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Section 3: Reporting Progress of the Identification, Protection, and Use of Federal Historic Properties

By Steven A Nagel, Federal Preservation Officer, U.S. Geological Survey

Report 2008 - 2011

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Question #1: **Explain how many historic properties have been identified and evaluated by your agency in the past three years. Has your inventory improved?**

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) owns 341 buildings in its inventory. Of those, 51 structures are over 50 years old. None of them have been formally identified as historic. However, as of July 2011, the USGS has awarded a contract to five architect/engineer (A/E) firms to identify and historically evaluate its buildings as part of the USGS Condition Assessment Program. The USGS has taken ownership of a few notable facilities of historic architecture from the National Biological Service in 1996. These structures which are over 50 years old could prove to be historic gems in our USGS asset portfolio. One of the facilities once belonged to the U.S. Life Saving Service (USLSS). Its mission was equivalent to that of the modern day U.S. Coast Guard in providing emergency rescue to mariners in distress. Today, the USGS facility is called the Hammond Bay Biological Station. It is located on the northern tip of Michigan on the shore of Lake Huron. The main building of Hammond Bay (pictured left) exhibits roof brackets and timber frame construction. These were typical elements of buildings belonging to the USLSS during its heyday. The building today houses USGS offices and laboratory spaces along with an office and library on the second floor used to support scientific research. This building and the adjacent structures at this USGS site are scheduled for historic evaluation in 2012.

Another old facility the USGS owns and occupies is a 5.4 acre campus located on Marrowstone Island at the northern entrance to Puget Sound in the state of Washington. This geographical location of the station is where the currents from the Strait of Juan de Fuca enter from the Pacific to the west and turn south to feed the Sound itself. Exceptionally high seawater quality is the station's primary asset, and because the facility is one of only a few seawater laboratories in USGS, it constitutes a critical research asset nationwide. The station had a former mission as a U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse. It was acquired by the USGS in 1974, and was built in 1888. This asset is a 2,490 square foot three bedroom Victorian style home. Today, the classic old lighthouse keeper's residence serves as office, library and lodging for interns and visiting scientists. This facility will be evaluated in 2014 through the USGS's Comprehensive Condition Assessment (CCA) Program.

The USGS Iowa Water Science Center does not have any historic properties by definition. However, it has identified and evaluated a total of five sites known as "century gages". This USGS designation is significant in that it identifies sites where data collection has been a continuous activity for over 100 years. This number has not changed in several years and none of them have been evaluated for inclusion on any historic register.

Question 2: **Describe your agency policies that promote and/or influence the identification and evaluation of historic properties.**

The USGS has funded an Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract with A/E firms to historically evaluate our facilities. It is anticipated that 12 facilities of varying ages will be evaluated by the close of the fiscal year (FY) 2012. Currently, the ages of our facilities are tracked in the newly established Financial and Business Management System.

The USGS's 2011 Budget Justification highlights our commitment to America's heritage assets by the guidance below:

"Maintaining America's Heritage - The DOI is committed to preserving and maintaining operational facilities and major equipment investments, as well as responsible stewardship of Interior's managed natural and cultural treasures. 'Maintaining America's Heritage' is the funding used to maintain DOI's assets. The 2011 USGS budget request includes an estimated $30 million for facilities and equipment maintenance and deferred maintenance under the 'Maintaining America's Heritage'. 'Maintaining America's Heritage' is the Operations and Maintenance component and the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements sub-activity descriptions provide details on the immediate and long-term maintenance projects underway. The Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement five year plan ensures that facilities and equipment are functional, safe, and useful to the fullest extent of their lifecycle per departmental guidance."

For the USGS, activity such as "Maintaining America's Heritage" does not only apply to maintaining historic facilities to their original condition, it also means we maintain equipment that helps our scientists discover new ways to safeguard personal and business property through the science of forecasting natural hazards.

The USGS administers the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the categorization of historical assets. Assets of historic significance are to be evaluated during the five year CCA program. The caretaking of heritage assets belonging to the USGS is guided by the principles of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and more specifically by successive Public Law 102–575 where, " the heads of all Federal agencies shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency" [Sec. 110(a)(1)].

The USGS defines real property as land and interests in the land. This includes buildings, structures, and all other improvements permanently constructed and ordinarily regarded as real estate.

