



# CULTURAL RESOURCES

# Update

DOD CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM NEWSLETTER

FALL 2021 Volume 17, Issue No. 2



## IN THIS ISSUE

- [Carlisle Barracks Project](#) ..... 1
- [\(DoD\) Plan of Action on Tribal Consultation](#) .... 2
- [\(USACE\) Climate Action Detail to DoD](#) ..... 3
- [Meet the New Legacy Program Analyst!](#) ..... 4
- [Regional Curation Case Study at Fort Lee](#) ..... 5
- [Fort Riley Museum Complex Remodel](#) ..... 6
- [\(NMFWA\) 2021 Annual Meeting](#) ..... 6
- [DoD Environmental Awards 2021](#) ..... 7
- [The Vietnam War Turns Fifty](#) ..... 10
- [Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#) ..... 11
- [US Mint 2021 \\$1 Coin Highlights](#) ..... 11
- [New Exhibits at the US Army Heritage and Education Center](#) ..... 12
- [Upcoming Events, Conferences, Workshops, & Training](#) ..... 13
- [Environment Program Announcements](#) ..... 14
- [Links, Tools, and Preservation Partner Information](#) ..... 14

## Carlisle Barracks Disinterment Project

By Office of Army Cemeteries

The Army recently conducted its fourth round disinterments of Native American and Alaskan Native children from the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery, located in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The project’s primary goal is to reunite Native American families with their children who died more than 100 years ago while attending the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, run by what is currently known as the Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs. Karen Durham-Aguilera, Executive Director, Office of Army Cemeteries and Arlington National Cemetery, stated, “The Army is privileged to reunite the Native American families with their children in a manner of utmost dignity and respect. There was complete collaboration and transparency between the Army and all families during every step of the disinterment process and analysis, and we hope all the families find some level of solace.”

Established in 1879, the Carlisle Indian Industrial School was an off reservation boarding school for Native American and Alaskan Native children. The Department of the Interior operated the school until it closed in 1918. The school was intended to serve as a model for a nationwide system of boarding schools to assimilate Native American children into non-Native culture. More than 10,000 Native American and Alaskan Native children attended the school during its tenure. Tragically, a significant number of those children died from variety of causes. Because the town of Carlisle’s local cemetery would not allow the burial of Native children, the school started a cemetery on the grounds where 186 Native children were buried.



*Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery*. Source: Office of Army Cemeteries

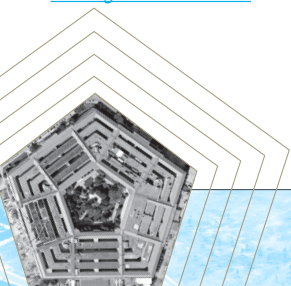
After the school closed in 1919, the Federal Government transferred property, including the cemetery to the Army to establish an Army installation. In 1927, the Army moved the cemetery from its original location next to refuse dump and blacksmith shop to its present location. Unfortunately, during this move, the Army made no recorded effort to return the children to their families, despite the fact that some of the families requested the U.S. Government return their children. Because of this failure in 1927, the Army is paying the reasonable costs associated with the present day disinterments and return of the children to their Families.

## FOR MORE

For more information about the DoD Cultural Resources program visit [www.denix.osd.mil/cr](http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr)

For more information about Legacy Resource Management Program visit [www.denix.osd.mil/legacy](http://www.denix.osd.mil/legacy)

If you have an item of interest for the newsletter, please email [CRProgram@bah.com](mailto:CRProgram@bah.com).





[Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery Marker](#). Source: Office of Army Cemeteries

Army delayed the fourth round of disinterments until July 2021, when they returned Alaskan Aleut and Rosebud Sioux Tribe children to their Families.

“It has been an honor to have been part of four disinterment projects at Carlisle Barracks. Each day of the project was started as one cohesive team, bringing together the Tribes, Office of Army Cemeteries and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers staff in one location,” shares Renea Yates, Director, Office of Army Cemeteries.

In accordance with Army regulation, once a child’s closest living relative completes and submits a written request, the Office of Army Cemeteries stands ready to disinter and return Native American and Alaskan Native children buried in the Carlisle Barracks Post Cemetery at no cost to their family.

To learn more about the Carlisle Barracks disinterment project, please visit: <https://armycemeteries.army.mil/Cemeteries/Carlisle-Barracks-Main-Post-Cemetery>



## Secretary Austin signs the Department of Defense (DoD) Plan of Action on Tribal Consultation

By Theresa Kelly, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Environment and Energy Resilience) (ODASD(E&ER)), Native American Affairs

On January 26, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden issued Presidential Memorandum, *Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships* (Memorandum). Through this Memorandum, the Administration directs each Federal agency to develop and submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a plan of action for engaging in regular, meaningful, and robust consultation with Federally recognized Tribes and implementing the policies and directives of [Executive Order \(EO\) 13175, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments](#), which aims “to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications, to strengthen the United States government-to-government relationships with Indian tribes, and to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribes.”

In response, Mr. Richard G. Kidd IV, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environment & Energy Resilience (DASD(E&ER)) sent a letter to the leader of each of the 574 Federally recognized Tribes in early February 2021 requesting written responses on the DoD Plan of Action. In April, DASD(E&ER) Kidd hosted three regional virtual Tribal consultations in which Tribal leaders and representatives provided comments on how DoD could ensure regular, meaningful, and robust consultation.

Over the course of the comment period, over 40 Tribes, Tribal organizations, Alaska Native Corporations, and Tribal businesses submitted written comments and participated in the virtual consultations. Drawing on this input, ODASD(E&ER) staff crafted a plan that outlines how DoD policies, training, consultation, and outreach will help the Department meet its Federal trust responsibilities to Tribes and protect Tribal lands, rights, and resources from impacts related to ongoing and proposed military operations.

