

(Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units, continued from page 1)

The National Park Service (NPS) manages the 17 CESUs in the network, which span the entire United States (U.S.) from Alaska to South Florida, and Hawaii to Maine. DoD is a member of all of the CESUs, each of which is hosted by a university.

Federal laws and Defense policy require the DoD to manage and protect archeological sites, historic structures, and other cultural resources. With nearly 16,000 historic assets determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and over 134,000 recorded archaeological sites on DoD lands, managing cultural resources is a huge task. By releasing a Request for Information or Request for Proposals, DoD cultural resources managers can solicit help from their local CESU for expertise on how to more efficiently and productively comply with Federal laws, coordinate with consulting parties, mitigate cultural resources, and cultivate public awareness.

The CESUs have access to experienced field staff and cutting-edge technology to help Federal agencies survey, test, and protect cultural resources. The NPS frequently partners with CESU members for field schools. Field schools provide opportunities for professors and experts to teach and train students in applied preservation methods.

For instance, the NPS personnel at the Golden Spike National Historic Site worked with a field school, made up of a team of professors and students from the University of Vermont (UVM), to document and improve the condition of Golden Spike's two historic railroad trestles, one on the verge of collapse. By working together, the NPS and UVM assessed the condition of the trestles, developed preservation options, and made repairs, allowing the park to eventually integrate the historic resources into trails. Field school collaborations are cost effective to the Federal government by providing necessary skills and labor to maintain Federal properties.



A trestle restored by the UVM at Golden Spike National Historic Site, shown before, during, and after restoration. Source: Randall Sheirik, NPS Vanishing Treasures Program

The CESU Network has completed multiple cultural resources projects for the DoD. For example, in 2017, the U.S. Army Garrison White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) funded a project with the Cornerstones Community Partnerships, a nonprofit CESU partner specializing in preserving architectural heritage. Cornerstones provides hands-on workshops and training for local youth and adults to sustain historic structures and strengthen cultural values. The historic McDonald Ranch house on WSMR required much needed restoration, and Cornerstones helped restore it by executing the drainage plan, window reconstruction, ramp and porch reconstruction, and stucco and wall repair. This collaboration helped to preserve historic structures and address maintenance backlog.



Crew working on restoration of porch railings at the McDonald Ranch House on WSMR. Source: William Godby, U.S. Army

Through the CESU Network, Federal agencies and local CESU partners willingly share the task of cultural resources stewardship, as well as jointly agree to low overhead costs for more cost-effective management of cultural resources. The CESU partners can provide DoD staff with the best available information and help improve long-term Federal resource management and preservation.

For more information, please visit the CESU Network online at: www.cesu.psu.edu.

To contact your local CESU, refer to the directory at: <http://www.cesu.psu.edu/contact/contact.htm>.

Also, please see the DoD's CESU Network fact sheet for designated DoD Regional CESU Representatives: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/nr/cesu/cooperative-ecosystem-studies-units-national-network/fact-sheets/dod-cooperative-ecosystem-studies-units-cesu-national-network-fact-sheet/>.

2019 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards

Adapted from the 2019 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards winner fact sheets and brochure

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 2019 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards recognized accomplishments from October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2018. A diverse panel of 58 volunteer judges with relevant expertise from Federal and state agencies, academia, and the private sector evaluated 32 nominees to select one winner for each of the nine categories that cover six subject areas, including cultural resources management.

Two of the nine Environmental Awards given this year are: Cultural Resources Management, Small Installation and Cultural Resources Management, Individual/Team. The Cultural Resources Management awards recognize DoD's cultural resources management and showcase DoD's stewardship of its extensive cultural resources, including archaeological sites, the historic built environment, and cultural landscapes. Specifically, DoD highlights projects that include partnering with external stakeholders, such as Native Americans, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), local communities, and personnel working with internal installation departments, such as master planning, public works, and range management.

Cultural Resources Management, Small Installation Award

The 2019 winner of the Cultural Resources Management, Small Installation award is Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG), which supports 6,200 soldiers across 37 statewide facilities. Over the past two years, the installation's Cultural Resources Management program focused on improving the management of eight historic armories and training site areas statewide, six historic buildings on Camp Murray, and two historic districts. With a holistic approach to managing these structures and historic districts, WAARNG's cultural resources are now safeguarded by new maintenance and treatment plans (MTPs). The implementation of these MTPs across the installation is a significant milestone for the WAARNG, representing the culmination of five years of dedicated work by the cultural resources management program. These MTPs, coordinated with the SHPO at the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic

Preservation, enabled the WAARNG to complete critical modernization projects across the installation, including repairing roofs, replacing windows and doors, providing Americans with Disabilities Act accessible ramps, and upgrading building systems to make World War II-era facilities functional for the modern mission.



The WAARNG focused on improving eight historic armories including the Centralia Armory at Camp Murray. Source: 2019 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards

The WAARNG's major accomplishments in fiscal years (FYs) 2017-2018:

- The installation closely coordinated with the SHPO to implement new MTPs that dramatically streamline cultural resources management and SHPO consultation, helping to maintain WAARNG's excellent compliance record. The MTPs allowed the installation to demonstrate to the Construction and Facilities Management Office how modernization and preservation can coexist. This is particularly important as WAARNG has embarked upon an approximately \$5 million armory modernization effort.
- In FY18, the WAARNG contracted to complete MTPs for the Longview and Centralia armories, a post-WWII-era structure and an Art Moderne-style armory, respectively. These MTPs converge with WAARNG's current modernization projects, and incorporating Longview Armory was strategically helpful as it represents one of three Cold War-era armories in the state.
- Staff inadvertently discovered archaeological items related to Grace Seminary while constructing a parking lot at the Centralia Armory in FY18. Cultural resources personnel immediately consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the SHPO, and tribes to quickly evaluate the site, recover valuable archaeological information, preserve existing resources, and maintain the construction schedule. Rapid response to these discoveries was made possible by the prior establishment of an inadvertent discovery plan as part of the WAARNG's Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan.

