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Programmatic Approaches to the Management of Cold War Historic Properties

Van Citters: Historic Preservation, LLC

SRI Foundation

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ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
BASOPS	Base Operations
BRAC	Base Closure and Realignment
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
ELPA	Eligible for the Purposes of a Program Alternative (RPAD historic status code)
ESOH	Environment, Safety and Occupational Health
FY	Fiscal Year
HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
NASA	National Aeronautical and Space Administration
NCSHPO	National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
NEV	Not Yet Evaluated (RPAD historic status code)
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PA	Programmatic Agreement
RPAD	Real Property Asset Database
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Defense (DoD) manages the world's largest specialized real property inventory, counting more than "557,000 facilities (buildings, structures, and linear structures), located on over 5,000 sites worldwide and covering over 27.7 million acres."¹ A significant portion of this global portfolio is comprised of DoD's vast inventory of military, scientific and technical assets related to the Cold War Era (1945-1991).² To meet the regulatory obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act, DoD has spent more than two decades surveying its Cold War assets, commissioning hundreds of studies and assessments by professional historians to evaluate this inventory, including the potential for exceptional significance. Beginning in fiscal year 1992, nationwide historic contexts on major programs (known as "missions") of the Cold War were funded through the Legacy Resource Management Program, and hundreds, if not thousands, of historical studies have been completed since then.

Most of the studies have been completed through Section 106 compliance. Participating in DoD discussions and understanding the need for a more comprehensive approach, Van Citters: Historic Preservation, LLC and SRI Foundation applied for, and received, funding from the Legacy Resource Management Program under project #13-701 to develop a systemic and more cost effective means by which to manage DoD Cold War resources. In order to develop a plan of action, the two organizations convened a workshop that included approximately thirty participants from DoD, other federal, state, non-profit, and private organizations.

The resulting workshop to discuss Cold War Military Mission-Related Properties was held in Washington, D.C. on September 4th and 5th, 2014. During the workshop the attendees collaborated to determine an appropriate path forward for the proactive management of DoD's Cold War inventory.

The workshop detailed in this report is part of a larger project to develop and implement programmatic approaches for the consistent management of DoD Cold War properties. The outcomes of the workshop include management categories of Cold War mission-related properties, recommendations for a variety of management approaches specific to each category, and next steps for developing those approaches. The management categories developed included:

- Unique Properties
- Mission-Specific Properties
 - Buildings, Structures, Districts
 - Testing and Evaluation Sites
 - Training Ranges
 - Networked Properties
- Repurposed Properties
- Utilitarian Properties

Management approaches identified during the workshop include (1) developing a prototype programmatic agreement for DoD undertakings involving these Management Categories; (2) conducting a gap analysis of certain categories of properties to identify appropriate property-specific or programmatic approaches and

¹ Department of Defense Base Structure Report FY 2013 Baseline, available from http://www.acq.osd.mil/ie/download/bsr/Base%20Structure%20Report%202013_06242013.pdf

² For the purposes of this workshop, DoD uses the Congressionally-defined 1945-1991 range for the Cold War era.

Program Alternatives (pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14) for management, (3) developing a Program Alternative for the management and treatment of utilitarian historic properties, and (4) maintaining the standard Section 106 process (36 CFR Part 800.3 through .6) for other categories.

The next step to develop the approaches requires DoD support for the workshop recommendations. This effort includes consultation with Office of the Secretary of Defense to identify the entities, process, and funding mechanisms for implementing the workshop recommendations. This consultation would include a prioritization of the workshop recommendations and implementation of the top priorities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
ACRONYMS	ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iii
1.0 BACKGROUND.....	1
2.0 WORKSHOP PLANNING PROCESS	2
3.0 WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS	3
3.1 Welcome and Introduction	3
3.2 Presentations on Workshop Structure and Background Information.....	5
3.3 Small Group Discussions	6
3.4 Meeting the Following Day	8
4.0 MEETING RESULTS.....	9
4.1 Summary of Management Solutions.....	9
4.2 Three Programmatic Solutions.....	10
4.2.1 Prototype Programmatic Agreement for DoD Undertakings	10
4.2.2 Program Alternative for Utilitarian Historic Properties	10
4.2.3 Synthesis/Matrix	11
4.2.3.1 Mission-Specific Properties (Buildings, Structures, and Districts).....	11
4.2.3.2 Mission-Specific Properties	12
4.3 General Observations on Proposed Programmatic Solutions.....	13
4.3.3 Application of Standard Section 106 Process	14
4.3.3.1 Unique Cold War Properties	14
4.3.3.2 Repurposed Cold War Properties	14
5.0 NEXT STEPS.....	15
APPENDIX A: Information for Workshop Attendees, DoD Cold War Mission Historic Properties	
APPENDIX B: Workshop Agenda	
APPENDIX C: Final Participants List	
APPENDIX D: DoD Cold War Mission-Related Properties Presentation	
APPENDIX E: Additional bibliographic information for the Pacific/Alaska regions	
APPENDIX F: Curation of Historic Facilities Drawings at AFHRA	
APPENDIX G: Small Breakout Group Instructions	
APPENDIX J: Protection of Historic Properties – 36CFR800	
APPENDIX H: Example DoD Program Alternatives	
APPENDIX I: Proposed Program Alternatives by Management Category	

1.0 BACKGROUND

The workshop was completed under the larger Legacy Resource Management Program, Project #13-701. The goal of the project was to develop and implement an action plan for programmatic approaches to the identification, evaluation, and management of significant Cold War Mission-Related Properties on DoD installations. The properties that were the subject of this project included all sites, buildings, structures and districts that have a clear and direct association with the Cold War Mission.

Legacy Resource Management Program, Project #13-701 comprised four tasks: 1) Synthesis; 2) Workshop; 3) Compliance Process; and 4) Implementation. To complete the synthesis, the Project Team collected and reviewed available reports, context studies, histories, and other related documents in order to determine what Cold War Mission-Related assets had been surveyed and documented. During this task, the Project Team consulted with the leads of other Cold War projects (Legacy-funded, Military Service-funded, National Park Service (NPS)-funded, and others) to capture a status on their findings and projected paths forward. The resulting product was an annotated bibliography, which was provided to workshop attendees (stakeholders and consulting parties) prior to the event as baseline information (Appendix A). The workshop was the second task of the project, and is defined in more detail in the body of this report.

Providing recommendations on a compliance process, based on the results of the workshop, was the third task. This task is also defined in this report, in the form of a detailed action plan for developing the identified programmatic approaches. The plan lays out the tasks to be performed, the party or parties responsible for implementing these tasks, and a process for carrying out the tasks. As part of these two tasks, this final report on the workshop and action plan will be distributed to the Project Stakeholders and to appropriate DoD installation staff nationwide.

The fourth and final planned task was implementation. Although originally scoped as part of this project, this final task was altered as a result of the workshop deliberations. The workshop participants recommended that the next and final step in the project should focus on obtaining buy-in and support from DoD and stakeholders on the action plan and process for implementing the programmatic approaches identified during the workshop, as there would be no need for implementation if there was no buy-in or support for the identified programmatic approaches. The Project Team has, however, received funding for a follow on project to collaborate with DoD cultural resources policy leadership and consult with Consulting Parties to select and implement one or more programmatic approaches identified in the action plan.

2.0 WORKSHOP PLANNING PROCESS

The Project Team was selected to lead this project based on the individuals' extensive experience in evaluating and managing DoD Cold War resources. The team included three individuals from two organizations: Karen Van Citters and Brian Michael Lione of Van Citters: Historic Preservation, LLC (VCHP) and Terry Klein of SRI Foundation (SRIF), hereinafter referred to as the Project Team. Collectively, the Project Team counts over 55 years of experience specific to DoD Cold War assets.

The Project Team began the effort in August of 2013. They developed the synthesis and planned for the Cold War Military Mission-Related Properties workshop from August 5, 2013 to September 3, 2014. The team collaborated via teleconferences and email, and also had an in-person planning session in the fall of 2013 at VCHP offices in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The team planned the workshop to be a one day event, wherein representatives from DoD, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Department of Energy (DOE), the NPS, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and staff, and private sector and academic experts in Cold War properties (Project Stakeholders) could meet to discuss the issue of managing the DoD Cold War inventory. The Project Team agreed on a preliminary draft list of invitees, and began preparing a packet of materials for the attendees to receive in advance.

The Project Team worked with Michelle Volkema, Deputy Federal Preservation Officer for DoD, to confirm the list of attendees and obtain the required final permissions from DoD to hold the workshop. Concurrently, the Project Team worked to secure a government-sponsored venue. This was eventually provided by the ACHP. DoD vetted the list of proposed participants during the months of May and June. Upon receipt of final permission and approval of the workshop structure, Ms. Volkema worked to obtain a letter of invitation from Ms. Maureen Sullivan, Director of Environment, Safety and Occupational Health (ESOH) for DoD. Ms. Volkema sent the invitation letter to 35 invitees on July 1, 2014.

The Project Team began receiving RSVPs almost immediately, with 30 participants confirming their attendance by the deadline of July 31. On August 19, 2014, the Project Team sent all confirmed participants the pre-workshop packet, entitled "Information for Workshop Attendees, DoD Cold War Mission Historic Properties" (Appendix A). The packet contained a summary of the body of Cold War studies and documents completed by DoD since the early 1990s, sorted by state and year. That summary exhibited the nature of work completed and the order of magnitude of the DoD efforts. The list also provided details on the types of resources identified and locations, which were designed to inform and complement discussions at the workshop.

The pre-conference materials also provided a brief background of the Cold War and an overview of DoD's portfolio of Cold War facilities as captured in the DoD Real Property Asset Database (RPAD). This overview provided participants with an understanding of how real property is tracked, historic assets are accounted for, and how the information might be used to support proposed management strategies. Additionally, the materials provided information about the Project Team methodology and findings, including proposed management categories (described in detail below), and an outline for the structure of the workshop.

3.0 WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

Participants began arriving at the offices of the ACHP at 8:30 on the morning of Thursday, September 4. As the participants entered the ACHP conference room, they were greeted by the Project Team and asked to find the name card marking their assigned seat in one of the four groups established for the event. Each participant was asked to review the day's agenda (Appendix B) and workshop materials.

3.1 Welcome and Introduction

Mr. John Fowler, Executive Director of the ACHP, welcomed the guests and highlighted the ACHP's commitment to working with federal agencies to improve the management of the historic properties in their care. He noted the ACHP's ten year history of working with programmatic alternatives, including many such approaches implemented with the Military Components, individually, and with the DoD as a whole.

Ms. Maureen Sullivan, the Director of ESOH in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) and DoD's Federal Preservation Officer, officially opened the workshop with introductory remarks. Ms. Sullivan



outlined the department's vast real property portfolio. She noted that it is the largest specialized inventory of buildings and structures in the world with over 557,000 assets, equaling 62% of all US government real property assets. Of these DoD assets, more than 259,000 (46%) were constructed during the Cold War era (1945-1991). Ms. Sullivan also highlighted several challenges that DoD faces in properly managing this portfolio while being good stewards of the department's historic properties:

- Budgets for sustainment (maintenance) continue to shrink.
- DoD facilities management has been trending towards larger, centralized, flexible spaces; not smaller, specialized buildings spread across an installation.
- Mandates to shrink the DoD footprint – “Rightsizing” – puts these resources often at the top of the demolition list.
- Reuse of highly specialized facilities can be costly due to construction types, remote location of some resources, and security considerations.
- Energy efficiency mandates can be difficult to implement in some types of Cold War era buildings, particularly utilitarian and scientific facilities.
- Expiration of Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) authority makes divestiture difficult.
- Staff support at military installations and at some SHPO offices is not at a level capable of meeting increased National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) management needs.

Ms. Sullivan next highlighted the status of DoD's NHPA compliance efforts to date. She cited several thousand surveys and evaluations completed, department-wide. Dozens of national contexts have been

written, tens of thousands of assets are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), several facilities are listed as National Historic Landmarks (NHL), and documentation that meets or exceeds Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) / Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards for hundreds of current and former DoD properties has been completed and is on file with the Library of Congress. Despite this impressive effort, DoD can only count 37% of its Cold War assets as inventoried and evaluated in compliance with Section 110 of the NHPA.

According to Ms. Sullivan, the challenges facing DoD are outpacing their ability to evaluate their properties. DoD has successfully implemented large-scale management approaches, including wholesale NHPA Section 106 compliance via programmatic alternatives issued by the ACHP for more than 25,000 Cold War properties. Ms. Sullivan called for more of these approaches, and asked the workshop participants to collaborate with DoD to define the best path forward to help better manage their remaining inventory of Cold War properties.

Upon completion of Ms. Sullivan's remarks, Project Team member Brian Lione led a quick round of participant introductions, referring everyone to the final list of participants for context (Appendix C). Mr. Lione then directed the participants to the workshop presentation (Appendix D) and led the participants through a brief history of DoD's efforts to comply with the NHPA via "traditional" methods for implementing and complying with Sections 106 and 110. Building on Maureen Sullivan's remarks about the DoD portfolio, Mr. Lione outlined how, despite nearly 25 years of investigation, thousands of surveys and studies, and a very large expenditure of funds, DoD still struggles with achieving a full accounting of all its historic Cold War properties. Mr. Lione ended this portion of the presentation with a snapshot of DoD's current status:

- DoD knows more about the Cold War – and its own Cold War resources – than anyone else.
- DoD work continues to be driven by Section 106
- DoD has put in considerable effort evaluating Cold War Resources and will continue to do so using the Section 106 process, unless a holistic solution is developed
- DoD is spending constrained resources resurveying historic properties
- DoD needs comprehensive plan standards and buy-in from the larger community

Mr. Lione continued the presentation and walked participants through the definition of the "Universe of Need." Again reflecting back on Ms. Sullivan's remarks, Mr. Lione described the subset of properties that the Project Team considered in preparing proposed management approaches as defined in the pre-workshop materials. He referred the participants to two handouts: All Cold War Facilities – Overview with Charts (Appendix E) and Cold War Assets - Sorted by State (Appendix F). Using this information, he explained how the Project Team took the 259,000 Cold War resources and narrowed the group to 56,316. This was accomplished by limiting the types of facilities considered to only those designed / used for mission support, in contrast to routine base operations assets (BASOPS). The inventory of these facilities is easily defined by looking at four (of nine) "Facility Classes," the descriptors used in the DoD real property system to categorize buildings and structures by use. These four classes—Operation and Training; Maintenance and Production; Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation, and Supply—were determined by the Project Team to comprise all Cold War mission-related facilities in the DoD real property portfolio. Mr. Lione explained that the programmatic approaches developed by the Team are based on the concept that all Cold War mission-related resources are potentially significant and thus comprise the Universe of Need for the current effort to develop programmatic approaches for management of these Cold War historic properties.

Project Team member Karen Van Citters closed the introductory portion of the workshop by reviewing the goals of the workshop, the larger project, and related DoD efforts:

- Meet DoD legal obligations while effectively fulfilling mission
- Bring consistency to the management of Cold War mission-related properties through programmatic approaches to identification, evaluation, and treatment
- Balance DoD mission with public benefit and preservation of Cold War properties for the American people

Ms. Van Citters instructed the participants to take note of these goals and refer to them often, as they would also serve as the guiding principles of discussions to be held later in the day.

3.2 Presentations on Workshop Structure and Background Information

After the above introduction, Project Team member Terry Klein led the participants through the structure of the workshop. Mr. Klein explained the flow of the day, highlighting the introductions, followed by more specific information and discussion of the methodology used by the team to approach the issue of large-scale management of Cold War properties. Mr. Klein then explained that the participants would be broken into four groups—already assigned by the Project Team—and have small group discussions throughout the afternoon. Each group would then report out on its discussions concerning an appropriate path forward to the larger group, and a final discussion at the end of the day would help to define next steps.

Mr. Lione returned to provide a quick overview of the DoD’s RPAD system. He quickly reviewed the enormity of DoD’s portfolio: 2.2 billion square feet of buildings on 27.7 million acres and over 5,000 sites worldwide.³ DoD uses the RPAD to track the condition and use of its assets around the world; this information is used to support maintenance budgets, improve utilization rates, and support a safe and healthy workplace. In 2008, DoD expanded the RPAD to include eleven “Historic Status Codes”—descriptors that indicate whether a resource is eligible for, or listed on the NRHP or is an NHL. These codes also capture what facilities have not been evaluated, and what facilities were evaluated but determined not eligible for the NRHP nor the NHL list. During this presentation, Mr. Lione referred the participants again to the handout summarizing all DoD Cold War assets. This handout and an accompanying document breaking these resources down by state clearly showed the 56,316 Cold War mission-related properties⁴ that comprise the DoD Universe of Need.

After a short break, Ms. Van Citters next walked participants through a detailed look at the methodology employed by the Project Team. Using dozens of nationwide reports, context studies and surveys,⁵ the Project Team conducted a synthesis and analysis of this past work, resulting in an understanding that there are currently no historic contexts, groups of themes, or lists of property types that will lead to comprehensive nationwide management of these resources. However, the body of previous DoD work serves as foundation for grouping the Cold War mission-related properties in terms of how they can be managed. Using this information, the Project Team devised five Management Categories that effectively

³ Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 figures from the DoD FY2013 Base Structure Report; available from <http://www.acq.osd.mil/ie/>.

⁴ Fiscal Year 2013 data.

⁵ All listed in a bibliography in the read-ahead materials sent to participants; see Appendix B. Another bibliography highlighting documents from the Alaska/Pacific region were provided to participants in a handout at the meeting—Appendix G, as well as a summary of a curation project led by the Air Force to catalog tens of thousands of engineering and architectural drawings at the Air Force Historical Research Agency (AFHRA) – Appendix H.

cross cut all services, themes, property types, and geographic areas. Ms. Van Citters went on to list and define the five proposed categories:

- **Unique:** properties specially designed to meet a very specific military role, required exceptional engineering or architectural development in order to bring them to fruition, and have a strong association with military strategic planning or response to the perceived Soviet/communist threat.
- **Mission Specific Properties:** specifically and individually designed to serve a Cold War purpose. They may be of a standard plan, be individually designed, and may be of a fairly simple design; however, they are directly associated with the Cold War mission. These properties may not have exceptional engineering or architecture, but can still be considered historically significant because they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or, may be part of a significant historic district, but are not individually significant.
- **Networked Properties:** properties that required a network across state lines in order to effectively ensure defense and deterrence of Soviet aggression against the United States. Because they were networked, they were constructed using standard plans, but unlike other standard plan properties, they were linked strategically and through communications to provide nationwide or perimeter coverage.
- **Mission-Specific Sites:** properties include large swaths of land within the DoD that were used to support the Cold War military mission. They typically were used for weapons development and testing, training, and targets.
- **Reused / Utilitarian:** properties that were constructed in previous eras that were reused for an important military mission that was directly related to the Cold War.

3.3 Small Group Discussions

After the initial two hour welcome and introduction, the participants were directed to work in small groups and discuss the information presented to them. These groups had been established by the Project Team to



ensure an equal balance of DoD, other federal agencies, SHPO staff, and advocacy organizations. Each group was given a set of instructions in a handout (Appendix I) by the small group facilitator, Terry Klein. Mr. Klein instructed each group to first assign a recorder and spokesperson, then discuss all five of the management categories. He was careful to explain that nothing should be considered “off the table”—meaning that the small groups could make changes to the categories and approaches, if deemed appropriate. To this end, two further specific instructions were given:

If the group does not agree with all or some of the initial recommended Management Categories, are there others to recommend?

If the group disagrees with the concept of using Management Categories, what alternate approach or approaches would the group use to organize Cold War mission-related properties in order to more effectively

manage these properties?

Once Mr. Klein was confident that the groups were prepared to take on their task, they began their discussions. During this initial 45 minute session, all three members of the Project Team sat in on each group's discussions, taking turns to ensure each understood the direction the groups were taking. The first small group discussion session ended with a break for lunch.

After lunch, Mr. Klein provided a quick overview of the morning's activities, and explained the next steps. As there was a general consensus by the participants on the proposed Management Categories, a large group discussion was not required. These Management Categories were organized as follows:

- Unique Properties
- Mission-Specific Properties
 - Buildings, Structures, Districts
 - Testing and Evaluation Sites
 - Training Ranges
 - Properties Networked Across State Lines
- Repurposed Properties
- Utilitarian Properties

Deviating from the provided agenda, Mr. Klein instructed the groups to reconvene to continue their work. During this session, the task was to select a Management Category and determine how to approach the management of that category using a Program Alternative, such as a Program Comment, Exemption, Standard Treatment or others as outlined in paragraph 14 of *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 800.14) (provided as a handout – see Appendix J). To assist with this effort, the Project Team provided



the groups with handouts on Example DoD Program Alternatives (Appendix K), provided by the ACHP, and Proposed Program Alternatives by Management Category (Appendix L), created by the Project Team.

Participants were further instructed to define how such an alternative could be developed: what steps would be needed, how long would an effort take, who would be the primary partners in the development and implementation, what might implementation cost, and other details.

Participants worked for 90 minutes, and were welcome to take a short break. Many continued their discussions during this break in preparation for the large group discussion. In the last hour of the day, using flip charts and notes prepared by the group recorder, each group's spokesperson walked through a summary of their efforts, from their assessment of the original, proposed Management Categories, to their recommendations for a path forward to manage a given category using Program Alternatives or other methods.

3.4 Meeting the Following Day

Prior to departing the workshop on Thursday, participants were invited to return to the conference room the next morning to assist the Project Team in reviewing the results of the previous day. Approximately half of the participants returned for this informal discussion, including members from all four small discussion groups. For three hours, the Project Team and participants walked through the notes and started to define three paths forward, detailed below.

4.0 MEETING RESULTS

Below are the results of the workshop in terms of the management solutions identified by the workshop participants. As noted above, the workshop participants came to a general consensus that the Management Categories identified by the project team were appropriate. These Management Categories were:

- Unique Properties
- Mission-Specific Properties
 - Buildings, Structures, Districts
 - Testing and Evaluation Sites
 - Training Ranges
 - Properties Networked Across State Lines
- Repurposed Properties
- Utilitarian Properties

Although the workshop participants as a whole were comfortable with these Management Categories, the small group discussions on management solutions decided to re-examine them. However, these discussions did not come up with other or better alternatives for organizing Cold War mission-related properties.

4.1 Summary of Management Solutions

Workshop participants identified three programmatic management solutions to the identification, evaluation, and treatment of the above Cold War mission property Management Categories:

- A Prototype Programmatic Agreement (PA) for DoD undertakings that may affect Cold War mission properties, regardless of the property Management Category. This instrument will establish those undertakings that would not cause an adverse effect to any Cold War mission properties, and therefore, would require no further Section 106 consultation with SHPOs, other consulting parties, or the ACHP. This Program Alternative would serve as an interim process until the full implementation of the Synthesis/Matrix instrument referenced below.
- Program Alternative for utilitarian historic properties. This instrument would encompass utilitarian properties from all historic periods, including the Cold War era. This Program Alternative may be a Program Comment, Standard Treatment, national Programmatic Agreement, or other type of Program Alternative listed under 36 CFR 800.14.
- Synthesis/Matrix. This instrument would focus on the following Mission-Specific properties: 1) buildings, structures and districts; 2) testing, training and evaluation sites; and 3) networked properties. The synthesis/matrix, organized by Cold War missions and themes that will be applied to each of these three overarching management categories, will result in a gap analysis. This gap analysis will subsequently guide the development of specific Program Alternatives for each management category/theme combination.

Each of these programmatic solutions is discussed in detail below. The workshop participants also recommended that a group of Management Categories not be addressed through a Program Alternative but should be managed through the standard Section 106 process. These Management Categories included:

- Unique Resources
- Repurposed Properties

The management of these properties is also examined in detail below.

4.2 Three Programmatic Solutions

4.2.1 Prototype Programmatic Agreement for DoD Undertakings

It was not envisioned that the proposed prototype PA would be linked with specific Management Categories, but rather that it could cover two steps of the standard Section 106 process. First, this prototype PA could establish that all Cold War mission-related properties (Category Codes 1, 2, 3, and 4) are assumed eligible for the National Register, except for those already determined ineligible through prior consultations.⁶ If this were used it could also reduce the need for re-evaluations as these properties age. Second, the prototype PA could establish those activities or undertakings that would not cause an adverse effect to these properties and would not require further consultation with the SHPO and other consulting parties. The prototype PA could also reduce the number of consultations required under Section 106 by listing those that do not require further consultation. This could reduce the number of “no adverse effect” consultations for both the installations and the SHPOs, and in turn, result in a greater focus on those activities that will adversely affect historic properties. The Air Force would take the lead in developing the PA and partner with the Army, Navy, NASA and DOE.

The group of workshop participants that identified development of a prototype PA would like to continue to work on the possibility of a PA as a Working Group. The recommended steps to develop the prototype PA are: 1) study known data to define facilities; 2) draft list of Category Code 1, 2, 3, 4 facilities to be covered in the prototype PA; 3) draft list of undertakings that would not affect properties; 4) draft the prototype agreement; 5) consult with SHPOs; 6) address comments, revise, and refine; and 7) finalize the prototype agreement.

As noted above, this Program Alternative would serve as an interim process until the full implementation of the Synthesis/Matrix discussed below.

4.2.2 Program Alternative for Utilitarian Historic Properties

These properties represent the most functional and basic architectural level possible. They are often referred to as “utilitarian” and are typically constructed using expedient measures and materials such as prefabricated metal or concrete masonry unit. It was recommended by the group discussing this Program Alternative, that this Management Category be expanded beyond the Cold War and to include all utilitarian structures.

The goal of this Program Alternative is to remove these properties from further Section 106 consideration, although a Programmatic Alternative **will not** be applied to those utilitarian resources that are located within historic districts, have been previously listed, or have been determined eligible for listing. The development of the instrument should be done in consultation with OSD, DoD Components, ACHP, NCSHPO, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and other interested parties. The DoD should develop a list of utilitarian properties and provide to SHPOs, a treatment/mitigation product should be defined (if appropriate), and there

⁶ It is also possible that a prototype PA could prescribe or allow eligibility unless or until additional information becomes available there is no significance.

should be a periodic review of the programmatic instrument that is developed.

4.2.3 Synthesis/Matrix

The workshop participants developed the idea of using a synthesis/matrix that combined Management Categories with historical themes in an effort to link management with the Cold War stories and missions. The synthesis/matrix includes three management categories: Mission-Specific Properties (Buildings, Structures, Districts); Mission-Specific Properties (Testing, Networked and Evaluation Sites); and Networked Resources. These categories are listed along one axis of the matrix and themes from *Coming in from the Cold*⁷ along the other axis. Within each of the matrix boxes would be a study to determine what has been done in terms of past research and inventories on the management category/theme, what is known based on this research and inventories, what needs to be done in order to effectively manage the properties associated with the category and theme, that is, a gap analysis. Each study would then be used to address issues of inventory, National Register eligibility, and management recommendations. How these issues are addressed may be through the use of program alternatives, as defined in 36 CFR 800.14, or through streamlined implementation of standard Section 106 procedures.

Much of the discussion around this synthesis/matrix idea derived from the general sense that history, themes, stories, and context were missing from the management categories recommended by the Project Team. Given that sense and the collated and analyzed results of the workshop, the proposed synthesis/matrix meets the spirit of the workshop’s discussions, and addresses the need to tell the Cold War story to the public more effectively.

Carrying forward the recommendations of the workshop participants, the project team has updated the themes from *Coming in from the Cold* to the most recent 2014 themes that resulted from synthesizing all the themes that have been used in major DoD Cold War studies since 1992 (this synthesis document is in draft form). As a result, the proposed synthesis/matrix would have the following proposed structure:

Management Category	Maintaining a Global Force		Understanding & Translating the Threat		Developing Military Capabilities	
	Nuclear Triad	Defense/Survivability	Early Warning/Intelligence	Command, Control, Communication	Materiel Development	Special Training
Mission-Specific Properties (Buildings, Structures, Districts)						
Mission-Specific Properties (Testing, Training, and Evaluation Sites)						
Resources Networked Across State Lines						

Below is a discussion of each of the management categories included in the recommended synthesis / matrix, in addition to potential management recommendations that might be identified by the study or studies associated with implementing this synthesis/matrix (i.e., management recommendations associated with the “cells” within the synthesis/matrix).

4.2.3.1 Mission-Specific Properties (Buildings, Structures, and Districts)

These properties were specifically and individually designed to serve a Cold War purpose. They may be of a standard plan, be individually designed, or may be of a fairly simple design. Whatever their design, they are directly associated with the Cold War mission. While they may not have exceptional engineering or

⁷ *Coming In From the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War*, Report on the Department of Defense Legacy Project, 1994, Center for Air Force History. Available from <http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/92-TA0010.pdf>.

architectural characteristics, these Mission-Specific Properties can be significant because they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or, may be part of a significant historic district.

Potential management recommendations for these properties may include the following:

1. Several examples of these properties have been turned over to the NPS or states to serve as interpretive sites. As part of the above discussed study associated with the synthesis/matrix, the DoD could identify properties that could possibly be de-accessioned from the DoD inventory to serve as additional interpretive sites. If such deaccessioning is feasible, these best representative examples could be preserved for public use. Alternatively or in addition to, already excessed properties may be the best examples, and DoD components could consider partnering with the current owner to support long term preservation.
2. Develop a Program Comment, Programmatic Agreement or other type of program alternative that releases these sites from continual, case-by-case Section 106 review for undertakings resulting in adverse effects, including disposal.

4.2.3.2 Mission-Specific Properties

Testing and Training Ranges

These properties include (1) Testing Proving Grounds and Evaluation Sites and (2) Training Ranges. Both include large areas of land, water, or airspace within the DoD that were used to support the Cold War military mission. They typically were used for weapons development and testing, training, and targets. Examples of these sites: BOMARC Missile Development Site, Testing and Training Ranges that have multiple Cold War mission associations, Proving Grounds that were used for multiple Cold War missions, Targets (typically on testing/training/proving ground ranges). Ultimately, the management of the two types of sites/ranges will be treated differently.

Potential management recommendations for these properties may include the following:

1. The nature of such sites is continual change to meet the mission. Because alterations are integral to the history of these places and likely to their current military mission, they may require unique consideration of the aspects of integrity and their compliance management. Because many of the significant sites have previously been identified, a nationwide data call should be completed and a list of sites developed by the DoD. A popular book of the most interesting, best representative sites should be completed (by region and/or theme) to serve as “mitigation,” which would satisfy NHPA requirements and allow the continuum of change to move forward. The book should include appropriate photography, descriptions, and full vetting by security managers.
2. Develop a Program Comment or other program alternative that releases these Cold War mission-related sites from continual, case-by-case Section 106 review. The non-cold war related aspects of any of these properties will most likely still be subject to Section 106 review, should the properties be eligible under a different context.

Networked Properties

These are properties that required a network in order to effectively ensure defense and deterrence of Soviet aggression against the United States. Because they were networked, they were constructed using standard plans, but unlike other standard plan properties, they were linked strategically and through communications to provide nationwide or perimeter coverage. Examples of types of networked properties: SAC Bomber and Air Defense Ready Alert Facilities, Listening Posts, Titan Missile and Minuteman Missile Complexes, NIKE Battalions, White Alice, and BMEWS Radar Sites.

Potential management recommendations for networked properties are similar to those for Mission-Specific Properties (Buildings, Structures, and Districts):

1. Several examples of these properties have been turned over to the NPS or states to serve as interpretive sites. As part of the above discussed study associated with the synthesis/matrix, the DoD could identify networked resources that could possibly be de-accessioned from the DoD inventory to serve as additional interpretive sites. If such deaccessioning is feasible, these best representative examples could be preserved for public use.
2. Develop a Program Comment, Programmatic Agreement or other type of program alternative that releases these sites from continual, case-by-case Section 106 review for undertakings resulting in adverse effects, including disposal.
3. These types of properties were highly visible in the early Cold War studies and most have been evaluated. The project team recommends that a network of sites across state lines be documented in a published popular book describing what they were and how they worked (supporting facilities, as well as how they prevented the Soviets from attacking), their associated lifestyle (e.g., 24/7 moleholes, flashing lights in commissary, etc.), and their architecture/engineering. A baseline document has been produced by the Air Force and could be used to move forward.

4.3 General Observations on Proposed Programmatic Solutions

The workshop discussion groups documented a number of issues that need to be taken into account in terms of the above programmatic solutions to Cold War mission-related properties: 1) how to capture the history and stories of the military in the Cold War through its material culture;⁸ 2) the methodology for managing properties and the qualifications of those completing studies and providing management recommendations; 3) two of the management categories may be too large to feasibly manage: testing, training, and evaluation sites and properties that were networked across state lines; 4) how to deal with contaminated buildings/sites; and 5) ensuring security and protection of the Cold War information.

During the workshop, there were numerous references to the NHPA and the need for public history products and discussions about how the DoD can capture the Cold War history and story for the benefit of the American people. It was acknowledged that although typical mitigation projects, such as HABS /HAER/ HALS, document a resource and the information is archived for posterity, such documentation does not regularly find its way to the public. If the DoD is to programmatically work with large groups of their Cold War properties, the workshop attendees believed that a public history component would be necessary. The

⁸ Most of the histories have been written already, the DoD will need to coordinate with historians to manage this aspect.

history should be generally available to the public through DENIX, at installations, or through bookstores (in the event that a more traditional document is chosen). The type of public history produced will go hand-in-hand with the method of distribution.

4.3.3 Application of Standard Section 106 Process

As noted above, it was determined that **Unique Properties** and **Repurposed Properties** (constructed for an earlier period, but used for a significant Cold War function) could not be served by the above discussed programmatic solutions, as they are one-of-a-kind facilities or may be significant for their previous non-Cold War mission. These two Management Categories would have to continue to follow the standard Section 106 process (i.e., 36 CFR 800.3 to .6). Below is a discussion of these two management categories.

4.3.3.1 Unique Cold War Properties

Unique properties could be eligible under NRHP criteria A and C. They were specially designed to meet a very specific military role, required exceptional engineering or architectural development in order to bring them to fruition, and have a strong association with military strategic planning or response to the perceived Soviet/communist threat. These properties are at the National Historic Landmark level, depending on their integrity and other factors, and because they are unique they cannot be managed under a Programmatic Alternative. Each of these properties should be managed in the context of Section 106 on a case-by-case basis.

4.3.3.2 Repurposed Cold War Properties

These are properties that were constructed in previous eras that were reused for an important military mission that was directly related to the Cold War. If the architecture or previous use is important, they may represent multiple periods of significance. These properties should continue to be managed under standard Section 106 procedures, and if there is an adverse effect, appropriate resolution of adverse effects should be determined through consultation.

5.0 NEXT STEPS

In terms of next steps, the workshop participants recommended that representatives from the project team meet with OSD and present the workshop recommendations. The purpose of this consultation with OSD would be to obtain buy-in and support for these recommendations. The workshop participants also concluded that there is no need for additional workshops similar to this one (and the numerous workshops/sessions held in the past), because clear recommendations on how to proceed with the management of Cold War mission properties have been identified.

After consulting with OSD, the project team prepared a Legacy proposal and received funding to implement two of the workshop's programmatic management solutions:

1. Prototype Programmatic Agreement, as defined and discussed in this report.
2. Synthesis/Matrix, again, as defined and discussed in this report. As noted above, the product of this strategy would be a gap analysis, derived from the synthesis/matrix exercise.

During the preparation of this report, the project team learned from OSD that the development of Program Alternatives for utilitarian historic properties will be addressed in a separate Legacy effort. As a result, the current project does not address this Management Category.

The proposed project has two primary tasks, involving the development and implementation of the two management solutions:

- 1) Develop Measures: The project team would develop the prototype programmatic agreement and prepare the synthesis/matrix.
 - a) Development of the prototype PA would involve preparation of a draft PA, modeled on other prototype PAs that have been developed across the country. The draft PA will address DoD-specific issues and classes of undertakings. The draft PA would be reviewed by OSD and Component representatives, along with other stakeholders. Based on these consultations, the project team would prepare a final draft that can be used by DoD for preparation of a final PA for signature.
 - b) Preparation of the synthesis/matrix would involve, after the completion of the gap analysis, identifying potential management recommendations associated with the "cells" within the synthesis/matrix. Implementation of the management recommendations within the "cells" would be a separate project.

As noted above, a prototype PA would serve as an interim process until the full implementation of the synthesis/matrix. "Full implementation" refers to the implementation of the management recommendations identified within each element of the synthesis/matrix.

The prototype PA may become one of these management recommendations or may be replaced by a different management strategy (e.g. Program Alternative).⁹

- 2) Implement Measures: The project team would follow up with DoD and other stakeholders (from project 13-701) to provide information on how the two management strategies for the DoD mission-related Cold War properties is proceeding. This task will include distribution of documents, delivering presentations, and providing on-site meetings with project stakeholders to answer questions on the two strategies and explain the outcomes. Distribution of the two strategies in final form will be accomplished via DENIX and DTIC, with announcements provided to OSD to publish on the OSD ESOH / DoD Environmental webpage; to the Military Departments to distribute via email through their chains of command, and through other outreach methods available from partner organizations (stakeholders as defined in 13-701).

⁹ A draft of this report was reviewed by key staff of the Services who participated in the workshop. Some of the reviewers raised questions about the efficacy and value of the proposed prototype PA. One reviewer felt that the structure of this interim step as laid out during the workshop was overly conclusive and will most likely need to be modified during the implantation of next steps. There was also a concern about the value of determining, for the purpose of the prototype PA, that classes of Cold War mission properties were eligible for listing in the National Register. Given these concerns, the proposed project to implement the workshop management solutions will have, as a first step, a thorough review of these two solutions with DoD and other stakeholders from project 13-701. In particular, the project team will work with DoD and the other stakeholders on the objectives and scope of a prototype PA, taking into account DoD's and other agencies' experiences with this type of program alternative.

