



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM

CULTURAL RESOURCES *UPDATE*

March/ April 2013 Edition

Volume 9, Number 3

SECDEF Environmental Awards for 2013 Announced

From the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)

Each year the department honors individuals, teams, and installations for their outstanding achievements and innovative environmental practices and partnerships that promote quality of life and increase efficiencies without compromising mission success. Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, Frank Kendall, announced the winners of the 2013 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards on April 19. The 2013 winner of the Cultural Resources Management, Installation Award is *Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina*, and the winner of the Cultural Resources Management, Individual/Team Award is *Ms. June Noelani Cleghorn, Marine Corps Base, Hawaii*.

Installation Award winner, *Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina's* mission is to maintain and operate facilities to support flight operations, the Marine Aircraft Group, and associated Wing units, among other activities. The installation engaged proactively with private land owners to conduct intensive archeological studies of properties around Townsend Range to assess potential expansion options. These expansion plans will increase the current 5,183 acre range by 28,630 acres.

The Individual/Team Award winner, *Ms. June Noelani Cleghorn, is the Senior Cultural Resource Manager at Marine Corps Base, Hawaii*. Under Ms. Cleghorn's leadership, the Cultural Resource Program at MCB Hawaii has become a leading DoD environmental program, including playing a key role in assisting the Office of the Secretary of Defense's Senior Tribal Liaison's team that developed a policy for consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations.

Although only recognized once a year, Military Service members and civilians continue their exceptional efforts in protecting the environment and human health, as well as preserving the resources at our installations to support training and operations. The accomplishments of the awardees exemplify the goals and objectives of the department's environmental programs to integrate the environment with the military mission by reducing costs and improving mission performance. The nine winners were chosen from a total of 37 nominees for the 2013 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards. To view the full list of winners, visit: www.denix.osd.mil/awards/upload/2013-SecDef-Environmental-Awards-Announcement_USA001913-13_Signed_2013041.pdf.

Every year, each Military Service and defense agency has the opportunity to submit one nomination in each of the nine award categories that cover six subject areas: sustainability; environmental quality; environmental excellence in weapon system acquisition; natural resources conservation; environmental restoration; and cultural resources management. For more information about the Environmental Awards Program, please visit: www.denix.osd.mil/awards/FY12SECDEF.cfm. For more information about the department's environmental programs, please visit: www.denix.osd.mil.

READ MORE ABOUT THE CULTURAL RESOURCE WINNERS ON PAGES 5-8 -->

The DoD Legacy Resource Management Program RFP has been released for FY14!

The Request For Proposals (RFP) memo, Areas of Emphasis, and Final Schedule for Proposal Submission for FY14 can be found at: https://www.dodlegacy.org/Legacy/intro/RFP_Legacy.pdf.

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Welcome the incoming DoD Senior Advisor & Liaison for Native American Affairs for the Office of the SECDEF...

Joe Sarcinella is the Incoming Senior Advisor & Liaison for Native American Affairs for the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He grew up between Northern California's rural Sierra Nevada Mountains and Southern California's Ventura County. After graduating with degrees in both Business Administration and Government, he earned an academic fellowship to the Graduate College at ASU earning a Masters of Science in Justice & Social Inquiry with a concentration in Public Policy in Indian Country. He later earned a full fellowship to the Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law at ASU graduating with a certification in federal Indian law from the renowned Indian Legal Program. Joe has a broad professional background working in non-profit youth programming and as a law and policy professional, providing services for colleges and educational institutions, four tribal governments, the federal government and numerous private individuals and groups on a pro-bono basis. He comes to the DoD from the Navajo Nation Washington Office where he was a government and legislative affairs associate handling the gaming, taxation & finance, transportation, sacred sites and landscapes, Human Rights, NAGPRA and cultural resources portfolios. Joe has a rich cultural background, his paternal grandparents were French Basque and Italian and his maternal grandfather was Creek and Scottish from the Smokey Mountains of Tennessee while his maternal grandmother was Hunkpapa Lakota & Assiniboine from the Wood Mountain Indian Reserve in Saskatchewan Canada.

