

Preserve America

Section 3 Progress Report



Cincinnati Job Corps Center: 1409 Western Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45214. Built 1897

Department of Labor Report

September 2023

**“PRESERVE AMERICA” SECTION 3
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL)
REPORT – SEPTEMBER 2023**

IDENTIFYING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. *How many, and what percentage of your assets, are historic as reported in: (a) your bureau or agency's proprietary database and/or (b) your bureau's or agency's reports to the Federal Real Property Profile MS (FRPP MS)?*

- *If known, how many of these historic properties are buildings, structures, sites, objects, and/or districts?*

DOL FRPP Submission

Historic Status	Number of Assets	Percentage of Total
NHRP Listed	9	0.19%
NHRP Eligible	18	0.38%
Total	4,768	100%

2. *Have your identification methods changed during this reporting period? Approximately what total percentage or portion of inventory have now been surveyed and evaluated for the National Register, and does this represent an increase from your agency's 2020 progress report, if applicable?*

DOL historic property identification methods have not changed from the previous years. DOL employs the use of geospatial mapping and may use drone footage to investigate, document, and record historical information about its properties. Investigation methods may also involve visual surveys, historical research (e.g., archival research and oral history), and determinations of eligibility studies. DOL has been keeping a tab on assets over 50 years old, and/or on any other assets which may meet other qualification criteria for listing on the NRHP, but for which a Determination of Eligibility study (DOE) had not been performed. Properties which appear to meet the guidelines for listing on the NRHP, for which a determination of eligibility has not been made, are designated as “Candidate” for listing, as a place holder until eligibility is confirmed through a DOE and/or a SHPO determination.

DOL maintains an internal digital database inventory of all its properties and their historic status with respect to NRHP eligibility and/or current listing. Historic properties that have been identified in the past three years were added to the database, representing an increase of approximately 1% from the 2020 reporting. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) had surveyed and evaluated approximately 4% of the DOL inventory for potential National Register listing. Information is shared with local jurisdictions during Section 106 consultations.

3. *Has your agency implemented any policies that promote awareness and identification of historic properties over the last three years?*

In full compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and 36 CFR Part 800, DOL's policy is to preserve and protect all historic properties under its jurisdiction. To ensure this, all properties are subject to a preliminary evaluation and are assigned one of the six Historic Identifiers (Listed, Historic District, Contributing, Eligible, Candidate, Not Eligible) based on the National Register evaluation criteria. Prior to funding an undertaking, DOL, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), conducts determination of eligibility studies to either identify or re-evaluate known historic properties. Undertakings for "Candidate" properties are also submitted to the SHPO or THPO for review. For the past three years, historic property identification was completed in the context of Section 106 for specific undertakings and not for unspecified planning needs ("Section 110 Surveys").

- *Agencies have a variety of policies to identify and evaluate historic properties and make parties interested in historic preservation aware of them. Describe any new policies, or new benchmarks or performance measures instituted to meet existing requirements.*

DOL performs approximately (40) facility surveys per year (once every three years for each Job Corps campus to collect facility data (currently, there are 121 Job Corps campuses under its jurisdiction). The updated facility survey reports are released every quarter. Following the facility survey, the DOL develops short and long-term projects. Some of these projects may affect properties which, although not yet evaluated, may seem to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register. In this case, prior to funding a proposed undertaking, DOL initiates Section 106 Consultation, inviting all stakeholders to participate (i.e., SHPO; THPO; appropriate state, local, and tribal officials; Indian tribes; NHOs). Following the consultation, DOL may be asked to perform a DOE to confirm the presence (or absence) of historic properties on site. DOL submits the report to SHPO/THPO and seeks concurrence with its findings.

DOL maintains a property registration database in the Engineering Support Contractor's Information System (ESCIS). As new buildings come of age, and are subject to proposed undertakings, they are evaluated for eligibility for listing on the NRHP. Newly identified historic properties are assigned a historic identifier. The total number of "Not-evaluated" assets is then decreased by the number of the new listings. Within the past three years, one Historic district containing nine historic properties was identified.

- *How has the agency evaluated the effectiveness of existing agency policies, procedures, and guidelines to promote awareness and identification of historic properties during the reporting period? Have any updates been planned or implemented?*

DOL has continued to use effective, established policies and procedures that define requirements, responsibilities, and processes for compliance with cultural resources management, as required by law.