Historical status is reported for all USGS owned and leased buildings, structures and land assets in the Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP). Assets are identified in the FRPP as being: a National Historic Landmark (NHL), National Register Listed (NRL), National Register Eligible, Non-contributing Element of NHL/NRL district, Not Evaluated, or Evaluated, Not Historic. The USGS maintains membership with the Heritage Assets Partnership (HAP) which supports responsible stewardship and accountability of Department of the Interior's (Interior) heritage assets. The HAP is the forum through which bureau heritage asset managers develop common strategies and agreements to achieve efficient and cost-effective management of Interior heritage assets while ensuring compliance with Federal cultural resources laws, regulations, and Executive Orders (EO).

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

The IDIQ contract with five participating A/E firms will be used to historically evaluate our facilities. It is planned to historically review all USGS facilities as part of the condition assessment work. Buildings which are younger than 50 years of age will be evaluated through an abbreviated form which will ask the evaluator if there are features of the building which may make it historic at a later time. The IDIQ was awarded in July 2011. The current USGS schedule has 12 facilities being historically evaluated by the end of FY 2012. This is our first goal.

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

As it has been stated earlier, historical status is reported for all USGS owned and leased buildings, structures and land assets in the FRPP. The USGS does not maintain any archeological collections in its inventory. Most of our museum collections are comprised of scientific instruments used by USGS scientists. Our agency follows the guidelines as set forth in the Museum Property Handbook (411 DM Volume II) Appendix A: Mandates and Standards for Museum Property Collections Management.

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

The USGS has made formal contact with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to ask for guidance and comment on the renovation of one of our old facilities at the Boise District Office. The contact was made as part of our Section 106 responsibilities. It was determined by the Idaho SHPO that the application of wood cladding to the exterior of the building by others, in the past, negated its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The USGS District office, Building 3 was constructed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1941. The building was associated with the World War II (WWII) Fort Boise U.S. Army complex.

Building 3 at Fort Boise served as the base's quartermaster's facility. Today, the building is providing the USGS with a library, lab and office space. The Idaho SHPO had informed us they would be willing to assist our bureau in choosing an appropriate exterior wall treatment should we decide to replace the exterior of the building at a later time.

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.

The USGS has not had a vehicle in the past for having historic properties identified until the award of the new A/E IDIQ contract in 2011. By Section 110 of the NHPA, we are required to improve our inventory, and maintenance of identified historic properties. Out of 34 facilities we own, no more than 10 of these sites contains buildings more than 50 years old. The historic evaluations of the old buildings will be a task that will soon be contracted out under the CCA program with the A/E IDIQ contract.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) brought to the USGS Water Resources Discipline funding to remove abandoned stream gage monitoring stations located throughout the United States. Most of these stream gages were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) of the 1930's. Three of the stream gages located in Mississippi have been identified by the SHPO as being eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for association with Conservation, Engineering, Maritime History, Government, Science, and Social History. The USGS also contacted the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) for their consultation in the removal of the gages. It had been offered by the Mississippi SHPO, that we can remove two of the gages after one of the gages has been nominated to the NRHP as mitigation for the stream gages being removed. A Memorandum of Agreement needed to be prepared with a time table of the major events defined in the agreement. As we approached the final quarter of the fiscal year, it was realized there was not enough time to remove the abandoned stream gages due to the time anticipated in nominating one of the gages to the National Register. The USGS will renew its Section 106 responsibilities in the state after new funding is approved. It has

been suggested to the USGS that we enter into a Program Agreement with the Mississippi SHPO next time for abandoned gage removals in Mississippi. This will streamline the effort to remove the unused gages.

Question 7: How has your agency protected historic properties?

The USGS has adopted the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the treatment of historic property. The USGS also employs informal partnerships at some facilities where repairs to our older structures are not made until a review has been made by the historical specialist who is local to the area of the facility. Our Hammond Bay Biological Station site serves as a great example where we regularly consult with historical preservation groups before making repairs, or fixing glass of this facility. Overall, our older facilities are treated with care and sensitivity of the building's historical vernacular.

The USGS Water Resources Discipline has at least 7000 stream gages located in various parts of the United States. Two thousand stream gages are at least 50 years old and built in the days of the CCC. No protection of these gages has been necessary to date. These small structures are non-descript, and do not draw the attention of persons with malicious intent. It can also be contributed to their remote settings that wrong doing does not impact these structures. The main threat to the stream gages comes from acts of nature or technological obsolescence. In the latter case, if it is determined the USGS must take down a stream gage, it will fulfill its Section 106 requirement before removing the structure.

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 the NHPA.

