



CULTURAL RESOURCES *UPDATE*

November 2010

Volume 7, Number 10

Save the Date!
**DoD Sustaining Military
Readiness Conference:**
Nashville, TN
25-29 July 2011

Save the date!
**DoD Historic Buildings
Conference:**
San Diego, CA
1-4 March 2011

FYI:
As of 18 October 2010,
there are 106
Tribal Historic
Preservation Officers.



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Identify Historic Building Renovations, Rehabilitations & Adaptive Reuse

DoD senior leadership seeks your input. As the Department looks to increase its energy efficiency and “greening” strategies for historic buildings, senior environmental leadership is calling for any examples of renovations, rehabilitations and/or adaptive reuse at installations on historic buildings. If you have any examples to provide, please send the names of the building(s) and the installation to Serena.Bellew.fn.uk@osd.mil who may contact you for more information.

Speaking about examples of rehabilitation projects...

One example is the Long Barracks at Ft. Sam Houston, in San Antonio, Texas. One of the Army's oldest active posts, 500 of the garrison's 3,000 acres sit in a National Historic Landmark District. One of several rehabilitation projects underway at Ft. Sam Houston, the Long Barracks, at 1,081 feet long, represents one of the garrison's earliest construction phase. Originally built as officers' quarters and barracks in the late 1880s, it has served a variety of purposes. At the project's completion, the Long Barracks will be home to the Army's Contracting Command and, like most of the historic built environment at the garrison, will be continually reused while maintaining its historic significance.



CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, AND MORE

NAGPRA AT 20 SYMPOSIUM (NPS)

PLACE: WASHINGTON, D.C.
DATE: 15-16 NOVEMBER 2010

DoD SERDP & ESTCP ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

PLACE: WASHINGTON, D.C.
DATE: 30 NOV– 2 DEC 2010

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING

PLACE: AUSTIN, TX
DATE: 5-9 JANUARY 2011

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA ANNUAL MEETING

PLACE: SAN ANTONIO, TX
DATE: 6-9 JANUARY 2011

DoD HISTORIC BUILDINGS CONFERENCE

PLACE: SAN DIEGO, CA
DATE: 1-4 MARCH 2010

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING

PLACE: SACRAMENTO, CA
DATE: 30 MARCH– APRIL 3 2011

WHY DOES THE PAST MATTER? (SYMPOSIUM)

PLACE: UNIVERSITY OF
MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST, MA.
DATE: 4-7 MAY 2011

DoD SUSTAINING MILITARY READINESS CONFERENCE:

**NASHVILLE, TN
25-29 JULY 2011**

Historic Preservationists Meet in Austin, TX

On October 27-30, the National Trust for Historic Preservation held its annual conference in Austin, Texas. The annual conference brings historic preservationists and skilled professionals of related disciplines together to explore preservation issues, practices and tools for enhancing preservation in any community. This year's conference theme was "Next American City, Next American Landscape".



(Photo: A view of downtown Austin, leading to the historic Texas Capitol Building)

The overarching focus of the conference is historic buildings and associated

topics, particularly as they relate to preservation revitalization at the local level and how those endeavors relate to the broader national historic preservation context. Conference session themes related to economic development, environmental sustainability, climate change, adaptive re-use, "greening" and living landscapes, livable communities, heritage tourism, among many other topics. The National Trust for Historic Preservation (the Trust), a non-profit organization, provides leadership and advocacy at the national level.

The Trust's President Stephanie Meeks, former First Lady Laura Bush, and *New Yorker* architecture critic Paul Goldberger spoke at the Opening Session. Their complete remarks can be heard at www.preservationnation.org.

Approximately twelve representatives from DoD attended this year's conference. These are a sampling of some of the sessions that DoD representatives attended: Integrating Sustainable Design into the Adaptive Use of Historic Industrial Buildings; Preserving Public Housing; Solar Panels, Wind Turbines, and More is Preservation Ready; Sustainability Begins with Preservation; Energy Development in Your Back Yard and on our Landscapes; and Heritage & Climate Change: Strategies for Adaptation. Plus there was a field trip regarding a green makeover of historic buildings at the University of Texas at Austin (and some went on an invigorating bicycle tour of Austin). The Trust's conference next year will be in Buffalo, New York 19-22 October.

