



CULTURAL RESOURCES

Update

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For more information about Legacy Resource Management Program visit www.denix.osd.mil/legacy

If you have an item of interest for the newsletter, please email CRProgram@bah.com.

Restoring Living Landscapes through Integration of Cultural and Natural Resource Management

By Michael Heilen and Shelby Manney, Cultural Resources Manager, Arizona Army National Guard

Federal agencies in the United States have identified integration of cultural and natural resource management following a landscape approach as important to achieving management synergies and better conservation and preservation outcomes. An impediment to integration is that agencies often manage cultural and natural resources “separately, with little coordination, each following a separate set of laws, guidelines, and procedures” (Heilen and Altschul 2019:31). Cultural resource management (CRM) focuses narrowly on individual archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and districts. Natural resource management (NRM) focuses on conserving the habitats of threatened and endangered species. Rarely do agencies consider interdependencies among cultural and natural resources in making management decisions and consulting with stakeholders.

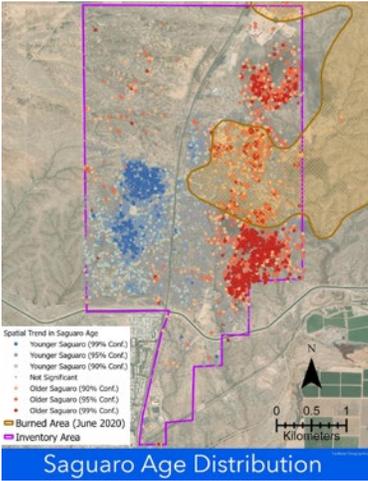
Both cultural laws and environmental regulations require consultation with stakeholders. Native American tribes are often frustrated by separate siloed approaches to consultation, in part because Native American perspectives often do not separate nature from culture. When asked to consult on adverse effects to cultural resources, tribal stakeholders routinely identify natural resources—including plants, animals, habitats, water and mineral sources, and landforms—as integral and related components of living landscapes and cultural heritage. During Section 106 consultation, for example, tribes often insist that natural resources be more fully considered alongside cultural resources in project planning and the mitigation of adverse effects.

The Arizona Army National Guard (AANG) consults with 33 Native American tribes in managing cultural and natural resources throughout Arizona. AANG is striving to develop an integrated resource management program that better addresses agency requirements and stakeholder concerns. A first step is to explore how CRM and NRM studies and data can be integrated to address common goals. AANG focused on a keystone species of the Sonoran Desert, the saguaro cactus (*Carnegiea gigantea*), as it is both a cultural and a natural resource.



A 7.8 m tall flowering saguaro cactus documented by the Arizona Game and Fish Department during a monitoring project on Florence Military Reservation in April 2012. Source: Arizona Game and Fish Department





Map showing Saguardo Age Distribution. Source: AANG

Saguaros live for more than 150 years, growing slowly to reach heights of 40 to 80 feet as adults. Many mammals, birds, and insects rely on them for survival. The O’odham also use the saguardo cactus, or ha:sañ (hah-shəny), for food, fiber, tools, and ceremony. Consumption of saguardo-fruit wine marks the beginning of the calendar year and the coming of the summer monsoon rains. The O’odham use the remains of the saguardo cactus in sacred ceremonies and stress that saguaros should be treated with care and sensitivity. Archaeological sites can be associated with the use of saguardo cacti. The saguardo itself can also be considered a cultural resource. In fact, the O’odham consider the saguardo to have once been human and to retain a human spirit. Barnaby Lewis, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Gila River Indian Community, explains that “they are people, not just plants.”

Invasive plants like buffelgrass (*Pennisetum ciliare*) degrade habitats of the Sonoran Desert and increase fire risk and severity. In June 2020, a 3,305-acre wildfire carried by invasive plant fuels on Florence Military Reservation in Arizona



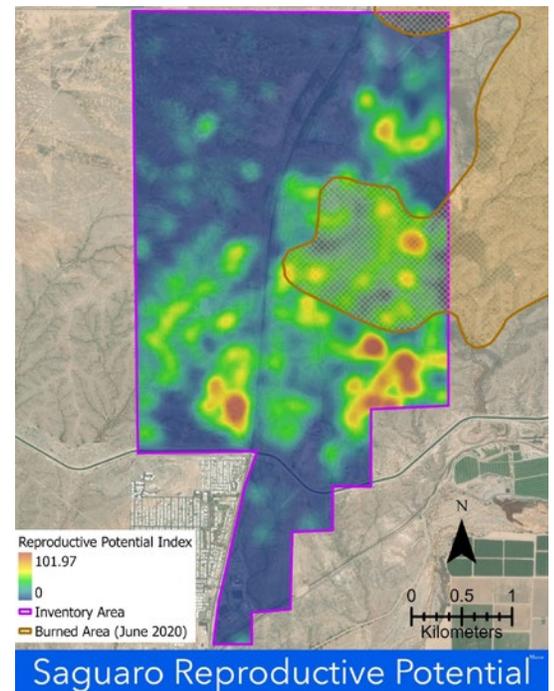
Saguardo cactus flowers photographed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department during a monitoring project on Florence Military Reservation in May 2012. Source: Arizona Game and Fish Department.

damaged archaeological sites and contributed to erosion and habitat loss. Many saguaros and other native plants were burned by the fire. The mortality of burned saguaros can be as high as 70 percent, an especially troubling statistic given their importance to native habitats and cultural heritage.

Between 2005 and 2011, the Arizona Game and Fish Department inventoried a portion of Florence Military Reservation, documenting snearly 21,000 saguaros. AANG reanalyzed these data to identify important spatial variation in saguardo demography, reproductive potential, and wildlife use. Saguardo inventory data are also being used to train a deep learning model for identifying saguaros across unsurveyed areas using aerial imagery. The results of these analyses will be used to identify critical habitats in need of conservation and investigate the nature and distribution of cultural resources managed by AANG. This information will contribute to restoring living landscapes of the Sonoran Desert and help conserve a resource of great importance to tribal stakeholders.



Saguardo and other cacti on Florence Military Reservation, Arizona. Source: Janet Johnson



Map showing Saguardo Reproductive Potential. Source: AANG.

Reference: Heilen, Michael, and Jeffrey H. Altschul, 2019, “Connecting the Dots: Integrating Cultural and Natural Resource Management in the United States.” Ex Novo: Journal of Archaeology 4:31-51.

Veterans Curation Program

By Department of Defense Cultural Resources Program Support

The Veterans Curation Program (VCP) is a five-month program that provides employment, vocational training, and technology skills to post-9/11 veterans seeking to improve their access to the mainstream job market. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), St. Louis District's Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX CMAC), created the VCP in 2009 to:

- Provide veterans with a bridging experience from military service into the public sector and
- Process at-risk archaeological collections under the long-term stewardship responsibility of USACE.

