Preserve America

Section 3 Progress Report



Gulfport Job Corps Center: 3300 20th Street, Gulfport, MS 39501. Built 1952, Restored in 2024

Department of Labor Report

September 2026

"PRESERVE AMERICA" SECTION 3
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL)
REPORT – SEPTEMBER 2026

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
Evaluated, Not Eligible	99	2.07%
NHRP Listed	25	0.52%
NHRP Eligible	42	0.88%
Contributing to Historic District	27	0.57%
NHRP Candidates for Listing	30	0.63%
Pending, Not Determined	1	0.02%
Not Evaluated	4,628	95.38%
Total	**4,852**	**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 2023 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. Nine (9) historic

properties that have been identified as eligible for listing on the NRHP in the past three years were added to the database, representing an increase of approximately 21% from the 2023 reporting of eligible properties. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) had surveyed and started to evaluate approximately 2% 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, Contributing to Historic District, 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").

DOL performs approximately (40) facility surveys per year (once every three years for each Job Corps campus to collect facility data (currently, there are 123 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.

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.

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% of its historic property identification activities occured in the context of Section 106 compliance for specific undertakings.

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

     Yes**.** Implementation of Section 106 agreements has contributed to the identification and evaluation of historic properties. In some instances, Section 106 review identified properties within the area of potential effect that had not previously been evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility. Consultation with the SHPO resulted in additional survey, documentation, and eligibility evaluations, including Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs).

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 established partnerships with Friends groups, Preserve America Stewards, colleges or universities, or other similar organizations for the purpose of assisting with 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.*

  Although DOL has not established formal partnerships with nonfederal entities or marginalized communities, it consults with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs), professional societies, and other interested parties, as appropriate, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, to support the identification, research, and evaluation of historic properties.

  For example, in connection with the Gulfport Job Corps Center (JCC) redevelopment project in Gulfport, Mississippi, DOL consulted with the 33rd Avenue School Alumni Association and invited the Association to participate as a concurring party to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between DOL and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

  These consultation efforts have supported DOL in identifying and managing historic properties under its jurisdiction while advancing new projects in a manner that considers the preservation and protection of historic properties.

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 continues to implement established policies and procedures that define requirements, responsibilities, and processes for managing cultural resources and ensuring compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations.

   - *How has your agency integrated emerging technologies (such as AI, remote sensing, or digital asset management) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of protecting historic properties?*

     DOL has integrated emerging technologies, including remote sensing and digital documentation tools, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of assessing, documenting, and protecting historic properties. Drones and infrared scanning are used to evaluate roof and building conditions, allowing DOL to identify potential deficiencies, prioritize repairs, and plan improvements while reducing the need for intrusive or difficult-to-access inspections. Point-cloud technology is used to capture detailed spatial data and develop accurate three-dimensional models of existing buildings, providing a reliable digital record of historic properties and revealing architectural features and geometry that may otherwise be difficult to document. DOL also

uses ground-penetrating radar (GPR) to identify and evaluate subsurface features without destructive excavation or demolition.

These technologies provide DOL with more accurate and comprehensive information about existing conditions, support informed maintenance and rehabilitation decisions, and help minimize unnecessary disturbance to historic materials and features. Their use also enhances DOL's ability to identify preservation needs, prioritize resources, and plan projects in a manner that supports the long-term stewardship and protection of historic properties.

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?

During the past three years, DOL has not utilized program alternatives, such as programmatic agreements, program comments, or other similar tools, to identify, manage, or protect historic properties under its jurisdiction. DOL remains open to considering the use of such program alternatives when circumstances indicate that they would provide a more effective or efficient approach to meeting the Department's historic preservation responsibilities. To date, DOL has not identified a need to develop or implement these types of program alternatives.

- *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?*

  Not applicable. DOL has not utilized program alternatives during the reporting period; therefore, the Department has not evaluated preservation outcomes, time or cost savings, or other measures of effectiveness associated with such alternatives. Should DOL implement program alternatives in the future, the Department would consider appropriate methods for evaluating their effectiveness in meeting its Section 106 review and historic preservation responsibilities.

