

INTRODUCTION

Command, Fleet Activities Sasebo (CFAS) is a small, non-industrial overseas installation located on the Western coast of Kyushu Island, in Sasebo-shi, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

CFAS serves as the Navy and Marine Corps primary ordnance stock control point for the only Forward Deployed Carrier and Expeditionary Strike Groups. Additionally, CFAS houses approximately 50% of the Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (POL) in the Pacific. Seven U.S. Navy ships are Forward Deployed to Sasebo, including the USS ESSEX (LHD-2) Expeditionary Strike Group. Furthermore, CFAS serves as a logistic support center for forward deployed units and visiting operational forces of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and tenant activities. CFAS consists of 10 non-contiguous areas totaling 1,238 acres, including:

- a. Main Base Area (150 total acres): Includes Main Base (112 acres, of which 34 acres are under joint use agreements with the Japan Self-Defense Force), Nimitz Park (11 acres) and Dragon Heights/Vale Housing Area (27 acres).
- b. Two ordnance facilities (601 total acres): Maebata Ammo Supply Point (114 acres) and Hario Shima Ammo Storage Area (487 acres).
- c. Sakibe LCAC Support and Training Area (32 acres)
- d. Hario Housing Area (53 acres).
- e. Three POL Depot Facilities (402 total acres): Akasaki (193 acres), Iroizaki (56 acres) and Yokose (153 acres), all of which are operated by a major tenant Fleet Industrial Supply Center Yokosuka, Detachment.

CFAS also controls 7575 acres of water assets including much of Sasebo Bay, India Basin and the waters around Hario Shima Ordnance Area.

CFAS is spread throughout Sasebo, Japan, a port city of 250,000 inhabitants located on the island of Kyushu, about 600 miles southwest of Tokyo. The city is surrounded by mountains and claims one of the best natural harbors in the world. Shipbuilding, light industry, fishing and farming are the principal sources of employment. The local population is supportive of CFAS; however, there are small groups who protest the U.S. presence for issues ranging from labor disputes, to sailor conduct, to visits by nuclear submarines. There are approximately 6,000 active duty personnel, SOFA sponsored civilians and dependents attached to CFAS. The population varies during the year due to long deployments that remove sailors from the community and port calls by visiting ships that increase the impact on community and environment.

Cultural and Historic properties at CFAS are not recorded in either the UNESCO World Heritage Sites for Japan or Japan's Special Historic Heritage List. However, many of our historic buildings are significant based on their association with the formation of the Imperial Japanese Navy, historical events such as the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, historical figures such as Admiral Togo, and World War II in the Pacific Theater.

Architectural resources at CFA Sasebo include a wide variety of buildings built at the end of the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries. A grouping of red brick warehouses located on main base retain their integrity and have characteristics that both U.S. and GOJ laws would consider as a historic district. Many sites of cultural interest such as the scatter field in Yokose and farm terraces at various locations reflect life in Kyushu prior to the establishment of the Imperial Japanese Navy and provide a glimpse into prehistoric life here, as well.

BACKGROUND

Operating a military installation in a foreign country presents many unique challenges and failure to take adequate steps to safeguard the host nation's historic / cultural assets could have disastrous geopolitical consequences. CFAS is in continual compliance with U.S. Navy and U.S. Forces Japan standards and ensures all practices meet or exceed the requirements of the Government of Japan (GOJ). This task is made more difficult by differences in language and culture, which can make communication of ideas and policies painstakingly slow. CFAS constantly evaluates actions to ensure its policies are compatible with local government and the GOJ, taking time to communicate with Host Nation personnel to avoid confusion and mistrust that might lead to anti-American sentiment. The city, Nagasaki Prefecture education office, and CFAS Public Works Environmental Division have maintained an open door policy for discussion of historic / cultural issues to develop policies that can benefit all parties. Our latest partnering effort involves consulting with the city and prefecture concerning the release of our Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan which was received in FY 2005.

Currently, we are not listed on Japan's Special Historic Heritage List or other National Registries. But CFA Sasebo has many facilities of historic interest from the Imperial Japanese Navy period and cultural sites reflecting both prehistoric life and the agricultural nature of the Sasebo area prior to the IJN period.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The CFAS Environmental Program has three major objectives that impact protection, management and enhancement of Natural and Cultural Resources:

- The first is to maintain agreements between Commander Fleet Activities Sasebo and the Government of Japan related to environmental compliance and stewardship.
- The second is to provide sound business practices and implement the direction set forth in the current Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS) and other environmental directives that apply overseas.