The USGS program for management of historic properties is included in the USGS Asset Management Plan. Assessment of the condition of USGS historic properties is performed during the five year CCA by a qualified A/E contractor accustomed to the assessment of historic properties. Recommendations for the repair and stabilization of these assets are derived from these condition assessments.

The USGS supports one Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) position with "particular skills and expertise" as outlined by the outlays of the Secretary of Interior's Historic Preservation Qualification Standards (FR 20 June 1997) and Section 112 of the NHPA of 1966. The USGS maintains a working position for an FPO as created under Section 110. The USGS has been building the historical preservation program continually over the years, and has recently dedicated the position to strictly historical preservation and condition assessments with both disciplines complementing each other very well.

With recent ARRA funding to mitigate abandoned stream gages across the country, our FPO advised our science partners of their Section 106 responsibilities. One abandoned stream gage was located on a Native American reservation. On this particular project, the USGS FPO talked to the THPO to learn how the Tribe's review process worked for a project occurring on its land. The Tribal archeologist was hired by the local USGS Water Science Center to identify historic and culturally significant properties surrounding the abandoned stream gage. The archeologist had extensive knowledge of the area surrounding the gage. He knew the historic structures nearby and explained the Tribal reverence for the creek. The areas to avoid were forwarded to the contractor who was tasked to remove the stream gage. It was recommended by the Tribal archeologist not to disturb the waters by the gage. The contractor left the pilings in the water on which the stream gage was built so the water was not muddied during the gage's removal. The USGS had successfully removed the stream gage from the Native American reservation with respect for the unique historic attributes of the site.

ARRA funding was used to remove abandoned stream gages belonging to the Ohio Water Science Center. The Center submitted National Environmental Policy Act documentation on 22 old stream gages to the Ohio Historical Society Preservation Office for review prior to the removal of those stream gages. The Ohio SHPO determined all 22 stream gages were not considered to be of historical significance. All of the stream gages on the list were removed in 2010 under ARRA.

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

The USGS has established asset management policy in support of EO 13327. This policy on asset management cites historic stewardship and directs the USGS to "Operate facilities in an economical and environmentally sound manner and in accordance with accessibility, safety, security, quality, and historic-preservation standards."

Question 10: Explain how your agency has employed the use of partnerships to assist in the protection of historic properties.

Project managers and environmentalists of the USGS regularly consult with State Historical Preservation Officers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and private historical societies to guide us on the proper care of our older facilities.

EO 130006, Section 4, encourages Federal agencies to “seek appropriate partnerships” . . . “with the goal of enhancing participation of these parties in the National Historic Preservation Program.” The USGS office in downtown St. Petersburg is the best example of how we participated in partnerships and participated in a revitalization of a building in a historic portion of the city. The USGS had partnered with University of Southern Florida and the St. Petersburg Downtown Partnership (SPDP) in the renovation of an historic Studebaker dealership building. The building was built in 1925, and has significant historic association with the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s along with a relationship with the automobile industry and suburbanization. The building symbolizes the importance of the Studebaker automobile within that industry in the 1920s, particularly with the Peninsular Motor Company of southwest Florida.

It was the fourth largest Studebaker dealership by volume in the country by 1925. The SPDP completed the original renovation of the old dealership in 1988 to USGS specifications. There have been subsequent renovations the USGS St. Petersburg Marine Science Center accomplished in consultation with the SPDP and St. Petersburg Preservation Society. The location of our St. Petersburg Marine Sciences Center in downtown St. Petersburg fulfills the directive of EO 12032 in providing commerce to the central business district of one of our Nation’s cities.

Question 11: Provide specific examples of major challenges, successes, and/or opportunities your agency has encountered in protecting historic properties over the past three years.

The USGS has one particular success story of a historic property that provided benefit for all parties of the project management team. The project involved a bridge at our Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center (NPWRC) in Jamestown, North Dakota. The bridge was purchased from the state's department of transportation in 1965. It is a single span pony truss bridge built in 1935, and a bridge of this type was used extensively in North Dakota. It was moved from its original location and re-installed at the science center. The structure was placed over a portion of the James River which bisects the NPWRC campus. It was used as a vehicular bridge, from 1965 to 2009 when it was decommissioned. Of course, with the march of time, the steel bridge's capacity to carry vehicular loads diminished. A condition assessment performed on the bridge recommended the bridge be inspected by an engineer, and have the bridge scheduled for immediate replacement. A concrete viaduct span was designed to replace the old single span pony truss bridge. During the planning phase of the project, the science center contacted the North Dakota SHPO. A representative from the State Historical Society of North Dakota came out to look at the bridge and recommended it not be taken down since it is a historic structure to the state of North Dakota. It was agreed the bridge would remain intact. Today, it serves as a pedestrian bridge sitting next to the newly constructed concrete vehicular bridge. The USGS saved the money by not needing to demolish the bridge. It provided a safe alternative for pedestrians to cross the river, and improved USGS historic inventory. In addition, the North Dakota SHPO retained another historic structure for their state.

