



CULTURAL RESOURCES

Update

DOD CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM NEWSLETTER

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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
CRProgram@bah.com

Preservation Through The Archaeological Conservancy: An Option for Site Mitigation

By Kelley Berliner, Eastern Regional Director, The Archaeological Conservancy



TAC Logo, Source: TAC

The Archaeological Conservancy (TAC) was founded in 1980 as the first national nonprofit organization dedicated to permanently preserving archaeological sites. Its creation followed the passing of the 1979 Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), a law shepherded through Congress by Mark Michel, a lobbyist for the Society for American Archaeology. While ARPA increased measures to protect sites on Federal

lands, some stakeholders raised concerns about the protection of sites located on private property.

In response, Michel, along with California physicist and businessperson Jay Last, archaeologist Stephen LeBlanc, and other preservationists, founded TAC. They modeled the organization's operations on The Nature Conservancy. TAC acquires prehistoric and historic archaeological sites across the United States, managing them as open-space research preserves and engaging in public outreach. Since its creation, TAC has acquired more than 550 sites across the Nation, ranging from Paleoindian-period sites through 19th-century industrial complexes. In addition to site preservation, TAC publishes American Archaeology magazine and offers archaeology-based tours throughout the Americas.

Much of TAC's success stems from its work with a broad network of archaeologists and agencies to identify threatened sites. TAC staff then contact property owners to explore the possibility of acquiring a site through purchase or donation. Additionally, TAC frequently partners with state and Federal agencies as part of mitigation strategies for development projects or other proposed activities that threaten cultural resources. These partnerships vary depending on applicable laws and the parties involved. Preserving sites through TAC has worked as a successful mitigation strategy resulting in long-term protection of irreplaceable cultural resources.

One example of such a partnership involves the Flint Mine Hill site near Coxsackie, New York. In this case, a proposed solar development was estimated to cover approximately 1,700 acres, impacting numerous cultural resources, including Flint Mine Hill, a prehistoric quarry site listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Through talks with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the



Representatives of TAC, Flint Mine Solar, and the New York State Historic Preservation Office tour the Flint Mine Hill quarry site. Source: TAC

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the New York State Department of Public Service, the Long Island Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association, and informed by public commentary, it was recommended the developer acquire the property containing Flint Mine Hill and donate it to TAC as a means to offset impacts to other sites. This mitigation strategy did not preclude multiple phases of cultural resource survey, as it was still necessary to understand the project's impact and plan the placement of structures accordingly. This work clarified the extent of disturbance and helped gauge whether preserving Flint Mine Hill adequately offset damage to other resources. Ultimately, preserving the site became part of the mitigation plan, and the developer purchased and subsequently donated the property to TAC. TAC maintains the site as a permanently protected preserve open for Native American access and research by professional archaeologists.

Such acquisitions serve as examples for how TAC can work with state and Federal agencies to mitigate impacts to sites through preservation. This strategy still requires some level of survey, as examining site integrity and boundaries is critical for determining preservation potential. Preservation through TAC has notable outreach benefits. TAC will manage a site to protect its cultural resources while making these resources available for research, which are two elements often missing when homeowner's associations, utilities, or other entities own sites preserved in place.

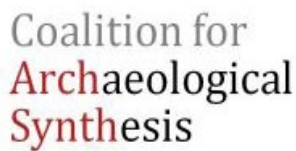
TAC welcomes suggestions for sites appropriate for mitigation as well as possible partnerships with state and Federal agencies. TAC's primary requirements are that a site have integrity and be eligible for the NRHP.

To learn more about TAC and find the right regional contact, please visit: www.americanarchaeology.org.



The Coalition for Archaeological Synthesis: The Department of Defense, Environmental Justice, and the Power of Collaboration

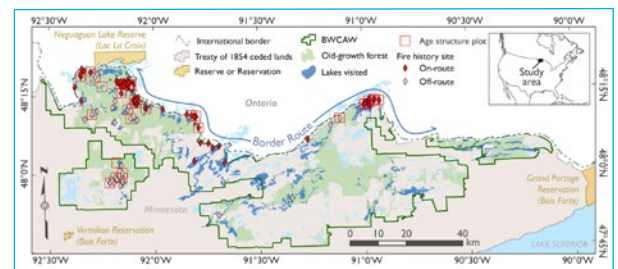
By Jeffrey H. Altschul, CfAS Co-President



CfAS logo, Source: CfAS

[The Coalition for Archaeological Synthesis \(CfAS\)](#) is a worldwide alliance of 60 partner organizations, including the Department of Defense (DoD) Cultural Resources Program, and more than 500 individual associates who are committed to fostering synthesis in archaeology to expand knowledge and benefit society. CfAS adapted the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis's collaboration model for archeology (CfAS; Altschul et al. [2017](#), [2018](#)). This collaboration model relies on working groups of small team of experts (i.e., 10 to 15) from pertinent fields who work as equals to identify and solve a problem. This model can be integrated into regulatory compliance responsibilities to improve outcomes for all parties.

