



Cultural Resources

Update

DOD CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM NEWSLETTER

SPRING 2021 Volume 17, Issue No.1

IN THIS ISSUE

- Introduction: Meet the New FPO! 1
- Collaboration for Preservation, Construction, and Infrastructure Based on Transition Career Training 2
- DoD Climate Assessment Tool 3
- Streamlined DOEs for Historic Farmsteads and Ranches 4
- COVID-19 Resources: Updates 6
- Rehabilitation of the Army's National Historic Landmark Housing at Palm Circle, Fort Shafter, Hawaii 7
- The Vietnam War Turns Fifty: Special Operation Forces and Warfare Training 8
- Avon Park Air Force Range Hangar T-20 10
- Bellwood-Richmond Quartermaster Historic District and Elk Herd 11
- Hundreds of Native American Treaties Digitized for the First Time 12
- Early Archaic Archaeology in the Upper Midwest 13
- New Exhibit at the U.S. Army Heritage Museum 13
- New Exhibit at the National Museum of the American Indian 14
- Upcoming Events, Conferences, Workshops, and Training 15
- Program Updates and Announcements 16
- Links, Tools, and Preservation Partner Information 17

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about the DoD Cultural Resources Program, visit www.denix.osd.mil/cr.

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 DoD_CRProgram@bah.com.

Introduction: Meet the New FPO!

By Richard G. Kidd IV, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Environment and Energy Resilience) (DASD(E&ER) and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Federal Preservation Officer (FPO)

Hello, DoD Cultural Resources Community,

I am Richard Kidd, the new DASD(E&ER) and OSD FPO. I am honored and excited about joining all of you who work with the Nation's largest inventory of Federally managed historic properties. I want to share a little bit about my personal commitment to environmental and heritage stewardship.



Richard G. Kidd IV, DASD(E&ER). Source: Richard G. Kidd IV, DASD(E&ER)

This my fifth assignment as a Senior Executive within the Federal Government. Previously, I held positions in the Departments of State and Energy, and two positions in the Army. Additionally, I served on assignment to the White House, where I created and led the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council. While these positions have been diverse, collectively they provide me with a strong background in the areas of energy efficiency, climate change, and sustainability writ large, including historic preservation. Particularly relevant is that during my time on the Permitting Council, I engaged in wide-ranging consultations with representatives from industry, environmental groups, tribal nations, and historic preservation officials at the national and state levels, all with the aim of building a broad-based coalition supportive of infrastructure permitting reform. I am an optimist and a believer in the value of principled public service.

My experiences are backed by my strong personal interest in history, cultivated through international assignments with the United Nations World Food Program and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; readings on history and environmental justice and stewardship; and the understanding that community and personal identities are rooted in a sense of place. I welcome opportunities to provide positive, authentic leadership as the incoming FPO. I look forward to working with the Military Services and the larger cultural resources community to support the defense mission and the Department's responsibility to stewardship.

Regards,

Richard G. Kidd IV

Collaboration for Preservation, Construction, and Infrastructure Based on Transition Career Training

By Tanya W. Komar, Ph.D., President/CEO, Concrete Preservation Institute (CPI) Foundation

Federal agencies have limited resources for addressing failing infrastructure while also meeting cultural resources management requirements, with particular need in skilled application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (SOI) for Historic Preservation for DoD projects. Military Service members may need assistance to ease into the transition to civilian life. Authorized under the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSDP&R), the DoD SkillBridge program (a.k.a., the Career Skills Program) is an option for connecting these two seemingly disparate worlds of historic preservation, along with the greater construction industry, and transition assistance for Service members and addressing these needs.

SkillBridge provides for civilian partnerships for career training in various industrial sectors, with approved transitioning active-duty Service members participating during the last six months of service. The OUSDP&R authorizes SkillBridge organizations through an official Memorandum of Understanding (MOU); the organizations can work with applicable branches of the Military Services and respective installation commanders to develop SkillBridge training programs for their personnel. SkillBridge organizations may offer specialized training and work experience for Service members.

The CPI Foundation is an approved construction/ infrastructure-focused SkillBridge program operating under an OUSDP&R MOU. The CPI accepts participants from any installation around the world. Federal agencies have leveraged the CPI program for combined benefit



Classroom learning, hands-on training, and the pride of a job well-done mixed with nostalgia for the unique experience shows on the faces of a team on their last boat ride back from Alcatraz Island at the end of their 12 weeks in the program. Source: Concrete Preservation Institute



Fort Point historic site, San Francisco, CA. Ongoing project in cooperation with NPS, the Golden Gate National Park Conservancy, industry companies, and the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway, & Transportation District. Partners working together with DoD and DoI during the COVID-19 outbreak to keep program operational, together with each team isolating as a cohort, demonstrates the strength possible with SkillBridge cooperation. Source: Concrete Preservation Institute

through agreements. For instance, the CPI worked with the U.S. Department of the Interior (DoI) National Park Service (NPS) at Alcatraz Island and Pearl Harbor National Memorial. Such agreements have the potential to increase project work completion while improving employment transitions for greater numbers of active-duty participants.

Led by expert construction and preservation staff, the CPI program performs repair, new construction, and SOI Standards historic preservation on buildings, infrastructure, site features, and projects that improve health, safety, and access (including Americans with Disabilities Act projects). The practical benefits of incorporating SkillBridge training into cultural resources project work include:

- Regulatory Compliance – Structural and material testing, research, and specialty expert input in support of DoD's regulatory compliance and project selection and scoping responsibilities
- Safety – Meeting or exceeding of industry standards; highlighting of safety for users and visitors
- Scheduling – On-time project completion and training achieved through overlapping efficiencies; flexibility to respond to emergency project needs at request of installation

- **Cost Reduction** – Augmented by CPI, installation personnel expertise can be applied more strategically; support for local decision-making; design and build efficiencies (majority of questions to ask and hidden conditions on repair projects are not known until work begins); open partnership to discuss emerging issues as part of training program to ensure trusted outcomes; reduced mobilization and demobilization costs with ongoing program
- **Quality Assurance** – Professional staff; better-than-industry-standard ratio of expert project manager to entry level crew member
- **Industry Best Practices** – Company and professional association partnerships, and subject matter expert engagement, to ensure newest technologies and best materials, means, and methods are known, available, and appropriately applied
- **Asset Management and Ongoing Assessment & Maintenance** – SkillBridge program’s continual engagement at a location able to incorporate these work items into the curriculum