The USACE is responsible for the stewardship and long-term preservation of over 51,000 cubic feet of archaeological collections, including associated records. Many USACE collections, excavated decades ago during the construction of the Nation's many reservoirs and water control systems, require rehabilitation to meet Federal standards. For the past 13 years, the VCP has employed veterans as laboratory technicians to perform this work, which includes cataloging and photographing artifacts and cleaning, scanning, and re-housing photographs and documents.

Through investment in service members, the VCP builds on skills that veterans acquire during military service, including leadership, teamwork, and attention to detail, to assist these valuable members of society with finding permanent employment and enrolling in institutions of higher education. Working under the guidance of professional archaeologists, archivists, and museum specialists, veterans receive competitive pay and technical training in a peer-to-peer veterans' environment. Veterans are trained in:

- Archaeological curation,
- Records management,
- Photographic and scanning technologies, and
- Computer database management (including Microsoft Office software).



VCP Alexandria, Virginia Facility Sign. Source: DoD Cultural Resources Program Support.



VCP Alexandria, Virginia Facility Photography Lab. Source: DoD Cultural Resources Program Support

The program also offers technicians paid professional growth and development support. The managers provide training in best practices for résumé-building, job interviews, and workplace etiquette, and work individually with technicians to identify and take steps toward achieving their career and educational goals.

In October 2022, the Department of Defense (DoD) Cultural Resources Program visited the VCP's Alexandria facility and spoke with laboratory managers and program alumni. VCP graduate and current Alexandria VCP lab manager, Gabi Samaniego explained, "The VCP is such a unique program. Veterans are given the opportunity to learn and work in a field that many of us have little or no experience in. The managers are extremely giving with their knowledge and insight into the collections work being done in the labs. The VCP offers an incredibly diverse and accommodating environment that allows veterans to develop new skills and build on skills they already have. The managers are supportive and encourage the veterans to work towards their personal goals and, in



VCP Alexandria, Virginia Facility Photography Lab. Source: DoD Cultural Resources Program Support

my session, helped each veteran find some form of success. The VCP is especially unique in the way they focus on veterans and the needs we may have as a group and as individuals.”

As of November 2022, the VCP has employed over 750 veterans across four flagship locations (Alexandria, Virginia; Augusta, Georgia; St. Louis, Missouri; and San Mateo, California) and two satellite locations (Texas State University’s Center for Archaeological Studies and the University of Arkansas Museum). After leaving the program, over 91 percent of veterans obtained employment or enrolled in colleges, universities, or certificate programs. Government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private corporations have hired alumni. A past participant said of the VCP, “This is not a ‘Become an Archaeologist’ job; it is a safe and comfortable work environment for vets to begin the adjustment into a civilian workplace with current, relevant, and cross-over skills which translate into many different non-archaeological related career fields.”

Over 490 USACE collections, including artifacts and associated documentation, have been fully processed through the work of the VCP. Amy McPherson, VCP Program Manager and Archivist with USACE, MCX CMAC, added, “The VCP is not only a means to ensure USACE collections are preserved for the long-term, housed to federal standards, and accessible to the public. It’s also a rewarding way to give back and continue to provide a support system to military members after their service to the Nation.” Ongoing projects at the Alexandria facility include the rehabilitation of a collection from excavations associated with the 1970s and 1980s construction of Gathright Dam and Lake Moomaw in the USACE, Norfolk District. Another notable collection recently processed by the facility is an assemblage from Fort Delaware, a former defense facility and Confederate prisoner-of-war camp located on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River within the USACE, Philadelphia District.

To learn more, please see the VCP’s:

- Website: <https://www.VeteransCurationProgram.org>.
- Facebook Page: <https://www.Facebook.com/VeteransCurationProject>.
- Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/veteranscurationprogram>.



Fort Eustis’s Cultural Resources

Adapted from Fort Eustis Website Materials

In Hampton Roads, Virginia, Fort Eustis works to preserve and document its rich history and significant cultural resources. Christopher McDaid, 733rd Mission Support Squadron archaeologist and cultural resources manager, leads Fort Eustis’s cultural resources team. McDaid and his team monitor hundreds of archaeological sites and a few historic structures on the base. They ensure installation activities taking place around these historic properties comply with cultural resources laws and regulations.



Davis and Kimpton brickyard site.
Source: Fort Eustis Cultural Resources Management Program

Part of the installation is Mulberry Island, a peninsula bound by the James and Warwick Rivers. Fort Eustis celebrates historic Mulberry Island’s long and rich history, spanning the millennia from its earliest prehistoric occupants to the arrival of the modern military.

McDaid works with eight federally recognized Native American tribes—six that reside in Virginia, one in South Carolina, and one in Oklahoma. There is evidence of these tribes living on Fort Eustis dating back 10,000 years.

One of the installation’s most popular sites is the Matthew Jones House, a prime example of early Georgian architecture.



Matthew Jones House. Source: Fort Eustis Cultural Resources Management Program



19th century brickyard archaeological site endangered by erosion and rising sea levels along the Warwick River.
Source: DoD Cultural Resources Program.

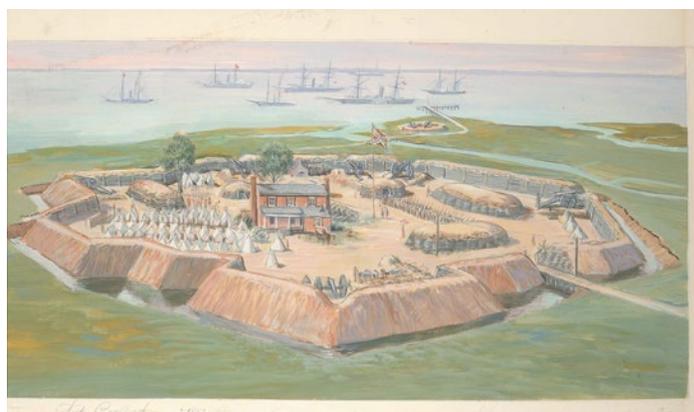
“The Matthew Jones house, as near as I can tell, is the oldest building that the Department of Defense owns and occupies,” McDaid said. “It was originally built about 1715 or 1720.”

Another notable history property on base is the Davis and Kimpton brickyard, a well-preserved, late 19th-century archaeological site. It is a Virginia Landmark eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and it includes borrow pits, a steam engine, a boiler, a disintegrator, a pug mill, a brick machine, and kilns. It is one of 68 sites on Mulberry Island occupied during the period between the Civil War and the First World War. Sites from this richly represented period also include two cemeteries, an oyster processing site, a food production site, an unidentified industrial operation, and dozens of domestic occupations.

Fort Eustis has many archaeological sites along the James and Warwick Rivers endangered by erosion and rising sea levels. McDaid is working with the USACE to develop solutions to mitigate these threats, such as installing a living shoreline of oyster beds adjacent to endangered sites to alleviate sea-level rise.