APPENDICES

The following document was provided to the workshop participants prior to the meeting:

- Information for Workshop Attendees, DoD Cold War Mission Historic Properties (Appendix A)

The following documents were provided to workshop participants at the meeting:

- Workshop Agenda (Appendix B)
- Final Participants List (Appendix C)
- DoD Cold War Mission-Related Properties Presentation (Appendix D)
- All Cold War Facilities - Overview with Charts (Appendix E)
- Cold War Assets – Sorted by State (Appendix F)
- Additional bibliographic information for the Pacific/Alaska regions re: Cold War studies (Appendix G)
- Curation of Historic Facilities Drawings at AFHRA (Appendix H)
- Small Breakout Group Instructions (Appendix I)
- Protection of Historic Properties – 36CFR800 (Appendix J)
- Example DoD Program Alternatives (Appendix K)
- Proposed Program Alternatives by Management Category (Appendix L)

APPENDIX A: Information for Workshop Attendees, DoD Cold War Mission Historic Properties

**Programmatic Approaches to the Management of
Cold War Historic Properties**

Legacy Project Number 13-701



**INFORMATION FOR WORKSHOP ATTENDEES
15 MAY 2014**

Funded By:

Department of Defense
Legacy Resource Management Program

Prepared By:

Van Citters: Historic Preservation, LLC
and
SRI Foundation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT SYNOPSIS.....	3
WORKSHOP INTRODUCTION.....	4
Background.....	4
The Workshop.....	5
COLD WAR MISSIONS.....	6
COLD WAR MISSION MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES AND PROPERTY TYPES.....	7
Direct Association with Cold War Mission.....	7
Eligible under Criteria A and C	7
Eligible Under Criterion A Only.....	11
Not Directly Related to Mission: Standard Base Operations.....	11
PROPOSED PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES BY MANAGEMENT CATEGORY.....	13
Unique Cold War Mission Properties.....	13
Chart for Unique Properties	13
Mission-Specific Structures and Buildings.....	14
Mission Specific Structures/Buildings.....	14
Networked Properties.....	15
Mission-Specific Sites	15
Reused and Utilitarian Buildings.....	16
Information to include in Program Alternatives.....	17
Properties that were built during the Cold War that are not directly associated with the national Cold War mission may, however, be National Register eligible	17
Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR 800.....	18
SAMPLE LIST OF DOD COLD WAR DOCUMENTS	20
SAMPLE LIST OF DOD COLD WAR PROPERTIES THAT HAVE BEEN LISTED OR DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP OR DOCUMENTED USING HABS/HAER/HALS STANDARDS	50

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Project Sponsor: Office of the Secretary of Defense, Deputy Under Secretary for Installations and Environment

Project Abstract: This project will analyze existing Cold War documentation and complete a strategic critical stakeholders/consulting parties meeting in order to develop and implement a programmatic approach for the consistent management of DoD Cold War resources. This will eliminate the current system of patchwork, case-by-case Section 106 compliance that is being carried out for DoD Cold War properties.

Work Plan: The following four tasks will develop and implement an action plan for programmatic approaches to the identification, evaluation, and management of significant Cold War properties on DoD installations:

1. Synthesis: Collect and review available reports, context studies, histories, and other related documents to determine what Cold War assets have been surveyed and documented. Liaise with the project leads of other Cold War projects (Legacy-funded, Air Force-funded, NPS-funded, and others) to capture a status on their findings and projected paths forward. The expected product for this task will be an annotated bibliography and gap analysis indicating likely installations that may require more effort or scrutiny to define their resource base. The review document will provide baseline information to the stakeholders and consulting parties.

2. Planning: Conduct a strategic meeting to define a suitable programmatic approach to manage Cold War properties. Meeting participants will include, at a minimum, OSD personnel, DoD Component subject matter experts, and DoD installation cultural resource management staff. Invitees to the meeting will include representatives from the NPS, ACHP, NCSHPO, NATHPO, and private sector and academic experts in Cold War properties (Project Stakeholders).

3. Process: Based on the results of the meeting, prepare a report detailing the identified action plan. The plan will lay out the tasks to be performed, the party or parties responsible for implementing these tasks, and a process for carrying out the tasks. The report will be distributed to the Project Stakeholders and to appropriate DoD installation staff nationwide.

4. Implementation: Collaborate with DoD cultural resources policy leadership and consult with Consulting Parties to select one or more programmatic approaches to advance the action plan developed under Task 3. The approaches will most likely take the form of a Section 106 Program Alternative as per 36 CFR part 800.14.

Project Team Leads:

Karen Van Citters, Van Citters Historic Preservation, LLC, Karen@vcpreservation.com, 505-268-1324
Terry Klein, SRI Foundation, tklein@srifoundation.org, 505-892-5587

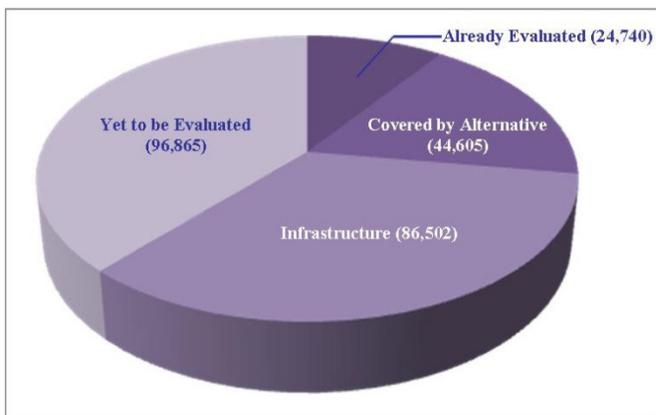
WORKSHOP INTRODUCTION

Background

The Department of Defense (DoD) manages the world’s largest specialized real property inventory, counting more than “557,000 facilities (buildings, structures, and linear structures), located on over 5,000 sites worldwide and covering over 27.7 million acres.”¹ A significant portion of this global portfolio is comprised of DoD’s vast inventory of military, scientific and technical assets related to the Cold War Era (1945-1991).²

DoD has spent more than two decades surveying its Cold War assets, commissioning hundreds of studies and assessments to evaluate this inventory, including the potential for ‘exceptional significance.’ Nationwide historic contexts on major programs – or “missions” – of the Cold War were initially funded through the Legacy Resource Management Program (Legacy) beginning in fiscal year (FY) 1992 and hundreds, if not thousands, of historical studies have been completed since then.

As of FY2013, DoD manages over 252,000 assets constructed during the Cold War era. Historic contexts, National Register evaluations, and management plans have all been produced on an individual project-by-project compliance basis, as installation wide efforts, as statewide surveys, and a number of nationwide efforts. Recently an integrated thematic study of Army, Navy and Air Force Cold War roles was completed, however, a holistic and integrated solution to managing DoD real property, the largest group of historic architectural resources in the United States has not yet been accomplished. As shown in the pie chart below, of the 252,712 assets 24,740 have been evaluated, 44,605 are covered under existing Program Alternatives, 86,502 are infrastructure items listed in the DoD real property database, and 96,865 have yet to be evaluated under the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act. With concerted effort and a



military that had more financial resources than it does now, it has taken 20 years to evaluate 24,740 resources. If funding was able to continue at past rates and the DoD were to continue the case-by-case approach, it would take over 78 years to complete the remaining evaluations. In order to be responsible stewards and move the management of their cultural resources forward, the DoD is requesting your participation in developing a Program

¹ Department of Defense Base Structure Report FY 2013 Baseline, available from http://www.acq.osd.mil/ie/download/bsr/Base%20Structure%20Report%202013_06242013.pdf

² For the purposes of this workshop, DoD uses the Congressionally-defined 1945-1999 range for the Cold War era.

Alternative(s) authorized under 36 CFR 800.14 that will aid the military in meeting its mission while protecting our shared cultural heritage. Your participation in the workshop and subsequent input on draft documents are key to ensuring that a workable management approach is developed and implemented.

The Workshop

The goal of the workshop is to identify and develop Program Alternative(s) for the consistent, nationwide management of DoD Cold War properties. The project team leading the workshop is comprised of Karen Van Citters and Brian Michael Leone of Van Citters Historic Preservation (VCHP), Albuquerque, NM and Terry Klein and Carla Van West of SRI Foundation (SRIF), Rio Rancho, NM. VCHP and SRIF were selected to lead this project based on their extensive experience in evaluating and managing DoD Cold War resources. Collectively, the team counts over 55 years of experience specific to DoD Cold War assets.

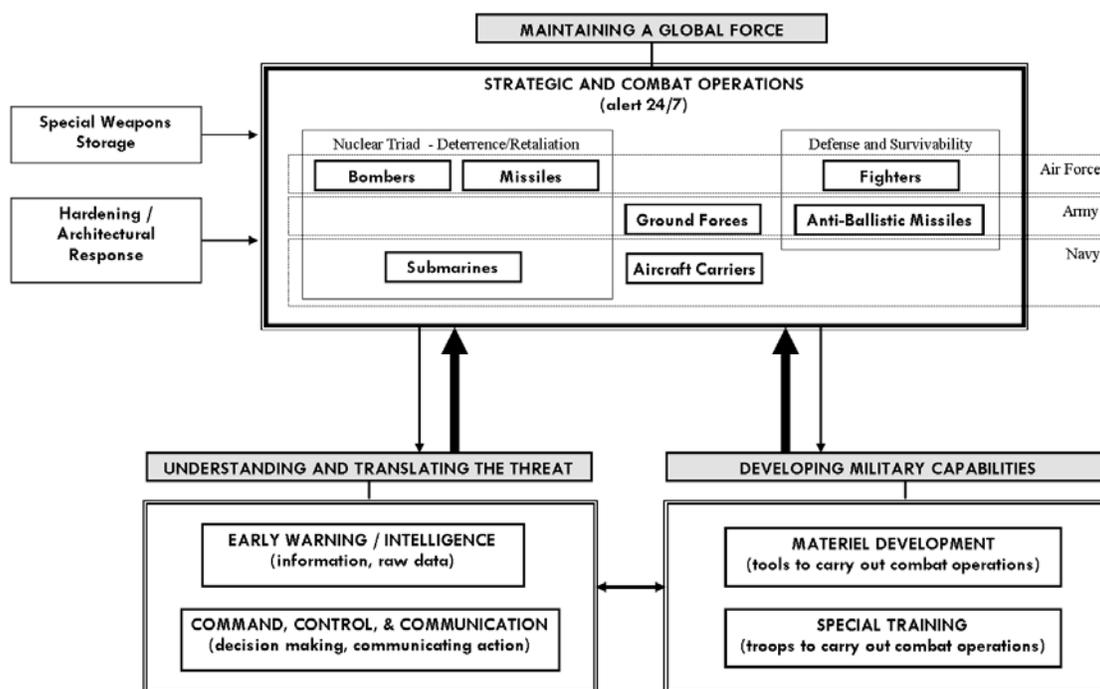
The workshop will be a one day event. During the meeting we will present the body of work that has been completed by DoD since the early 1990s—a list of documents by state and year are located in this packet. By virtue of contracting vehicles, integration of Cold War studies with other eras, and the nature of grey literature, developing a comprehensive list of all DoD Cold War documents is virtually impossible. However, the compiled listing exhibits the nature of work completed and the order of magnitude of the DoD efforts. The list also provides detail on the types of resources and locations, which will be helpful as the workshop discussion moves forward.

As a complement to the Cold War cultural resource work that has been completed to-date, we will also present the DoD Real Property Asset Database, which will provide participants with an understanding of how real property is tracked, historic assets are accounted for, and how we might use the information as we move forward to management strategies. We will also review the existing Program Alternatives for DoD properties.

Once the background information has been reviewed and discussed, we will present the management categories and model/concepts that are outlined in this packet and then the workshop participants will break into groups to develop the concepts into workable Program Alternatives that will aid DoD in managing their mission-related Cold War assets. It is anticipated that each group will identify procedures, language, and items for further development after the workshop. The goal is to end the day with the structure for one or more Program Alternatives. You will likely be contacted post-workshop for input and comments on draft documents.

COLD WAR MISSIONS

The Cold War was a period of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union that ran from 1945–1991. The spread of communism represented a threat to the American way of life; the military response to this included offensive and defensive strategies that relied heavily upon rapidly developing technological advances to ensure our military was capable of meeting or deterring the threat, knowing what the potential threats were and communicating them to troops, and maintaining a global force to ensure the United States could respond to Soviet actions. The graphic below summarizes the Air Force, Army, and Navy roles during the Cold War.



High level groups of DoD Cold War properties are listed on the table below. To begin the development of a Program Alternative, the project team investigated Cold War contexts, themes, property types, etc. Through the analysis we determined that it was critical to begin our workshop discussions with how we might *manage* the properties, as such we developed Management Categories, which are discussed in the next section.

Air Force	Army	Navy
ICBM Launch Complexes	Air Defense Missile Sites	Submarine Bases
Alert Facilities	Logistical Support Center	Naval Shipyards
Training Facilities	Training Facilities	Training Facilities
Listening Posts	Listening Posts	Undersea Surveillance
Test Ranges/Sites	Proving Grounds	Test Sites
Research Laboratories	Research Laboratories	Research Laboratories
Manufacturing Sites	Manufacturing Sites	Manufacturing Sites
Early Warning Sites	Communications Sites	Communications Sites

COLD WAR MISSION MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES AND PROPERTY TYPES

The project team collected and reviewed all readily available reports, historic context studies, histories and other documents on Cold War mission historic properties. The product of this research and review was a bibliography of Cold War historic property documents, organized by the following groupings: national management documents, national contexts/thematic studies/National Register evaluations, statewide studies, and installation-specific studies (list located at the end of this document).

Based on the review of these documents, the project team identified a number of overarching property types associated with the Cold War mission. Further, each of these property types is associated with one or more Cold War mission historic themes. The two criteria that most generally apply to Cold War resources and the development of Program Alternatives are A and C. Criterion B is rarely used for Cold War resources and would be applicable on a case-by-case basis by an installation. It may apply to a national, state, or local figure and may make a property significant at more than one level. It would be even rarer for a Cold War property to be eligible under Criterion D, as the properties are typically extant, have drawings, and there is plenty of archival information to document them. For the purposes of the Program Alternative Management Categories, all sites, buildings, structures, and districts falling under these property types have a clear and direct association with the Cold War Mission, meet National Register Criterion A and/or Criteria Consideration G, and may also meet Criterion C. All are nationally significant. The following is a list of these overarching Management Categories.

Direct Association with Cold War Mission

These are properties that have been studied since 1991 and have associated historic contexts, and/or have been identified through previous surveys/inventories. Most of these properties have been listed in or have been determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register. Some have been designated as National Historic Landmarks. Many may have already been documented using HABS/HAER guidelines and standards. They have a clear and direct association with the Cold War mission, meet Criterion A and/or Criteria Consideration G, and may also meet Criterion C. All are nationally significant.

Eligible under Criteria A and C

These are properties that are directly associated with the Cold War mission and exhibit special design features and uses.

Unique Cold War Properties: Unique properties were specially designed to meet a very specific military role, required exceptional engineering or architectural development in order

to bring them to fruition, and have a strong association with military strategic planning or response to the perceived Soviet/communist threat.

Examples of this type of property include:

TRESTLE: The largest all-wood structure in the world. A testing facility to harden aircraft against the effects of high altitude nuclear bursts. Primarily used for B-52s and B-1s. Constructed in 1979.

McKinley Climatic Laboratory: A U.S. Mechanical Engineering Landmark. Used to test the effects of all weather environments from 120° to -70° on operational aircraft, including dust, rain, wind, and snow. Constructed 1945-47.

North American Aerospace Defense Command/Cheyenne Mountain: NORAD is a combined organization of the United States and Canada that provides aerospace warning, air sovereignty, and defense for North America. The Cheyenne Mountain nuclear bunker was designed to withstand a 30-megaton nuclear blast, had the original Command Center, and currently houses the Alternative Command Center. Constructed 1961-66.

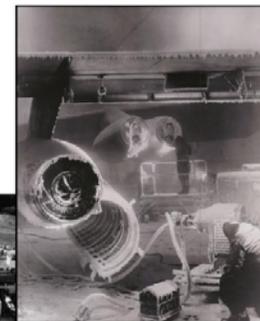
Strategic Air Command (SAC) Headquarters: Constructed underground to provide command and control for SAC ready alert facilities and inter-continental ballistic missile complexes. Constructed 1955-57.



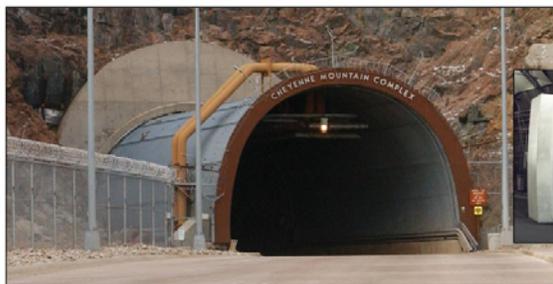
STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND HEADQUARTERS



TRESTLE—ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE TESTING



McKINLEY CLIMATIC LABORATORY



NORAD—CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN

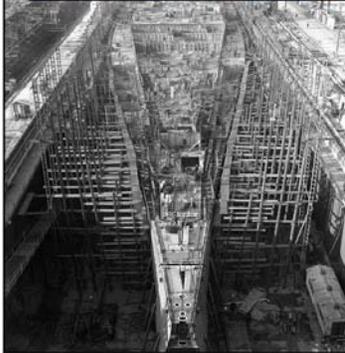
Mission-Specific Properties (buildings, structures, and/or districts): These properties were specifically and individually designed to serve a Cold War purpose; however, they do not have exceptional engineering or architectural components to their design (such as Unique Cold War Properties discussed above) and were not networked (see below for discussion of networked properties). They may be of a standard plan, be individually designed, and may be of a fairly simple design; however, they are directly associated with the Cold War mission. In addition, while they may not have exceptional engineering or architecture, these Mission-Specific Properties can be significant because they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or, may be part of a significant historic district, but are not individually significant. Examples of these properties include: NIKE Training, Installation Command Post, Research Laboratories, Materiel Manufacturing, Listening Posts, and Communications.



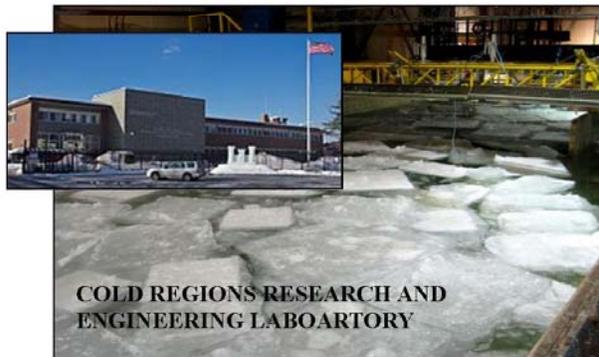
NIKE MISSILE TRAINING



COMMAND POSTS



MANUFACTURING

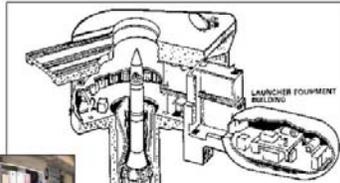


**COLD REGIONS RESEARCH AND
ENGINEERING LABOARTORY**

Networked Properties: These are properties that required a network in order to effectively ensure defense and deterrence of Soviet aggression against the United States. Because they were networked, they were constructed using standard plans, but unlike other standard plan properties, they were linked strategically and through communications to provide nationwide or perimeter coverage. Examples of types of networked properties: SAC Bomber and Air Defense Ready Alert Facilities, Listening Posts, Titan Missile and Minuteman Missile Complexes, NIKE Battalions, BMEWS Radar Sites.



SAC BOMBER ALERT



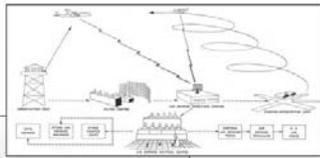
NIKE BATTALION



LISTENING POSTS



MISSILE COMPLEXES



AIR DEFENSE COMMAND SYSTEMS



EARLY WARNING RADAR

Mission-Specific Sites: These properties include large swaths of land within the DoD that were used to support the Cold War military mission. They typically were used for weapons development and testing, training, and targets. Examples of these sites: BOMARC Missile Development Site, Testing and Training Ranges that have multiple Cold War mission associations, Proving Grounds that were used for multiple Cold War missions, Targets (typically on testing/training/proving ground ranges).



BOMARC MISSILE DEVELOPMENT SITE



TEST RANGE: WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT GRID

Eligible Under Criterion A Only

These are properties directly related to the Cold War mission, but their architectural importance is either significant under another context—because the property was constructed in a different era—or the architecture is so non-distinct that it is not significant in terms of the National Register Criterion C. These properties are nationally significant because of their use and/or the activities that occurred within the property; and, this use and/or activity is directly related to the Cold War mission.

Reused: These are properties that were constructed in previous eras that were reused for an important military mission that was directly related to the Cold War. If the architecture or previous use is important, they may represent multiple periods of significance. Example below is horse stable reused as NIKE training.



Utilitarian: This includes properties not specifically designed for a Cold War use (i.e., do not represent “Mission-Specific Properties” as discussed above), but the use and/or activity that occurred within the property is nationally significant. These properties represent the most functional and basic architectural level possible. They are often referred to as “utilitarian” and are typically constructed using expedient measures and materials such as prefabricated metal or concrete masonry unit.



METAL BUILDING



CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT BUILDING

Not Directly Related to Mission: Standard Base Operations

These are properties that were constructed during the Cold War and supported the military, but were not direct responses to the Soviet aggression or Cold War mission. They should not be considered important under the current effort to develop program alternatives for Cold War mission properties. They include infrastructure, operational support, and troop/family support. These properties, however, may be National Register eligible under other contexts and criteria

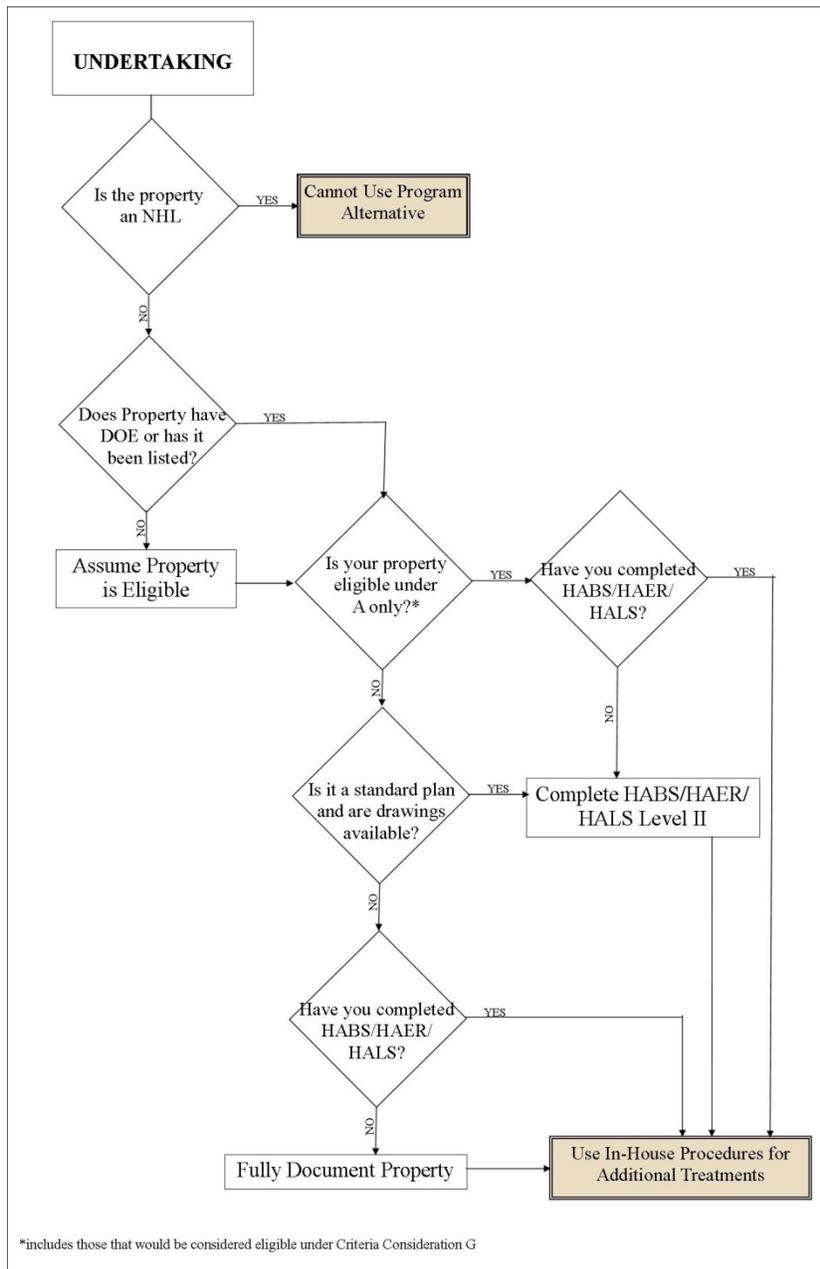
(e.g., embodies distinctive characteristics of a type and period). Property types associated with this category are listed below:

Troop and Family Support	Base Operations Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Basic Troop Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family Housing - Barracks - Dormitories - Hotels - NCO Quarters - Officers' Quarters b. Laundries c. Lavatories d. Medical Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinics - Hospitals - Infirmaries e. Mess/Dining Halls 2) Amenities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Banking Facilities b. Chapels c. Clubs d. Commissaries/Exchanges e. Educational Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classroom Buildings - Public Schools a. Libraries b. Museums c. Post Offices d. Recreational Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bowling Alleys - Craft Shops - Field Houses - Gyms - Stadiums - Theaters/Auditoriums - Outdoor Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basketball Courts - Playing Fields - Swimming Pools - Tennis Courts e. Visitor Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Administration Buildings b. Educational Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classroom Buildings (those not related to doctrine or technical training) c. Fire Stations d. Garages e. Gas Stations f. General Storage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cold Storage Plants - Magazines - Storehouses - Warehouses g. Guard Houses h. Motor Pools and Maintenance Facilities i. Restroom Facilities/Latrines j. Sheds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment - Hay - Lumber - Maintenance k. Stables l. Static Displays m. Utilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electrical Power Stations - Incinerators - Sewage Treatment Plants - Switch Houses - Telephone Exchanges - Water Towers/Tanks - Water Treatment Plants n. Other Miscellaneous Support Facilities

PROPOSED PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES BY MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Unique Cold War Mission Properties

This category includes buildings, structures, and districts. We envision that these properties could be managed using an ACHP program comment, national programmatic agreement or prototype programmatic agreement following the flow chart below.

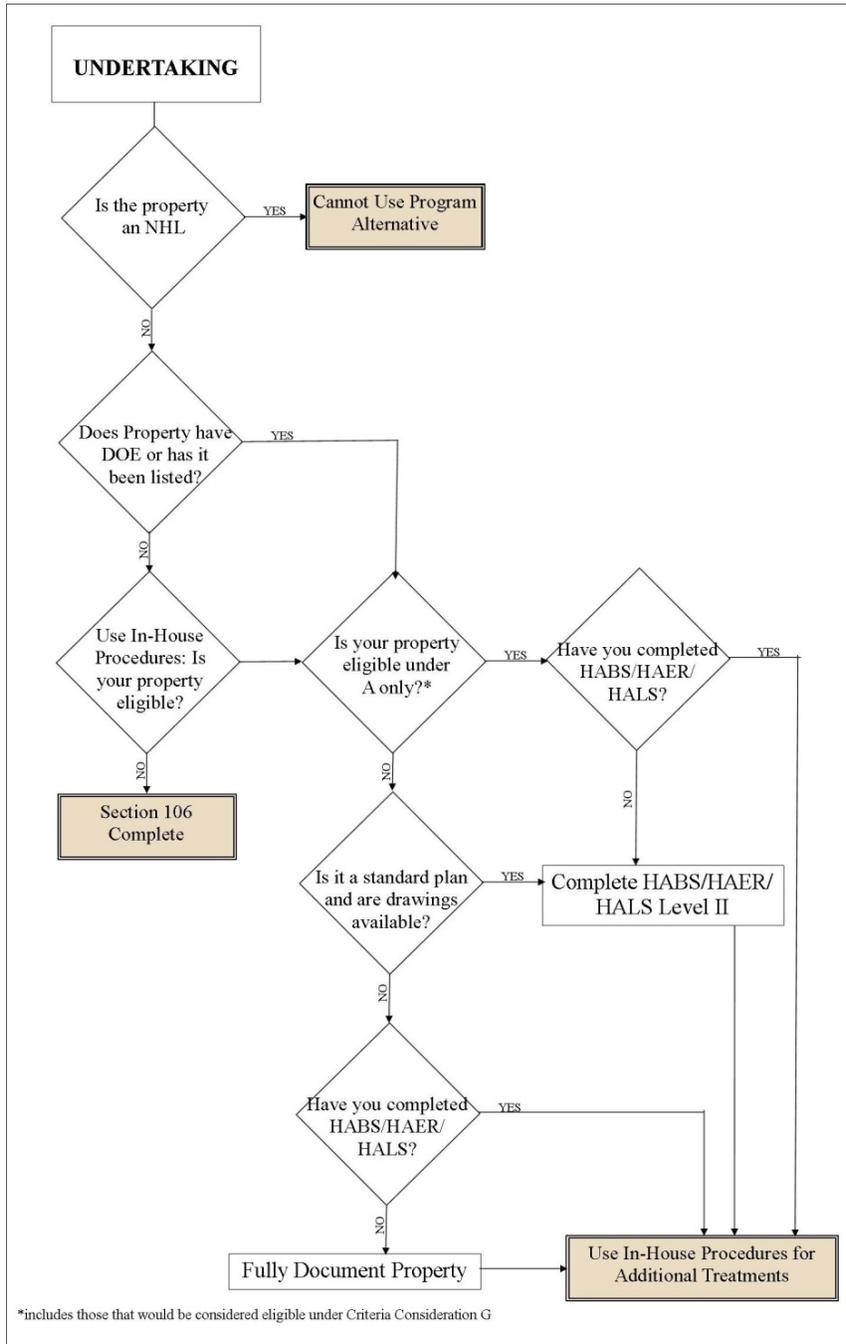


Unique properties were specially designed to meet a very specific military role, required exceptional engineering or architectural development in order to bring them to fruition, and have a high association with military strategic planning or response to the perceived Soviet/communist threat.

Chart for Unique Properties

Mission-Specific Structures and Buildings

These properties are structures and buildings that were specifically and individually designed to serve a Cold War purpose; however, they do not have exceptional engineering or architectural components to their design (such as Unique Cold War Properties) and were not networked (see below).



Mission Specific Structures/Buildings

Networked Properties

These are properties that required a network in order to effectively ensure defense and deterrence of Soviet aggression against the United States. Because they were networked, they were constructed using standard plans, but unlike other standard plan properties, they were linked strategically and through communications to provide nationwide or perimeter coverage. We recommend an ACHP program comment with the following stipulations:

- Assume for the purpose of Section 106 that all of these properties are National Register eligible (if not already listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register)
- Conduct gap analysis of previous identification, evaluation, and documentation/treatment efforts for networked properties, and identify missing elements, information, and/or documentation.
- DoD personnel fill in the gaps through a national study/report. National study/report is the treatment measure for this property type. Treatment will also include a public-oriented product. If any properties under this category are from a standard plan³ (which may be the case for Mission-Specific Properties), and the plan sheets/documents are accessible, then examples of these plans will be included in the study/report and the locations of these plans will be identified in the study/report.
- Section 106 compliance for this property type is completed once study/report and public product are completed

Mission-Specific Sites

These properties include large areas of land within the DoD that were used to support the Cold War military mission. They typically were used for weapons development and testing, training, and targets. These sites are often changing and inaccessible to the public. We recommend an ACHP program comment with the following stipulations:

- Assume for the purpose of Section 106 that all of these properties are National Register eligible (if not already listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register).
- Treatment measure is documentation – a national study/report. Treatment will also include a public-oriented product.
- Section 106 compliance for this property type is completed once study/report and public product are completed.

³ Standard plans were typically developed at the DoD Component, Headquarters level and used repeatedly for the same type of building throughout the United States. They would have been adapted by a local architect to ensure they met local conditions such as soil, siting, available materials, etc.; and, construction techniques might include minor detail or ornamentation alterations. Although there was local input, they generally resemble other buildings/structures that were constructed using that plan. Examples include maintenance docks/hangars, headquarters, Nike missile sites, and SAC bomber alert facilities.

Reused and Utilitarian Buildings

This category includes two types of properties and we recommend an ACHP program comment, national programmatic agreement or prototype programmatic agreement. Below are the categories of properties and recommended stipulations.

Reused: These are properties that were constructed in previous eras that were reused for an important military mission that was directly related to the Cold War.

Utilitarian: This includes properties not specifically designed for a Cold War use (i.e., do not represent “Mission-Specific Properties” as discussed above), but the use and/or activity that occurred within the property is nationally significant. They are often referred to as “utilitarian” and are typically constructed using expedient measures and materials such as prefabricated metal or concrete masonry unit.

Proposed stipulations:

Use a defined in-house process for evaluating National Register eligibility, in the event that the property is not already listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the National Register.

Evaluation to determine if property is significant:

- solely for the Cold War mission use/activity that occurred within the property
- for the Cold War mission use/activity that occurred within the property and for a previous non-Cold War mission use
- for the Cold War mission use/activity that occurred within the property and for its architecture (i.e., add Criterion C)

A process for resolving adverse effects to this category of historic properties:

- If National Register significance of the property is solely in terms of the Cold War mission use/activity that occurred within the property, then treatment for the property is HABS/HAER Level II documentation and production of a public product.
- If National Register significance of the property is not solely in terms of the Cold War mission use/ activity that occurred within the property, then treatment for the property is determined through consultation process as described in 36 CFR 800.6.

NOTE: Another approach is to develop a list of standard treatments and process for selecting and implementing one or more of these standard treatments, and include this in program alternative.

The following is a list of the “whereas clauses” for and applicability of the above recommended program alternatives.

Information to include in Program Alternatives

Properties Listed in or Determined Eligible for Listing in the National Register under Criterion Consideration G

The National Register evaluation process included in the proposed program alternatives does not require the re-evaluation of properties listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion Consideration G once these properties become 50 years old. Except for reused and utilitarian properties, the treatment of historic properties considered under the proposed program alternatives does not change based on which National Register criteria are applied to a property. Therefore, any re-evaluation of these properties would be unnecessary and unproductive.

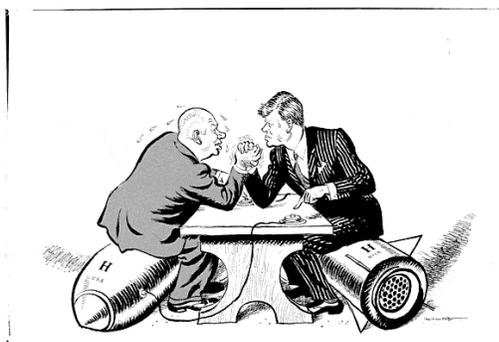
Properties of State and Local Significance

The proposed program alternatives involve only properties directly associated with the Cold War mission. The Cold War and the military response was a national event. The Cold War mission (i.e., the response to the Soviet threat) was under the direction and management of the United States Federal government. All properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register for their direct association with this national mission are therefore significant only at the national level. The proposed program alternatives, therefore, do not address properties of state or local significance because these properties are not directly associated with the national Cold War mission.

Properties that were built during the Cold War that are not directly associated with the national Cold War mission may, however, be National Register eligible for their architectural or structural design (Criterion C) or an association with an important Cold War figure (Criterion B) at the national, state, or local level.

Properties Not Directly Related to Cold War Mission: Standard Base Operations

Properties that were constructed during the Cold War and supported the military, but were not direct responses to the Soviet threat are not considered under the proposed program alternatives.



These properties include infrastructure, operational support, and troop/family support. These properties, however, may be National Register eligible under other contexts and criteria, and will require separate measures to resolve any adverse effects resulting from DoD undertakings.

Cartoon from the Daily Mail, 29th October 1962. By Leslie Gilbert Illingworth.

Classified or Protected Properties

These are properties that have restricted access because they are in and of themselves classified or they house classified activities/information, which could cross any of the property types considered in the proposed program alternatives. A property and/or its associated mission may be currently classified or otherwise protected; however, in most cases, this is not a status that will remain in perpetuity. Buildings, programs, and documents only remain classified as long as it is in the interest of national security; it is U.S. policy to share information as quickly as possible. The proposed program alternatives will include a process on how to 1) document these properties, 2) provide access to information on these properties following DoD protocols, and 3) distribute/make available reports and documentation related to these properties.

Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR 800

Background

On July 13, 2001, the ACHP approved the Army's alternate procedures, established under 36 CFR 800.14(b), the culmination of years of cooperative effort between the ACHP and Army. The Army Alternate Procedures (AAP) allow installations to work with consulting parties to develop a streamlined plan for its Section 106 compliance responsibilities.

The Alternate Procedure Process

The Army Alternate Procedures are designed to accomplish the following goals

- Provide for more efficient, consistent, and comprehensive Army compliance with the goals and mandates of Section 106;
- Encourage more thoughtful consideration and planning for historic properties;
- Support the Army's ability to accomplish the critical mission of training soldiers for defense of the Nation; and
- Establish a proactive planning and management based approach to historic preservation and compliance to stand in place of the formal case-by-case review process prescribed in 36 CFR Part 800(B).

Installations may choose either to continue to follow ACHP's regulations in the implementation of installation undertakings or to follow the Army Alternate Procedures. Installations that follow the Army Alternate Procedures will prepare a Historic Properties Component, based on the installation's Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP), in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), Indian tribes, and other stakeholders.

The Historic Properties Component (HPC) addresses standard operating procedures for the identification, evaluation, assessment of effects, treatment, and management of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance to federally

recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The HPC also includes standard operating procedures for annual review and monitoring of installation undertakings with consulting parties to include the SHPO/THPO, federally recognized Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations.

ACHP certifies installations that have completed the HPC and have met the certification criteria. Upon certification, the installation is free to implement its actions in accordance with the agreed-upon standard operating procedures for five years without further SHPO, THPO or ACHP project-by-project review. The Army Alternate Procedures provide a process for amendments and recertification of the Historic Properties Component. Furthermore, the procedures include provisions for ACHP review of Army programs and installation compliance, and for ACHP assistance in improving Army program efficiency.

SAMPLE LIST OF DOD COLD WAR DOCUMENTS

LISTED BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND DATE

The following tables and information are the synthesis of the available information on Department of Defense Cold War resources and studies that have been completed since the late 1980s. Developing a comprehensive list is outside the scope of this project; however, this list provides a sense of the order of magnitude of the DoD efforts with regard to the Cold War, as well as the types of resources and how they relate to the proposed Management Categories.