**U.S. Department of Defense Plan of Action to  
Implement the Policies and Directives of  
Executive Order 13175**



Official Department of Defense Seal

May 2021

Office of the Secretary of Defense

[2021 DoD Plan of Action on Tribal Consultation](#)

Source: DENIX Native American Affairs

The 10-page DoD Plan of Action details steps to update policy, refine and improve program guidance, expand cultural communications and consultation training (online and in-person, if conditions permit) for DoD leaders and staff, and reinvigorate outreach initiatives to inform and engage Tribal leaders. The DoD Plan of Action also notes that DoD leaders will participate in the White House Council on Native American Affairs and other interagency groups coordinating on Tribal consultation, climate change, and environmental justice, and leveraging related Federal resources in support of Tribal communities.

On July 14, 2021, Secretary of Defense Austin signed the DoD Plan of Action and DoD has started implementing it. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD)-sponsored Tribal consultation and cultural communications training requested by specific installations is scheduled in the Fall and Winter 2021, and OSD will post additional consultation resources to the DoD's Native American Affairs page on DENIX. OSD will also schedule virtual regional Tribal consultations in Winter 2021-2022 to gather Tribal Leaders' input to enhance DoDI 4710.02: *DoD Interactions With Federally Recognized Tribes* (2018).

Please visit [www.denix.osd.mil/na](http://www.denix.osd.mil/na) for more information on the Memorandum, the DoD Plan of Action on Tribal Consultation implementation, and OSD-sponsored virtual training for military and civilian leaders.

## U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Climate Action Team on Detail to the DoD

By Alicia Wilson, ODASD(E&ER) Climate Action Team

DoD has identified climate change as a critical national security issue, threat multiplier, and top management challenge. Climate change continues to amplify operational demands on the force, degrade installations and infrastructure, increase health risks to our service members, and may require modifications to existing and planned equipment.

The Department is responding to climate change in two ways: adaptation, or actions to prepare for and adjust to changing climate conditions—thereby reducing negative impacts or taking advantage of new opportunities; and mitigation, or efforts to reduce the amount and speed of future climate change by limiting emissions or removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. By responding to climate change in these ways, DoD ensures its continual operations under changing climate conditions, preserves operational capability, and enhances the natural and man-made systems essential to the Department's success.

EO 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad* puts climate change at the center of U.S. foreign policy and national security. EO 14008 is guiding DoD's activities to revitalize and rebuild adaptation and sustainability efforts. OSD formed the Climate Action Team this past March, with a rotating detail of highly-qualified USACE staff under the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense Acquisition & Sustainment (OUSD A&S). The DoD Climate Action Team is leveraging the Department's climate capabilities to not only implement the EO requirements, but also establish DoD as a leader in tackling the climate crisis at home and abroad.

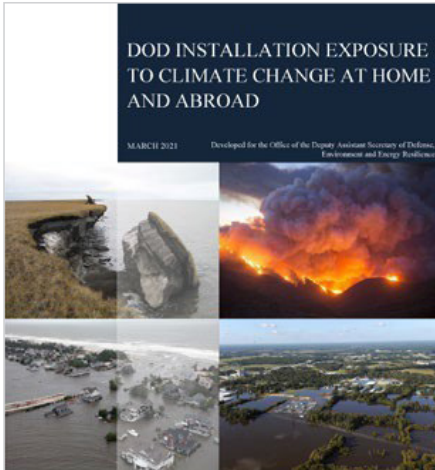


On September 5, 2019, trainees at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, stack sandbags for use throughout the hurricane season. Source: DoD Climate Action Team

With the help of USACE climate resilience subject matter experts, the Department is addressing the unavoidable impacts of climate change through adaptation to improve climate resilience. To date the team has focused on

developing the DoD Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP), which will be released in September by the Council on Environmental Quality along with other agencies' CAPs. The team is also prioritizing the integration of climate vulnerability assessments into master planning activities at the installation level through Installation Resilience Plans developed using the new DoD Climate Assessment Tool (DCAT), which launched in September 2020.

The USACE Climate Action Team is also supporting other DoD staff and programs. For example, team members served on the Emerging Chemicals Steering Committee and Materials of Emerging Regulatory Interest Team, the DoD Natural Resources



DoD Installation Exposure to Climate Change at Home and Abroad Report released April 2021. Source: DoD Climate Action Team

Committee, the DoD Conservation Committee, and chaired the DoD High Performance Sustainable Building Working Group. Among other activities, the team has supported work on natural and nature-based features, emerging chemicals impact assessments, high performance sustainable buildings, DoD's Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan, and the DoD Climate Risk Analysis report.

The team is also providing expertise to further the Department's interests across the Federal government. The team's Community Resilience and Environmental Justice (EJ) Specialist is supporting the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) in relation to EOs on equity and EJ, the EJ Screening Tool, Justice40, and serving on the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council. Another team member is supporting CEQ with analysis to better understand electrical grid sources by energy category and location. Team members are participating on interagency Working Groups ranging from the Southeast Regional Partnership for Planning and Sustainability, the Coastal Resilience Interagency Working Group, the Technical Mapping Advisory Council, and the South Atlantic Coastal Study.

To learn more about DoD's efforts to address climate change, please visit: <https://www.defense.gov/explore/spotlight/tackling-the-climate-crisis/>

## Meet the New Legacy Program Analyst Supporting the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program

By McKenna McMahon, DoD Legacy Resource Management Program Analyst

Hello, DoD Cultural Resources Community!

