



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LEGACY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CULTURAL RESOURCES *UPDATE*

December 2010 & January 2011

Volume 7, Number 11

See pages 7-9 for the DoD Historic Buildings Conference agenda and registration form

See page 6 for an update on the DoD Legacy Program In-Theater Heritage Project

www.smrconference.com
DoD Sustaining Military Readiness Conference
Nashville, TN
25-29 July 2011

DoD and the Economics of Historic Preservation

It is clear that the economics of historic preservation is now one of the most discussed topics with the historic preservation community, particularly at the Federal level, but certainly within local heritage commissions across the country and as far-reaching as the United Nations' organizations and affiliates. But what is meant by the "economics of historic preservation"? And more importantly, how does it translate to DoD-managed historic properties, to DoD holdings? This article will serve as an introduction to several topics related to this broader discussion.

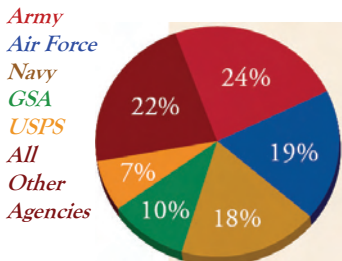
Key to understanding DoD "economics of historic preservation" is the notion of energy management. To name a few specific examples, economics of historic preservation can refer to the strategies that would maximize adaptive reuse of historic properties, the sustainable qualities of historic properties that would contribute to DoD's energy management goals, increased energy efficiency, effective calculations of life-cycle cost benefits and/or the costs of historic property rehabilitation, renewable energy technologies, and cost savings related to alternate uses and/or reuses for common building types. Concepts that relate to the economics of historic preservation are those concepts that concern a reduction in energy expenditure, a reduction in the overall carbon "footprint", concepts that would aid in better energy management practices...practices that would aid in sustaining the Department's mission. To further contextualize this discussion, a look to DoD's "real property" is vital.

The Department of Defense manages the largest holding of Federal real property and is therefore in a unique position within the broader economics of historic preservation discussion. Roughly **61% of all Federal real property is DoD-managed**, according to the General Services Administration's (GSA) Federal Real Property Report from fiscal year 2005 and the statistics released for fiscal year 2009. "Real property" assets include land, buildings and structures, improvements to owned or leased real property assets, and real property construction-in-progress. The historic status of buildings and structures is assessed within the broader assessment of all real property. For preservationists and energy managers alike, it is the "Historic Status" element of the Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) database that is key to understanding DoD economics of historic preservation. The "Historic Status" element is used to distinguish between the real property that is 50 years old or older (and therefore eligible for National Register of Historic Places evaluation) from the real property that is not 50 years old or older. By 2025, nearly 70% of DoD real property will be older than 50 years old. In other words, by 2025, nearly 70% of DoD real property will be eligible for National Register of Historic Places evaluation.

Many concepts relate to the discussion of "economics of historic preservation". It is not only a matter of defining the complex elements of these "economics" as well as the aims, but it is also a matter of defining the context. The DoD context is particular, given its considerable relevant holdings, so the Department continues to contribute to the broader discussion of the economics of historic preservation. Historic buildings and structures can be as energy efficient as their modern counterparts and efforts are being undertaken to better understand how to increase energy efficiency and promote sustainable practices.

A subsequent article in the next edition of this newsletter will highlight information and reports that are available on the topic.

AGENCY PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BUILDING PORTFOLIO BY SQUARE FOOTAGE (FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY REPORT FY2005)



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CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, AND MORE

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING

PLACE: AUSTIN, TX
DATE: 5-9 JANUARY 2011

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA ANNUAL MEETING

PLACE: SAN ANTONIO, TX
DATE: 6-9 JANUARY 2011

DoD HISTORIC BUILDINGS CONFERENCE

PLACE: SAN DIEGO, CA
DATE: 1-4 MARCH 2010

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING

PLACE: SACRAMENTO, CA
DATE: 30 MARCH– APRIL 3 2011

ALLIANCE FOR HISTORIC LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION ANNUAL MEETING

PLACE: FORT WORTH, TX
DATE: 6-9 APRIL 2011

WHY DOES THE PAST MATTER? (SYMPOSIUM)

PLACE: UNIVERSITY OF
MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST, MA.
DATE: 4-7 MAY 2011

NPS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKSHOP

PLACE: PALO ALTO BATTLEFIELD
NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK, TX
DATE: 23-27 MAY 2011

DoD SUSTAINING MILITARY READINESS

CONFERENCE:
NASHVILLE, TN

NPS' Directory of Cultural Resources Programs

“In addition to managing the historic properties and cultural resources in almost 400 national park units spread across the United States and its territories, the National Park Service provides numerous nationwide and regional programs which can assist federal agencies, state, tribal, and local governments, organizations and individuals undertaking historic preservation or cultural resource activities.