Federal agencies, including DoD, comply with requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) through established practices on a project-by-project basis. As part of the process, DoD Cultural Resources Managers (CRMs) work with a variety of stakeholders and consulting parties, including affected Federally recognized Tribes, in formal consultations that honor the parties' government-to-government relationship. Military activities often disproportionately impact those Tribes which consider portions of installation lands to be their homelands. Tribes consistently stated in listening sessions conducted by the Departments of Interior, Justice, and Army in 2016 that they expect open, two-way communication, with stakeholders seeking common ground and moving forward with consensus solutions on Federal undertakings. To meet this standard, DoD can collaborate more with Tribes in the decision-making process, sharing authority over certain aspects of cultural and natural resource management.



Study area map showing the location of fire history sites and age structure plots sampled in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, and their proximity to the historical Border Route travel corridor and lands ceded by Border Lakes Anishinaabeg groups to the U.S. Government in the Treaty of 1854. Source: Ecosphere, Vol 12, Issue 7 <https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ecs2.3673> -

One way to collaborate is to invite affected Tribes and other descendant groups to be partners in efforts to resolve problems of mutual significance. For example, in 2018, through a CfAS-sponsored project, the U.S. Forest Service

(USFS) and its Canadian counterpart reexamined their fire management policies for wilderness areas in the Border Lakes region. Scientists (archaeologists, dendroclimatologists, and ecologists) along with USFS managers and representatives of Tribes formed a working group to integrate science and traditional knowledge concerning the use of fire as a management tool. The results not only included scientific papers but also revised agency fire management plans co-created and co-implemented by fire managers and Traditional Knowledge experts ([Kipfmueeller et al. 2021](#)). In this effort, USFS asked Tribes not only for their opinion, but also included them as active participants in revitalizing and stewarding their homeland.

DoD can partner with CfAS and utilize it to meet compliance requirements involving cultural resources and environmental justice. Through its collaborative approach, military installations in the same region can leverage the combined cultural and natural resource datasets to work with Tribes on problems of co-concern: heritage management, environmental restoration, traditional foods and lifeways, biodiversity, sustainability, fire management, and more. This approach can also be applied to other groups whose historical lands became part of military installations.

If you have an idea for a collaborative project that CfAS could facilitate, please contact Jeff Altschul at: jhaltschul@canelogroup.net.



The National Museum of the United States Army

Adapted from the National Museum of the United States Army Media Kit



The National Museum of the United States Army Aerial Front Angle. Source: The National Museum of the United States Army

The National Museum of the United States Army (the Museum) is a joint effort between the U.S. Army and the Army Historical Foundation, a non-profit organization. The Museum is located on a publicly accessible area of Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and opened to the public on November 11, 2020. The Army temporarily closed the Museum on December 14, 2020, as a COVID-19 precaution, and reopened it on the Army's 246th birthday, June 14, 2021.

The Museum represents an enduring effort to tell the Army's story and honor the accomplishments, sacrifices, and commitment of American Soldiers. It is the first comprehensive and truly national museum to capture, display, and interpret more than 246 years of Army history.

DoD Cultural Resources Program support spoke with Mr. Paul Morando, the Museum's Chief of Exhibits, about the Museum's design. "The Museum tells all of the Army's story through the eyes of the American Soldier," said Mr. Morando.

The Museum's Fighting for the National Galleries feature exhibits that bring to life the Army's history over time; these host an array of carefully curated artifacts and include audio, tactile, and visual exhibits for visitors to learn and explore:

- The Founding the Nation Gallery (1607-1835) covers the Army's history from the colonial period through the War of 1812. Visitors explore the origins and formation of the Continental Army, its role in the Revolutionary War, and the Army's development as a professional force. This gallery also covers key events of the War of 1812 such as the Battle of Chippewa, the burning of Washington, the assault on Fort McHenry, and the Battle of New Orleans.
- The Preserving the Nation Gallery (1861-1890) gives visitors an understanding of the Army's part in the defining American event of the 19th century, the Civil War. This gallery also documents the Army's role in westward expansion, including the Lewis and Clark expedition, the Indian Wars, and the Mexican War.



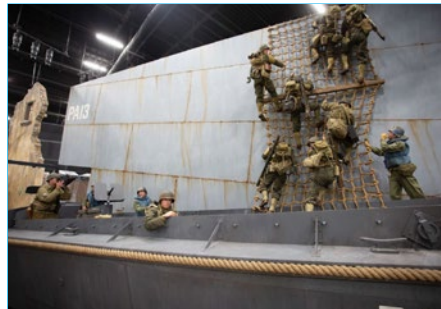
This sword is one of the few objects known to have been used during the defense of Baltimore in 1814. It belonged to Captain John Berry, commander of the Water Battery at Fort McHenry. Source: The National Museum of the United States Army, Scott Metzler.