I am the new Legacy Program Analyst — McKenna McMahon — supporting the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program.

I am a program analyst with a background specializing in DoD contracts and data management. I've worked in contracts and data management for a few years and hold a B.S. in Business Administration from University of Phoenix and an M.B.A. in Data Analytics from Louisiana State University.

Specifically, I have worked in contracts and data management at small and large consulting firms as a proposal manager, technical writer, and contracts manager, allowing me the opportunity to gain a well-rounded sense of each step in the contracting process. I come to my new position at OSD from a contracting firm where I worked with DoD installations and partners nationwide. I have previously had the pleasure of working with every Military Service branch, as well as many Federal agencies. As the incoming Legacy Program Analyst, I look forward to working with the Military Services to help carry out DoD's mission; foster the three Legacy Program principles: stewardship, leadership, and partnership; and maintain some of the Nation's most treasured cultural resources as an integral part of mission support and readiness. I invite everyone within the DoD cultural resources community to reach out with concerns, ideas, or questions as they arise.

*McKenna McMahon*

McKenna McMahon  
Legacy Program Analyst

DoD Legacy Resource Management Program

## Legacy CR-19-007: Regional Curation Case Study at Fort Lee Regional Archaeological Curation Facility (RACF)

By DoD Cultural Resources Program Staff



USAG Fort Lee RACF. Source: DoD CRP

All Federal agencies are required to preserve their archaeological collections and associated records in accordance with the procedures and guidelines established in [36 Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\) §79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections](#). Accordingly, once accessioned, Federal agencies must curate archaeological collections in perpetuity. However, many DoD installations are unable to dedicate space, personnel, or other necessary resources to comply with these Federal curation standards. In 2019, to help address curation issues, the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program funded Legacy CR-19-007, Regional Curation Case Study, to review the feasibility of a regional curation concept to assist nearby installations with limited resources and serving as a curatorial

hub for local installations' collections. The project's goal is to complete a case study that will cross-walk facility standards and curation procedures against legal requirements; evaluate the cost-effectiveness of regionalizing curation; and provide best practices, guidance, and management tools for the establishment of other regional curation facilities which can be replicated throughout the DoD.

In preparation for this project, U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) coordinated with the USACE Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (CMAC) to evaluate the feasibility of U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Lee's RACF as a regional curation center for archaeological collections in Fort Lee, Virginia. MCX-CMAC inspected Fort Lee's curation facility and determined that it met the requirements set forth in 36 CFR §79. Fort Lee currently curates collections from the multiple Army and other DoD Components' installations, including Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and Defense Logistics Agency.

This project's authors, Amy McPherson of USACE MCX-CMAC and Patricia Conte (formerly of USAG Fort Lee's Cultural Resource Manager with lateral duties as the curation facility manager, now at Navy Headquarters) are coordinating with installations selected to participate as part of the case study. Through the course of the case study, the USACE MCX-CMAC will relocate participating installations' collections to the Fort Lee RACF. After a long delay due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this summer, the project authors resumed condition and collections assessments at each participating installation. As part of these assessments, DoD Cultural Resources Program staff met with Ms. McPherson and Ms. Conte to discuss the project and tour the Fort Lee RACF and its collections.



Manual Spacesaver® shelving units are used to house collections at RACF. Source: DoD CRP



Manual Spacesaver® shelving units are used to house collections at RACF. Source: DoD CRP

The RACF collections storage room can accommodate approximately 3000 cubic feet of collections. The room houses archaeological and historical collections and associated records. Half of the room currently contains archaeological and historical collections, furniture, and artwork from the nearby Petersburg National Battlefield of the National Park Service (NPS), while the other half houses archaeological collections from various DoD Components.

The facility also hosts an impressive exhibit room, displaying Fort Lee's archaeological collections that reflect the property's multifaceted history. Fort Lee's collections range from prehistory to 19th-early 20th century occupancies and include materials from the Civil War and the remains of Fort Lee's beginnings as a World War I training camp. One timely exhibit shows Camp Lee's struggles during the 1918 flu pandemic.



USAG Fort Lee RACF Exhibit Room. Source: DoD CRP

The project authors' work is ongoing as they continue coordinating with participating installations and conducting collections and condition assessments. DoD Cultural Resources Program is looking forward to this exciting project's results!

## Fort Riley Museum Complex Remodel

By Robert J. Smith, Ph.D, Museum Director, Fort Riley Museum

On June 30, 2021, the Army completed its 2.5-year remodel of the Fort Riley Museum Complex. The \$14.5 million Center of Military History project rehabilitated and modernized the U.S. Cavalry Museum, a 166-year-old structure, and the oldest permanent building located on Fort Riley's main post. The Army also renovated two other 100 plus-year-old buildings that house the First Infantry Division Museum and the museum's research facility. The Fort Riley Museum Complex serves to collect, preserve, exhibit, and interpret materials that are integral parts of the history and traditions of the U.S. Cavalry from 1775 to 1950. In addition, the Museum Division is responsible for exhibiting and interpreting the history of Fort Riley from its establishment to the present, to include its various schools, major commands, and community life, and supporting post education, training, research, and historical programs. Both museums are a true asset to the Army as they recount the story of the First Infantry Division, the oldest continuously serving division in the Army, and the history of the U.S. Cavalry Branch.