USING HISTORIC PROPERTIES

8. How have Administration priorities affected your agency's disposal or acquisition of historic properties?

Not applicable. During the reporting period, Administration priorities have not resulted in DOL's acquisition or disposal of historic properties. Accordingly, DOL has not identified any direct effects of Administration priorities on the Department's acquisition or disposal of historic properties. DOL continues to manage its historic properties in accordance with applicable federal historic preservation laws, regulations, and established policies and procedures.

9. ***In what ways has your agency leveraged historic properties to support Administration priorities related to domestic energy, minerals, infrastructure, defense, or space-related missions? Provide examples that demonstrate mission alignment.***

   DOL implements applicable Administration priorities and Departmental policies related to energy reduction and the efficient operation of federal facilities. These energy-reduction measures apply broadly across DOL's building portfolio and are not specific to, or dependent upon, the historic status of individual properties.

   Accordingly, DOL has not specifically leveraged its historic properties to advance Administration priorities related to domestic energy, minerals, infrastructure, defense, or space-related missions. Where energy-reduction measures are implemented at historic properties, DOL considers applicable historic preservation requirements as part of project planning and implementation to ensure that energy and operational objectives are appropriately coordinated with the Department's historic preservation responsibilities.

10. ***As the nation celebrates America 250, how is your agency using its historic properties to support commemoration, public programming, or interpretive initiatives?***

    DOL continues to use interpretive signage, historic narratives, and other educational materials to communicate the history and significance of historic properties under its jurisdiction. These interpretive efforts provide opportunities to highlight the historical development of DOL facilities, the communities associated with them, and their contributions to the Department's mission and the broader history of American labor and workforce development.

    While these interpretive activities are part of DOL's ongoing historic preservation and stewardship efforts and are not limited specifically to America 250, they support the goals of the commemoration by increasing awareness and understanding of the people, places, and events associated with the nation's history.

SUCCESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

11. ***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 during the reporting period*

      During the reporting period, DOL experienced both successes and challenges in carrying out its historic preservation responsibilities.

Success – Gulfport Job Corps Center, Gulfport, Mississippi

The Gulfport Job Corps Center (JCC), located at 3300 20th Street in Gulfport, Mississippi, occupies the site of the former 33rd Avenue School. Established in 1921, the school served as the only school for African American children in the City of Gulfport. The school expanded between 1951-1954 with the construction of new buildings. DOL began utilizing the property for the Job Corps program in 1978 under a lease with the City of Gulfport and subsequently constructed additional federally owned buildings on the site.

Three 1952 historic school buildings—the academic/administration building, cafeteria, and gymnasium/multipurpose building—remained on the property after sustaining significant damage from Hurricane Katrina. As part of planning for the redevelopment of the JCC, DOL completed a Determination of Eligibility (DOE). DOL and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History determined that the former 33rd Avenue School was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance in Ethnic Heritage and Education associated with the "Equalization Period," and under Criterion C for its architectural significance.

DOL subsequently entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), with the City of Gulfport participating as an invited signatory. The redevelopment was designed and implemented in accordance with the MOA stipulations, including measures to maximize the rehabilitation of the historic buildings. The MOA also required Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation, preparation of a historic narrative, and incorporation of interpretive signage into the redevelopment. During the current three-year reporting period, DOL successfully completed these mitigation commitments. The project demonstrates DOL's ability to advance its Job Corps mission while documenting, interpreting, and preserving significant historic resources.

Challenge – Shreveport Job Corps Center, Shreveport, Louisiana

On June 1, 1978, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) acquired the former Queensborough Baptist Church property, a six-acre campus located at 2815 Lillian Street in Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, and adapted the property for use as a Job Corps Center.

Former Administration/Dormitory Building C (Building C) was constructed in 1935 as part of the original church complex. The building is currently identified as being in poor condition, is no longer in use, and is proposed for demolition.

In connection with the proposed demolition, DOL initiated consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office (LA-SHPO). As part of the

consultation, DOL requested LA-SHPO concurrence with its determination regarding the undertaking's effects on historic properties and cultural resources.