Wheeler Army Airfield, Wahiawa, HI. Middle School walkway project set the stage for future work on military installations. A small project add-on at the request of the school children for concrete footings & installation of their “buddy bench” – a place for new kids to sit and make friends – was a delightfully fulfilling project wrap-up for the SkillBridge team. Source: Concrete Preservation Institute

Service members need not have prior construction experience. They complete two professional certification exams during the 12-week training program. The CPI works with participants on developing interview skills and industry-relevant résumés; volunteer industry leaders and mentors often engage with participants. The curriculum is 40 percent classroom-based and 60 percent hands-on project work. The nationwide civilian construction industry, critically in need of workforce and representing just under 10% of the U.S. economy, supports the program and hires participants upon civilian transition for trades and management positions in contracting, manufacturing, design, transportation, logistics, safety, sales, service, and related fields. A primary goal is career placement

in participants’ geographic areas of interest across the United States, leading to better job retention and success as veterans. SkillBridge programs have the capability to help Service members as well as DoD installations.

To learn more about DoD SkillBridge, please visit <https://dodskillbridge.usalearning.gov/>.

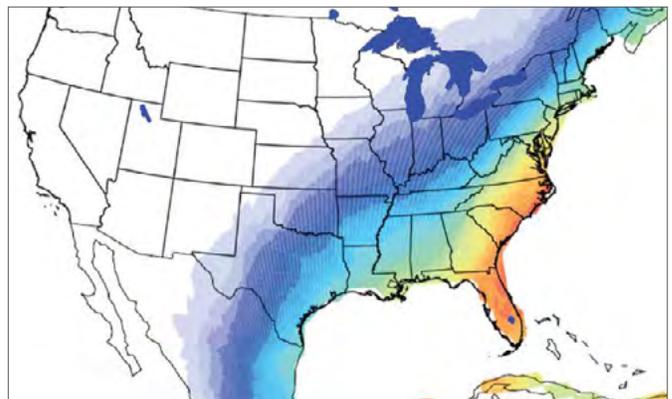
To learn more about authorized DoD SkillBridge Organizations, please visit <https://dodskillbridge.usalearning.gov/organizations.htm>.

For a template of OUSD(P&R)’s MOU to authorize DoD SkillBridge Providers, please visit https://dodskillbridge.usalearning.gov/docs/DODSKILLBRIDGE_MOU_FINAL_JULY2019_WEB_FORM.pdf.

DoD Climate Assessment Tool

By Marissa McInnis, Program Director, OSD
Climate Change and Water Resources

To prepare for future and present-day operations, DoD installations must effectively reduce climate vulnerability through a variety of resilience measures tailored to the local threats and estimated consequences in ongoing master planning, cultural resources planning, and infrastructure resilience planning. The 2018 National Defense Authorization Act Section 335 (Public Law 115-91) required DoD to conduct an analysis of threats posed by a changing climate to national security and outline the vulnerabilities of military installations. In response, OSD Climate Resilience and Water Resources recently released its DoD Climate Assessment Tool (DCAT). This Common Access Card (CAC)-enabled tool is a web-based collection of scientific climate data, made to support research, analysis, and decision-making about exposure to historical extreme weather and reasonably foreseeable climate effects.



The tool incorporates historical data on landfalling tropical storms between 1948 and 2018 across the United States into an extreme weather indicator. Source: OSD Climate Resilience & Water Resources

The DCAT enables Military Departments and their installation personnel to deliver consistent exposure assessments and identify regions or installations for additional climate-related studies. The tool uses data from past extreme weather events (e.g., hurricanes, tornado tracks) and the effects of future changes in sea levels, riverine flooding, drought, heat, land degradation, energy demand, and wildfires to produce hazard indicators. The data supports a screening-level assessment of installation vulnerability expressed as a combination of exposure (designated by the tool) and sensitivity. This high-level assessment is useful for long-term planning and informed decision-making.

The DCAT provides an important component toward understanding an installation's vulnerability to climate-related hazards. Vulnerability is determined by three components — exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity:

- Exposure is the degree to which an installation, due to its location, may be susceptible to a climate or weather phenomenon (e.g., Is the installation located in a flood-prone region?)
- Sensitivity is the degree to which an installation could be affected by a climate or weather phenomenon (e.g., Are assets located in flood hazard areas? Are assets already elevated above the flood hazard area? How much damage could be caused to important assets?)
- Adaptive capacity is an installation's existing ability to address the potential impacts (e.g., Can important assets be relocated out of the flood hazard area? Do redundant capabilities exist to cover the most important installation functions?)

Other crucial vulnerability considerations include validating climate-related impacts through additional site-specific analysis; determining potential mission impacts; and conducting detailed engineering studies to assess which adaptation strategies may be effective to reduce risk. Using the DCAT as part of a comprehensive analysis will help the Department determine where best to apply resources to improve climate adaptation and resiliency. The DCAT provides a screening-level exposure assessment of DoD installations for eight different climate-related hazards, including installation exposure to coastal and riverine flooding, drought, desertification, wildfire, and permafrost thaw.

The DCAT will generate reports at the Military Department or installation level to help DoD understand and manage exposure from climate-related hazards. The tool



GIS shapefiles are available for local, installation-level mapping of coastal and riverine flooding. The maps provide viewers with the percent of installation area inundated. Source: OSD Climate Resilience & Water Resources

provides installation-specific data and mapping, as well as visualization of global trends. Installation Cultural Resources Managers (CRMs) may use the DCAT to help analyze cultural resources' exposure or susceptibility to climate and extreme weather events, inform planning, and identify areas for focused attention, performing detailed studies to determine strategies to mitigate cultural resources' exposure. Through the tool, Installation CRMs may add separate geographic information system (GIS) layers (e.g., flooding) available for Military Department-specific GIS systems used at the installation level.

To learn more about the DCAT, please see the recorded webinar on the tool, hosted by the DoD Natural Resources Program this past fall: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/nr/resources/webinars/index.html>.

Streamlined Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs) for Historic Farmsteads and Ranches

By Susan Ensore and Cary Baxter, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Engineer Research and Development Center-Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL)

During both World War I and World War II, DoD acquired vast amounts of land for new and expanded training installations; this mostly included inhabited lands with individual farmsteads and ranches. As a result, installations across the country have thousands of historic farmstead and ranch archaeological sites.