<i>Report Title</i>	<i>Installation, Cit, or County</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>DoD Source</i>	<i>Unique</i>	<i>Network</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Specific Use</i>	<i>Reused or Utilitarian</i>	<i>Site/ Landscape</i>
NATIONAL MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTS (listed by year)										
Balancing Historic Preservation Needs with the Operation of Highly Technical or Scientific Facilities	—	n/a	1991					X		
Cold War Task Area, TA0010	—	n/a	1992	DoD Legacy	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interim Guidance: Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations	—	n/a	1993	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	X
Coming in from the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War, 92-TA0010	—	n/a	1994	DoD Legacy	X	X	X	X	X	X
Support and Utility Structures and Facilities (1917–1946): Overview, Inventory, and Treatment Plan [many resources continue to be used in Cold War era]	—	n/a/	1995	DON	X	X	X	X	X	X
Historic Context for Disposal of Cold-War Era Ships, 971603	—	n/a	1997	DoD Legacy				X		
Cold War Resources Status Analysis and Future Needs Analysis, 981754	—	n/a	1998	DoD Legacy	X	X	X	X	X	X
Draft Management Strategy for Air Combat Command Cold War Historic Properties	—	n/a	1999	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	X
Air Combat Command Pilot Study: Cold War Document Preservation	—	n/a	2003	USAF	Not applicable					
A Workshop on Updating Guidance for Management of Cold War-Era Properties on Military Installations, 05-285	—	n/a	2006	DoD Legacy	X	X	X	X	X	X
Managing Cold War Resources: Identifying and Compiling the Data, 07-285	—	n/a	2007	DoD Legacy	Not applicable					
Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data on Military Installations	—	n/a	2008	DoD Legacy	Not applicable					

<i>Report Title</i>		<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>DoD Source</i>	<i>Unique</i>	<i>Network</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Specific Use</i>	<i>Reused or Utilitarian</i>	<i>Site/ Landscape</i>
NATIONAL CONTEXTS / THEME STUDIES / NRHP EVALUATIONS (listed by year)										
The Development of Ballistic Missiles in the United States Air Force, 1945-1960	—	n/a	1989	USAF		X		X		
SAC Missile Chronology: 1939-1988	—	n/a	1990	USAF		X		X		
From Snark to Peacekeeper: a Pictorial History of Strategic Air Command Missiles	—	n/a	1990	USAF		X		X		
The Emerging Shield: the Air Force and the Evolution of Continental Air Defense, 1945-1960	—	n/a	1991	USAF		X		X		
Legend and Legacy: Fifty Years of Defense Production at the Hanford Site	—	n/a	1992	USAF				X		
The Hanford Site: An Anthology of Early Histories	—	n/a	1993	USAF				X		
U.S. Army Materiel Command, Army Materiel Command Evolution, 1962-1993	—	n/a	1993	USA				X		
Glenn L. Martin Titan Missile Test Facilities, Denver, Colorado	—	n/a	1994	USAF		X				
Letter Report on Nike Missile Sites and National Register Nomination for the World War I Barracks Historic District	—	n/a	1994	USAF		X				
Navy Cold War Guided Missile Context: Resources Associated with the Navy's Guided Missile Program, 1946-1989	—	n/a	1995	USAF		X				
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume I: Historic Context and Methodology for Assessment, December 1995	—	n/a	1995	USAF	X	X	X	X		X
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume III: Summary Report and Final Programmatic Recommendations, November 1997	—	n/a	1995	USAF	X	X	X	X		X
Cold War Historic Properties of the 21st Space Wing, Air Force Space Command	—	n/a	1996	USAF				X		
The Built Environment of Cold War Era Servicewomen.	—	n/a	1996	DoD Legacy				X		

<i>Report Title</i>	<i>Installation, Cit, or County</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>DoD Source</i>	<i>Unique</i>	<i>Network</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Specific Use</i>	<i>Reused or Utilitarian</i>	<i>Site/ Landscape</i>
To Defend and Deter: The Legacy of the United States Cold War Missile Program, 94-1264	—	n/a	1996	DoD Legacy		X		X		
Defense Nuclear Responsibilities: From the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project to the Defense Nuclear Agency. 1947-1971	—	n/a	1996	DoD				X		
Functions of the Defense Nuclear Agency and Its Predecessor Organizations. 1947-1994	—	n/a	1996	DoD				X		
Forging the Sword: Defense Production During the Cold War, 95-10092	—	n/a	1997	DoD Legacy				X		
Looking Between Trinity and the Wall: Army Materiel Command Cold War Material Culture within the Continental United States	—	n/a	1997	USAF	X	X	X	X		X
Training to Fight: Training and Education During the Cold War, 95-10092	—	n/a	1997	DoD Legacy				X		
Defense Special Weapons Agency:1947-1997: The First 50 Years of National Service	—	n/a	1997	DoD				X		
Searching the Skies: The Legacy of the United States Cold War Defense Radar Program	—	n/a	1997	USAF		X		X		
Navy Cold War Communication Context: Resources Associated with the Navy's Communication Program, 1946-1989	—	n/a	1997	USAF				X		
Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties.	—	n/a	1998	USA	X	X	X	X		X
For Want of a Home: A Study of Wherry and Capehart Military Family Housing	—	n/a	1998	USAC ERL	Not applicable					
Historical and Architectural Overview of Military Aircraft Hangars, 981743	—	n/a	1998	DoD Legacy			X	X		
Early DoD-Sited Nuclear Warhead Infrastructure	—	n/a	1999	USAF		X		X		
Cold War Infrastructure for Air Defense: The Fighter and Command Missions	—	n/a	1999	USAF		X		X		

<i>Report Title</i>	<i>Installation, Cit, or County</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>DoD Source</i>	<i>Unique</i>	<i>Network</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Specific Use</i>	<i>Reused or Utilitarian</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>
Cold War Infrastructure for Strategic Air Command: The Bomber Mission	—	n/a	1999	USAF		X				
Historical and Architectural Overview of Military Aircraft Hangars; A General History, Thematic Typology, and Inventory of Aircraft Hangars Constructed on Department of Defense Installations	—	n/a	1999	USAC ERL			X	X		
Deter and Defend: the History of the Development and Operation of the PAVE PAWS Radar Network	—	n/a	2001	USAF				X		
Historic Context for Army Fixed-Wing Airfields, 1903–1989.	—	n/a	2002	USA				X		X
Rings of Supersonic Steel: Air Defenses of the United States Army 1950–1979, An Introduction and Site Guide	—	n/a	2002	n/a		X	X	X		X
Keeping the Edge: Air Force Materiel Command Cold War Context (1945-1991), Volumes I and II	—	n/a	2003	USAF	X	X	X	X		X
Keeping the Edge: Air Force Materiel Command Cold War Context (1945-1991), Volume III (Index)	—	n/a	2003	USAF	X	X	X	X		X
Air Education and Training Command: Training the Peacemakers during the Cold War Era (1945-1991)	—	n/a	2003	USAF				X		
Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties	—	n/a	2004	USA	X	X	X	X		X
Air Combat Command Pilot Study: Cold War Document Preservation. U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command Series, Reports of Investigations Number 19.	—	US	2005	USAF	Not applicable					
RDT&E Cold War Property Types, 04-211	—	n/a	2004	DoD Legacy				X		
Cold War/Aerospace Technology History Project, 05-268	—	n/a	2005	DoD Legacy				X		
DoD Ranges and Training Area Historic Context, 05-265	—	n/a	2005	DoD Legacy				X		
The Built Environment of Cold War Era Servicewomen, 05-194	—	n/a	2005	DoD				X		

<i>Report Title</i>	<i>Installation, Cit, or County</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>DoD Source</i>	<i>Unique</i>	<i>Network</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Specific Use</i>	<i>Reused or Utilitarian</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>
				Legacy						
Nationwide Context and Inventory of a Building Type, the Test Cell or Hush House, on DoD Installations, 07-342	—	n/a	2007	DoD Legacy				X		
The Arsenal for Peace: An Atlas of the Air Force during the Cold War	—	n/a	2007	USAF				X		
Identification and Categorization of Cold War-Era Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation Property Types	—	n/a	2007	USAF				X		X
The Signature Facilities of the Manhattan Project	—	n/a	2007	USAF	X					
<i>Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network, Maine, Idaho, Oregon, and California.</i> HAER No. ME-98. Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas.	OTHB Radar network		2008	Air Force		X	X	X		
US Navy Nationwide Cold War Context, 03-171	—	n/a	2009	DoD Legacy	X	X	X	X		X
Historical and Architectural Overview of Aircraft Hangars of the Reserves and National Guard Installations from WWI through the Cold War, 09-431	—	n/a	2009	DoD Legacy			X	X		
To Detect, To Deter, To Defend: The Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line and Early Cold War Defense Policy, 1953–1957. Ph.D. dissertation, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS. James L. Isemann (2009)	—	n/a	2009	n/a		X				
Cold War Historic Properties Building Assessments at Seven ACC Bases: Beale, Davis-Monthan, Dyess, Mt. Home, Seymour Johnson, Whiteman. U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command Series Reports of Investigations Number 46.	—	n/a	2009	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Cold War-Era Historic Property Inventory at 8 ACC Bases: Avon Park, Barksdale, Cannon, Ellsworth, Holloman, Nellis, Offutt, Shaw. U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command Series Reports of Investigations Number 50.	—	n/a	2009	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	X
Historic Facilities Groups at Air Combat Command Installations: a Comparative Evaluation of Selected Resources USAF-Wide	—	n/a	2010	USAF		X	X	X		
Historic Context for Evaluating Mid-Century Modern Military Buildings, 11-448	—	n/a	2011	DoD Legacy		X	X	X	X	

<i>Report Title</i>	<i>Installation, Cit, or County</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>DoD Source</i>	<i>Unique</i>	<i>Network</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Specific Use</i>	<i>Reused or Utilitarian</i>	<i>Site/ Landscape</i>
Vietnam and the Home Front: How DoD Installations Changed, 1962-1975, 12-518	—	n/a	2012	DoD Legacy				X		
STATEWIDE STUDIES (listed by state and then year)										
Cold War in Alaska; A Sourcebook and Preservation Plan, 931304	—	AK	1993	DoD Legacy		X				
The Cold War in Alaska: A Management Plan for Cultural Resources, 1994–1999.	—	AK	1994	USA		X				
The Coldest Front: Cold War Military Properties in Alaska	—	AK	1996	USAF		X				
Historic Context Study: World War II and Cold War Era Buildings and Structures Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama	—	AL	2000	USA			X	X	X	
A Historic and Native Context Study of the Role of Alaska's Military Complex during the Cold War, 06-261	—	AK	2006	DoD Legacy		X	X	X	X	
California Historic Military Buildings and Structures, Four Volumes	—	CA	2000	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Cold War in South Florida: Historic Resource Study	—	FL	2004	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Military Historic Context Emphasizing the Cold War Including the Identification and Evaluation of Above Ground Cultural Resources for Thirteen Department of Defense Installation in the State of Georgia, 03-175	—	GA	2006	DoD Legacy		X	X	X	X	
Last Line of Defense: Nike Missile Sites in Illinois	—	IL	1996	USAF		X		X		
Historic Building Survey of North Carolina National Guard Armories and Field Maintenance Shops of the Cold War Era: Statewide.	—	NC	2010	USA?			X	X	X	
The Cold War in South Carolina, 1945–1991: An Inventory of Department of Defense Cold War Era Cultural and Historical Resources in the State of South Carolina, 4 Volumes.	—	SC	1995	DoD Legacy			X	X	X	
A Historic Context and Database for the Military-Industrial Complex in the State of Texas. 3 vols. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations Number 404.	—	TX	2008	DoD Legacy	X	X	X	X	X	

<i>Report Title</i>	<i>Installation, Cit, or County</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>DoD Source</i>	<i>Unique</i>	<i>Network</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Specific Use</i>	<i>Reused or Utilitarian</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>
[Texas] National Guard Armories, Cold War-era Historic Context Study, Volume V (1946-1989). Draft	—	TX	2001	USA				X		
INSTALLATION-SPECIFIC STUDIES (listed by state and then year)										
Historic American Engineering Record: Rabbit Creek White Alice Site, Anchorage, Alaska, HAER AK-23	n/a	AK	1987	USAF		X		X		
White Alice Communication System: Historical Overview and Inventory	n/a	AK	1988	USA		X		X		
Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Demolition of Nineteen Installations in the White Alice Communication System, Alaska, negotiated between the Alaskan Air Command and the State Historic Preservation Officer and accepted by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, April 29, 1988	n/a	AK	1988	USA		X		X		
Site Summit, Nike Hercules Missile Installation, Fort Richardson, Alaska	Fort Richardson	AK	1995	USA		X		X		
Northern Defenders: Cold War Context of Ladd Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska, 1947–1961.	Ladd ARB	AK	2001	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Cold War Historical Context, 1951—1991, Fort Richardson, Alaska, United States Army Alaska.	Fort Richardson	AK	2003	USA		X	X	X	X	
Alaska Army National Guard, Diomedes FSRC: Cold War Determination, Little Diomedes, Alaska	Fort Richardson	AK	2008	USA		X	X	X	X	
Cold War Historic Buildings Evaluation Fort Richardson, Alaska, Database. Special Projects Miscellaneous Reports 3.	Fort Richardson	AK	2008	Army		X	X	X	X	
Fort Wainwright Historic Bldgs Evaluation, Fairbanks, Alaska, Database. Special Projects Miscellaneous 4.	Fort Wainwright	AK	2008	Army		X	X	X	X	
Nike Site Summit Historic Building Evaluation, Fort Richardson, Anchorage, Alaska, Database. Special Projects Miscellaneous Reports 5.	Nike Site Summit	AK	2008	Army		X		X		
Historic Properties Report: Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, with the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI	Redstone Arsenal	AL	1984	USA			X	X	X	
Historic Context Study: World War II and Cold War Era Buildings and Structures Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama	Fort McClellan	AL	2000	USA			X	X	X	
Maxwell Air Force Base and Gunter Annex, Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment	Maxwell AFB / Gunter Annex	AL	2002	USAF			X	X	X	

Maxwell Air Force Base and Gunter Annex, Alabama: Cold War-Era Building and Structures Inventory and Assessment. U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command Cold War Context Series, Reports of Investigations Number 2.	Maxwell AFB	AL	2002	USAF			X	X	X	
Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment, Columbus Air Force Base	Columbus AFB	AL	2003	USAF			X	X	X	
Maxwell Air Force Base: Inventory and Assessment of Select Buildings and Structures (Dating Through 1976). U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command Series, Reports of Investigations Number 21.	Maxwell AFB	AL	2012	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Pine Bluff Arsenal	AR	1984	USA			X	X	X	
Cultural Resources Investigations, Peacekeeper Rail Garrison Program, Eaker Air Force Base, Mississippi County, Arkansas	Eaker AFB	AR	1989	USAF		X		X		
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-15: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Little Rock Air Force Base, June 1997	Little Rock AFB	AR	1997	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Little Rock Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment	Little Rock AFB	AR	2002	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Little Rock Air Force Base Assessment of 26 Cold War-Era Buildings. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations Number 431.	Little Rock AFB	AR	2009	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Cultural Resources Inventory of Eight Titan Missile Silos in the Greater Tucson Area, Pima County, Arizona.	Air Combat Command	AZ	1987	USAF		X		X		
Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 44, Tucson, Arizona.	Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ	1996	USAF				X		
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-5: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Davis Monthan Air Force Base	Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ	1997	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Cold War Material Culture Inventory	Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ	1997	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Gateway to Combat: A Historic Context for Military Aviation Training on the Barry M. Goldwater [BMGR] East, Arizona, World War II and Early Cold War Eras.	BMGR	AZ	2004	USAF			X	X	X	
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base: Historic Evaluation of 10 Buildings	Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ	2005	USAF			X	X	X	
Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data on Military Installations	Davis-Monthan	AZ	2008	USAF						
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Davis-Monthan	AZ	2009	USAF			X	X	X	
Historical Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of the Nike Missile Sites in the Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, California	Los Angeles County	CA	1987	USAF		X		X		
Survey and Evaluation of the Nike Missile Site at Fort MacArthur, White Point, Los Angeles, California.	Fort MacArthur	CA	1987	USA		X		X		

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A Cultural Resource Survey of Naval Radio Transmitter Facility Cholla Heights, San Diego, California.	NRTF Cholla Heights	CA	1991	DON		X		X		
Assessment of the Historic Significance of Space Launch Complex 3-East, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, According to 36CFR60.4 Criteria	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1991	USAF			X	X	X	
Request for Determination of Eligibility SLC-2 W and SLC-2 Blockhouse Structures, Vandenberg Air Force Base.	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1991	USAF			X	X	X	
A Historical Significance Assessment and Effects Determination of Space Launch Complex 3, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1992	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Architectural and Engineering Survey Report: Atlas ABRES-A, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1993	USAF		X		X		
Request for Determination of Eligibility: Atlas 576 G, Vandenberg AFB, CA	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1993	USAF		X		X		
Architectural Study of Beal Air Force Base, Yuba County, California: A Preliminary Survey and Historical Overview of World War II and Cold War Era Properties	Beale AFB	CA	1994	USAF			X	X	X	
Evaluation of Eligibility and Effect, Space Launch Complex 6, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1994	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Eligibility and Effects Determination for the Missile Maintenance Facility at Vandenberg Air force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1994	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Eligibility and Effects Evaluation of Santa Ynez Peak Optical Site	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1994	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Eligibility and Effects Evaluation: AN/TPQ-18 Radar Facility, Vandenberg Air force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1994	USAF		X		X		
Historic Evaluation of the Peacekeeper Rail Garrison Test Igloo and Rail Garrison Launch Site, San Antonio Terrace, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1994	USAF			X	X	X	
National Register of Historic Places Evaluation: Peacekeeper Rail Garrison Complex, Vandenberg Air force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1994	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Eligibility Evaluation of the Vandenberg Tracking Station, Vandenberg Air force Base (draft)	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Overview and Determination of Eligibility of the Military Family Housing at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1995	USAF	not applicable					
Historical Eligibility Evaluation of Anderson Peak Optics Site	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
Historical Eligibility Evaluation of EWA Beach HF Transmitter Station	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1995	USAF		X		X		

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Historical Eligibility Evaluation of Pillar Point Air Force Station (draft)	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
Historical Evaluation and Eligibility Determination for Building 8310	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
Phase I: Determination of Eligibility of Launch Complexes and Related Facilities for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places (draft)	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
Cultural Resource Evaluation of the North Base Complex (The Muroc Flight Test Base and the Rocket Sled Test Track), Edwards AFB, Kern County, California, volume 1.	Edwards AFB	CA	1995	USAF			X	X	X	X
Phase II Architectural Evaluation for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory Closure Project, Edwards AFB, Kern County, California.	Edwards AFB	CA	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
Cold War Properties Evaluation—Phase I: Inventory and Evaluation of Launch Complexes and Related Facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1996	USAF			X	X	X	X
"Building 810: Double-Cantilever Hangar," in Travis Air Force Base Fairfield California: Inventory of Cold War Properties	Travis AFB	CA	1996	USAF			X	X		
Inventory of Cold War Properties, Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California	Travis AFB	CA	1996	USAF			X	X	X	
Cold War Properties Evaluation—Phase II: Inventory and Evaluation of Minuteman, MX Peacekeeper, and Space Tracking Facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1997	USAF		X		X		
Cold War Properties Evaluation—Phase III: Inventory and Evaluation of Atlas, Titan, BOMARC, and Blue Scout Junior Launch Facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1997	USAF		X		X		
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-2: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Beale Air Force Base, October 1997	Beale AFB	CA	1997	USAF	X	X	X	X		X
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-4: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Castle Air Force Base, July 1997	Castle AFB	CA	1997	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Buildings Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale, California	Los Angeles AFB?	CA	1997	USAF				X		
Historical Context for Evaluating Buildings and Structures on the Ranges, Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake.	NAWS China Lake	CA	1997	DON			X	X	X	X
Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation of the South Base Sled Track at Edwards AFB, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California.	Edwards AFB	CA	1998	USAF			X	X	X	X

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Summary Document and Quick Reference Guide: National Register Eligibility of Cold War Properties at Vandenberg Air Force Base	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1998	USAF			X	X	X	X
Central Coast Continuum--From Ranchos to Rockets: A Historic Overview for an Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Sites, Buildings, and Structures, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	1999	USAF			X	X	X	X
PAVE PAWS Beale Air Force Base Historic Evaluation and Context.	Beale AFB	CA	1999	USAF		X		X		
Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Buildings and Structures on the Ranges, Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California.	NAWS China Lake	CA	1999	DON			X	X	X	X
Historic District Preservation Plan for NASA Saturn S-II Complex at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach	Seal Beach NWS	CA	2000	DON	X			X		
HABS No. CA-2707: Historic American Buildings Survey for the Marine Corps Air Station Tustin, Lighter-Than-Air Ship Hangars. (NRHP-listed)	MCAS Tustin	CA	2000	USMC	X			X		
Programmatic Agreement Between Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, and the California State Historic Preservation Office Regarding the Management of Exceptionally Important Cold War Historic Properties under the Jurisdiction of Vandenberg Air Force Base, California	Vandenberg AFB	CA	2002	USAF			X	X	X	X
Vandenberg Air Force Base, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Vol. 8: Management of Cold War Resources	Vandenberg	CA	2005	USAF			X	X	X	X
Beale Air Force Base PAVE PAWS HAER No. CA-319	Beale AFB	CA	2007	USAF		X		X		
Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data on Military Installations	Vandenberg AFB	CA	2008	USAF	not applicable					
Beale Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Beale AFB	CA	2009	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Pueblo Depot Activity, Pueblo, Colorado. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Pueblo Depot Activity	CO	1984	USA			X	X	X	
Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant PJKS, Jefferson County, Colorado.	AFP PJKS	CO	1997	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Properties of the Cold War Era: 21st Space Wing, Peterson AFB, Colorado	Peterson AFB	CO	1996	USAF			X	X	X	
Army Findings Regarding Historic Properties Present with the Area of Potential Effect for the Closure and Transfer of Property Out of Federal Control at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.	Walter Reed Army Medical Center	DC	2011	USA			X	X	X	

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the Walter Reed Army Medical Center	Walter Reed Army Medical Center	DC	2013	USA			X	X	X	
Inventory of Cold War Properties, Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware	Dover AFB	DE	1996	USAF			X	X	X	
Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa Beach, Florida	Patrick AFB	FL	1994	USAF			X	X	X	
An Architectural Inventory of Naval Air Station Key West, Key West, Florida.	NAS Key West	FL	1995	DON			X	X	X	
Determination of Eligibility, National Register of Historic Places: Naval Underwater Sound Reference Laboratory, Orlando, Florida	Naval Underwater Sound Reference Lab	FL	1997	DON			X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-11: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Homestead Air Force Base, June 1997	Homestead AFB	FL	1997	USAF		X	X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-17: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at MacDill Air Force Base, May 1997	MacDill AFB	FL	1997	USAF		X	X	X	X	
BOMARC: The Missile Test and Training Facilities at Eglin Air Force Base Test Range A-15, Santa Rosa Island, Florida	Eglin AFB	FL	1999	USAF		X		X		
Eglin Air Force Base Inventory of Historic Properties 2001–2003, Parts 1–3. Draft	Eglin AFB	FL	2002	USAF			X	X	X	X
National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation for Site A-15 (BOMARC Missile Test and Training)	Eglin AFB	FL	2006	USAF		X		X		
Historic Range Context, Eglin Air Force Base	Eglin AFB	FL	2007	USAF			X	X	X	X
Avon Park Air Force Range: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Avon Park AFR	FL	2009	USAF			X	X	X	
Inventory and Assessment of Cold War-Era Buildings Constructed Between 1956 and 1991 (Two Volumes), Tyndall Air Force Base	Tyndall AFB	FL	2010	USAF			X	X	X	
Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 72.36 Acres and Architectural Survey of 13 Cold War-Era Resources at Cudjoe Key Air Force Station, Monroe County, Florida	Cudjoe Key AFS	FL	2010	USAF			X	X	X	

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Cudjoe Key Air Force Station: Florida Historical Structure Forms, Photos, Maps, and Survey Log Sheets for Buildings 932, 933, 937, 938, and 957	Cudjoe Key AFS	FL	2011	USAF			X	X	X	
Inventory of Facilities to Evaluate Eligibility for Listing in the National Register of Historic Places: Homestead Air Reserve Base, Dade County, Florida	Homestead ARB	FL	2013	USAF			X	X	X	
Avon Park Air Force Range: Architectural Resources Inventory and Assessment of Potential Historic Districts (Alpha, Bravo, and Charlie Ranges) and 14 World War II, Cold War, and Post-Cold War Resources Built Between 1942 and 1995.	Avon Park AFR	FL	2013	USAF				X		X
A Historical, Archaeological, and Architectural Survey of Fort Stewart Military Reservation, Georgia.	Fort Stewart	GA	1983	USA			X	X	X	
Historical and Archaeological Resources Survey, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia.	Robins AFB	GA	1991	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Preservation Plan Fort Gordon, Georgia.	Fort Gordon	GA	1994	USA			X	X	X	
Technical Synthesis of the Cultural Resources on U.S. Army Installations at Fort McPherson, Fort Gillem, and the FORSCOM Recreation Area, Fulton, Clayton, DeKalb, and Bartow Counties, Georgia.	Fort McPherson, Fort Gillem	GA	1994	USA			X	X	X	
Programmatic Agreements and Historic Structure Analysis for Historic Properties, Robins Air Force Base, Warner Robins, Georgia.	Robins AFB	GA	1996	USAF			X	X	X	
Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield Historic Preservation Plan: Technical Synthesis.	Fort Stewart	GA	1996	USA			X	X	X	
Cultural Resources Investigations for Air Force Plant 6, Marietta Georgia	AFP 6	GA	1997	USAF				X		
Historic Resources Survey, Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia.	MCLB Albany	GA	1997	USMC			X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-20: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Moody Air Force Base, July 1997	Moody AFB	GA	1997	USAF		X	X	X	X	
1997 Fort Benning Historic Resource Survey Update, Volume One: Survey Report.	Fort Benning	GA	1999	USA			X	X	X	
Survey of Historic Buildings and Structures at Moody Air Force Base, Lowndes and Lanier Counties, Georgia.	Moody AFB	GA	1999	USAF			X	X	X	
Cultural Resource Assessment of Naval Air Station Atlanta, Cobb County, Georgia.	NAS Atlanta	GA	2000	USAF			X	X	X	

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Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Fort Stewart and Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia, through Fiscal Year 2006.	Fort Stewart	GA	2001	USA			X	X	X	
DRAFT Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Fort Gillem, Fort McPherson, U.S. Army Recreation Area-Lake Allatoona.	Fort McPherson, Fort Gillem	GA	2001	USA			X	X	X	
Cold War Facility Survey and Report, Robins Air Force Base.	Robins AFB	GA	2001	USAF			X	X	X	
Building Inventory Fort Stewart, GA: An Inventory of DoD Buildings Built Prior to 1989.	Fort Stewart	GA	2002	USA			X	X	X	
Historical Building Survey Report, Robins Air Force Base, Houston County, Georgia.	Robins AFB	GA	2003	USAF			X	X	X	
Addendum to 2003 Historical Building Survey Report, Robins Air Force Base, Houston County, Georgia.	Robins AFB	GA	2004	USAF			X	X	X	
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Robins Air Force Base, Houston County, Georgia, Effective 2005–2009.	Robins AFB	GA	2005	USAF			X	X	X	
Military Historic Context Emphasizing the Cold War including the Identification and Evaluation of Above Ground Cultural Resources for Thirteen Department of Defense Installations in the State of Georgia.	Fort Benning	GA	2006	USA			X	X	X	
Moody Air Force Base: World War II and Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey	Moody AFB	GA	2011	USAF			X	X	X	
Historical Eligibility Evaluation of Molokai High Frequency Site, completed by Vandenberg AFB	n/a	HI	1995	USAF		X		X		
Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Māui Space Surveillance Complex, Haleakalā, Māui, Hawai‘i. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations Number 360.	Maui Space Complex	HI	2005	USAF		X		X		
Historic Properties Report: Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Middletown, Iowa. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Iowa Army AAP	IA	1984	USA				X		
Mountain Home Air Force Base Cold War Material Culture Inventory.	Mountain Home AFB	IA	1994	USAF			X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-21: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Mountain Home Air Force Base, July 1997	Mountain Home AFB	ID	1997	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Mountain Home Air Force Base: Historic Building Inventory and Evaluations, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Elmore County, Idaho. U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command Series Reports of Investigations Number 36.	Mountain Home AFB	ID	2006	USAF		X	X	X	X	

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Historic American Buildings Survey, Written Historical and Descriptive Data, 1958 Senior Officer Housing, Mountain Home AFB, ID	Mountain Home AFB	ID	2008	USAF	Not applicable					
Historic American Buildings Survey Documentation: 1958 Senior Officers' Housing, Mountain Home AFB, ID	Mountain Home AFB	ID	2009	USAF	Not applicable					
Mountain Home Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Mountain Home AFB	ID	2009	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Mountain Home AFB Modern: The Capehart-Wherry Housing Project of MHAFB, ID	Mountain Home AFB	ID	2010	USAF	Not applicable					
Mountain Home AFB Innovation: The Evolution of World War II and Cold War Architecture at MHAFB ID: Military Architecture. Popular book Series Number 7.	Mountain Home AFB	ID	2011	USAF		X	X	X	X	
HABS Level I Documentation of SAC Bomber Alert Facility	Mountain Home AFB	ID	2013	USAF		X				
Historic Structures Report: Savanna Army Ammunition Plant, Savanna, Illinois. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Savanna AAP	IL	1984	USA				X		
Intensive Survey of Historic Properties, Naval Air Station Glenview: Cook County, Illinois	NAS Glenview	IL	1995	DON			X	X	X	
Inventory of Cold War Properties, Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois	Scott AFB	IL	1996	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Indiana Army Ammunition Plant, Charlestown, Indiana. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Indiana AAP	IN	1984	USA				X		
Historic Properties Report: Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Desoto, Kansas. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Sunflower AAP	KS	1984	USA				X		
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-18: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at McConnell Air Force Base, February 1996	McConnell AFB	KS	1996	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Architectural Survey and Evaluation, Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot, Bourbon and Fayette, Kentucky	Lexington Blue Grass AD	KY		USA				X		
Historic Properties Report: Lexington-Blue Grass Depot Activity, Lexington, Kentucky. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Lexington-Blue Grass Depot Activity	KY	1984	USA				X		
Historic Properties Report: Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Shreveport, Louisiana. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Louisiana AAP	LA	1984	USA				X		

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A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-1: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Barksdale Air Force Base, July 1997	Barksdale AFB	LA	1997	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Barksdale Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Barksdale AFB	LA	2009	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Natick Research and Development Laboratories, Massachusetts. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Natick R&D Labs	MA	1984	USA				X		
Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of North Truro Air Force Station, North Truro, Massachusetts	North Truro AFS	MA	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Harry Diamond Laboratories, Maryland, and Satellite Installations, Woodbridge Research Facility, Virginia, and Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Maryland. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Blossom Point Field Test Facility	MD	1984	USA			X	X	X	
Inventory of Cold War Properties, Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland	Andrews AFB	MD	1996	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic and Architectural Resources of the Early Cold War Period: 1950–1965, Naval Air Station Patuxent River, Maryland	NAS Patuxent River	MD	2005	USAF			X	X	X	
HAER No. ME-64: Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Aroostook County, Maine.	Loring AFB	ME	n.d.	USAF			X	X	X	
Cultural Resources Survey, Naval Security Group Activity Winter Harbor, Maine.	NSGA Winter Harbor	ME	1995	DON			X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-16: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Loring Air Force Base, August 1997	Loring AFB	ME	1997	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Cultural Resources Study and Architectural History Evaluation, Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Aroostook County, Maine.	Loring AFB	ME	1998	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network: Maine, Idaho, Oregon, and California, HAER ME-98	State	ME	2008	USAF		X				
Historic Properties Report: Detroit Arsenal and Subinstallations Pontiac Storage Facility, Michigan and Keweenaw Field Station, Michigan. Report submitted to the HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Detroit Arsenal	MI	1984	USA				X		
Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of Calumet Air Force Station, Calumet, Michigan.	Calumet AFS	MI	1995	USAF				X		
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-13: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, August 1997	K.I. Sawyer AFB	MI	1995	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	

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Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation	K.I. Sawyer AFB	MI	1995	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Intensive Survey of Historic Properties, Naval Air Facility Detroit: Harrison Township, Macomb County, Michigan	NAF Detroit	MI	1995	DON			X	X	X	
"Historic Context and Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level IV Cards for Cold War Architectural Resources Post-1945," in Detroit Arsenal Cultural Resources Management Plan	Detroit Arsenal	MI	1996	USA				X		
Determination of Eligibility, Building 602, Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Missouri	Richards-Gebaur AFB	MO		USAF				X		
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-27: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Whiteman Air Force Base, August 1997	Whiteman AFB	MO	1995	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Whiteman Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Whiteman AFB	MO	2009	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Whiteman Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Summary)	Whiteman AFB	MO	2009	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. Report submitted to the HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	MS APP	MS	1984	USA				X		
Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment, Keesler Air Force Base	Keesler AFB	MS	2003	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Columbus Air Force Base, Mississippi: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment. U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command Cold War Context Series, Reports of Investigations Number 12.	Columbus AFB	MS	2003	USAF				X		
Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of Havre Air Force Station	Havre AFS	MT	1995	USAF				X		
Base and Missile Cold War Survey: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana	Malmstrom AFB	MT	1997	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
The Minuteman Missiles in Montana. M.A. Thesis, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana by Molly Holz (2003)	Malmstrom AFB	MT	2003	USAF		X				
Draft Environmental Assessment, Minuteman III Deactivation, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana	Malmstrom AFB	MT	2007	USAF		X				
564th Missile Squadron Minuteman III Missile Alert and Launch Facilities, Malmstrom Air Force Base, Pondera, Toole, and Chouteau Counties, Montana	Malmstrom AFB	MT	2009	USAF		X				

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Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska: Silver Creek Transmitter Site, Communication Annex No. 4, Nance County, Nebraska. HABS II. Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas.	Offutt AFB	NB	2003	Air Force		X				
<i>An Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance of U.S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune Part 2: The Historic Record.</i>	Camp Lejeune	NC	1981	DON				X		
HAER No, NC-15: Tarheel Army Missile Plant, Burlington, Alamance County, North Carolina.	Tarheel AMP	NC	1984	USA				X		
Historic Structures Report: Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, Hawthorne, Nevada. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Hawthorne AAP	NC	1984	USA				X		
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-24: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Pope Air Force Base, July 1997	Pope AFB	NC	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-26: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, July 1997	Seymour Johnson AFB	NC	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Historic Evaluation, Buildings 5015, 2130, and 4828 (amended version)	Seymour Johnson AFB	NC	2006	USAF				X		
Historic Architectural Resources Survey Update 1951–1961, Fort Bragg Military Reservation	Fort Bragg	NC	2008	USA		X	X	X	X	
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Seymour Johnson AFB	NC	2009	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Summary)	Seymour Johnson AFB	NC	2009	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of Finley Air Force Station Finley North Dakota	Finley AFS	ND	1995	USAF			X	X		
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-19: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Minot Air Force Base, August 1997	Minot AFB	ND	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Inventory of Cold War Properties, Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota	Grand Forks AFB	ND	1996	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War Properties at Minot AFB In Minot Air Force Base Cultural Resources Management Plan.	Minot AFB	ND	1996	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Minot Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Minot AFB	ND	2009	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Minot Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Summary)	Minot AFB	ND	2009	USAF		X	X	X	X	

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Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluations of Historic Properties at Offutt Air Force Base Nebraska	Offutt AFB	NE	1994	USAF		X	X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-23: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Offutt Air Force Base, October 1997	Offutt AFB	NE	1995	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Properties at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska	Offutt AFB	NE	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Offutt Air Force Base Nebraska: Cultural Resource Survey Report	Offutt AFB	NE	1995	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
An Archeological Assessment of Three Communication Annexes of Offutt AFB in Douglas Dodge and Nance Counties Nebraska	Offutt AFB	NE	1997	USAF				X		
The Cold War Era at Offutt Air Force Base	Offutt AFB	NE	1997	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Offutt Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Offutt AFB	NE	2009	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Survey and Evaluation of Cold War Resources, New Boston Air Station, New Boston, New Hampshire	New Boston AFS	NH	1998	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Historical Property Evaluation: BOMARC Facility & SAGE Building #1907, McGuire AFB, NJ	McGuireAFB	NJ	1994	USAF		X				
Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of Gibbsboro Air Force Station, Gibbsboro, New Jersey.	Gibbsboro AFS	NJ	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Evaluation of Selected Cultural Resources at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: Context for Cold War Era, Revision of Historic Properties Documentation, and Survey of Evans Area and Sections of Camp Charles Wood.	Fort Monmouth	NJ	1996	USA		X	X	X	X	
Inventory of Cold War Properties, McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey	McGuire AFB	NJ	1996	USAF		X	X	X	X	
McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey. Supplement to Reconnaissance Survey of Cold War Properties. McGuire Air Defense Missile Site, New Egypt, New Jersey	McGuire AFB	NJ	1998	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Reconnaissance Survey of Cold War Properties, McGuire AFB, NJ	McGuire AFB	NJ	1998	USAF		X	X	X	X	
McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey. Supplement to Reconnaissance Survey of Cold War Properties. McGuire Air Defense Missile Site Plutonium Remediation Site Historical Preservation Report, New Egypt, New Jersey	McGuire AFB	NJ	2005	USAF		X				