- The cultural resources personnel enacted a capping plan at the Centralia Armory to preserve remaining cultural deposits in place, particularly the pre-contact lithic fragments, once experts determined a village site was not present. Personnel from WAANRG excavated and curated with the State of Washington repository (Burke Museum) hundreds of artifacts related to the seminary and hospital. The Centralia Armory is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) because of its noteworthy Art Moderne architectural style and as an early work representative of famous architect, D.W. Hillborn. The newly discovered archaeological site is also considered NRHP-eligible because of its potential to inform future research.

Cultural Resources Management, Individual/Team

The 2019 winner of the Cultural Resources Management, Individual/Team award is Ms. Rita McCarty, Mississippi Army National Guard (MSARNG). As the Cultural Resources Manager for Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center of the Mississippi Army National Guard, Ms. Rita McCarty preserves the installation's rich cultural heritage without impeding the critical training activities that support mission readiness. With about 132,000 acres of land available for training, Camp Shelby includes a regional school for unmanned aerial systems use, maneuver training sites, and multi-purpose range complexes for all tank gunnery and artillery weaponry currently in use. In FY17 and FY18, Ms. McCarty went above and beyond conventional cultural resources management initiatives by jointly coordinating a large-scale centennial celebration for the post, adaptively reusing historic structures to meet current needs, creating new resources for education and outreach among the community, and introducing cutting-edge technology to delineate archaeological sites, and more. With over 10 years of experience as the Cultural Resources Manager and with specialties in archaeology, artifact conservation and analysis, cultural resources compliance, and Native American consultation, Ms. McCarty helps stakeholders continue to discover, preserve, and celebrate Camp Shelby's history.

Ms. McCarty's Major Accomplishments in FYs 2017-2018:

- Ms. McCarty simultaneously helped rehabilitate and redevelop two historic buildings on Camp Shelby to include a state-of-the-art curation facility, cultural resources management offices, and cultural center for the MSARNG. By establishing curation facilities on the installation, MSARNG eliminated the annual \$5,000 university curation facility fee and allowed full public access to all holdings.



As part of the year-long Centennial Celebration, Ms. McCarty organized a special display in the Mississippi Armed Forces Museum featuring archaeological and historical artifacts excavated from or donated to Camp Shelby. Reenactors answered questions about the war and training at Camp Shelby. Source: 2019 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards

- Ms. McCarty initiated an internship program with the University of Southern Mississippi to provide one second-year graduate student and one undergraduate student in archaeology with hands-on experience in a real world setting. The program is a cost savings tool for the MSARNG in that it provides much needed cultural resources management assistance at a fraction of a contractor's cost. One of Ms. McCarty's former interns is now the Cultural Resources Manager for the Louisiana National Guard.
- Ms. McCarty secured grant funding for multiple MSARNG projects including \$28,000 from the Federal Highway Administration to convert old rail lines to historic walking trails. The trails circle the installation's historic complex and integrate educational signage into this recreational resource for Camp Shelby's soldiers, staff, and visitors. Ms. McCarty also secured a \$6,200 DoD Legacy Program National Public Lands Day award for a special cemetery restoration project in FY17.
- Ms. McCarty launched a multi-year ground penetrating radar survey project to confirm, delineate, and excavate rare World War I (WWI)-era training trenches and other facilities. This effort converges with a new \$30,000 DoD Legacy Program-funded project to generate a historic context study for WWI-era training resources.
- Ms. McCarty initiated a new survey effort for 23 historic Cold War-era armories throughout the state that have never been fully surveyed for National Register for Historic Places significance.

Congratulations to the award winners! For more information, please visit: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/awards/2019secdef/>.

The Vietnam War Turns Fifty: Pilot and Air Support Training

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

The U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War (1962–1975) required construction of mission-related buildings and structures to support the war. These structures are now turning 50 years old and require evaluation under the National Historic Preservation Act. Through the Legacy Resource Management Program, the DoD funded a series of reports on the Vietnam War and its effects on US military installations.

The first report, *Legacy 12-518, Vietnam and the Home Front – How DoD Installations Changed, 1962-1975* (Hartman et al. 2014), provides a broad overview of Vietnam-influenced construction on many installations from 1962 through 1975. Since the completion of the broad overview, the subsequent series of Vietnam reports cover helicopter training, Special Forces operations and warfare, logistics support, pilot and air support, special schools, and medical facilities. These reports provide military cultural resources professionals with a common understanding for determining the historical significance of Vietnam-era facilities, greatly increasing efficiency and cost-savings of this necessary effort.



United States Air Force pilots refueling en route to a bombing target in North Vietnam. Source: *Miscellaneous Vietnam photographs, 1958-1974, Record Group 306, National Archives*

Recently completed, *Legacy 17-835A, Pilot and Air Support Training on U.S. Military Installations*, provides context and typology for Vietnam War pilot and air support training-related resources on DoD installations in the U.S. In particular, this report describes the role of pilot and air support training in the Vietnam War, identifies specific installations and resource types associated with pilot and air support training during the Vietnam War, and provides a context to evaluate the historical significance of these resources.