Due to the great number of these sites, it is laborious and expensive for the Military Services to evaluate these sites for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act's (NHPA) Section 106 process. For this reason, the Cultural Resources Team at USACE

ERDC-CERL developed and validated a methodology for grouping like farmsteads in regional associations and created a standardized approach for making determinations of eligibility, in order to greatly reduce the cost of evaluating sites for the NRHP individually.

The USACE ERDC-CERL team continued its work through Legacy Project 17-837, Nationwide Context and Evaluation Methodology for Farmstead and Ranch Historic Sites and Historic Archaeological Sites on DoD Property, which expands on the methodology for nationwide use and includes evaluation of ranching sites. This project tested the application of the Farmstead/Ranch Methodology at a total of 29 sites located on Fort Riley, Kansas; Barry M. Goldwater Range (Luke Air Force Base), Arizona; Fort McCoy, Wisconsin; Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site (Fort Carson), Colorado; and Fort Hunter Liggett, California.



Historic ranch house on Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site, Fort Carson, Colorado, 2019. Source: USACE ERDC-CERL

The Farmstead/Ranch Methodology acts as an expanded Phase I archaeological survey of historic farmstead and ranch archaeological sites. The Methodology is designed to assist installation CRMs in determining NRHP eligibility and reduce the number of potentially eligible archaeological sites waiting for Phase II archaeological surveys. Data collection for the Methodology includes accurately mapping the farmstead or ranch as an entire compound, evaluating the farmstead's place in the cultural landscape of the region, reviewing the site's historic documentation, and examining the surface artifact assemblage to determine site age and activity areas. Subsurface testing and artifact recovery are not a part of this Methodology.

The Farmstead/Ranch Methodology guides the user through the site evaluation, using a series of Yes/No questions about the site divided into three sections. The first section has preliminary questions designed to



Historic barn foundation Fort Riley, Kansas, 2019. Source: USACE ERDC-CERL

distinguish atypical from typical sites. The next section focuses on the cultural or historical significance of a site, and the final section determines the variety of features and the site's integrity. Regional cultural characteristics determine what a typical farmstead/ranch site is. Atypical sites are set aside for traditional NRHP evaluation. The most complete typical sites, retaining archaeological integrity, are determined "Eligible" for the NRHP and protected. Poorly preserved typical sites are determined "Not Eligible" for the NRHP and, after coordination and concurrence with an installation's respective State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), may be opened for training.

The project authors performed blind field tests that produced 75 to 100 percent or greater correlation between the Farmstead/Ranch Methodology and traditional NRHP evaluations at four bases. The Methodology did not show good results at sites with dense vegetation and extremely poor visibility. At most locations, installation CRMs may overcome this issue by conducting field work during winter when the vegetation is down. For many years, Fort Leonard Wood's CRM has successfully used the Methodology on the installation's farmstead sites, with 60 out of 79 sites examined receiving a finalized determination of NRHP eligibility with SHPO concurrence while 19 sites required further investigation through traditional NRHP evaluations.

A shortened NRHP evaluation process for farmstead/ranch archaeological sites facilitates range control by potentially opening additional lands for military use. Applying the Farmstead/Ranch Methodology may reduce an installation's cost in staff time and money and eliminate the need for Phase II archaeological surveys for several historic farmstead and ranch sites.

The Legacy 17-837 report, *Nationwide Context and Evaluation Methodology for Farmstead and Ranch Historic Sites and Historic Archaeological Sites on DoD Property*, is on DENIX at: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic-contexts/determining-eligibility-of-historic-farmstead-archaeological-sites/nationwide-report/>.

Legacy 17-837 Presentation: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic-contexts/determining-eligibility-of-historic-farmstead-archaeological-sites/nationwide-presentation/>.

Legacy 17-837 Fact Sheet: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic-contexts/determining-eligibility-of-historic-farmstead-archaeological-sites/nationwide-fact-sheet/>.

COVID-19 Resources: Updates

By DoD Cultural Resources (CR) Program

We wanted to remind and update you on various resources available for CR personnel during this difficult time facing COVID-19 challenges:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

The ACHP established a webpage for information and updates on its operations during COVID-19 at <https://www.achp.gov/coronavirus>.

Recently, the ACHP extended the use of emergency procedures regarding the NHPA Section 106 review of Federal undertakings to May 31, 2021. To read the extension, please visit <https://www.achp.gov/news/emergency-procedures-federal-undertakings-extended-may-2021>.

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO)

The NCSHPO has an up-to-date, downloadable spreadsheet detailing the operating statuses of SHPOs as a result of COVID-19 at <https://ncshpo.org/>.

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO)

The NATHPO released an announcement on COVID-19, NATHPO operations, and THPO status updates at <https://www.nathpo.org/notice-covid-19-nathpo-operations-thpo-status-updates/>.

The NATHPO asks that “if you are an agency or industry representative needing to contact a THPO regarding a Section 106 review, please review ACHP’s guidance on Section 106 timelines. Importantly, if you do not receive a closure notification or response to your correspondence, we implore you to consider that THPO office closed and pause the relevant Section 106 review.”

As stated in the ACHP’s extension for the use of emergency procedures regarding NHPA Section 106 review of Federal undertakings (link available above), “we strongly encourage agencies that believe they will be using the emergency procedures under 36 C.F.R. 800.12 to proactively reach out to the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes, and NHOs with whom they typically work to assess their availability during this time. Some of their offices are still closed or operating under significant restrictions due to COVID-19. Knowing their availability ahead of time will better ensure that, when the shortened emergency process is used, it meets its goal of informed agency decisions regarding historic properties.”

Additionally, the ACHP released a statement regarding Federal-tribal relationships during the COVID-19 pandemic at <https://www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/Federal%20Tribal%20Relationships%20During%20COVID-19.pdf>.

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT)

The NCPTT’s Preservation and Practice Brief, COVID-19 and Cultural Resources, covers basic information about COVID-19 and includes sections on virus survival, assessment, safety measures, isolation, deactivation, and disinfection. To read the brief, please visit <https://www.ncptt.nps.gov/blog/cultural-resources-and-covid-19/>.