- The Nation Overseas Gallery (1898-1918) explores the Army's first venture onto the world stage. Operations in China and the Spanish-American War are exhibited, as are the Army's operations along the Mexican-American border. The remainder of the exhibit focuses on the Army's role in World War I and the changing face of warfare. Visitors also encounter an immersive exhibit portraying the Army's advance during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and prominently featuring the FT-17 Renault "Five of Hearts" Tank. [see image 1]
- The Global War Gallery (1919-1945) portrays the Army's role in the Allied victory during World War II. Visitors learn about both the European and Pacific Theaters, the technology of the conflict, the Army's air war, and the development of the atomic bomb. Key artifacts include the M4A3E2 Sherman Jumbo Tank, "Cobra King," and a Landing Craft, Vehicle, Personnel (LCVP), also known as a "Higgins Boat," that took part in the D-Day beach landings. [see image 2]
- The Cold War Gallery (1947-1991) recounts a time when the United States faced numerous global challenges during the Cold War. Visitors explore how American Soldiers manned a defensive line in Europe that deterred a potential attack, while, on the other side of the world, the U.S. Army fought wars in Korea and Vietnam. Suspended from the gallery's ceiling is the iconic UH-1B "Huey" Helicopter. Between 1966-1969, this helicopter was used by the 129th Assault Helicopter Company and damaged or shot down seven times. [see image 3]
- The Changing World Gallery (1990-Present) chronicles one of the most dynamic and global periods in U.S. Army history, from the fall of the Soviet Union through the Nation's current conflicts. The Global War on Terror portion follows the progression of operations in both Afghanistan and Iraq. The theme, "Changing World," shows that, while the past two decades have been a time of near-constant conflict, it is the individual Soldier who must, as always, endure the challenges of war.

The Museum also offers educational experiences illustrating the Army's role in building and defending the Nation, as well as Army humanitarian missions and technological and medical breakthroughs built on Army ingenuity.

It is requested that visitors reserve a free timed-entry general admission ticket to visit the Museum. To learn more about the Museum and to reserve free tickets, please visit:

www.theNMUSA.org.



Top row, left to right: FT-17 Renault "Five of Hearts" Tank; Higgins Boat, LCVP; UH-1B Iroquois Helicopter, "The Huey." Bottom row, left to right: 12-Pounder "Napoleon" Gun; Recreation of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive; Black Hawk Super 6-1 Engine. Source: The National Museum of the United States Army.

The Vietnam War Turns 50: Special Schools on U.S. Military Installations

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

The United States constructed buildings and structures to support mission requirements for the Vietnam War. These structures are now turning 50 years old and require evaluation under the NHPA. The DoD Legacy Resource Management Program funded a series of reports on the Vietnam War and its effects on U.S. military installations. One report, Legacy 17-835B, Special Schools on U.S. Military Installations, describes the role of special schools on DoD installations during the Vietnam War, identifies specific installations and resource types associated with special schools during the war, and provides a context to evaluate the historical significance of these resources.



U.S. Naval support activity NHA BE Republic of Vietnam. River Minesweeper (MSM) 18 operates on a river at NHA BE. Source: National Archives



Students at Chanute Technical Training Center receive hands-on electrical training. Source: Manning et al., History of Air Education and Training Command 1942-2002

The Vietnam War was unlike previous wars in which the United States had participated. The environmental conditions and topography of Vietnam presented unique difficulties. Additionally, the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese fought a guerilla war that forced the U.S. military to adopt new fighting techniques and to modify existing practices. To meet these new challenges, the military adopted specialized training programs and schools for U.S. troops. The schools were diverse in focus and included training in leadership, land and sea survival (Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape), tactics, electronics, new technology, engineering, construction, intelligence, transportation, guided missiles, and amphibious and mine warfare.

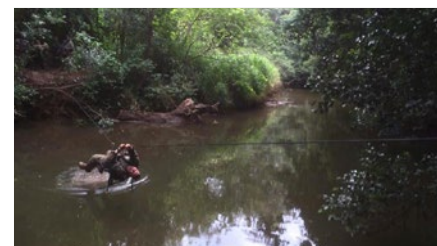
The establishment of special schools required the construction of both indoor and outdoor facilities, built to meet the need for specially trained troops and officers during the war's buildup. An influx of trainees paired with the unique tactical demands and technological advancements during the Vietnam War also influenced the construction and renovation of classrooms, libraries, auditoriums, laboratories, simulators, and other indoor training spaces as well as outdoor tactical training spaces and testing areas. Other areas were needed for honing amphibious operation techniques and combat operations ashore. Mine sweeping required training to plant and sweep mines and to develop other mine countermeasures. Sweeping could be airborne, deep-water, or riverine.



PACAF Jungle Survival School, Clark AB, Philippines. Source: Ed Benningfield

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

- **Academic Buildings:** Included classrooms, auditoriums, studios, laboratories, workshops, libraries, gymnasiums and pools, simulators, shops, and mock-ups for formal lectures and practical applications.
- **Outdoor Training Areas:** Included tactical instrument training courses, firing ranges and targets, demonstration areas, bombing ranges, and construction sites. These areas might be in a variety of settings including woods, beaches, water bodies, jungles, or clearings.
- **Additional Support Facilities:** Included headquarters and offices, maintenance and testing shops, flight line or waterfront facilities, barracks and housing, and morale/welfare/recreation facilities.



Jungle training at Jungle Operations Training Center, Schofield Barrack East Range. Source: U.S. Army Garrison – Hawai'i files, 2018

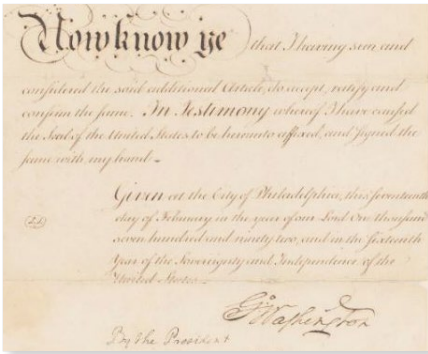
Legacy 17-835B, Special Schools on U.S. Military Installations, Report: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-historic-context/vw-special-school-report/>.