During the Cold War, DoD planners shifted military strategy away from conventional warfare and toward massive retaliation and air defense. The Korean War provided a wake-up call to all military branches and reinforced the reality that small-scale warfare using aerial components, like tactical bombers and fighters, remained strategically important. During the Vietnam War, missions involving aircraft included defending villages and outposts, attacking enemy troops and convoys, escorting road convoys and bombing strikes, dropping flares for attacking fighters, flying armed reconnaissance, search and rescue, transporting troops and equipment, refueling, stopping the movement of enemy forces and supplies, directing air strikes and bombing runs, spraying defoliants, and psychological warfare.

Pilots flew a myriad of aircraft for the Vietnam War effort. These flying missions required specialized stateside, training that focused on piloting and maintenance. Facilities and equipment to provide this training, as well as an increased demand for trained pilot and air support personnel, shaped the use and expansion of DoD facilities during this time. The following facilities fit the historic context under the pilot and air support training and warrant evaluation for historical significance:

Academic Buildings. These buildings include classrooms for lectures and other indoor spaces to facilitate hands-on training. Examples of these training spaces include simulators, laboratories, shops, and pools.



Aerial view of Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado, with the headquarters for Lowry Technical Training Center at center, in 1962. Source: *History of Air Education and Training Command 1942-2002, Thomas A. Manning*

Outdoor Training Areas. These outdoor spaces could include tactical instrument training courses, aerial fighting ranges and targets, bombing ranges, aircraft carrier landing deck simulators, and catapults.



Dilbert Dunker, Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola. Source: <http://www.navalaviationmuseum.org/>

Support Facilities. These facilities could include structures built or renovated in response to an influx of pilot and air support personnel. Examples of these building types include housing, headquarters and offices, recreation facilities, and flight line facilities.



Sherman Field, ca. 1967. Source: Public Affairs Office, NAS Pensacola



Top Gun Trailer at NAS Miramar. Source: Photorecon.net

The Legacy 17-835A, *Pilot and Air Support Training on U.S. Military Installations* report is on DENIX at: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-historic-context/report/>.

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

Legacy 17-835A Brochure: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-historic-context/brochure/>.

Defining Direct Effects

By the DoD Cultural Resources Program Staff

In a recent decision, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit addressed what “directly” means under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 110(f) (54 U.S.C. § 306107; P. Law 89-665), to include both physical and causal effects to National Historic Landmarks (NHLs).

The NHPA Section 110(f) requires Federal agencies (“to the maximum extent possible”) to minimize harm to NHLs if a proposed Federal undertaking may “directly and adversely affect” the NHL. The question of whether “directly” refers to causation rather than physicality was litigated in *National Parks Conservation Assoc. v. Semonite*, 916 F.3d 1075 (D.C. Cir. 2019). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers understood “directly” to mean “physically” so that visual or auditory impacts would not qualify. The opposing view was understood to mean that “directly” referred to causation and that an impact was “direct” if there is no intervening cause.

In *Semonite*, the DC Circuit court held that the proper definition of the term refers to causation and not physicality. Therefore, agencies must now apply the requirements of Section 110(f) when there is a causal connection between the undertaking and an adverse effect on a NHL that is “free from extraneous influence” and not only when the NHL is physically impacted.

The DoD Components and their Cultural Resources Managers should be aware of this court decision and its implication for interpreting NHPA Section 110(f).

The DC Circuit Court decision and related information can be found by searching the citation “916 F.3d 1075” or the court and case number “18-5179.” For questions regarding this case and its implications, please contact your installation or DoD Component Office of General Counsel or the OSD Cultural Resources Program at DoD_CRProgram@bah.com.

Air National Guard NAGPRA Repatriation Jefferson County, Kentucky

By Roger Lee Ciuffo, M.S., National Guard Bureau, Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University

In the early 1970s, archaeologists uncovered 28 prehistoric archaeological features, including saucer shaped hearths, storage pits, and burnt limestone during a runway expansion project at Shewmaker Air Field (Site 15JF267), now known as the Louisville International Airport. In all, archaeologists recovered 150,000 artifacts and human remains, which represented 96 individuals and dated to the Middle and Late Archaic periods (7,000 - 3,000 B.C.).

The NAGPRA, Pub. L. 101-601, 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq., 104 Stat. 3048, is a Federal law enacted on November 16, 1990. The Act requires Federal agencies and institutions that receive Federal funding to return Native American “cultural items” to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Cultural items include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony (<https://www.nps.gov/nagpra/>).

Nearly 20 years later, in 1990, Congress passed the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), requiring all Federal agencies to return human remains and funerary objects to living tribal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations. In 2010, after a routine check of files, archaeologists from Amec Environment & Infrastructure noticed the older collection from Shewmaker Air Field and reminded the Air National Guard (ANG) of its existence and resulting responsibilities. Recognizing its obligations under NAGPRA, the ANG initiated consultation with officials from the Louisville International Airport and the living descendants of the Native American tribes associated with the site.