Native American Cultural Resources and Ecosystem Services

From the DoD Senior Advisor & Liaison for Native American Affairs, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment

There are 566 federally recognized Native American and Alaskan Native nations within the territorial boundaries of the United States. Additionally, there are many more state recognized tribes, unrecognized tribes and indigenous groups that live in the U.S. and its territories. Each of these tribal nations or groups has a unique and diverse history, culture and worldview. Across the international community a common thread that we can identify among all indigenous populations is the awareness and reverence for the specific role that each natural element plays in the complex orchestral masterpiece that is their specific ecosystem. Today, science calls the human benefits received from different ecosystems—Ecosystem Services.

For indigenous people, one could argue that there is no true separation between cultural resources and the ecosystem services that impact their communities. This is because, a common cultural view shared among indigenous people is the acceptance that they are an active part of their ecosystem and their land and environment is inherently a cultural resource. The ecosystem services derived from their land are an integral and fundamental part of their cultural existence.

An example of this can be seen in the long fight of the Navajo Nation to protect its sacred San Francisco Peak, a struggle recently highlighted in Special Rapporteur James Anaya's report to the United Nations as part of the United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous people (UNDRIP).

For years the Navajo Nation, whose land resides within AZ, NM and UT, have fought a plan to use reclaimed sewage water to create artificial snow for recreation purposes on a privately owned mountain. The area in controversy is a sacred mountain to the Navajo people and an inseparable part of their culture and spirituality. Navajo holy people collect plants and other elements from the mountain for use in traditional ceremonies and for medicinal purposes. The collected elements are only available on that specific mountain, in the specific area proposed for development. The use of reclaimed sewage water on the mountain would be culturally taboo to the Navajo people and render all natural elements collected from on the mountain unusable for any purpose. U.S. courts have not supported the legal challenges offered by the Navajo Nation to block any development on the peak that would impede the tribe's access and use of the area for cultural purposes.

This is not an isolated incident in Indian country and is a prime example of how specific ecosystem services are central to a tribe's cultural existence and a part of their collective cultural resources.

Effective government-to-government consultation with tribes is required under Executive Order 13175 (2000). The Department of Defense and the Military Departments work with tribes to identify how installation operations may impact natural and cultural resources important to tribes affiliated with installation lands. DoD and the Military Departments must address the requirements of the military mission as they strive for effective working relationships with tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations and consider indigenous rights.

Recent developments that reflect Federal efforts to consider Indigenous rights include the DoD Consultation Policy With Native Hawaiian Organizations established in 2011 (DoDI 4710.03) and the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Interagency Coordination and

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Collaboration for the Protection of Indian Sacred Sites. The MOU was signed in late 2012 by the Secretary of Defense and leaders of four other cabinet-level agencies which manage significant amounts of land, some of which is affiliated with one or more tribes.

The DoD's ongoing work with tribes will continue to recognize tribal rights, minimize impacts to tribes, and build strong military-tribal relationships. These efforts help heal the historical trauma felt by tribes. Natural and cultural resources are inextricably linked in Indian Country. DoD is a federal leader in the ongoing effort to recognize that these resources are often irreplaceable and central to a tribe's continued cultural health.

New Report: Assessing In-Field Artifact Analysis

Excerpts from "An Experimental Test of the Accuracy and Adequacy of In-Field Artifact Analysis", DoD Legacy Project 11-157, by Michael Heilen, with contributions by Jeffrey H. Altschul, Bradley J. Vierra, Rein Vanderpot, and Robert A. Heckman

In the western U.S., the Department of Defense (DoD) has in some cases depended on in-field analysis for analyzing most or all artifacts used to characterize and interpret archaeological sites recorded during survey. Because the funding and space needed for artifact curation are sparse, the DoD and other federal agencies have justified in-field analysis with the need to limit curation. DoD policies that promote in-field artifact analysis over laboratory analysis rely on the assumptions that in-field analysis is of similar quality to laboratory analysis. Despite increasing reliance on in-field analysis for inventory and evaluation, the validity of these assumptions has not been tested. Legacy Project 11-157 was designed as a preliminary experiment to test those assumptions by assessing the adequacy and accuracy of in-field artifact analysis and digital-photograph analysis at two prehistoric archaeological sites located on military installations in the western U.S. Fort Huachuca, and Fort Bliss.