"Preservation for a New Century"

The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently published "Preservation for a New Century" providing an overview of the status of national preservation. "The summary and online companion begin to chart the progress and collect the data to demonstrate the impact preservation has on the everyday lives of Americans." The report points to the significance of communicating the relevance of historic preservation to the general public. Visit www.preservationnation.org/issues/preservation-for-a-new-century/future-directions.html to view the report and the summary.

Shades of Green

By: Karen Van Citters, Legacy Program Project Author

Recent federal statutes, regulations and guidance set forth goals and requirements for sustainability and increased energy efficiency for DoD buildings. Other statutes and regulations encourage the preservation and continued use of historic buildings. The question of how compatible these two ideals are has become a hot topic of debate in recent years, and the discussion ranges from, “there must be major modifications to old buildings for them to become sustainable,” to, “historic properties are inherently sustainable.” Is one side of the discussion more accurate than the other? Or does the answer lie somewhere in between?



In February 2009, the Department of Defense (DoD) Legacy Resource Management Program awarded Project 09-456 to Van Citters: Historic Preservation, LLC, which was sponsored by Sue Goodfellow, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Specialist and Conservation Section Head, U.S. Marine Corps Headquarters. The project parameters were to analyze the construction and design precepts of military buildings constructed between 1870 and 1989 with the aim to identify sustainable design elements of DoD historic buildings. The ultimate goal was to educate DoD cultural resources managers, planners, engineers, maintenance staff and other facilities staff about the inherent sustainability of historic buildings to ensure that the requirements to meet Federal laws for energy efficiency, sustainability and the preservation of historic resources are met.

The broad inventory of historic buildings under DoD ownership overlaps with a host of historic and modern technological innovations that have resulted in advancements in building design and construction principles. An obvious example would be the day in 1882, when Thomas Edison switched on the power at his New York City generating station. In 1928, the first commercial building was constructed using an air conditioning system designed by Willis Carrier (the Milam Building in San Antonio, Texas). These technological innovations quickly became a part of the American way of life and significantly affected architectural design and the operation of buildings.

Before technological advances and the development of modern architecture, it was necessary for buildings to respond to the environment in order to provide thermal comfort, as well as shelter and light. The architectural design and features worked together to provide ventilation, lighting and the best methods possible to take advantage of the natural environment for heating and cooling. Many historic buildings incorporated

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SEMINARS, COURSES, AND MORE

[NPI—NAGPRA & ARPA:
APPLICATIONS AND
REQUIREMENTS](#)

PLACE: DENVER, CO

DATE: 1-2 DECEMBER 2010

[NPI—SECTION 106: AGREEMENT
DOCUMENTS](#)

PLACE: ATLANTA, GA

DATE: 7-9 DECEMBER 2010

[NPI—SUSTAINABLE
PRESERVATION: PROCESS &
PRACTICE](#)

PLACE: SEATTLE, WA

DATE: 8 DECEMBER 2010

[ACHP—SECTION 106 ESSENTIALS](#)

PLACE: WASHINGTON, DC

DATE: 10-11 FEBRUARY 2011

[NPI—CULTURAL & NATURAL
RESOURCES: AN INTEGRATED
MANAGEMENT STRATEGY](#)

PLACE: PHOENIX, AZ

DATE: 23-24 FEBRUARY 2011

[NPI—RENEWABLE ENERGY &
IMPACTS ON CULTURAL RESOURCES](#)

PLACE: PHOENIX, AZ

DATE: 25 FEBRUARY 2011

[NPI—HISTORIC STRUCTURES
REPORTS: A MANAGEMENT TOOL](#)

PLACE: SEATTLE, WA

DATE: 1 MARCH 2011

[ACHP—ADVANCED SECTION 106
SEMINAR](#)

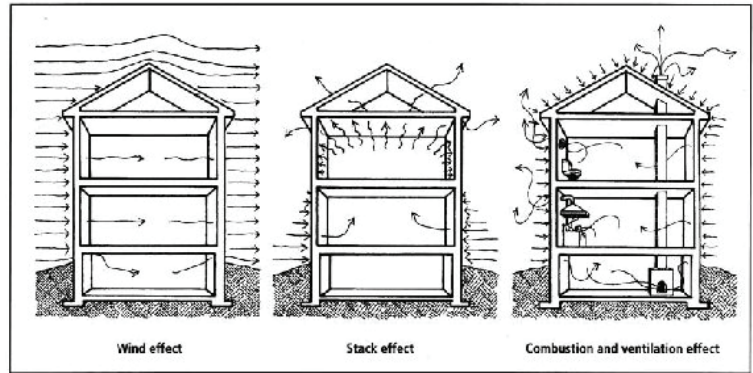
PLACE: SACRAMENTO, CA

DATE: 8 MARCH 2011

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passive solar components; however, most would have a “tempering” effect rather than the full passive solar impact as we know it today (and they would have also required additional means for heating). Passive solar energy works through heat transfer that is conveyed by three processes: (1) conduction, (2) radiation, and (3) convection. These three processes worked with the architecture of the building and created a system that supported heating, cooling and indoor environmental quality.