The NAGPRA consultation for site 15JF267 human remains began in 2010 with a discussion between the ANG and participating tribes. Six out of the eight Federally-recognized tribes, associated with findings from Site 15JF267, accepted ANG’s invitation to consult. These included the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, the Cherokee Nation, the Chickasaw Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee, the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of

Oklahoma, and the Shawnee Tribe. The Kentucky Heritage Council, Kentucky’s State Historic Preservation Office, also participated in the consultation. The tribes’ primary concerns involved the identification, treatment, and disposition of the human remains and associated burial artifacts recovered from Site 15JF267. These concerns became the focus of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and disposition plan, which were developed to assure those concerns were respected and addressed satisfactorily. In 2013, the National Park Service published the *Notice of Inventory Completion: National Guard Bureau/ATAN, Air National Guard, Joint Base Andrews, MD (NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-12208; 2200-1100-665) concerning the KYANG archaeological site (15JF267) in the Federal Register, Vol. 78, No. 33, February 19, 2013.*

Together, the tribes and consulting parties agreed to reinter the human remains and artifacts back into Site 15JF267, their original location before their removal in the 1970s. However, the land containing Site 15JF267 was not under the ANG’s control after its return to the Louisville International Airport and was now a small acre-sized oasis surrounded by the United Postal Services’ (UPS) worldwide hub. After many meetings with airport officials, the consulting parties agreed that the airport was not a viable burial site. The ANG began exploring other site options that could serve as a final resting place for the remains. Since the airport property was no longer an option, tribal officials asked that the new site be within the “line of sight” of the original burial ground, or at least within proximity. In September 2018, the ANG identified an alternative location for reinterment. The ANG discussed this possibility with tribal representatives, and they quickly agreed to the chosen location.



Colonel Scott Chambers, National Guard Bureau, Miranda Panther, Eastern Band of Cherokee, and Brett Barnes, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. Source: Roger Ciuffo

In November 2018, the ANG hosted an appreciation dinner and repatriation ceremony that celebrated the culmination of eight years of consultation and the reburial of 96 Native Americans into their sacred ground. Tribal representatives attending the ceremony included Ms. Miranda Panther, NAGPRA Coordinator, and Mr. James “Johi” Griffin, Tribal Member, from the Eastern Band of the Cherokees, and Messrs. Brett Barnes, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, and Paul Barton, Tribal Member, from the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. Together, with staff from the ANG, the tribal members signed a repatriation agreement that relinquished ANG’s control of the remains to allow for final reburial.

Final interment of the remains and funerary artifacts occurred during a private ceremony on November 20, 2018. Tribal representatives also agreed to the curation of the remaining non-funerary artifacts in the Webb Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky for further preservation and study. The ANG transferred these objects to the museum in February 2019, thus completing its legal obligations under NAGPRA and fulfilling its trust responsibility to the consulting tribes.

In the end, the efforts and coordination of many stakeholders helped achieve common goal: to repatriate and reinter remains from Site 15JF267 in a respectful and empathic way to Native American people and their long, distinguished history. The NAGPRA does not dictate how repatriation and protection should occur, rather it encourages meaningful discussions and conversations between American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and Federal entities. By encouraging this discussion between stakeholders, the ANG strengthened its overall process, developed a stronger and more productive working relationships with the consulted tribes, and demonstrated the ANG’s commitment to meeting its obligations to tribal governments and communities across the U.S.

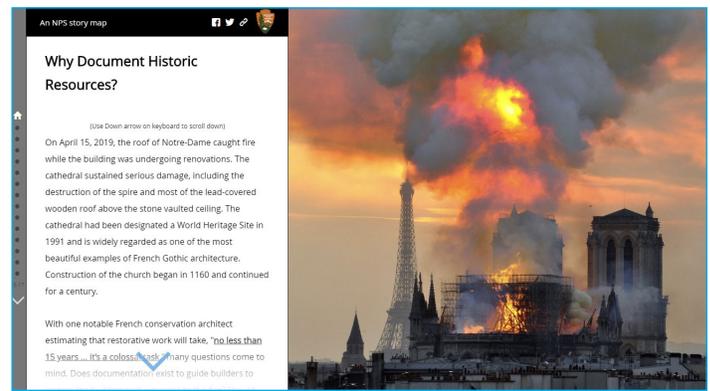
Story Maps: Digital Tools Reshaping Cultural Resource Mitigation and Interpretation

By Deidre McCarthy, Chief, Cultural Resource GIS Facility, NPS

Publicly available online, “Story Maps” is a ESRI ArcGIS digital tool that allows users to bring together informative maps, photographs, videos, and text to create an engaging and easily accessible historic narrative and interpretation for a widespread audience. “Story Maps” offers cultural resource managers an interactive mitigation option for the National Historic

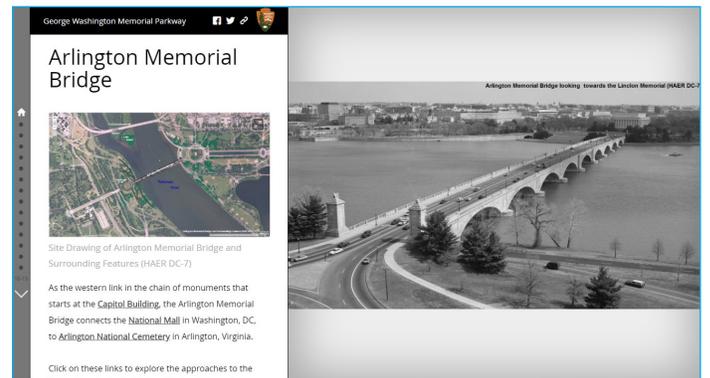
Preservation Act’s Section 106 by helping the public learn and understand more about Federally-managed cultural resources. It requires no programming skills to create and templates allow for straightforward, easy generation of narratives at a low cost.

With their incredibly flexible format, Story Maps can present simple reports or very in-depth histories about cultural resources. This tool leaves the user in control of how much they would like to include in their story. Users have options to research outside links, data sources, reference materials, or additional resources when exploring a topic and creating a story. This adaptability makes Story Maps a powerful alternative for mitigation, interpretation, and creative story telling.