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Historical Site Assessment: BOMARC Missile Site, McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey	McGuire AFB	NJ	2006	USAF		X				
Historic Properties Report: White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico and Subinstallation Utah Launch Complex, Green River, Utah. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	White Sands Missile Range	NM	1984	USA				X		X
History of the Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1948-1993.	Kirtland AFB	NM	1993	DON				X		
Stabilization Plan for NR Property # 580 (Launch Complex 33 [WSMR V-2] Launch Site]	White Sands Missile Range	NM	1994	USA?				X		X
An Architectural Description and Discussion of the Historical Significance of Building 904 and 907 Tech Area II Sandia National Laboratories, New Mexico.	Kirtland AFB	NM	1994	USAF				X		
“We Develop Missiles, Not Air!”: The Legacy of Early Missile, Rocket, Instrumentation and Aeromedical Research Development at Holloman AFB	Holloman AFB	NM	1995	USAF				X		X
Missile Sites Cultural Resource Documentation, Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, NM	Holloman AFB	NM	1995	USAF				X		X
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-3: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Cannon Air Force Base, June 1997	Cannon AFB	NM	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-10: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Holloman Air Force Base, October 1997	Holloman AFB	NM	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Star Thrower of the Tularosa: The Early Cold War Legacy of White Sands Missile Range.	White Sands Missile Range	NM	1996	USA		X	X	X	X	
“Full Moral and Material Strength”: the Early Cold War Architectural Legacy at Holloman Air force Base, New Mexico (ca. 1950–1960).	Holloman AFB	NM	1996	USAF		X	X	X	X	
South Main Base and High Speed Test Track Site National Register Eligibility Evaluations, Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico	Holloman AFB	NM	1997	USAF				X		X
Guided Missiles at Holloman Air Force Base: Test Programs of the United States Air Force in Southern New Mexico, 1947–1970. [Guided Missile Testing in New Mexico: the Air Force at Holloman–White Sands, 1947–1970]	Holloman AFB	NM	1997	USAF				X		X
Historical Significance of the Askania Cinetheodolite Towers Located on Holloman Air Force Base and White Sands Missile Range.	Holloman AFB, WSMR	NM	1997	USAF				X		X
A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Manzano Storage Area. Part II: Cold War Resources.	Kirtland AFB	NM	1997	USAF		X		X		

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A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Manzano Storage Area, Kirtland AFB, Part II: Cold War Resources, Bernalillo County, New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	NM	1998	USAF		X		X		
Cold War Resources, part II of A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Manzano Storage Area, Draft	Kirtland AFB	NM	1998	USAF		X		X		
The 29000 Area: The New Mexico Proving Ground, The New Mexico Experimental Range, and the Development of Kirtland Air Force Base (draft).	Kirtland AFB	NM	1998	USAF				X		
“Airplanes, Combat and Maintenance Crews, and Air Bases”: The World War II and Early Cold War Architectural Legacy of Holloman Air Force Base (ca. 1942–1962).	Holloman AFB	NM	1998	USAF		X	X	X	X	X
Class III Cultural Resources Survey and Building Evaluation for Proposed 1999 Demolition, Construction, and Renovation Projects, Kirtland Air Force Base, Bernalillo County, New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	NM	1999	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Class III Cultural Resources Survey and Building Evaluation for Proposed Privatization of Military Housing Kirtland Air Force Base, Bernalillo, New Mexico.	Kirtland AFB	NM	1999	USAF			X			
Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation: 377th Air Base Wing, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.	Kirtland AFB	NM	1999	USAF		X	X	X	X	
National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation of Air National Guard Buildings, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	NM	2000	USAF			X	X	X	
National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation of Buildings Affected by the CV-22 Program, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	NM	2000	USAF			X	X	X	
National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation of Properties Undergoing Maintenance and Repair, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	NM	2000	USAF			X	X	X	
National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation of Sixteen Structures Undergoing Maintenance and Repair, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	NM	2000	USAF			X	X	X	
National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Hangers 481 and 482, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	NM	2000	USAF			X	X		
National Register of Historic Places Historic Context and Evaluation for Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	NM	2003	USAF		X	X	X	X	
NRHP Evaluation of Manzano Base, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	NM	2003	USAF		X				
Documentation of the Vertical Dipole and Hardness Surveillance Illuminator at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico	Kirtland AFB	NM	2004	USAF	X			X		
National Register of Historic Places Historic Context and Evaluation for Kirtland Air Force Base	Kirtland AFB	NM	2004	USAF		X	X	X	X	

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Trestle: Landmark of the Cold War (DVD: 44 minutes)	Kirtland AFB	NM	2004	USAF	X			X		
Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data on Military Installations	Kirtland AFB	NM	2008	USAF						
Holloman Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Holloman AFB	NM	2009	USAF			X	X	X	X
Cannon Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Cannon AFB	NM	2009	USAF			X	X	X	
Cannon Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Summary)	Cannon AFB	NM	2009	USAF			X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-22: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Nellis Air Force Base, August 1997	Nellis AFB	NV	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Nellis Air Force Base, volume II-22 of A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture.	Nellis AFB	NV	1997	USAF			X	X	X	
Inventory and Evaluation of National Register Eligibility for Cold War-era Buildings and Structures, Naval Air Station Fallon, Nevada	NAS Fallon	NV	1999	DON			X	X	X	
Nellis AFB: Historic Evaluation of 9 Buildings	Nellis AFB	NV	2006	USAF			X	X	X	
Nellis AFB Historic Evaluation of 251 Buildings	Nellis AFB	NV	2007	USAF			X	X	X	
Nellis AFB: Historic Evaluation of 64 Buildings	Nellis AFB	NV	2009	USAF			X	X	X	
Nellis Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Nellis AFB	NV	2009	USAF			X	X	X	
Nellis Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Summary)	Nellis AFB	NV	2009	USAF			X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-9: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Griffiss Air Force Base, August 1997	Griffiss AFB	NY	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Historic Structures Survey Griffiss Air Force Base.	Griffiss AFB	NY	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Seneca Army Depot HABS Documentation: Cold War Buildings.	Seneca Army Depot	NY	1997	Army				X		

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Cultural Resources Investigations at Seneca Army Depot Activity, Romulus, New York: Cold War Overview and Architectural Resources Assessments.	Seneca Army Depot	NY	1998	Army			X	X	X	
Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation Griffiss Air Force Base, volumes 1 and 2.	Griffiss AFB	NY	1998	USAF			X	X	X	
Cold War Historic Building Survey Rome Research Site	Rome Research Site	NY	1999	USAF			X	X	X	
Building and Structure Inventory for Camp Buckner, United States Military Academy, New York. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations No. 220.	United States Military Academy	NY	2002	Army				X		
Inventory and Assessment of the Built Environment at Camp Natural Bridge, United States Military Academy, New York. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations No. 301.	United States Military Academy	NY	2004	Army				X		
Historic Properties Report: Lima Army Tank Plant, Ohio. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Lima Army Tank Plant	OH	1984	USA				X		
Documenting the Cold War Significance of Wright Laboratory Facilities, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Greene and Montgomery Counties, Ohio.	Wright-Patterson AFB	OH	1996	USAF				X		
Updated Building Evaluations for Historic Significance at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.	Wright-Patterson AFB	OH	1998	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
Historic Context Report for Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio.	Wright-Patterson AFB	OH	1999	USAF	X	X	X	X	X	
On the Front Line of R&D: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in the Korean War, 1950–1953.	Wright-Patterson AFB	OH	2001	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Historic Resources Survey of McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Pittsburg County, Oklahoma.	McAlester AFB	OK	1993	USA				X		
Nomination Package for Historic District Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for Tinker AFB Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.	Tinker AFB	OK	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 3, Tulsa, Oklahoma	Air Force Plant 3	OK	1996	USAF				X		
Nomination Packages for Buildings 230, 240 and 4029 Tinker AFB Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.	Tinker AFB	OK	1996	USAF			X	X	X	

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Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment. U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command Cold War Context Series, Reports of Investigations Number 8.	Altus AFB	OK	2003	USAF				X		
Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment. U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command Cold War Context Series, Reports of Investigations Number 11.	Vance AFB	OK	2003	USAF		X	X	X	X	
The Cold War at Fort Sill Military Reservation, Oklahoma 1946-1989: Summary Context and Associated Cultural Resources	Fort Sill	OK	2004	USA		X	X	X	X	
An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Over-the-Horizon Radar Project Transmitter Site Buffalo Flat, Christmas Lake Valley, Lake County, Oregon	RPTS Buffalo Flat	OR	1986	USA		X				
Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of Keno Air Force Station Keno Oregon	Keno AFS	OR	1995	USAF						
Historical and Architectural Documentation Reports of Keno Air Force Station, Keno, Oregon.	Keno AFS	OR	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Letterkenny Army Depot, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	1984	USA			X	X		
Historic Properties Report: Tobyhanna Army Depot, Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Tobyhanna Army Depot	PA	1984	USA			X	X		
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-12: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Howard Air Force Base, July 1997	Howard AFB	PN	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Inventory of Cold War Properties, Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina	Charleston AFB	SC	1996	USAF			X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-25: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Shaw Air Force Base, July 1997	Shaw AFB	SC	1997	USAF			X	X	X	
Inventory of Cold War Historic Properties, Charleston AFB, SC	Charleston AFB	SC	1998	USAF			X	X	X	
Shaw Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Shaw AFB	SC	2009	USAF			X	X	X	
A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Ellsworth Air Force Base Minuteman II Missile Range, in Butte, Haakon, Jackson, Meade, Pennington, and Perkins Counties, SD	Ellsworth AFB	SD	1994	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Minuteman ICBM National Historic Landmark, Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota	Ellsworth AFB	SD	1994	USAF		X		X		

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A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-7: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Ellsworth Air Force Base	Ellsworth AFB	SD	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Ellsworth Air Force Base: Landscape and Evaluation of Five Historic Properties. U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command Series, Reports of Investigations Number 11.	Ellsworth AFB	SD	2002	USAF			X	X	X	
The Missile Plains: Frontline of America's Cold War Historic Resource Study, Minuteman National Historic Site, South Dakota	formerly Ellsworth AFB (now NPS)	SD	2003	USAF		X		X		
Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Minuteman Missile National Historic Site	Ellsworth AFB	SD	2009	USAF		X				
Ellsworth Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Ellsworth AFB	SD	2009	USAF		X	X	X	X	
VHB Hangar, Ellsworth AFB SD, NRHP Registration Package	Ellsworth AFB	SD	2010	USAF				X		
Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Arnold Air Force Base, Tennessee. 2 vols. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations Number 329.	Arnold AFB	TN	2005	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Content and Methodology Report—Cold War Building Inventory and Evaluation, Lackland Air Force Base	Lackland AFB	TX	n.d.	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Texas. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Red River Army Depot	TX	1984	USA			X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texarkana, TX. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Lonestar AAP	TX	1984	USA				X		
Historic Properties Report: Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Marshall, TX. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Longhorn AAP	TX	1984	USA				X		
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-6: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Dyess Air Force Base, June 1997	Dyess AFB	TX	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Historic Resources Survey Naval Air Station Kingsville	NAS Kingsville	TX	1995	DON			X	X	X	
Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Air Force Plant 4, Fort Worth, Texas	AFP 4	TX	1997	USAF				X		
Cold War Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation Security Hill, Kelly Air Force Base	Kelly AFB	TX	1998	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War-Era Buildings at Brooks Air Force Base.	Brooks AFB	TX	1998	USAF			X	X	X	

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Identification and Evaluation of Cold War Properties at Fort Bliss, Texas.	Fort Bliss	TX	1999	USA			X	X	X	
Building and Structure Inventory of the Post-1946 Built Environment at Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Karnack, Texas. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations No. 212.	Longhorn AAP	TX	2000	USA			X	X	X	
Brooks AFB, Texas: Man-in-Space Era Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation.	Brooks AFB	TX	2001	USAF			X	X	X	
Lackland Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment. U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command Cold War Context Series, Reports of Investigations Number 7.	Lackland AFB	TX	2002	USAF			X	X	X	
Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment, Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas	Laughlin AFB	TX	2002	USAF			X	X	X	
Randolph Air Force Base Cold War-era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment	Randolph AFB	TX	2002	USAF			X	X	X	
Cold War-era Building and Structures Inventory and Assessment, Sheppard Air Force Base	Sheppard AFB	TX	2002	USAF			X	X	X	
Air Education and Training Command: Training the Peacemakers during the Cold War Era (1945–1991)	Sheppard AFB	TX	2003	USAF			X	X	X	
Air Education and Training Command: Training the Peacemakers during the Cold War Era (1945–1991)	Randolph AFB	TX	2003	USAF			X	X	X	
Air Education and Training Command: Training the Peacemakers during the Cold War Era (1945–1991)	Laughlin AFB	TX	2003	USAF			X	X	X	
Air Education and Training Command: Training the Peacemakers during the Cold War Era (1945–1991)	Lackland AFB	TX	2003	USAF			X	X	X	
Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas: Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures Inventory and Assessment. U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command Cold War Context Series, Reports of Investigations Number 9.	Goodfellow AFB	TX	2003	USAF			X	X	X	
Cold War Properties at West Fort Hood, Texas: Research Overview and Preliminary Identification	Fort Hood	TX	2005	USA			X	X	X	
Fort Bliss Main Post Early Cold War Base Operations (BASOPS) Building Inventory and Evaluation, 1951–1963.	Fort Bliss	TX	2006	USA			X	X	X	
Fort Sam Houston Historic Context and Building Inventory: Inventory and Evaluation of cold War-era Resources at Fort Sam Houston and Camp Bullis, San Antonio, Texas, Volumes I and II.	Fort Sam Houston	TX	2006	USA			X	X	X	

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Historic American Buildings/Historic American Engineering Records Survey, Building 400, Lackland Air Force Base Training Annex, Bexar County, San Antonio, Texas (Formerly Medina Base National Stockpile Site). HABS No. TX-3526-A. HABS II.	Lackland AFB	TX	2006	USAF			X	X	X	
Fort Hood Building and Landscape Inventory with WWII and Cold War Context	Fort Hood	TX	2007	USA			X	X	X	X
Fort Bliss Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2008–2012.	Fort Bliss	TX	2008	USA			X	X	X	
Dyess Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey (Database & Photos)	Dyess AFB	TX	2009	USAF			X	X	X	
Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan	Naval Weapons Industrial RP	TX	2009	DON			X	X	X	
Dyess Air Force Base: Additional Evaluation and Character Defining Features of Selected Buildings at Dyess Air Force Base, Taylor County, Texas. U.S. Air Force Air Combat Command Series, Reports of Investigations, Number 78.	Dyess AFB	TX	2011	USAF			X	X	X	
Supplement to Fort Hood Building and Landscape Inventory with WWII and Cold War Context—Inventory and Assessment of 71 Structures	Fort Hood	TX	2011	USA			X	X	X	X
Lackland Air Force Base, Inventory and Assessment of Select Buildings and Structures (dating through 1976)	Lackland AFB	TX	2012	USAF			X	X	X	
Sheppard Air Force Base: Inventory and Assessment of Select Buildings and Structures (Dating Through 1976). U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command Series, Reports of Investigations Number 20.	Sheppard AFB	TX	2012	USAF			X	X	X	
Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan, Air Force Plant, Fort Worth, Texas (draft)	AFP 4 (Carswell AFB)	TX	2013	USAF				X		
Historic Resources Survey, Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	NAS Corpus Christi	TX	2013	DON			X	X	X	
A Summary of Chemical Munitions Testing and Disposal Operations at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah (1946–1988)	Dugway PG	UT	1988	USA				X		
Cultural Resources Management Plan, Hill Air Force Base, Utah	Hill AFB	UT	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
A Cultural Resource Management Plan for Dugway Proving Ground, Tooele County, Utah.	Dugway PG	UT	1996	USA			X	X	X	X
Historical Survey of Test Operations Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Chemical,	Dugway PG	UT	1996	USA				X		X

<i>Report Title</i>	<i>Installation, Cit, or County</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>DoD Source</i>	<i>Unique</i>	<i>Network</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Specific Use</i>	<i>Reused or Utilitarian</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>
Biological and Radiological (CBR) Warfare Test Programs										
Planning Level Survey for Historic Building and Structures, U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground, Tooele County, Utah.	Dugway Proving Ground	UT	1998	USA			X	X	X	
Arsenal of the Cold War: A Survey of Potential Significant Facilities on Property Administrated by Hill Air Force Base, Utah (Draft)	Hill AFB	UT	1999	USAF			X	X	X	
Hill Air Force Base Historic Buildings and Structures Reassessment	Hill AFB	UT	2003	USAF			X	X	X	
An Architectural Survey, Documentation, and Evaluation of Buildings and Structures on Hill Air Force Base Lands	Hill AFB	UT	2007	USAF			X	X	X	
Dugway Proving Ground, Tooele County, Utah: Inventory and National Register Evaluation, Selected Buildings in the Baker Area. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations Number 391.	Dugway Proving Ground	UT	2007	USA			X	X	X	
Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data on Military Installations	Hill AFB	UT	2008	USAF			X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Radford Army Ammunition Plant, (including the New River Unit), Radford, Virginia. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Radford AAP	VA	1984	USA			X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Harry Diamond Laboratories, Maryland, and Satellite Installations, Woodbridge Research Facility, Virginia, and Blossom Point Field Test Facility, Maryland. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Woodbridge Research Facility	VA	1984	USA			X	X	X	
Vint Hills Farms Station, Warrenton, Fauquier County, Virginia: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations Report.	Vint Hill Farms Station	VA	1994	USA			X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-14: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Langley Air Force Base, August 1997	Langley AFB	VA	1995	USAF			X	X	X	
Evaluation of Selected Historic Properties at Vint Hill Farms Station: Testing of Archaeological Site 44FQ137, Preparation of Civil War Context, and Development of Cold War Context.	Vint Hill Farms Station	VA	1995	USA			X	X	X	
Cold War-Era Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation	Langley AFB	VA	2007	USAF			X	X	X	
A Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture, Volume II-8: A Baseline Inventory of Cold War Material Culture at Fairchild Air Force Base, February 1996	Fairchild AFB	WA	1995	USAF		X	X	X	X	
Inventory of Cold War Properties, McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington	McChord AFB	WA	1996	USAF		X	X	X	X	

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Hanford Site Historic District: History of the Plutonium Production Facilities, 1943–1990.	Hanford Nuclear Reservation	WA	2003	DoD, DOE				X		
Fort Lewis Division Areas Barracks: Meeting the Challenges of the Cold War Era	Fort Lewis	WA	2006	USA			X	X	X	
Historic Properties Report: Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Baraboo, Wisconsin. Report submitted to HABS/HAER, NPS, USDI.	Badger AAP	WI	1984	USA				X		

**SAMPLE LIST OF DOD COLD WAR PROPERTIES THAT HAVE
BEEN LISTED OR DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP OR
DOCUMENTED USING HABS/HAER/HALS STANDARDS**

LISTED BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND DATE

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>NR Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>	<i>Directly Related</i>
UNIQUE RESOURCES									
UNDERSTANDING AND TRANSLATING THE THREAT									
<i>Communications, Command, and Control</i>									
National and Regional Command/Control Centers									
NORAD Air Warning Center, Cheyenne Mountain AFS	Peterson AFB	CO	DOE 1999		SHPO Letter				X
Strategic Air Command Headquarters & Command Center	Offut AFB	NE		HAER NE-9-N; command post constructed below grade	HABS/HAER/HALS				X
Pentagon Office Building Complex, aka The Pentagon	Arlington County	VA	NR Listed 1989 NHL 1992	Also listed on state register	SHPO database				X
Launch Control Buildings									
Mission Control, Kennedy Space Center	Titusville (near)	FL	NR Listed 1973	NASA, 3 miles from LC 39					X
Launch Pads 5, 6, 13, 14, 19, 26, 34, and Mission control, Cape Canaveral AFS	Patrick AFB	FL	NR Listed 1984		Green 1993; Lewis et al. 1995 (mission control)				X
Launch Complex 39, Kennedy Space Center	Titusville (near)	FL	NR Listed 1973	NASA	Green 1993				X
Properties associated with Cuban Missile Crisis	Key West Naval Air Station	FL		See USACE, Mobile District, p. 53	CAFH 1994				X
DEVELOPING MILITARY CAPABILITIES									
<i>Research, Development, Testing & Evaluation (RDT&E)</i>									
Laboratories									
McKinley Climatic Laboratory	Eglin AFB	FL	NR Listed 1997	Largest indoor all weather testing in world. Use: 1944-. Also a National Mechanic Engineering Landmark 1987	Van Citters 2013				X
Horton Test Sphere	Fort Detrick	MD	NR Listed 1977	One-Million-Liter Test Sphere was used by Army for aero-biological testing, 1951-1970	NCSHPO 2001				X
X-10 Reactor	Oak Ridge National Energy	TN	NR Listed 1966; NHL 1966	First reactor built for continuous operation; 1943-1964; Also a	CAFH 1994				X

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	Lab			National Historic Chemical Landmark					
Test Stands									
ATLAS-I (aka Trestle)	Sandia National Labs, Kirkland AFB	NE	Determined eligible	Largest all wood structure in the world; EMP testing for B-52; B1-B and other aircraft.	Van Citters 2013				X
Test Sites/Ranges & Associated Resources									
Trinity Site	White Sands Missile Range	NM	NR Listed 1966; NHL 1975	Site of first atomic bomb test. HAER NM, 27	Lewis et al. 1995 HABS/HAER/HALS			X	X
Army Blockhouse, Launch Complex 33	White Sands Missile Range	NM	NHL 1985	Designed for V-2 rocket testing; HAER NM,7-ALAMOG	HABS/HAER/HALS				X
Classified Properties									
New Boston Air Force Station	Hillsborough County	NH	DOE	Historic district, documented by HABS, classified	SHPO Letter				X
NETWORKED RESOURCES									
MAINTAINING A GLOBAL FORCE									
Deterrence and Retaliation									
IRBM (Snark, Thor, Jupiter)									
SNARK: 1960–1961									
SNARK Launch Facility	Presque Isle	ME	unknown	Deployed at this location only; first intercontinental missile; phased out immediately because it was “obsolete”	CAFH 1994:57; Lewis et al. 1995	X			X
Space Launch Complex 10 (Thor missile)	Vandenburg AFB	CA	NR Listed 1986	HAER CA-296 and A-K; NASA	Green 1993, HABS/HAER/HALS				X
Space Launch Complex 3 (Atlas & Thor missiles)	Vandenburg AFB	CA		HAER CAL,42-LOMP,1-, A, D-N; NASA	HABS/HAER/HALS				X
ICBM (Atlas, Titan, Minuteman, Peacekeeper)									
ATLAS: 1955–1978									
Atlas Missile Site	Weld County	CO		Reclamation	SHPO Letter	X			X
Atlas Missile Site		NE	DOE		SHPO Letter	X			X

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Atlas F Missile Site	Cortland	NE	DOE		SHPO Letter	X			X
Atlas E ICBM House	Kimball	NE	DOE		SHPO Letter	X			X
551 st Strategic Missile Squadron, Atlas F ICBM Site	Tamora	NE	DOE		SHPO Letter	X			X
Atlas F Missile Site	Bradshaw	NE	DOE		SHPO Letter	X			X
Above-ground missile site	Nebraska NGB	NE		First semi-hardened ICBM in USA.	CAFH 1994	X			X
Atlas E Missile Site 9	Reardon	WA	NR Listed	No longer DoD-owned	WA SHPO Site	X			X
TITAN: 1955–1987									
Titan II, Launch Complex 374-7	Van Buren County	AR	NR Listed 2000		NRHP website	X			X
Titan II, Launch Complex 374-5	Faulkner County	AR	NR Listed 2000		NRHP website	X			X
Titan II, Launch Complex 373-5	White County	AR	NR Listed 2000		NRHP website	X			X
AF Facility: Titan II ICBM Missile Site #8 (571-7) Military Museum (Titan Missile Museum)	Davis-Monthan AFB	AZ	NR Listed 1992; NHL?	Public Museum, still owned by USAF. Use dates 1962–1984. Only Titan II ICBM missile site with public access.	Green 1993	X			X
Numerous Titan Missile Sites in CO	Varies	CO	DOE		SHPO Letter	X			X
Titan One Missile Complex 2A	Aurora	CO		HAER CO-89; former Bennett Army National Guard facility	HABS/HAER/HALS SHPO Letter	X			X
Titan 1 Missile Complex 2-C	Elbert County	CO			SHPO Letter	X			X
Titan 1 Missile Complex 1B-1C	Aurora	CO		On the former Lowry Bombing and Gunnery Range	SHPO Letter	X			X
Titan 1 Missile Complex 2B	Deer Trail	CO			SHPO Letter	X			X
MINUTEMAN: 1962–									
Minuteman Launch Facilities	Vandenberg AFB	CA			Lonquest and Winkler 1996	X			X
Nine Minuteman Missile Sites	Weld County	CO	DOE		SHPO Letter	X			X
Minuteman Missile National Historical Site		SD		Former DoD missile complex; now NPS run site.		X			X
564th Missile Squadron (Papa, Romeo,	Malmstrom	MT		HAER MT-138, A, C–H	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X

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Sierra, Tango, Quebec – 15, 16, 19)	AFB								
Alpha-1 Missile Alert Facility	Malmstrom AFB	MT	DOE	24CA0624 (Smithsonian number)	SHPO letter	X			X
Alpha-6 Launch Facility	Malmstrom AFB	MT	DOE	24CA0684 (Smithsonian number)	SHPO letter	X			X
Minuteman III Missile System 564 th Missile Squadron	Malmstrom AFB	MT	DOE		SHPO letter	X			X
Minuteman Launch Facilities	Grand Forks AFB	ND			Lonnquest and Winkler 1996	X			X
Delta Flight	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HAER SD-50, A–E	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Fort David A. Russell	FE Warren AFB	WY	Listed 1969 NHL 1975	Was being reassessed for Atlas and Minuteman/SAC	NRHP website	X			X
Bomber Alert									
SAC Alert Facilities									
Ready Alert Facility	Mountain Home	ID			HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Readiness Building	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-B	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Readiness Hangar	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-A	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Alert Area	Loring AFB	ME		HAER ME,2-LIME.V,1E-	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Aircraft Alert Facility, Building 1700	Malmstrom AFB	MT	DOE	24CA0979 (Smithsonian number)	SHPO Letter	X			X
Defense and Survivability									
Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems									
NIKE Missile: 1959–1979									
Nike Hercules Missile Battery Summit Site	Fort Richardson	AK	NR Listed 1996	HAER AK,2-ANCH,24- and A–D; NIKE Site Summit is the best preserved in AK. Very few remain under DoD ownership when authors wrote their report (e.g., SF-88 in CA, OA-17 -32, and -63 in HI, PH-41 in NJ, W-10 and 50 in NM, BG 40-80 and DF -70 in TX, N-02 -25, -93 in	HABS/HAER/HALS Lonnquest and Winkler 1996; NCSHPO 2001; SHPO DOE inventory	X			X

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				VA, etc.).					
Nike Hercules Missile Battery, Tare Site	Fairbanks	AK		HAER AK-20 and A-B	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Kahuku Nike Missile Battery OA-17	Honolulu	HI		HAER HI-69 and A-C	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
NIKE Missile Site C47	Wheeler	IN	NR Listed 2000	Constructed to protect Chicago; Use: 1956-1972	Green 1993; NCSHPO 2001	X			X
NIKE Missile Battery PR-79	Windsor	RI		HAER RI,4-FOST,1- and A-B	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
BOMARC: 1962-1972									
BOMARC missile site	McGuire AFB	NJ			CAFH 1994	X			X
Sprint: 1965-1971									
Missile Radar Site Historic District	Grand Forks County	ND	DOE 1998		NRHP website	X			X
Remote Sprint Launch Site 1	Grand Forks County	ND	DOE 1998		NRHP website	X			X
Remote Sprint Launch Site 2	Grand Forks County	ND	DOE 1998		NRHP website	X			X
Remote Sprint Launch Site 3	Grand Forks County	ND	DOE 1998		NRHP website	X			X
Remote Sprint Launch Site 4	Grand Forks County	ND	DOE 1998		NRHP website	X			X
Safeguard: Late 1960s-1976									
Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex	Grand Forks AFB	ND		Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) complex; only ABM system constructed. HAER ND-9 and B-O, V, AD	CAFH; 1994 HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Fighter Alert									
ADC-Related Alert Facilities									
800 Complex, SAGE System	Naval Air Station Fallon	NV		HABS NEV,1-FALL,2A-, B and C	HABS/HAER/HALS (power plant, fuel tank, and fallout shelter)	X			X
UNDERSTANDING AND TRANSLATING THE THREAT									

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<i>Reconnaissance and Intelligence</i>									
Surveillance Center									
Classic Wizard Complex, Zeto Point		AK	Eligible, Criterion A	AHRS#: ADK00172, period of significance: 1946-1991	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties				X
Classic Wizard Complex, North Lake		AK	Eligible, Criterion A	AHRS#: ADK00173, period of significance: 1987-1991	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties				X
<i>Early Warning Systems</i>									
Skywatch									
Cairo Skywatch Tower	Tippecanoe County	IN	Listed 3/21/2002	PoS 1952-1954	NR nomination	X			X
Tierra Amarillo AFS P-8 Historic District	Rio Arriba County	NM	Listed 2001	Lashup radar site.	NRHP website				X
Early Radar Systems									
WACS: system included DEW and BMEWS sites; 1958–2002									
Building 29, Balloon Building	Barter Island	AK	Eligible, Criterion A	AHRS#: BRL-00034; PoS: 1957-1960	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties				
White Alice Communication System (WACS)	Multiple Sites	AK		Nineteen WACS sites were inventoried, described, documented, and demolished.	CAFH 1994; Lewis et al. 1995	X			X
Rabbit Creek White Alice Site	Anchorage	AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A & G	HAER AK,2-ANCH,2 and A AHRS#: ANC-00651; period of significance: 1957-1979	HABS/HAER/HALS AK SHPO	X			X
Boswell Bay White Alice Site	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A & G	HAER AK,20-CORD.V,2- and A-E; AHRS#: COR-00312	HABS/HAER/HALS AK SHPO	X			X
White Alice Radar Facility, Building 75		AK	NR Eligible, Criterion A	AHRS#: BRL-00036; Period of Significance: 1957-1960	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties	X			X
Adak White Alice Communication System		AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A, C & G	AHRS#: ADK-00131; Period of Significance: 1968-1978s	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties	X			X
Neklasson Lake White Alice Communication System		AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A & G	AHRS#: ANC-00649; Period of Significance: 1956-1979	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties	X			X
R1-N White Alice Communication		AK	NR Eligible,	AHRS#: ANC-00650; period of	AK SHPO inventory	X			X

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System			Criteria A & G	significance: cold war era	of DOE Properties				
Tahnetta Pass White Alice Communication System		AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A & G	AHRS#: ANC-00652; period of significance: 1960-1979	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties	X			X
Sawmill White Alice Communication System		AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A & G	AHRS#: ANC-00653; Period of significance: 1960-1979	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties	X			X
Sheep Mountain White Alice Communication System		AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A & G	AHRS#: ANC-00654; period of significance: 1961-1979	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties	X			X
Elmendorf White Alice Communication System		AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A & G	AHRS#: ANC-00655	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties	X			X
Shemya White Alice Communication System		AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A & G	AHRS#: ATU-00058; period of significance: 1968-1978	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties	X			X
Granite Mountain White Alice Communication System		AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A & G	AHRS#: CAN-00028; period of significance: Cold War era	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties	X			X
Port Heiden White Alice Communication System		AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A & G	AHRS#: CHK-00037; period of significance: 1958-1978	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties	X			X
Eielson White Alice Communication System, Building 3110		AK	NR Eligible, Criteria A & G	AHRS#: FAI-00343; period of significance: Cold War era	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties	X			X
Naval Air Station Fallon	Fallon	NV		Six buildings that supported SAGE and NORAD.	Nevada State Inventory Form	X			X
BMEWS: 5 locations in system (2 OCONUS); 1959–2002									
BMEWS	Clear AFS	AK		HAER AK-30-A	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Phased Array Radar Systems									
PAVEPAWS: 5 locations in system (2 OCONUS); 1980–continued operation									
Perimeter Acquisition Vehicle Entry Phased-Array Warning System	Beale AFB	CA		HAER CA-319	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Microwave Radar Systems									
OTH-B: Cold War ended before system became entirely operational; 1990–1994ish									
Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network	Somerset County	ME		HAER ME-98	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network	Penobscot County	ME		HAER ME-99	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X

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Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network	Somerset County	ME		HAER ME-100-A-P	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network	Washington County	ME		HAER ME-101-A-H, J, K	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network	Valley Lake County	OR		HAER OR-154-A-Q	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network	Mountain Home AFB	ID		HAER ID-44	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network	Siskiyou County	CA		HAER CA-2258-A-K	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Circularly Disposed Antenna Array									
Wullenweber/CDAA – U.S. Naval Radio Station	Pendleton County	WVA	DOE		SHPO letter	X			X
SPECIFIC USE RESOURCES									
MAINTAINING A GLOBAL FORCE									
<i>Deterrence and Retaliation</i>									
Special Weapons Storage Areas									
Adak Modified Underwater Weapons Complex		AK	Eligible, Criterion A	AHRS#: ADK-00175; PoS: 1962-1991; housed Modified Advanced Underseas Weapons	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties				
Building 2207, Special Weapons Magazine	Ladd AFB	AK	Eligible, Criterion A	AHRS# FAI-01236; PoS: 1947-1961	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties				
Building No. 925	Travis AFB	CA		HABS CAL,48-FAIR,2A-	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Weapons Storage Area	Loring AFB	ME		HAER ME,2-LIME.V,1D-	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Rushmore Air Force Station	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-C-E, N, AC	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Operational Support									
Eielson AFB Flight Line Historic District		AK	Eligible, Criteria A & G	AHRS#:FAI-00642; period of significance: 1947-1960	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties				X
Building 3005, Birchwood Hangar 3	Ladd AFB	AK	Eligible, Criterion A	AHRs#: FAI-00482; PoS: 1947-1961; contributing element of Ladd AFB Cold War Historic	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties				

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				District					
Hangar No. 1	Eglin AFB	FL		HABS FLA,46-VALP,V,1A- May have special engineering design	HABS/HAER/HALS				X
Arch Hangar	Loring AFB	ME		HAER ME,2-LIME.V,1B-	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Double Cantilever Hangar	Loring AFB	ME		HAER ME,2-LIME.V,1C-	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			X
Pershing II Demilitarization Area	Pueblo Army Depot	CO	DOE 1994		SHPO letter				X
Polaris Missile Facility (POMFLANT): General Purpose Magazine	Charleston Naval Weapons Station	SC			SHPO letter; 1995 DOEs				X
Pease AFB Weapons Storage Area	Pease AFB	NH	DOE	Now state-owned	SHPO Letter				X
Ammunition Supply Point Complex	Fort Bragg	NC	DOE 11/20/2007	ACHP nationwide program comment for ASPs and scheduled for redevelopment	Ammunition Supply Point Complex				X
UNDERSTANDING AND TRANSLATING THE THREAT									
<i>Early Warning</i>									
Phased Array Radar Systems									
Naval Radio Station, AF/FRD-10 Circularly Disposed Antenna Array	US Naval Base, Pearl Harbor	HI		HABS HI-522-B	HABS/HAER/HALS				X
Skywatch									
Civil Defense Air Patrol Hut (Air Force)	Charlton	MA	Considered eligible; either listed or formal DOE	1953	SHPO database				X
<i>Communications, Command, and Control</i>									
National and Regional Communication/Relay Centers									
Satan Command System Transmitter Building	Fairbanks	AK	Eligible, Criteria A, C, & G	AHRS#: FAI-01354; PoS: 1960-present; Satellite Automatic Tracking Antenna (SATAN) system	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties				
Strategic Air Command, Command	March AFB	CA	?	HABS CA-2788-A	HABS/HAER/HALS				X

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Center									
Building 710, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Region 6 Operations Center	Jefferson County	CO	Listed on NRHP 2000		SHPO letter				X
Office of Defense Emergency Operations Center	Jefferson County	CO	Listed on NRHP 1999		SHPO letter				X
Naval Radio Station, Operations Building	US Naval Base, Pearl Harbor	HI		HABS HI-522-A	HABS/HAER/HALS				X
Operations & Message Center (Navy)	US Naval Base, Pearl Harbor	HI		HABS HI-454	HABS/HAER/HALS				X
US Navy Communications-Operations Building 60, NRTF	Annapolis	MD			Best et al. 1997				X
Winston-Salem Radar Station (U.S. Air Force 810 th Radar Squadron)	Forsyth County	NC	DOE 1/23/2006 NC Study List 10/8/2009	Quonset huts demolished since 2009. The military housing complex on the north side of Union Cross Road was included with the 2006 DOE. It is separated from the complex by unrelated housing and a park and was placed on the N.C. Study List as a separate district	NC SHPO roster				X
US Navy Communications-Operations Bldg. 3001, NRTF	Isabela	PR			Best et al. 1997				X
Ninth Air Force Headquarters Building	Shaw AFB	SC			SHPO letter; 1995 DOEs				X
US Navy Communications-Operations Building 41	Naval Radio Station	VA			Best et al. 1997				X
DEVELOPING MILITARY CAPABILITIES									
<i>Research, Development, Testing & Evaluation (RDT&E)</i>									
Proving Grounds and Test Ranges									
Echo Test Range	China Lake	CA			Best et al. 1995			X	X
SNORT Test Range	China Lake	CA			Best et al. 1995			X	X

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>NR Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>	<i>Directly Related</i>
Peacekeeper Rail Garrison Missile Launch AR Development Testing Program Project Area	Weld County	CO	DOE		SHPO Letter			X	X
Test Range	Topsail Island	NC			Best et al. 1995			X	X
Fort Hancock and the Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District	Monmouth County	NJ	NR Listed 1980	Associated with Nike missile.	NRHP website				X
Naval Ordnance Missile Test Facility (NOMTF)	White Sands	NM		Constructed when facility was called Proving Grounds.	Best et al. 1995			X	X
Test Sites and Associated Resources									
Ladd Field AFB Cold War Historic District	Fort Wainwright	AK	Eligible, Criteria A & G; period of significance 1947-1961	AHRS #:FAI-01288; associated with activities related to arctic research, air defense, and communications (WACs, AC&W, DEW Line, and FOBs)	AK Office of History and Archaeology inventory of DOE Properties				X
Randsburg Wash Facility, Target Test Towers	China Lake	CA		HAER CA-353	HABS/HAER/HALS				X
T&E Static Test Facility: Skytop I	China Lake	CA			Best et al. 1995				X
Range Control Building: Building 53	Point Mugu	CA			Best et al. 1995				X
Range Control Building: G-2 Fire Control Building	China Lake	CA							X
Titan Missile Test Facility		CO	Listed 1993		SHPO Letter				X
Range Control Building: Control Tower	Topsail Island	NC			Best et al. 1995				X
Observation Towers and Rocket Assembly Building	Topsail Island	NC		Operation Bumblebee; development of ramjet engine	Best et al. 1995:58; CAFH 1994:58				X
Laboratories									
Naval Arctic Research Laboratory (NARL)	Point Barrow	AK	Eligible, Criteria A, C & G	AHRS#: BAR-00075; PoS: 1944-1989	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties				X
T&E Drop Tower: Thompson Aeroballistic Lab, Building 31433	China Lake	CA			Best et al. 1995				X
T&E Environmental Test Facilities: China Lake Skyline; Environmental Simulation Lab	Point Mugu	CA			Best et al. 1995				X