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

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

The Indigenous Digital Archive's Treaties Explorer

Adapted from the Indigenous Digital Archive's Treaties Explorer Website

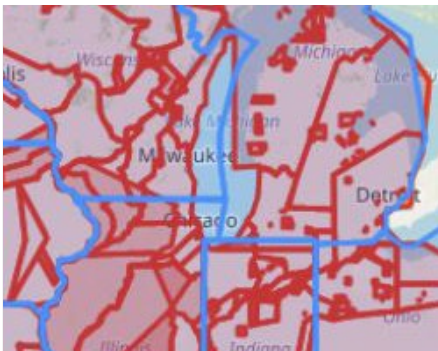


IDA Treaties Explorer's example treaty image. Source: IDA Treaties Explorer

The Indigenous Digital Archive's (IDA) Treaties Explorer, [DigiTreaties.org](https://digi-treaties.org), was created by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe, New Mexico, in partnership with the U.S. National Archives Office of Innovation and National Archives Foundation. Using the IDA Treaties Explorer, visitors can view original treaties for the first time with key historic works that provide context to the agreements made.

Visitors can use the IDA Treaties Explorer to search treaties by [title](#) and [Tribe](#). Visitors can search through the site's list of Tribes, which include "Historical" names (i.e., the name of a Tribe that appears in one or more historical documents) and "Modern" names (i.e., official, Federally recognized names of Tribes in use today). In some cases, Tribal names are matched to names used in historical documents using information supplied by the USFS, which developed this

information to aid compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The database also offers exploration of treaties by [cessions](#), which are land boundaries that date from the work of government clerks in the 1890s-1900s. Cessions and their maps can show the history of land transfer treaties or other agreements.



IDA Treaties Explorer's example interactive GIS map image. Source: IDA Treaties Explorer

The [database's map explorer](#) uses current and historical maps (including cession maps) on a modern interactive GIS map as a starting point for exploring the treaty documents. Visitors can use their location, a zip code, name of a state, or simply browse the map to find documents related to treaties in their area from the U.S. National Archives, the Smithsonian, and the Library of Congress. Boundaries on the present day map are drawn from GIS data maintained by the U.S. Forest Service.



IDA Treaties Explorer. Source: IDA Treaties Explorer's example cessions map image.

To learn more about IDA Treaties Explorer, please visit: <https://digi-treaties.org/treaties/>.

U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center Hits Milestone—One Millionth Document Digitized

By U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center Staff

Many years after the Vietnam War, Colonel Tran Minh Hao of the 66th Regiment, People's Army of Vietnam, composed a poem to his former battlefield opponent, U.S. Army General Hal Moore. The [soldier's poem](#) is the one-millionth document digitized for easy online access at the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center (USAHEC). The USAHEC Collection contains a wealth of historically significant items in digital form that reflect the broad scope of military operations and strategic decision-making.

The USAHEC, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, maintains the knowledge repositories that support educating the American Soldier and the public about the U.S. Army's history. Thanks to the digitization project underway at USAHEC, the full scope of Army history is becoming "a click away" from anywhere in the world. Search the collection to learn more at: <https://arena.usahec.org>.



General Moore, photographed on the Ia Drang Valley battlefield with his Vietnamese counterpart General An, in 1993. Source: USAHEC

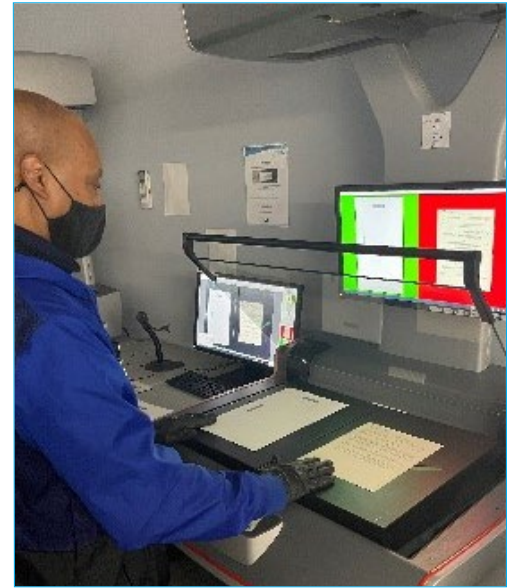
The collection contains Army documents from the Revolutionary War, World Wars I and II, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, Desert Storm, and the years of training, modernization, irregular war, disaster relief, medical advances, and peace pursuits.