The installation also contains Civil War-era defensive earthworks, including the remains of Fort Crafford, which served as a Confederate stronghold anchoring the right flank of the vast Warwick defense line stretching across the Peninsula to Yorktown. Fort Eustis’s earthworks are some of the most visible historic resources under its protection; archaeological investigations might be able to detect laborers’ camps, soldiers’ encampments, and the more substantial winter quarters, including privies and middens, which could provide a detailed glimpse of daily life.

With 10,000 years of human history, over 230 recorded archaeological sites, two museums, and what may be the oldest building under DoD’s care, Mulberry Island is a showpiece of Chesapeake heritage and military stewardship.



Fort Crafford as depicted in this Sidney King painting. Source: Fort Eustis Cultural Resources Management Program



A redoubt on the “Minor Farm Line” built for the Confederate Army by enslaved workers over the winter of 1861-1862.
Source: Fort Eustis Cultural Resources Management Program

To learn more about Fort Eustis’s cultural resources, please see:

- The Fort Eustis Environmental Element webpage: <https://www.jble.af.mil/Units/Army/Eustis-Enviromental/>.
- The Fort Eustis Cultural Resources Management Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/CRMFTeustis/>.
- “Bound in the Brilliant Tide: The History of Mulberry Island, Virginia” Pamphlet: [https://www.jble.af.mil/Portals/46/Documents/Eustis%20Environmental/Articles%20for%20the%20Web/Fort Eustis Public Vol 2016 Web-Ready.pdf?ver=2017-04-14-150121-930](https://www.jble.af.mil/Portals/46/Documents/Eustis%20Environmental/Articles%20for%20the%20Web/Fort%20Eustis%20Public%20Vol%202016%20Web-Ready.pdf?ver=2017-04-14-150121-930).
- “Treading Water: A Three Pronged Approach for Mitigating the Impacts of Erosion and Rising Sea Levels on Fort Eustis Archaeological Sites” Poster: <https://www.jble.af.mil/Portals/46/Documents/Eustis%20Environmental/Cultrual/Arch%20Presentation%20-%20Treading%20Water%20-%20Oct%202020.pdf?ver=nwm6BIYrbCUqWgMFzcDHxQ%3d%3d>.
- “A Window onto the Matthew Jones House” Poster: <https://www.jble.af.mil/Portals/46/Documents/Eustis%20Environmental/Cultrual/Birkett%20ASV%202020%20poster.pdf?ver=zMj1ncSnCZE-59IMUywnQg%3d%3d>.
- “3D Scanning at Fort Eustis” Video Presentation: <https://www.jble.af.mil/Portals/46/Documents/Eustis%20Environmental/Cultrual/Videos/Video%20CW%20videos.mp4?ver=3tunSZ2Og9n7UJsPn546Ww%3d%3d>.

The Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program Completes One of the Nation's Largest Conservation Easements Near White Sands Missile Range

Adapted from a U.S. Army Press Release

The New Mexico Land Conservancy and DoD recently completed one of the nation's largest conservation easements totaling 315,000 acres at the Armendaris Ranch in southern New Mexico. Located in Socorro and Sierra Counties, the Armendaris Ranch is owned by Ted Turner.

Ron Troy, the New Mexico Land Conservancy's southern New Mexico program manager, said, "This land is laden with important and unique natural and cultural resources, and the opportunity to permanently protect a property with conservation values of this magnitude was at the heart of our organization's decision to tackle this landscape-scale project."

The conservation easement will be held by the New Mexico Land Conservancy and will protect the land's conservation and cultural values, while also permanently restricting certain uses of the land to keep it intact and relatively undeveloped.

The sheer size and geomorphological variability of this land support over 500 vertebrate species, including some identified as Federally or state listed species, including desert bighorn sheep and over 1 million bats of various species.

The land's cultural values are noteworthy. There is evidence of at least 10 different Indigenous cultural periods, dating from 11,000-year-old Clovis points to pre-Colombian rock art to historical accounts of Puebloan, Mimbres, Navajo, and Apache life. The borders of the land encompass a rich modern history as well, including the harshest section of the El Camino Real known as the "Jornada Del Muerto"; Valverde, the site of the largest Civil War battle fought in the Southwest; at least 20 abandoned town sites; and transportation routes between Los Alamos and the Trinity Site for atomic bomb testing as part of the Manhattan Project.

The land includes a large part of the western buffer of the White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), and therefore was highly desirable for protection by the U.S. Army, which administers the 2-million-acre range. The conservation easement was partially funded through the DoD Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Program. REPI is a unique DoD program that works to protect high-priority military missions by helping relieve or avoid land-use conflicts near military facilities, promote natural resource conservation and habitat protection to mitigate restrictions that inhibit military activities, and prepare for climate change impacts by enhancing military installation resilience. This conservation easement is the largest to ever be completed by any of the four military branches under the REPI Program.

"Completion of this historic project has been a very high priority for White Sands Missile Range," said Brian Knight, a Senior Team Manager with the U.S. Army. "A large portion of this conservation easement is in an area WSMR refers to as the Western Call Up Area, which is restricted airspace that WSMR can 'call up' in order to extend our military test and evaluation capabilities. Working with our neighbors to create compatible land uses and minimize any encroachment to military airspace will sustain the unique capabilities that make WSMR the premier test and evaluation range in the country."

This easement is also the largest completed to date by the New Mexico Land Conservancy and nearly doubles the acreage of its 115 conservation easements from 340,000 acres to 655,000 acres of conserved land throughout New Mexico and southeast Arizona. "The permanent protection of this land presented a unique and timely convergence of interests between the various partners involved," said Scott Wilber, the Conservancy's Executive Director. "This is truly a win-win-win project for wildlife, the people of New Mexico, and our national security."

To read the original article, please visit: https://www.army.mil/article/254920/one_of_the_nations_largest_conservation_easements_completed_in_southern_new_mexico.

To learn more about REPI, please visit: <https://www.repi.mil/>.



Big Horn Sheep on the Armendaris Ranch. Source: New Mexico Land Conservancy; Turner Enterprises, Inc.

The Vietnam War Turns 50: Medical Facilities on U.S. Military Installations

By Jayne Aaron, Environmental Planner and Architectural Historian, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc.

The United States constructed buildings and structures to support mission requirements for the Vietnam War. These structures are now turning 50 years old and require evaluation under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The DoD Legacy Resource Management Program funded a series of reports on the Vietnam War and its effects on U.S. military installations. One report, Legacy 18-518, Vietnam War: Medical Facilities on U.S. Military Installations, addresses the role of medical treatment, research, and training facilities on DoD installations; identifies specific installations and facilities; and provides a context to evaluate the historical significance of these facilities.

The Vietnam War provided an opportunity for advancements in trauma care, blood supply, repair of blood vessels to save limbs, treatment of burns, and understanding of weapons' effects. For example, the claymore mine was first used in Vietnam. The intensity of peppering and the velocity of the fragments often resulted in deep penetration on multiple sites on a body. This caused severe local destruction and tremendous amounts of dirt, debris, and secondary missiles to enter the wound. Massive contamination challenged surgeons to choose between radical excision of potentially salvageable tissue and a more conservative approach that might leave a source of infection.