The NCPTT also has a blog series on COVID-19 basics, including:

- COVID-19 Basics: Disinfecting Cultural Resources at <https://www.ncptt.nps.gov/blog/covid-19-basics-disinfecting-cultural-resources/>
- COVID-19 Basics: Personal Protective Equipment at <https://www.ncptt.nps.gov/blog/covid-19-basics-personal-protective-equipment-ppe/>
- COVID-19 Basics: Re-Entry to Cultural Sites at <https://www.ncptt.nps.gov/blog/covid-19-basics-re-entry-to-cultural-sites/>

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 a broad spectrum of individuals and groups from the government and private sectors. As a precautionary measure against COVID-19, the NPI is now offering online training modules to protect seminar participants, instructors, and staff: <https://www.npi.org/trainings>.

Rehabilitation of the Army's National Historic Landmark Housing at Palm Circle, Fort Shafter, Hawaii

By Bryan Flower Director of Cultural Resources, Public Partnerships, Lendlease and David Guldenzopf, Ph.D., Department of the Army Federal Preservation Officer

Fort Shafter, in Honolulu, Hawaii, is one of the U.S. Army's crowning installations for historic and architectural significance, and Fort Shafter's Palm Circle National Historic Landmark District is the jewel in that crown. In recognition of this special status, Lendlease, the Army privatized housing partner, carefully planned, coordinated with the Directorate of Public Works, U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii, Architectural Historian, Ken Hays, and executed the rehabilitation of Palm Circle Residences Six and Seven, on Palm Circle Drive.



Palm Circle Residence Six, Front Façade. Source: U.S. Army

Palm Circle received its name from the majestic Royal Palm trees that frame the large parade field; the Army planted the trees as a symbol of victory in the Spanish-American War. Palm Circle Quarters Six and Seven are two-story, 4,500-square-foot residences designed and built in 1907. Carefully designed by the Quartermaster of the Army both the regal landscape and the Colonial Revival buildings reflect the Edwardian village at Palm Circle. This design successfully provided a close-knit community on the new base with the barracks buildings and support structures on one side of the parade field and the stately officers' homes on the other.

While architects used Quartermaster plans from the mainland, they modified the Quarters' designs to suit Hawaii's unique climate. The Palm Circle homes feature large wraparound verandas, generous overhangs, and soaring ceilings. Each home contains a full kitchen, butler's pantry, two interior staircases with carpet runners, three full bedrooms, office area, three full bathrooms, main-floor powder room, living room, dining room with built-in china hutch, entry foyer area, full basement for laundry and storage, exterior cellar storm door, open rear lanai with rear entries into both the kitchen, and maids' quarters.

Notably, Palm Circle was one of the very few places on Oahu apart from downtown Honolulu that enjoyed full electric service in 1907. Quarters Six is also noted for being the home of one of America's most prominent generals and war heroes, George S. Patton, who resided in the home as a colonel in the 1930s. During World War II, Palm Circle housed the offices and quarters of the commanding general and his staff, U.S. Army Forces, Pacific areas, which included all Army forces in the Central and South Pacific.

Through its recent efforts, Lendlease rehabilitated the historic residences for the 21st century. Lendlease carried out the rehabilitation of Palm Circle Six and Seven in full compliance with SOI Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The Quarters' exterior and interior historic elements were retained while certain elements, such as electrical and plumbing systems, kitchens, bathrooms, and air-conditioning, were modernized.



Palm Circle Residence Seven, Front Façade. Source: U.S. Army

Both homes received complete plumbing, electrical, ventilation, and air-conditioning upgrades as well as refurbished windows, doors, new flooring, and restored enclosed verandas. Originally, the wraparound verandas were open to the elements, but a 1930s renovation enclosed them. Lendlease maintained the verandas consistent with their 1930s appearance, including plantation shutters for the wraparound veranda windows. The homes were finished with appropriate paint reflective of their historic significance. Rehabilitation of the designed landscape surrounding the housing completed the project.

From the early 20th century to the present day, residences at Palm Circle welcome the highest-level Army officials, and it is essential that these National Historic Landmark properties retain their historic character while meeting current needs. Lendlease's rehabilitation resulted in livable, comfortable grand, historic residences in full conformance with SOI Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The rehabilitation of Palm 6 and Palm 7 won a Historic Hawaii Foundation Honor Award in 2020. This is the State of Hawaii's highest honors for preservation related projects.

To learn more about the project's Historic Hawaii Foundation Honor Award, please visit the Historic Hawaii Foundation's website at <https://historichawaii.org/2020/06/12/u-s-army-garrison-hawaii-rehabilitates-two-historic-residences-on-palm-circle-at-fort-shaffer/>.

The Vietnam War Turns Fifty: Special Operation Forces and Warfare Training

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 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 specific report, Legacy 16-518A, *Special Operation Forces and Warfare Training on U.S. Military Installations*, describes the context and typology for Vietnam War (1962–1975) special operation forces and warfare-related resources.

The Vietnam War proved to be a watershed for the establishment and evolution of Special Operations in the U.S. military. President John F. Kennedy was a strong proponent of Special Operations forces. The

topography and decentralized nature of the conflict in Vietnam also lent itself to the development of Special Operations. Conventional warfare was considerably less effective in Vietnam than in previous wars. All military branches incorporated aspects of unconventional warfare into their operations to fit mission needs. Special Operations advisors and support units began working in Vietnam before the war escalated in 1965. The use of Special Operations units then became a backbone of the American war effort in Southeast Asia as the war escalated between 1965 and 1969. Special Forces units were also some of the last to leave Vietnam in the 1970s.

Army Special Warfare included counterinsurgency, psychological warfare, riverine, intelligence, civil actions programs, and long-range reconnaissance patrolling. Green Berets and Rangers are part of the Special Operations Forces of the U.S. Army. All Army Special Forces team members participated in mandatory training courses including Basic Airborne (parachute) training, which was conducted at Fort Benning, Georgia. Training exercises included hand-to-hand combat, land navigation, rappelling, helicopter extraction, methods for crossing rivers, various survival skills, patrolling, raiding ambushes, counter-ambushes, and establishment of patrol bases.

The U.S. Air Force Special Operations Force was headquartered at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, and the base was responsible for training American and allied personnel for worldwide Special Operations. By 1962, the Marine Corps was increasing its emphasis on training in counterinsurgency warfare and counterinsurgency operations. The majority of Marine training for Vietnam was conducted at Camp Pendleton, California; Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; or Quantico Marine Corps Base, Virginia. The Navy also developed a robust riverine warfare capability during the Vietnam War. To prepare for the riverine operations in the Mekong Delta, Navy troops underwent training at Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, California.