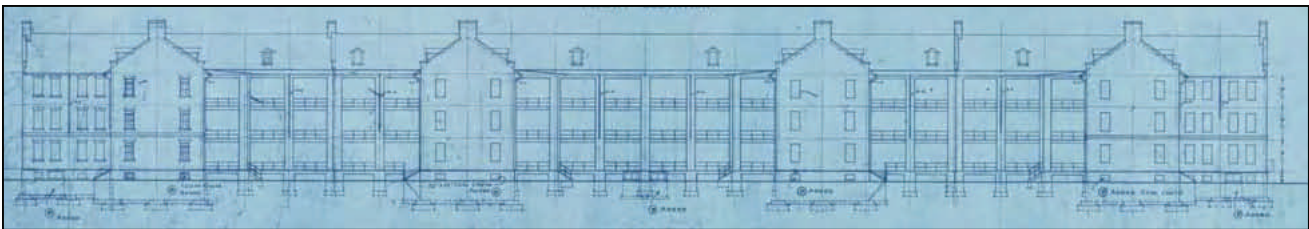
As electricity, mechanical systems, and innovations in structural systems became integrated into buildings, the American architectural movement began to move from classic revival styles to embrace new styles, such as Art Deco and Moderne and eventually the International Style. The International Style was most suited to the integration of modern heating and cooling systems and the new structural technologies of steel, concrete and glass, because they freed the architect to prize volume over mass and embrace an internal structural pattern to allow exterior walls to be non-structural and “stretched like a membrane around an open box.”



With the introduction of air conditioning and new structural materials, architects were no longer constrained by local environmental conditions because they could create and control their own internal environments. Mechanical, electrical and structural advances allowed for buildings to be constructed in any configuration and orientation, as long as the building was effectively sealed from the exterior environment to create a closed system. Even though they were sealed, the building could be subject to fluctuations in temperature; however, fuel was readily available and inexpensive, so with the flip of a switch adjustments for comfort could be made easily and cheaply. This is no longer an option with the ethic of conservation and the new DoD requirements to meet sustainability initiatives.

Historic buildings are each representative of their period of construction and as a result exhibit elements of their “technological time”—either pre-HVAC systems (designed to inherently behave as a system) or post-HVAC (a system applied to the building). In historic buildings, the elements of the architectural systems that were designed to aid in thermal comfort for pre-HVAC buildings are more often than not character-defining features (i.e. significant components of the building’s historic fabric that should be preserved). The primary processes that historic builders incorporated into their building systems to provide for maximum thermal comfort are defined and discussed in the report produced as a result of Legacy Program Project 09-456 (“What is already green about historic buildings?”).

Historic buildings were designed to behave differently than modern buildings. The project resulted in the understanding that “What is already green about historic buildings?” may be less definitive than we all would like. We found that a more effective approach to the question is to ask what shade of green are historic buildings—what sustainable elements do they already possess—and how we can capitalize on those sustainable features to make historic buildings deeper shades of green. The ultimate recommendation of the report is that historic buildings should be analyzed as systems to determine the best way to take advantage of their historic “greenness” and develop the most effective sustainability retrofit.



A Note from the DFPO...

One Stakeholder's View of Section 106 Compliance

The National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) recently released its report "Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act: Back to Basics". (The full report may be downloaded from www.preservationnation.org). Several years in development and over 240 pages, the report is intended to be a "snapshot" evaluation of the current state of Section 106 compliance, culminating in seven recommendations:

1. Federal agencies must endorse and compel compliance with Section 106

- A presidential memorandum should be issued reinforcing federal agency responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act and requiring reporting on current compliance.
- The Secretary of the Interior and Advisory Council Chair should consult with federal agencies on the adequacy of historic preservation staff capacity.
- Federal agencies that oversee or delegate Section 106 compliance to nonfederal applicants for project funding or approvals should implement robust management systems to ensure procedural compliance with the law.
- Special responsive strategies should be developed to address the challenges of Section 106 compliance when nonfederal parties receive project funding or approvals as a result of massive economic or disaster recovery initiatives.
- Government performance and accountability reports should more specifically and prominently identify progress made and improvements needed in federal preservation programs.