Story Map of “Why Document Historic Resources?” Source: CRGIS Facility, NPS

Users can quickly produce Story Maps and address timely subjects. Simpler versions allow users to make very direct statements, such as the Story Map that Cultural Resource GIS Facility (CRGIS) authored to discuss why the documentation of cultural resources is critical in the wake of the burning of Notre Dame Cathedral. This Story Map showed not only a collection of well-known cultural resources destroyed by fire, flood, hurricane, or other man-made disasters, but also how people could use previous documentation to restore or rebuild historic structures.



Story Map of Arlington Memorial Bridge. Source: CRGIS Facility, NPS

Heritage Documentation Programs, George Washington Memorial Parkway, and the CRGIS recently authored a Story Map describing the ongoing rehabilitation at Arlington Memorial Bridge. This Story Map explains the history of the bridge, the importance of it as a memorial, as well as its unique construction. The partners used the Memorial Bridge Story Map as mitigation under Section 106 as it provides the public with readily available information about the bridge and the ongoing repair, documenting the removal of historic features and replacement of character defining elements.



Story Map of 370th Infantry Regiment. Source: Cultural Resource GIS Facility, NPS

Comprehensive Story Maps can provide a more complete picture regarding the significance of an important historic event, person, or group. Partnering with the American Battle Monuments Commission, CRGIS authored a Story Map to profile the 370th Infantry Regiment, the only African-American regiment in the U.S. Army to fight in WWI. The Story Map linked to original sources and documentation to highlight the important contributions of this regiment in pivotal combat actions and also discuss the unit's history, origins, difficulties, and ultimately their recognition.

While these examples use the same template, there are many more to choose from. With very different purposes, these Story Maps illustrate the adaptability of the tool to serve multiple needs and audiences. Making information more accessible, providing interpretation, explaining the significance of resources or simply providing context is a main goal of mitigation and interpretation. Story Maps will continue to develop new features which will only expand their critical role in public outreach and cultural resource management.

View NPS Story Maps online at: <http://nps.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapAndAppGallery/index.html?appid=4955995ac69f48fa956ca2064cad240d>.

Society for American Archaeologists Annual Meeting

By Kelly Hallett, Cultural Resources Specialist, Booz Allen Hamilton

Archaeologists gathered for the 84th annual meeting of the Society for American Archeologists (SAA) in Albuquerque, New



SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
Society for American Archaeology logo. Source: <https://www.saa.org/>

Mexico from April 10-14, 2019. The opening session, as well as most other sessions, began with a land acknowledgment, recognizing Native Americans and specifically the Pueblo people, who previously occupied all of Albuquerque, including the land on which the conference center is located. The conference provided an opportunity for archaeologists to gather and discuss new ideas, discoveries, and ethical dilemmas.

The SAA President's Forum generated discussion around the annual meeting's theme, "Learning from the Past, Looking towards the Future: Archaeological Ethics and the SAA." The SAA developed eight principles of archaeological ethics in 1994 and added a new principle in 2016 to provide a framework for and guide archaeologists in their practice. Specifically, during this session, participants talked about the changes and evolution of ethics within archaeology. Archaeologists must now consider the ethics and impacts of their decisions on other groups, such as Tribes and minority groups. These ethical principles may also help guide DoD personnel when they make decisions on the treatment or management of archaeological sites. The SAA's ethical principles can be found at: <https://www.saa.org/career-practice/ethics-in-professional-archaeology>.

The SAA Military Archaeological Resource Stewardship (MARS) interest group hosted a forum, "An Overview of Archaeology and Management Issues from Military Lands," which provided an opportunity for panel participants, all of whom were military installation personnel, to discuss challenges and successes regarding Federal land management and cultural resources stewardship. Discussion focused on communication with senior military leadership and meeting legal requirements while ensuring the military mission continues. Panel participants concluded that engaging with senior military leadership early in the project and explaining not only the compliance requirements, but also identifying benefits to the installation and the mission was critical to project success.

The MARS interest group also hosted their annual meeting during the conference. The first part of the meeting focused on administrative topics, such as new leadership for the group. The second part of the meeting provided an opportunity for an informal discussion of the group's needs. Participants talked about the need to improve communicating with their peers working in the field. Participants felt that their peers at other installations face similar issues; however, there is little opportunity to communicate or gather input regarding similar issues between installations and to share successes and lessons learned. To increase opportunities for inter-installation communication, MARS leadership created a subgroup dedicated to developing an online portal. If DoD personnel are interested in learning more about the online portal or MARS, more information can be found at: <https://www.saa.org/quick-nav/about-saa/interest-groups>. Additionally, outside of MARS, contact the OSD Cultural Resources Program at DoD_CRProgram@bah.com to share cultural resources project successes and lessons learned. The Office of the Secretary of Defense may publish this information in the *CR Update* newsletter.

The Arizona National Guard sponsored a symposium, "Creative Mitigation Measures for the Section 106 and National Environmental Policy Act Process," where participants shared successes with creative mitigation and those efforts that did not involve the traditional "3 D's: dig, document, and destroy." For example, at White Sands Missile Range, mitigation for tank training involved excavating only a few archaeological sites while marking the remainder on the GPS as minefields during training. If a tank enters this area, it automatically turns off and the driver has to walk back to training headquarters to turn it on again. This effort provides realistic training while protecting cultural resources. Another participant presented on their effort at Fort Polk to engage with living descendants of families displaced by the Fort's initial construction. By gathering and communicating with descendants, the installation's cultural resources managers collect information about archaeological sites at the Fort without performing excavations. As a result of this outside information, more training lands are available at the installation.

For more information about the 2019 SAA Annual Meeting, please visit: https://documents.saa.org/container/docs/default-source/doc-annualmeeting/final-program/final-program-2019-with-covers44003265c93544a9837d5d71b2746aa6.pdf?sfvrsn=122d522f_4.