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Ballistic Research Laboratory	Aberdeen Proving Ground	MD		ENIAC, the first significant computer, was made operational; 1947	Gaither 1997				X
Evans Signal Laboratory (Army)	Fort Monmouth	NJ		Army Signal Corps used the radar antenna "Diana" to transmit the first radar pulse to the moon	Gaither 1997				X
Building Number 640, Eight-foot Transonic Pressure Tunnel	Hampton	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				X
Building Number 1244, Research Aircraft Operations	Hampton	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				X
Aircraft Landing Loads & Traction Facility, aka Building Number 1257, Aircraft Landing Dynamics Facility (ALDF) Complex	Hampton	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				X
Building Number 1258, ALDF Complex, Landing Loads Track Compressor Building	Hampton	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				X
Building Number 1261, ALDF Complex, Landing Loads Track Shop	Hampton	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				X
Building Number 1251A, aka Continuous Flow Hypersonic Tunnel	Hampton	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				X
Building Number 1257N, ALDF Complex, aka North Arresting Gear Housing	Hampton	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				X
Building Number 1257S, ALDF Complex, aka South Arresting Gear Housing	Hampton	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				X
Hokie Hanger and Civil Air Patrol Building, aka Virginia Tech Montgomery Executive Airport Building Complex	Montgomery County	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible	Categorized as research facility in VA database.	SHPO database				X
Allegany Ballistics Laboratory (Navy)	Mineral County	WVA	DOE	One resource at site determined	SHPO letter				X

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				eligible.					
Training and Education									
Specialized Training Facilities									
The Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF)	Fort McClellan	AL	Recommended eligible	Four building district.	Messick, 2000				X
Ford Island Polaris Missile Lab & U.S. Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine Training Center	US Naval Base, Pearl Harbor	HI		HAER HI-86	HABS/HAER/HALS				X
SUPPORT STRUCTURES									
BASE OPERATIONS									
Base Operations Support									
Administration and General Office Buildings									
Building 2201, Ordnance Administration Building	Ladd AFB	AK	Eligible, Criterion A	AHRS#: FAI-01230; PoS: 1947-1961	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties				
Headquarters Building	Fort Jackson	SC			SHPO letter; 1995 DOEs				
Marine Corps Recruit Depot	Parris Island	SC		site of the Ribbon Creek incident	SHPO letter; 1995 DOEs				
Air Freight Terminal	Charleston AFB	SC			SHPO letter; 1995 DOEs				
Group Administration & Secure Storage Building	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-W	HABS/HAER/HALS				
Base Operations Tower & Fire Station	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-Z	HABS/HAER/HALS				
Administration Building	Naval Air Station Kingsville	TX		HABS TX-3468-A	HABS/HAER/HALS ; constructed in 1942, used during Cold War				
Building Number 1262, ALDF Complex, aka High Speed Hydrodynamics Office and Shop	Hampton	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible	Administration to support laboratory.	SHPO database				
Building Number 1247A, aka High	Hampton	VA	DHR Staff:	Administration to support	SHPO database				

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Speed Aerodynamics Division Lab Offices			Eligible	laboratory.					
Building 42, Defense Supply Center also an Officer's Club	Chesterfield County	VA	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing		SHPO database				
Administration Building, Building No. 2646, Office Building, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Administration Building, Building No. 2649, Office Building, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Administration Building, Building No. 2650, Office Building, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Administration Building, Building No. 2651, Office Building, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Administration Building, Building No. 2652, Office Building, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Administration Building, Building No. 2653, Office Building, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Administration Building, Building No. 2654, Office Building, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Administration Building, Building No. 26105, Office Building, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 2648, Guard House, Police Station, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Educational Facilities									
Academic General Instruction Building,	Prince William	VA	DHR Staff:		SHPO database				

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Building No. 26112, Classroom, Warehouse	County		Potentially Eligible						
Academic General Instruction Building No. 26113, Classroom, Warehouse	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Academic General Instruction Building, Building No. 26124, Classroom, Warehouse	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Academic General Instruction Building, Building No. 26134, Classroom, Warehouse	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Academic General Instruction Building, Building No. 26135, Classroom, Warehouse	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Academic General Instruction Building, Building No. 26124, Classroom, Warehouse	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Academic General Instruction Building, Building No. 26134, Classroom, Warehouse	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Academic General Instruction Building, Building No. 26135, Classroom, Warehouse	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
<i>Garages</i>									
Garage	U. S. Coast Guard - Loran C Station	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1961	SHPO database				
<i>General Storage</i>									
<i>Storehouses</i>									
General Storehouse #1	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1963	SHPO database				
General Storehouse #2	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1963	SHPO database				

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>NR Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>	<i>Directly Related</i>
Concrete Bunker	Watertown Arsenal	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1955	SHPO database				
Propellant Storage Bunkers	Watertown Arsenal	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1955	SHPO database				
<i>Warehouses</i>									
Building 1 - Camp Pendleton SMR	Virginia Beach	VA	NRHP Listing	This building is categorized as a warehouse in the VA database.	SHPO database				
Building No. 2603, Warehouse	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 2601, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 2602, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 26103, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Branch Exchange, Building No. 26101, Warehouse	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
<i>Magazines</i>									
Armory, Building No. 2634, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Armory, Building No. 2635, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Armory, Building No. 2636, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
<i>Sheds</i>									

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Storage Shed	Watertown Arsenal	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1985	SHPO database				
Storage Shed	Watertown Arsenal	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1975	SHPO database				
Storage Shed	Watertown Arsenal	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1975	SHPO database				
Shed	U. S. Coast Guard - Loran C Station	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1961	SHPO database				
Shed	U. S. Coast Guard - Loran C Station	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1961	SHPO database				
Shed, Supply & Equipment Depot	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-AB	HABS/HAER/HALS				
<i>Restrooms/Latrines</i>									
Building No. 2643, Female Head, Quonset Hut, Toilet Building	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 2645, Quonset Hut, Toilet Building	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 26107, Toilet Building	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 26132, Building No. 5, Toilet Building	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 26132, Building No. 5, Toilet Building	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
<i>Infrastructure</i>									
<i>Fence lines, Gates, and Base Access</i>									
Perimeter Fence	Watertown	MA	Either listed or	1945	SHPO database				

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	Arsenal		formal DOE						
Vehicle Access Gate	Watertown Arsenal	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1955	SHPO database				
Main Gate Security Post	Watertown Arsenal	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1960	SHPO database				
<i>Piers and Drydocks</i>									
Additional Piers and Quay Walls, S13 to S19	US Naval Base, Pearl Harbor	HI		HAER HI-84	HABS/HAER/HALS				
Floating Dry Dock Quay	U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor	HI		HAER HI,2-PEHA,73-	HABS/HAER/HALS				
Finger Pier	Charlestown Navy Yard	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1951	SHPO database				
Drydock 5	Charleston Naval Base	SC			SHPO letter; 1995 DOEs				
<i>Water Supply</i>									
Deep Well Pump House & Tower	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-M	HABS/HAER/HALS				
Water Pump House	Watertown Arsenal	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1945	SHPO database				
<i>Sewage Treatment</i>									
Waste Water Treatment Plant	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-L	HABS/HAER/HALS				
Cooling Equipment Building	Watertown Arsenal	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1960	SHPO database				
Building No. 2666, Sewage Disposal Plant	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
<i>Power Supply</i>									
Building 192 - Powerhouse	Charlestown Navy Yard	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1950	SHPO database				
Building 192A - Powerhouse	Charlestown Navy Yard	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1950	SHPO database				
Building 224 - Powerhouse	Charlestown	MA	Either listed or	1950	SHPO database				

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	Navy Yard		formal DOE						
Building 275 - Powerhouse	Charlestown Navy Yard	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1950	SHPO database				
Building 278 - Powerhouse	Charlestown Navy Yard	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1950	SHPO database				
<i>Basic Communications</i>									
Transmitter Building	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-X	HABS/HAER/HALS				
Transmitter Standby Building	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-Y	HABS/HAER/HALS				
<i>Other Miscellaneous Support Facilities</i>									
War Memorial Park	Fort Devens	MA	Considered eligible; either listed or formal DOE	1982	SHPO database				
Hornet Field Reviewing Standing	Fort Devens	MA	Considered eligible; either listed or formal DOE	1981	SHPO database				
George Bush Center of Intelligence Headquarters Auditorium	Fairfax County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Dog Kennel	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1979	SHPO database				
Runway Complex	McEntire Air National Guard Base	SC			SHPO letter; 1995 DOEs				
<i>Troop and Family Support</i>									
Housing									
<i>Barracks</i>									
Barracks, Building No. 2633, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Buttonwood Park - Waldron, Joseph F.	New Bedford	MA	Either listed or	1972	SHPO database				

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Barracks			formal DOE						
Barracks, Building No. 2637, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 2638, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 2639, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 2640, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 2641, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 2642, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 2644, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 26106, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 26108, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 26110, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 1, Building No. 26120, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially		SHPO database				

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>NR Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>	<i>Directly Related</i>
Emergency			Eligible						
Barracks, Building No. 26121, Building No. 4, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 2, Building No. 26131, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 26133, Building No. 8, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 26141, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 26142, Building No. 3, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 26143, Building No. 6, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	A	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 26144, Building No. 9, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 2, Building No. 26131, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 26133, Building No. 8, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 26141, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Barracks, Building No. 26142, Building No. 3, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially		SHPO database				

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Emergency			Eligible						
Barracks, Building No. 26143, Building No. 6, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	A	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Building No. 26144, Building No. 9, Quonset Hut, Troop Housing Emergency	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
<i>Dormitories</i>									
Dormitory	U. S. Coast Guard - Loran C Station	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1961	SHPO database				
Airmen's Dormitory	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-G	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			
Airmen's Dormitory	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-H	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			
Airmen's Dormitory	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-I	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			
Airmen's Dormitory	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-J	HABS/HAER/HALS	X			
<i>Family Housing</i>									
Double Housing	U. S. Coast Guard - Loran C Station	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1961	SHPO database				
Double Housing	U. S. Coast Guard	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1961	SHPO database				
Housing	U. S. Coast Guard	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1961	SHPO database				
Two Family Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1965	SHPO database				
Two Family Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1965	SHPO database				
Two Family Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1965	SHPO database				
Two Family Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1965	SHPO database				
<i>Officers' Quarters</i>									

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Female Bachelor Officer Quarters	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1965	SHPO database				
Male Bachelor Officer Quarters	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1965	SHPO database				
Male Bachelor Officer Quarters	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1965	SHPO database				
Male Bachelor Officer Quarters	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1956	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Lt. Col. and Maj. Housing	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1957	SHPO database				
Carports	Fort Devens	MA	Either listed or formal DOE	1987	SHPO database				

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<i>Medical Facilities</i>									
Building No. 26102, Dispensary	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
<i>Mess/Dining Halls</i>									
Mess & Administration Building	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-P, S, T	HABS/HAER/HALS				
Building No. 2600, aka Mess and Galley	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
<i>Amenities</i>									
<i>Chapels</i>									
John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, Chapel	Fort Bragg	NC	DOE 2005 & 2012	No adverse effect for exterior changes	NC SHPO roster				
John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, Chapel	Fort Bragg	NC	DOE 2005 & 2012	No adverse effect for exterior changes	John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, Chapel				
Building No. 26104, Chapel, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
<i>Clubs</i>									
New Officer's Club	Fort Devens	MA	Considered eligible; either listed or formal DOE	1987	SHPO database				
Building No. 26109, Commissioned Officers Mess, NCO Club, Quonset Hut	Prince William County	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
<i>Educational Facilities</i>									
Old Bowley School	Fort Bragg	NC	DOE 11/20/2007	MOA for demolition	Old Bowley School				
Murray Elementary School (Bldg. B-6036)	Fort Bragg	NC	DOE 11/20/2007	MOA for demolition	Murray Elementary School				

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>NR Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>	<i>Directly Related</i>
					(Bldg. B-6036)				
Holbrook Elementary School (Bldg. 6-8444)	Fort Bragg	NC	DOE 11/20/2007	MOA for demolition	Holbrook Elementary School (Bldg. 6-8444)				
<i>Recreational Facilities</i>									
Lee Field House (Bldgs. 3-1602, 3-1702, & 3-1802)	Fort Bragg	NC	DOE 11/20/2007	Demolished	Lee Field House (Bldgs. 3-1602, 3-1702, & 3-1802)				
Recreation Building	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-AA	HABS/HAER/HALS				
Recreation Building	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-AD	HABS/HAER/HALS				
Building MB-43, Marine Corps Gymnasium	Norfolk	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				
<i>Commissaries/Exchanges</i>									
PX Service Station	Ellsworth AFB	SD		HABS SD-21-V	HABS/HAER/HALS				
<i>Other Miscellaneous Support Facilities</i>									
Altus Readiness Center	Altus	OK		Family health and welfare readiness center	SHPO DOE				
OBJECTS									
Naval Facility Complex Underwater Signal Monument	Adak Island	AK	Eligible, Criterion A	AHRS#: ADK-00174, PoS: 1962-1991 (dismantled?)	AK SHPO inventory of DOE Properties				
USS Nautilus	Groton	CT	NR Listed	First nuclear submarine now at Submarine Museum	CAFH 1994				
Wichita, Suisun Bay Reserve Fleet	Benecia	CA			HAER CA-356				
USS Vulcan, James River Reserve Fleet	Newport News	VA			HAER VA-129				
Arthur M. Huddell, James River Reserve Fleet	Newport News	VA			HAER VA-132				
Sperry, Suisun Bay Reserve Fleet	Benecia	CA			HAER CA-342				
CVN-65 nuclear-propulsion aircraft carrier, aka U.S.S. Enterprise	Norfolk	VA	Federal Det. Of Eligibility		SHPO database				
Paul and Phyllis Galanti Education Center, aka Virginia War Memorial	Richmond	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible	Not related directly to Cold War.	SHPO database				

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>NR Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>	<i>Directly Related</i>
SITES/LANDSCAPE RESOURCES									
Resource Name	Installation	State	NR Status	Notes					
Memorial Field	Charlton	MA	Considered eligible; either listed or formal DOE	1948	SHPO database				
Memorial Park	Essex	MA	Considered eligible; either listed or formal DOE	1946	SHPO database				
Bellevue Cemetery - Modern Veterans Plot	Lawrence	MA	Considered eligible; either listed or formal DOE	1945	SHPO database				
Arlington Ridge Park, aka Iwo Jima Memorial and The United States Marine Corps War Memorial	Arlington County	VA	VLR Listing	Not a Cold War resource, but built during Cold War era	SHPO database				
Rossell Loop Village-Cultural Landscape	Fairfax County	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				
RESERVE CENTERS AND ARMORIES									
Paul A. Doble US Army Reserve Center	Portsmouth	NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Raymond Bisson US Army Reserve Center	Rochester	NH							
Elizabethtown National Guard Armory	Bladen County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Shallotte National Guard Armory	Brunswick County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Morehead City National Guard Armory	Carteret County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Siler City National Guard Armory	Chatham County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Kings Mountain National Guard	Cleveland	NC	Keeper DOE		NC SHPO roster				

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>NR Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>	<i>Directly Related</i>
Armory	County		5/11/2011						
Wallace National Guard Armory	Duplin County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Belmont National Guard Armory	Gaston County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Greensboro National Guard Armory	Guilford County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Greensboro National Guard Armory Field Maintenance Building	Guilford County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
East Flat Rock National Guard Armory	Henderson County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Sylva National Guard Armory	Jackson County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Benson National Guard Armory	Johnston County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Smithfield National Guard Armory	Johnston County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Lincolnton National Guard Armory	Lincoln County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Wilmington National Guard Armory	New Hanover County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Woodland National Guard Armory	Northampton County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Elizabeth City National Guard Armory	Pasquotank County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Roxboro National Guard Armory	Person County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Farmville National Guard Armory	Pitt County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Hamlet National Guard Armory	Richmond County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Rockingham National Guard Armory	Richmond	NC	Keeper DOE		NC SHPO roster				

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>NR Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>	<i>Directly Related</i>
	County		5/11/2011						
Forest City National Guard Armory	Rutherford County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Laurinburg National Guard Armory	Scotland County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Elkin National Guard Armory	Surry County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Mount Olive National Guard Armory	Wayne County	NC	Keeper DOE 5/11/2011		NC SHPO roster				
Burlington Armory and Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings	Alamance County	NC	DOE 3/18/2005		NC SHPO Roster				
Concord National Guard Armory	Cabarrus County	NC	N.C. Study List 10/10/2002		NC SHPO Roster				
Hickory National Guard Armory	Catawba County	NC	N.C. Study List 7/9/1981		NC SHPO Roster				
Shelby National Guard Armory	Cleveland County	NC	N.C. Study List 4/9/1998		NC SHPO Roster				
Dunn National Guard Armory	Harnett County	NC	DOE 12/5/1996 N.C. Study List 6/10/2004		NC SHPO Roster				
Canton National Guard Armory	Haywood County	NC	DOE 2/25/2005		NC SHPO Roster				
Rocky Mount Armory Complex	Nash County	NC	DOE 10/22/2004		NC SHPO Roster				
Naval Armory (UNC)	Orange County	NC	N.C. Study List 10/10/2002		NC SHPO Roster				
Red Springs National Guard Armory	Robeson County	NC	DOE 10/22/2004		NC SHPO Roster				
Warrenton National Guard Armory	Warren County	NC	DOE 10/22/2004		NC SHPO Roster				
Wilson National Guard Armory	Wilson County	NC	DOE 6/28/2002		NC SHPO Roster				
Berlin National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Concord National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Franklin National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Haverhill National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				

<i>Resource Name</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>NR Status</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Standard Plan</i>	<i>Vernacular</i>	<i>Site/Landscape</i>	<i>Directly Related</i>
Hillsborough National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Keene National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Lancaster National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Lebanon National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Littleton National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Milford National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Nashua National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Peterborough National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Rochester National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Somersworth National Guard Armory		NH	DOE		SHPO Letter				
Lawton National Guard Armory	Comanche County	OK	DOE/ NRHP eligible under criteria A and C.	Constructed 1954–1955 with a unique concrete and aluminum dome; Modern style architecture designed by Paul Harris, architect with Frederickson-Parks, Inc. of Oklahoma City.	OK SHPO NRHP Inventory. NR# 7000519 (June 5, 2007)				
Radford Armory	Radford	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible	This building is categorized as a shed in the VA database.	SHPO database				
Vaughan Armory	Franklin	VA	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible		SHPO database				
Chatham Armory	Pittsylvania County	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				
Onancock Armory	Accomack County	VA	DHR Staff: Eligible		SHPO database				

APPENDIX B: Workshop Agenda



**Programmatic Approaches to Managing
Cold War Mission Properties
MEETING AGENDA
4 September 2014**

- 8:45–8:50** **WELCOME**
John Fowler, Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- 8:50–9:10** **INTRODUCTORY REMARKS**
Maureen Sullivan, Director, Environment, Safety & Occupational Health (ODUSD(I&E)/ESOH)
- 9:10–9:20** **Participant Introductions** (Brian Lione)
- 9:20–9:35** **Introduction to the Project and Workshop** (Brian Lione)
- 9:35–9:45** **Structure of Workshop** (Terry Klein)
- 9:45–9:55** **DoD Real Property (RPAD)** (Brian Lione)
- 9:55–10:10** **BREAK**
- 10:10–10:20** **Background Information—DoD Body of Work** (Karen Van Citters)
- 10:20–11:30** **Breakout Group Discussions** (Terry Klein facilitates)
- 11:30–12:30** **Working LUNCH**
- 12:30–2:00 p.m.** **Continue Breakout Group Discussions**
- 2:00–3:00 p.m.** **Breakout Group Reports** (Terry Klein facilitates)
- 3:00–3:15 p.m.** **BREAK**
- 3:15–4:30 p.m.** **Large Group Discussion** (Terry Klein facilitates)
- 4:30–4:55 p.m.** **Next Steps** (Brian Lione)
- 4:55–5:00 p.m.** **THANK YOU!** (OSD)

APPENDIX C: Final Participants List



PARTICIPANTS LIST

NAME	AFFILIATION	EMAIL ADDRESS	NAME	AFFILIATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
Jayne Aaron	Aarcher Inc	jaaron@aarcherinc.com	Kelly Merrifield	DoD / CSU	Kelly.Merrifield@colostate.edu
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Serena Belew	Pennsylvania SHPO	bellew@pa.gov	Reid Nelson	ACHP	rnelson@achp.gov
Michael Binder	AF / AFDO	michael.s.binder4.civ@mail.mil	Duane Peter	Versar	dpeter@geo-marine.com
Jennifer Dixon	Georgia SHPO	Jennifer.Dixon@dnr.state.ga.us	Rachel Sara Rosenthal	DOE	Rachel.Rosenthal@Hq.Doe.Gov
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Marc Holma	Virginia SHPO	marc.holma@dhr.virginia.gov	Karen Van Citters	VCHP	karen@vcpreservation.com
Katharine Kerr	ACHP	kkerr@achp.gov	Brian Lione	VCHP	brian@vcpreservation.com
Justin Kockritz	Texas SHPO	Justin.Kockritz@thc.state.tx.us	Terry Klein	SRI Foundation	tklein@srifoundation.org
Robie Lange	NPS-WASO	robie_lange@nps.gov			
Teresita Majewski	SRI Inc	tmajewski@sricrm.com			
William Manley	Navy	william.manley@navy.mil			

APPENDIX D: DoD Cold War Mission-Related Properties Presentation



DoD COLD WAR MILITARY MISSION RELATED PROPERTIES



PROJECT BACKGROUND

- The DoD is ready to develop and implement programmatic approaches
 - Managing tens of thousands of properties in a case-by-case manner is difficult and is a disservice to preservation
 - DoD has a breadth and depth of knowledge – so we are at the right place at the right time to develop more effective management approaches
- There is a difference between being of the Cold War era and being a Cold War mission-related resource
- Cold War mission resources are of National Significance



WHY ARE WE HERE.... AGAIN?

- DoD has a vast inventory of Military, Scientific and Technical assets related to the Cold War (1949-1991)
- Most were built in the past fifty years
- DoD has more than 2 decades of surveys to identify and evaluate Cold War assets and has surveyed thousands of resources for exceptional importance (Criteria Consideration G)
- Continued requests for resurvey as the resources reach 50 years old under the “normal” NRHP criteria



AND.... AGAIN?

- What about the Vietnam, and Korean Wars?
- Grey literature continues to be a problem
- Security concerns affect all Cold War properties
- Many stakeholders at the table
 - SHPOs, National Park Service, ACHP, Local groups
 - To name but a few. There are others, of course
- We have no clear path forward for these thousands of resources



WHAT DO WE KNOW?

- Surveys, Surveys, Surveys!
 - 1991 Legacy Program Task Area – establishes Air Force as Executive Agent for Cold War and results in the first Service- and DoD-wide contexts and surveys
 - AF interim guidance for Cold War resources (1993)
- Conferences
- Workshops
- New contexts, more surveys...
- **AND, WHEN WE SAY SURVEYS...
WE MEAN SURVEYS-----**



SURVEY-O-RAMA

- Coming in from the Cold: Military Heritage of the Cold War
- Historic Context - The United States Navy in the Cold War
- Historical and Architectural Overview of Aircraft Hangars of the Reserves and National Guard Installations from World War I through the Cold War
- Regional Cold War History for Department of Defense Installations in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands
- Architecture and Engineering Firms of the Cold War Era
- The Built Environment of Cold War Era Servicewomen
- Searching the Skies: The Legacy of the United States Cold War Defense Radar Program
- Identification and Categorization of Cold War-Era Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation Property Types
- Cold War Aerospace Technology History Project: Creating a Cold War Archive
- Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data
- Cold War Historic Resource Workshop (2006)
- Military Historic Context Emphasizing the Cold War Including the Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for Thirteen Installations in Georgia

MORE

- Coming in from the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War
- Army Material Command Cold War Context
- To Defend and Deter: the Legacy of the United States Cold War Missile Program
- To Detect: the Legacy of the United States Defense Radar Program
- Comprehensive Overview of the Cold War
- Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Theme and Context
- For Want of a Home: the History of Wherry and Capehart Housing
- Nike Quick Look
- 21st Space Wing (AFSPC) Cold War Inventory
- DoD-Sites Early Nuclear Warhead Infrastructure
- U.S. Air Force Material Command Government-Owned Contractor Operated (GOCO) Industrial Plants
- Air Combat Command Cold War Study
- Air Mobility Command Cold War Study
- Historic and Architectural Evaluation of Remote Radar Sites
- DoD-Sited Early Nuclear Warhead Infrastructure
- Cultural Resource Surveys at 9 AF Government Owned Contractor Operated (GOCO) Production Facilities

AND MORE....

- Eielson AFB Historical Building Survey/ Inventory
- Eielson AFB and Soviet Atomic Bomb
- Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation for Galena AB
- Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation for King Salmon AFB
- Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation for Erickson AFB
- Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation for 16 Long Range Radar Sites
- Cold War Properties Evaluation - Phase I: Inventory and Evaluation of Launch Complexes
- Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Castle AFB
- Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, March AFB
- HAER Documentation of Titan Missile Test Facilities at Glen L. Martin Company
- Preliminary Cold War Identification
- Historic Resources Survey, Naval Training Center (NTC) Orlando
- Cultural Resource Inventory, Robins Air Force Base
- Historic Preservation Plan, Fort Benning
- Historic Context for Cold War Significant Properties at the Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex

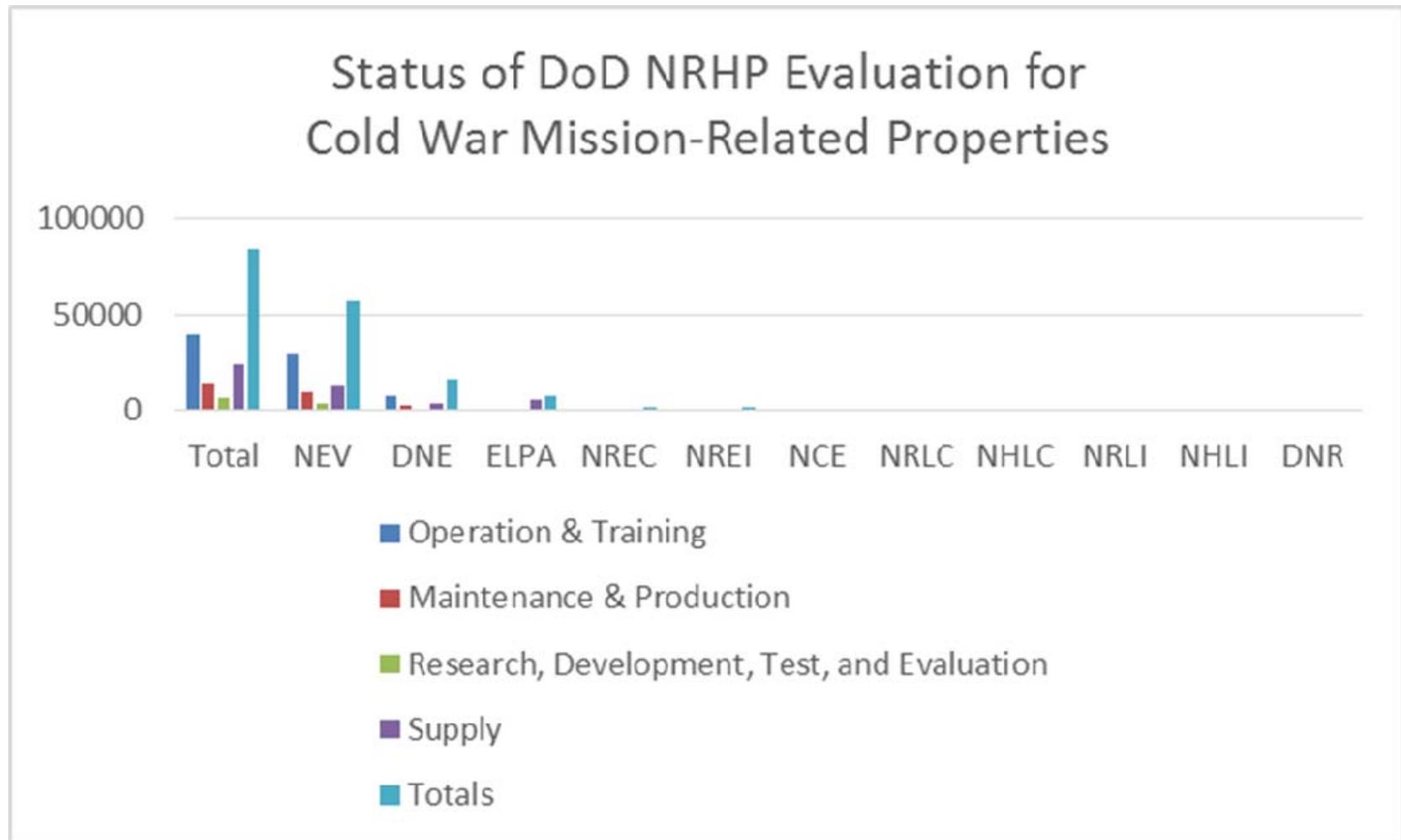
... AND EVEN MORE...

Cold War Facilities and Buildings Survey at Robins AFB , Cultural Resource Survey, Naval Air Station, Glenview , Maxwell AFB Cultural Resource Management Plan , Historic and Archaeological Resource Protection (HARP) Plan, Navy Supply Corps School, Historic Inventory and Evaluation, Grissom AFB, Historical and Archaeological Resource Protection Plan, Naval Weapons Support Center, Baseline Study of Barksdale WSA, Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Loring AFB , Aurora Gamma Ray Simulator HABS/HAER Recordation, Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Wurtsmith AFB , Historic Building Survey, Naval Air Facility Detroit, Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Richards-Gebaur AFB, Shape Charge Scaling Project I, Shape Charge Scaling Project II, Double Tracks, Building 2-300, News Nob, Gate 700 Cages, EPA Farm, U4ae Plug Emplacement, U9cu, U9cu (Yucca Flat), Bitcutter Shop, Dining Car, Underground Parking Garage, BREN Tower, Kay Blockhouse, Area 2 Yard, Jr. Hot Cell, Sedan Crater, EMP Tower, Historic Structures Survey for Griffiss AFB, Survey of Cold War-Era Buildings and Structures at Plattsburgh AFB, Historic Preservation Plan, Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex (SRMSC), Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Gentile Air Force Station, Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation, Newark AFB, National Register Level Assessment of Building 4029 (Combat Control Center) Tinker AFB

and the beat goes on...

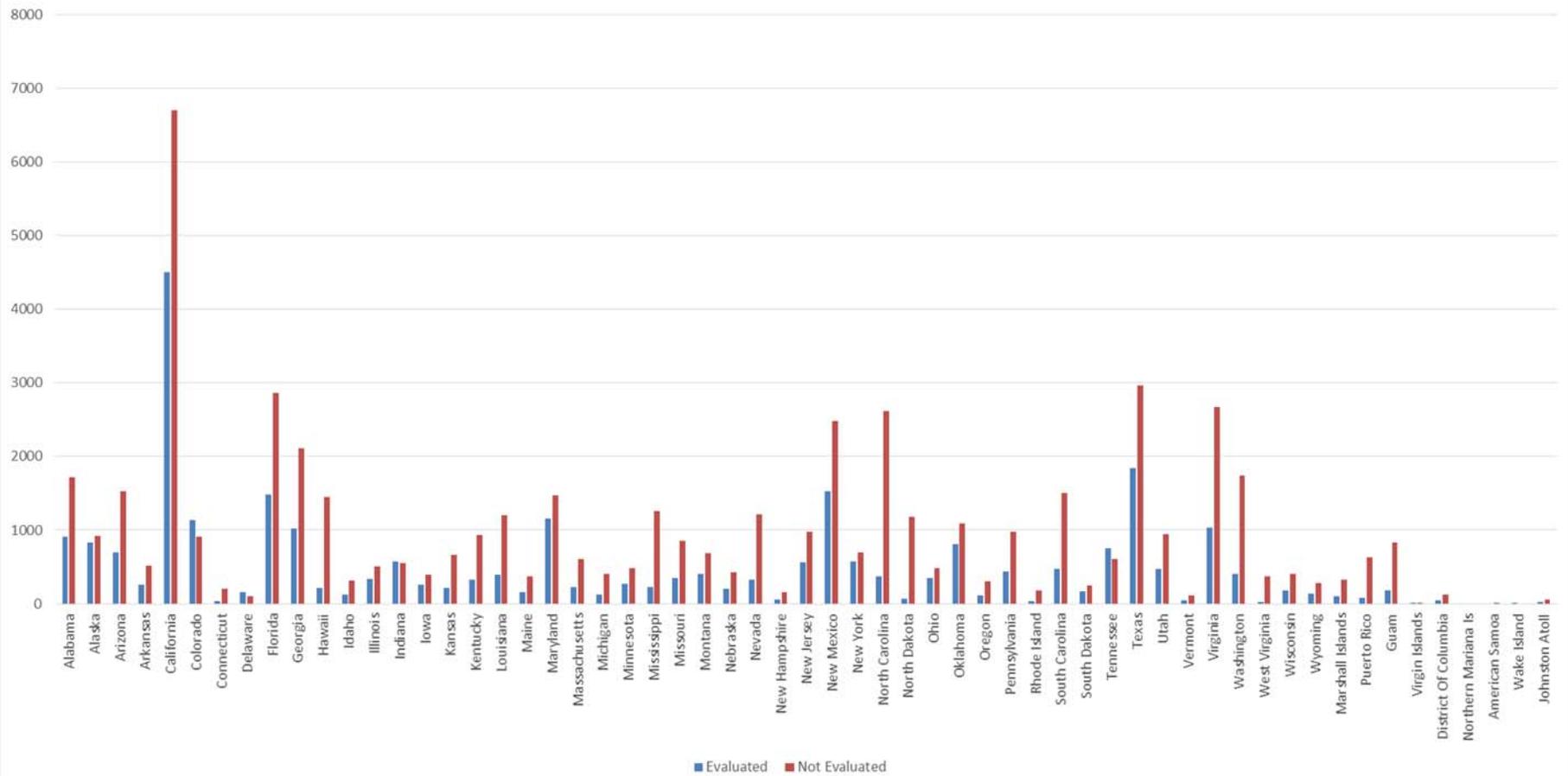
- The Cold War in South Carolina, 1945-1991: An Inventory of Department of Defense
- Historic Structures Survey and Analysis, Naval Hospital, Beaufort, SC
- Historic Building Inventory and National Register Assessment Y-12 Plant
- Cultural Resource Management Plan, Oak Ridge Reservation
- Cultural Resource Inventory, Cultural Resource Management Plan, Randolph Air Force
- Aero Vista Wherry Housing at Ft. Bliss
- Atlas F-Series ICBM Silo HABS/HAER Recordation
- McClellan AFB Evaluation of Cold War Era Structures
- Moody AFB Cold War Survey
- Restoration of the XC-99 Aircraft
- Determination of Eligibility- Minute Man III Missile System, F.E. Warren AFB, WY
- American Forces in Berlin: 1945-1994 Cold War Outpost
- Inventory of American Cold War Bases, Korea
- U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll Cold War Study
- Inventory and Evaluation of Cold War-era Historical Properties, McClellan Air Force Base
- We Develop Missiles, Not Air! The Legacy of Early Missile, Rocket, Instrumentation
- Early Cold Architectural Assessments (ca. 1947-1955)
- World War II and Early Cold War Architectural Assessments (ca. 1943-1962)
- Historical Survey of Nike Air Defense Sites in the State of New Jersey
- Historical and Architectural Overview of Military Aircraft Hangars
- Minuteman ICBM (Cold War) Special Resource Study
- Historic Property Identification and Assessment of Effects for Test Stand 1-A, P
- Starthrowers of the Tularosa: The Early Cold War Legacy of White Sands Missile Range
- Twentieth Century Built Environment (aimed at Cold War building projects)
- Analysis of Cold War Documents (at closing installations)
- Navy Cold War Guided Missile Context, 2 Vols.
- Department of Defense Support and Utility Structures and Facilities Overview
- Cold War Historical Documents Declassification Review
- Soviet Navy Archives Study - USNA Annapolis
- Naval History Symposium (Russian Participants)
- Limited Cold War Survey, Kelly AFB, TX
- Avon Park Air Force Range: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Barksdale Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Beale Air Force Base PAVE PAWS HAER No. CA-319
- Beale Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Cannon Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Cudjoe Key Air Force Station: Florida Historical Structure Forms, Photos, Maps, and Survey Log Sheets for Buildings 932, 933, 937, 938, and 957
- Davis-Monthan Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Dyess Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Ellsworth Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Minuteman Missile National Historic Site
- VHB Hangar, Ellsworth AFB SD, NRHP Registration Package
- The Arsenal for Peace: an Atlas of the Air Force during the Cold War
- The Signature Facilities of the Manhattan Project
- Recording the Cold War: Identifying and Collecting Cold War Resource Data on Military Installations
- Historic Facilities Groups at Air Combat Command Installations: a Comparative Evaluation of Selected Resources USAF-Wide
- The Architecture of the Department of Defense: a Military Style Guide
- Holloman Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Cold War-Era Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation
- Minot Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Moody Air Force Base: World War II and Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Historic American Buildings Survey, Written Historical and Descriptive Data, 1958 Senior Officer Housing, Mountain Home AFB, ID
- Historic American Buildings Survey Documentation: 1958 Senior Officers' Housing, Mountain Home AFB, ID
- Mountain Home Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Mountain Home AFB Modern: The Capehart-Wherry Housing Project of MHAFB, ID
- Nellis AFB: Historic Evaluation of 9 Buildings
- Nellis AFB Historic Evaluation of 251 Buildings
- Nellis AFB: Historic Evaluation of 64 Buildings
- Nellis Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Offutt Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Seymour Johnson Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Shaw Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey
- Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar Network: Maine, Idaho, Oregon, and California, HAER ME-98
- Whiteman Air Force Base: Cold War-Era Historic Property Survey

With all the evaluation....



