your agency has employed the use of partnerships to assist in the protection of historic properties.

The FBOP and the National Park Service continue a successful relationship related to Alcatraz. When Alcatraz was determined to no longer be physically or economically suitable for continued Federal correctional use, it was declared excess/surplus to GSA. While in GSA's custody, Alcatraz fell into disrepair and was overtaken during Native American protests, and further damaged during that period of time. After several years of demolition by neglect, the National Park Service, with the assistance and support of the FBOP, including inmate labor to repair Alcatraz, opened what is now a successful National Park and popular tourist attraction. Given the critical need for every existing Federal correctional property currently owned by the FBOP, the opportunity for such future partnerships, or local economic development, is not anticipated in the foreseeable future. As previously stated, it is doubtful in the foreseeable future, that existing FBOP owned properties will become available for disposal to GSA or available for local economic development or heritage and tourism.

10 Provide specific examples of major challenges, successes, and/or opportunities you agency as encountered in protecting historic properties over the past three years.

Annually, per FBOP policy, a Buildings and Grounds inspection is performed at each FBOP Institution. Institution professional and building trade staff visually inspect all areas of the physical plant to include buildings and structures, roads and grounds, roofs, windows, and operating mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and security systems. Scheduled, cyclic inspections of the gas lines, elevators, fire suppression systems, water supply systems, food service, and laundry equipment, are inspected. A summary report of all annual finding is submitted from the Institution to their respective Regional Office for documentation. Cost estimates are then developed for each item requiring attention, as identified in the Annual

Building and Grounds Inspection. The documented inspection findings and subsequent cost estimates, then begin the funding request process. Other cyclic inspections are scheduled based on BOP best practices, manufacturers recommendations, or regulatory code schedules. The results of the annual Buildings and Grounds report. The LRMP Program, described previously, is another FBOP vehicle used to evaluate asset conditions and detail Section 110 documentation of historic properties and cultural resources. In addition, as FBOP reported for EO 13327 purposes, the FBOP has an existing asset recognition database which includes the original value of BOP assets and the respective total replacement value. Per FRPC Guidance, Facility Condition Index, includes known FBOP repair costs, per building asset, per institution. The calculation formula is: $1 - (\$ \text{Repair} / \$ \text{PRV}) \times 100 = \text{Facility Condition Index percentage}$. The Facility Condition Index progress directly correlates asset condition and funding levels, i.e., failure to adequately maintain structures and infrastructure erodes capital investment and multiplies the costs in future years for accomplishing the required maintenance and repair. The FBOP uses the Facility Condition Index as a degradation model to monitor and track delayed modernization and repair cost increases as they relate to funding shortfalls as well as Facility Condition Index progress, including historic properties. It is to be noted that a Facility Condition Index is only a snap-shop in time of an asset condition. Asset conditions fluctuate as modernization, repairs, renovations, and/or asset replacements occur over the life of the asset.

11.Explain how you agency has used historic properties.

As a result of extensive LRMP Program surveys and other Section 110 documentation efforts, older existing FBOP Institutions have been found to retain little original interior historic fabric. This is due to numerous security, life safety, building operating system, accessibility compliance, and American Correctional Association required changes over many years. Many changes were necessitated by ever increasing inmate population growth, increasing security level changes and the housing of different types of inmates. Original historic interior architectural finishes do remain in some locations such as administrative areas not accessible to inmates. These consist of terrazzo or marble floors, columns, architectural moldings, etc. In these few remaining original interiors, the FBOP takes pride in them and has taken all economic measures to retain them. Due to inmate population growth and security level changes over the years, as well as the need for FBOP to comply with other laws, regulations, and codes, older Institution locations have been expanded to include new buildings and services. New building designs are sensitive to existing historic architecture and complement the remaining historic elements and are approved by the SHPO as required by the NHPA. Where original buildings remain, the exteriors retain some original historic elements and are maintained as described elsewhere in this report.