For this project, generally, the hands-on laboratory analysis was treated as the "gold standard" for the project, and the results of the in-field and digital-photograph analyses were tested against that standard. The adequacy of results for site interpretation and management was assessed by evaluating whether and how differences in analysis results could influence how sites are interpreted and managed.

In general, the results of these assessments showed that both the in-field and the digital-photograph analyses were of low accuracy and were often inadequate for site interpretation. Rare and important artifact types were often misclassified, and evidence for both random error and systematic bias in artifact identification was common. Digital-photograph analysis tended to be more precise than in-field analysis, but digital-photograph analysis also tended to identify rare types incorrectly, resulting in more-precise but inaccurate inferences about the temporal and cultural affiliations of a site. Several of the variables that many investigators have indicated as crucial to determining significance and establishing representative samples of sites for long-term preservation are derived primarily from artifact analysis: site function, assemblage diversity, temporal affiliation, and cultural affiliation. The experiment showed that all of those variables could be inaccurately assessed, sometimes grossly so, when based on in-field or digital-photograph analysis.

Find the full report at: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/An-Experimental-Test-of-the-Accuracy-and-Adequacy-of-In-Field-Artifact-Analysis-Legacy-11-157.pdf> and the project White Paper at: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/upload/11-157-White-Paper-FINAL.pdf>.

SEMINARS, COURSES, AND MORE

DoD ADVANCED HISTORIC PRESERVATION LAW & SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE (VIA NAVAL CECOS)

<https://www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csfc/cecos/Courses.aspx?ID=1>

PLACE: NS GREAT LAKES, IL
DATE: 4-6 JUNE 2013

AND ALSO...

PLACE: JB MEYER-HENDERSON HALL, VA.
DATE: 13-15 AUGUST 2013

ALSO SEE THE NEW ACHP SECTION 106 TRAINING SCHEDULE FOR 2013 AT [WWW.ACHP.GOV/106SELECT.H TML](http://WWW.ACHP.GOV/106SELECT.HTML)

ALSO SEE THE NEW NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK'S WEBINARS AT WWW.NPS.GOV/TRAINING/NRS

ALSO SEE THE NATIONAL PRESERVATION INSTITUTE'S SEMINAR LISTING AT WWW.NPI.ORG/SEMINARS

NEW GOLEARN! COURSE... *WORKING EFFECTIVELY WITH TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS* FREE & ONLINE.: WWW.GOLEARN.GOV

New Sustainability Guidelines Interactive Web Feature Launched

From the National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services

Technical Preservation Services is pleased to announce that *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* are now available as an interactive web feature, at www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/guidelines/index.htm. Published in 2011, the *Guidelines on Sustainability* are the first set of official guidelines on how to make changes to improve energy efficiency and preserve the character of historic buildings. The Guidelines are an important addition to current discussions about sustainability and achieving greater energy efficiency, which have focused primarily on new buildings to date.

The *Guidelines on Sustainability* stress the inherent sustainability of historic buildings and offer specific guidance on “recommended” rehabilitation treatments and “not recommended” treatments, which could negatively impact a building’s historic character. Illustrations of both types of treatments are included. The Guidelines are designed to assist building owners in planning rehabilitation projects that will meet the Standards for Rehabilitation.

This feature is the latest in the series of web-based training offered by Technical Preservation Services to provide professional development alternatives and enrichment programs for professional preservationists, local preservation commissions, volunteers, and anyone interested in more in-depth training in historic preservation. All of the online programs are available at www.nps.gov/tps/education/online-training.htm.