Listed [within the Directory] are the National Park Service programs that have direct involvement with cultural resources. While some of them provide assistance primarily to the national parks or to a particular group identified in their authorizing legislation, they all provide information and may be able to provide technical assistance.

This Directory (www.historicpreservation.gov/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=54d92b9d-c283-47d9-b749-3a8ad841b1cc&groupId=10113) was prepared to assist staff in other Federal agencies to finding cultural resources programs within the National Park Service but may be useful for anyone looking for sources of historic preservation assistance.”

National Trust for Historic Preservation Releases *Section 106: Back to Basics Report*

The National Trust for Historic Preservation released a new report “evaluating how the federal government is meeting its statutory obligations to consider the effects of its activities on America’s historic and cultural resources. The report, entitled *Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act: Back to Basics*, urges federal agencies to take more seriously their obligations to comply with the basic statutory mandate [the NHPA’s Section 106 of 1966].”

To view the report: www.preservationnation.org/resources/legal-resources/understanding-preservation-law/federal-law/section-106/back-to-basics.html?altcast_code=6645cbf1e7

NPS' 2011 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service’s 2011 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques, entitled *Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century*, will be held May 23-27, 2011, at the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park in Brownsville, Texas. The field exercises will take place at the site of Fort Brown on the University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southernmost College campus in Brownsville.

The Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park preserves the historic and archeological remnants of the first battle of the Mexican War in 1846. Co-sponsors for the workshop include the National Park Service’s Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park and the Midwest Archeological Center.

This will be the twenty-first year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this Nation. The workshop will present lectures on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, and interpretation with on-hands use of the equipment in the field. There is a registration charge of \$475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archeological Center’s web page at www.nps.gov/history/mwac/. For further information, please contact Steven L. DeVore, Archeologist at the National Park Service’s Midwest Archeological Center, steve_de_vore@nps.gov.

Cultural Heritage Resources & National Marine Protected Areas

In April 2010, the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Federal Advisory Committee recommended that the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks “emphasize that the national system [of Marine Protected Areas] encompass, and can provide benefits to, cultural resources beyond those recognized by the National Register of Historic Places, including places, objects, and knowledge important to tribal and indigenous peoples”. In addition to recommending that a more “inclusive vision for the cultural heritage component of the National System” be adopted, the Committee also recommended that technical corrections be made to the Framework for the National System, to include the modification of the MPA eligibility criteria for the National System, the modification of the MPA eligibility criteria descriptions and the modification of definitions of glossary key terms.

The National MPA Center was established in 2000, soon after Executive Order 13158 went into effect. The US Department of Commerce (via NOAA) and the US Department of the Interior implement the Executive Order through the National MPA Center. One component of the Center is cultural resource protection. “Examples of cultural resources found in the United States can include historic shipwrecks, submerged remains of piers and docks, historic remains of habitation, sunken naval vessels and aircraft, and submerged prehistoric remains as well as cultural sites that are paramount to a culture's identity and/or survival, such as a sacred site for a Native American nation.”

For more information on this topic or the MPA Center, visit www.mpa.gov/pdf/helpfulresources/cultural_heritage_recommendations_nov2010.pdf and www.mpa.gov/nationalsystem/culturalheritage.

In addition to NOAA's National MPA Center and other related NOAA programs, the Naval Heritage and History Command's Underwater Archaeology Branch and the National Park Service's Submerged Resources Center contribute to the protection of maritime cultural resources. For more on these programs, visit www.history.navy.mil/branches/nhcorg12.htm and www.nps.gov/applications/submerged respectively.

DoD Legacy Program FY11 Update

The DoD Legacy Resource Management Program's fiscal year (FY) 2011 proposal reviews continue. Currently, the Program is conducting reviews with senior leadership within the DoD Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for Installations and Environment and within the DoD Office of General Counsel. These reviews are expected to last through January 2011. It is also important to mention that DoD is on continuing resolution; Congress has not yet approved various Federal Agency budgets. The DoD budget is therefore on-hold through at least March 2011. Due to this, the **Legacy Program will likely not begin to make funding announcements for FY 2011 projects until at least March, and perhaps later.**

On another note, the Program is gearing up for the FY 2012 Request for Proposals (RFP). Generally, the RFP is released around April of each year. **Begin planning and formulating your project idea now for the upcoming FY2012 funding cycle.** Reference the *Legacy Program Guidebook* at www.DoDLegacy.org for more on how to submit a proposal.