With respect to the identification of historic properties, DOL's policy has been, when a property is aged 50 years or older, and for which the historic eligibility status is unknown, to treat it as "Candidate" for eligibility listing on the NRHP. When an undertaking involving such a property is proposed, DOL initiates Section 106 Consultation with the SHPO and THPO and other interested parties to obtain a) concurrence with a determination of 'No Cultural Properties Affected', or b) concurrence with a determination of 'No Adverse Effect On Cultural Properties' to the respective State's cultural resources.

SHPO's concurrence in both cases may be conditional, and until certain stipulations are met (e.g., performing a DOE), consultation continues throughout the life of the project until those stipulations are satisfied and SHPO concurrence is obtained. This policy has been successful in the identification of historical properties (previously unknown), and in the preservation of the State cultural heritage from project inception through completion.

- *How has your agency considered equity, access, and involvement of underserved communities in its federal stewardship activities? Has your agency implemented any policies that promote equity and diversity in the identification process?*

DOL has made and makes long term plans to redevelop and preserve historic properties located in underserved communities. Redevelopment facilities or new leases take into consideration neighborhoods and locations that are near existing employment centers and are accessible to a broad range of the region's workforce and population by public transit (where it exists). In establishing the vocational profile of a Job Corps Center consideration is given to local market conditions. Therefore, DOL ensures that the proper accommodations are made to serve the training needs in support of the local industries. A core mission of the DOL is the ability to find careers and place the graduating students into the marketplace. By the very nature of the Job Corps program, local economies across the United States and Puerto Rico receive significant support from the 121 active Job Corps Centers' use of local labor, goods, and services.

Aside from the educational and employment opportunities, the historic campuses provide a context for the students to value the rich heritage of the past. At St. Louis and Gulfport Job Corps Centers, history is being brought to life at their doorsteps through interpretive signage and a museum.

- *Has your agency prioritized the identification of historic properties in areas with the highest potential for climate impacts?*

On June 20, 2023, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) adopted a Climate Change and Historic Preservation Policy Statement to acknowledge the important connections between climate change and historic properties urging federal stakeholders to take steps to address these impacts at all levels of planning. Historic buildings and neighborhoods, archaeological sites, and culturally important landscapes and places are at risk from a broad range of potential climate impacts. Among the historic properties affected by climate changes are sacred sites, landscapes, and other properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs). The recent extreme fires which destroyed the town of Lahaina in Hawaii, underline the importance of understanding the risks and making plans to take the appropriate measures to mitigate them.

Gulfport JCC is located at 3300 20th St., Gulfport, MS, on the site of the former 33rd Avenue School, and was activated for Job Corps utilization in 1978 when DOL leased the property from the City of Gulfport. Since then, new buildings which are owned by DOL were constructed on the site. The 33rd Avenue Elementary School which was established in 1921 served as the only school for African American children in the city of Gulfport. The original 1921 two-story house burned down and over the years it was replaced by new buildings. In the early 1950's the campus was expanded through the addition of a two-story academic/administration building, a cafeteria, a gymnasium/multi-purpose building, and a vocational shops building, constructed for what became known as the 33rd Avenue High School. These buildings are a rare surviving example of a high school built during the "Equalization" period. The new buildings of the modern International Style were designed and executed between 1951-1953 by Gulfport architect Wilfred Dawson of Smith and Dawson Architects on the existing school grounds, by the state of Mississippi. The aim was to make existing segregated education less unequal as an attempt to avoid desegregation efforts. During Hurricane Katrina, the three remaining extant buildings (academic/administration building, cafeteria, gymnasium/multi-purpose) suffered catastrophic structural damage and have remained empty. DOL proposed a major redevelopment project to rehabilitate the extant buildings, construct new buildings, demolish existing temporary buildings, and upgrade the site layout. Given the history of the site, DOL was requested to perform a DOE prior to start of design and construction. Both the DOL and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History determined the school eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, at the statewide level under Ethnic Heritage and Education (i.e.) the "Equalization Period" and Criterion C, at the local level for the design architect and the style (International Style). DOL entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with ACHP and the City of Gulfport

as an invited signatory. DOL design follows the MOA stipulations to maximize the rehabilitation of the historic buildings. The MOA stipulates that DOL perform a re-evaluation of the 33rd Avenue School once the redevelopment project is completed to determine if the historic buildings remain eligible for listing on the NHRP. The design for the new construction includes measures to address the climate challenges in the Gulfport region. Structural systems, building roofs and windows are all designed to sustain hurricane level winds. The site features minimize impervious surfaces and optimize stormwater drainage. All these, contribute to the protection of new and old buildings against the harsh elements of the local climate.