Below is a brief overview of documents now discoverable online—for Army decision-makers, course developers, researchers, educators, and students:

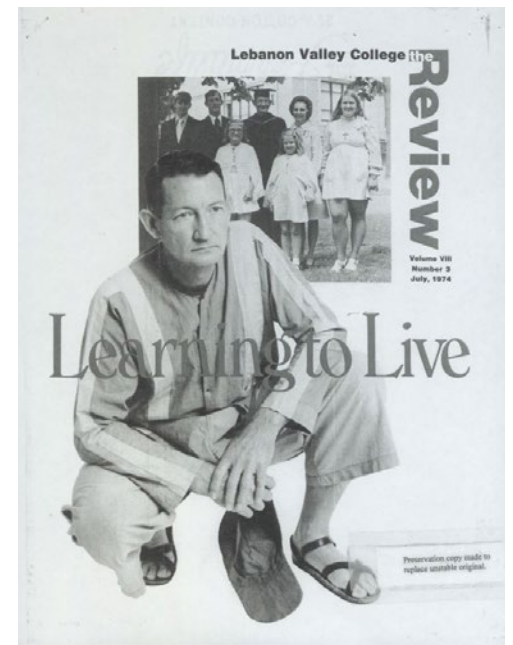
- Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., was the Regular Army's first African-American General Officer and senior leader. His work is directly linked to Executive Order 9981 to desegregate the American military. His [memorandum](#) to the Under Secretary of the Army, on the utilization of "Negro manpower" in the postwar policy, dated November 24, 1947, can be found among his papers.
- "[The Junkman Who Stopped ROMMEL](#)," issued in 1957 by Cavalier magazine, is an article that explains how Lieutenant Colonel George Jarrett was instrumental in developing weaponry capable of piercing German and Italian armor during World War II.
- Lieutenant General Donn A. Starry served as a U.S. observer during the Yom Kippur War in 1973. His experience was instrumental to his leadership of the 1980s modernization project that resulted in AirLand Battle doctrine and the "Big Five" weapons systems. [The 1973 Mideast War briefing](#) on the Yom Kippur War is found within his personal collection.
- General John A. Wickham, Jr., served as Commander in Chief of the United Nations Command and commander of U.S. Forces Korea and Eighth Army until 1982; Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, 1982-1983; and Army Chief of Staff, 1983-1987. His [October 24th, 1984, paper, "Leading"](#) gives his perspectives on what is needed to be an effective leader.
- General Gordon R. Sullivan served as U.S. Army Chief of Staff from 1991-1995. In his papers is the October 13th, 1994, revision of "[Leader Development for America's Army: The Enduring Legacy](#)" (Department of the Army Pamphlet 350-58). The "pamphlet outlines Army leader development doctrine, what it is and how it is executed...The concepts and procedures...form the foundation upon which the commanders and supervisors can establish leader development policy and guidelines."
- During his career, Dr. Brooks E. Kleber was the U.S. Army Assistant Chief of Military History and the Chief Historian, Continental Army Command. During World War II, he was captured in France shortly after D-Day and held until the end of the war, becoming one of the Army's foremost authorities on Prisoners of War (POW). His [oral history](#) documents his experiences as a POW.
- Colonel Benjamin H. Purcell was the highest-ranking Army POW during the Vietnam War. He recounts his story in his public address, "[Learning to Live](#)," published in Lebanon Valley College's *The Review*, which states, "Man's most precious possession, second only to life, is freedom." His story is also available as part of an exhibit in the USAHEC's Soldier Experience Gallery at the USAHEC campus in Carlisle.

The USAHEC engages, inspires, and informs the Army, the American people, and global partners with a unique and enduring source of knowledge and thought. The USAHEC is an integral part of the U.S. Army War College and maintains the knowledge repositories that support scholarship and research about the U.S. Army and its operating environment.

To learn more, please visit the USAHEC online at: <https://ahec.armywarcollege.edu/>.



Alix Brice, scans documents (like the poem gifted to LTG Moore) at the QualX Corporation Jessup MD facility. Source: USAHEC



Learning to Live Cover, Vol. VIII, No. 3.
Source: USAHEC.

DoD Legacy Resource Management Program: Current Project Highlights

By McKenna McMahon, Legacy Program Analyst

The [DoD Legacy Resource Management Program](#) (Legacy Program) provides financial assistance for DoD-wide national and regional projects to manage natural and cultural resources while enabling military readiness. Three principles guide the Legacy program: stewardship, leadership, and partnership. Stewardship initiatives assist DoD in safeguarding its irreplaceable resources for future generations. By embracing a leadership role as part of the program, the Department serves as a model for respectful use of natural and cultural resources. Through partnerships, the Legacy Program gains access to the knowledge and talents of individuals outside of DoD. Below are active cultural resources Legacy Projects:



Legacy Program #CR-21: Collection and Development of Tribal Protocols

Point of Contact (POC): Amanda Wallander, Center for Environmental Management for Military Lands (CEMML)

Project proponents are collecting Tribal protocols from other Federal sources to create a guidebook. This effort will assist DoD installations in creating Tribal protocols specific to their region in accordance with existing laws, regulations, and DoD and Military Services policies.

them with recommendations for preservation or mitigation for at-risk resources, as well as approaches for consulting with Tribes and stakeholders.

Legacy Program #CR-20-001: DoD Cultural Resources Strategic Plan

POC: Judith Vendzryk, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center—Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACE ERDC-CERL)

USACE ERDC-CERL is collecting input from DoD CRMs and headquarters staff to inform and guide the development of a DoD cultural resources strategic plan for the 2022-2032 period. This project will identify mission, training, and personnel needs; identify information gaps and recommend solutions for them; and outline and fully discuss priorities for the next 10 years in the DoD Cultural Resources Program's strategic activities.