[Fort Riley Museum Complex](#). Source: U.S. Army

The project, funded by the U.S. Army Center of Military History, was designed to preserve and highlight the historic structure of the museum buildings. The Army began renovation to the main museum buildings (U.S. Cavalry and First Infantry Division Museums) in the spring of 2018 with Jade Blindermann Company leading the remodeling efforts. Museum personnel, the Kansas City Corps of Engineers, and the Jade Blindermann Company recognized the historical importance and architectural beauty of the structures during the remodeling process. As such, Jade Blindermann restored much of the original woodwork and finishes revealing the true beauty of this historic building. In keeping with its 21st century applications, all of the buildings were structurally strengthened ensuring their integrity for generations. All museum buildings are now state of the art facilities featuring climate control heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; light-emitting diode lighting; automatic doors; upgraded elevators; advanced fire alarms and sprinkler systems; and upgraded physical security intrusion and detection systems. Additionally, the museum parking area was redesigned incorporating added disabled parking spaces and anti-terrorism setbacks.



[Fort Riley Museum Complex Renovations](#). Source: U.S. Army

Within the next few months museum exhibit fabricators will begin constructing exhibit cases, dioramas, and information technology features, making the Fort Riley Museum Complex a truly modern group of museums. In addition to the museums, the Fort Riley Museum Complex will feature a training classroom, a research library, and archives to support soldier education and training. Opening of the museum and archives is scheduled for the third quarter of 2022.

To learn more about the Fort Riley Museum Complex, please visit: <https://home.army.mil/riley/index.php/about/museums>.

## National Military Fish & Wildlife Association (NMFWA) 2021 Annual Meeting

Adapted from NMFWA 2021 Annual Meeting Materials

NMFWA is a nonprofit organization consisting of professional resource managers working to protect and manage wildlife and other natural resources on DoD lands. NMFWA connects, educates, supports, and advocates for natural resources professionals across the DoD to protect and enhance the military mission through sustainable resource conservation. This year's NMFWA Annual Meeting and Training Workshop, hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighted the intersection between natural and cultural resources by including special and technical sessions on Tribal consultation and cultural resources.

One special session, "Fish and Wildlife Conservation on Tribal Lands and Waters: Needs and Opportunities," laid a foundation for understanding fish and wildlife conservation on Tribal lands in the United States. Tribal membership, including the rights to hunt, fish, and harvest under treaties with the United States, is growing rapidly. With Tribal engagement



NWMFA logo

in fish and wildlife conservation programs projected to grow significantly, state fish and wildlife agencies will have the opportunity to strengthen their partnerships with Tribal authorities to address landscape-scale conservation challenges, including climate change. States and Tribes can benefit from deeper collaboration to address concerns about the future of hunting, fishing, and trapping. Specifically, Tribes care about these traditional cultural activities, and in the context of recruitment, retention, and reactivation, both states and Tribes can benefit from deeper collaboration. The session discussed the concept of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) as historically

and culturally significant to Tribal authorities and how enhancing state understanding of TEK may provide mutual benefits to fish and wildlife conservation on both Tribal and non-Tribal lands and waters. In this session, Tribal and state representatives addressed their experiences, helping participants to appreciate the opportunities for enhanced collaboration.

The meeting also included a technical session, “Natural and Cultural Resources Management and Partnerships.” This session was a two part series with live panels about partnerships involving natural and cultural resources. The first part provided an overview of the DoD Regional Environmental Coordinator (REC) program, focusing on ways the DoD RECs can assist installation natural resource managers.

In the second part, Army National Guard state representatives presented a range of approaches to working with Federally recognized Tribes on overlapping natural and cultural resources issues.

The session included presentations on:

- How to implement Tribal consultation efficiently and consistently across installations in a region.
- Climate change responses with an example of eroding shorelines and cemeteries.
- Holistic approaches to Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) surveys from two different regions.
- Lessons learned from an analysis of a commingling of natural and cultural resource projects in a sensitive ecosystem.
- Tribal wildland fire management provided insight on the similarities and differences in approaches to fire.
- Successful public outreach using collaborative approach to interpretive signage.

The session’s concluding live panel discussion included representatives of Federally recognized Tribal nations to share their insights and knowledge on working with DoD environmental programs.

This year’s NMFWA Annual Meeting and Training Workshop sessions underscored conservation efforts that include natural, cultural, and Tribal resources, and the importance and benefits of collaboration and consultation with Tribes and other partners.

To learn more about NMFWA, please visit <https://www.nmfwa.org/>.



## 2021 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards

Adapted from the 2021 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards Winner Fact Sheets

Each year since 1962, the Secretary of Defense honors installations, teams, and individuals for outstanding conservation achievements, innovative environmental practices, and partnerships that improve quality of life and promote efficiencies without compromising mission success. This past spring, the 2021 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards recognized outstanding accomplishments from October 1, 2018, through September 30, 2020. A diverse panel of 47 volunteer judges with relevant expertise from Federal and State agencies, academia, and the private sector evaluated the 2021 nominees to select one winner for each of the eight categories that cover six subject areas, including Cultural Resources Management (CRM).

Two of the Environmental Awards given this year are: CRM, Small Installation and CRM, Individual/Team. Through CRM programs, DoD identifies areas likely to contain cultural resources and works to protect these assets for future genera-

tions. The CRM awards recognize DoD's stewardship of its extensive cultural resources, including archaeological sites, the historic built environment, and cultural landscapes. Specifically, the awards highlight projects that include partnering with external stakeholders, such as Native Americans, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), local communities, and installation personnel working in master planning, public works, and range management.