Question 12: Explain how your agency has used historic properties.

The USGS has old buildings in its inventory dating more than 50 years old. To date, none of them have been officially evaluated as historic. The USGS also has buildings which are less than 50 years old, but many have distinguishing characteristics about them that will make them historic at a later time. On the western portion of the United States in Seattle, the USGS occupies three buildings which have historic attributes. One of the buildings is a warehouse, and is located at the Western Fisheries campus. During 1944, it served as an ordnance storage building which served as a seaplane training base called the Naval Air Station (NAS) Seattle. The site of the Navy base with all of its buildings has been determined eligible for listing as a historic district in the NRHP by the Washington Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. The historic district contains 56 structures which were once part of the NAS. The owners of the buildings contained in the historic district are; Department of Parks and Recreation, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, University of Washington, Seattle Department of Transportation, and the USGS. The only deficiencies identified for this USGS asset called for the replacement of the roof fans, re-seal of electrical penetrations, rail painting, and pressure washing of masonry exterior. Overall, this old building is in good condition.

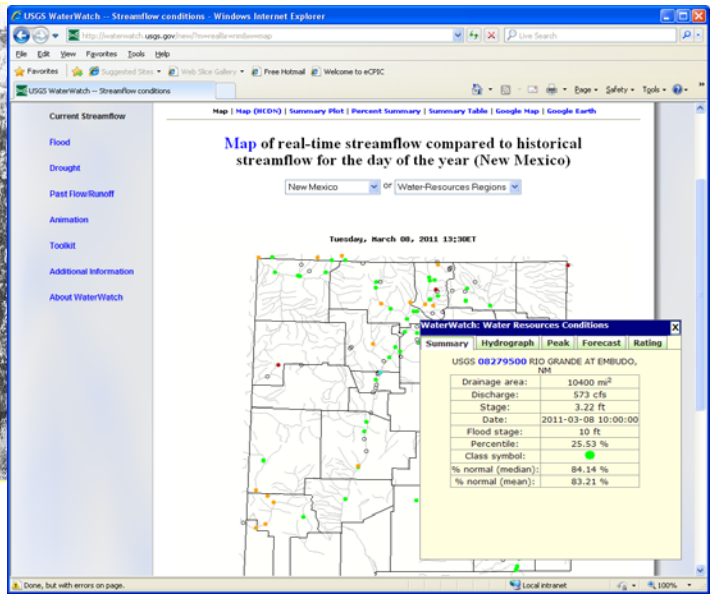
The USGS staffs the Washington Water Science Center (WAWSC) in two old buildings that were once the home of Kress Department stores in downtown Tacoma, Washington. Today, the building space is leased through GSA. The WAWSC has occupied the Kress building space for about four and a half years. Even though they are two of the oldest buildings in Tacoma, the buildings were not classified as "historic" by the Washington SHPO.

Nevertheless they were afforded some special treatment when being developed for USGS use. Extensive remodeling improvements were permitted inside the buildings, although the historic exterior and windows were preserved as much as possible. The façade of the WAWSC is adorned with the original Kress logo as it was in 1929. The extensive improvements made to the building's interior included seismic retrofitting, state-of-the-art heating, ventilation, air conditioning and lighting systems, new fire suppression system, telecommunications network, and security system. This facility houses the majority of the WAWSC employees. Like the USGS St. Petersburg Marine Science Center, both facilities contribute to the vitality of a central business district of a United States city, as well as the intentions of EO 12072 which requires first consideration of an urban area to serve the Government's need for office space.

The WAWSC also maintains the Steilacoom Warehouse Facility in Lakewood, Washington (pictured at right). It was originally built for the U.S. Navy in 1945. Today at this facility, USGS employees construct steel cableways, walkways, platforms, and gage houses. We also use the building for warehousing scientific

equipment. To provide additional mission capability, the USGS operates within the Steilacoom Warehouse facility a wood working shop, metal welding shop, electronics shop, and battery charging station. We recently repaired broken windows, installed supplemental exterior lighting and new roofs on two of the buildings.