The 2020 SAA Annual Meeting is in Austin, Texas from April 22-26, 2020: <https://www.saa.org/annual-meeting>.

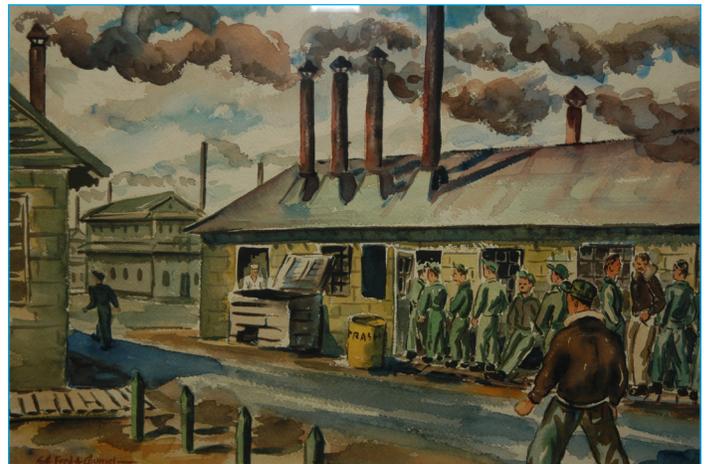
New Exhibit at the U.S. Army Heritage Museum

By John C. Leighow, Jr., Director, U.S. Army Heritage Museum

A new exhibit is now on display at the U.S. Army Heritage Museum (AHM): *The Making of the American Army*. The AHM is located at the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center (USAHEC) in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In support of the USAHEC, AHM preserves, exhibits, and interprets the artifacts of the U.S. Army. The purpose of the AHM is to educate the American Soldier and the public about the U.S. Army history.



Seal of the USAHEC. Source: <https://ahec.armywarcollege.edu/>



Mess Hall, Langley Field, Virginia, Watercolor, 16" x 20", 1944-1945. Source: U.S. Army Heritage Museum

The Making of the American Army exhibit depicts a G.I. view of Army life using almost 30 original paintings of Sergeant Fred Counsel, soldier-artist. Through watercolors, Counsel traced his career through several Army Air Force Training Centers during World War II, telling a story of how soldiers trained together to serve their country. Familiar scenes of mess halls and barracks, along with fellow soldiers served as subjects. He used a free-flowing style with controlled expressive colors.

The exhibit is open from June 1, 2019 – April 1, 2020.

To learn more, please visit the U.S. Army Heritage Museum online at: <https://ahec.armywarcollege.edu/>.

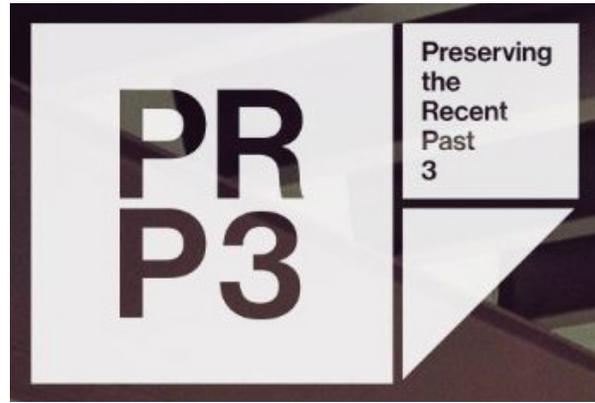
Preserving the Recent Past 3 Conference

By Kelly Hallett, Cultural Resources Specialist, Booz Allen Hamilton

Approximately 350 preservationists participated in the Preserving the Recent Past 3 conference in Los Angeles, California from March 13-16, 2019 “to share the latest strategies for identifying, protecting, and conserving significant structures and sites from the post-WWII era” (PRP3 2019). This conference built upon two previous Preserving the Recent Past conferences held in 1995 and 2000. These conferences are important for historic preservation professionals to continue their education on the identification and preservation of built environments from the recent past.

The conference opened with a keynote address from architect and historian, Mr. Allen Hess. Hess set the stage for the conference by recommending a new lens for the evaluation of modern buildings. He said architects design buildings in the latest architectural style, then these styles fade in favor of new ones. Once the architectural style is dated, people demolish these buildings until a group realizes the buildings have historical significance and require preservation. Hess argues this long-time trend has affected architectural styles in the past, such as Victorian houses, and is a current issue for buildings from the recent past. Preservationists need a new lens to analyze modern buildings and reinterpret them for the future, which blurs the line between high and low art and architecture. Many important recent past buildings do not meet the traditional definition for historic significance, but these “low” architecture recent past buildings are still significant. This new lens can help highlight often overlooked details of buildings. Additionally, maintenance is important as it ensures buildings in the “transition” period between popular design and historical significance do not fall into decline. Deferred maintenance makes it easier to justify the demolition of these buildings.

As DoD personnel begin to consider this new group of recent past buildings, built in the 1970’s into the 1980’s, it is important to remember that perspectives on significance can change over time. Recent past buildings may not initially seem to meet the requirements for significance under criterion C, buildings “that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction,” for the National



Preserving the Recent Past 3 Conference logo. Source: <https://www.prp3.org/>

Register of Historic Places, but perhaps the building the method of construction or the type requires further investigation. This further investigation may reveal that the building is actually significant once viewed with Hess’s “new lens.”

With Hess’s inspiration and appreciation for modern architecture, conference attendees applied his new lens during their sessions. Conference sessions contained three tracks: history and context; advocacy and stewardship; and technical conservation. During the sessions, participants learned about the latest research and its impacts on topics of interest and engaged in discussion with national experts. Specific session topics included developing methodologies to evaluate modern buildings, successes and lessons learned when surveying and engaging the public in the identification of modern architecture, as well as case studies on the history and treatment of modern building materials.