### CRM, Small Installation Award

The 2021 winner of the CRM, Small Installation award is Naval Base Point Loma (NBPL) in San Diego, California. NBPL consists of three main campuses: NBPL Peninsula, NBPL Harbor Drive, and NBPL Old Town, as well as other areas located throughout San Diego County. NBPL supports 70 U.S. Pacific Fleet afloat and shore-based tenant commands headquartered on the base. The base is home to a high density of historic and prehistoric cultural resources. NBPL surveyed and evaluated all buildings, structures, and objects on the installation to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, NBPL completed archaeological surveys of 100 percent of the installation's main base. The base contains 4 individual NRHP-eligible properties, 22 archaeological sites, and two historic districts with 68 total contributors.

NBPL's major accomplishments in fiscal years (FYs) 2019-2020:

- NBPL CRM program worked with NBPL's environmental division, facilities, and security to complete a long-delayed hallmark project: rehabilitating the Post Exchange and Gymnasium (Building 158), a premier historic structure on the base. Through delegated authority from a programmatic agreement (PA) between NBPL, the California SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), facilities planners and CRM program staff designed a plan to update the building in compliance with the original 1990s SHPO concurrence for no adverse effect to historic properties. The updated design respected historic preservation guidelines without sacrificing modern requirements or occupant needs. Contractors, historic building architects, design managers, and construction managers worked closely with CRM program staff to retain the building's historic character and features while providing a modern workspace for the new occupant, NBPL's security department.
- NBPL supported San Diego Family Housing (SDFH), the Navy's public-private venture partner in Navy Region Southwest, in building a tot lot for the Admiral Hartman Military Family Housing site located in a Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay Village known as La Rinconada De Jamo. NBPL archaeologist and CRM program manager Jessica Porter-Rodriguez assisted SDFH with developing a Monitoring and Discovery plan and necessary Tribal consultation. NBPL CRM program staff served as the interface between SDFH, installation environmental and command staff, and the Tribes that participated in consultation. The CRM program staff also provided required documentation and monitoring plan templates, and drafted consultation correspondence to secure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The tot lot project successfully navigated the execution phase and broke ground in October 2020.
- NBPL CRM program facilitated the adaptive reuse of two historic shore batteries as a training range for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Training and Evaluation Unit One (EODTEU-1). The adaptive reuse of historic structures made it possible to train on detection, identification, and safe rendering, and to create conditions warfighters might encounter in the field, such as laboratories, equipment repair shops, caves, and villages. Working with NBPL CRM program specialists, EODTEU-1 contracted with a team of design experts to convert Battery Whistler (built in 1916) into an Afghan village, and to convert the interior of Battery Woodward (built in 1943) into simulated caves. These historic structures became a premier training range for EOD personnel prior to deployment.
- NBPL's PA empowers the installation to internally review and legally approve undertakings that are determined to have either no effect to historic properties or no adverse effect on historic properties. During FY 2019-2020, NBPL approved more than 300 projects without consultation with California SHPO, vastly increasing the installation's efficiency and reducing project implementation costs.



NBPL's Building 158 circa 1912 (above) and 2020 (below). Built in 1908 as the Post Exchange and Gymnasium for Fort Rosecrans, this Colonial Revival brick building continues to serve the Navy's mission at NBPL. Source: 2021 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards





## CRM, Individual/Team

Mr. Thomas E. Penders is the CRM and Archaeologist for the 45th Space Wing and supports mission-related activities at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Patrick Air Force Base, Malabar Transmitter Annex, and the Jonathan Dickinson Missile Tracking Annex in Florida. These installations cover over 19,000 acres and represent the most significant aspects of the U.S. space program's history and future. Mr. Penders manages more than 500 cultural resources, including prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, missile sites, launch complexes, the Man in Space National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, World War II resources, cemeteries, a lighthouse, and historic missiles. He regularly conducts consultations with Federally recognized Tribes; is significantly involved in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) planning activities, consultations, and documentation; and consistently works five years ahead of proposed construction projects to resolve cultural issues so they do not delay project designs or construction.

Mr. Penders's major accomplishments in FYs 2019-2020:

- Mr. Penders led six archaeological surveys, saving the 45th Space Wing an estimated \$480,000. His surveys paved the way for development of critical defense and launch programs identified in the 45th Space Wing General Plan and supported compliance with the NHPA and Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).
- Mr. Penders was the first person to obtain approval from the Florida State Historic Preservation Office for laser scanning as an improved technique for Historic American Building Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record recordation. To maximize available funds and efficiently comply with the NHPA, Mr. Penders initiated a six-year program to conduct high definition three-dimensional laser scanning of six NHL launch complexes as well as launch-related facilities slated for demolition or reuse. The scanning surveys are the most advanced technology available to preserve history, and they saved the Air Force \$80,000 per launch complex compared to the traditional recordation methods.
- Mr. Penders wrote the 45th Space Wing's Integrated CRM Plan (ICRMP) and conducted all annual reviews. In 2020, he completed the 5-year ICRMP update himself, saving \$85,000 in contract costs.



Mr. Penders in an excavation unit showing University of Central Florida Department of Anthropology student proper techniques.  
Source: 2021 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards



A before (left) and after image (right) of a grave at a Cape Canaveral Air Force Station cemetery shows the dramatic effects of proper cleaning techniques. Source: 2021 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards

- Mr. Penders partners with the University of Central Florida Department of Anthropology enabling students to participate in the Cape Canaveral Archaeological Mitigation Project, a 10-year plan to assess and report on NRHP-eligible archaeological sites. This partnership gives students experience conducting archaeological surveys, excavations, cemetery documentation and artifact analysis, and saves the Air Force approximately \$300,000 each year.
- Mr. Penders obtained no-cost curation services through the NPS at Canaveral National Seashore via a Memorandum of Agreement for the past 5 years, saving the Air Force \$6,000 annually. During FY 2019-2020, Mr. Penders ensured the proper curation of over 300 artifacts.