M18 Claymore Mine.

Source: https://www.militaryfactory.com/imageviewer/sa/pic-detail.asp?smallarms_id=35&sCurrentPic=pic9

Armies have struggled for centuries to help troops cope with the stress of battle. An important advancement for military personnel, as well as civilians, was the recognition of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a disorder. PTSD was described and diagnosed for the first time by a Veterans Affairs psychiatrist treating many Vietnam veterans.



Soldier in Country, Vietnam. Source: National Archives.

The Vietnam War also exposed deficiencies in knowledge about certain tropical diseases. The Field Epidemiologic Survey Team (FEST) was organized in May 1966 at the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Center for Special Warfare at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The FEST trained in scientific areas of interest that included tropical sprue, febrile illness, schistosomiasis, filariasis, dengue, and malaria. The FEST was formally constituted as an element of the Water Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) and deployed to Saigon in 1966.

Skin disease was a leading cause of morbidity, and a special field epidemiological research team from WRAIR was sent to the Mekong Delta in 1968. Based on this and other research, Operation Safe Step, a medical research program designed to control and minimize foot problems in troops, began. Operation Safe Step was a three-pronged effort to test foot

gear, protective skin ointments, and skin disease in volunteers exposed to paddy water. A unit at the Letterman Army Institute of Research, Presidio of San Francisco, provided the ointments while the U.S. Army Natick Research Laboratory provided the footgear.

One of the most significant innovations in medical care that resulted from the Vietnam War was the widespread use of air ambulances, also called "medevacs," for helicopter evacuation of casualties. This evacuation system could move a casualty from the battlefield to definitive care within 60 minutes—the "magic hour" that often meant life or death. Army rotary wing aeromedical evacuation became a routine part of the Army Medical Department's evacuation system in Vietnam, which was universally referred to as "dustoff," a radio call sign adopted in 1963. Today's civilian trauma centers, which rely on medevac helicopters to deliver injured patients well within that magic hour, owe their existence to procedures developed during the Vietnam War.



Medivac Helicopter. Source: <https://cherrieswriter.com/2016/02/23/dead-men-flying-heroic-as-hell-the-dustoff-pilots-of-the-vietnam-war-image-heavy/>

Within the United States, there are three broad types of facilities that supported medical treatment, research, and training on DoD installations during the Vietnam War. Medical treatment facilities include hospitals, clinics, hospital ships, and mortuaries.

Many hospitals that pre-dated the Vietnam War were expanded to accommodate the increase in patients. Major hospitals were also constructed during this time.

Research facilities supported medical discoveries in the fields of environmental extremes, skin disease, aviation medical research, dental research, prosthetics, field medical equipment, blood transfusions, blood preservation, biophysics, psychophysiology, exotic infectious diseases, metabolism, nutrition, trauma, and burns.

Training was conducted inside and outside. Academic buildings, classrooms, libraries, and auditoriums provided venues for various medical procedures, techniques, applications, and demonstration of these skills. Specialized equipment would have been required to demonstrate and practice skills. Other buildings or rooms provided locations for hands-on training and included laboratories, operating rooms, and examination rooms. Outdoor training areas include tactical instrument training courses, aircraft carrier landing deck simulators, and landing sites. These properties might be in a variety of settings including woods, beaches, water bodies, jungles, or clearings.

Legacy 18-518, Vietnam War: Medical Facilities on U.S. Military Installations, Report: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-historic-context/report2/>.

Legacy 17-835B Fact Sheet: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-historic-context/fact-sheet2/>.

Legacy 17-835B Brochure: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-historic-context/brochure2/>.



2022 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards

Adapted from 2022 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards Materials

Each year since 1962, the Secretary of Defense honors installations, teams, and individuals for outstanding conservation achievements, innovative environmental practices, and partnerships that improve quality of life and promote efficiencies without compromising mission success. This past spring, the 2022 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards recognized outstanding accomplishments from October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2021. A diverse panel of 53 volunteer judges with relevant expertise from Federal and state agencies, academia, and the private sector evaluated the 2022 nominees to select one winner for each of the nine categories that cover six subject areas, including Cultural Resources Management (CRM).

One of the Environmental Awards given this year was CRM, Large Installation. Through CRM programs, DoD identifies areas likely to contain cultural resources and works to protect these assets for future generations. The CRM award recognizes DoD's stewardship of its extensive cultural resources, including archaeological sites, the historic built environment, and cultural landscapes. Specifically, the awards highlight projects that include partnering with external stakeholders, such as Native Americans, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), local communities, and installation personnel working in master planning, public works, and range management.



Former Cultural Resources Manager Ms. Kristen Mt. Joy meets with Mescalero Apache Representatives Mr. Arden Comanche, Cultural Advisor, and Mr. Jacob Dukai, Cultural Specialist, during a hybrid consultation meeting at Camp Maxey, August 2021. Source: 2022 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards



Restored Building 1 at Camp Mabry.
Source: 2022 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards

CRM, Large Installation Award

The 2022 winner of the CRM, Large Installation Award is the Texas Army National Guard. Spread across nearly 269,000 square miles of Texas, the Texas Army National Guard encompasses 61 readiness centers, 20 Armed Forces Reserve Centers, four Army Aviation Support Facilities, five training sites, and the historic Camp Mabry headquarters. Texas has the largest joint force in the Nation, and the Texas Army National Guard's facilities to support these troops are located in both dense urban communities and rural areas. Cultural resources on the Texas Army

National Guard's 34,000 acres include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; cultural landscapes, documents, buildings, and structures; American Indian traditional cultural properties (TCP); and previously collected prehistoric and historic artifacts from prior archaeological surveys.