The FBOP and the National Park Service continue a successful relationship related to Alcatraz. When Alcatraz was determined to no longer be physically or economically suitable for continued Federal correctional use, it was declared excess/surplus to GSA. While in GSA's custody, Alcatraz fell into disrepair and was overtaken during Native American protests, and further damaged during that period of time. After several years of demolition by neglect, the National Park Service, with the assistance and support of the FBOP, including inmate labor to repair

Alcatraz, opened what is now a successful National Park and popular tourist attraction. Given the critical need for every existing Federal correctional property currently owned by the FBOP, the opportunity for such future partnerships, or local economic development, is not anticipated in the foreseeable future. As previously stated, it is doubtful in the foreseeable future, that existing FBOP owned properties will become available for disposal to GSA or available for local economic development or heritage and tourism.

12. Explain the overall condition of the historic properties within your agency's control.

As explained in element 10, annual inspection reports are conducted for all components of a facility to insure routine maintenance is observed. This applies to all buildings, regardless of age. It is the intent of the FBOP to preserve all of its eligible and non eligible structures thru regular maintenance and when the opportunity presents itself and funds are available, then and only then will complete renovations, that may involve the NHPA106 process, be accomplished.

13. Describe your agency policies that promote and influence the use of its historic properties.

All current FBOP owned real property currently is fully utilized due to the continued growth in Federal inmate population over many years. Funding for new Federal prisons has not kept up with past, current, or future inmate population growth. Most existing FBOP correctional institutions house more inmates than the physical plants and infrastructures were originally designed to hold. Due to the rapid and constant growth in inmate population over the last many years, the FBOP rarely has unneeded real property related to owned correctional properties. No unneeded BOP-owned property is anticipated in the foreseeable future.

Disposing of real property (land, buildings, or other structures/facilities) is coordinated with the General Services Administration (GSA) in accordance with 41 CFR, Federal Property Management Regulations. The FBOP receives no proceeds for release or disposal of leased or owned real property. The FBOP does not have direct leasing authority. The FBOP acquires and releases leased property via the General Services Administration in accordance with 41 CFR, Chapter 101, Federal Property Management Regulations. The FBOP follows the legislatively mandated process set forth by the Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, for the real properties available for owned real property disposal through GSA.

14. Explain how your agency has employed the use of partnerships to assist in the protection of historic properties.

See element 9.

15. Explain how your agency has employed the use of partnerships to assist in the use of historic properties.

The FBOP constructs new prisons in locations as directed in Congressional appropriations language. This includes former Department of Defense (DOD) properties transferred or declared excess through the Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1988 (BRAC). Over the past several years, FBOP has acquired former DOD land and properties at: Fort Dix, New Jersey; Fort Devens, Massachusetts; Victorville, California; Atwater, California; and, Herlong, California, for Federal correctional use. The FBOP did not receive any DOD historic or cultural resource documentation related to these former DOD properties upon transfer. FBOP expended appropriated funds and addressed these issues as part of the NEPA process.

Unless a future high rise Federal correctional facility is required in a major metropolitan area (not foreseeable in the next 3-5 years), it is very unlikely that sufficient land would be available, within a built historic district, to accommodate new Federal Correctional Institutions or United States Penitentiaries, or that standard FBOP security design of such new Federal prison construction, would be suitable or welcome for inclusion within a built historic district. Over the past 10 years, the FBOP has built the following high-rise facilities in major metropolitan cities, in or near historic districts: Miami, Florida; Houston, Texas; Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In each case, the FBOP complied with NHPA and ARPA requirements during the NEPA process.

The FBOP does not have direct leasing authority. As a Federal tenant, FBOP leased real property is acquired in the locations directed by the GSA via 41 CFR, Federal Property Management Regulations. The FBOP is not opposed to GSA leasing office space on FBOP behalf in historic districts or historic buildings, when it is available, and serves the non-correctional (most FBOP leased space is office space) requirements of the FBOP.

Where the FBOP has been involved in projects involving historic properties, the related documentation is available to the general public via the NEPA process, the NHPA process, and/or the Freedom of Information Act. Information regarding FBOP properties is also available at www.bop.gov. While no FBOP projects in recent years involving creative mitigation come to mind, the FBOP is not opposed to sharing any in the future with the local community.