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

POC: Amanda Wallander, CEMML

The Guidebook to the DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures will result in increased visibility and use of treatment standards. The outcomes of this project will benefit mission priorities by providing DoD CRMs, architects, planners, and design/construction personnel with straightforward technical guidance regarding implementation and use of rehabilitation treatment measures in a practicable and accessible guidebook.

Legacy Program #CR-19-007: Regional Curation Case Study

POC: Amy McPherson, USACE

This study will result in a report stipulating processes, forms, and a rough order of magnitude for calculations for moving, rehabilitating, and long-term curation of military collections in a regional facility. This project will ultimately assess long-term curation cost and develop a narrative outlining a strategy of reciprocity among the Military Services to curate archaeological collections from within the defined boundaries at their regional facilities.

Legacy Program #CR-20-002: Climate Adaptation for DoD Cultural Resources Managers—Guidance for Incorporating Climate Considerations into Cultural Resources Management

POC: Jayne Aaron, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc.

This guidebook will provide strategies and procedures for managing and protecting cultural resources from four impacts associated with climatic changes: sea-level rise, rising global temperature, increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, and change in precipitation. The guidebook will assist DoD CRMs with understanding appropriate strategies for adapting to specific climate risks for various types of cultural resources and provide

Legacy Program #18-847 (CR-21): Three-Dimensional Data Point Cloud Acquisition of Cultural and Natural Resources—Optimization of Best Practices for Spatial Collection

POC: Carey Baxter, USACE

This project will provide both cultural and natural resource managers with the information on available three-dimensional scanning techniques as well as guidance on the selection of the optimal three-dimensional modeling technique for the subject matter to be scanned.

DoD National Public Lands Day 2020

Adapted from DoD National Public Lands Day 2020 Materials



National Public Lands Day (NPLD) is the Nation's largest single-day volunteer effort for public lands. On NPLD, Americans come together to volunteer their time to improve parks, refuges, local waterways, recreation areas, trails, community gardens, and historical sites. The National Environmental Education Foundation (NEEF) coordinates and organizes this event across the Nation with Federal, state, and private partners, including DoD. NEEF

connects people to the public lands in their community and educates Americans about the need for shared stewardship of our valued, irreplaceable natural and cultural resources through NPLD. In 2020, NPLD took place on September 26.

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

In 2020, NPLD focused on conservation activities supporting in-person and virtual events designed to engage volunteers and connect people to public lands from their homes due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Below are summaries of the 2020 NPLD projects that involved cultural resources:

- Fort Leavenworth hosted volunteers to plant 14 large native trees to create a visual screen between a historic trolley line and a modern car wash. The trees serve as a barrier between the car wash and the trolley line, preserving the line's historical integrity and aesthetic.
- Camp Ripley used an integrated project approach that involved natural and cultural resources management. Volunteers collected native prairie seeds from several sites to be transported and later planted in a prairie restoration site. Mille Lacs Tribal Preservation Officer Terry Kemper met with Camp Ripley leadership to discuss cultural heritage and the values of the local Ojibwe Tribes. Camp Ripley public affairs office filmed the event and produced three videos used by Mille Lacs and Leach Lake Tribal schools for their distance-learning curriculum. The video highlighted the management of native grasslands on the installation and the role of specific plants to Ojibwe culture. Senior Commander of Camp Ripley, Brigadier General Lowell Kruse, spoke about the National Guard's commitment to environmental stewardship and respect for cultural diversity.
- The Arizona Army National Guard reached out to the users of the Florence Military Reservation while engaging local and Tribal children (Tohono O'odham, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community [SRP-MIC], Ak-Chin Indian Community, and Gila River Indian Community) about the installation's cultural and natural resources. The project resulted in 14 new full-color interpretive metal signs with natural and cultural awareness information and reminders on how to respect the installation's surrounding environment. To reach the local community and Tribal children, the Arizona Army National Guard created 300 coloring books in direct coordination with the Tribes and professional designers. The coloring book includes a list of plants and animals found on the installation including their Tohono O'odham name and pronunciation.
- The Arizona Army National Guard also engaged volunteers in virtual and in-person events for building nest boxes and bee houses as well as a path from the road to a monument within the Camp Navajo POW camp. This project highlighted cultural resources and educated Soldiers and the local community on conservation.
- Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Hawaii, located in Hickam Field, Hawaii, hosted an educational



Fort Leavenworth NPLD 2020 Tweet. Source: Twitter, Fort Leavenworth Nature

program and restoration project for the Loko Paaiau Fishpond, a Hawaiian fishpond that is more than 400 years old. Volunteers cleared vegetation near the fishpond and leveled the ground surface for construction of a traditional Hawaiian hale house. A Native Hawaiian master hale builder and cultural practitioners educated volunteers. By participating in this event, volunteers became involved in local Hawaiian culture and strengthened the relationship between the Navy and the Native Hawaiian community. This structure transformed one of the few publicly accessible lands on Pearl Harbor into an active sanctuary for the cultivation of peace, healing, and nature-connectedness. The traditional structure on a part of the ancient fishpond wall at the harbor is a place where visitors can quietly gather and share their experiences and join in restoring vitality to Pearl Harbor's water and animal life. Users will also receive traditional healing teachings to help address emotional anxiety, identity issues, post-traumatic stress disorder, and situational conflict. Nature-based therapy of this kind, grounded in traditional indigenous practices, will have a positive impact on the community.