The Texas Army National Guard's major accomplishments in fiscal years (FYs) 2020-2021 included:

- The CRM program rehabilitated Building 1 at Camp Mabry, a Second World War-era structure that now serves as offices and is a centerpiece of the historic district. The program worked with an architectural historian during the project planning and design through the construction phases. Both interior and exterior elements contributed to the building's historic eligibility, with features like a large truss system and original windows, but these features had to be integrated with modern antiterrorism protections. In addition, the historic building required major renovations to address structural problems. The program persevered and rebuilt Building 1 to historic standards with full State Historic Preservation Office concurrence.
- The Texas Army National Guard introduced a photopoint database for architectural and archaeological site monitoring that is linked to geographic information systems (GIS). Created in collaboration with a university team, the photopoint database establishes visual records of cultural sites to track impacts from fire, erosion, or other disturbances. The technology allows users to instantly upload cell or tablet photos to the database with embedded global positioning system coordinates. Access is currently limited to the GIS staff, environmental staff, Construction and Facility Management Office, and range control personnel, but the Texas Army National Guard is developing a web-based GIS portal that will expand access to tribal or SHPO partners through a password-protected access point.
- The CRM program developed a new Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) with goals and targets that align with the broader Texas Military Department Strategic Plan. By remodeling the ICRMP to align with the Strategic Plan, the CRM program can now create trackable metrics that allow for accurate assessment and alignment with the training and readiness objectives of the Texas Army National Guard.
- The CRM program is in the final stages of completing an overarching curation agreement that encompasses all facilities that hold Texas Army National Guard inventories. These facilities will now provide annual reports that integrate all Texas Army National Guard holdings using the same standards for cataloging and documentation. This approach will simplify the tracking of artifacts and create a single protocol for all collections moving forward.
- TCP surveys are an ongoing effort for the Texas Army National Guard. The Guard completed a reconnaissance survey at Camp Maxey in December 2020 with the principal investigator consulting with tribal representatives from the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma. Videos collected during that survey are being shared with other interested tribes as well, which helps those partners remain engaged even when travel is curtailed. These efforts have helped deepen the Texas Army National Guard's tribal relationships, especially with tribes that may not have ancestral ties to the land.



To make progress on the Camp Maxey TCP survey, a small team of Tribal representatives made a preliminary visit to photograph and video areas of interest to share with Tribal offices prohibited from travel due to the pandemic. Source: 2022 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards

Congratulations to the award winner! For more information, please visit: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/awards/2022secdef/index.html>.

DoD National Public Lands Day 2021

Adapted from DoD National Public Lands Day 2021 Materials

National Public Lands Day (NPLD) is the Nation's largest single-day volunteer effort for public lands. On NPLD, Americans come together to volunteer their time to improve parks, refuges, local waterways, recreation areas, trails, community gardens, and historic sites. The National Environmental Education Foundation (NEEF) coordinates and organizes this event across the Nation with Federal, state, and private partners, including DoD. NEEF connects people to the public lands in their community and educates Americans about the need for shared stewardship of our valued, irreplaceable natural and cultural resources through NPLD. In 2021, NPLD took place on September 25.



NEEF Logo. Source: NEEF.

Through a competitive proposal process, NEEF awards DoD Legacy Program funds for Military Service NPLD projects related to natural and cultural resources at military installations across the Nation each year. To be eligible for DoD NPLD funding, installations must have some lands open to the public for recreation. Volunteer-based projects may emphasize preservation and interpretation of historic properties and cultural sites. Installation personnel can use NPLD funding for small maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation projects; signage, benches, and other improvements for historic structures, visitor centers, cemeteries, and trails; and equipment, materials, and supplies. Participating in NPLD provides cultural resource managers with an opportunity to complete small, installation-specific projects that may not otherwise receive funding due to resource constraints.

In 2021, NPLD focused on conservation activities supporting in-person and virtual events designed to engage volunteers and connect people to public lands from their homes due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Below are summaries of the 2021 NPLD projects that involved cultural resources:



Wright Brothers Memorial. Source: Wright-Patterson AFB.

- Wright-Patterson Air Force Base planted trees at the Wright Brothers Memorial creating a sustainable urban canopy at this culturally and historically significant site. The tree planting activity brings the site one step closer to completing the memorial's master planting plan.

- Pu'ewai wetland on Bellows Air Force Station (BAFS) is an estuarine, intertidal, emergent, and regularly-inundated wetland. The events hosted by BAFS incorporated volunteers whose primary tasks were to remove wetland invasive plants and out-plant these areas with native Hawaiian plants. Additional activities included setting up tide gauges, beach cleanups, and natural resources educational programs, native plant scavenger hunts, bird identifica-

tion along the coastline and in the wetlands, and participation in the outdoor Hawaiian sport called 'Ula Maika. The projects provided hands-on educational activities for volunteers to learn about Hawaiian cultural practices, native Hawaiian flora, and the importance of native wetland and dune ecosystems. The events also benefitted the broader Waimanalo community through positive regional environmental impacts.

- The Fort Eustis Nature Trail Improvement project focused on repairing and adding resilience to the nature trail to provide increased opportunities for outdoor recreation, natural resource education, and cultural resource education. Volunteers moved materials into place to restore walkways and planted native plants and wildflower seeds. Then volunteers cleaned up litter in Eustis Lake areas that border the nature trail and installed bee houses and signage about the historical use of native plants by the indigenous people of the area.
- Camp Ripley hosted a cultural learning event on public lands for educators, students, volunteers, and family members. Volunteers participated in a variety of Ojibwe traditional recreational and educational activities including archery, canoeing, crafts, drumming, and games. The event fostered cultural awareness of Ojibwe traditions that are primarily natural resource-centered and provide participants with information about the installation. Each year, the Minnesota National Guard hosts a consultation with the sovereign nations that hold a historic interest in the lands under its administration. The purpose of this event was to bring together harvesting groups, THPOs, and Minnesota National Guard (MNG) personnel in order to foster meaningful cultural awareness of Ojibwe traditional lifeways, provide participants with information about opportunities with the MNG, and learn about stewardship through environmental conservation and cultural resource preservation at Camp Ripley. This event involved learning about plants that are sacred to the Ojibwe, harvesting sage for community ceremonial use, enhancing a reconstructed prairie with plants beneficial to pollinators, and holding a workshop where participants were able to learn basic archery skills.
- Camp Mabry coordinated with local schools and groups to conduct a native tree restoration day. The project's goal was to construct a native flora education and viewing area, install a fishing etiquette education area, and improve existing hiking trails on the post. The project improved natural and cultural resources that are habitat for multiple species and enhanced and protected the historic Scott Falls.



Fort Eustis Nature Trail. Source: NEEF



NPLD 2021 volunteers assist with removing garbage and repairing boardwalks at the Grace Brown Nature Trail at Hurlburt Field AFB. Source: NEEF

- At Hurlburt Field Air Force Base, the Grace Brown Nature Trail is an excellent outdoor recreational trail that winds over some buried cultural sites, protecting them by creating a non-development area for natural and cultural resources protection. In 2020, Hurricane Sally caused severe damage to boardwalks and interpretive signage. NPLD volunteers removed garbage washed into the woods by the hurricane and repaired additional boards on the boardwalks.
- Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Hawaii at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam hosted a Loko Paaiau cultural event. The project took place at a culturally significant site to protect and preserve Loko Paaiau, an ancient Hawaiian fishpond. This project brought together military families and community members to strengthen relationships between the military and native Hawaiian organizations to remove invasive vegetation. The goal was to ensure the structural components of the fishpond (walls, sluices) were not impacted from tree roots and ground cover and to harvest fish. In addition to removing invasive vegetation, native vegetation was planted in areas surrounding the fishpond. Those plants will be used for medicinal purposes by native Hawaiian cultural practitioners.

A big thanks to the installations and their volunteers who participated in NPLD in 2021 and acted as good stewards of the Nation's natural and cultural resources!