Pre-construction view
from Google Earth



Redevelopment plan.
Construction is underway.

4. ***Federal agencies are encouraged to share information regarding the number and percentage of historic property identification completed in the context of Section 106 for specific undertakings and programs versus that completed for unspecified planning needs (Section 110 survey). In a given year, what percentage of your agency's identification of historic properties occurs due to Section 106 planning and compliance versus regular stewardship and unspecified planning needs (Section 110)?***

In the last three years, 100 percent of the historic property identification performed by DOL was completed in the context of Section 106 for specific undertakings.

- *Has the implementation of Section 106 agreements contributed to the identification of historic properties?*

Yes

5. *How has your agency employed partnerships to assist in the identification and evaluation of historic properties over the last three years?*

DOL has not partnered with groups such as Friends' groups, Preserver America Stewards, colleges or universities, or other similar organizations to assist in the identification of historic properties.

- *Provide examples of how agency policies, procedures, and capabilities have increased opportunities for partnership initiatives involving collaboration with nonfederal entities and marginalized communities. For example, some agencies have entered into cooperative management agreements with tribes, while others have utilized innovative contracting approaches that allow for hiring local students to help identify historic properties.*

Although DOL has not partnered with nonfederal entities and marginalized communities, it consults with SHPOs, THPOs, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs), professional societies, and other groups in full compliance with 36 CFR § 800-3-7, to research and evaluate historic properties. DOL has consulted with the 33rd Avenue School Alumni Association and invited them as a concurring party to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between The DOL and ACHP, regarding the Gulfport JCC redevelopment project, in Gulfport, Mississippi. Consulting helped DOL with identifying and maintaining historic properties under its jurisdiction and executing new projects while preserving and protecting historic properties.

- *What methods does your agency use to seek out and establish new partnerships? How does your agency make partnerships work within its structures and goals?*

While DOL has not established partnerships, it consults with, and establishes relationships with interested parties who have a stake in a proposed undertaking.

PROTECTING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

6. *Have the policies and programs your agency has in place to protect historic properties changed over the reporting period in ways that benefit historic properties?*

DOL has continued to use its established policies and procedures that define requirements, responsibilities, and processes for compliance with cultural resources management, as required by law.

- *Describe any changes over the last three years in the manner in which the agency manages compliance with Sections 106 (54 U.S.C. 306108), 110 (54 U.S.C. 306101 306107 and 306109 306114), and 111 (54 U.S.C. 306121 306122) of the NHPA, and share successes in this area.*

DOL established processes for compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA have not changed over the past three years. DOL does not lease historic properties to public or private entities, therefore Section 111 does not apply.

- *How has the number of full-time cultural resources professionals in your agency assigned to help the agency fulfill its responsibilities under the NHPA changed over the last three years? Has your agency encountered any best practices or challenges in the hiring process?*

The number of full-time cultural resource professionals in DOL has not changed over the last three years.

- *Has your agency incorporated climate change adaptation/mitigation principles into its policies, programs, and procedures in place to protect historic properties over the last three years?*

Yes. As an example, a project to install new energy efficient VRF HVAC system and insulated windows at Cincinnati JCC (b.1897) was completed in 2023. DOL had consulted with the OH-SHPO who concurred that the proposed design would have no significant impact on this historical resource.

- *Has your agency employed partnerships to assist in the protection of historic properties over the last three years? How does your agency involve stakeholders, such as tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs) and other underrepresented communities in the protection and management of properties of significance to them?*

While DOL has not partnered with groups such as Friends' groups, Preserve America Stewards, colleges or universities, or other similar organizations in the protection of historic properties, it recognizes the importance of transparent and honest communication with Tribal Leaders and invites them to actively participate in Section 106 Consultation. The special connection that Tribal Nations have with their cultural heritage is considered from project inception. Currently, Tribal Nations have not identified any properties/TCPs (traditional cultural places) of significance to them for any DOL projects (at present, the Yakama Nation is conducting a cultural

resources survey at the Fort Simcoe Civilian Conservation Center and the technical report is expected later this year).

- *Has your agency developed methods, guidance, or best practices to engage with tribes and NHOs to incorporate Indigenous Knowledge when locating and/or preserving historic properties of direct concern to Indian tribes and NHOs?*

DOL has not yet developed any best practices/methods to incorporate indigenous knowledge when locating or preserving tribal properties of significance because the need has never arisen. However, DOL consults with Tribes and Indigenous Peoples regarding proposed undertakings that may impact the Sovereign Tribal Nations' lands and sacred sites. Interaction with tribal nations is confined to project notification under NEPA for DOL undertakings requiring an EA. When a tribal response is received (e.g., the Yakama Nation), additional coordination is conducted by email (written documentation of ongoing discussions).