• Mr. Penders developed an in-house program to improve eight historic cemeteries that have suffered from years of neglect at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station. He took a multi-disciplined approach to mark unmarked graves with permanent grave markers, replace fences, and repair broken markers. His efforts saved the Air Force \$100,000 and were greatly appreciated by the families of those buried in the cemeteries.

Congratulations to the award winners! For more information, please visit:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/awards/2021secdef/index.html>.

## The Vietnam War Turns Fifty: Helicopter Training and Use

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

The United States constructed buildings and structures to support mission requirements for the Vietnam War. These structures are now turning 50 years old and require evaluation under the NHPA. The DoD Legacy Resource Management Program funded a series of reports on the Vietnam War and its effects on U.S. military installations. One specific report, Legacy 14-739, *Helicopter Training and Use on U.S. Military Installations* describes the role of helicopter-related resources in the Vietnam War and provides a context to evaluate the historical significance of these resources.

Although the military had helicopters prior to 1962, the war in Vietnam is known as the “Helicopter War” because of the extensive use of helicopters in the combat arenas and the subsequent important changes in technology during these years. The Vietnam War resulted in the construction of helicopter-related buildings, structures, and sites on U.S. military installations to support training and the war.



US Army's 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) Sky Crane CH-54A Helicopter. Source: US Information Agency, National Archives at College Park

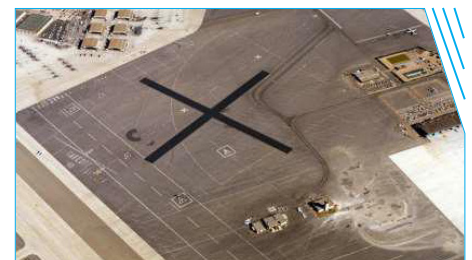


Building 142, Patuxent River NAS. Armament testing played a significant role in the rotary-wing section's activities during the Vietnam War. Source: Patuxent River Naval Air Station (NAS)

Rotary-wing aircraft first arrived in Vietnam in March 1958 when the United States, in their advisory and support role, delivered a few Sikorsky H-19 helicopters to the South Vietnamese Air Force. The first U.S. helicopter units to arrive in South Vietnam were with the US Army; Marine Corps and Air Force helicopter units followed a short time later. Dedicated Navy helicopter units did not arrive in Vietnam in the early part of the war (1961–1964). However, Navy helicopters and pilots were aboard many of Navy's 7th fleet of ships in the early years of the war. Beginning in 1965, all military branches ramped up the use of helicopters after the United States dramatic increase in involvement in the Vietnam War. The aircraft, used throughout the war, proved indispensable.

DoD trains many military personnel to fly and maintain helicopters. Large influxes of military personnel to helicopter training installations during the war resulted in the need for buildings and structures to support the training and logistics. The following are examples of facilities that may fit the historic context under the “Helicopter Training and Use” theme and may warrant evaluation for historical significance:

- Buildings and Indoor Training Areas – included accommodated classrooms, battle labs, simulators, mock ups, maintenance hangars, paint shops, storage, warehouses, fueling systems, wash racks, and avionics shops.
- Outdoor Training Areas – consisted of clearings or hardscapes for landing zones, hover areas, and stage fields, tactical instrument training courses, aerial firing ranges and targets, tactical training sites, and pinnacle training areas. These areas could also contain mock villages or ship landing surfaces.
- Flightline Resources – included aprons, tarmacs, helipads, operations buildings, hangars, fire stations, control towers, avionic shops, paint shops, storage, fueling systems, and wash racks.
- Buildings and Structures Comprising a Separated Cantonment Area – consisted as barracks and other housing, mess halls, administration buildings, chapels, gymnasiums, branch exchanges, and branch clinics, and unit headquarters.



An aerial view of the helicopter landing area at NAS North Island, December 28, 1976. Source: J. Aaron 2014

The Legacy 14-739, *Helicopter Training and Use on U.S. Military Installations* Report: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/helicopter-training-and-installation-construction/report/>.

Legacy 14-739 Fact Sheet: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/helicopter-training-and-installation-construction/fact-sheet/>.

Legacy 14-739 Brochure: <https://denix.osd.mil/cr/historic/vietnam-war/helicopter-training-and-installation-construction/brochure/>.

## Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

Adapted from NPS Article



[The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#). Source: NPS TPS

Flooding risk is a challenge for many historic properties. Changing weather patterns, stronger hurricanes, and other extreme weather events have increased the risk of flooding, both in frequency and magnitude. NPS Technical Preservation Services (TPS) recently updated its flood adaptation guidelines to help property owners make their historic buildings more resilient to flooding risks while preserving their historic character.

The [Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#) provide information about adapting historic buildings for greater resiliency against flooding risk in a manner that not only preserves historic character, but also meets [The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation](#). Users should apply these guidelines in conjunction with the [Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#) and [The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings](#), focusing specifically on historic buildings and their site and setting.

The treatments described in the Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings may preserve historic properties located in floodplains, making them more resilient to flooding hazards. Some treatments may require change to the property's historic character than is normally unacceptable. Consequently, users should only apply these adaptive treatments to buildings with a demonstrable risk of flooding. Adaptation treatments should reduce the risk of flood damage as much as possible, but should do so without destroying significant historic materials, features, or spaces.

To learn more, please see the original article in full at: <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/guidelines-on-flood-adaptation-for-rehabilitating-historic-buildings.htm>.