SEMINARS, COURSES, AND MORE

[NPI—CULTURAL & NATURAL RESOURCES: AN INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY](#)

PLACE: PHOENIX, AZ

DATE: 23-24 FEBRUARY 2011

[NPI—RENEWABLE ENERGY & IMPACTS ON CULTURAL RESOURCES](#)

PLACE: PHOENIX, AZ

DATE: 25 FEBRUARY 2011

[NPI—HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTS: A MANAGEMENT TOOL](#)

PLACE: SEATTLE, WA

DATE: 1 MARCH 2011

[ACHP—ADVANCED SECTION 106 SEMINAR](#)

PLACE: SACRAMENTO, CA

DATE: 8 MARCH 2011

[NPI—PRESERVATION PLANNING FOR CAMPUSES, COMPLEXES & INSTALLATIONS](#)

PLACE: PHOENIX, AZ

DATE: 9-10 MARCH 2011

[ACHP—SECTION 106 ESSENTIALS SEMINAR](#)

PLACE: MOBILE, AL

DATE: 5-6 APRIL 2011

[ACHP—SECTION 106 ESSENTIALS SEMINAR](#)

PLACE: PORTLAND, OR

DATE: 17-18 MAY 2011

[ACHP—ADVANCED SECTION 106 SEMINAR](#)

PLACE: BOISE, ID

DATE: 20 MAY 2011

[ACHP—ADVANCED SECTION 106 SEMINAR](#)

PLACE: MINNEAPOLIS, MN

DATE: 9 JUNE 2011

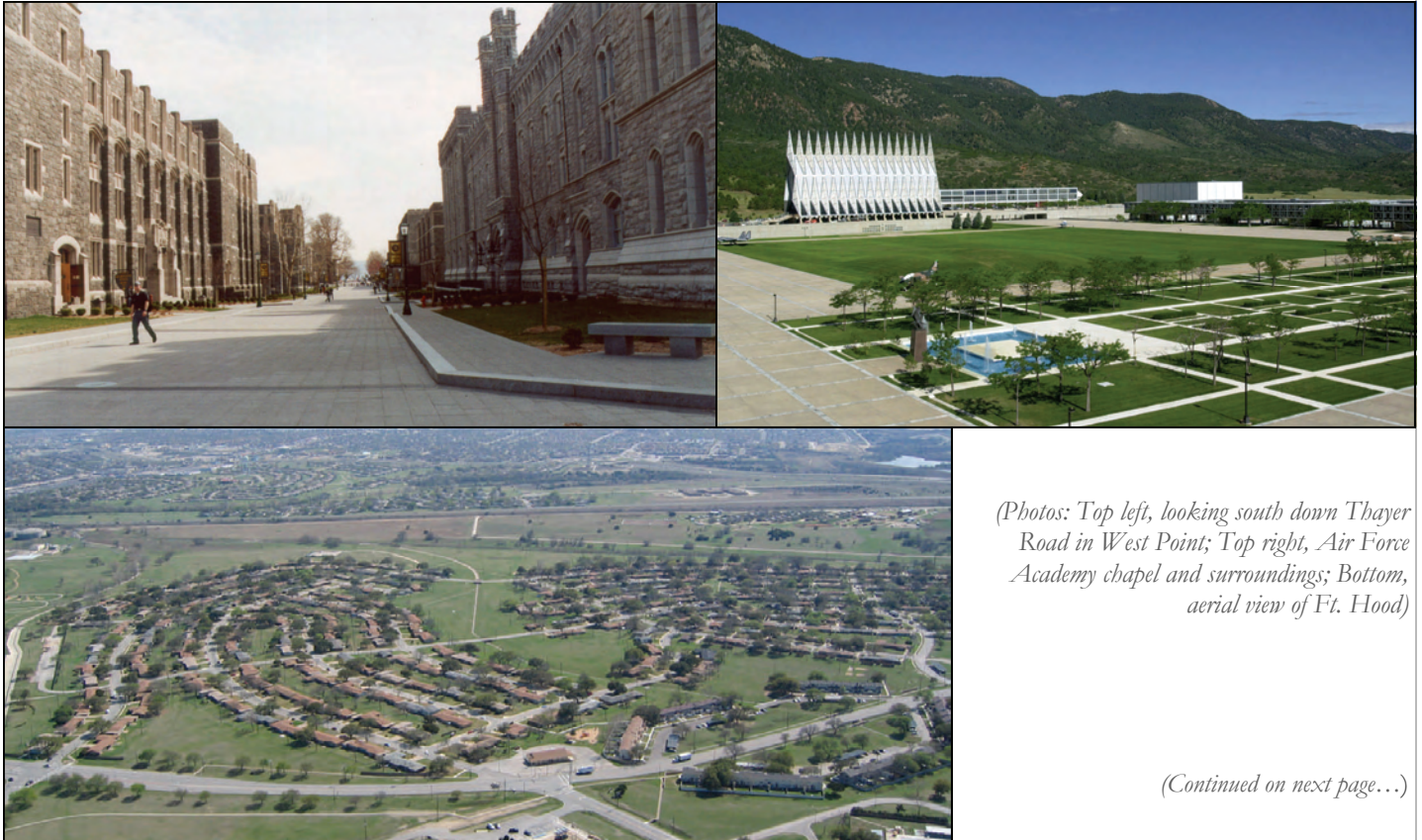
Cultural Landscapes – More Than Just Plants