- *How has your agency's use of digital information sources changed since the previous reporting period? What new or updated sources of digital information about the location of historic properties does your agency use? Does your agency utilize digital information in order to protect historic properties in the context of the effects of climate change?*

Drones and infrared scanning are being used to survey the conditions of roofs which assist DOL in identifying and prioritizing repairs and improvements of properties including historic properties.

- *Has your agency faced challenges or seen costs increase in attempting to ensure your historic rehabilitations, if any, comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties?*

Yes

7. *How has your agency used program alternatives such as programmatic agreements, program comments, and other tools to identify, manage, and protect your agency's historic properties over the last three years, if at all?*

DOL is open to exercise this option in such cases where this type of agreement is deemed to be a more effective approach. To date, this type of agreement has not been investigated or implemented.

- *Has your agency developed any new Section 106 program alternatives or revised existing program alternatives during the reporting period? For what projects or programs?*

No

- *How do your agency's Section 106 agreements support the planning and implementation of infrastructure projects, such as those linked to large-scale infrastructure, sustainability, or clean energy projects? How have the agreements helped to support the implementation of these projects?*

Section 106 is integral to project planning for DOL's infrastructure and clean energy projects. The agreements have provided guidance and stipulations to be followed throughout the life of the project.

- *How does your agency evaluate the results of program alternatives in terms of preservation outcomes and time and cost savings for the agency's Section 106 review responsibilities? How does your agency measure the effectiveness of program alternatives, if the agency uses them?*

Program alternatives evaluations inform DOL on optimal choices they have at their disposal to successfully preserve cultural assets while meeting program goals.

USING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

8. *How does your agency coordinate historic preservation and sustainability/climate resiliency goals in project planning?*

- *Has your agency rehabilitated or adaptively reused historic properties to achieve sustainability and climate resiliency goals during the reporting period?*

Yes

- *Has your agency increased over the past three years the number of historic buildings that have been retrofitted to improve operational energy efficiency?*

Yes

- *Has your agency used full life-cycle accounting to value the embodied carbon in historic buildings when considering rehabilitation versus new construction?*

While a Life cycle analysis is utilized as the basis for recommendations in making the selections of energy sources, systems, equipment, and building materials, DOL has not performed full-cycle accounting to value the embodied carbon in historic buildings. The design elements are balanced to be consistent with, and in accordance with the extent of the scope of work, the budget, and the energy performance requirements.

- *Has your agency faced resistance to reuse of historic properties due to the perceived incompatibility of preservation with sustainability and climate resiliency goals?*

No.

- *Has your agency seen a reduction in sustainability performance (e.g., reduced energy efficiency, increased carbon-intensive materials use, or failure to integrate renewable energy) as a result of historic rehabilitations needing to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties?*

DOL consults with SHPOs/THPOs and other stakeholders to consider any adverse effect which may be caused to historic properties by proposed undertakings. For example, when replacing historic single pane wood framed windows with metal framed insulated windows, DOL works with historic window fabricators to obtain shop drawings and mock-ups to demonstrate that the proposed window style, mullion pattern, and shadow lines fall within an 1/8" dimensional variance when compared to the original windows. Aluminum framed insulated windows are acceptable if these requirements are met. SHPO concurrence with the design must be obtained prior to fabrication.

DOL makes all the effort to adopt sustainability in all its projects. While DOL projects design must be consistent and in accordance with the extent of the scope of work and the budget, they also must meet energy performance requirements. This process ensures the DOL Office of Job Corps incorporates the Federal High Performance Sustainable Buildings Guiding Principles to the furthest extent practical. The Compliance Tool must be completed and signed by design and construction team members, and all required exhibits submitted for each building over 5,000 gross square feet.

9. *How do your agency's historic federal properties contribute to local communities and their economies, and how have their contributions changed over the reporting period?*

The 121 active Job Corps Centers administered by DOL, some of which may be located within historic federal properties, provide employment for training and support staff while providing students with specific skill sets tailored for the local economic needs. These needs are constantly re-evaluated through market research, the results of which may inform modifications necessary to the vocational profile of a given Job Corps Center (e.g., adopting a new trade) to meet the local economy's needs.