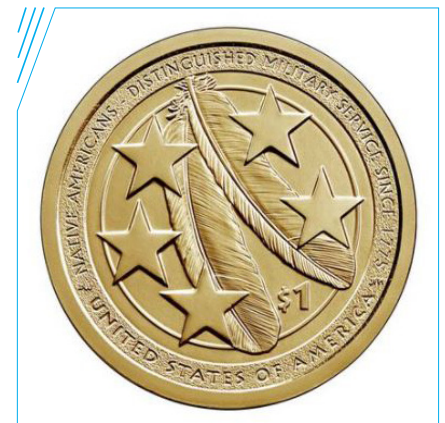


## United States Mint 2021 \$1 Coin Highlights Native Americans in the U.S. Military

Adapted from Yahoo! Finance

Launched in 2009, the Native American \$1 Coins are distinguished by their gold color and rotating annual design themes honoring important Tribal and individual Native Americans contributions to U.S. history. The theme for the 2021 coin is Native Americans in the U.S. Military. Its design depicts eagle feathers, which were traditionally earned in battle or by performing a brave deed. Eagle feathers are revered, worthy of the utmost care and handling, and are to be displayed proudly in homes. Stars representing five branches of the U.S. Military are in the foreground. Inscriptions include "NATIVE AMERICANS – DISTINGUISHED MILITARY SERVICE SINCE 1775."

To learn more, please see the original article in full at: <https://finance.yahoo.com/news/united-states-mint-2021-native-170000803.html>



[The 2021 Native American \\$1 Coin](#) reverse highlights the service of Native Americans in the U.S. Military since 1775. Source: United States Mint

## New Exhibits at the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center (USAHEC)

By Jay A. Graybeal, Curator, USAHEC



Technical Sergeant Eldon W. Henry. Source: U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center

The USAHEC recently installed seven new Soldier stories in its Soldier Experience Gallery. 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.

The gallery exhibits explore Army history from the Spanish-American War through the Global War on Terror. Each section is highlighted by an individual Soldier's story. Each Soldier story includes a biographical sketch, a quote, several images, and artifacts used by the Soldier. Exhibits are changed periodically to preserve artifacts and to provide the opportunity for visitors to learn about different Soldier experiences.

Currently the USAHEC is highlighting the experiences of Technical Sergeant Eldon W. Henry, who served in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater during World War II, as stated in the exhibit:

“Company C, 511th Parachute Infantry Regiment was on its first patrol on Leyte, Philippine Islands, on November 27, 1944. The First Platoon became separated from the main column and was in danger of annihilation by a superior Imperial Japanese force. Technical Sergeant Eldon

W. Henry, a Fayetteville, Pennsylvania native, assumed command after the lieutenant and senior sergeant were killed in action and ordered the survivors to cross a river and fight their way out.

Only nine men survived the breakout and Henry was severely wounded. The survivors traveled down river until they reached the safety of fellow paratroopers. Henry was evacuated but succumbed to his wounds on December 7, 1944. The Army transferred the remains of Technical Sargent Henry from the Philippines in 1949 and reinterred in Arlington National Cemetery.”

The exhibit displays several artifacts owned by Technical Sergeant Henry, including his parachutist badge and background trimming, garrison cap, and his identification tag. Also included are several photographs and the telegram from Robert H. Dunlop, Acting the Adjutant General, sent to Henry's widow:

“The Secretary of War asks that I assure you of his deep sympathy in the loss of your husband Technical Sergeant Eldon W. Henry. Report received states he died seven December on Leyte as a result of wounds received in action.”

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



Artifact owned by Technical Sergeant Eldon W. Henry. Source: U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center



## UPCOMING EVENTS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND TRAINING

### National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) Conference

*Online; November 2-5, 2021*

Celebrate the power of place at the NTHP PastForward Conference. Join thousands of preservationists and preservation lovers at the nation's premier conference for those who work to save, sustain, and interpret historic places. With more than 32 thought-provoking educational sessions and engaging networking events, connect with others on topics that matter to you. For more information: <https://savingplaces.org/conference#.YWWsB9rMJPY>.

### ACHP: Section 106 Practitioners Workshop

*Online; November 2-10, 2021*

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

### The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Conference

*Philadelphia, PA; January 5-8, 2022*

The SHA is hosting its 2022 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania from January 5-8, 2022. This year's theme, "Enduring and Elusive Freedoms," reflects Philadelphia's place in American history as a center of patriotic activity during the American Revolution (at least when the British weren't occupying the city) and its critical role in the abolition movement. At the same time, the theme recognizes that the lofty ideals put forward two-and-a-half centuries ago remain imperfectly realized. The fight for liberty, freedom, and equality is not a single event, but a continuing process. Historical archaeology, as history from the ground up, has much to add to this discussion and is a powerful tool for revealing and addressing injustices past and present. For more information: <https://sha.org/conferences/>.

### National Military Fish and Wildlife Association (NMFWA) Annual Workshop

*Spokane, WA March 14-18, 2022*

NMFWA will hold its annual workshop in Spokane, Washington from March 14-18, 2022. The Workshop agenda will be released in early winter 2022. For more information: <https://www.nmfwa.org/workshop2022.html>

### Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Annual Meeting

*Chicago, IL; March 30-April 3, 2022*

The SAA is hosting its 87th Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois from March 30-April 3, 2022. The Annual Meeting brings together the archaeological community to share ideas, best practices, and state of the art knowledge; meet and network in interest groups, panels, symposia, and committees; and to celebrate their field. For more information: <https://www.saa.org/annual-meeting>.

### Society for Architectural Historians (SAH) Conference

*Pittsburgh, PA; April 27-May 1, 2022*

The SAH will host its 75th Annual International Conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 27–May 1, 2022. SAH members from around the world will convene at the Westin Pittsburgh to share new research on the history of the built environment. The program will include paper sessions, roundtables, networking receptions, a public seminar, and public architecture tours throughout the city and nearby areas. For more information: <https://www.sah.org/2022>.