To learn more about DoD involvement in NPLD, please visit: <https://www.neefusa.org/2021-national-public-lands-day-department-defense-awards-grantees>.

Montford Point Historical Restorations at Camp Johnson

Adapted from Defense Visual Information Distribution Service article

In 2019, historic restoration projects at Camp Johnson in North Carolina began with the aim of preserving the Marine Corps legacy and history while supporting the future training needs of the Corps. The restoration projects are expected to be completed by the end of this year while new construction projects will continue into FYs 2025 and 2026.

Montford Point was commissioned on April 26, 1942, in Jacksonville, North Carolina. From 1942 to 1949, when President Harry S. Truman eliminated segregated units, approximately 20,000 African American men completed recruit training and became known as the Montford Point Marines.

Montford Point was decommissioned on September 9, 1949. On April 10, 1974, it was renamed Camp Johnson after Gilbert "Hashmark" Johnson, one of the first African Americans to enlist in the Marine Corps. In 2007, the 1,600-acre plot of land became home to the Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools (MCCSSS), which consist of four military operational specialty (MOS) schools, four tenant commands, and a Colonel command.

In September 2018, Hurricane Florence caused significant damage to multiple Marine Corps bases, including Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune and Camp Johnson, formerly known as Montford Point. Several historic facilities built in the early 1940s and housed the Marine Corps' first African American recruits. Many buildings lost shingles and suffered extensive water damage and mold, leaving MCB Camp Lejeune to assess the damage and determine which facilities could be saved.



Marines prepare for action. Breaking a tradition of 167 years, the U.S. Marine Corps started enlisting African Americans on June 1, 1942. The first class of 1,200 African American volunteers began their training three months later as members of the 51st Composite Defense Battalion at Montford Point, a section of the 200-square mile Marine Base, Camp Lejeune, at New River, North Carolina. Photo shows "boots" (new recruits) learning to drill. Source: Library of Congress

Prior to the hurricane, the 37th Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Robert B. Neller, signed the Infrastructure Reset Strategy on November 28, 2016. This directive aims to reduce excess and failing facilities across all Marine Corps installations and reduce operation and maintenance costs for facilities that no longer serve a mission-essential purpose or are in disrepair.

To help reach the reduction goal, Marine Corps Installations East (MCIEAST) at MCB Camp Lejeune proposed a 10-year demolition program and signed a programmatic agreement with the North Carolina SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which included the historic buildings at Camp Johnson. MCB Camp Lejeune also partnered with the Montford Point Marine Association (MPMA) to preserve historical features and with MCCSSS, which currently uses some of those buildings, to ensure all training priorities and infrastructure needs were met.

After much consideration, the stakeholders selected six core facilities, referred to as the Golden Six, that preserved the history of Camp Johnson while meeting the needs of MCCSSS. These buildings are the museum, mess hall, an academic building, gymnasium, auditorium, and chapel.

“We worked with the schoolhouse to understand their training requirements to ensure that the facilities that we were preserving could provide the capabilities that were needed for the Marines that were trained there at Camp Johnson,” said Commander (CDR) Ross Campbell, Public Works Officer.

Unfortunately, there are buildings at Montford Point that could not be salvaged due to extreme damage; those buildings will be torn down.

“When we started renovations and got the skin off the chapel, we discovered that the whole building shifted and it was structurally unstable,” said Jay Maddox, MCCSSS Facility and Utilization Manager. “It had a lot of termite damage and other damage beyond repair, so the fix was repair by replacement. To repair by replacement, we had to completely remove it and rebuild it exactly the same without the termites.”

When the camps at Montford Point were constructed, the facilities were built to be temporary and had less substantial structures, such as canvas tents, fiberboard huts, and one- or two-story wood-frame buildings, leaving them more susceptible to serious damage over time and from natural disasters.

“Each of the buildings that did get renovated were restored to better than their original state, and we’re utilizing them inside of the current Marine Corps entry level training continuum,” said Colonel (Col) Eric Adams, MCCSSS Commanding Officer. “The legacy of Montford Point is the history of the first African American Marines and the Marine Corps. So, each of the buildings will preserve the Montford Point heritage but will also be used for modern purposes.”

The current plan will restore or rebuild 11 buildings and tear down 46 buildings. Before Hurricane Florence, the base planned to restore more of the existing buildings, but many were beyond repair from the resulting damage.

“That land [where the buildings were] will remain as greenspace, which is good for a number of reasons,” said CDR Campbell. “It provides a historical footprint of what was there but also recognizes the threat that we’re under from climate change. We’re building resilience into the project by being able to move those facilities more inland and focus on the core historic district of Camp Johnson.”

To read the original article, please visit: <https://www.dvidshub.net/news/416490/montford-point-historical-restorations-camp-johnson>.



EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool

Adapted from the EJScreen Tool Website

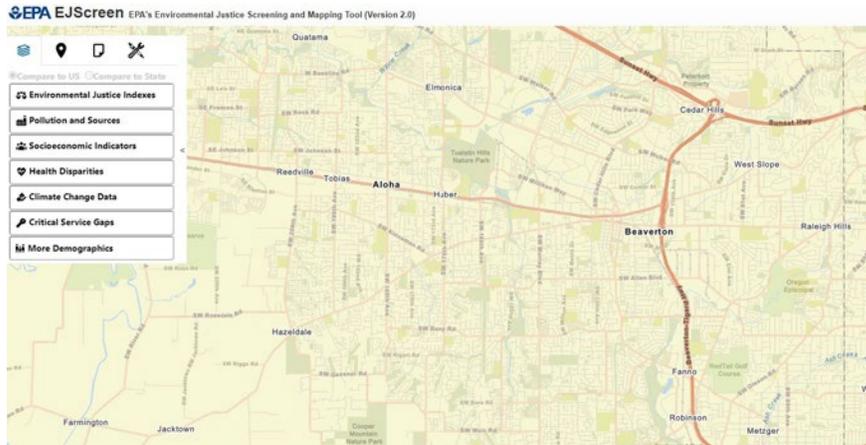
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed a new environmental justice (EJ) mapping and screening tool called EJScreen. It is based on nationally consistent data and an approach that combines environmental and demographic indicators in maps and reports.

EJScreen allows users to access high-resolution environmental and demographic information for locations in the United States and compare their selected locations to the rest of the state, EPA region, or the Nation. All of the EJScreen indicators are publicly-available data. EJScreen simply provides a way to display this information and includes a method for combining environmental and demographic indicators into EJ indexes.

The tool may help users identify areas with:

- People of color and/or low-income populations,
- Potential environmental quality issues,
- A combination of environmental and demographic indicators that is greater than usual, and
- Other factors that may be of interest.

This screening tool and data may be of interest to those searching for environmental or demographic information. It can also support a wide range of research and policy goals.