Technical Preservation Services, Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science, National Park Service, develops historic preservation policy and guidance on preserving and rehabilitating historic buildings, administers the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program for rehabilitating historic buildings, and sets the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

DoD Efforts Recognized by the Society for American Archaeology

Excerpts from a Society for American Archaeology Press Release

During the multinational Operation Unified Protector Libya, there was almost no damage to the country's extraordinary archeological sites. The preservation of these irreplaceable resources was the direct result of the efforts of a group of DoD, non-government organizations and academia experts. Working closely together, this group located and organized information on the sites and provided it to military operational planners.

The individuals who played key roles received the 2013 Society for American Archaeology Presidential Recognition Award were: Susan Kane, an archaeologist and professor at Oberlin College, expert in Libyan archaeology; Cori Wegener, Major, Army Civil Affairs, (Retired) President of the US Committee of the Blue Shield; and, Tim Melancon and Serena Bellew with US DoD.

Mr. Melancon ensured that cultural property data made it to the critical offices both at US DoD and NATO for operational planning and implementation. Ms. Bellew works on behalf of cultural property protection in her role as the DoD Deputy Federal Preservation Officer. The efforts of the expert group, combined with DoD Legacy Resource Management Program funding, contributed to a climate where in-theater cultural property protection is recognized as a critical component of military operations. For general information on US DoD efforts in cultural property protection, visit <http://cchag.org/> and <http://aiamilitarypanel.org/>.



(Photo: From left to right, Serena Bellew, Cori Wegener, and Tim Melancon)

2013 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards Cultural Resources Management Installation and Individual/Team Awards

Each year since 1962, the Department of Defense has honored individuals, teams, and installations for their outstanding achievements and innovative environmental practices and partnerships that promote the quality of life and increase efficiencies without compromising mission success. A panel of judges with relevant expertise, education, or experience from federal and state agencies, academia, and the public evaluated each of the nominees to select winners of the nine categories that cover six subject areas: sustainability; environmental quality; environmental excellence in weapon system acquisition; natural resources conservation; environmental restoration; and cultural resources management. As structured since Fiscal Year 2009, some of the awards within these categories are on a two-year cycle with large/small and non-industrial/industrial installations competing in alternate years.

About the Cultural Resources Management, Installation and Individual/Team Awards

In 2013, the Cultural Resources Management category covered awards for both installations and individuals/teams. These awards recognize efforts to promote cultural resources stewardship in the Department of Defense by highlighting outstanding examples of Cultural Resources Management. The awards are designed to showcase the Department's extensive cultural resources including archaeological sites, the historic built environment, and cultural landscapes. Desired initiatives include partnering with external stakeholders such as Native Americans, State Historic Preservation Officers, and local communities, and working with internal stakeholders, such as master planning, public works, and range management. The 2013 winner of the Cultural Resources Management, Installation award is *Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina* and the winner of the Cultural Resources Management, Individual/Team award is *Ms. June Noelani Cleghorn, Marine Corps Base, Hawaii*.

About Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina

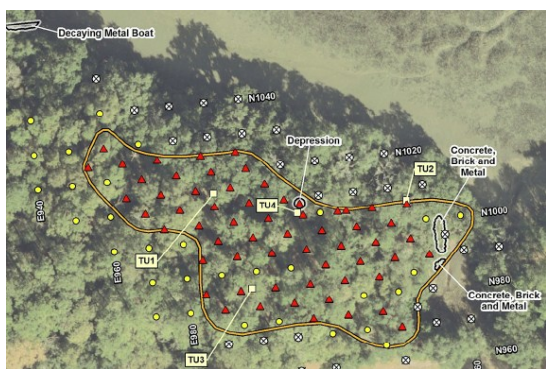
Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina is home to nearly 8,500 persons, including more than 3,500 military personnel and their 3,600 family members, air station employees, and 1,300 civilian employees. MCAS Beaufort serves as a home and base of operations for Fleet Marine Force units of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing and the Second Force Service Support Group. Its mission is to maintain and operate facilities to support flight operations, the Marine Aircraft Group, and associated Wing units, among other activities. For at least 10,000 years, people of all backgrounds, including Native Americans, English colonists, African and Indian slaves, and African-Americans, have occupied the land that now houses the Air Station and housing area. Because of the MCAS Beaufort's past history, cultural resource management is a key element in project planning at the Air Station and the Cultural Resource Management Program continues its excellence activities both on the Installation and for Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, Georgia. Program activities