## PROGRAM UPDATES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

### **DoD Legacy Resource Management Collection on The Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR)**

The DoD Cultural Resources Program is pleased to announce that it is working with tDAR, a repository for digital archaeological investigations records, to archive cultural resources Legacy project files. Storage on tDAR will increase visibility of the projects and ensure long-term file maintenance. We look forward to providing greater access to these files for Military Services cultural resources personnel and the general public. The Legacy Program is uploading new files to tDAR as time permits. The new DoD Legacy Resource Management Collection on tDAR is available at: <https://core.tdar.org/collection/70286/dod-legacy-resource-management-program-collection>

### **Foreign Government/Host Nation (FGHN) Historic Status Code**

The recently published DoD Real Property Information Model (RPIM) 10.1 Addendum includes a historic status code for overseas historic and cultural property assets. If interested, Military Services can start using this code. To learn more, please visit: [https://www.acq.osd.mil/eie/BSI/BEI\\_RPA.html](https://www.acq.osd.mil/eie/BSI/BEI_RPA.html)

### **ACHP Traditional Knowledge and the Section 106 Process**

This past spring, the ACHP released a paper, Traditional Knowledge and the Section 106 Process: Information for Federal Agencies and Other Participants. The paper explores the concept of traditional knowledge and clarifies its role in the Section 106 review process. To access the paper, please visit: <https://www.achp.gov/news/traditional-knowledge-and-section-106-process>

### **Army Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources Management StoryMap**

The new Army Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources Management StoryMap is now on DENIX. Through an interactive GIS based platform, the StoryMap highlights the entire suite of Army cultural resources including National Historic Landmarks, historic housing, archeological sites, and Native American resources. To view the Storymap, please visit: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/army-cr/home/>

### **Fort Drum Cultural Resources Manager Honored with Installation Management Command (IMCOM) Stalwart Award**

Dr. Laurie Rush, Fort Drum Cultural Resources Manager, was among 15 civilian employees across the Army honored with a U.S. Army IMCOM Stalwart Award during a virtual ceremony Jan. 28, 2021. The Stalwart Award is the highest IMCOM honor available to civilian employees, and Rush was one of three recipients from an IMCOM-readiness installation. The award recognizes those who exhibit strength and vigor in mind, body, and spirit in promoting the IMCOM mission and vision. Since 1998, Rush has been at the Environmental Division's Cultural Resources Branch, where she and her team are responsible for identifying and protecting all of the important archaeological sites at Fort Drum, as well as managing the LeRay Mansion Historic District. She is internationally recognized as an advocate for military education and cultural property protection in crisis areas. To learn more, please visit: [https://www.army.mil/article/242798/fort\\_drum\\_cultural\\_resources\\_manager\\_honored\\_with\\_imcom\\_stalwart\\_award](https://www.army.mil/article/242798/fort_drum_cultural_resources_manager_honored_with_imcom_stalwart_award)

## LINKS, TOOLS, AND PRESERVATION PARTNER INFORMATION

### [DoD Cultural Resources Program](#)

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

### [DoD Native American Affairs Program](#)

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

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

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

### [Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards Program](#)

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

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

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

### [USACE 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 National Historic Preservation Act. The TCX offers services and deliverables on a reimbursable basis to project managers and cultural resources staff at USACE Districts, DoD installations, and other Federal agencies.

### [Engineer Research and Development Center-Construction Engineering Research Laboratory \(ERDC-CERL\) 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>.

## LINKS, TOOLS, AND PRESERVATION PARTNER INFORMATION

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

The NCSHPO is a nonprofit organization whose members are State Historic Preservation Officers (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, non-profit 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 Interior Tribal Leaders Directory](#)

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

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

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

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

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

### [Managing Archeological Collections](#)

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

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

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

### [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.



## LINKS, TOOLS, AND PRESERVATION PARTNER INFORMATION

### [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 non-profit training course announcements; and links to various other Federal, state, local and private training providers' websites.

### [Planning for Cultural Resources Special Environmental Concerns and Making the NEPA Finding](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# DoD Cultural Resources Program

*Enhancing Mission Capabilities through Cultural Resources Stewardship*

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

The DoD historic property portfolio includes 46 individual National Historic Landmarks, 3,062 National Historic Landmark contributing properties, 2,524 individual and contributing historic assets listed in the National Register of Historic Places, over 16,000 historic assets determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and over 131,000 recorded archaeological sites. Military Services and other DoD Components manage these cultural resources at the installation level and work closely with public stakeholders, including American Indian and Alaska Native tribes, Native Hawaiian Organizations, State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Sound cultural resources stewardship ensures DoD's compliance with applicable historic preservation Federal laws, Executive Orders, and regulations in support of the defense mission

Visit the Cultural Resources Program website at [www.denix.osd.mil/cr/](http://www.denix.osd.mil/cr/) for more information.



Deputy Federal Preservation Officer and Senior Editor  
Kate Plimpton

Editor and OSD Program Support  
Kelly Hallett and Courtney Williams

The DoD Cultural Resources Program, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Sustainment)/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.

If you would like to subscribe to the newsletter, please email [DoD\\_CRProgram@bah.com](mailto:DoD_CRProgram@bah.com) and put "Subscribe CR Update" in the subject line. If you would like to unsubscribe, please put "Unsubscribe CR Update" in the subject line. If you have an item of interest for the Cultural Resources Update or have any feedback, please email [DoD\\_CRProgram@bah.com](mailto:DoD_CRProgram@bah.com).