16. Provide specific examples of major challenges, successes and or opportunities your agency has encountered in using historic properties over the past three years.

Operational aspects of the FBOP concerning historic properties over the past three years have had no major impacts regarding major challenges, successes or opportunities.

INSTITUTION NAME	CITY/STATE	NATIONAL HISTORIC REGISTER/ LANDMARK ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION	NHPA STATUS	GENERAL CONDITION / MASTER PLAN FUTURE RENOVATION ESTIMATES	NOTES/COMMENTS
Federal Prison Camp	Alderson WV	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 in progress	Some original structures sound; most interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	Section 106 w/SHPO delays; MOA agreement being developed; Phase I Archaeological Survey Completed, no archaeological resources identified, no Native American or cultural resources <u>UPDATED:5/6/08</u>
Federal Correctional Institution	Ashland KY	Eligible	Section 110 documentation complete; <u>Section 106 completed.</u> <u>MOA signed 11/08/05</u>	Most original structures sound; most interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	<u>CLOSED</u> <u>UPDATED 04/28/08</u>
United States Penitentiary	Atlanta GA	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; <u>Section 106 completed.</u> <u>MOA signed 11/08/05</u>	Most remaining original structures sound; most interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	<u>CLOSED</u> <u>UPDATED 04/28/08</u>
Federal Prison Camp	Bryan TX	Two structures on National Register, one of which is condemned-unsafe; remaining structures not eligible	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 in progress (LRMP) and will be completed by the Regional office at a future date.	Existing Admin Bld'g condemned and vacated and scheduled for removal, pending on MOA with TXSHPO	MOA complete; structure has been removed. archaeological resources, no Native American or cultural resources. <u>UPDATED:05/01/08</u>

Federal Prison Camp Duluth	Duluth, Minnesota	NOT ELIGIBLE	Section 100 documentation complete; Section 106 in progress, <u>pending</u> <u>Assessment of</u> <u>effect and</u> <u>draft MOA by</u> <u>Regional</u> <u>office.</u>		<u>UPDATED:05/01/08</u>
Federal Correctional Institution	Englewood CO	ELIGIBLE Photo Survey to COSHPO Completed	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 pending	Original structures sound; interior historic fabric gone; infrastruct ure & building operating systems require total replacement	No archaeological resources; no Native American or cultural resources <u>UPDATED:04/28/08</u>
Federal Correctional Institution (former Federal Medical Center)	Fort Worth TX	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; <u>Section 106</u> <u>process</u> <u>completed,</u> <u>with</u> <u>UNSUCCESSFUL</u> <u>MOA approval</u> <u>from the</u> <u>TXSHPO: 4-25-</u> <u>08</u> <u>any future</u> <u>work will be</u> <u>from the</u> <u>regional</u> <u>office to the</u> <u>TXSHPO.</u>	Some original structures sound; interior historic fabric gone; infrastruct ure & building operating systems require total replacement	Working w/TX SHPO; No archaeological resources; no Native American or cultural resources <u>Once funding is</u> <u>achieved, the MOA</u> <u>discussions will</u> <u>resume.</u> <u>UPDATED:04/28/08</u>
Federal Correctional Institution	LaTuna TX	ELIGIBLE	<u>Section 106</u> <u>process</u> <u>completed for</u> <u>proposed new</u> <u>SHU and</u> <u>related demo</u> <u>and rehab of</u> <u>existing</u> <u>bldgs. 11-21-</u> <u>07</u> <u>Section 106</u> <u>Master Plan</u> <u>process</u> <u>completed,</u> <u>with</u> <u>UNSUCCESSFUL</u> <u>MOA approval</u> <u>from the</u> <u>TXSHPO: 4-25-</u> <u>08</u>	Some original structures sound; interior historic fabric gone; infrastruct ure & building operating systems require total replacement	Working w/TX SHPO on the SHU project; No archaeological resources; no Native American or cultural resources <u>Master Plan MOA is</u> <u>on hold until</u> <u>approved funding</u> <u>is achieved and</u> <u>will be handled by</u> <u>the FBOP SCR</u> <u>Regional office.</u> <u>UPDATED 04-28-08</u>