EJScreen. Source: <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>

Screening tools should be used for a “screening-level” look. Screening is a useful first step in understanding or highlighting locations that may be candidates for further review. However, it is essential to remember that screening-level results do not, by themselves, determine the existence or absence of EJ concerns in a given location; do not provide a risk assessment; and have other significant limitations.

To learn more, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>.



Ho-Chunk Nation, U.S. Army Sign Agreement to Protect, Honor Land at Fort McCoy

Adapted from Madison 365 article

In May 2022, the Ho-Chunk Nation and Fort McCoy signed a memorandum of understanding, allowing tribal members access to sacred sites and plants found on the installation. The signing ceremony combined military and Ho-Chunk traditions.

Fort McCoy and the Ho-Chunk Nation originally signed an agreement in 1999; however, it had not been re-signed since then.

“The land base that Fort McCoy sits on today is our ancestral land,” Marlon WhiteEagle, Ho-Chunk Nation president, said.

The agreement allows the Ho-Chunk Nation to continue protecting Native American burial, historical, and sacred sites on the installation.

“Being a good steward of the land, being a good neighbor and a good partner, and re-establishing that just to demonstrate our dedication to the people of the Ho-Chunk nation,” said Col. Mike Poss, for Fort McCoy.

The agreement allows members to access the installation for traditional plants and natural medicines and provides opportunities to give input on natural resources.

To read the original article, please visit: <https://madison365.com/ho-chunk-nation-us-army-sign-agreement-to-protect-honor-land-at-fort-mccoy/>.



Ho-Chunk Nation, US Army Sign Agreement to Protect, Honor Land at Fort McCoy. Source: Madison 365.

UPCOMING EVENTS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND TRAINING

Naval Civil Engineer Corps Officers School Environmental Training (CECOS): Introduction to Cultural Resources Management Laws & Regulations

Virtual; February 6-9, 2023

Guam; May 9-11, 2023

This course provides an integrated overview of all pertinent laws and regulations needed to understand and fulfill CRM responsibilities. This is the first in a series of cultural resources courses designed to provide cultural resources tools for cultural resources managers, their staffs, and personnel having a direct or indirect impact on cultural resources in support of DoD, Military Service, and installation missions. For more information, please visit:

<https://denix.osd.mil/cecos/conservation/crm/>.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Winter 2023 Section 106 Webinar Series

Virtual; February 2023

The ACHP is hosting a Winter 2023 Section 106 Webinar Series. Staff members in the Office of Federal Agency Programs will be presenting on four topics: Section 106 Program Alternatives, Implementing Section 106 Program Comments, So You Think You Need a PA, and Coordinating CERCLA and Section 106. For the full schedule, a synopsis of each topic, and registration instructions, please [visit: https://www.achp.gov/training/webinars](https://www.achp.gov/training/webinars).

PROGRAM UPDATES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sharing Controlled Unclassified Information during National Historic Preservation Act Consultation

In 2022, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Environment & Energy Resilience) signed out a memorandum to clarify policy on sharing Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) during NHPA consultation. The memorandum is available at: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/planning/training/crtraining/dod-cultural-resources-training-overview-public-document-2022/>.

DoD Cultural Resources Program Becomes a Member of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

The DoD Cultural Resources Program is now a member of the SAA. SAA is an international organization that, since its founding in 1934, has been dedicated to research about and interpretation and protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas. With nearly 7,000 members, SAA represents professional and avocational archaeologists, archaeology students in colleges and universities, and archaeologists working at tribal agencies, museums, and government agencies and in the private sector. Through SAA, the DoD Cultural Resources Program is a member of the society's Military Archaeological Resources Stewardship (MARS) Interest Group, which seeks to bring together SAA members who have interests in military archaeology to provide them with an environment to meet and discuss initiatives to identify and protect cultural and historic resources during military operations. To learn more about SAA, please visit: <https://www.saa.org/>.

New Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs)—La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, California and Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California

The Director of the National Park Service formally approved the proposals of the La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, California and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California to assume certain Historic Preservation Officer duties on tribal lands in California. The La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, California is the 209th tribe and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California is the 212th tribe to assume historic preservation duties previously the responsibility of the SHPO. For a complete list of tribes that have assumed historic preservation functions, please see the Tribal Historic Preservation Program database: https://grantsdev.cr.nps.gov/THPO_Review/index.cfm.

LINKS, TOOLS, AND PRESERVATION PARTNER INFORMATION

[DoD Cultural Resources Program](#)

The Department's cultural resources are the Nation's heritage, and DoD holds these assets in trust for all Americans. As stewards of the Nation's largest inventory of Federally managed historic properties, DoD maintains, promotes, and interprets the cultural resources it manages, both to support the defense mission and to preserve America's military heritage for future generations. The Cultural Resources Program is managed by DoD's Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, responsible for policy, governance, and oversight of DoD's CRM and stewardship.

[DoD Native American Affairs Program](#)

DoD's Native American Affairs Program is managed by the Senior Advisor and Liaison for Native American Affairs (SALNAA). The SALNAA is responsible for developing and implementing DoD's American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian consultant policies; managing the DoD Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program (NALEMP); advising DoD on matters relating to Native Americans and Native Hawaiian organizations; managing DoD outreach activities to tribal governments on behalf of the Office of the Secretary of Defense; and facilitating Tribal Nations' contact with DoD offices on matters of concern.

[Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program \(NALEMP\)](#)

The DoD NALEMP program addresses environmental impacts on Indian lands and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act-conveyed properties from former DoD activities with maximum tribal participation, through government-to-government consultation.

[Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards Program](#)

The Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards celebrate Military Service members and civilians for their exceptional commitment to protecting human health and the environment while advancing the military mission. The Awards honor installations, teams, and individuals for outstanding conservation achievements, innovative environmental practices, and partnerships that improve quality of life and promote efficiencies without compromising mission success.

[U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation of Management of Archaeological Collections \(USACE MCX-CMAC\)](#)

The USACE MCX-CMAC maintains state-of-the-art technical expertise in the curation of archaeological collections and collections management.

[USACE Tribal Nations Technical Center of Expertise \(TNTCX\)](#)

The TNTCX is the USACE's technical lead and advisory center on matters of importance to fulfilling the Federal Trust responsibility to Tribal Nations. The TNTCX offers services and deliverables on a reimbursable basis to Tribal Liaisons, project managers, and cultural resources staff at USACE Districts, DoD installations, and other Federal agencies.

[USACE Technical Center of Expertise \(TCX\) for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Structures](#)

The TCX is the USACE's technical lead and advisory center on matters of the historic built environment falling within the agency's responsibility under the NHPA. The TCX offers services and deliverables on a reimbursable basis to project managers and cultural resources staff at USACE Districts, DoD installations, and other Federal agencies.

[Engineer Research and Development Center-Construction Engineering Research Laboratory \(ERDC-CERL\) Cultural Resources Management Team](#)

The Cultural Resources Management Team is a component of the ERDC-CERL's Land and Heritage Conservation Branch and partners with DoD organizations, individual installations, and other Federal agencies to provide both practical compliance and methodological research.