DoD formally established the first two Navy Sea, Air, and Land Forces (SEAL) teams in 1962. The teams were located on both coasts of the United States, at Naval Amphibious Base Coronado and at Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek, Virginia. Because of the dangers, prospective SEALs went through tough training. The intense physical and mental conditioning it takes to become a SEAL begins at Basic Underwater Demolition/SEAL training at the Naval Special Warfare Center, Naval Air Base, Coronado.

The following are examples of types of buildings, structures, and landscape features that may fit the historic context under the Special Operations and Warfare Training subtheme and may warrant evaluation for historical significance:

- Academic Buildings – Included classrooms, laboratories, workshops, chemical/gas training facilities, computer simulation facilities, and libraries.
- Outdoor Training Areas – Consisted of training ranges for jungle warfare and guerilla operations training and testing, and ranges designed as replicas of the military infrastructure of Vietnam such as a mock-up of the Ho Chi Minh Trail and Vietnamese villages. Counterinsurgency, interdiction, and guerilla operations training areas may have included large earthen bunkers, munitions bunkers, landing zones, and assault-landing runways. Air-to-ground and ground-to-ground firing ranges and weapons testing areas may have bombing circles, bombing rocketry targets, napalm circles, and range control buildings. For physical endurance and skills development, training areas may have included obstacle courses, rappelling towers, jump towers, and structures for chemical and gas training.
- Additional Support Facilities – Included headquarters and offices, maintenance and testing shops, flight line facilities, housing, and morale/welfare/recreation facilities. A swimming pool may have been used for underwater dive training in addition to recreation.

The Legacy 16-518A report, *Special Operation Forces and Warfare Training on U.S. Military Installations*, is on DENIX at <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-historic-context/operations/>.

Legacy 16-518 Fact Sheet: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-historic-context/fact-sheet1/>.

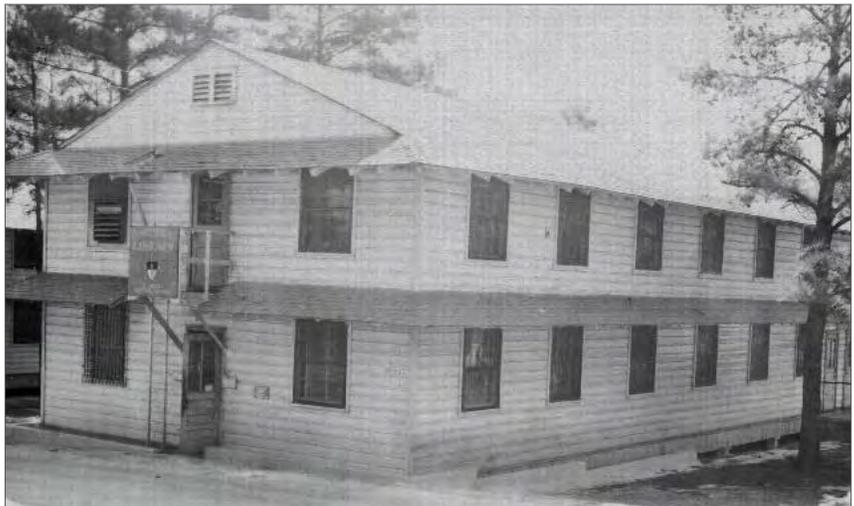
Legacy 16-518 Brochure: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-historic-context/brochure1/>.



Kennedy Hall, JFK Special Warfare Center and School Historic District. Source: J. Aaron, 2016



Replica of Son Tay Prisoner-of-War Camp used for Training the Rescue Mission – Hurlburt Field. Source: Hurlburt Field



Original Psychological Warfare (PSYWAR) School Library, Fort Bragg, WWII Temporary Building, Circa 1950s. Source: Fort Benning Cultural Resources Files

Avon Park Air Force Range Hangar T-20

By Kristen Reynolds, Architectural Historian, Versar, Inc., and Kathy Couturier, Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist, Avon Park Air Force Range)

“Through this field pass the best damn crews in the world. You men will not be an exception to that rule. . . . You will be fully trained to meet and destroy the enemy, and more fully insured of returning home alive.”

These words of encouragement greeted airmen upon arrival for training at Avon Park Army Air Field during World War II. Today known as “Avon Park Air Force Range,” the installation dates to February 1942. It was one of many bombing and gunnery ranges established quickly to prepare American bomber crews for combat duty. By spring 1943, the Avon Park range was the largest of the 480 bombing ranges in the United States with over 222,000 acres.

During World War II, the installation played an important training role in the aerial bombardment that turned the tide of war. Crew members received their final training at Avon Park. This training mission has remained constant into the 21st century, although the targets, aircraft, and ordnance have evolved to meet ever-advancing military needs.

Home to the 598th Range Squadron, the range needs to make continual improvements to its existing airfield infrastructure. Infrastructure updates have recently necessitated the removal of remnants of the range’s very first hangar — one of the original buildings constructed in 1942.



Hangar T-20, 1945. Source: Avon Park Air Force Range

Hangar T-20 was built in late 1942 by Stevens & Sipple Designers-Builders of Orlando under the oversight of Major R. R. Riggins of USACE. The total cost of Hangar T-20 construction was \$159,155. Hangar T-20 was a Base Engineer Maintenance & Inspection (BEMI) hangar with a standardized plan designed by USACE. The BEMI was among the first standard hangars of World War II and was innovative for its time. With its long axis oriented north-south, the hangar space measured 120 feet wide. Its measurements reflected the increase of standard hangar width from 110 feet to 120 feet to accommodate the increased wingspans of aircraft. Hangar T-20 measured 162 feet wide by 202 feet long. The hangar had a low-pitched gable roof with prominent stepped parapets. Two-story, shed-roofed annexes for offices and workshop spaces flanked the hangar space. The side facades of the structure featured tongue-and-groove siding and wood sash windows. Massive, five-leaf pocket doors with lots of windows for light elaborated the front and rear facades.

Hangar T-20 was dismantled at some point between 1958 and 1964, based on historic aerials of the airfield. The hangar may have been destroyed by the 1960 Hurricane Donna. Airfield activity after the war was very limited, and no records have been found concerning the details of its razing.