The conference ended with a panel discussion on how to preserve buildings from the recent past in the 21st century at the Getty Conservation Institute. Panelists included: Susan Macdonald, Head, Buildings and Sites at the Getty Conservation Institute; Catherine Croft, Director of the Twentieth-Century Society and Editor of C20 Magazine; Edgar Garcia, Executive Officer to the Chief of Staff in the Office of Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti; and Daniel Hammerman, Architect, Renzo Piano Building Workshop.

The conference provided a wonderful opportunity to consider recent past buildings that are often overlooked and helped to provide a different perspective for considering and evaluating buildings that are often dismissed as not having historic significance.

For more information about the conference and individual sessions, please see: <https://www.prp3.org/>.

Legacy #CR-19-006: Guidebook to the DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures

By Amanda Wallander, Colorado State University, Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML)

The DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures ACHP Program Comment, originally adopted in 2008, expired in 2018. For those who were able to make use of the Program Comment (PC), it offered a highly streamlined Section 106 consultation process; for others, it lacked in breadth and applicability. One of this year's Legacy projects (#CR-19-006) seeks to salvage the technically beneficial aspects of the PC and rectify some of its failures. The resulting *Guidebook to the DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures* will provide:

- User-friendly guidance and information;
- Reference tools to facilitate cross-disciplinary communication with facilities and engineering personnel and project proponents;
- A decision tree model to developing rehabilitation scopes of work;
- A selected sampling of “best practices” examples; and
- A graphical matrix with annotated index of applicable Unified Facilities Criteria (UFCs), Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGSs), and other construction standards from multiple Federal agencies and the private-sector.

This project will also revise and update the 32 Rehab Treatment Measures originally drafted for the 2008 PC, but never finalized.

The project team includes representatives from the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML) at Colorado State University, University of Colorado-Denver Architecture School, and the USACE Construction Engineer Research Laboratory (CEERD-CERL). The project partners request input and feedback from those who have prior experience implementing the ACHP PC (successfully or unsuccessfully), and those who may have a vested interest in the outcome of this project. We are seeking past project examples, constructive criticism, and recommendations for improvement to the DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Standards.

Please contact Amanda Wallander at CEMML (amanda.wallander@colostate.edu) for more information.



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Restoring Readiness Through Planning and Partnerships

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UPCOMING EVENTS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND TRAINING

2020 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards

Online; February 28, 2020

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment issued guidance requesting 2020 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards nominations on October 17, 2019. All Military Service and Defense Agency nominations are due by February 28, 2020. Winners will be announced on Earth Day, April 22, 2020.

National Preservation Institute (NPI): National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance and Cultural Resources

Sacramento, CA; March 3-4, 2020

Anchorage, AK; March 26-27, 2020

This two-day course provides a basic understanding of the National Environmental Policy Act and the NEPA process. Attendees will learn to identify cultural resources in context and examine the requirements for their consideration within the NEPA regulations and discuss how to incorporate cultural impact assessments into environmental impact statements, environmental assessments, and categorical exclusions.

NPI: Section 106 - An Introduction

Tallahassee, FL; March 10-12, 2020

Anchorage, AK; March 23-25, 2020

Minneapolis, MN; April 28-30, 2020

This three-day course provides instruction on the basics of project review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The class will include discussion of recent changes in regulations and procedures, with an emphasis on coordination with NEPA and other laws.

CECOS: National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Application

Washington DC; March 31-April 2, 2020

This course provides participants with the legal requirements, Navy policy, procedures and techniques for implementing NEPA, and is the foundation for more advanced NEPA coursework. This course focuses on: selecting the proper document; levels of analysis; public involvement; review process; and impact analysis required under the law.

CECOS: Environmental Negotiation Workshop

San Diego, CA; April 7-9, 2020

This three-day course provides instruction on the negotiation and communication skills necessary to achieve productive agreements with regulatory and public stakeholders. Although this course is oriented towards environmental compliance, the class aims to make attendees more knowledgeable and comfortable in the negotiation process as it relates to risk communication and negotiation training in regard to public communications and Section 106 consultations. The class stresses the human, organizational, and public aspects of building constructive relationships with stakeholders and installation management. Case studies and role playing provide an opportunity for every student to apply the information presented in class.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): Section 106 Essentials

Phoenix, Arizona; April 7, 2020

San Juan, Puerto Rico; April 21, 2020

This course is for anyone interested in an overview of the Section 106 review process. The class is particularly helpful for managers, decision makers, and early-career cultural resources practitioners from Federal agencies, State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian Organizations, applicants in the Section 106 process, and others. The curriculum focuses on applying the vocabulary and principles of the Section 106 review process in real-world scenarios.

ACHP: Section 106 Agreements Seminar

Phoenix, Arizona; April 8, 2020

San Juan, Puerto Rico; April 22, 2020

This course builds skills in managing consultation and documenting agreed upon steps to resolve adverse effects in a Section 106 review of a Federal undertaking. The seminar is designed for cultural resources, environmental, and legal practitioners who are fluent in the Section 106 implementing regulations and the review process. The curriculum provides instruction on how to build consensus and develop agreement documents that can be successfully implemented.