[Veterans Curation Program \(VCP\)](#)

The VCP is a five-month program in the flagship lab locations (Alexandria, Virginia; Augusta, Georgia; St. Louis, Missouri; and San Mateo, California) that provides employment, vocational training, and technology skills to veterans seeking to

LINKS, TOOLS, AND PRESERVATION PARTNER INFORMATION

improve their access to the mainstream job market. The VCP was created to process at-risk archaeological collections belonging to the USACE. Many of these collections require rehabilitation in order to meet Federal standards, and the VCP employs veterans as laboratory technicians to perform this work. This includes cataloging and photographing artifacts, and cleaning, scanning, and re-housing photographs and documents, providing veterans with a valuable bridging experience from the military into the public sector.

[Advisory Council on Historic Preservation \(ACHP\)](#)

The ACHP is an independent Federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of the Nation's historic resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. The ACHP offers a variety of free and affordable web-based, on-demand courses, including What is Section 106?; Successfully Navigating Section 106 Review: An Orientation for Applicants; Coordinating National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106; Basics of NEPA and Section 106 Integration; and Early Coordination with Indian Tribes in Infrastructure Projects. E-learning courses are available at <https://www.achp.gov/training/elearning>.

[National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers \(NCSHPO\)](#)

The NCSHPO is a nonprofit organization whose members are SHPOs. The NCSHPO supports communication among SHPOs, Federal agencies, and other organizations. It also educates the public and elected officials about the national historic preservation program, legislation, policies, and regulations.

[National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers \(NATHPO\)](#)

The NATHPO is a national, nonprofit corporation composed of THPOs and associate member tribes. The NATHPO's overarching purpose is to support the preservation, maintenance, and revitalization of the culture and traditions of Native peoples of the United States.

[National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act \(NAGPRA\) Program](#)

The NAGPRA Program addresses the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian Organizations to Native American cultural items, including human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

[Department of the Interior Tribal Leaders Directory](#)

The Tribal Leaders Directory provides contact information for each Federally recognized tribe.

[U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development \(HUD\) Tribal Directory Assessment Tool \(TDAT\)](#)

HUD developed TDAT to help users identify tribes that may have an interest in the location of a HUD-assisted project. The tool includes tribal contact information to assist users with initiating Section 106 consultation under the NHPA.

[National Center for Preservation Technology and Training \(NCPTT\)](#)

The NCPTT helps preservationists find better tools, materials, and approaches to conserving buildings, landscapes, sites, and collections.

[Managing Archeological Collections](#)

This web-based, on-demand course covers all aspects of caring for archeological collections. The course is designed to assist those who are interested in or need to learn more about preserving and managing long-term archeological collections.

[National Register of Historic Places \(NRHP\)](#)

The NRHP is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the NHPA of 1966, the National Park Service's NRHP is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.

LINKS, TOOLS, AND PRESERVATION PARTNER INFORMATION

[National Register of Historic Places Bulletins](#)

The National Register Bulletin series provides guidance on evaluating, documenting, and listing different types of historic places.

[National Archives and Records Administration \(NARA\)](#)

NARA explores United States history through NARA documents, photos, and records.

[Library of Congress](#)

The Library of Congress is the Nation's oldest Federal cultural institution, and it serves as the research arm of Congress. It is also the largest library in the world, with more than 173 million items. The collections include books, sound recordings, motion pictures, photographs, maps, and manuscripts.

[Strategies for Sustainable Historic Preservation](#)

Offered as part of the Whole Building Design Guide continuing education courses, this web-based, on-demand course introduces the historic preservation process. Specifically, it focuses on how to balance sustainability goals, and operations and maintenance practices, with preservation solutions.

[National Preservation Institute \(NPI\)](#)

The NPI offers continuing education and professional training for those involved in the management, preservation, and stewardship of cultural heritage. It serves individuals and groups from the government and private sectors by providing seminars in historic preservation and cultural resource management.

[FedCenter Training](#)

FedCenter sponsors on-demand training courses; Federally sponsored and nonprofit training course announcements; and links to various other Federal, state, local, and private training providers' websites.

[The Digital Archaeological Record \(tDAR\)](#)

tDAR is a repository for digital archaeological investigations records. The DoD Cultural Resources Program archives files on tDAR. The DoD Cultural Resources Program Collection on tDAR is available at: <https://core.tdar.org/collection/70330/osd-cultural-resources-program-collection>.

[American Cultural Resources Association \(ACRA\)](#)

The ACRA is the national trade association supporting and promoting the common interests of CRM firms of all sizes, types, and specialties. Member firms undertake many of the legally mandated CRM studies and investigations in the United States.

[Society for American Archaeology \(SAA\)](#)

The SAA is an international organization dedicated to the research, interpretation, and protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas. The society represents professional, student, and avocational archaeologists working in a variety of settings, including government agencies, colleges and universities, museums, and the private sector.

[Society for Historical Archaeology \(SHA\)](#)

The SHA is the largest scholarly group focusing on the archaeology of the modern world. The society is concerned with the identification, excavation, interpretation, and conservation of sites and materials on land and underwater.

[Society of Architectural Historians \(SAH\)](#)

The SAH promotes the study, interpretation, and conservation of architecture, design, landscapes, and urbanism worldwide for the benefit of all.

DoD Cultural Resources Program

Enhancing Mission Capabilities through Cultural Resources Stewardship

The Department of Defense (DoD) maintains thousands of historic and cultural resources that form an integral part of mission support and readiness. The Department's cultural resources are the Nation's heritage, and the Department holds these assets in trust for all Americans. As stewards of the Nation's largest inventory of Federally owned historic properties, DoD strives to maintain and interpret those resources it manages to support the defense mission and to preserve military and cultural heritage for future generations. Cultural resources are mission-enhancing assets, connecting our fighting men and women with their proud history and traditions. The Department continues to use and maintain some of the Nation's most treasured cultural resources as an integral part of mission support and readiness.

The DoD historic property portfolio includes 49 individual National Historic Landmarks, 3,171 National Historic Landmark contributing properties, 2,396 individual and contributing historic assets listed in the National Register of Historic Places, over 15,000 historic assets determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and over 132,000 recorded archaeological sites. Military Services and other DoD Components manage these cultural resources at the installation level and work closely with public stakeholders, including American Indian and Alaska Native tribes, Native Hawaiian Organizations, State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Sound cultural resources stewardship ensures DoD's compliance with applicable historic preservation Federal laws, Executive Orders, and regulations in support of the defense mission.

Visit the Cultural Resources Program website at www.denix.osd.mil/cr/ for more information.



Deputy Federal Preservation Officer and Senior Editor
Kate Plimpton

Editor and OSD Program Support
Courtney Williams, Aubrey Farrell, and Kelly Hallett

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