Although the Hangar T-20 is not eligible for the NRHP on its own merit, it is located on a World War II-era airfield, which is eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, the request to remove the remains of Hangar T-20 prompted a Section



Hangar T-20 with the Crow's Nest in the foreground and a B17 airplane on the apron, 1944. Source: Avon Park Air Force Range

106 consultation with Florida's SHPO. Mitigation for the removal included a comprehensive archival search with a study of the structure's construction, architectural design, and historic use. The final mitigation before removal includes this article released to the public, detailing the history of Hangar T-20. The documentation is intended to add to the body of research concerning the history of Avon Park Air Force Range. The installation is committed to honoring its rich World War II historical heritage.

Bellwood-Richmond Quartermaster Historic District and Elk Herd

By Defense Logistics Agency Installation Management Environmental Management and Defense Logistics Agency Installation Management Richmond

The Bellwood elk herd at Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) is a living link to the property's history and shows the installation's commitment to maintaining its cultural, historic, and environmental landscape. DoD has cared for these animals since acquiring the property in the mid-20th century.

James Bellwood was the last private owner of the land that DSCR occupies. Bellwood was a highly respected and successful farmer. He was also an animal enthusiast, so he set aside acreage on his property for a wooded park where deer, rabbits, and other wildlife could live and roam freely. Around 1900, Bellwood imported a pair of elk from Yosemite National Park and Washington State to start a herd on his land. According to newspaper and magazine articles of the time, the elk became an immediate hit with both the family and the community. With plenty of forage and room to graze, the herd grew to more than 20 animals during the time Bellwood owned the land. On weekends, hundreds of visitors would take the Richmond-Petersburg trolley to picnic and enjoy Bellwood's animal park.



1942 image of construction on the supply depot. Source: Defense Logistics Agency

After Bellwood's death, his family decided to sell the land, but they were also concerned about the future of their father's beloved elk. In 1941, a deal was reached for the Army to acquire the 647 acre property to build a supply depot while continuing to keep the elk herd and to provide for its care.



Headline from the Richmond News Leader on Wednesday March 10, 1948, on the Army's decision to keep the Bellwood Elk. Source: Defense Logistics Agency

During World War II, the elk grazed on grass growing in the open pasture set aside for them near the southern boundary of the installation along Kingsland Creek. In the winters, their diet was supplemented with forage purchased for the Army horses used by the installation's mounted security force. As horses were phased out of the service, the installation considered donating the herd to the Commonwealth of Virginia or to a conservation agency. In the end, the Army decided to keep its commitment to the Bellwood family.

Today, management and care of the elk is overseen by DLA Installation Management Richmond. Through the years, the Bellwood elk herd has been an important part of the installation's cultural heritage and a source of great pride among the workforce.

The elk live in a 25-acre fenced preserve, with vegetation consisting of low grasses and a dense stand of oak trees. Although the Bellwood elk live in close proximity to humans, they have not been domesticated. The only direct contact with the herd is when they are being treated by a veterinarian.

DSCR also takes its role as a steward of the installation’s cultural resources infrastructure within the Bellwood-Richmond Quartermaster Historic District seriously, as evidenced by its programmatic agreement and good working relationship with the State Historic Preservation Office. The most recent example is a \$3.28 million contract awarded by USACE in the Spring of 2020 to renovate the historic Bellwood Manor House. The Manor House, built between 1790 and 1804, is listed as a Commonwealth of Virginia and Chesterfield County landmark. The Manor House was added to the NRHP in 1978. The two-story, five-bay Manor House is considered an excellent vernacular interpretation of Early Classical Revival style in Piedmont Virginia. The restoration project includes in-kind replacements of the metal roof and wood siding and reinstallation of the second-floor balcony and supporting columns to match the original design. The portico is also being returned to its original depth and width after it had been widened to cover more of the front porch during earlier renovations.

Restoration work is expected to be completed in the next year.



Ongoing restoration at Historic Bellwood Manor House, 2021. Defense Logistics Agency Installation Management Richmond

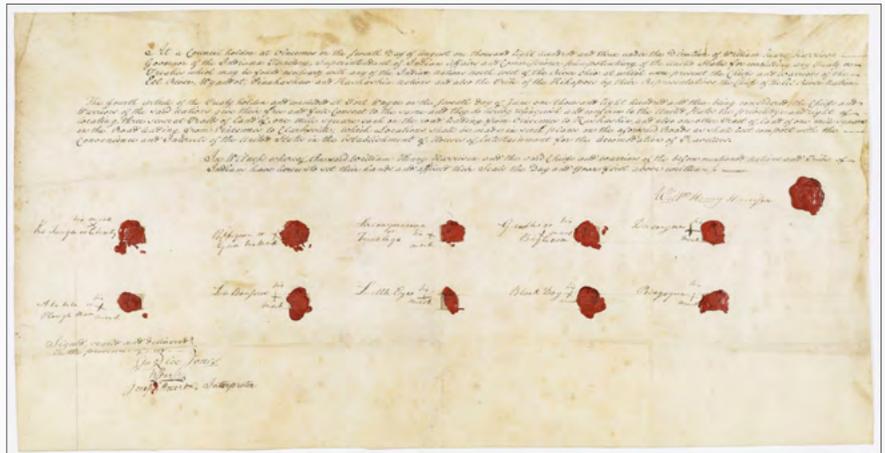
For more information about the Bellwood elk, you can check out the DSCR brochure at <https://www.dla.mil/Portals/104/Documents/Aviation/PublicAffairs/InstallationSupportAtRichmond/BellwoodElkWeb2016.pdf>.

To learn more about the Bellwood Manor House renovation, see the Defense Visual Information Distribution Service article at <https://www.dvidshub.net/news/369804/bellwood-manor-house-set-328m-renovation>.

Hundreds of Native American Treaties Digitized for the First Time

Adapted from Smithsonian Magazine

Through digitization efforts by the U.S. National Archives and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe, New Mexico, the public now has access to scans of more than 300 agreements between the United States and Indigenous tribes. The online collection features ratified Indian treaties from the archives’ holdings. These documents are housed in a specially protected area of the National Archives building and are unavailable for use in the Central Research Room due to their fragility and significance. Interested members of the public and researchers can use [Indigenous Digital Archive \(IDA\) Treaties Explorer](#), a free tool optimized for easily searching and studying the documents. In addition to providing a framework for research, the portal offers maps of different treaty land designations, as well as extensive historical and contextual information.