By: Megan Tooker, USACE ERDC-CERL

When many people hear the term *cultural landscapes* they picture tree-lined streets, gardens and flower beds. Yet vegetation is only one of the many characteristics of a cultural landscape. The design and layout of the landscape, the land uses over time, the presence of buildings and how the buildings are sited in the landscape, views and viewsheds, roads, railroads and sidewalks, and even smaller features such as flagpoles, fences, walls, and monuments all are just as important to the historic character of landscapes.

Cultural landscapes include both *designed landscapes* and *vernacular landscapes* as defined by the National Park Service. *Designed landscapes* are usually gardens or parks that have significance as a work of art or a design. These landscapes were consciously designed by a master or designed in a recognized style or tradition. An example of a designed landscape is the Superintendent's Garden at West Point which was designed in 1936 by Ellen Biddle Shipman. *Vernacular landscapes* are those landscapes which evolved through continued use and reflect the social and cultural attitudes of the individuals or communities who have occupied and shaped the land. Examples of vernacular landscapes include farms, agricultural communities, and mining towns.

Military landscapes are really a combination of these two types. Few installations were designed by masters, yet each installation was carefully laid out and built according to the needs of the mission, the topography and natural elements of the landscape and the military culture. A *historic military landscape* is defined as a geographic subarea within an installation's boundaries with resources unified by historical association, collectively representing the most notable mission-related characteristics and themes of military installation evolution and use. Landscapes can vary in size from a single site like a parade field to an entire cantonment. They can be individually eligible as sites or as contributing features of a historic district.



(Photos: Top left, looking south down Thayer Road in West Point; Top right, Air Force Academy chapel and surroundings; Bottom, aerial view of Ft. Hood)

(Continued on next page...)

(... "Cultural Landscapes" continued from previous page)

For installations, the military mission is expressed as the fundamental design principle influencing landscape and building development. As the military missions and technology have changed over time – so have military landscapes. For example, in response to national crises, the military experienced periods of rapid construction. In these chronological and physical “layers” of the landscape, patterns emerge that are visible across the country and across the services.

All landscapes are dependent on natural systems which give them a dynamic quality. Unlike buildings, landscapes cannot be “frozen in time”. This makes preserving these landscapes more challenging. Vegetation is the most dynamic of these features – it grows and changes over time, has seasonal qualities, and can be damaged by weather, climate, pests and disease. While the presence of historic vegetation may help the integrity of a landscape, the loss of original plant material does not necessarily destroy it. Instead the presence of similar plant material may convey the same character.

In addition, military cultural traditions are easily manifested in the landscape. These traditions include hierarchy, uniformity, order, discipline and patriotism. For example, the highest ranking officer’s house is easily distinguished on each military installation – a clear hierarchy is seen in the size, location and amount of landscaping. In addition, the ceremonial “heart” of the installation is visible and clearly marked with a flagpole and monuments.

In order for a military landscape to be considered significant, character-defining features that convey its significance in history must not only be present but must also possess integrity (location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). While the features present in the landscape and their condition are usually visible, research is needed to establish the designer’s intent or the military mission and historic land uses which guided their development.