- *How do you consider impacts to local communities and economics in your asset planning? Has consideration of local economic development and job creation in your asset planning changed over the last three years? If so, how?*

DOL properties are used exclusively for DOL programs. When establishing the vocational profile of a Job Corps Center consideration is given to local

market conditions. Therefore, DOL ensures that the proper accommodations are made to serve the training needs to support the local industries. A core mission of the DOL is the ability to find careers and place the graduating students into the marketplace. By the very nature of the Job Corps program, local economies across the United States and Puerto Rico receive significant support from the 121 active Job Corps Centers' use of local labor, goods, and services.

- *Does your agency use its historic properties for educational purposes, such as to support or sponsor historic preservation trades training? If so, please describe these programs and how they have supported your agency over the reporting period.*

DOL does not currently offer historic preservation trades training. Should market research identify a need for historic preservation trades, consideration will be given to the adoption of such a trade.

- *Does your agency use historic properties to foster heritage tourism, when consistent with agency mission? If so, please describe any new heritage tourism efforts during the reporting period and whether they include public access to historic properties. Include any examples that promote diversity and equity in the use of historic properties for heritage tourism.*

DOL programs function in a secure environment which precludes public access to the site by outside visitors. Instead, DOL has used social media to advocate awareness of the historic sites under its jurisdiction and has compiled recordation drawings and historic narratives for five of its Centers (Edison JCC, St. Louis JCC, Mississippi JCC, and Hubert H. Humphrey JCC, Gulfport JCC) which will be made available to the public.

SUCSESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CHALLENGES

10. Provide specific examples of major successes, opportunities, and/or challenges your agency has experienced during the past three years.

- *Identify particular successes or challenges your agency has experienced in the incorporation of equity and climate change adaptation/mitigation into the identification, protection, and use of historic properties.*

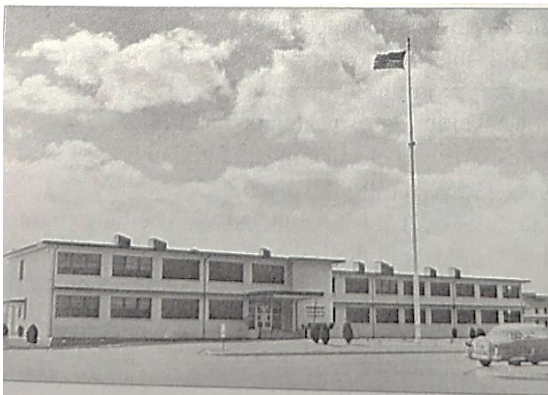
Consultation with GA-SHPO:

Turner (JCC) is located at 2000 Schilling Avenue, Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia, and was activated for the Job Corps program in 1977. The campus was originally part of a larger area established during WWII in 1941 by the Army Airfield. This area housed a school for navigators and pilot training, including allied pilots. It also served as a camp for 500 POWs, as

an Air Force base, and finally as a U.S. Navy Air Station which closed in 1967.

A tornado in 2017 and two severe storms in 2018 damaged several buildings on campus which were became structurally unsafe. In accordance with its projected plans for funding, DOL has identified and proposed several priority repairs projects at Turner JCC and has submitted three Section 106 consultation projects to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD) for review and concurrence. In each case, the HPD deferred review and concurrence pending a NRHP assessment of eligibility for the former military occupations associated with the buildings at Turner JCC. In response to HPD's request, DOL prepared a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) study to assess the potential significance of the former military occupations in accordance with established military historic contexts for World War II and the Cold War, and the current physical integrity of the former military grounds. The DOE was limited to the parcel of land and properties within, owned by DOL.

The DOE found Turner JCC not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C, as a historic district associated with the Cold War era Turner AFB/ NAS Albany. The Air Force and Navy installations were one of many similar facilities across the United States with identical Cold War missions (Criterion A). No individuals gained importance or achieved fame during the Cold War while stationed at either Turner AFB or NAS Albany (Criterion B). The Cold War era buildings within the Turner JCC boundaries represent support facilities which are not considered eligible under the Cold War historic context (Criterion C). With the demolition of most Cold War buildings and structures within and adjacent to the DOL parcels, the Cold War era U.S. Air Force and U.S. Navy occupations (Turner AFB/NAS Albany) no longer retain the physical integrity to convey the significance of the Cold War mission within the Turner Job Corps Center property.



Administration Building 1604, ca. 1953.



Administration Building 1604, dated 2023.