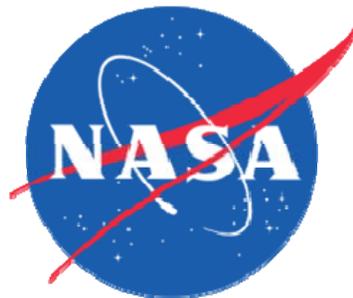
State by State...

NRHP DoD Cold War Mission-Related Properties
Evaluated/Not Evaluated Comparison



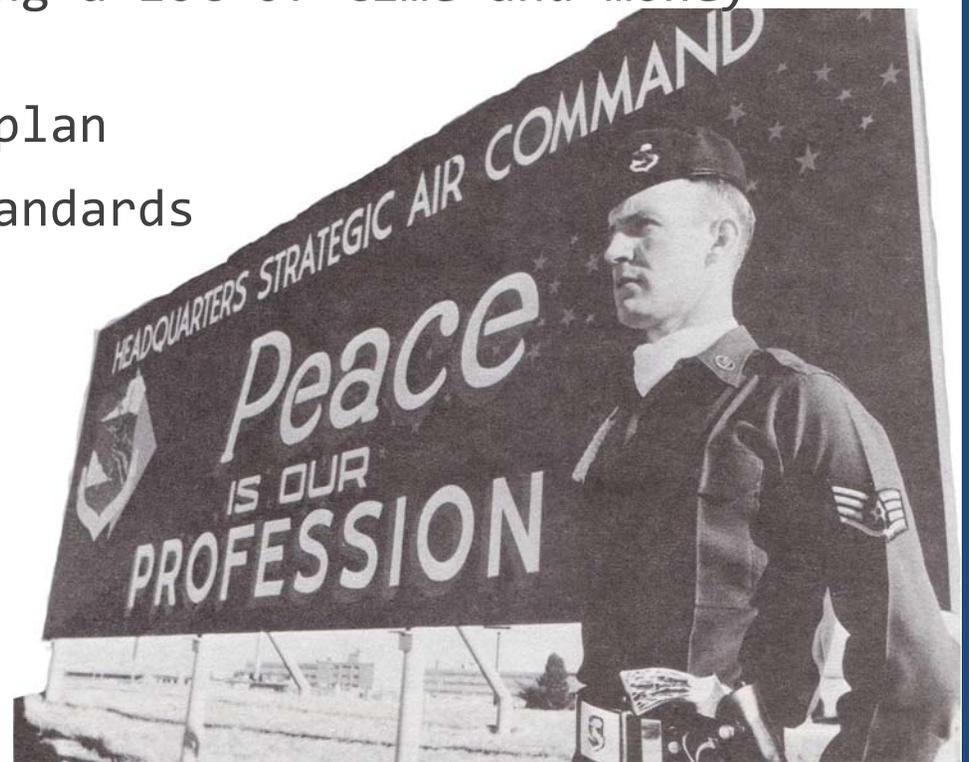
DoD IS NOT THE ONLY ONE

- NASA
- Department of Energy
- National Park Service
- NATO
- Other militaries
- Academia
- Individual SHPO Offices
- Non-profit / non-governmental groups



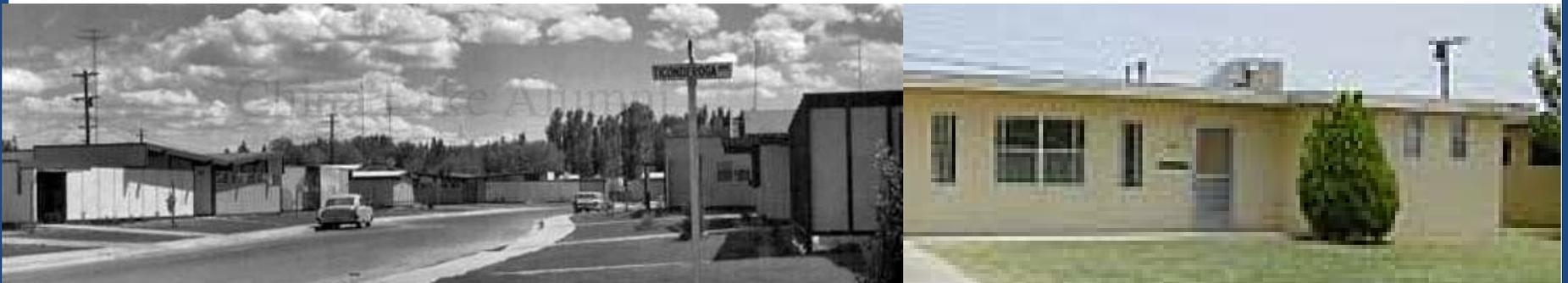
SO...WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

- Despite all we know, we are still approaching the portfolio on a case-by-case basis
- We've spent a lot of time money evaluating Cold War Resources – to what end?
- We're continually spending a lot of time and money resurveying resources
- We need a comprehensive plan
- We need comprehensive standards
- We need buy-in from the larger community



WHAT HAVE WE DONE SO FAR?

- Lots of reports, studies, and meetings (see above)
- Attempts at policy - all interim / unofficial
- Program Comments have been used:
 - Army Capehart-Wherry Military Housing
 - Navy & Air Force Capehart-Wherry Military Housing
 - DoD Ammunition Storage Facilities
 - DoD Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
 - Army Ammunition Manufacturing Facilities and Plants
- And... That's it.



WHAT'S NEXT?

- Define the “universe of need”
 - Identification and Evaluation
 - Treatment
 - Outreach and Communication
- Consider more programmatic approaches – to include more Program Alternatives to case-by-case Section 106 compliance



THE UNIVERSE OF NEED

- Over 259,000 facilities (buildings and structures) built from 1945-1991
- Of those, we will talk about ONLY 84,000 of them that are mission supporting
 - Not troop and family support
 - Not 'everyday' facilities; motor pools, office buildings, churches, shopping centers: these are Base Operations or BASOPS
- Of these, 27,000 Mission Supporting Facilities have already been evaluated
 - 7,000+ by existing Program Alternatives
 - 20,000+ by standard NHPA 110 and 106 activity
- The Universe = 56,000+ facilities yet to be evaluated



MISSION SUPPORTING FACILITIES

Facility Classes

- 1: Operation & Training
- 2: Maintenance & Production
- 3: Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
- 4: Supply

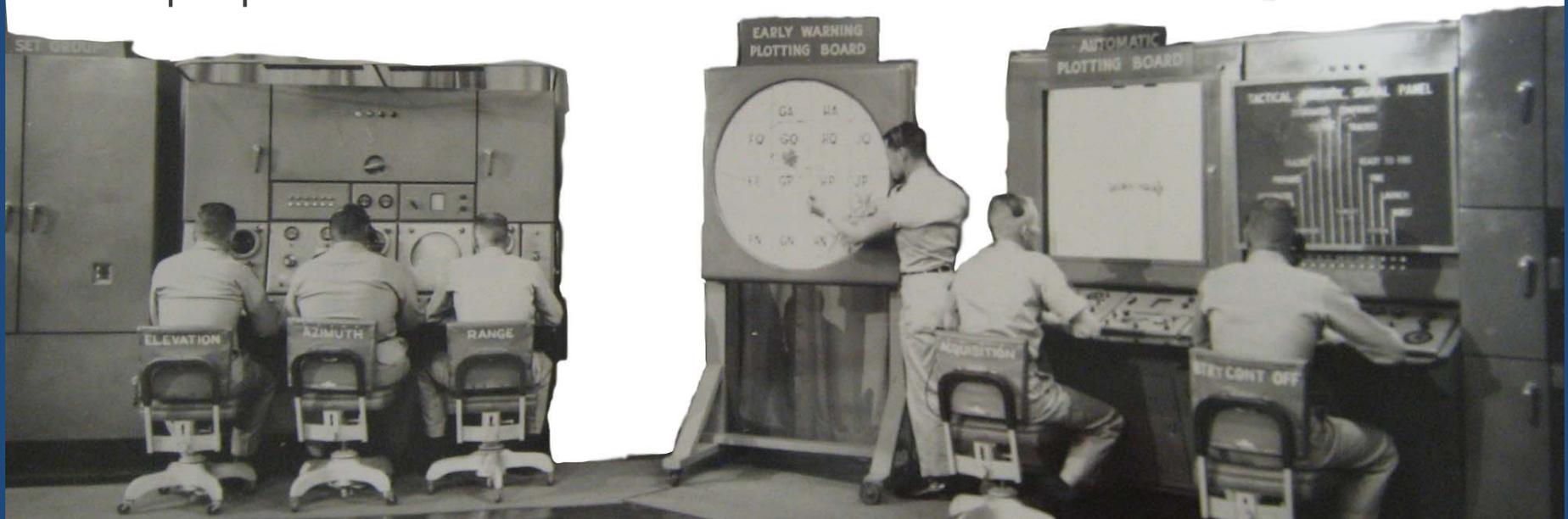
Eligibility: the Cold War was a nationwide event with global implications. DoD facilities supporting that event have the potential to be nationally significant.

State and local significance can be discussed at the local level; these discussions are not the focus of this workshop.



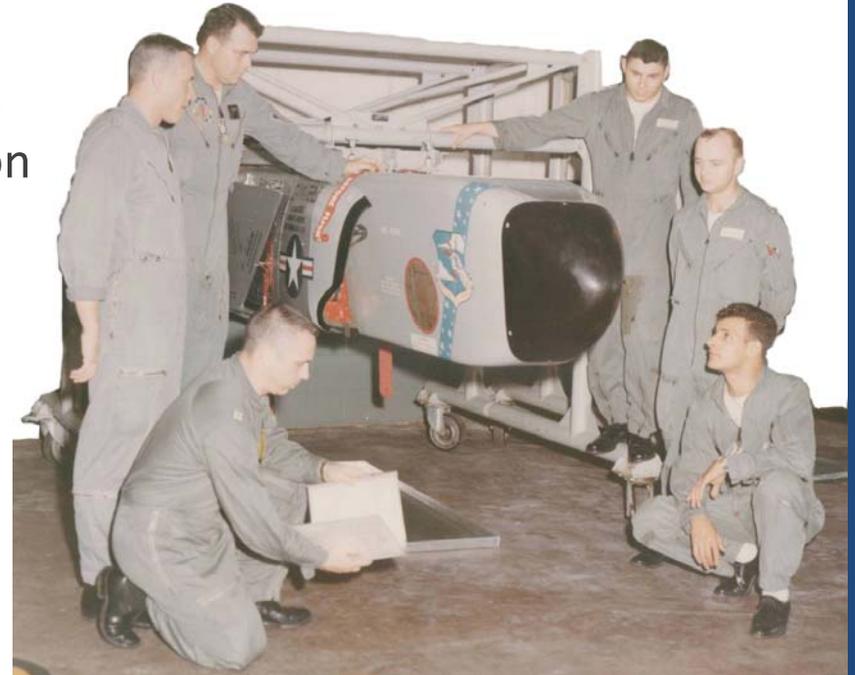
WORKSHOP GOALS

- Goals: Meet DoD legal obligations while effectively fulfilling mission
- Bring consistency to the management of Cold War mission properties through programmatic approaches to identification, evaluation, and treatment
- Balance DoD mission with public benefit and preservation of Cold War properties for the American people



WORKSHOP STRUCTURE

1. **Review** of Cold War Mission-related DoD Real Property.
2. **Discuss** using results of past work to organize Cold War Mission property information – Building a foundation for decision making.
3. **Consider** programmatic approaches for managing Cold War Mission properties:
 - Small breakout groups
 - Large group discussion
 - Next Steps



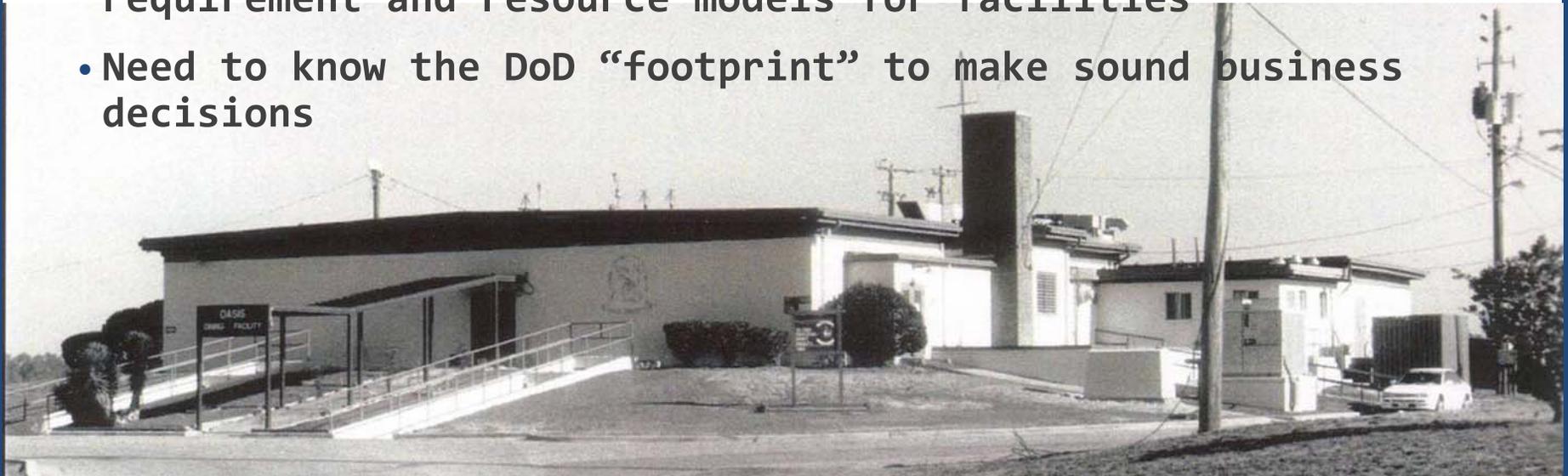
WHAT IS REAL PROPERTY?

- **Real Property consists of:**
 - Land
 - Improvements to Land (Facilities)
 - Buildings
 - Structures
 - Linear Structures (roads, transmission lines, etc)
- **DoD Holdings: \$708B+ in Real Property Facilities**
 - 2.2 B square feet of buildings
 - 27.7 M acres
 - 5,000 sites worldwide
- **DoD Holdings vs. Government-wide Totals:**
62% of the total Federal Real Property Assets



WHY REAL PROPERTY IS IMPORTANT

- Improved real property data and agency performance:
 - Reduces operating costs
 - Improves asset utilization
 - Recovers asset value
 - Improves facility conditions
 - Creates more productive workplaces
 - Enhances safety and security
- DoD's real property asset database (RPAD) is the core of requirement and resource models for facilities
- Need to know the DoD "footprint" to make sound business decisions



DOD HISTORIC STATUS CODES

Code	Meaning	Quantity
NHLI	Individually Listed National Historic Landmark	12
NHLC	Contributing Element to a NHL District	80
NRLI	Individually Listed on the National Register of Historic Places	15
NRLC	Contributing to a NRHP District	173
NREI	Individually Eligible for the NRHP	1,782
NREC	Contributing to a District Eligible for the NRHP	1,797
EPLA	Eligible for the NRHP for the Purposes of a Program Alternative	7,196
NCE	Non-contributing Element of NHL/NRL/NRE	588
DNR	NHL/NRHP Property, Designation Rescinded	8
DNE	Determined Not Eligible for Listing	16,154
NEV	Not Evaluated	56,316

USING RPAD TO SUPPORT PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES

RPAD has been used to define prior DoD Program Comments:

- Capehart-Wherry Military Housing (two Program Comments, one for Army, one for Navy & Air Force)
 - Facility Class 71 and affiliated facilities
- DoD Ammunition Storage Facilities
 - Facility Class 42
- DoD Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
 - Facility Class 72
- Army Ammunition Manufacturing Facilities and Plants
 - Various facility classes; sorted by use and facility description
- Total Program Alternative Facilities: approximately 25,000

RPAD will be used to further define the Cold War Mission Supporting Properties 'Universe of Need'

DoD COLD WAR BODY OF WORK

- Nationwide reports on management
- Nationwide contexts and surveys for each service
- Statewide contexts and surveys
- Installation contexts and surveys
- Section 106 undertaking evaluations
- We have done enough large scale studies and project-by-project work to be able to see patterns and develop a DoD-wide strategy.



CONTEXTS, THEMES, TYPES

MANAGING DoD RESOURCES

- A synthesis and analysis of past work resulted in understanding that there are currently no historic contexts, groups of themes, or lists of property types that will lead to comprehensive nationwide management
- **HOWEVER**, the body of previous DoD work serves as foundation for grouping properties in terms of **HOW THEY CAN BE MANAGED**.
- The **MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES** we have drafted effectively cross cut all services, themes, property types, and geographic areas.



MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

- UNIQUE
- MISSION-SPECIFIC PROPERTIES
- NETWORKED PROPERTIES
- MISSION-SPECIFIC SITES
- Reused/Utilitarian



UNIQUE

Unique properties were specially designed to meet a very specific military role, required exceptional engineering or architectural development in order to bring them to fruition, and have a strong association with military strategic planning or response to the perceived Soviet/communist threat.



MISSION-SPECIFIC PROPERTIES

These properties were specifically and individually designed to serve a Cold War purpose. They may be of a standard plan, be individually designed, and may be of a fairly simple design; however, they are directly associated with the Cold War mission.

In addition, while they may not have exceptional engineering or architecture, these Mission-Specific Properties can be significant because they embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or, may be part of a significant historic district, but are not individually significant.



NETWORKED PROPERTIES

These are properties that required a network in order to effectively ensure defense and deterrence of Soviet aggression against the United States. Because they were networked, they were constructed using standard plans, but unlike other standard plan properties, they were linked strategically and through communications to provide nationwide or perimeter coverage.



MISSION SPECIFIC SITES

These properties include large swaths of land within the DoD that were used to support the Cold War military mission. They typically were used for weapons development and testing, training, and targets. Examples of these sites: BOMARC Missile Development Site, Testing and Training Ranges that have multiple Cold War mission associations, Proving Grounds that were used for multiple Cold War missions, Targets (typically on testing/training/proving ground ranges).



BOMARC MISSILE DEVELOPMENT SITE



TEST RANGE: WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT GRID

CRITERION A ONLY

REPURPOSED

These are properties that were constructed in previous eras that were reused for an important military mission that was directly related to the Cold War.



A continued...

UTILITARIAN

This includes properties not specifically designed for a Cold War use (i.e., do not represent “Mission-Specific Properties” as discussed above), but the use and/or activity that occurred within the property is nationally significant. These properties represent the most functional and basic architectural level possible. They are often referred to as “utilitarian” and are typically constructed using expedient measures and materials such as prefabricated metal or concrete masonry unit.



METAL BUILDING



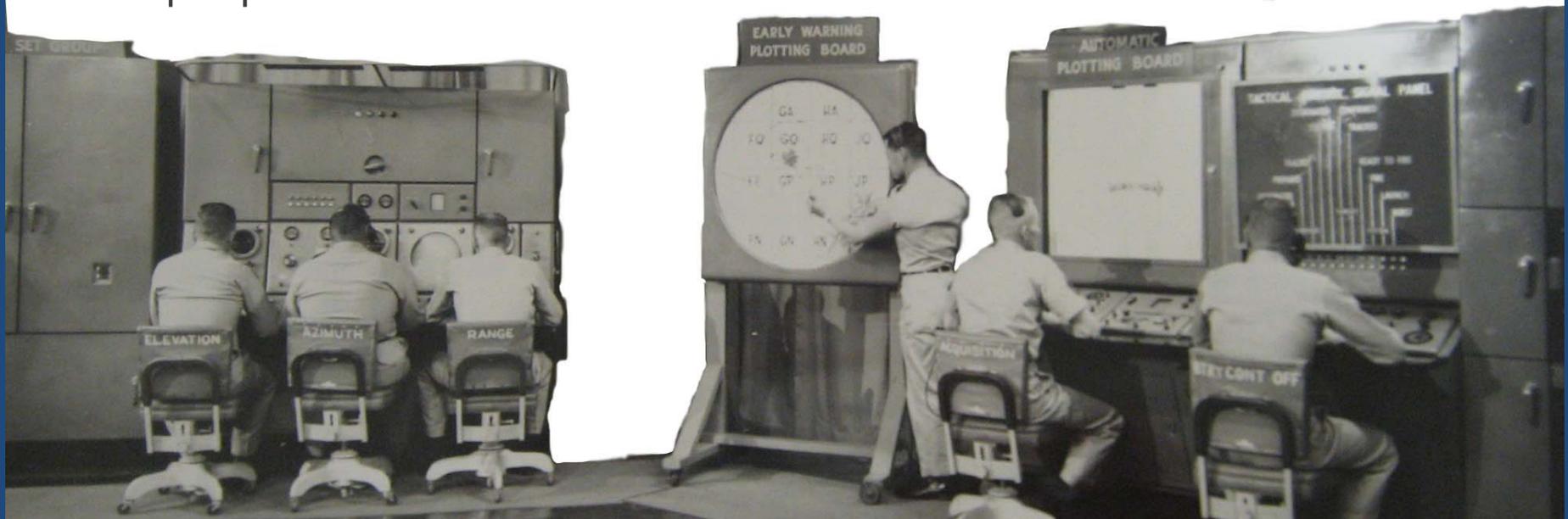
CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT BUILDING

BREAK OUT GROUPS



WORKSHOP GOALS

- Goals: Meet DoD legal obligations while effectively fulfilling mission
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APPENDIX E: Additional bibliographic information for the Pacific/Alaska regions re: Cold War studies

Pacific Air Regional Service Forces Center(PRSC) Alaska and Pacific

World War II Hangar Facilities Historical Report Eareckson Air Station, Alaska, August 2014 completed and accepted at SHPO, mitigation for demolishing WWII birchwood hangars includes Cold War context for reuse of the hangars.

Historical Evaluation of Two Shipwrecks at Eareckson Air Station, Shemya Island, Alaska 2014 (maritime history theme for Cold War era Shemya /Eareckson Air Station area)

Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation: Alaska Radar System (ARS) Late Cold War Facilities 2014

Final Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation for Distant Early Warning (DEW) System, Elmendorf Air Force Base Alaska (1999)

Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation of Selected Buildings Eareckson Air Station, Alaska (2007)

Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation for Aircraft Control and Warning (AC&W) System, Elmendorf Air Force Base Alaska (1999)

Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation for King Salmon Airport, Elmendorf Air Force Base Alaska (1999)

Galena Air Force Station Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation (1998)

History of Aircraft Control and Warning System in Alaska: Air Defense of Arctic Skies (2013)

History of Alaska's Forward Operating Bases: The Soviet Bomber Threat and North American Air Defenses During the Cold War (2001)

Defending Attack from the North: Alaska's Forward Operating Bases During the Cold War (8 page pamphlet)

Defending Attack from the North: Alaska's Aircraft Control and Warning System During the Cold War (12 page pamphlet)

Wake Atoll Air Station and NHL:
Historic American Landscape Survey: Wake Island

Cultural Resources Inventory and Determination of Eligibility of Post World War II Cultural Resources at Wake Atoll

Wake Island National Historic Landmark Hurricane Damage Assessment - Wake Atoll 2008

APPENDIX F: Curation of Historic Facilities Drawings at AFHRA



Curation of Historic Facilities Drawings at the Air Force Historical Research Agency (AFHRA)

The goal of this project is to identify engineering documents (maps, plans, blue lines, photos) of significant mission-related Cold War resources at Air Force installation drawing vaults; gather full drawing sets for these resources and create high-quality tiff scanned images of each resource set; provide paper prints and the tiffs to the installation; and archive the original historic documents and the tiffs at the AFHRA. At the completion of the project a digital catalog will also be prepared, and, if funds are available, a monograph about the project will also be created.

The AFHRA is the repository for Air Force historical documents. The Agency's collection, begun in Washington, DC, during World War II, moved in 1949 to Maxwell Air Force Base, the site of Air University, to provide research facilities for professional military education students, the faculty, visiting scholars, and the general public. It consists today of over 70,000,000 pages devoted to the history of the service, and represents the world's largest and most valuable organized collection of documents on US military aviation.

The project has identified 22,257 historic drawings with an additional 7,340 tiffs of historic drawings; 4,650 of the tiffs are being recommended for transfer to vellum. Some of the primary CONUS resources are listed below:

- Cavalier AFS – Perimeter Acquisition Radar (2,400 drawings)
- Minuteman I, Ellsworth AFB (500-600 drawings)
- Edwards AFB (600 drawings)
- Westover ARB (200 drawings)
- United States Air Force Academy (1500 drawings)
- Atlas Silo former Plattsburgh AFB: at F.E. Warren AFB (500 drawings)
- Air University, Maxwell AFB (250 drawings)
- Hanscom AFB (400 drawings)
- Otis ANGB (50 drawings)
- Snark, former Presque Isle AFB (100 drawings)
- Hardened Aircraft Shelter Test Complex, Eglin Ranges (25 drawings)
- Bare Mt COC, Eighth AF: at Amherst (250-400 drawings)
- Hill AFB (250 drawings)

The general property types include:

- Hangars
- Communications & Radars
- Prototype, RDT&E & Training
- Weapons Facilities & Missile Sites
- Manufacturing Plants
- Alert Crew Quarters

Support Properties that are also included in collection:

- Warehouses
- Family Housing
- Dormitories

APPENDIX G: Small Breakout Group Instructions



WORKSHOP ON
PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES TO THE MANAGEMENT OF
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COLD WAR MISSION
PROPERTIES

4 September 2014
Washington, D.C.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRST BREAKOUT GROUP DISCUSSION

- 1) Select a Recorder: someone from your group to record/summarize your discussions on the flip chart. You will be using the notes on the flip chart to report on your discussions to the larger group.
- 2) Select a Spokesperson: the spokesperson will be the one to report on your discussions to the larger group. Your spokesperson can be your group recorder.
- 3) Discuss **all** of the initial recommended Management Categories: Do you agree with the initial recommended categories? If you do agree with all or some of the Management Categories, record the reasons for your agreement. Also, feel free to make changes, deletions and/or additions to the Management Categories you agree with in order to improve the definition/description of these categories.

If you do not agree with all or some of the initial recommended Management Categories, are there other Management Categories that you would recommend? Please define/describe these alternative Management Categories and record why you are recommending these alternative categories.

If you disagree with the concept of using Management Categories, what alternate approach or approaches would you use to organize Cold War mission-related properties in order to more effectively manage these properties? Please define/describe this alternate approach or approaches.





APPENDIX J: Protection of Historic Properties – 36CFR800

36 CFR PART 800 – PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004)

Subpart A -- Purposes and Participants

Sec.

- 800.1 Purposes.
800.2 Participants in the Section 106 process.

Subpart B -- The Section 106 Process

- 800.3 Initiation of the section 106 process.
800.4 Identification of historic properties.
800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.
800.6 Resolution of adverse effects.
800.7 Failure to resolve adverse effects.
800.8 Coordination with the National Environmental Policy act.
800.9 Council review of Section 106 compliance.
800.10 Special requirements for protecting National Historic Landmarks.
800.11 Documentation standards.
800.12 Emergency situations.
800.13 Post-review discoveries.

Subpart C -- Program Alternatives

- 800.14 Federal agency program alternatives.
800.15 Tribal, State and Local Program Alternatives. (Reserved)
800.16 Definitions.

Appendix A – Criteria for Council involvement in reviewing individual section 106 cases

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 470s.

Subpart A-Purposes and Participants

§ 800.1 Purposes.

(a) Purposes of the section 106 process. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The procedures in this part define how Federal agencies meet these statutory responsibilities. The section 106 process seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of Federal undertakings through consultation among the agency official and other parties with an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, commencing at the early stages of

project planning. The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.

(b) Relation to other provisions of the act. Section 106 is related to other provisions of the act designed to further the national policy of historic preservation. References to those provisions are included in this part to identify circumstances where they may affect actions taken to meet section 106 requirements. Such provisions may have their own implementing regulations or guidelines and are not intended to be implemented by the procedures in this part except insofar as they relate to the section 106 process. Guidelines, policies and procedures issued by other agencies, including the Secretary, have been cited in this part for ease of access and are not incorporated by reference.

(c) Timing. The agency official must complete the section 106 process “prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license.” This does not prohibit agency official from conducting or authorizing nondestructive project planning activities before completing compliance with section 106, provided that such actions do not restrict the subsequent consideration of alternatives to avoid, minimize or mitigate the undertaking's adverse effects on historic properties. The agency official shall ensure that the section 106 process is initiated early in the undertaking's planning, so that a broad range of alternatives may be considered during the planning process for the undertaking.

§ 800.2 Participants in the Section 106 process.

(a) Agency official. It is the statutory obligation of the Federal agency to fulfill the requirements of section 106 and to ensure that an agency official with jurisdiction over an undertaking takes legal and financial responsibility for section 106 compliance in accordance with subpart B of this part. The agency official has approval authority for the undertaking and can commit the Federal agency to take appropriate action for a specific undertaking as a result of section 106 compliance. For the purposes of subpart C of this part, the agency official has the authority to commit the Federal agency to any obligation it may assume in the

implementation of a program alternative. The agency official may be a State, local, or tribal government official who has been delegated legal responsibility for compliance with section 106 in accordance with Federal law.

(1) Professional standards. Section 112(a)(1)(A) of the act requires each Federal agency responsible for the protection of historic resources, including archeological resources, to ensure that all actions taken by employees or contractors of the agency shall meet professional standards under regulations developed by the Secretary.

(2) Lead Federal agency. If more than one Federal agency is involved in an undertaking, some or all the agencies may designate a lead Federal agency, which shall identify the appropriate official to serve as the agency official who shall act on their behalf, fulfilling their collective responsibilities under section 106. Those Federal agencies that do not designate a lead Federal agency remain individually responsible for their compliance with this part.

(3) Use of contractors. Consistent with applicable conflict of interest laws, the agency official may use the services of applicants, consultants, or designees to prepare information, analyses and recommendations under this part. The agency official remains legally responsible for all required findings and determinations. If a document or study is prepared by a non-Federal party, the agency official is responsible for ensuring that its content meets applicable standards and guidelines.

(4) Consultation. The agency official shall involve the consulting parties described in paragraph (c) of this section in findings and determinations made during the section 106 process. The agency official should plan consultations appropriate to the scale of the undertaking and the scope of Federal involvement and coordinated with other requirements of other statutes, as applicable, such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act and agency-specific legislation. The Council encourages the agency official to use to the extent possible existing agency procedures and mechanisms to fulfill the consultation requirements of this part.

(b) Council. The Council issues regulations to implement section 106,

provides guidance and advice on the application of the procedures in this part, and generally oversees the operation of the section 106 process. The Council also consults with and comments to agency officials on individual undertakings and programs that affect historic properties.

(1) Council entry into the section 106 process. When the Council determines that its involvement is necessary to ensure that the purposes of section 106 and the act are met, the Council may enter the section 106 process. Criteria guiding Council decisions to enter the section 106 process are found in appendix A to this part. The Council will document that the criteria have been met and notify the parties to the section 106 process as required by this part.

(2) Council assistance. Participants in the section 106 process may seek advice, guidance and assistance from the Council on the application of this part to specific undertakings, including the resolution of disagreements, whether or not the Council is formally involved in the review of the undertaking. If questions arise regarding the conduct of the section 106 process, participants are encouraged to obtain the Council's advice on completing the process.

(c) Consulting parties. The following parties have consultative roles in the section 106 process.

(1) State historic preservation officer.

(i) The State historic preservation officer (SHPO) reflects the interests of the State and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with section 101(b)(3) of the act, the SHPO advises and assists Federal agencies in carrying out their section 106 responsibilities and cooperates with such agencies, local governments and organizations and individuals to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development.

(ii) If an Indian tribe has assumed the functions of the SHPO in the section 106 process for undertakings on tribal lands, the SHPO shall participate as a consulting party if the undertaking takes place on tribal lands but affects historic properties off tribal lands, if requested in accordance with § 800.3(c)(1), or if the Indian tribe agrees to include the SHPO pursuant to § 800.3(f)(3).

(2) Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

(i) Consultation on tribal lands.

(A) Tribal historic preservation officer. For a tribe that has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the act, the tribal historic preservation officer (THPO) appointed or designated in accordance with the act is the official representative for the purposes of section 106. The agency official shall consult with the THPO in lieu of the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

(B) Tribes that have not assumed SHPO functions. When an Indian tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the act, the agency official shall consult with a representative designated by such Indian tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on its tribal lands. Such Indian tribes have the same rights of consultation and concurrence that the THPOs are given throughout subpart B of this part, except that such consultations shall be in addition to and on the same basis as consultation with the SHPO.

(ii) Consultation on historic properties of significance to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the act requires the agency official to consult with any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking. This requirement applies regardless of the location of the historic property. Such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization shall be a consulting party.

(A) The agency official shall ensure that consultation in the section 106 process provides the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization a reasonable opportunity to identify its concerns about historic properties, advise on the identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, articulate its views on the undertaking's effects on such properties, and participate in the resolution of adverse effects. It is the responsibility of the agency official to make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that shall be consulted in the section 106 process. Consultation should commence early in the planning process, in order to identify and discuss relevant

preservation issues and resolve concerns about the confidentiality of information on historic properties.

(B) The Federal Government has a unique legal relationship with Indian tribes set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, and court decisions. Consultation with Indian tribes should be conducted in a sensitive manner respectful of tribal sovereignty. Nothing in this part alters, amends, repeals, interprets or modifies tribal sovereignty, any treaty rights, or other rights of an Indian tribe, or preempts, modifies or limits the exercise of any such rights.

(C) Consultation with an Indian tribe must recognize the government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. The agency official shall consult with representatives designated or identified by the tribal government or the governing body of a Native Hawaiian organization. Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations should be conducted in a manner sensitive to the concerns and needs of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

(D) When Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties off tribal lands, section 101(d)(6)(B) of the act requires Federal agencies to consult with such Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the section 106 process. Federal agencies should be aware that frequently historic properties of religious and cultural significance are located on ancestral, aboriginal, or ceded lands of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and should consider that when complying with the procedures in this part.

(E) An Indian tribe or a Native Hawaiian organization may enter into an agreement with an agency official that specifies how they will carry out responsibilities under this part, including concerns over the confidentiality of information. An agreement may cover all aspects of tribal participation in the section 106 process, provided that no modification may be made in the roles of other parties to the section 106 process without their consent. An agreement may grant the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization additional rights to participate or concur in agency decisions in the section 106 process beyond those specified in subpart B of this part. The agency official shall

provide a copy of any such agreement to the Council and the appropriate SHPOs.

(F) An Indian tribe that has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the act may notify the agency official in writing that it is waiving its rights under § 800.6(c)(1) to execute a memorandum of agreement.

(3) Representatives of local governments. A representative of a local government with jurisdiction over the area in which the effects of an undertaking may occur is entitled to participate as a consulting party. Under other provisions of Federal law, the local government may be authorized to act as the agency official for purposes of section 106.

(4) Applicants for Federal assistance, permits, licenses and other approvals. An applicant for Federal assistance or for a Federal permit, license or other approval is entitled to participate as a consulting party as defined in this part. The agency official may authorize an applicant or group of applicants to initiate consultation with the SHPO/THPO and others, but remains legally responsible for all findings and determinations charged to the agency official. The agency official shall notify the SHPO/THPO when an applicant or group of applicants is so authorized. A Federal agency may authorize all applicants in a specific program pursuant to this section by providing notice to all SHPO/THPOs. Federal agencies that provide authorizations to applicants remain responsible for their government to government relationships with Indian tribes.

(5) Additional consulting parties. Certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking may participate as consulting parties due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties.

(d) The public.

(1) Nature of involvement. The views of the public are essential to informed Federal decisionmaking in the section 106 process. The agency official shall seek and consider the views of the public in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, the likely interest of the public in the effects on historic properties, confidentiality concerns of private individuals and businesses, and

the relationship of the Federal involvement to the undertaking.

(2) Providing notice and information. The agency official must, except where appropriate to protect confidentiality concerns of affected parties, provide the public with information about an undertaking and its effects on historic properties and seek public comment and input. Members of the public may also provide views on their own initiative for the agency official to consider in decisionmaking.

(3) Use of agency procedures. The agency official may use the agency's procedures for public involvement under the National Environmental Policy Act or other program requirements in lieu of public involvement requirements in subpart B of this part, if they provide adequate opportunities for public involvement consistent with this subpart.

Subpart B-The section 106 Process

§ 800.3 Initiation of the section 106 process.

(a) Establish undertaking. The agency official shall determine whether the proposed Federal action is an undertaking as defined in § 800.16(y) and, if so, whether it is a type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties.

(1) No potential to cause effects. If the undertaking is a type of activity that does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties, assuming such historic properties were present, the agency official has no further obligations under section 106 or this part.

(2) Program alternatives. If the review of the undertaking is governed by a Federal agency program alternative established under § 800.14 or a programmatic agreement in existence before January 11, 2001, the agency official shall follow the program alternative.

(b) Coordinate with other reviews. The agency official should coordinate the steps of the section 106 process, as appropriate, with the overall planning schedule for the undertaking and with any reviews required under other authorities such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act and agency-specific legislation, such as section 4(f) of the Department of

Transportation Act. Where consistent with the procedures in this subpart, the agency official may use information developed for other reviews under Federal, State or tribal law to meet the requirements of section 106.

(c) Identify the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO. As part of its initial planning, the agency official shall determine the appropriate SHPO or SHPOs to be involved in the section 106 process. The agency official shall also determine whether the undertaking may occur on or affect historic properties on any tribal lands and, if so, whether a THPO has assumed the duties of the SHPO. The agency official shall then initiate consultation with the appropriate officer or officers.