During consultation, LA-SHPO disagreed with DOL's initial assessment of the property and requested that a formal Determination of Eligibility (DOE) be completed to evaluate the property's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), consistent with the identification and evaluation requirements of the Section 106 process.

In response, DOL is procuring the services of a qualified architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards to evaluate the property and prepare the documentation necessary to support a determination of National Register eligibility and continued consultation with LA-SHPO. The evaluation will provide a documented basis for resolving the property's eligibility status and assessing the potential effects of the proposed undertaking.

While this additional evaluation has extended the project review process, DOL's response demonstrates its continued commitment to meaningful consultation and to resolving questions regarding National Register eligibility before proceeding with actions that could affect a potentially historic property. DOL will continue consultation with LA-SHPO, as appropriate, based on the findings of the eligibility evaluation and the potential effects of the proposed undertaking.

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

  While DOL does not typically establish formal partnerships for historic property stewardship, the Department consults and maintains relationships with interested parties that have an interest in proposed undertakings that may affect historic properties under DOL's jurisdiction. These relationships support DOL's stewardship efforts by providing opportunities to obtain historical information, identify significant cultural resources, understand community perspectives, and consider appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties.

  For example, in connection with the Gulfport Job Corps Center redevelopment project in Gulfport, Mississippi, DOL consulted with the 33rd Avenue School Alumni Association and invited the Association to participate as a concurring party to the project's Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). This consultation provided an opportunity for an organization with knowledge of and connections to the historic property to participate in the Section 106 process and contribute to decisions concerning the treatment of historic resources.

DOL also consults, as appropriate, with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), professional organizations, and other interested parties. These consultation relationships assist DOL in fulfilling its historic preservation responsibilities and support informed stewardship of historic properties.

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

Gulfport JCC Redevelopment Project National Recognition Award:

During the reporting period, the Gulfport Job Corps Center Redevelopment Project received recognition through the American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC) Engineering Excellence Awards program. The project was recognized for its context-sensitive approach to redevelopment, including the integration of the site's historic character into the design and the successful completion of construction.

This recognition highlights the successful integration of DOL's programmatic and operational requirements with its historic preservation objectives. The redevelopment incorporated measures established through the Section 106 consultation process and the project's Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), including rehabilitation of historic buildings, historic documentation and interpretation, and interpretive signage. The recognition further demonstrates how historic preservation considerations can be successfully incorporated into the redevelopment and continued use of federal facilities.

ACEC Display Panel



Gulfport Redevelopment: Salvage of Existing Brick Facades



Picture 1

Main Entrance

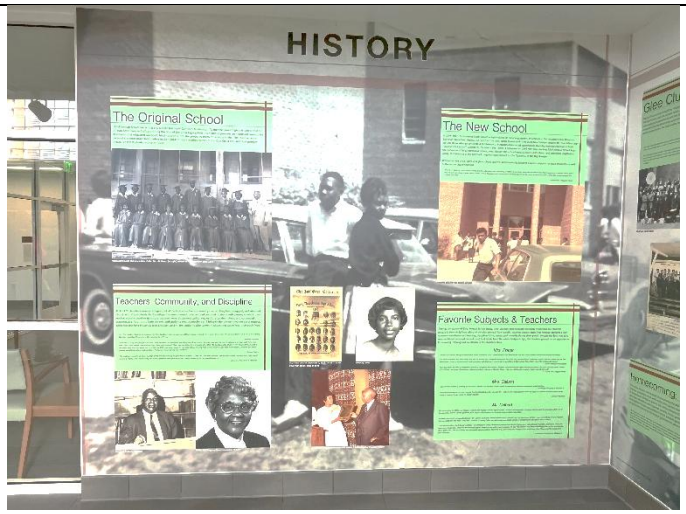
A modern building was constructed behind the salvaged brick façade. This required structural stabilization of the old brick structure.



Picture 2

Education Building

New outdoor amphitheater was constructed behind the new education building. The old brick can be seen through the transparent corridor wing.



Picture 3

Gymnasium Museum

Interpretive signage to celebrate the history of the 33rd Street school was installed in the new museum space in the Gymnasium Building, also restored by this project.