PROGRAM UPDATES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 DoD Legacy Resource Management Program Funding

The DoD Legacy Resource Management Program will not issue a general Request for FY 2020. The Legacy Program is currently in the process of evaluating our strategic priorities and project funding approaches. Additionally, there are a number of continuing projects and previously received, highly evaluated proposals that will account for available FY20 funding. The Legacy Program regrets any inconvenience that this decision may cause and does not anticipate this to be a permanent change. The [full announcement](#) is available on DoD Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Network and Information Exchange (DENIX).

Goodbye, Michelle!

At the end of October 2019, Ms. Michelle Volkema, DoD Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, left her position at the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) to take on a new role at the Air Force. Michelle moved on to support the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Environment, Safety, and Infrastructure, in their natural and cultural resources programs through continued partnership with Colorado State University-Center for Environmental Management Military Lands. Michelle would like to thank her colleagues across DoD and other agencies, as well as DoD leadership for their support, guidance, and collegiality over the years. If you would like to stay in touch, her email address is: michelle.volkema@colostate.edu.

Pace Award Runner-Up, Kathleen McLaughlin

Ms. Kathleen McLaughlin was a runner-up for the Pace Award. She was also a winner of the Society of American Indian Government Employee (SAIGE) Meritorious Service award and recognized at the SAIGE 16th Annual National Training Program “Honoring Our Nations: Building Strength Through Understanding” this past June. Ms. McLaughlin is a senior Army staff and Secretariat advisor with direct program oversight for several programs, including environmental and Native American affairs which overlap with operations, mission, and training. Ms. McLaughlin’s exceptional hard work, cultural insights, and unequalled technical expertise during 2018 resulted in the resolution of several key issues with Native Americans. Her accomplishments during 2018 to strengthen Native American tribal relationships are a lasting credit to her, the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, and the U.S. Army. Ms. McLaughlin retired from Federal service in December 2019.

Update on Proposed Changes to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Regulations by the National Park Service (NPS)

In March 2019, the NPS published a Federal Register notice of proposed revisions to the NRHP regulations. The NPS did not consult Federal land management agencies, tribes, state and

tribal historic preservation officers, and other key stakeholders during the proposal’s development. At the end of May, the NPS announced it would conduct tribal consultation to obtain input on proposed regulatory changes to the NRHP. The Federal Register notice was open for written comments through July 8. NPS hosted a consultation meeting on June 24 in association with National Congress of American Indians Mid-Year Conference, and a teleconference call on July 1. In December 2019, the Joint Explanatory Statement for the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2020 directed the Department of the Interior to withdraw the proposed modifications to the NRHP regulations and engage in additional consultation with tribes and other stakeholders. The report can be reviewed [here](#).

New Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Chairman

On June 27, 2019, the U.S. Senate voted to confirm the Honorable Aimee Jorjani as the first [full-time chairman](#) of the ACHP. The December 2016 enactment of the NPS Centennial Act, which amended the National Historic Preservation Act, turned the current part-time chairman to a full-time position.

Administrative Update to DoD Instructions (DoDI) 4715.16, Cultural Resources Management

In 2017, Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) made administrative updates to DoDI 4715.16, *Cultural Resources Management*, with a redline version called “Change 1.” These revisions included updates to legal references and some OSD and other Military Service reorganization name changes; there were no substantive changes. The WHS recently published the incorporation of the 2017 redline administrative edits in a new version of DoDI 4715.16, called “Change 2,” dated August 31, 2018. The [updated version](#) is available on DENIX.

NPS Tribal Historic Preservation Office Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs)

In June 2019, the NPS entered into Tribal Historic Preservation Office MOAs with the following Tribes:

- Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona
- Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona
- Hoh Indian Tribe
- Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California

To access the contact database for these and a complete list of Tribes with historic preservation functions, please visit: 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 the country'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 cultural resources management and stewardship.

DoD Native American Affairs Program

The 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 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)

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

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 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 National Historic Preservation Act. The USACE 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 Cultural Resources Management (ERDC-CERL CRM) Team

The CRM 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.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

The ACHP is an independent Federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. The ACHP offers a variety of free and affordable on-demand, web-based 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 State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs). The NCSHPO helps communicate between 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, non-profit corporation comprised of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers 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 U.S.

National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Program

The NAGPRA 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.

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LINKS, TOOLS, AND PRESERVATION PARTNER INFORMATION *continued*

Department of 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)

The 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 National Historic Preservation Act.

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 Archaeological Collections

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

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The NRHP is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act 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.

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)

The NARA enables users to explore U.S. 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 162 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.

Working Effectively with Tribal Governments

This web-based, on-demand course helps develop an understanding and awareness of tribal issues and concerns. The course teaches how the unique status of Indian tribes and their historical relationship with the Federal government affects government programs, responsibilities, and initiatives.

National Preservation Institute (NPI)

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

FedCenter Training

This page contains links to FedCenter-sponsored on-demand training courses; Federally-sponsored and non-profit training course announcements; and links to various other Federal, State, local and private training providers' websites.

Planning for Cultural Resources Special Environmental Concerns and Making the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) Finding

This on-demand webinar will assist United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Services conservation planners, partners, and technical service providers understand the importance of cultural resources. Specifically, the webinar focuses on how to properly analyze and document existing conditions and the effects of planned conservation actions to properly document the NEPA finding.

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 45 individual National Historic Landmarks, 3,032 National Historic Landmark contributing properties, 2,370 individual and contributing historic assets listed in the National Register of Historic Places, nearly 16,000 historic assets determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and over 134,000 recorded archaeological sites. These cultural resources are managed at the installation level by the Military Services and other DoD Components, who 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.



Acting Deputy Federal Preservation Officer and Senior Editor
Alicia Sylvester

Editors and OSD Program Support
Kelly Hallett and Courtney Williams

www.denix.osd.mil/cr/

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