MCAS Beaufort is rich in cultural history, having been the site of some of the earliest settlements in the eastern U.S. Completed surveys help identify various grave markers and provide information about those buried there.

include maintaining its Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) and furthering programs and relationships with regulatory groups with streamlined project planning and execution. Some specific accomplishments include:

- Engaged proactively with private land owners to conduct intensive archeological studies of properties around Townsend Range to assess potential expansion options. These expansion plans will increase the current 5,183 acre range by 28,630 acres.
- Completed a survey and history of eight cemeteries using techniques such as geographical information systems (GIS) and ground penetrating radar (GPR) to identify a total of 386 graves that can now be properly protected. The Air Station is in a location that was home to some of the earliest settlements in the eastern United States, so it is important to ensure proper management of these areas to preserve its rich history.
- Assisted in cataloging and characterizing nearly all of the property within MCAS Beaufort with additional surveys reported in five studies. This work was necessary to ensure construction projects will not compromise the cultural and natural resources on the Air Station as it prepares for the re-location of the Joint Strike Fighter.



Subsurface investigation, an archeological survey technique, requires a well-developed plan for collecting soil and artifacts at varying depths. Here is the dig plan for Site 38BU1331, indicating where shovel tests were positive (triangles), negative (circles), and where digs were not possible (cross in circle).



Shovel tests determine soil layers and assess whether a site had been used through the collection of artifacts. While shovel tests do not always provide results, occasionally they provide artifacts that help determine a site's past use or historical value. Here is an example of the kinds of artifacts found at Site 38BU1331, mostly fragments of china and pottery.

About Ms. June Noelani Cleghorn, Marine Corps Base, Hawaii

Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii is comprised of 4,500 acres on the island of Oahu and supports over 25,000 Marines, Sailors, civilian employees, and family members. Its mission is to enhance and sustain war fighter readiness by providing state-of-the-art training ranges, facilities, programs, and services that promote the well-being and safety of military and civilian personnel. Ms. June Noelani Cleghorn, Senior Cultural Resources Manager for Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii, played an integral role in establishing the MCB Hawaii Cultural Resources Management Program as one of the leading Department of Defense environmental programs in Hawaii. The Cultural Resources Management Program at MCB Hawaii ensures the protection of the many diverse cultural resources on the installation, as well as rigorous compliance with historic preservation laws to ensure the continued success of the military mission. Ms. Cleghorn and the base Archaeologist manage a diverse portfolio of cultural resources including Hawaiian

archaeological sites and artifacts, some dating back to the (A.D.) 1400s; the unique Mokapu Burial Area archaeological site listed in the National Register of Historic Places; a National Historic Landmark that includes the seaplane hangar that was targeted and bombed by the Japanese on December 7, 1941; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act cultural items; and sites considered sacred to more than twenty Native Hawaiian organizations. In addition, Ms. Cleghorn has managed several projects critical to the combat readiness and training mission of MCB Hawaii. Some specific accomplishments include:

- Developed a program for cultural resources management staff to teach curation and field survey techniques to Wounded Warrior and Fleet Assistance Program Marines. This program enabled the needed curation of archaeological collections and documentation of previously unrecorded World War II era bunkers at no cost, while providing these Marines with valuable experience in a non-military profession.
- Played a key role as a member of the Office of the Secretary Defense Senior Tribal Liaison team that developed a policy for consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations promulgated and signed on October 25, 2011, as the new DoD Instruction 4710.3.
- Led a government team that successfully executed a Programmatic Agreement culminating two years of complex consultations. This facilitated the execution of eight Military Construction projects for MCB Hawaii in support of the basing of MV-22 Osprey and H-1 tactical helicopter squadrons.
- Achieved formal eligibility determinations from the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Office for the inventory of nearly 200 World War II era historic buildings on base. This also allows for the planning of various Military Construction projects being executed to support the basing and training of MV-22 Osprey and H-1 tactical helicopter squadrons.



