



MANAGING U.S. ARMY CULTURAL RESOURCES



The Department of the Army is a leader in federal cultural resources management. It administers more than 100,000 cultural resources on some 15 million acres of land.

Army cultural resources include:

- 14,000 historic buildings listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places,
- 54,000 archeological sites,
- 17 National Historic Landmarks, containing over 2,500 buildings
- Native American Sacred Sites on 31 installations, and
- 22,400 cubic feet of archeological artifact collections.

Management of Army cultural resources is guided by Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, Cultural Resources Management and implemented according to guidelines found in Department of the Army Pamphlet (DA PAM) 200-4, Cultural Resources Management.



Aerial view, Fort Monroe NHL, VA

WHAT ARE CULTURAL RESOURCES?

“Cultural resources” are defined by Army and Department of Defense policy as:

- **Historic properties**, as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act;

- **Cultural items**, as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act;
- **Archeological resources**, as defined in the Archeological Resources Protection Act;
- **Sacred sites**, as defined in Executive Order 13007; and
- **Archeological collections**, as defined in 36 CFR Part 79, “Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections”.

INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS (ICRMPs)

ICRMPs are the installation commander’s primary tool for cultural resources management. These plans emphasize a holistic approach to management of cultural resources and support mission activities. Army policy promotes integrating cultural resources with daily installation activities through the establishment of standard operating procedures, in the ICRMP for each installation.

ARMY ALTERNATE PROCEDURES (AAP)

The AAP is a procedure an installation can choose to follow to satisfy Section 106 requirements in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR 800. The AAP approaches the installation’s management of historic properties programmatically, instead of on a project-by-project basis, saving both time and money. The AAP allows installations to implement standard operating procedures for historic properties and to implement actions for five years without formal project-by-project review.

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL RESOURCES

Army policy in AR 200-4 for Native American issues is based on the principles of tribal sovereignty and gov-



LeRay Mansion, Fort Drum, NY

ernment-to-government relations, the same principles embodied in *Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy* and *AR 200-4*. The Army also conducted a number of nationwide meetings with tribal representatives and established guidelines for consultation with Native Americans in *DA PAM 200-4*.

ECONOMIC ANALYSES FOR HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The Army has developed two computer programs to provide cost analysis for alternatives in managing historic buildings during their life span. The Layaway Economic Analysis (LEA) software calculates expenses for renovation and reuse, layaway and/or mothballing, and demolition. The Window Econometric compares repair and replacement costs for windows.

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

The Army publishes numerous historic contexts and technical guidelines to assist installations in cultural resources management and compliance with relevant laws and regulations. Historic contexts currently available range in topic from 19th-century Quartermaster Corps plans to Cold War-era facilities.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES SUPPORT

The Army has established a number of Cooperative Agreements for cultural resources support with such groups as universities, Native American organizations, museums, and others, allowing installations access to expert knowledge on topics such as curation, development of ICRMPs, and Native American consultation.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIPS

The Army's cultural resources management program is strengthened and enhanced by formal partnerships with other Federal agencies, including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, all of which provide preservation expertise. These partnerships bring in liaisons from the individual agencies to work with the Army and share agency programs and technical expertise.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Training in cultural resources management is available through courses approved by the DoD Interservice Environmental Education Review Board, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and through issue-specific conferences sponsored by the Army and others.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about Army cultural resources management, visit the Conservation section of the U.S. Army Environmental Center's Web site at <http://aec.army.mil>.