2. Federal agencies need to ensure earlier and broader integration of preservation values in their planning processes

- In many cases, consideration of historic properties could be improved through better coordination or integration with National Environmental Policy Act compliance.
- The Advisory Council should be more active in fulfilling its commenting responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act.
- Environmental management systems should be expanded to encompass cultural resources, including Section 106 implementation.
- Sanctions should be imposed on federal agencies that misuse environmental reviews and prevent meaningful Section 106 compliance.
- Interstate projects provide an opportunity to plan for strategic and consistent ways to identify and evaluate archaeological sites.
- Earlier consideration of preservation values should be promoted through increasing preservation advocates' participation in agency advisory committees.

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- Outreach to groups not traditionally familiar with Section 106 should be further expanded, including development interests and the media.

3. The Advisory Council should vigorously assert Section 106 as its core mission

- Advisory Council members should increase their direct involvement in strategic Section 106 cases.
- The agency's role in "Preserve America" should be redefined.
- The Advisory Council should consider reopening a western office.
- Checks and balances are needed to reduce conflict-of-interest concerns when the Advisory Council's "liaison" staff participate in Section 106 reviews for their funding agencies' projects
- There is a compelling need for timely and concrete Section 106 advice from the Advisory Council; opinion letters are one possible solution.
- Facilitated negotiations should be conducted more often in controversial Section 106 cases, and training in conflict resolution skills should be provided to the Advisory Council's staff.
- Expansion of basic and advanced Section 106 training should be facilitated by the Advisory Council.

4. Improvements are needed to increase consulting party access and public involvement in the Section 106 process

- Federal agencies should honor the requirement to directly "invite" consulting parties to participate.
- Consulting parties should be provided a tentative plan of action or roadmap for consultation.
- The Section 106 advocacy capacity of the National Trust's statewide and local preservation partners requires strengthening.
- The use of public participation models of inclusiveness has languished and needs to be resurrected.
- Federal agencies and applicants for federal funding or permits should be more responsible to the public for project changes and commitments made in Section 106 reviews.
- Consulting party and public feedback on their experience in Section 106 reviews needs to be actively solicited.

5. State and tribal Section 106 programs should be supported by fees and full appropriation of proceeds in the national Historic Preservation Fund account

- The authority of states and tribes to assess fees to support their Section 106 review responsibilities should be seriously explored.
- Congress should fully appropriate the proceeds in the national Historic Preservation Fund account.

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6. Prior to further federal agency use of alternative approaches to comply with Section 106, the Advisory Council should establish standards to promote accountability in implementing these “program alternatives”

7. Section 106 stakeholders should pursue new ways of using technology, while improving and expanding existing uses

- “Web 2.0” technology should be harnessed to enhance implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- Project management software needs to include Section 106 compliance milestones to help early and coordinated consideration of historic properties in construction projects.
- The Advisory Council should establish deeper content on its website for Section 106 practitioners, consider establishing a compliance-oriented website name for inexperienced Section 106 stakeholders, and offer a targeted Section 106 link for the public on its homepage.
- Metropolitan and regional transportation planning organizations need access to digitized cultural resource information.

While the report does make some good points and arguments, it does not include input from Federal agencies other than the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the Rural Utility Service. Consequently, the report presents a very one-sided picture of Section 106. DoD is not the only agency considering the possible effects (if any) of the report’s recommendations. Federal Preservation Officers from multiple agencies met recently to discuss the report’s findings and concluded that although generated by a non-government entity, nonetheless it warrants further discussion with the ACHP and the National Trust.

It is unclear what the National Trust’s intentions are to follow up on the report, and if the ACHP will respond as the primary target of the recommendations. How or if this will impact DoD cultural resource management practices is even less clear, however as one of our primary stakeholders, with high visibility to both the public and elected officials, it behooves us to be cognizant of this report, and aware of how the recommendations could affect our Section 106 practices in the future.