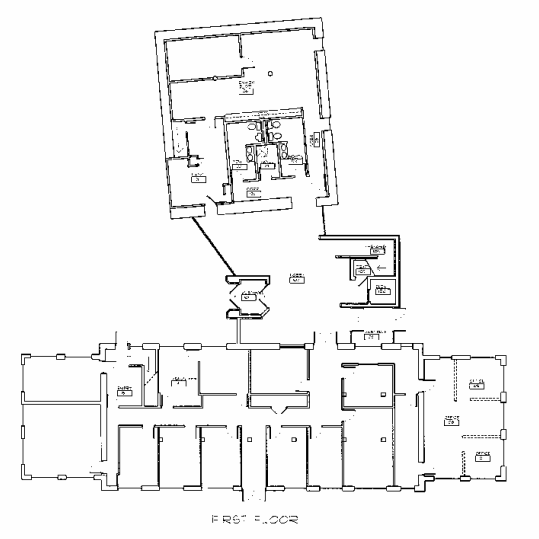
Of the 7000 stream gages operating across the United States, more than 2000 of those are over 50 years old. The first USGS stream gage was built in 1889 on the Rio Grande River near Embudo in New Mexico.



The post-Civil War era stream gage is still producing stream flow data for the USGS. The Embudo stream gage has not been nominated as historic, but it has been designated as the USGS's first in the country. Many of the stream gages that are in operation today have been built by the WPA and the CCC during the Great Depression.

The Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, located in Jamestown, North Dakota, has a USGS field office (pictured right) that is housed in property leased from the National Park Service in Glacier Park, Montana. This "office", designated as Building 998, is a converted dormitory that faces the Park's Historic District. Although the building is considered eligible for the NRHP, it is not designated historic.

On the other side of the United States, the oldest assets we own are located within the Leetown Science Center at Kearnysville, West Virginia. The campus administration building was built around 1880. Next to it sits another USGS occupied building called the Old Grist Mill. It was built in 1778. You can identify the mill with its thick exterior stone walls in the floor plan to the right. A recently added connecting structure serves both buildings with a code required American with Disabilities Act entrance. The USGS inherited the buildings and the campus on which the buildings are located in 1997. The cluster of three buildings serves as office space for administration as well as the office for the Center's Director. The formal symmetry of the administration building makes it the obvious place to house the executive leadership of the campus. The campus mission is focused on fish health, wildlife science, and conservation. All the buildings on the Leetown campus should be historically evaluated as a district by end of FY 2012.



The Fredericksburg Magnetic Observatory, located in Woodford, Virginia, was constructed in 1956 making all of the buildings 55 years old on this 187 acre location. One of them is pictured to the right. There is nothing noteworthy of the construction or design of any of the buildings on this site. They are simple shelters built to protect the scientific gathering equipment which is used to measure earth's magnetic field.

According to the science of recording magnetic fields, the longer the structure is in existence recording the earth's magnetic fields, the more valuable the data record becomes. The buildings at the Fredericksburg facility are strictly utilitarian. Similar to the USGS stream gage, both structures protect the instruments used to gather scientific data. The buildings at the observatory do not represent any notable type of architecture. The interior of the Coil Building (left) is clean and strictly used for housing the coil.

The science of magnetic observatories was first established in the early 19th century. Since then, magnetic measurement has advanced significantly, progressing from simple visual readings of magnetic survey instruments to include automatic photographic measurement and modern electronic acquisition. In this situation, it may be the science of recording the earth's magnetic fields becoming historic, before these buildings reach the same status.

The Ohio Water Science Center (OHWSC) reports operating 23 stream gages that are over 80 years old. None of which have been evaluated as historic structures. The oldest and first stream gage built in Ohio was built in 1914 and currently owned by the Miami Conservancy District of Ohio. All stream gages of this vintage are constructed of hand poured concrete with most of the gages being constructed by USGS personnel. The OHWSC partners with many Federal, state and local agencies to provide funding support for the operation and maintenance of the stream gages in the state.

Question 13: Explain the overall condition of the historic properties within your agency's control.

Currently, we have not had any of our facilities evaluated to determine their historical status. Our older facilities condition indices range from 0 to 70. As funding allows, we renovate using modern materials on old structures that have a similar appearance to the

original. This process has been utilized in states where SHPOs realize that there is a cost to save the historic elements of the site.