(1) Tribal assumption of SHPO responsibilities. Where an Indian tribe has assumed the section 106 responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands pursuant to section 101(d)(2) of the act, consultation for undertakings occurring on tribal land or for effects on tribal land is with the THPO for the Indian tribe in lieu of the SHPO. Section 101(d)(2)(D)(iii) of the act authorizes owners of properties on tribal lands which are neither owned by a member of the tribe nor held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the tribe to request the SHPO to participate in the section 106 process in addition to the THPO.

(2) Undertakings involving more than one State. If more than one State is involved in an undertaking, the involved SHPOs may agree to designate a lead SHPO to act on their behalf in the section 106 process, including taking actions that would conclude the section 106 process under this subpart.

(3) Conducting consultation. The agency official should consult with the SHPO/THPO in a manner appropriate to the agency planning process for the undertaking and to the nature of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.

(4) Failure of the SHPO/THPO to respond. If the SHPO/THPO fails to respond within 30 days of receipt of a request for review of a finding or determination, the agency official may either proceed to the next step in the process based on the finding or determination or consult with the Council in lieu of the SHPO/THPO. If the SHPO/THPO re-enters the section 106 process, the agency official shall continue the consultation without being required to reconsider previous findings or determinations.

(d) Consultation on tribal lands. Where the Indian tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands, consultation with the Indian tribe regarding undertakings occurring on such tribe's lands or effects on such tribal lands shall be in addition to and on the same basis as consultation with the SHPO. If the SHPO has withdrawn from the process, the agency official may complete the section 106 process with the Indian tribe and the Council, as appropriate. An Indian tribe may enter into an agreement with a SHPO or SHPOs specifying the SHPO's participation in the section 106 process for undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

(e) Plan to involve the public. In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall plan for involving the public in the section 106 process. The agency official shall identify the appropriate points for seeking public input and for notifying the public of proposed actions, consistent with § 800.2(d).

(f) Identify other consulting parties. In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall identify any other parties entitled to be consulting parties and invite them to participate as such in the section 106 process. The agency official may invite others to participate as consulting parties as the section 106 process moves forward.

(1) Involving local governments and applicants. The agency official shall invite any local governments or applicants that are entitled to be consulting parties under § 800.2(c).

(2) Involving Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify any Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area of potential effects and invite them to be consulting parties. Such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that requests in writing to be a consulting party shall be one.

(3) Requests to be consulting parties. The agency official shall consider all written requests of individuals and organizations to participate as consulting parties and, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe upon whose tribal lands an undertaking occurs or affects historic properties, determine which should be consulting parties.

(g) Expediting consultation. A consultation by the agency official with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties may address multiple steps in §§ 800.3 through 800.6 where the agency official and the SHPO/THPO agree it is appropriate as long as the consulting parties and the public have an adequate opportunity to express their views as provided in § 800.2(d).

§ 800.4 Identification of historic properties.

(a) Determine scope of identification efforts. In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall:

(1) Determine and document the area of potential effects, as defined in § 800.16(d);

(2) Review existing information on historic properties within the area of potential effects, including any data concerning possible historic properties not yet identified;

(3) Seek information, as appropriate, from consulting parties, and other individuals and organizations likely to have knowledge of, or concerns with, historic properties in the area, and identify issues relating to the undertaking's potential effects on historic properties; and

(4) Gather information from any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization identified pursuant to § 800.3(f) to assist in identifying properties, including those located off tribal lands, which may be of religious and cultural significance to them and may be eligible for the National Register, recognizing that an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be reluctant to divulge specific information regarding the location, nature, and activities associated with such sites. The agency official should address concerns raised about confidentiality pursuant to § 800.11(c).

(b) Identify historic properties. Based on the information gathered under paragraph (a) of this section, and in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that might attach religious and cultural significance to properties within the area of potential effects, the agency official shall take the steps necessary to identify historic properties within the area of potential effects.

(1) Level of effort. The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews,

sample field investigation, and field survey. The agency official shall take into account past planning, research and studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking and the degree of Federal involvement, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the area of potential effects. The Secretary's Standards and Guidelines for Identification provide guidance on this subject. The agency official should also consider other applicable professional, State, tribal and local laws, standards and guidelines. The agency official shall take into account any confidentiality concerns raised by Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations during the identification process.

(2) Phased identification and evaluation. Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the agency official may use a phased process to conduct identification and evaluation efforts. The agency official may also defer final identification and evaluation of historic properties if it is specifically provided for in a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to § 800.6, a programmatic agreement executed pursuant to § 800.14 (b), or the documents used by an agency official to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act pursuant to § 800.8. The process should establish the likely presence of historic properties within the area of potential effects for each alternative or inaccessible area through background research, consultation and an appropriate level of field investigation, taking into account the number of alternatives under consideration, the magnitude of the undertaking and its likely effects, and the views of the SHPO/THPO and any other consulting parties. As specific aspects or locations of an alternative are refined or access is gained, the agency official shall proceed with the identification and evaluation of historic properties in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1) and (c) of this section.

(c) Evaluate historic significance.

(1) Apply National Register criteria. In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified properties and guided by the Secretary's Standards and Guidelines for Evaluation, the agency official shall

apply the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 63) to properties identified within the area of potential effects that have not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. The passage of time, changing perceptions of significance, or incomplete prior evaluations may require the agency official to reevaluate properties previously determined eligible or ineligible. The agency official shall acknowledge that Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations possess special expertise in assessing the eligibility of historic properties that may possess religious and cultural significance to them.

(2) Determine whether a property is eligible. If the agency official determines any of the National Register criteria are met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered eligible for the National Register for section 106 purposes. If the agency official determines the criteria are not met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered not eligible. If the agency official and the SHPO/THPO do not agree, or if the Council or the Secretary so request, the agency official shall obtain a determination of eligibility from the Secretary pursuant to 36 CFR part 63. If an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to a property off tribal lands does not agree, it may ask the Council to request the agency official to obtain a determination of eligibility.

(d) Results of identification and evaluation.

(1) No historic properties affected. If the agency official finds that either there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in § 800.16(i), the agency official shall provide documentation of this finding, as set forth in § 800.11(d), to the SHPO/THPO. The agency official shall notify all consulting parties, including Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and make the documentation available for public inspection prior to approving the undertaking.

(i) If the SHPO/THPO, or the Council if it has entered the section 106 process, does not object within 30 days of receipt of an adequately documented finding, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(ii) If the SHPO/THPO objects within 30 days of receipt of an adequately documented finding, the agency official shall either consult with the objecting party to resolve the disagreement, or forward the finding and supporting documentation to the Council and request that the Council review the finding pursuant to paragraphs (d)(1)(iv)(A) through (d)(1)(iv)(C) of this section. When an agency official forwards such requests for review to the Council, the agency official shall concurrently notify all consulting parties that such a request has been made and make the request documentation available to the public.

(iii) During the SHPO/THPO 30 day review period, the Council may object to the finding and provide its opinion regarding the finding to the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. The agency shall then proceed according to paragraphs (d)(1)(iv)(B) and (d)(1)(iv)(C) of this section.

(iv)(A) Upon receipt of the request under paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, the Council will have 30 days in which to review the finding and provide the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency with the Council's opinion regarding the finding. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. If the Council does not respond within 30 days of receipt of the request, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(B) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall take into account the Council's opinion before the agency reaches a final decision on the finding.

(C) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall then prepare a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's opinion, and provide it to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties. The head of the agency may delegate his or her duties under this paragraph to the agency's senior policy official. If the agency official's initial finding will be revised, the agency official shall proceed in

accordance with the revised finding. If the final decision of the agency is to affirm the initial agency finding of no historic properties affected, once the summary of the decision has been sent to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(D) The Council shall retain a record of agency responses to Council opinions on their findings of no historic properties affected. The Council shall make this information available to the public.

(2) Historic properties affected. If the agency official finds that there are historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking, the agency official shall notify all consulting parties, including Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, invite their views on the effects and assess adverse effects, if any, in accordance with § 800.5.

§ 800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.

(a) Apply criteria of adverse effect. In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the area of potential effects. The agency official shall consider any views concerning such effects which have been provided by consulting parties and the public.

(1) Criteria of adverse effect. An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

(2) Examples of adverse effects. Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;

(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines;

(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;

(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;

(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;

(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and

(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

(3) Phased application of criteria. Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the agency official may use a phased process in applying the criteria of adverse effect consistent with phased identification and evaluation efforts conducted pursuant to § 800.4(b)(2).

(b) Finding of no adverse effect. The agency official, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may propose a finding of no adverse effect when the undertaking's effects do not meet the criteria of paragraph (a)(1) of this section or the undertaking is modified or conditions are imposed, such as the subsequent review of plans for rehabilitation by the SHPO/THPO to ensure consistency with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines, to avoid adverse effects.

(c) Consulting party review. If the agency official proposes a finding of no adverse effect, the agency official shall notify all consulting parties of the finding and provide them with the documentation specified in § 800.11(e). The SHPO/THPO shall have 30 days from receipt to review the finding.

(1) Agreement with, or no objection to, finding. Unless the Council is reviewing the finding pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this section, the agency official may proceed after the close of the 30 day review period if the SHPO/THPO has agreed with the finding or has not provided a response, and no consulting party has objected. The agency official shall then carry out the undertaking in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(2) Disagreement with finding.

(i) If within the 30 day review period the SHPO/THPO or any consulting party notifies the agency official in writing that it disagrees with the finding and specifies the reasons for the disagreement in the notification, the agency official shall either consult with the party to resolve the disagreement, or request the Council to review the finding pursuant to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section. The agency official shall include with such request the documentation specified in § 800.11(e). The agency official shall also concurrently notify all consulting parties that such a submission has been made and make the submission documentation available to the public.

(ii) If within the 30 day review period the Council provides the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency, with a written opinion objecting to the finding, the agency shall then proceed according to paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part.

(iii) The agency official should seek the concurrence of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that has made known to the agency official that it attaches religious and cultural significance to a historic property subject to the finding. If such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization disagrees with the finding, it may within the 30 day review period specify the reasons for disagreeing with the finding and request the Council to review and object to the finding pursuant to paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section.

(3) Council review of findings.

(i) When a finding is submitted to the Council pursuant to paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, the Council shall review the finding and provide the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency with its opinion as to whether the adverse effect criteria have

been correctly applied. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. The Council will provide its opinion within 15 days of receiving the documented finding from the agency official. The Council at its discretion may extend that time period for 15 days, in which case it shall notify the agency of such extension prior to the end of the initial 15 day period. If the Council does not respond within the applicable time period, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(ii)(A) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall take into account the Council's opinion in reaching a final decision on the finding.

(B) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall prepare a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's opinion, and provide it to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties. The head of the agency may delegate his or her duties under this paragraph to the agency's senior policy official. If the agency official's initial finding will be revised, the agency official shall proceed in accordance with the revised finding. If the final decision of the agency is to affirm the initial finding of no adverse effect, once the summary of the decision has been sent to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(C) The Council shall retain a record of agency responses to Council opinions on their findings of no adverse effects. The Council shall make this information available to the public.

(d) Results of assessment.

(1) No adverse effect. The agency official shall maintain a record of the finding and provide information on the finding to the public on request, consistent with the confidentiality provisions of § 800.11(c). Implementation of the undertaking in accordance with the finding as documented fulfills the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 and this part. If the agency official will not conduct the undertaking as proposed in the finding, the agency official shall reopen consultation under paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Adverse effect. If an adverse effect is found, the agency official shall consult further to resolve the adverse effect pursuant to § 800.6.

§ 800.6 Resolution of adverse effects.

(a) Continue consultation. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties, including Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, to develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties.

(1) Notify the Council and determine Council participation. The agency official shall notify the Council of the adverse effect finding by providing the documentation specified in § 800.11(e).

(i) The notice shall invite the Council to participate in the consultation when:

(A) The agency official wants the Council to participate;

(B) The undertaking has an adverse effect upon a National Historic Landmark; or

(C) A programmatic agreement under § 800.14(b) will be prepared;

(ii) The SHPO/THPO, an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, or any other consulting party may at any time independently request the Council to participate in the consultation.

(iii) The Council shall advise the agency official and all consulting parties whether it will participate within 15 days of receipt of notice or other request. Prior to entering the process, the Council shall provide written notice to the agency official and the consulting parties that its decision to participate meets the criteria set forth in appendix A to this part. The Council shall also advise the head of the agency of its decision to enter the process.

Consultation with Council participation is conducted in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(iv) If the Council does not join the consultation, the agency official shall proceed with consultation in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(2) Involve consulting parties. In addition to the consulting parties identified under § 800.3(f), the agency official, the SHPO/THPO and the Council, if participating, may agree to invite other individuals or organizations to become consulting parties. The agency official shall invite any individual or organization that will assume a specific role or responsibility

in a memorandum of agreement to participate as a consulting party.

(3) Provide documentation. The agency official shall provide to all consulting parties the documentation specified in § 800.11(e), subject to the confidentiality provisions of § 800.11(c), and such other documentation as may be developed during the consultation to resolve adverse effects.

(4) Involve the public. The agency official shall make information available to the public, including the documentation specified in § 800.11(e), subject to the confidentiality provisions of § 800.11(c). The agency official shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to express their views on resolving adverse effects of the undertaking. The agency official should use appropriate mechanisms, taking into account the magnitude of the undertaking and the nature of its effects upon historic properties, the likely effects on historic properties, and the relationship of the Federal involvement to the undertaking to ensure that the public's views are considered in the consultation. The agency official should also consider the extent of notice and information concerning historic preservation issues afforded the public at earlier steps in the section 106 process to determine the appropriate level of public involvement when resolving adverse effects so that the standards of § 800.2(d) are met.

(5) Restrictions on disclosure of information. Section 304 of the act and other authorities may limit the disclosure of information under paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this section. If an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization objects to the disclosure of information or if the agency official believes that there are other reasons to withhold information, the agency official shall comply with § 800.11(c) regarding the disclosure of such information.

(b) Resolve adverse effects.

(1) Resolution without the Council.

(i) The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse effects.

(ii) The agency official may use standard treatments established by the Council under § 800.14(d) as a basis for a memorandum of agreement.

(iii) If the Council decides to join the consultation, the agency official shall follow paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(iv) If the agency official and the SHPO/THPO agree on how the adverse

effects will be resolved, they shall execute a memorandum of agreement. The agency official must submit a copy of the executed memorandum of agreement, along with the documentation specified in § 800.11(f), to the Council prior to approving the undertaking in order to meet the requirements of section 106 and this subpart.

(v) If the agency official, and the SHPO/THPO fail to agree on the terms of a memorandum of agreement, the agency official shall request the Council to join the consultation and provide the Council with the documentation set forth in § 800.11(g). If the Council decides to join the consultation, the agency official shall proceed in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section. If the Council decides not to join the consultation, the Council will notify the agency and proceed to comment in accordance with § 800.7(c).

(2) Resolution with Council participation. If the Council decides to participate in the consultation, the agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO, the Council, and other consulting parties, including Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations under § 800.2(c)(3), to seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse effects. If the agency official, the SHPO/THPO, and the Council agree on how the adverse effects will be resolved, they shall execute a memorandum of agreement.

(c) Memorandum of agreement. A memorandum of agreement executed and implemented pursuant to this section evidences the agency official's compliance with section 106 and this part and shall govern the undertaking and all of its parts. The agency official shall ensure that the undertaking is carried out in accordance with the memorandum of agreement.

(1) Signatories. The signatories have sole authority to execute, amend or terminate the agreement in accordance with this subpart.

(i) The agency official and the SHPO/THPO are the signatories to a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(ii) The agency official, the SHPO/THPO, and the Council are the signatories to a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(iii) The agency official and the Council are signatories to a

memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to § 800.7(a)(2).

(2) Invited signatories.

(i) The agency official may invite additional parties to be signatories to a memorandum of agreement. Any such party that signs the memorandum of agreement shall have the same rights with regard to seeking amendment or termination of the memorandum of agreement as other signatories.

(ii) The agency official may invite an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties located off tribal lands to be a signatory to a memorandum of agreement concerning such properties.

(iii) The agency official should invite any party that assumes a responsibility under a memorandum of agreement to be a signatory.

(iv) The refusal of any party invited to become a signatory to a memorandum of agreement pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section does not invalidate the memorandum of agreement.

(3) Concurrence by others. The agency official may invite all consulting parties to concur in the memorandum of agreement. The signatories may agree to invite others to concur. The refusal of any party invited to concur in the memorandum of agreement does not invalidate the memorandum of agreement.

(4) Reports on implementation. Where the signatories agree it is appropriate, a memorandum of agreement shall include a provision for monitoring and reporting on its implementation.

(5) Duration. A memorandum of agreement shall include provisions for termination and for reconsideration of terms if the undertaking has not been implemented within a specified time.

(6) Discoveries. Where the signatories agree it is appropriate, a memorandum of agreement shall include provisions to deal with the subsequent discovery or identification of additional historic properties affected by the undertaking.

(7) Amendments. The signatories to a memorandum of agreement may amend it. If the Council was not a signatory to the original agreement and the signatories execute an amended agreement, the agency official shall file it with the Council.

(8) Termination. If any signatory determines that the terms of a memorandum of agreement cannot be or are not being carried out, the signatories

shall consult to seek amendment of the agreement. If the agreement is not amended, any signatory may terminate it. The agency official shall either execute a memorandum of agreement with signatories under paragraph (c)(1) of this section or request the comments of the Council under § 800.7(a).

(9) Copies. The agency official shall provide each consulting party with a copy of any memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to this subpart.

§ 800.7 Failure to resolve adverse effects.

(a) Termination of consultation. After consulting to resolve adverse effects pursuant to § 800.6(b)(2), the agency official, the SHPO/THPO, or the Council may determine that further consultation will not be productive and terminate consultation. Any party that terminates consultation shall notify the other consulting parties and provide them the reasons for terminating in writing.

(1) If the agency official terminates consultation, the head of the agency or an Assistant Secretary or other officer with major department-wide or agency-wide responsibilities shall request that the Council comment pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section and shall notify all consulting parties of the request.

(2) If the SHPO terminates consultation, the agency official and the Council may execute a memorandum of agreement without the SHPO's involvement.

(3) If a THPO terminates consultation regarding an undertaking occurring on or affecting historic properties on its tribal lands, the Council shall comment pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) If the Council terminates consultation, the Council shall notify the agency official, the agency's Federal preservation officer and all consulting parties of the termination and comment under paragraph (c) of this section. The Council may consult with the agency's Federal preservation officer prior to terminating consultation to seek to resolve issues concerning the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.

(b) Comments without termination. The Council may determine that it is appropriate to provide additional advisory comments upon an undertaking for which a memorandum of agreement will be executed. The Council shall provide them to the

agency official when it executes the memorandum of agreement.

(c) Comments by the Council.

(1) Preparation. The Council shall provide an opportunity for the agency official, all consulting parties, and the public to provide their views within the time frame for developing its comments. Upon request of the Council, the agency official shall provide additional existing information concerning the undertaking and assist the Council in arranging an onsite inspection and an opportunity for public participation.

(2) Timing. The Council shall transmit its comments within 45 days of receipt of a request under paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3) of this section or § 800.8(c)(3), or termination by the Council under § 800.6(b)(1)(v) or paragraph (a)(4) of this section, unless otherwise agreed to by the agency official.

(3) Transmittal. The Council shall provide its comments to the head of the agency requesting comment with copies to the agency official, the agency's Federal preservation officer, all consulting parties, and others as appropriate.

(4) Response to Council comment. The head of the agency shall take into account the Council's comments in reaching a final decision on the undertaking. Section 110(l) of the act directs that the head of the agency shall document this decision and may not delegate his or her responsibilities pursuant to section 106. Documenting the agency head's decision shall include:

(i) Preparing a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's comments and providing it to the Council prior to approval of the undertaking;

(ii) Providing a copy of the summary to all consulting parties; and

(iii) Notifying the public and making the record available for public inspection.

§ 800.8 Coordination With the National Environmental Policy Act.

(a) General principles.

(1) Early coordination. Federal agencies are encouraged to coordinate compliance with section 106 and the procedures in this part with any steps taken to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Agencies should consider their section 106 responsibilities as early as possible in the NEPA process, and plan

their public participation, analysis, and review in such a way that they can meet the purposes and requirements of both statutes in a timely and efficient manner. The determination of whether an undertaking is a "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment," and therefore requires preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) under NEPA, should include consideration of the undertaking's likely effects on historic properties. A finding of adverse effect on a historic property does not necessarily require an EIS under NEPA.

(2) Consulting party roles. SHPO/THPOs, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, other consulting parties, and organizations and individuals who may be concerned with the possible effects of an agency action on historic properties should be prepared to consult with agencies early in the NEPA process, when the purpose of and need for the proposed action as well as the widest possible range of alternatives are under consideration.

(3) Inclusion of historic preservation issues. Agency officials should ensure that preparation of an environmental assessment (EA) and finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or an EIS and record of decision (ROD) includes appropriate scoping, identification of historic properties, assessment of effects upon them, and consultation leading to resolution of any adverse effects.

(b) Actions categorically excluded under NEPA. If a project, activity or program is categorically excluded from NEPA review under an agency's NEPA procedures, the agency official shall determine if it still qualifies as an undertaking requiring review under section 106 pursuant to § 800.3(a). If so, the agency official shall proceed with section 106 review in accordance with the procedures in this subpart.

(c) Use of the NEPA process for section 106 purposes. An agency official may use the process and documentation required for the preparation of an EA/FONSI or an EIS/ROD to comply with section 106 in lieu of the procedures set forth in §§ 800.3 through 800.6 if the agency official has notified in advance the SHPO/THPO and the Council that it intends to do so and the following standards are met.

(1) Standards for developing environmental documents to comply with Section 106. During preparation of the EA or draft EIS (DEIS) the agency official shall:

(i) Identify consulting parties either pursuant to § 800.3(f) or through the NEPA scoping process with results consistent with § 800.3(f);

(ii) Identify historic properties and assess the effects of the undertaking on such properties in a manner consistent with the standards and criteria of §§ 800.4 through 800.5, provided that the scope and timing of these steps may be phased to reflect the agency official's consideration of project alternatives in the NEPA process and the effort is commensurate with the assessment of other environmental factors;

(iii) Consult regarding the effects of the undertaking on historic properties with the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to affected historic properties, other consulting parties, and the Council, where appropriate, during NEPA scoping, environmental analysis, and the preparation of NEPA documents;

(iv) Involve the public in accordance with the agency's published NEPA procedures; and

(v) Develop in consultation with identified consulting parties alternatives and proposed measures that might avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties and describe them in the EA or DEIS.

(2) Review of environmental documents.

(i) The agency official shall submit the EA, DEIS or EIS to the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to affected historic properties, and other consulting parties prior to or when making the document available for public comment. If the document being prepared is a DEIS or EIS, the agency official shall also submit it to the Council.

(ii) Prior to or within the time allowed for public comment on the document, a SHPO/THPO, an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, another consulting party or the Council may object to the agency official that preparation of the EA, DEIS or EIS has not met the standards set forth in paragraph (c)(1) of this section or that the substantive resolution of the effects on historic properties proposed in an EA, DEIS or EIS is inadequate. If the agency official receives such an objection, the agency official shall refer the matter to the Council.

(3) Resolution of objections. Within 30 days of the agency official's referral of an objection under paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, the Council shall review the objection and notify the agency as to its opinion on the objection.

(i) If the Council agrees with the objection:

(A) The Council shall provide the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency with the Council's opinion regarding the objection. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall take into account the Council's opinion in reaching a final decision on the issue of the objection.

(B) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall prepare a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's opinion, and provide it to the Council. The head of the agency may delegate his or her duties under this paragraph to the agency's senior Policy Official. If the agency official's initial decision regarding the matter that is the subject of the objection will be revised, the agency official shall proceed in accordance with the revised decision. If the final decision of the agency is to affirm the initial agency decision, once the summary of the final decision has been sent to the Council, the agency official shall continue its compliance with this section.

(ii) If the Council disagrees with the objection, the Council shall so notify the agency official, in which case the agency official shall continue its compliance with this section.

(iii) If the Council fails to respond to the objection within the 30 day period, the agency official shall continue its compliance with this section.

(4) Approval of the undertaking. If the agency official has found, during the preparation of an EA or EIS that the effects of an undertaking on historic properties are adverse, the agency official shall develop measures in the EA, DEIS, or EIS to avoid, minimize, or mitigate such effects in accordance with paragraph (c)(1)(v) of this section. The agency official's responsibilities under section 106 and the procedures in this

subpart shall then be satisfied when either:

(i) a binding commitment to such proposed measures is incorporated in

(A) the ROD, if such measures were proposed in a DEIS or EIS; or

(B) an MOA drafted in compliance with § 800.6(c); or

(ii) the Council has commented under § 800.7 and received the agency's response to such comments.

(5) Modification of the undertaking. If the undertaking is modified after approval of the FONSI or the ROD in a manner that changes the undertaking or alters its effects on historic properties, or if the agency official fails to ensure that the measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects (as specified in either the FONSI or the ROD, or in the binding commitment adopted pursuant to paragraph (c)(4) of this section) are carried out, the agency official shall notify the Council and all consulting parties that supplemental environmental documents will be prepared in compliance with NEPA or that the procedures in §§ 800.3 through 800.6 will be followed as necessary.

§ 800.9 Council review of section 106 compliance.

(a) Assessment of agency official compliance for individual undertakings. The Council may provide to the agency official its advisory opinion regarding the substance of any finding, determination or decision or regarding the adequacy of the agency official's compliance with the procedures under this part. The Council may provide such advice at any time at the request of any individual, agency or organization or on its own initiative. The agency official shall consider the views of the Council in reaching a decision on the matter in question.

(b) Agency foreclosure of the Council's opportunity to comment. Where an agency official has failed to complete the requirements of section 106 in accordance with the procedures in this part prior to the approval of an undertaking, the Council's opportunity to comment may be foreclosed. The Council may review a case to determine whether a foreclosure has occurred. The Council shall notify the agency official and the agency's Federal preservation officer and allow 30 days for the agency official to provide information as to whether foreclosure has occurred. If the Council determines foreclosure has occurred, the Council shall transmit the determination to the

agency official and the head of the agency. The Council shall also make the determination available to the public and any parties known to be interested in the undertaking and its effects upon historic properties.

(c) Intentional adverse effects by applicants.

(1) Agency responsibility. Section 110(k) of the act prohibits a Federal agency from granting a loan, loan guarantee, permit, license or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of section 106, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the grant would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, has allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the agency, after consultation with the Council, determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. Guidance issued by the Secretary pursuant to section 110 of the act governs its implementation.

(2) Consultation with the Council. When an agency official determines, based on the actions of an applicant, that section 110(k) is applicable and that circumstances may justify granting the assistance, the agency official shall notify the Council and provide documentation specifying the circumstances under which the adverse effects to the historic property occurred and the degree of damage to the integrity of the property. This documentation shall include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, an Indian tribe if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands, and other parties known to be interested in the undertaking.

(i) Within thirty days of receiving the agency official's notification, unless otherwise agreed to by the agency official, the Council shall provide the agency official with its opinion as to whether circumstances justify granting assistance to the applicant and any possible mitigation of the adverse effects.

(ii) The agency official shall consider the Council's opinion in making a decision on whether to grant assistance to the applicant, and shall notify the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and other parties known to be interested in the undertaking prior to granting the assistance.

(3) Compliance with Section 106. If an agency official, after consulting with

the Council, determines to grant the assistance, the agency official shall comply with §§ 800.3 through 800.6 to take into account the effects of the undertaking on any historic properties.

(d) Evaluation of Section 106 operations. The Council may evaluate the operation of the section 106 process by periodic reviews of how participants have fulfilled their legal responsibilities and how effectively the outcomes reached advance the purposes of the act.

(1) Information from participants. Section 203 of the act authorizes the Council to obtain information from Federal agencies necessary to conduct evaluation of the section 106 process. The agency official shall make documentation of agency policies, operating procedures and actions taken to comply with section 106 available to the Council upon request. The Council may request available information and documentation from other participants in the section 106 process.

(2) Improving the operation of section 106. Based upon any evaluation of the section 106 process, the Council may make recommendations to participants, the heads of Federal agencies, and the Secretary of actions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the process. Where the Council determines that an agency official or a SHPO/THPO has failed to properly carry out the responsibilities assigned under the process in this part, the Council may participate in individual case reviews conducted under such process in addition to the SHPO/THPO for such period that it determines is necessary to improve performance or correct deficiencies. If the Council finds a pattern of failure by a Federal agency in carrying out its responsibilities under section 106, the Council may review the policies and programs of the agency related to historic preservation pursuant to section 202(a)(6) of the act and recommend methods to improve the effectiveness, coordination, and consistency of those policies and programs with section 106.

§ 800.10 Special requirements for protecting National Historic Landmarks.

(a) Statutory requirement. Section 110(f) of the act requires that the agency official, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to any National Historic Landmark that may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking. When

commenting on such undertakings, the Council shall use the process set forth in §§ 800.6 through 800.7 and give special consideration to protecting National Historic Landmarks as specified in this section.

(b) Resolution of adverse effects. The agency official shall request the Council to participate in any consultation to resolve adverse effects on National Historic Landmarks conducted under § 800.6.

(c) Involvement of the Secretary. The agency official shall notify the Secretary of any consultation involving a National Historic Landmark and invite the Secretary to participate in the consultation where there may be an adverse effect. The Council may request a report from the Secretary under section 213 of the act to assist in the consultation.

(d) Report of outcome. When the Council participates in consultation under this section, it shall report the outcome of the section 106 process, providing its written comments or any memoranda of agreement to which it is a signatory, to the Secretary and the head of the agency responsible for the undertaking.

§ 800.11 Documentation standards.

(a) Adequacy of documentation. The agency official shall ensure that a determination, finding, or agreement under the procedures in this subpart is supported by sufficient documentation to enable any reviewing parties to understand its basis. The agency official shall provide such documentation to the extent permitted by law and within available funds. When an agency official is conducting phased identification or evaluation under this subpart, the documentation standards regarding description of historic properties may be applied flexibly. If the Council, or the SHPO/THPO when the Council is not involved, determines the applicable documentation standards are not met, the Council or the SHPO/THPO, as appropriate, shall notify the agency official and specify the information needed to meet the standard. At the request of the agency official or any of the consulting parties, the Council shall review any disputes over whether documentation standards are met and provide its views to the agency official and the consulting parties.

(b) Format. The agency official may use documentation prepared to comply with other laws to fulfill the

requirements of the procedures in this subpart, if that documentation meets the standards of this section.

(c) Confidentiality.

(1) Authority to withhold information. Section 304 of the act provides that the head of a Federal agency or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to the act, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from public disclosure information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property when disclosure may cause a significant invasion of privacy; risk harm to the historic property; or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners. When the head of a Federal agency or other public official has determined that information should be withheld from the public pursuant to these criteria, the Secretary, in consultation with such Federal agency head or official, shall determine who may have access to the information for the purposes of carrying out the act.

(2) Consultation with the Council. When the information in question has been developed in the course of an agency's compliance with this part, the Secretary shall consult with the Council in reaching determinations on the withholding and release of information. The Federal agency shall provide the Council with available information, including views of the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, related to the confidentiality concern. The Council shall advise the Secretary and the Federal agency within 30 days of receipt of adequate documentation.

(3) Other authorities affecting confidentiality. Other Federal laws and program requirements may limit public access to information concerning an undertaking and its effects on historic properties. Where applicable, those authorities shall govern public access to information developed in the section 106 process and may authorize the agency official to protect the privacy of non-governmental applicants.

(d) Finding of no historic properties affected. Documentation shall include:

(1) A description of the undertaking, specifying the Federal involvement, and its area of potential effects, including photographs, maps, drawings, as necessary;

(2) A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties, including, as appropriate, efforts to seek information pursuant to § 800.4(b); and

(3) The basis for determining that no historic properties are present or affected.

(e) Finding of no adverse effect or adverse effect. Documentation shall include:

(1) A description of the undertaking, specifying the Federal involvement, and its area of potential effects, including photographs, maps, and drawings, as necessary;

(2) A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties;

(3) A description of the affected historic properties, including information on the characteristics that qualify them for the National Register;

(4) A description of the undertaking's effects on historic properties;

(5) An explanation of why the criteria of adverse effect were found applicable or inapplicable, including any conditions or future actions to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects; and

(6) Copies or summaries of any views provided by consulting parties and the public.

(f) Memorandum of agreement. When a memorandum of agreement is filed with the Council, the documentation shall include, any substantive revisions or additions to the documentation provided the Council pursuant to § 800.6(a)(1), an evaluation of any measures considered to avoid or minimize the undertaking's adverse effects and a summary of the views of consulting parties and the public.

(g) Requests for comment without a memorandum of agreement. Documentation shall include:

(1) A description and evaluation of any alternatives or mitigation measures that the agency official proposes to resolve the undertaking's adverse effects;

(2) A description of any reasonable alternatives or mitigation measures that were considered but not chosen, and the reasons for their rejection;

(3) Copies or summaries of any views submitted to the agency official concerning the adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties and alternatives to reduce or avoid those effects; and

(4) Any substantive revisions or additions to the documentation provided the Council pursuant to § 800.6(a)(1).

§ 800.12 Emergency situations.

(a) Agency procedures. The agency official, in consultation with the appropriate SHPOs/THPOs, affected Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and the Council, is encouraged to develop procedures for taking historic properties into account during operations which respond to a disaster or emergency declared by the President, a tribal government, or the Governor of a State or which respond to other immediate threats to life or property. If approved by the Council, the procedures shall govern the agency's historic preservation responsibilities during any disaster or emergency in lieu of §§ 800.3 through 800.6.

(b) Alternatives to agency procedures. In the event an agency official proposes an emergency undertaking as an essential and immediate response to a disaster or emergency declared by the President, a tribal government, or the Governor of a State or another immediate threat to life or property, and the agency has not developed procedures pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, the agency official may comply with section 106 by:

(1) Following a programmatic agreement developed pursuant to § 800.14(b) that contains specific provisions for dealing with historic properties in emergency situations; or

(2) Notifying the Council, the appropriate SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties likely to be affected prior to the undertaking and affording them an opportunity to comment within seven days of notification. If the agency official determines that circumstances do not permit seven days for comment, the agency official shall notify the Council, the SHPO/THPO and the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and invite any comments within the time available.

(c) Local governments responsible for section 106 compliance. When a local government official serves as the agency official for section 106 compliance, paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section also apply to an imminent threat to public health or safety as a result of a natural disaster or emergency declared by a local government's chief executive officer or legislative body, provided that if the Council or SHPO/THPO objects to the proposed action within seven days, the agency official shall comply with §§ 800.3 through 800.6.

(d) Applicability. This section applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the disaster or emergency has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability from the Council prior to the expiration of the 30 days. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of section 106 and this part.

§ 800.13 Post-review discoveries.

(a) Planning for subsequent discoveries.

(1) Using a programmatic agreement. An agency official may develop a programmatic agreement pursuant to § 800.14(b) to govern the actions to be taken when historic properties are discovered during the implementation of an undertaking.

(2) Using agreement documents. When the agency official's identification efforts in accordance with § 800.4 indicate that historic properties are likely to be discovered during implementation of an undertaking and no programmatic agreement has been developed pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the agency official shall include in any finding of no adverse effect or memorandum of agreement a process to resolve any adverse effects upon such properties. Actions in conformance with the process satisfy the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 and this part.

(b) Discoveries without prior planning. If historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic properties found after the agency official has completed the section 106 process without establishing a process under paragraph (a) of this section, the agency official shall make reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to such properties and:

(1) If the agency official has not approved the undertaking or if construction on an approved undertaking has not commenced, consult to resolve adverse effects pursuant to § 800.6; or

(2) If the agency official, the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that might attach religious and cultural significance to the affected property agree that such property is of value solely for its scientific, prehistoric, historic or archeological data, the agency official may comply with the

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act instead of the procedures in this part and provide the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with a report on the actions within a reasonable time after they are completed; or

(3) If the agency official has approved the undertaking and construction has commenced, determine actions that the agency official can take to resolve adverse effects, and notify the SHPO/THPO, any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that might attach religious and cultural significance to the affected property, and the Council within 48 hours of the discovery. The notification shall describe the agency official's assessment of National Register eligibility of the property and proposed actions to resolve the adverse effects. The SHPO/THPO, the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and the Council shall respond within 48 hours of the notification. The agency official shall take into account their recommendations regarding National Register eligibility and proposed actions, and then carry out appropriate actions. The agency official shall provide the SHPO/THPO, the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and the Council a report of the actions when they are completed.

(c) Eligibility of properties. The agency official, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may assume a newly-discovered property to be eligible for the National Register for purposes of section 106. The agency official shall specify the National Register criteria used to assume the property's eligibility so that information can be used in the resolution of adverse effects.

(d) Discoveries on tribal lands. If historic properties are discovered on tribal lands, or there are unanticipated effects on historic properties found on tribal lands, after the agency official has completed the section 106 process without establishing a process under paragraph (a) of this section and construction has commenced, the agency official shall comply with applicable tribal regulations and procedures and obtain the concurrence of the Indian tribe on the proposed action.

Subpart C-Program Alternatives

§ 800.14 Federal agency program alternatives.

(a) Alternate procedures. An agency official may develop procedures to implement section 106 and substitute them for all or part of subpart B of this part if they are consistent with the Council's regulations pursuant to section 110(a)(2)(E) of the act.

(1) Development of procedures. The agency official shall consult with the Council, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers or individual SHPO/THPOs, as appropriate, and Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, as specified in paragraph (f) of this section, in the development of alternate procedures, publish notice of the availability of proposed alternate procedures in the Federal Register and take other appropriate steps to seek public input during the development of alternate procedures.

(2) Council review. The agency official shall submit the proposed alternate procedures to the Council for a 60-day review period. If the Council finds the procedures to be consistent with this part, it shall notify the agency official and the agency official may adopt them as final alternate procedures.

(3) Notice. The agency official shall notify the parties with which it has consulted and publish notice of final alternate procedures in the Federal Register.

(4) Legal effect. Alternate procedures adopted pursuant to this subpart substitute for the Council's regulations for the purposes of the agency's compliance with section 106, except that where an Indian tribe has entered into an agreement with the Council to substitute tribal historic preservation regulations for the Council's regulations under section 101(d)(5) of the act, the agency shall follow those regulations in lieu of the agency's procedures regarding undertakings on tribal lands. Prior to the Council entering into such agreements, the Council will provide Federal agencies notice and opportunity to comment on the proposed substitute tribal regulations.