Navy JROTC cadets, community volunteers, the Ali'i Pauahi Hawaiian Civic Club and the Aiea Community Association participate in a cleanup. (U.S. Navy photo by Anna Marie General). Source: Commander, Navy Region Hawaii

A big thanks to the installations and their volunteers who participated in NPLD in 2020 and acted as good stewards of the Nation's natural and cultural resources!

To learn more about DoD involvement in NPLD, please visit:

<https://www.neefusa.org/2021-national-public-lands-day-department-defense-awards-grantees>.



PastForward 2021

Adapted from 2021 PastForward National Preservation Conference Materials



National Trust for
Historic Preservation®

National Trust for Historic Preservation Logo. Source:
National Trust for Historic Preservation

The National Trust for Historic Preservation's annual conference, PastForward, is a national conference for those who work to save, sustain, and interpret historic places. The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a privately funded nonprofit organization that works to save and preserve America's historic sites; its annual conference is attended by preservationists from across the Nation.

PastForward consists of educational sessions and networking events for preservationists and those who support preservation. Conference sessions include advocates, architects, city planners, historic site directors, students, elected officials, commissioners, main street directors, and many others who are actively working to preserve places in America. PastForward 2021 took place online using a virtual platform.

PastForward 2021 highlighted relevant topics and issues in historic preservation and cultural resources management. Native American affairs, diversity and inclusivity, environmental justice, and climate change are gaining greater visibility in modern preservation efforts. Preservationists are working to be more inclusive in their work and discussions in looking forward to preserving the past for future generations. A selection of sessions that included such timely discussions are listed below:

Opening Plenary: U.S. Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland spoke at the opening plenary. Secretary Haaland discussed the Department of the Interior's mission to preserve the nation's cultural and natural heritage, the importance of addressing climate change, and her priority of environmental justice for being good stewards and preserving a sustainable future for generations to come. It is the Secretary's goal to tell the whole story of the United States by including communities underrepresented in the past. The opening plenary set the tone for the conference.

"As Long As the Grass Grows and the Water Runs: Treaties with Native Nations and their Relevance Today": Presenters at this session talked about the relevance of treaties made between the U.S. Government and American Indian Tribes. Walter Echo-Hawk, President of the Pawnee Nation, and a panel of other experts conversed on the recent Supreme Court case, [McGirt v. Oklahoma](#), which held that half of Oklahoma is Indian land. Panel members from the National Archives and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture discussed the newly created [Treaties Explorer](#), an online tool that makes treaties with Native American Nations accessible to all ([page 6](#)). Panel members discussed how such treaties are law and therefore enforceable and have modern-day implications.

“Diversity in the National Register: ‘How will they know it’s us?’”: The National Park Service (NPS) spoke to its efforts to ensure the NRHP is more diverse and includes historic properties of significance to all communities. According to NPS, less than 10 percent of properties listed in the National Register are associated with minority cultural, ethnic, or identity communities. Yet the criteria for assessing historic significance and physical integrity was carefully crafted to provide for a wide diversity of resources. To address the lack of diverse historic properties in the NRHP, NPS is:

- Expanding its National Register Information System to better track and support research data as well as its areas of significant choices to be more culturally and ethnically inclusive
- Reviewing older nominations to identify additional areas of significance
- Updating its NRHP Bulletins
- Developing short papers on best practices
- Creating sample NRHP nominations that provide concise contexts, clear criteria/integrity discussions, and unique properties
- Conducting civil rights and other diverse thematic studies

“Cultural Landscapes Contribute to Climate Action, Resilience, and Planetary Justice”: Presenters at this session proposed that shared heritage of public historic landscapes can be preserved while achieving progress on climate change action, inclusion, and justice. This session focused on the [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda framework](#) and recent works that preserve and uplift cultural landscapes while improving access, habitat, and community resilience.

“Preservation as Climate Action”: Presenters at this session provided expertise, best practices, and case-studies that exemplify the capacity of preservation to address, combat, and mitigate climate change. Specialists working in preservation presented real-world applications of how their work as stewards of individual historic structures, main streets, and entire cities can be more sustainable. Panelists spoke to how viewing climate change mitigation from a cultural landscape perspective and incorporating ecological best practices are helpful for considering how to preserve a historic site. They recommended geographic information system platforms of historic areas to help inform engineering plans and best policy practices for climate change action.

Some sessions from PastForward 2021 are available for viewing online at:
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLk9GN_xSQe42BPpYOoukNd_vpTlzp9P.

PastForward 2022 will also take place online, on November 1-4, 2022. To learn more about PastForward, please visit:
<https://savingplaces.org/conference#.Yelqff7MKUn>.



The Bureau of Indian Affairs Releases Updated List of Federally Recognized Tribes

Adapted from the Federal Register

On January 28, 2022, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) published in the Federal Register an updated list of 574 Tribal entities recognized by and eligible for funding and services from BIA. There are 347 Federally recognized Indian Tribes within the contiguous 48 states and 227 Federally recognized Tribal entities within the State of Alaska that comprise the 574 Federally recognized Indian Tribes of the United States.