~SGB





ACHP'S COURSE OFFERINGS FOR 2011

The Section 106 Essentials

The only Section 106 course taught by the federal agency responsible for administering the National Historic Preservation Act's Section 106 review process, this two-day course is designed for those who are new to federal historic preservation compliance or those who want a refresher on the Section 106 regulations and review process. This course explains the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which applies any time a federal, federally assisted, or federally approved activity might affect a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

February 10-11	Washington, DC – Omni Shoreham Hotel
April 5-6	Mobile, AL – Renaissance Riverview Hotel
May 17-18	Portland, OR – Hotel Vintage Plaza
July 19-20	Honolulu, HI – Hilton Prince Kuhio Hotel
September 20-21	Albuquerque, NM – Hotel Andaluz
October 18-19	Buffalo, NY - NTHP Annual Conference

Advanced Section 106 Seminar

The Advanced Section 106 Seminar focuses on the effective management of complex or controversial undertakings that require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Taught in a smaller, interactive setting, this course encourages group discussion and problem solving. The seminar is designed for experienced Section 106 users who are already familiar with the regulations. The curriculum focuses on the challenges of seeking consensus and resolving adverse effects to historic properties. Class is limited to 25 participants.

March 8	Sacramento, CA – Le Rivage Hotel
May 20	Boise, ID – The Grove Hotel
June 9	Minneapolis, MN - Hotel Ivy
July 21	Honolulu, HI – Hilton Prince Kuhio Hotel
August 25	Alexandria, VA – Hotel Monaco
September 15	Nashville, TN – Wyndham Union Station Hotel

Complete information as well as registration procedures can be found at www.achp.gov/106.

Questions: Contact Cindy Bienvenue, Meeting and Event Manager, at cbienvenue@achp.gov

FUNDING AVAILABLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

ARLINGTON, VA, October 28, 2010—The Department of Defense's (DoD) **Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP)** is seeking to fund environmental research and development in the **Resource Conservation and Climate Change** program area. SERDP invests across the broad spectrum of basic and applied research, as well as advanced development. The development and application of innovative environmental technologies will reduce the costs, environmental risks, and time required to resolve environmental problems while, at the same time, enhancing and sustaining military readiness. The Resource Conservation and Climate Change program area supports the development of the science, technologies, and methods needed to manage DoD's installation infrastructure in a sustainable way.

SERDP is requesting proposals that respond to the following two focused Statements of Need (SON) in **Resource Conservation and Climate Change**:

- **Assessment and Monitoring of Biological Diversity: Method Development**
- **Climate Change Impacts to Department of Defense Installations**

PRE-PROPOSALS FROM THE NON-FEDERAL SECTOR ARE DUE BY THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 2011.

PROPOSALS FROM THE FEDERAL SECTOR ARE DUE BY THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 2011.

The SONs and detailed instructions for federal and private sector proposers are available on the SERDP web site at www.serdp-estcp.org/Funding-Opportunities/SERDP-Solicitations. Proposals responding to the Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 SONs will be selected through a competitive process.



***LEARN MORE ABOUT FUNDING AVAILABLE THROUGH SERDP—
TWO OPPORTUNITIES, TWO DIFFERENT TIMES!***

Participate in a webinar on “*SERDP Funding Opportunities*” conducted by SERDP and ESTCP Director Dr. Jeffrey Marqusee on **November 16, 2010, at 12:00 p.m. EST**. This “how to play” briefing will offer valuable information for those who are interested in new funding opportunities with SERDP. During the online seminar, participants may ask questions about the funding process, the current SERDP solicitation, and the proposal submission process. **Pre-registration for this webinar is required.** To register, visit www.webinars.serdp-estcp.org. If you have difficulty registering, please contact Mr. Jon Bunger in the SERDP Office at jbunger@hgl.com.

AND

Join us in person for the *Partners in Environmental Technology Technical Symposium & Workshop*, November 30 – December 2, 2010, in Washington, DC, where SERDP and ESTCP Director Dr. Jeffrey Marqusee will present a ***Funding Opportunities Briefing and Q&A*** session on **Thursday, December 2, 2010 at 12:15 p.m. EST**. This presentation will offer valuable information for those who are interested in SERDP and ESTCP funding opportunities as well as answer questions about the funding process, proposal submission, and the current FY 2012 SERDP solicitation and upcoming FY 2012 ESTCP solicitation. To learn more about the Symposium or to register for this event, visit www.serdp-estcp.org/symposium.