United States Penitentiary	Leavenworth KS	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; Historic Structures Report complete; Section 106 process pending direction from BOP Regional office	Poor Condition Over \$1.0 Billion to renovate over next 30 years; exteriors, infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	FBOP protected cemetery; no archaeologic or Native American cultural resources <u>UPDATED: 04/28/08</u>
United States Penitentiary	Lewisburg PA	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 in progress: <u>Historic tower renovations under construction</u>	Some original structures sound; most interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	Working w/PA SHPO; FBOP protected cemetery; no Native American cultural resources <u>Phase I archaeological survey pending: Any future work will be addressed by the NERO Regional office.</u> <u>UPDATED 04/28/08</u>
Federal Medical Center	Lexington KY	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 pending final MOA approval with SHPO and Central Office Facilities Office.	Most original structures sound; most interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	No archaeologic or Native American cultural resources <u>UPDATED:04/28/08</u>
United States Penitentiary	Lompoc CA	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 Completed	Most original structures sound; interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	MOA on file w/SHPO and ACHP; No archaeologic or cultural resources identified; Native American consultant during rare excavations or new construction <u>UPDATED:05/06/08</u>

Federal Correctional Complex	Petersburg VA	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 pending	Some original structures sound; interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	FBOP protected cemetery; no Native American resources; known archaeological and Civil War sites within FBOP property <u>UPDATED:04/28/08</u>
Federal Medical Center	Rochester MN	NOT ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 in progress and will be addressed by the Regional office at a later date.	Some original structures sound; most interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	No archaeologic or Native American cultural resources <u>Pending submittal of assessment of effect and draft MOA to MNSHPO by the NCRO.</u> <u>UPDATE: 04/28/08,</u>
Federal Correctional Institution	Seagoville TX	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; NEPA/NHPA in progress. <u>SECTION 106 COMPLETED:~</u> <u>MOA signed on 12-12-07</u>	Some original structures sound; most interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	Working w/TXSHPO; No archaeologic or Native American cultural resources; previous known World War II interment camp use <u>UPDATED 04/28/08, closed</u>
Federal Medical Center	Springfield MO	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 pending	Some original structures sound; most interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	No archaeologic or Native American cultural resources <u>UPDATED 04/28/08</u>

Federal Correctional Institution	Tallahassee FL	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 pending	Some original structures sound; most interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	No archaeologic or Native American cultural resources <u>UPDATED 04/28/08</u>
Federal Correctional Institution	Terminal Island CA	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 complete. <u>MOA signed by the ACHP on 03/07/06</u>	Some original structures sound; most interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	No public comments No archaeologic or Native American cultural resources <u>UPDATED 04/28/08; closed</u>
United States Penitentiary	Terre Haute IN	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; Section 106 pending	Some original structures sound; interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	No archaeologic or Native American cultural resources; two FBOP protected cemeteries <u>UPDATED 04/28/08</u>
Federal Correctional Institution	Texarkana TX	ELIGIBLE	Section 110 documentation complete; <u>Section 106/draft MOA unsuccessful with SHPO: The Regional office will be handling all future NHPA and SHPO correspondence.</u>	Some original structures sound; interior historic fabric gone; infrastructure & building operating systems require total replacement	No archaeologic or Native American cultural resources <u>Final MOA pending upon future funding from FBOP; SCR will coordinate with TXSHPO.</u> <u>UPDATED 04/28/08</u>

Federal Prison Camp	Yankton SD	One building on the National Register; +/- 15 existing buildings occur within a +/-23 acre Historic District, but not evaluated for historic concerns	Section 110 documentation complete. <u>LRMP survey pending</u>	Fair to good condition; infrastruct ure & building operating systems require total replacement	1890 property on National Register when acquired by the FBOP in 1988; no archaeologic or Native American cultural resources <u>UPDATED 04/28/08</u>
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Note: Regarding cemeteries, all cemeteries, whether protected by FBOP because they are FBOP property, or cemeteries existing on the land when acquired by the FBOP, are maintained by the FBOP, with the care/protection/respect commonly associated with cemeteries.