Dayton JCC Rehabilitation Project

Built in 1922 at the intersection of Gettysburg Avenue and Germantown Pike in Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, the building now known as Main Building 1 at the Dayton Job Corps Center originally operated as Thomas Tuberculosis Hospital. In response to increasing numbers of tuberculosis cases, the City of Dayton constructed an additional facility, Brown Hospital, in 1931. Thomas Hospital closed in 1958, and its remaining patients were transferred to Brown Hospital. Following its closure, Thomas Hospital was acquired by the University of Dayton in 1960 and incorporated into the University's West Campus. Renamed University Hall, the building was remodeled and adapted for use as dormitory and classroom space. Its association with the University was relatively short-lived. As part of the sale of the West Campus property, the building was sold to the DOL in 1977 and incorporated into the approximately 25-acre campus of the Dayton Job Corps Center. The former University Hall was renamed Main Building 1. In 1989, Main Building 1 was documented in the Ohio Historic Inventory. The building is assigned a historic status of "Listed" in the DOL historic property database.

Main Building 1 has an H-shaped plan composed of four principal wings or blocks: A, B, C, and D, and two connecting hyphens. Wings C, D and A are three stories in height, while wing B has two. The exterior walls have CMU backup with brick veneer, and limestone architectural detailing. Aluminum replacement windows installed within the existing masonry openings in 1997, maintain the regular historic rhythm of the fenestration along the façades, and preserve the original limestone window sills. Above the third-floor windows, a limestone cornice band and limestone coping delineate the parapet walls.

DOL funded a rehabilitation project to perform urgent repairs at Wing C (partial parapet reconstruction and installation of new roofing), and the stabilization of the failing limestone cornice band at the upper levels of wings A, B, and D, and along the east and south sides of Wing C. The project, which was completed in 2025, was designed by an architectural firm with expertise in historic preservation. As a prerequisite to the development of the repair design, the project included a forensic investigation to document the historic building structure, concealed building elements, and existing conditions that could not be determined through conventional visual inspection. The investigation included point-cloud documentation used to develop an existing-conditions model, infrared imaging, ground-penetrating radar (GPR) testing, and investigative borings. Collectively, these investigative methods provided a detailed understanding of the building's construction and concealed conditions and established an analytical basis for the rehabilitation design.

DOL initiated consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act during the design phase of the project. Through the consultation process, DOL received concurrence on a finding of No Adverse Effect for the proposed undertaking.

Dayton JCC Rehabilitation Project



Picture 1

Building 1 Wing C

Wing C South Façade prior to restoration.

Broken limestone and leaning parapet were replaced



Picture 2 From Drone

Wing C after restoration.

The restoration project targeted repairs at the Parapet of Wing C and included new roofing, partial parapet reconstruction, and the stabilization of the failing limestone cornice band at the upper levels of wings A, B, D, and along the east and south sides of Wing C, using through face structural anchors.



Picture 3

Historic Picture, Aerial View

The Thomas Tuberculosis Hospital in Dayton, Ohio; c. 1940s.

12. What innovations (technological, procedural, organizational) has your agency implemented to improve stewardship outcomes or Section 106 performance?

DOL has incorporated technological tools into its facility assessment and historic property stewardship activities to improve the quality and efficiency of information used in planning and decision-making. These technologies include drones and infrared scanning to assess roof and building conditions, point-cloud technology to create accurate three-dimensional documentation of existing buildings and architectural features, and ground-penetrating radar (GPR) to investigate subsurface features without destructive excavation or demolition.

The use of these technologies provides more detailed information about existing conditions, assists DOL in identifying and prioritizing maintenance and rehabilitation needs, and can reduce the need for intrusive investigative methods. When applied to historic properties, these tools support informed project planning and help DOL consider potential effects on historic materials and features.

DOL also continues to coordinate with appropriate consulting parties as part of the Section 106 process and to apply its established cultural resources policies and procedures. Together, these technological tools and established coordination processes support DOL's stewardship of historic properties and the efficient fulfillment of its historic preservation responsibilities.