(b) Programmatic agreements. The Council and the agency official may negotiate a programmatic agreement to govern the implementation of a particular program or the resolution of adverse effects from certain complex project situations or multiple undertakings.

(1) Use of programmatic agreements. A programmatic agreement may be used:

(i) When effects on historic properties are similar and repetitive or are multi-State or regional in scope;

(ii) When effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of an undertaking;

(iii) When nonfederal parties are delegated major decisionmaking responsibilities;

(iv) Where routine management activities are undertaken at Federal installations, facilities, or other land-management units; or

(v) Where other circumstances warrant a departure from the normal section 106 process.

(2) Developing programmatic agreements for agency programs.

(i) The consultation shall involve, as appropriate, SHPO/THPOs, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, other Federal agencies, and members of the public. If the programmatic agreement has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the agency official shall also follow paragraph (f) of this section.

(ii) Public Participation. The agency official shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the program and in accordance with subpart A of this part. The agency official shall consider the nature of the program and its likely effects on historic properties and take steps to involve the individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested.

(iii) Effect. The programmatic agreement shall take effect when executed by the Council, the agency official and the appropriate SHPOs/THPOs when the programmatic agreement concerns a specific region or the president of NCSHPO when NCSHPO has participated in the consultation. A programmatic agreement shall take effect on tribal lands only when the THPO, Indian tribe or a designated representative of the tribe is a signatory to the agreement. Compliance with the procedures established by an approved programmatic agreement satisfies the agency's section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings of the program covered by the agreement until

it expires or is terminated by the agency, the president of NCSHPO when a signatory, or the Council. Termination by an individual SHPO/THPO shall only terminate the application of a regional programmatic agreement within the jurisdiction of the SHPO/THPO. If a THPO assumes the responsibilities of a SHPO pursuant to section 101(d)(2) of the act and the SHPO is signatory to programmatic agreement, the THPO assumes the role of a signatory, including the right to terminate a regional programmatic agreement on lands under the jurisdiction of the tribe.

(iv) Notice. The agency official shall notify the parties with which it has consulted that a programmatic agreement has been executed under paragraph (b) of this section, provide appropriate public notice before it takes effect, and make any internal agency procedures implementing the agreement readily available to the Council, SHPO/THPOs, and the public.

(v) If the Council determines that the terms of a programmatic agreement are not being carried out, or if such an agreement is terminated, the agency official shall comply with subpart B of this part with regard to individual undertakings of the program covered by the agreement.

(3) Developing programmatic agreements for complex or multiple undertakings. Consultation to develop a programmatic agreement for dealing with the potential adverse effects of complex projects or multiple undertakings shall follow § 800.6. If consultation pertains to an activity involving multiple undertakings and the parties fail to reach agreement, then the agency official shall comply with the provisions of subpart B of this part for each individual undertaking.

(4) Prototype programmatic agreements. The Council may designate an agreement document as a prototype programmatic agreement that may be used for the same type of program or undertaking in more than one case or area. When an agency official uses such a prototype programmatic agreement, the agency official may develop and execute the agreement with the appropriate SHPO/THPO and the agreement shall become final without need for Council participation in consultation or Council signature.

(c) Exempted categories.

(1) Criteria for establishing. The Council or an agency official may propose a program or category of undertakings that may be exempted

from review under the provisions of subpart B of this part, if the program or category meets the following criteria:

(i) The actions within the program or category would otherwise qualify as "undertakings" as defined in § 800.16;

(ii) The potential effects of the undertakings within the program or category upon historic properties are foreseeable and likely to be minimal or not adverse; and

(iii) Exemption of the program or category is consistent with the purposes of the act.

(2) Public participation. The proponent of the exemption shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the exemption and in accordance with the standards in subpart A of this part. The proponent of the exemption shall consider the nature of the exemption and its likely effects on historic properties and take steps to involve individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested.

(3) Consultation with SHPOs/THPOs. The proponent of the exemption shall notify and consider the views of the SHPOs/THPOs on the exemption.

(4) Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. If the exempted program or category of undertakings has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the Council shall follow the requirements for the agency official set forth in paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) Council review of proposed exemptions. The Council shall review an exemption proposal that is supported by documentation describing the program or category for which the exemption is sought, demonstrating that the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section have been met, describing the methods used to seek the views of the public, and summarizing any views submitted by the SHPO/THPOs, the public, and any others consulted. Unless it requests further information, the Council shall approve or reject the proposed exemption within 30 days of receipt, and thereafter notify the relevant agency official and SHPO/THPOs of the decision. The decision shall be based on the consistency of the exemption with the purposes of the act, taking into consideration the magnitude of the exempted undertaking or program and the likelihood of impairment of historic

properties in accordance with section 214 of the act.

(6) Legal consequences. Any undertaking that falls within an approved exempted program or category shall require no further review pursuant to subpart B of this part, unless the agency official or the Council determines that there are circumstances under which the normally excluded undertaking should be reviewed under subpart B of this part.

(7) Termination. The Council may terminate an exemption at the request of the agency official or when the Council determines that the exemption no longer meets the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section. The Council shall notify the agency official 30 days before termination becomes effective.

(8) Notice. The proponent of the exemption shall publish notice of any approved exemption in the Federal Register.

(d) Standard treatments.

(1) Establishment. The Council, on its own initiative or at the request of another party, may establish standard methods for the treatment of a category of historic properties, a category of undertakings, or a category of effects on historic properties to assist Federal agencies in satisfying the requirements of subpart B of this part. The Council shall publish notice of standard treatments in the Federal Register.

(2) Public participation. The Council shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the standard treatment and consistent with subpart A of this part. The Council shall consider the nature of the standard treatment and its likely effects on historic properties and the individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested. Where an agency official has proposed a standard treatment, the Council may request the agency official to arrange for public involvement.

(3) Consultation with SHPOs/THPOs. The Council shall notify and consider the views of SHPOs/THPOs on the proposed standard treatment.

(4) Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. If the proposed standard treatment has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the Council shall follow the requirements for the agency official set forth in paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) Termination. The Council may terminate a standard treatment by publication of a notice in the Federal Register 30 days before the termination takes effect.

(e) Program comments. An agency official may request the Council to comment on a category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual reviews under §§ 800.4 through 800.6. The Council may provide program comments at its own initiative.

(1) Agency request. The agency official shall identify the category of undertakings, specify the likely effects on historic properties, specify the steps the agency official will take to ensure that the effects are taken into account, identify the time period for which the comment is requested and summarize any views submitted by the public.

(2) Public participation. The agency official shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the category and in accordance with the standards in subpart A of this part. The agency official shall consider the nature of the undertakings and their likely effects on historic properties and the individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested.

(3) Consultation with SHPOs/THPOs. The Council shall notify and consider the views of SHPOs/THPOs on the proposed program comment.

(4) Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. If the program comment has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the Council shall follow the requirements for the agency official set forth in paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) Council action. Unless the Council requests additional documentation, notifies the agency official that it will decline to comment, or obtains the consent of the agency official to extend the period for providing comment, the Council shall comment to the agency official within 45 days of the request.

(i) If the Council comments, the agency official shall take into account the comments of the Council in carrying out the undertakings within the category and publish notice in the Federal Register of the Council's comments and steps the agency will take to ensure that effects to historic properties are taken into account.

(ii) If the Council declines to comment, the agency official shall continue to comply with the requirements of §§ 800.3 through 800.6 for the individual undertakings.

(6) Withdrawal of comment. If the Council determines that the consideration of historic properties is not being carried out in a manner consistent with the program comment, the Council may withdraw the comment and the agency official shall comply with the requirements of §§ 800.3 through 800.6 for the individual undertakings.

(f) Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations when developing program alternatives. Whenever an agency official proposes a program alternative pursuant to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section, the agency official shall ensure that development of the program alternative includes appropriate government-to-government consultation with affected Indian tribes and consultation with affected Native Hawaiian organizations.

(1) Identifying affected Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. If any undertaking covered by a proposed program alternative has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands, the agency official shall identify and consult with the Indian tribes having jurisdiction over such lands. If a proposed program alternative has the potential to affect historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or a Native Hawaiian organization which are located off tribal lands, the agency official shall identify those Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to such properties and consult with them. When a proposed program alternative has nationwide applicability, the agency official shall identify an appropriate government to government consultation with Indian tribes and consult with Native Hawaiian organizations in accordance with existing Executive orders, Presidential memoranda and applicable provisions of law.

(2) Results of consultation. The agency official shall provide summaries of the views, along with copies of any written comments, provided by affected Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to the Council as part of the documentation for the proposed program alternative. The agency official and the Council shall take those views

into account in reaching a final decision on the proposed program alternative.

§ 800.15 Tribal, State, and local program alternatives. (Reserved)

§ 800.16 Definitions.

(a) Act means the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470-470w-6.

(b) Agency means agency as defined in 5 U.S.C. 551.

(c) Approval of the expenditure of funds means any final agency decision authorizing or permitting the expenditure of Federal funds or financial assistance on an undertaking, including any agency decision that may be subject to an administrative appeal.

(d) Area of potential effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

(e) Comment means the findings and recommendations of the Council formally provided in writing to the head of a Federal agency under section 106.

(f) Consultation means the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the section 106 process. The Secretary's "Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act" provide further guidance on consultation.

(g) Council means the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or a Council member or employee designated to act for the Council.

(h) Day or days means calendar days.

(i) Effect means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register.

(j) Foreclosure means an action taken by an agency official that effectively precludes the Council from providing comments which the agency official can meaningfully consider prior to the approval of the undertaking.

(k) Head of the agency means the chief official of the Federal agency responsible for all aspects of the agency's actions. If a State, local or tribal government has assumed or has

been delegated responsibility for section 106 compliance, the head of that unit of government shall be considered the head of the agency.

(l)(1) Historic property means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

(2) The term eligible for inclusion in the National Register includes both properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the National Register criteria.

(m) Indian tribe means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a native village, regional corporation or village corporation, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(n) Local government means a city, county, parish, township, municipality, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

(o) Memorandum of agreement means the document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties.

(p) National Historic Landmark means a historic property that the Secretary of the Interior has designated a National Historic Landmark.

(q) National Register means the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

(r) National Register criteria means the criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the National Register (36 CFR part 60).

(s)(1) Native Hawaiian organization means any organization which serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians; has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and has demonstrated expertise in aspects of

historic preservation that are significant to Native Hawaiians.

(2) Native Hawaiian means any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii.

(t) Programmatic agreement means a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with § 800.14(b).

(u) Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior acting through the Director of the National Park Service except where otherwise specified.

(v) State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) means the official appointed or designated pursuant to section 101(b)(1) of the act to administer the State historic preservation program or a representative designated to act for the State historic preservation officer.

(w) Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) means the tribal official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for purposes of section 106 compliance on tribal lands in accordance with section 101(d)(2) of the act.

(x) Tribal lands means all lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.

(y) Undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.

(z) Senior policy official means the senior policy level official designated by the head of the agency pursuant to section 3(e) of Executive Order 13287.

Appendix A to Part 800 -- Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual section 106 Cases

(a) Introduction. This appendix sets forth the criteria that will be used by the Council to determine whether to enter an individual section 106 review that it normally would not be involved in.

(b) General policy. The Council may choose to exercise its authorities under

the section 106 regulations to participate in an individual project pursuant to the following criteria. However, the Council will not always elect to participate even though one or more of the criteria may be met.

(c) Specific criteria. The Council is likely to enter the section 106 process at the steps specified in the regulations in this part when an undertaking:

(1) Has substantial impacts on important historic properties. This may include adverse effects on properties that possess a national level of significance or on properties that are of unusual or noteworthy importance or are a rare property type; or adverse effects to large numbers of historic properties, such as impacts to multiple properties within a historic district.

(2) Presents important questions of policy or interpretation. This may include questions about how the Council's regulations are being applied or interpreted, including possible foreclosure or anticipatory demolition situations; situations where the outcome will set a precedent affecting Council policies or program goals; or the development of programmatic agreements that alter the way the section 106 process is applied to a group or type of undertakings.

(3) Has the potential for presenting procedural problems. This may include cases with substantial public controversy that is related to historic preservation issues; with disputes among or about consulting parties which the Council's involvement could help resolve; that are involved or likely to be involved in litigation on the basis of section 106; or carried out by a Federal agency, in a State or locality, or on tribal lands where the Council has previously identified problems with section 106 compliance pursuant to § 800.9(d)(2).

(4) Presents issues of concern to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. This may include cases where there have been concerns raised about the identification of, evaluation of or assessment of effects on historic properties to which an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization attaches religious and cultural significance; where an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has requested Council involvement to assist in the resolution of adverse effects; or where there are questions relating to policy, interpretation or precedent under section 106 or its relation to other

authorities, such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

APPENDIX H: Example DoD Program Alternatives

**PROTOTYPE
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES ARMY [INSERT INSTALLATION NAME] AND
THE [INSERT STATE NAME] [INSERT NAME OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE]
REGARDING BUILDING INTERIORS**

WHEREAS, the U.S. Army (Army), manages multiple buildings and structures that are listed on, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (National Register);

WHEREAS, [insert installation name] has determined that its management activities that are undertakings subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 USC § 470f, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR part 800 (Section 106), may result in adverse effects to the interiors of historic properties;

WHEREAS, the Army has developed cultural resource management regulations and guidance under Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 that provide a framework for the Army to make informed decisions regarding the cultural resources under its control and jurisdiction in compliance with public laws, in support of the military mission, and consistent with sound principles of cultural resource management;

WHEREAS, survey information for historic property interiors is not generally available in order to evaluate the significance of the interior features and whether they contribute to the significance of the building as a whole;

WHEREAS, the time consuming and repetitive nature of reviewing and evaluating individual interior spaces within the Army's historic inventory that have been altered or have endured many changes over time due to a succession of multiple functions imposed on these resources, makes compliance with the regular Section 106 process for effects to these interiors inefficient;

WHEREAS, the Army therefore sought an alternative way to comply with its responsibilities under Section 106 with regard to non-significant interiors of historic properties within its historic property inventory

WHEREAS, that effort to seek an alternative resulted in the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) designating this Agreement as a Prototype Programmatic Agreement (PA), under 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(4), after consultation with the Army, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Park Service and those organizations listed in Appendix B of this PA;

WHEREAS, once so designated by the ACHP, individual Programmatic Agreements using the Prototype as a template or model do not require the participation or signature of the ACHP;

WHEREAS, prior to execution of this particular PA, [insert name of installation] consulted with the [insert name of state] SHPO to discuss any concerns the SHPO may have regarding the interiors of particular historic properties within the installation;

NOW, THEREFORE, [insert name of installation] and the SHPO agree that its undertakings shall be administered in accordance with the following stipulations to satisfy [insert name of installation]'s

Section 106 responsibilities for the effects of its undertakings on the interiors of the historic properties in the [insert name of installation] inventory.

STIPULATIONS

[insert name of installation] shall ensure that the following Stipulations are carried out:

I. Compliance for Interiors of Historic Properties that are individually eligible for or listed on the National Register.

For historic properties that are individually listed on or eligible for the National Register, within [insert name of installation] no further review will be necessary for alterations to the interiors of those historic properties, if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) [insert name of installation] has completed an interior survey, meeting the specifications in Appendix A of this PA, on an individually eligible historic property and, based on that survey, determines that its interior does not contribute to the significance of the property or the historic district where it is located;

(b) The survey and the determination is conducted by a qualified professional that meets the relevant standards outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards, pursuant to 36 CFR part 61; and

(c) The SHPO concurs in the determination that the interior does not contribute to the significance of the property or the historic district: and

(d) The survey and determination documentation is retained by [insert name of installation] within its cultural resource management office in a permanent database. . [insert name of installation] will provide the SHPO with electronic or paper copies of these documents

(e) This provision is limited to those historic properties that are individually significant at a state or local level of significance. Any individual property that has national significance will be treated as an NHL and will not be subject to this PA, as provided in Stipulation III.

II. Compliance for Interiors of Buildings Not Individually Eligible

For properties that are contributing elements within a National Register listed or eligible historic district, no further review will be necessary for alterations to those interiors within [insert name of installation] if all the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) [insert name of installation] has determined that the historic properties in question are not individually eligible for the National Register;

(b) The SHPO concurs in the determination; and

(c) Such determinations must be conducted by a qualified professional that meets the relevant standards outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards, pursuant to 36 CFR part 61.

(d) Provided however, that the SHPO may determine that certain interior spaces or interior features within the historic district are significant. Once the SHPO notifies [insert name of installation] in writing about such a determination, a description identifying the relevant interior will be included in Appendix C of this Agreement and the relevant interior will not be subject to this PA, but instead, will be subject to future Section 106 review pursuant to 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 or a duly adopted Program Alternative pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14. These determinations will not restrict the ability of the SHPO and the [insert name of installation] to apply this PA to the other interior spaces and features within the historic district that have not been determined to be significant.

III. Compliance for Interiors of Buildings within National Historic Landmark Districts

[insert name of installation], in consultation with SHPO and NPS will determine which interiors within NHL Districts require survey to assess the presence of features that contribute to the significance of the NHL district. The survey instrument, provided as an attachment to this PA, will include provisions that address NHL Districts. No individually listed NHL historic properties will be subject to this PA.

a. In the event that interior features that contribute to the significance of the NHL district are identified by the SHPO or the installation through a qualified professional that meets the relevant standards outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards, pursuant to 36 CFR part 61, those interiors would not be subject to this PA and will therefore be subject to future Section 106 review pursuant to 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 or a duly adopted Program Alternative pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14.

b. For interiors that are determined by the survey to be non-contributing to the significance of the NHL district, no further review of alterations to those interiors will be necessary, if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The determination is conducted by a qualified professional that meets the relevant standards outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards, pursuant to 36 CFR Part 61;

(2) The SHPO concurs in the determination; and

(3) The structure is not individually eligible for the National Register at a national level of significance.

IV. Inapplicability of this PA

- A. This PA shall not apply to the addition of an element of an interior placed immediately adjacent to a window and visible from the exterior of any historic property, such as a stairway or inserted floor that may be seen through the window.
- B. If the proposed interior alterations are part of a larger project (undertaking), this PA shall not apply to any other components of the project (undertaking) but only to the elements of the project that relate exclusively to the alteration of interiors.
- C. This PA does not apply in connection with effects to historic properties that are located on tribal lands and/or that are of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

V. Meetings and Reports

[insert name of installation] and the SHPO shall meet on [insert date] and every three years thereafter, to discuss the implementation and effectiveness of this PA. Such meetings shall include identification of other interior surveys that may need to be conducted and efficiencies in the management of the interiors at the installation that will further streamline time and cost savings measures for the Army and the SHPO.

VI. Dispute Resolution

Should any signatory to this PA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, [insert name of installation] shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If [insert name of installation] determines that such objection cannot be resolved, [insert name of installation] will:

(a) Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including [insert name of installation]'s proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide [insert name of installation] with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, [insert name of installation] shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories and concurring parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. [Insert name of installation] will then proceed according to its final decision.

(b) If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) day time period, [insert name of installation] may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, [insert name of installation] shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and concurring parties to the PA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

(c) [insert name of installation]'s responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

VII. Amendment

This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

VIII. Termination

If any signatory to this PA or the ACHP determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation VII, above. If within thirty (30) days (or another time period agreed to by all parties) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory or the ACHP may terminate the PA upon written notification to the other signatories.

Once the PA is terminated, [insert name of installation] will continue to comply with Section 106 for the effects of its undertakings on the interiors of its historic properties through the process at 36 CFR §§ 800.3 – 800.7, or through an existing and applicable program alternative under 36 CFR § 800.14.

IX. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

The stipulations of this PA are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act. [insert name of installation] will make reasonable and good faith efforts to secure the necessary funds to implement this PA in its entirety. No obligation undertaken by [insert name of installation] under the terms of this PA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs [name of installation]'s ability to implement the stipulations of this PA, [name of installation] will consult pursuant to Stipulations VII and VIII.

X. Sunset Clause

This PA will terminate on its own accord 10 years after its issuance, unless it is amended before that date to extend that period.

Execution of this PA by [insert name of installation] and SHPO, the filing of this PA with the ACHP, and implementation of its terms evidence that [insert name of installation] has taken into account the effects of its undertakings on the interiors of the historic properties in its inventory and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

SIGNATORIES:

[insert name of installation]

_____ Date _____

[insert agency official name and title]

[insert name of State] State Historic Preservation Officer

_____ Date _____

[insert SHPO name and title]

Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attention: Desk Officer for CFTC, 725 17th Street, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: December 9, 2008.

David Stawick,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. E8-29684 Filed 12-15-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Notice of Department of Defense Adoption of a Program Comment for DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures

AGENCY: Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of Department of Defense (DoD) Adoption of a Program Comment for DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures (Program Comment).

SUMMARY: This provides notice of the DoD adoption of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP's) Program Comment for DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures. The Program Comment provides DoD with an alternative way to comply with its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR part 800 (Section 106), with regard to the effects of rehabilitation treatment measures.

DATES: The Program Comment went into effect on November 14, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Program Comment are available on the Defense Environmental Network Information eXchange (DENIX) Web site at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/ProgramAlternatives>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Lione, Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, Department of Defense, 3400 Defense Pentagon Room 5C646, Washington, DC 20301-3400. Fax (703) 607-3124. brian.lione@osd.mil.

Dated: December 10, 2008.

Patricia L. Toppings,

OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer,
Department of Defense.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 14, 2008, the ACHP approved and issued to DoD a Program Comment for DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures. The following information includes the full text of the Program Comment. Copies of appurtenant rehabilitation treatment measures are

available at the DENIX Web address listed above.

Program Comment for Department of Defense

Rehabilitation Treatment Measures

I. Establishment and Authority: This Program Comment was issued by the ACHP on November 14, 2008 pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(e).

It provides DoD with an alternative way to comply with its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR part 800 (Section 106), with regard to the effects of rehabilitation treatment measures [available at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/ProgramAlternatives>] to this Program Comment.

The intent of this Program Comment is to reduce compliance timeframes for routine repair and maintenance undertakings involving historic properties where DoD chooses to repair and maintain those resources in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, 36 CFR part 67 (Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation).

II. Applicability to Department of Defense: Only DoD may use this Program Comment.

III. Date of Effect: This Program Comment [went] into effect on November 14, 2008.

IV. Use of Rehabilitation Treatment Measures To Comply With Section 106 Regarding Their Effects:

(1) DoD may comply with Section 106 regarding the effects of rehabilitation treatment measures on historic properties, and those properties whose eligibility has not yet been determined, by:

(i) Conducting such work as provided by the relevant rehabilitation treatment measure(s) [available at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/ProgramAlternatives>], in conformance with the implementation guidance documents numbered 01060.01 and 01091.01 in those [documents];

(ii) Ensuring that all work described in the rehabilitation treatment measures is conducted under the supervision and approval of a cultural resources professional who meets the relevant standards outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, pursuant to 36 CFR part 61 (Secretary's Standards on Professional Qualification); and

(iii) Keeping a record, at the relevant DoD installation, detailing each use of a rehabilitation treatment measure under this Program Comment for no less than

five years from the final date of the implementation of the rehabilitation treatment measure. Each record must include the following information:

(a) A description of the implementation of the rehabilitation treatment measure (including the specific location of the treatment);

(b) The date(s) when the rehabilitation treatment measure was implemented;

(c) The name(s) of the personnel that carried out and/or supervised the use of the rehabilitation treatment measure;

(d) A summary of the treatment implementation, indicating how the rehabilitation treatment measure was carried out, any problems that arose, and the final outcome; and

(e) A summary of any refinements to the rehabilitation treatment measures that the installation and relevant State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has agreed upon per Stipulation IV(4), below.

DoD must provide copies of these records, within a reasonable timeframe, when requested by the ACHP or the relevant SHPO.

(2) Before it begins using this Program Comment, a DoD installation must provide written notification to the relevant SHPO stating that it intends to begin using it and specifying which rehabilitation treatment measures it deems appropriate for use with regard to the historic properties at the installation. The installation may begin using this Program Comment 30 days after such notification.

(3) A DoD installation must also provide written notification to the relevant SHPO when it intends to begin using a rehabilitation treatment measure that has been added to this Program Comment per Stipulation VI. The installation may begin using such an added rehabilitation treatment measure 30 days after such notification.

(4) If, in the opinion of a DoD personnel or DoD contractor meeting the Secretary's Standards on Professional Qualification, quantifiable scientific or qualitative historic data indicates that a rehabilitation treatment measure covered by this Program Comment should be refined to accommodate a specific material or rehabilitation technique that is more suitable for the relevant historic properties at the installation and/or that more specifically meets the intent of the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation, the installation shall notify the relevant SHPO of that proposed refinement. (An example of a refinement would be the selection of a mortar joint profile appropriate for the historic property under consideration.) If, within 30 days of receiving that notification, the

relevant SHPO disputes whether the proposed refinement to the rehabilitation treatment measure meets the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation, the installation and the relevant SHPO shall consult to attempt to resolve that dispute. If the relevant SHPO and the installation agree to a proposed refinement, or the relevant SHPO fails to dispute it within the 30 day period, the installation may proceed in accordance with the proposed refinement. Consultation about, and agreement or disagreement regarding, proposed refinements does not affect the ability of an installation to continue using this Program Comment and any of its existing rehabilitation treatment measures.

V. *Program Comment Does not Cover Aspects of Undertakings Beyond the Specific Rehabilitation Treatment Measures*: While DoD may comply with Section 106 regarding the effects of rehabilitation treatment measures on historic properties in accordance with this Program Comment, the effects of those aspects of its undertakings that are not specifically covered by the appended rehabilitation treatment measures must still undergo Section 106 review in accordance with the process found at 36 CFR 800.3 through 800.7, or applicable alternatives under 36 CFR 800.14 other than this Program Comment. For example, a DoD undertaking that includes the treatment of the exterior masonry of a historic building (in accordance with a rehabilitation treatment measure of this Program Comment) and the demolition of its interior walls, will still have to undergo Section 106 review outside this Program Comment for those aspects of the undertaking involving the demolition of the interior walls.

VI. *Process for Adding or Updating Rehabilitation Treatment Measures*: While this Program Comment, as originally adopted, was limited to five rehabilitation treatment measures, the ACHP expects more rehabilitation treatment measures to be added to it. The ACHP also expects that rehabilitation treatment measures included in the Program Comment may eventually need updating. Accordingly, rehabilitation treatment measures may be added to this Program Comment, or updated, as follows:

(1) DoD will notify the ACHP, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCHSPO), and DOI (collectively, parties) that it wants to add a rehabilitation treatment measure to the Program Comment, or to update a rehabilitation treatment measure that is already a part of the

Program Comment. Such a notification will include a draft of the proposal.

(2) The parties will provide a copy of the draft to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the American Institute of Architects, the American Institute for the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, and the Association for Preservation Technology, and consult with them before finalizing the proposal. The parties may invite other entities, including members of professional associations with expertise on the particular subject matter of the proposed rehabilitation treatment measure or update, to the consultation.

(3) After such consultation, DoD will submit the finalized version to DOI with a request for confirmation from DOI that the proposed rehabilitation treatment measure or update meets the criteria set forth in the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation. DOI will have 45 days to provide a written response to DoD. Should DOI determine that the proposed rehabilitation treatment measure or update does not meet the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation, DoD may consult with those listed on sub-stipulations (1) and (2), above, and revise the proposal for reconsideration by DOI.

(4) After DOI confirmation that the proposal meets the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation, or after the allotted 45 days pass without a DOI response (at which point, DOI confirmation will be assumed), DoD may submit the finalized version to the ACHP Executive Director. If the ACHP Executive Director approves it, the ACHP will publish a notice of availability of the approved addition or update in the **Federal Register**. The addition or update will go into effect upon such publication.

VII. *Process for Removing Rehabilitation Treatment Measures*: The ACHP may remove a rehabilitation treatment measure from the Program Comment by publishing a **Federal Register** notice to that effect. The Program Comment will continue to operate with the other rehabilitation treatment measures that have not been removed.

VIII. *Latest Version of the Program Comment*: DoD and/or the ACHP will include the most current version of the Program Comment (with the latest amendments and updates) in a publicly accessible Web site. The latest Web address for that site will be included in each of the **Federal Register** notices for amending, removing or updating rehabilitation treatment measures in the Program Comment. This document and its appended rehabilitation measures will initially be available at [https://](https://www.denix.osd.mil/ProgramAlternatives)

www.denix.osd.mil/ProgramAlternatives.

IX. *Annual Reports and Meetings*: The parties shall meet once a year, in November, to discuss the implementation of the Program Comment and to consider whether rehabilitation treatment measures that have not been updated in five years should be updated in accordance with Stipulation VI. At least 60 days prior to such meetings, the parties may request of DoD more information on any issues at specific military installations. DoD will collect information from these military installations on their experience, for the previous twelve months, on how often and where the Program Comment has been utilized, examples of successful implementation, and examples of failures or problems with implementation.

X. *Amendment*: The ACHP may amend this Program Comment (other than the * * * rehabilitation treatment measures themselves, which are amended according to Stipulations VI and VII, above) after consulting with the parties and publishing a **Federal Register** notice to that effect.

XI. *Termination*: The ACHP may terminate this Program Comment by publication of a notice in the **Federal Register** 30 days before the termination takes effect.

XII. *Sunset Clause*: This Program Comment will terminate on its own accord on November 1, 2018, unless it is amended before that date to extend that period.

XIII. *Historic Properties in Tribal Lands and Historic Properties of Significance to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations*: This Program Comment does not apply in connection with effects to historic properties that are located on tribal lands and/or that are of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

XIV. *Definitions*: The definitions found at 36 CFR part 800 apply to the terms used in this Program Comment.

XV. *Rehabilitation Treatment Measure Appendices*: [see <https://www.denix.osd.mil/ProgramAlternatives>].

Authority: 36 CFR 800.14(e).

Dated: Date of submission.

Signed: Maureen Sullivan,

Director, Environmental Management.

[FR Doc. E8-29667 Filed 12-15-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-P

APPENDIX I: Proposed Program Alternatives by Management Category



PROPOSED PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES BY MANAGEMENT CATEGORY



Unique Cold War Mission Properties

This category includes buildings, structures, and districts. We envision that these properties could be managed using an ACHP program comment, national programmatic agreement or prototype programmatic agreement. Unique properties were specially designed to meet a very specific military role, required exceptional engineering or architectural development in order to bring them to fruition, and have a high association with military strategic planning or response to the perceived Soviet/communist threat.

Mission-Specific Structures and Buildings

These properties are structures and buildings that were specifically and individually designed to serve a Cold War purpose; however, they do not have exceptional engineering or architectural components to their design (such as Unique Cold War Properties) and were not networked (see below). We envision that these properties could be managed using an ACHP program comment, national programmatic agreement or prototype programmatic agreement.

Networked Properties

These are properties that required a network in order to effectively ensure defense and deterrence of Soviet aggression against the United States. Because they were networked, they were constructed using standard plans, but unlike other standard plan properties, they were linked strategically and through communications to provide nationwide or perimeter coverage. We recommend an ACHP program comment with the following stipulations:

- Assume for the purpose of Section 106 that all of these properties are National Register eligible (if not already listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register)
- Conduct gap analysis of previous identification, evaluation, and documentation/treatment efforts for networked properties, and identify missing elements, information, and/or documentation.
- DoD personnel fill in the gaps through a national study/report. National study/report is the treatment measure for this property type. Treatment will also include a public-oriented product. If any properties under this category are from a standard plan¹ (which

¹ Standard plans were typically developed at the DoD Component, Headquarters level and used repeatedly for the same type of building throughout the United States. They would have been adapted by a local architect to ensure they met local conditions such as soil, siting, available materials, etc.; and, construction techniques might include minor detail or ornamentation alterations. Although there was local input, they generally resemble other

may be the case for Mission-Specific Properties), and the plan sheets/documents are accessible, then examples of these plans will be included in the study/report and the locations of these plans will be identified in the study/report.

- Section 106 compliance for this property type is completed once study/report and public product are completed

Mission-Specific Sites

These properties include large areas of land within the DoD that were used to support the Cold War military mission. They typically were used for weapons development and testing, training, and targets. These sites are often changing and inaccessible to the public. We recommend an ACHP program comment with the following stipulations:

- Assume for the purpose of Section 106 that all of these properties are National Register eligible (if not already listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register).
- Treatment measure is documentation – a national study/report. Treatment will also include a public-oriented product.
- Section 106 compliance for this property type is completed once study/report and public product are completed.

Reused and Utilitarian Buildings

This category includes two types of properties and we recommend an ACHP program comment, national programmatic agreement or prototype programmatic agreement. Below are the categories of properties and recommended stipulations that might be included in the program alternatives.

Reused: These are properties that were constructed in previous eras that were reused for an important military mission that was directly related to the Cold War.

Utilitarian: This includes properties not specifically designed for a Cold War use (i.e., do not represent “Mission-Specific Properties” as discussed above), but the use and/or activity that occurred within the property is nationally significant. They are often referred to as “utilitarian” and are typically constructed using expedient measures and materials such as prefabricated metal or concrete masonry unit.

Proposed stipulations:

Use a defined in-house process for evaluating National Register eligibility, in the event that the property is not already listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the National Register. This in-house evaluation would determine if a property is significant:

- solely for the Cold War mission use/activity that occurred within the property

buildings/structures that were constructed using that plan. Examples include maintenance docks/hangars, headquarters, Nike missile sites, and SAC bomber alert facilities.

- for the Cold War mission use/activity that occurred within the property and for a previous non-Cold War mission use
- for the Cold War mission use/activity that occurred within the property and for its architecture (i.e., add Criterion C)

A process for resolving adverse effects to this category of historic properties:

- If National Register significance of the property is solely in terms of the Cold War mission use/activity that occurred within the property, then treatment for the property is HABS/HAER Level II documentation and production of a public product.
- If National Register significance of the property is not solely in terms of the Cold War mission use/ activity that occurred within the property, then treatment for the property is determined through consultation process as described in 36 CFR 800.6.

NOTE: Another approach is to develop a list of standard treatments and a process for selecting and implementing one or more of these standard treatments, as the program alternative.

The following is a list of the “whereas clauses” for and applicability of the above recommended program alternatives.

INFORMATION TO INCLUDE IN PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES

Properties Listed in or Determined Eligible for Listing in the National Register under Criterion Consideration G

The National Register evaluation process included in the proposed program alternatives does not require the re-evaluation of properties listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion Consideration G once these properties become 50 years old. Except for reused and utilitarian properties, the treatment of historic properties considered under the proposed program alternatives does not change based on which National Register criteria are applied to a property. Therefore, any re-evaluation of these properties would be unnecessary and unproductive.

Properties of State and Local Significance

The proposed program alternatives involve only properties directly associated with the Cold War mission. The Cold War and the military response was a national event. The Cold War mission (i.e., the response to the Soviet threat) was under the direction and management of the United States Federal government. All properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register for their direct association with this national mission are therefore significant only at the national level. The proposed program alternatives, therefore, do not address properties of state or

local significance because these properties are not directly associated with the national Cold War mission.

Properties that were built during the Cold War that are not directly associated with the national Cold War mission may, however, be National Register eligible for their architectural or structural design (Criterion C) or an association with an important Cold War figure (Criterion B) at the national, state, or local level.

Properties Not Directly Related to Cold War Mission: Standard Base Operations

Properties that were constructed during the Cold War and supported the military, but were not direct responses to the Soviet threat are not considered under the proposed program alternatives.



These properties include infrastructure, operational support, and troop/family support. These properties, however, may be National Register eligible under other contexts and criteria, and will require separate measures to resolve any adverse effects resulting from DoD undertakings.

Cartoon from the Daily Mail, 29th October 1962. By Leslie Gilbert Illingworth.

Classified or Protected Properties

These are properties that have restricted access because they are in and of themselves classified or they house classified activities/information, which could cross any of the property types considered in the proposed program alternatives. A property and/or its associated mission may be currently classified or otherwise protected; however, in most cases, this is not a status that will remain in perpetuity. Buildings, programs, and documents only remain classified as long as it is in the interest of national security; it is U.S. policy to share information as quickly as possible. The proposed program alternatives will include a process on how to 1) document these properties, 2) provide access to information on these properties following DoD protocols, and 3) distribute/make available reports and documentation related to these properties.

Army Alternate Procedures to 36 CFR 800

Below are alternate procedures used by the Army. We include them as an example of an alternative that may be useful for a Cold War approach.

Background

On July 13, 2001, the ACHP approved the Army's alternate procedures, established under 36 CFR 800.14(b), the culmination of years of cooperative effort between the ACHP and

Army. The Army Alternate Procedures (AAP) allow installations to work with consulting parties to develop a streamlined plan for its Section 106 compliance responsibilities.

The Alternate Procedure Process

The Army Alternate Procedures are designed to accomplish the following goals

- Provide for more efficient, consistent, and comprehensive Army compliance with the goals and mandates of Section 106;
- Encourage more thoughtful consideration and planning for historic properties;
- Support the Army's ability to accomplish the critical mission of training soldiers for defense of the Nation; and
- Establish a proactive planning and management based approach to historic preservation and compliance to stand in place of the formal case-by-case review process prescribed in 36 CFR Part 800(B).

Installations may choose either to continue to follow ACHP's regulations in the implementation of installation undertakings or to follow the Army Alternate Procedures. Installations that follow the Army Alternate Procedures will prepare a Historic Properties Component, based on the installation's Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP), in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), Indian tribes, and other stakeholders.

The Historic Properties Component (HPC) addresses standard operating procedures for the identification, evaluation, assessment of effects, treatment, and management of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The HPC also includes standard operating procedures for annual review and monitoring of installation undertakings with consulting parties to include the SHPO/THPO, federally recognized Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations.

ACHP certifies installations that have completed the HPC and have met the certification criteria. Upon certification, the installation is free to implement its actions in accordance with the agreed-upon standard operating procedures for five years without further SHPO, THPO or ACHP project-by-project review. The Army Alternate Procedures provide a process for amendments and recertification of the Historic Properties Component. Furthermore, the procedures include provisions for ACHP review of Army programs and installation compliance, and for ACHP assistance in improving Army program efficiency.