Ratified Indian Treaty 37: Eel River, Wyandot, Piankashaw, Kaskaskia, and Kickapoo—Vincennes, Indiana Territory, August 7, 1803 Source: US National Archives

To read the original article, please visit <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/hundreds-native-american-treaties-digitized-and-online-first-time-180976056/>.

Early Archaic Archaeology in the Upper Midwest: Bifurcate Base Projectile Points

By Tyler Olsen, Research Archaeologist, Colorado State University, Center for Environmental Management Military Lands, and Ryan J. Howell, Cultural Resource Manager, Fort McCoy Military Installation

For several decades, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, hosted archaeological investigations, and these investigations identified more than 500 archaeological sites attributed to human activity spanning more than 10,000 years. Archaeological evidence of the oldest discrete time period is the Late Paleoindian Tradition, which dates to approximately 12,000-10,000 years ago. There are 22 sites associated with this period of prehistory. The Early Archaic Period follows immediately after the Late Paleoindian Tradition, but only nine sites discovered at Fort McCoy produced artifacts or datable materials that link them to this time, from approximately 10,000-8,000 years ago.

Rarer still are a specific type of projectile point commonly attributed to the Early Archaic Period, the Bifurcate Base projectile point. Only two sites at Fort McCoy have yielded this projectile point style, named for the distinctive look of the base. Site inhabitants intentionally notched these tools at the base, presumably to make them easier to haft. “Hafting” is the term for attaching projectile points onto the end of long, straight sticks to create spears. The spear can then be used as a melee weapon or launched with another tool known as an “atlatl.”

The lifeways of the Early Archaic were similar to those of the Paleoindian peoples who preceded them; they lived in small bands of highly mobile hunters who travelled in large seasonal rounds to follow plant and animal resource availability. The biggest change that took place during this time was the receding of glaciers opening up new tracts of land previously covered by ice, and the subsequent extinction of megafauna such as mastodons, giant sloths, short-faced bears, and dire wolves. The primary hunting targets of ancient Native Americans during this area were now-extinct species of elk, deer, and bison, such as *Bison antiquus* that were more than twice as large as their modern animal descendants.

The paleoclimate of the Early Archaic Period is only poorly understood in the Upper Midwest; however, a warm period called the Altithermal seems to have led to a long period of semi-arid, drought-like conditions in the area. Areas that are now deciduous and pine forest ecotones were more likely dry, semi-arid prairie during this era.



Artifacts found during Fort McCoy archaeology efforts. Above, bifurcate base projectile points. At right, plainview points. Source: Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office

As such, the Fort McCoy area in Wisconsin 8,000 years ago would have looked much more like the landscape of western Nebraska or western South and North Dakota does today.

The Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division, Natural Resources Branch, sponsored all archaeological work conducted at Fort McCoy.

Visitors and employees are reminded they should not collect artifacts on Fort McCoy or other government lands, and that they should leave the digging to the professionals. Any individual who excavates, removes, damages, or otherwise alters or defaces any historic or prehistoric site, artifact, or object of antiquity on Federal land is in violation of Federal law. The discovery of any archaeological artifact should be reported to the Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division, Natural Resources Branch, at (608) 388-8214.

New Exhibit at the U.S. Army Heritage Museum

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

A new exhibit is open at the AHM: *Carved in Stone, Cast in Bronze*. 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 *Carved in Stone, Cast in Bronze* exhibit will display commemorative Civil War era sculptures. Key sculptures include the Standing Lincoln by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, busts of Generals McClelland and Grant, a magnificent bronze American Eagle, and several Rogers Group statuettes. Augustus Saint-Gaudens is credited with replacing a worn-out neo-classical style of sculpture with the dynamic naturalism of the new Beaux-Arts movement that came from France and flourished in America from the Civil War up until the end of World War I. The movement drove an era of great public art with a sense of detail and naturalism that the American people loved, and in many ways still exists today.

The exhibit will include information about each piece and provide a glimpse into artwork of the late 19th century. James McNally, Curator of Art, who developed this exhibit, states that “[if] there is one thing that you may take away from this exhibition, it is that fine art, such as the sculpture on exhibit here, has a long slow look, and while reviewing these works of art, one-on-one, we begin to understand the life of [soldiers], the nature of war, and what America fights for. In the end, if you look long enough, you will start to understand the American experience and begin to discover your own humanity.”

The exhibit is open from May 16, 2020 to April 1, 2022.

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



“Taking The Oats Drawing Rations,” Rogers Group Statue. Source: U.S. Army Heritage Museum

“Standing Lincoln” Sculpture, by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, 1911. Source: U.S. Army Heritage Museum

New Exhibit at the National Museum of the American Indian

Adapted from the National Museum of the American Indian Website

The Smithsonian’s National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, DC, opened a new exhibit, *Why We Serve: Native Americans in the United States Armed Forces*, this past fall. *Why We Serve* honors the generations of Native Americans who have served in the armed forces of the United States, often in extraordinary numbers, since the American Revolution. The exhibit commemorates the museum’s National Native American Veterans Memorial.

To learn more about the exhibit, please visit the exhibit’s webpage at <https://americanindian.si.edu/why-we-serve/>.



National Native American Veterans Memorial. Source: National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian

UPCOMING EVENTS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND TRAINING

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP):
Section 106 Essentials***Online; July 13-14, 2021*

This course is for anyone interested in an overview of the Section 106 review process. It 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. Participants will focus on applying the vocabulary and principles of the Section 106 review process in real-world scenarios. For more information: <https://www.achp.gov/training/classroom/section-106-essentials-digital-classroom>.