- The third is to provide direction to CFAS departments and tenant commands that allow them to fulfill mission requirements while preserving, protecting, and improving environmental conditions in Sasebo and the surrounding areas in a professional and cost effective manner.

During the achievement period, not only did CFAS meet these objectives, but also enhanced them with new initiatives such as an expanded education program to increase awareness of cultural / historic properties in Sasebo. The outstanding features of this program are outlined in the accomplishment section below.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Restoration of Building 128 (Fleet Landing)



Fleet Landing (building 128) was built in 1924 as one of three facilities including the Command Headquarters Building and old ice house facilities displaying an art deco architectural style to signify their importance over other structures. Since its original construction the building has undergone multiple changes affecting its original style, but none as drastic as the removal of its clock tower sometime during its postwar existence.

During FY 05 CFAS executed a historical restoration that re-installed the clock-tower, performed much needed exterior architectural refurbishments/painting, and relocated mechanical/electrical utility equipment from the front of the building in an effort to return the Fleet Landing to its original configuration. Completed in September of 2005, this project took a unique structure, feeling the affects of time's passing, and returned its character as an outstanding symbol to welcome all who visit CFAS. Additionally, the restoration was presented to the citizens of Sasebo as a reminder of CFAS ever-present effort to

preserve valuable cultural resources.

Monument Relocation at Sakibe LCAC Facility

Prior its use as a Landing Craft Air Cushion facility by the U.S. Navy, Sakibe was used by the Japan Maritime Self Defense Forces (JMSDF). During JMSDF's tenure using the facility, two personnel (Mr. Akira Aino and Mr. Shinji Yoshida) were fatally injured while performing forklift operations. As a sign of respect to the families, a memorial was constructed on the Sakibe site.

When the U.S. Navy re-occupied the Sakibe compound, access to the monument became restricted to non-US personnel, and its meaning became shrouded as time passed.

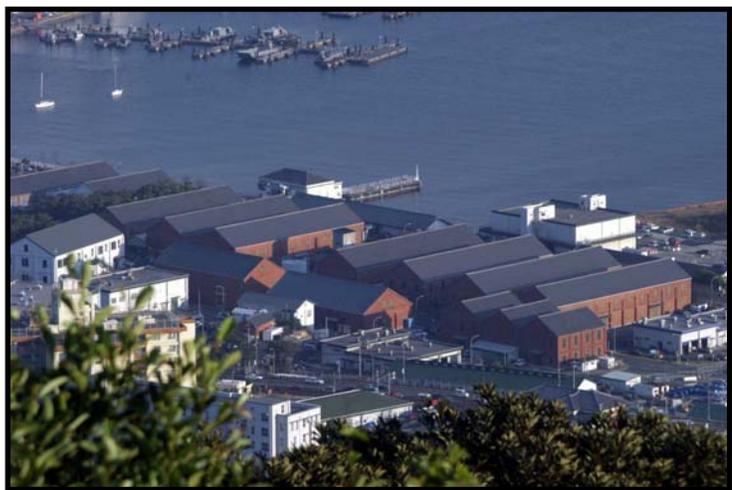
During an excavation request review for construction of a new Sakibe Fire Department facility, the cultural resources program manager worked in closer coordination with JMSDF Sasebo District Headquarters to investigate the importance of the monument. After consultation with the family members of the two fallen JMSDF Sailors, CFAS and JMSDF decided the best way to honor their service was to relocate the monument to the JMSDF's compound at Sakibe. Using local volunteer workforce, CFAS and JMSDF relocated the monument in December of 2004.

Most of the work was performed by JMSDF forces because a new site was constructed within the JMSDF compound.



Historic Red Brick District Maintenance

COMFLEACT Sasebo has an historic red brick warehouse district constructed from 1888 to the early 1920's. Since U.S. troops came to Sasebo these warehouses have been used with minimal changes to the external appearance. Renovations and maintenance have been carried out with an eye to maintaining the historic nature of these structures and the local city has noted our efforts by awarding the buildings a City of Sasebo "Scenery Design Award". During a recent typhoon, several of the clay roof tiles were damaged. CFAS responded by ensuring repairs were conducted with historically accurate roofing tiles. Additionally, during a 4th of July Open Base celebration, CFAS presented plaques to the Sasebo Brick Protection Society for the great support during the renovations.