Despite the hard life of the Steilacoom Warehouse Facility built as a locomotive repair facility in 1945, (pictured right) the exterior of the facility is in good condition. The facility has had two detailed condition assessments completed, and the WAWSC has worked to improve the facility and address identified deficiencies. The building's electrical wiring needs to be replaced and is the most expensive deficiency that needs to be remediated. The WAWSC has paid particular attention to addressing the issues related to the safety of the facility. The ARRA funded a seismic upgrade to the warehouse. Other projects recently accomplished at the facility include removal of an underground storage tank, window repairs, building painting, screen fencing, installation of security lighting and handicap accessible bathrooms.

Many of our USGS stream gages are at least 75 years old. Stream gages were built to withstand flooding, scour, and heavy rains. The stream gage pictured below is almost under water, but continues to transmit water level data to the National Ground Water Monitoring Network. Like the magnetic observatories mentioned above, the longer these structures produce a data record, the more useful the data becomes in making predictions and observing patterns in nature. USGS personnel visit the gages routinely to provide maintenance as needed. Some of these structures are in need of substantial repairs borne by the extreme environments they endure, while other gages are in good condition, and require minimal maintenance. Overall, for most of them being built in the 1930's, collectively, they are in good condition.

Question 14: Describe your agency policies that promote and/or influence the use of its historic properties.

It is USGS policy to acquire and use space in the essential and minimal amounts needed to support USGS mission requirements, and to provide a quality and safe workplace environment.

Currently, we do not have an active internal policy that promotes the use of historic buildings in our inventory. However, Section 110 of the NHPA directs us to identify, evaluate, and nominate historic structures that we own. Our goal is to have this done by the A/E IDIQ contract which was recently awarded in July 2011. The USGS will continue to use all of its facilities as long as they continue to efficiently shelter our science operations. Many of our facilities are located adjacent to where the science is being collected and measured.

Question 15: Explain how your agency has used Section 111 (16 U.S.C. § 470h - 3) of the NHPA in the protection of historic properties.

To date we have not had the opportunity to lease excess historical property to an entity outside the USGS.

Question 16: Explain how your agency has employed the use of partnerships to assist in the use of historic properties.

We are required to work with SHPOs and THPOs in determining historical and cultural resources on any property we own or lease when initiating remodeling or new construction activities. These partnerships help us identify any resources that should be preserved. The St. Petersburg Downtown Partnership, in which the USGS is a partner, is a facilities management company that maintains the Studebaker building which houses the USGS's St. Petersburg Coastal Marine Science Center. Most of our partnerships are formed by relationships with the SHPOs, and the THPOs.

Question 17: Provide specific examples of major challenges, successes, and/or opportunities your agency has encountered in using historic properties over the past three years.

For the older facilities we are now occupying, the USGS is being sensitive to their past in maintaining them. We consult with historical specialists before we perform the maintenance. At times, it taxes our schedule by the layers of review required. But in the end, we have been making the effort in preserving the past, at the same time meeting our own needs.

The chemical storage building on our USGS Western Fisheries campus stands as the model structure of the two WWII ordnance warehouses that served the seaplane training base of Naval Air Station Seattle. The picture below shows our building in its current condition. It is unaltered in its appearance. Its isolated location for the storage of WWII munitions has met our need in storing scientific chemicals a safe distance from the occupied buildings of the campus.

The challenge we have at the USGS is elevating a structure like this to the National Register as directed by Section 110 of the NHPA. The Western Fisheries chemical storage building is not altered, and it meets our mission need perfectly without changing its use. We have been dedicating time to furthering historic preservation awareness to USGS leadership, with quality presentations being offered by veteran users of Section 106. As we identify and evaluate our facilities through the A/E IDIQ contract, we may indeed find more historic structures in our inventory eligible for nomination to the National Register. The USGS will endeavor to balance maintenance of the structures against the cost of executing our science along with our obligations to the NHPA.

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 USGS has adopted the Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan in accordance with EO 13514 & EO 13423 and it recognizes that we have historic assets in our inventory. USGS promotes integrated and sustainable design for new construction and major renovation above 5,000 square feet. These guidelines include existing buildings and historic buildings.

We have not had a project, nor can it be said we will be planning for a major renovation of a historic building in our future. Funding we are receiving is being dedicated to the deferred maintenance backlog. Our deferred maintenance projects range from repair of fish ladders to installing parking lot lighting. There are some projects that come along like replacing windows in one of our older facilities to achieve improved energy efficiency. Projects like these are referred to the SHPO of the state the facility is located. All of our projects, including the work scheduled through the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement program are being reviewed by the USGS Federal Preservation Officer and the bureau Sustainable Building Implementation Plan program manager.