ACHP: Section 106 Agreements Seminar*Online; July 15, 2021**Online; September 16, 2021*

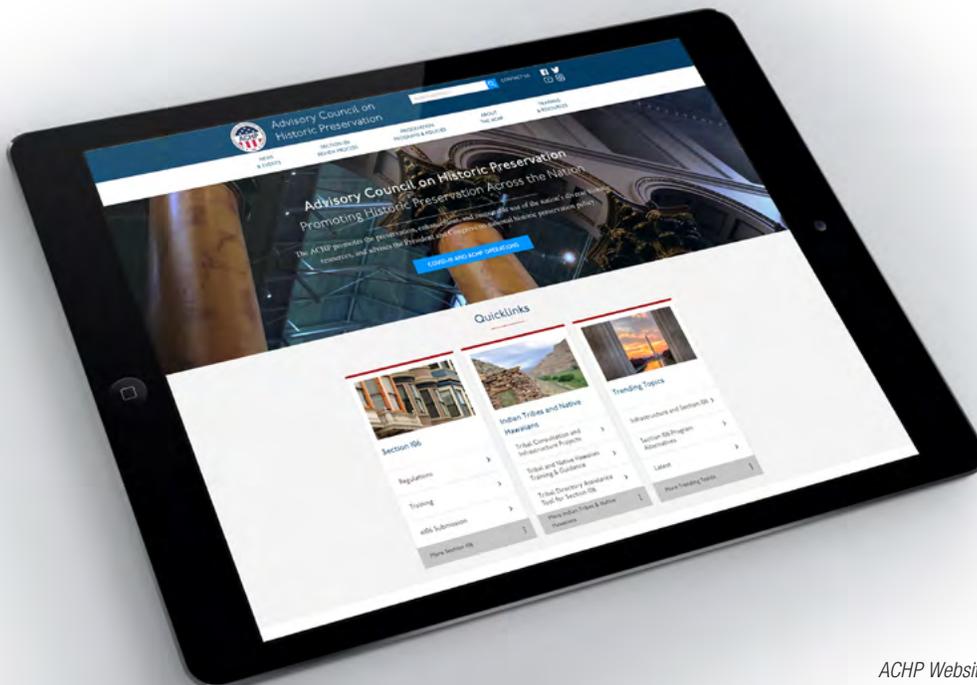
This course builds skills in managing consultation and documenting agreed-upon steps to resolve adverse effects in a Section 106 review of a Federal undertaking. The seminar is designed for cultural resources, environmental, and legal practitioners who are fluent in the Section 106 implementing regulations and the review process. The curriculum provides instruction on how to build consensus and develop agreement documents for successful implementation. For more information: <https://www.achp.gov/training/classroom/section-106-agreements-seminar-digital-classroom>.

**Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT): Introduction to
Environmental Management***Wright-Patterson Air Force Base; July 19-23, 2021*

This course provides an overview of pertinent laws, regulations, and Air Force policies and guidance governing compliance activities and conservation, including natural and cultural resource preservation, with a brief overview of cleanup. Students are introduced to Air Force-established programs to comply with laws and regulations. Key programs and topics include Pollution Prevention, Environmental Impact Analysis, Environmental Inspection Process, Restoration Program, Environmental Funding, and Contracting. For more information: https://www.afit.edu/CE/course_desc.cfm?p=WENV%20101.

ACHP: Section 106 Practitioners Workshop*Online; August 3-11, 2021**Online; November 2-10, 2021*

This course has participants explore best practices and build skills in the application of the Section 106 review process to federal undertakings. The course is well-suited to individuals who participate in Section 106 reviews on a routine basis and need to further develop or maintain fluency in the vocabulary and concepts of Section 106 review in complex situations. For more information: <https://www.achp.gov/training/classroom/section-106-practitioners-workshop-digital-classroom>.



ACHP Website. Source: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

PROGRAM UPDATES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

The DoD Cultural Resources Program is an American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) Member!

The DoD Cultural Resources Program is pleased to announce that it is now an ACRA member. ACRA is the national trade association supporting and promoting the common interests of cultural resource management firms of all sizes, types, and specialties. Member firms undertake many of the legally mandated cultural resource management studies and investigations in the United States. To learn more about ACRA, please visit <https://www.acra-crm.org/>.



DoD's Section 3 Report to ACHP

The DoD Cultural Resources Program recently submitted to the ACHP its report, which satisfies the requirements of Section 3(c) of Executive Order (EO) 13287, "Preserve America," for DoD for fiscal years 2017-2019. The Preserve America EO directs each Federal agency with real property management responsibilities to submit reports on its "progress in identifying, protecting, and using historic properties in its ownership." This report references policy and guidance documents from OSD and the Military Departments. These documents provide the framework necessary to balance and integrate proactive management of cultural resources with all aspects of the military mission. To access the report, please visit <https://www.achp.gov/OFAP/Section%203>.



2021 Federal Property Stewardship Report. Source: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

2020 Sentinel Landscapes Accomplishments Report

The 2020 Sentinel Landscapes Accomplishments Report is now available! The report outlines how the Sentinel Landscapes Partnership enables the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), DoD, and DoI to collaborate on land conservation and natural resource restoration projects that enhance national security by increasing the resilience of military installations and ranges. Over the past seven years, partnership projects have attracted over \$141 million in DoD funds, \$223 million in USDA funds, \$41 million in DoI funds, \$169 million in state funds, \$15 million in local funds, and \$80 million in private funds. These contributions have protected over 467,000 acres of land and implemented sustainable management practices on 2.3 million acres around high-value military testing and training areas. To access the report, please visit https://sentinellandscapes.org/media/xxbcmxe5/accomplishments_report_2020.pdf.



2020 Sentinel Landscapes Accomplishments Report. Source: The Sentinel Landscapes Partnership

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 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.

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 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 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 United States.

continued on page 18

LINKS, TOOLS, AND PRESERVATION PARTNER INFORMATION *continued***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.

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 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 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.

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

FedCenter sponsors 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.

American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA)

The ACRA is the national trade association supporting and promoting the common interests of cultural resource management firms of all sizes, types, and specialties. Member firms undertake many of the legally mandated cultural resource management 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 46 individual National Historic Landmarks, 3,062 National Historic Landmark contributing properties, 2,524 individual and contributing historic assets listed in the National Register of Historic Places, over 16,000 historic assets determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and over 131,000 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

Editors and OSD Program Support
Kelly Hallett and Courtney Williams

www.denix.osd.mil/cr/

The DoD Cultural Resources Program, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Sustainment)/Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Environment), sponsors the *DoD Cultural Resources Update*. All written information contained in the *CR Update* is public and not copyrighted.

If you would like to subscribe to the newsletter, please email DoD_CRProgram@bah.com and put "Subscribe CR Update" in the subject line. If you would like to unsubscribe, please put "Unsubscribe CR Update" in the subject line. If you have an item of interest for the *CR Update* or have any feedback, please email DoD_CRProgram@bah.com.