Yokose Scatterfield Survey

Yokose Fuel Depot is an outlying installation where construction began for a \$200,000,000 LCAC compound in order to transferring operations from Sakibe. During the planning of a sound suppression fence and water tower CFAS noted a previously identified artifact scatter field would be impacted.

CFAS decided to fund an archaeological survey using NAVFAC Pacific to eliminate potential delays to this multi-million dollar project and to ensure controls were in place to properly evaluate each site for potential cultural importance. The archaeological survey team completed their field work on November 14th, 2005. Extensive surface and substrate investigations revealed several items of interest from on various locations in Yokose. The final report was delivered to the Government of Japan to ensure they could protect identify artifact locations while constructing the compound.

Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan & Awareness Efforts



During this award period, CFAS updated its Cultural Resource Management instruction to meet the Japan Environmental Governing Standard requirement for an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP). Using information presented within the ICRMP, an educational and awareness process was developed to inform CFAS, NAVFAC contractors, Ordnance, Public Works, and the local Naval Mobile Construction Battalion of the cultural assets, their type, location, and significance. Efforts have focused on organizations presenting a high potential for disturbance of known assets. Furthermore, CFAS began providing cultural awareness training to all base residents during base indoctrination classes in the

form of power point presentations on compact disc.

When the new Community Education Center opened in June 2002 CFA Sasebo created a historical display to educate the community on base history. This site is run and maintained by our un-official historian, Mr. Phil Eakins, who updates materials frequently. He has also maintained close ties with AFN Sasebo detachment to allow him to put together educational spots that stress the history of Sasebo and the local area.

Documenting Architectural Style Prior to Mission Required Demolition of Building 110

Construction space on CFAS is a commodity hard to come by. This fact was considered when supporting the larger mission of fleet support. To facilitate construction of a new \$15,000,000 Navy Exchange Facility, demolition of building 110, a red brick building was required.

In order to document the architectural style and interior construction used by Japan, the Public Works environmental division arranged access to the facility prior to demolition and took photographs of the interior walls, buttresses, crossbeams, and other significant support members. External features were also noted and archived in digital picture files for future review and study by interested parties. Furthermore, materials from the original brick facility were recycled and used in the new Navy Exchange Building.



CFAS is also scheduled to loose our Imperial Japanese Navy officer housing community in support of a Japanese initiative to build an expressway. During the award period and in preparation for the demolition, the environmental division took interior and exterior pictures of the architectural style and construction of these homes. In the coming years a full historic appraisal will be done on this unique community of structures. Additionally, CFAS is stressing the need to relocate representative trees

from the Imperial Japanese Navy era.

Narrative Summary

Despite the non-contiguous nature of our 10 areas and limited funding, CFAS developed a robust cultural program by partnering with installation tenant activities, City of Sasebo, and the Government of Japan.



CFAS maintains an architectural inventory which also includes an historic district of 13 red brick warehouses constructed from 1888 to 1924, the fleet landings building built in 1924, and a command headquarters building built in 1922. Maintenance performed on the red brick warehouses has focused on retaining their original historic appearance. While renovation work performed on the fleet landings focused on historical preservation and reconstruction of its missing clock tower.

Educational programs to inform the base community of 6000 military, dependents, and SOFA sponsored civilians (as well as 1000 host nation employees) about cultural and historic properties and are being improved continually. CFAS is in the process of creating an all-encompassing environmental brief on compact disc for delivery of our message to schools, civic groups, new community members, and any other interested parties.

Realizing mission support can negatively impact historic structures CFAS initiated a program to document, with analysis and photographs, the important architectural aspects of our inventory. This concept developed when mission requirements mandated the demolition of a red brick building used as a Navy Exchange to allow construction of a new \$15,000,000 NEX Main Store. We also documented architectural aspects of Imperial Japanese Navy style officer T- houses built in the early 1920's. CFAS will conduct a full historic appraisal on this unique community of structures in the future.



Performing a phase I archaeological survey supported the construction of a \$200,000,000 project to relocate the Landing Craft Air Cushioned compound from Sakibe to Yokose and ensured a potential work stoppage was averted – while preserving historic Japanese artifacts.



Relocation of JMSDF monument to fallen comrades from the Sakibe LCAC base was accomplished as a result of communication between CFAS and JMSDF yielding immeasurable goodwill from the Japanese. Such actions form the core of our cultural program – ***demonstrating our respect for the past and commitment to the future.***