HPD did not concur with the initial report recommendations and requested that additional research, extended to all areas formerly occupied as part of the military installations, including all buildings within and without Turner JCC campus constructed during period of significance defined by HPD between 1941-1976, be assessed to determine if contributing to a historic district.

Although the consultation process was challenging, it ended as a success story. The additional research to survey properties outside of Turner JCC boundary, is not a standard DOE requirement, as an Agency does not have jurisdiction over private properties. However, the additional work and DOE addendum were successfully completed and HPD concurred with its final determination that Turner JCC is not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and that no historic properties that are listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP would be affected by the proposed undertakings, as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1). Following the acceptance of the DOE, HPD concurred with the DOL proposed renovation and demolition projects. Should changes to the approved projects be made, or new projects proposed, additional consultation with HPD is required.

- *Describe any policies or programs the agency has developed to prepare for current or future infrastructure funding or projects during the reporting period.*

DOL performs approximately (40) facility surveys per year (once every three years for each Job Corps campus to collect facility data (currently, there are 121 Job Corps campuses under DOL jurisdiction). Following the facility survey, the DOL develops plans for short and long-term projects. DOL uses the survey data for infrastructure funding and develops a program year construction and rehabilitation budget work plan based on priorities. A Project Management Plan (PMP) is prepared for every funded project which reviews and evaluates if the area of potential impact includes any potential historic assets and is used to determine and initiate consultation as necessary.

- *Include examples of how partnerships have been used to assist in their historic properties stewardship.*

While DOL does not establish partnerships, it consults with, and establishes relationships with interested parties who have a stake in a proposed undertaking which may affect a historic property under its jurisdiction.

- *Case studies that highlight or exemplify agency achievements should include images or other graphics if available.*

Consultation with DC-SHPO:

The site of the Potomac Job JCC property has had three periods of historic use. In 1904, 120 acres of the 226-acres of land were purchased by the DC Government for a new alms-house known as DC Village, to be reassigned to the Industrial Home School for Colored Children (IHSCC). The IHSCC operated at this location between 1907 and 1955. Between 1955 and 1973, a DC orphanage known as Junior Village occupied the property. Junior Village adapted the existing buildings and constructed new buildings to accommodate an ever-increasing number of orphaned children. In 1979, the DOL leased 43.63 acres on the property formerly occupied by (IHSCC) and established Potomac Job Corps Center (JCC). Currently, Potomac JCC consists of 26 buildings, 6 structures, and a sprawling green commons in the center of the campus. The original plan of the IHSCC is visible in a group of nine extant brick buildings constructed and occupied by the IHSCC on a hillside along the east portion of the campus. All other buildings and structures at the current institution were constructed after 1980 for use by Potomac JCC.

In accordance with national and regional funded projects, DOL has identified and proposed several improvement projects at Potomac JCC and has initiated Section 106 consultation with the DC-SHPO for review and concurrence. Upon review of the documentation received from DOL, DC-SHPO requested a determination of eligibility study (DOE) be performed to assess the potential historic significance of all properties at the Potomac JCC fifty years of age or older, and to consider the condition and the degree of each individual building contribution to a potential historic district setting, feeling and association. After a meeting on site was conducted at the request of DC-SHPO with representatives from DOL and DC-SHPO, DOL prepared and submitted the DOE for review and concurrence.

The DOE found nine of the 12 extant buildings (Buildings 7-15) of the former IHSCC, locally significant under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A and C, therefore eligible for listing on the NRHP. Three other remaining original buildings (Buildings 3-5) were recommended as not eligible primarily due to their utilitarian function and design. As a result, the proposed boundary for the historic district excludes Buildings 3-5 and is drawn around the nine original buildings at the east (constructed between 1907 and 1932) encompassing the vast green commons, deemed a contributor to the historic district. Buildings of 50+ years of age associated with the Junior Village Orphanage which occupied the site from 1955-1973 were also evaluated and recommended not eligible primarily because they were not directly related to the IHSCC's history. Following the acceptance of the DOE, DC-SHPO concurred with the DOL proposed renovation and demolition projects which consider the historic significance of historic district and buildings within.

Potomac JCC Pictures



Buildings 7 through 15 (from left to right) built for the former Industrial Home School for Colored Children (IHSCC) at the Potomac Job Corps Center. The buildings are raised on a slight hill with the lower green commons in the foreground.



F. D. Roosevelt Hall Building 9, was determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. View of south and west elevations, looking northeast.



Truman Hall Building 8, was determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. West elevations, looking east.