2011 HALS Challenge

Celebrating Cultural Landscapes of Diversity

The Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) was created in 2000 to document our country's dynamic landscapes. Much progress has been made in identifying cultural landscapes but more is needed to document these designed and vernacular places. For the 2011 HALS Challenge, we pose an initiative to document historic landscapes that reflect ethnic heritage. Each state is hereby challenged to complete at least one HALS *short format history* to increase awareness of the role of various cultural groups in shaping the American landscape.

*Short format histories should be submitted to HALS at the National Park Service no later than July 31, 2011.**

The diversity of the landscapes of America reflects the diversity of our people. Campuses, cemeteries, gardens, neighborhoods, parks, plazas, ranches, villages, etc. all can represent a unique cultural landscape identity.

HALS Short Format History guidelines, brochure and template may be downloaded from the HALS website: www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/halsguidelines.htm

Rewards - There will be many benefits for accepting this challenge and completing a HALS Short Format History.

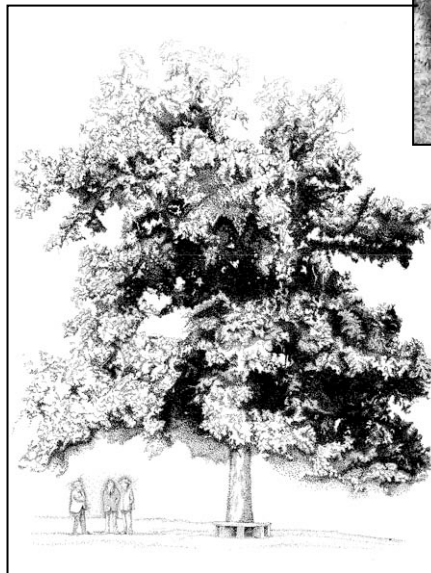
- Cash Prizes!
- An excuse for enjoying a day of exploration
- Personal satisfaction for doing your part
- Valuable publicity for yourself and your firm
- Increase credentials for HALS contracts



China Camp State Park HALS CA-13



Mount Zion Cemetery / Female Union Band Cemetery HALS DC-15

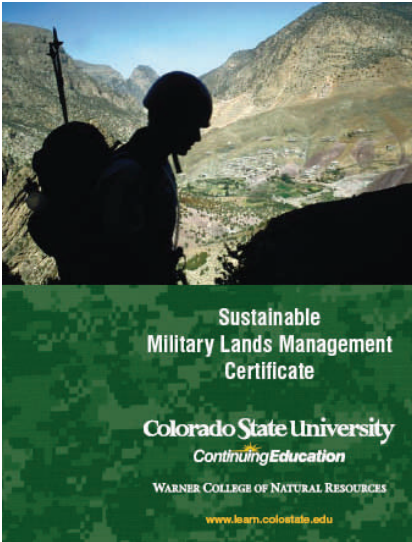


Creek Nation Council Oak Park HALS OK-1



Rancho Higuera State Park HALS CA-10

CULTURAL RESOURCES UPDATE



Sustainable Military Lands Management Certificate Spring Semester Enrollment is Open

This three-course online certificate from Colorado State University trains you in the breadth and complexity of military land management and provides you with knowledge of the rapidly evolving practices, technologies, and analytical tools necessary to support this national defense mission. Civilian and military land management professionals learn the key concepts for conservation and sustainable management of natural and cultural resources on Department of Defense lands. The knowledge and skills gained can be used by a wide array of United States and foreign, federal and state land management agencies.

For more information, please visit the website www.learn.colostate.edu or contact Jenny Hannifin at jhannifin@learn.colostate.edu.

To Contribute to the Discussion-

The Legacy Program welcomes information, news, briefs, announcements, photos, articles, suggestions, questions, etc. that relate to cultural resource activities on installations, within regions or information that generally pertains to DoD and Service cultural resource endeavors so that this information can potentially be included in this newsletter.

Email Cecilia.Brothers.ctr@osd.mil if you would like to contribute.



The Legacy Resource Management Program

The Legacy program was established by Congress in 1990 to provide financial assistance to DoD to preserve our natural and cultural heritage. The program assists the DoD in protecting and enhancing resources while supporting military readiness. A Legacy project may involve regional ecosystem management initiatives, habitat restoration and enhancement efforts, invasive species control, monitoring species at risk and species of concern, economics of historical preservation, cultural resources data

Requests to be added to or removed from the Cultural Resources *UPDATE* distribution list may be sent to Cecilia.Brothers.ctr@osd.mil

DISCLAIMER

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