A Marine documents current conditions of a tunnel that was used to connect two World War II era aircraft revetments at Marine Corps Training Area Bellows.



On the Mokapu Peninsula's eastern shoreline, one of the kupuna (elders) of the Ahahui (Native Hawaiian stakeholder group) recounts stories of living in his grandmother's house just inland from this same spot where he would play in the tidepools while his "tutu" (grandmother) watched from her kitchen window.



Ms. Cleghorn conducts multiple tours of Hawaiian cultural sites at MCB Hawaii Kaneohe Bay. A group visits the bronze plaque that commemorates the Mokapu Burial Area that at one time held skeletal remains of nearly 2,000 Hawaiians buried in the elevated vegetated sand dunes inland from the peninsula's northern coastline.

**Past Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards
Cultural Resources Management Category Winners**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2012 - 30 th Space Wing, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California | 2005 - Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, South Carolina and 15th Airlift Wing, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii (tie) |
| 2011 - 88 th Air Base Wing Civil Engineering Directorate, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio | 2004 - Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Twentynine Palms, California |
| 2011 - Cultural Resources Management Team, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida | 2003 - Texas Army National Guard Cultural Resources Management Office, Texas |
| 2010 - Camp Guernsey, Wyoming Army National Guard | 2002 - Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic, Hampton Roads, Virginia |
| 2009 - Vandenberg Air Force Base, California | 2001 - U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center and Fort Bliss, Texas |
| 2009 - Fort Drum Cultural Resources Team, Fort Drum, New York | 2000 - Fort Riley, Kansas |
| 2008 - Redstone Arsenal, Alabama | 1999 - Vandenberg Air Force Base, California |
| 2007 - Mr. Gary M. O'Donnell, Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii | 1998 - Fort Hood, Texas |
| 2007 - Fort Drum, New York | 1996 - Fort Carson and Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, Colorado |
| 2006 - Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, California | |

CULTURAL RESOURCES UPDATE

To Contribute to this Newsletter:

The DoD Cultural Resource Program welcomes information, news, briefs, announcements, photos, articles, suggestions, questions, etc. that relate to cultural resource activities on installations, within regions or information that generally pertains to DoD and Military Service cultural resource endeavors.

To contribute, email Serena.Bellew@osd.mil.

Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment, Environmental Management Directorate, Cultural Resources Program



The Department of Defense maintains thousands of historic and cultural resources, which form an integral part of mission support and readiness. The Department's cultural resources are the Nation's assets and the Department holds these resources in trust for future generations. As stewards of the nation's largest inventory of Federally owned or managed historic properties, DoD strives to maintain, promote, and interpret the resources it manages, both to support the mission and to preserve military 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 prized cultural properties as an integral part of mission support and readiness.

The DoD historic property portfolio includes a total of 73 National Historic Landmarks, 694 entries on the National Register for Historic Places, and over 19,000 individual historic properties, including over 16,700 known archaeological sites and 3,200 historic buildings. The majority of these resources are managed at the installation level by the Services, working closely with various stakeholders, including Indian tribes, State Historic Preservation Offices, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This ensures DoD's compliance with applicable Federal laws, Executive Orders, and regulations, while simultaneously supporting the multiple missions of DoD.

Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment, Environmental Management Directorate, Legacy Resource Management Program



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

Visit www.DoDLegacy.org for more information.

The *DoD Cultural Resources UPDATE* is sponsored by the DoD Cultural Resource Program.

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

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