To see BIA’s Federal Register notice, please visit:
<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/01/28/2022-01789/indian-entities-recognized-by-and-eligible-to-receive-services-from-the-united-states-bureau-of>

UPCOMING EVENTS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND TRAINING

ACHP: Section 106 Essentials

Online; July 19-20, 2022

Online; September 20-21, 2022

This is an eight-hour course, in two, four-hour sessions, for anyone interested in an overview of the Section 106 review process. It focuses on applying the vocabulary and principles of the Section 106 review process in real-world scenarios. For more information, please visit:

<https://www.achp.gov/training/classroom/section-106-essentials-digital-classroom>.

ACHP: Section 106 Agreements Seminar

Online; July 21, 2022

Online; September 22, 2022

This is a four-hour, single-session course that 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 Section 106 implementing regulations and the review process. For more information, please visit:

<https://www.achp.gov/training/classroom/section-106-agreements-seminar-digital-classroom>.

Air Force Institute of Technology: Introduction to Environmental Management Course

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base; July 11-15, 2022

This course provides an overview of pertinent laws, regulations, and Air Force policies and guidance governing compliance activities and conservation (natural and cultural resource preservation), with a brief overview of clean-up (restoration). Participants are introduced to Air Force-established programs to comply with laws and regulations.

For more information, please visit:

https://www.afit.edu/CE/course_desc.cfm?p=WENV%20101.

PROGRAM UPDATES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

DoD Cultural Resources Training Overview

The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) reviewed DoD maintenance, planning, and management practices regarding historic properties on its military installations and published report [GAO-19-335, Defense Infrastructure: Additional Actions Could Enhance DoD's Efforts to Identify, Evaluate, and Preserve Historic Properties](#). In response to the report's recommendation, the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environment (ODASD(Env)) submitted a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to GAO. The CAP stated ODASD(Env) "will analyze existing policies, legal requirements, summaries already developed, and training projects and studies already completed by the Department through various programs, including the Legacy Resource Management Program, and Native American Affairs" and, as a result, "issue guidance on historic preservation training, including available training and roles and responsibilities in historic preservation requirements and cultural resources management." The DoD Cultural Resources Training Overview document represents the culmination of this CAP as a compilation of DoD's issued cultural resources policy, guidance, and available training as well as available external resources that may assist in Services' legal and policy compliance efforts. The overview document is available at: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/planning/training/crtraining/dod-cultural-resources-training-overview-public-document-2022/>

PROGRAM UPDATES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

DoD 2021 Report to Congress on Historic Preservation

The DoD Cultural Resources Program recently posted its DoD 2021 Report to Congress on Historic Preservation on DENIX. This report satisfies the requirements of House Report 116-445, page 7, accompanying H.R. 7609, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2021. House Report 116-445 requests that the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment provide a study to Congress regarding services DoD provides to State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and systemic departmental issues when requesting concurrence on historical designations from SHPOs; and best practices and recommendations for improving the Section 106 process of the NHPA. The report is available at: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/policy-legal/reports-to-congress/dod-report-to-congress-on-historic-preservation-report-2021/>.

Fort Leonard Wood Receives National Recognition for the Preservation of Countee Hall

The National Trust for Historic Preservation honored Fort Leonard Wood with the Federal Partnerships in Historic Preservation Award on November 4, 2021, during a virtual conference livestreamed from Washington, DC, for rehabilitation work done to save Building 2101, also known as the Black Officer's Club. Fort Leonard Wood's Black Officers Club was built in 1941. The building—renamed Countee Hall in 2019, in honor of the late artist Staff Sergeant Samuel Countee, who painted a mural featured in the building while he was stationed here during World War II—stands as a reminder of a time before President Harry Truman ended segregation in the military in 1948. Countee's mural is now displayed inside a protective glass case atop the building's original stone fireplace. To learn more, please visit: https://www.army.mil/article/251811/fort_leonard_wood_receives_national_recognition_for_preservation_of_countee_hall.

LINKS, TOOLS, AND PRESERVATION PARTNER INFORMATION

[DoD Cultural Resources Program](#)

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

[DoD Native American Affairs Program](#)

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

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

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

[Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards Program](#)

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

LINKS, TOOLS, AND PRESERVATION PARTNER INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The ACHP is an independent Federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of the Nation's historic resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. The ACHP offers a variety of free and affordable 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 SHPOs. The NCSHPO supports communication among SHPOs, Federal agencies, and other organizations. It also educates the public and elected officials about the national historic preservation program, legislation, policies, and regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Managing Archeological Collections](#)

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

LINKS, TOOLS, AND PRESERVATION PARTNER INFORMATION

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

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

[National Register of Historic Places Bulletins](#)

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

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

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

[Library of Congress](#)

The Library of Congress is the Nation's oldest Federal cultural institution, and it serves as the research arm of Congress. It is also the largest library in the world, with more than 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. It serves individuals and groups from the government and private sectors by providing seminars in historic preservation and cultural resource management.

[FedCenter Training](#)

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

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

tDAR is a repository for digital archaeological investigations records. The DoD Cultural Resources Program archives files on tDAR. The DoD Cultural Resources Program Collection on tDAR is available at:

<https://core.tdar.org/collection/70330/osd-cultural-resources-program-collection>.

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

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

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



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

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