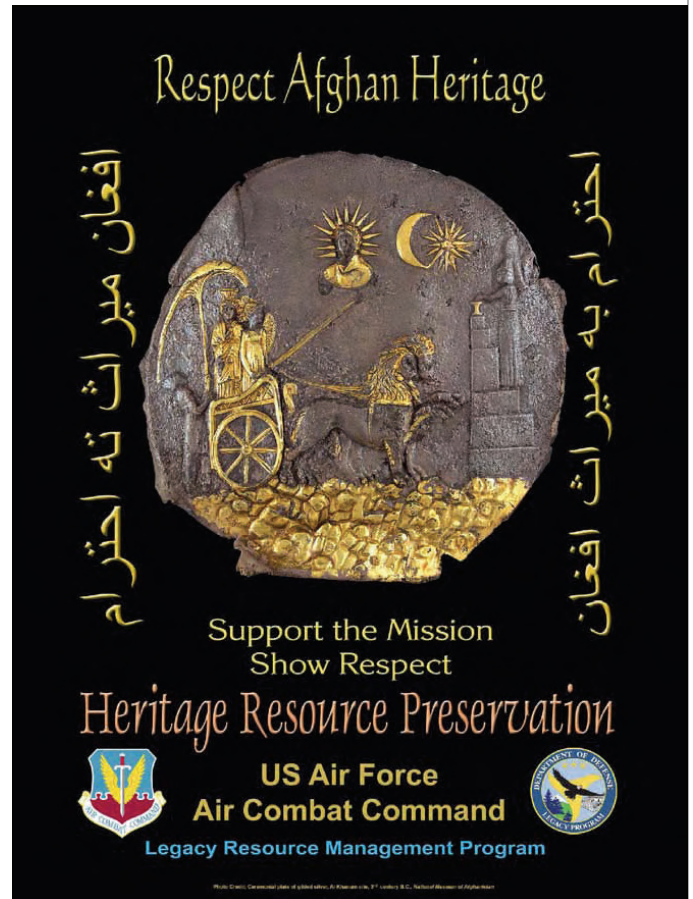
(Photos: Top left, Naval Academy; Top right, Cape Canaveral; Bottom, at Ft. Story)

In-Theater Heritage Training for Deploying Personnel - An Update

By: Laurie Rush, CRM for Fort Drum, NY (US Army)

Heritage training and the whole concept of heritage protection within the context of conflict is an extremely complex issue – to say the least. Nevertheless, the US Department of Defense is making progress on a number of fronts. In fact, one of the overall project accomplishments (of the DoD Legacy Program In-Theater Heritage Training Project) is the recognition that full support of the military in this arena requires multiple complementary components: education for all levels of military personnel including senior leaders; development of regulations and processes for managing heritage issues for optimal outcomes and mission support; and more thorough maps with supporting information. The other critical component is collegial and international cooperation. In his cover letter for the Quadrennial Defense Review, Secretary Gates emphasized that “achieving the Department’s strategic objectives requires close collaboration with key counterparts at home and with allies and partners abroad.” The Secretary could have been describing the importance of heritage training precisely with these words. The good news is that we are making progress.

Over the past year, the project has made it possible for US DoD Cultural Resources personnel to: offer on-site training in conjunction with the Bright Star War Games to both senior leadership and enlisted personnel; participate in Environmental Conferences in Jordan; meet with Jordanian archaeologists to discuss development of shared educational programming for military personnel concerning archaeological sites; develop and improve detailed heritage maps for areas where they are needed; and, sponsor panels with military speakers for academic conferences both in the US and abroad.



Our international efforts with the support of both of the DoD Legacy Program and the Defense Environmental International Cooperation Program (both Programs fall within the Office of Secretary of Defense) have resulted in US participation in a UNESCO conference in Vienna on implementation of the Hague Convention protocols that has led to many requests for more information about what the US is doing in terms of its Legacy Program-sponsored project accomplishments. The playing cards and posters are still in great demand internationally, and as recently as mid-November 2010, members of the project team received a request from the Finnish Ministry of Defense for examples of the playing cards so that the Finns can establish a similar program. Given

(Continued on next page...)

(...*"In-Theater Training Update"* continued from previous page)

the demand for many of the project products both past and future, Dr. James Zeidler at the Center for Ecological Management of Military Lands at Colorado State University (CEMML) has developed a detailed catalog of all of the materials produced by the project thus far – from playing cards to the web resources, he has compiled all of the information into a readily accessible format. There will also be upcoming publications including papers from the Military Panel at the Archaeology in Conflict Conference in Vienna and Guidelines for Identifying Archaeological Features using Military Imagery. We will be celebrating and discussing many of these efforts at the upcoming Archaeological Institute of America Annual Meeting in San Antonio as well.

The new relationship with the American Academy in Rome has not only made it possible to offer heritage curriculum to NATO Defense College, but is also helping to build support both at home and abroad for military heritage training and curriculum projects. Mr. Richard Moe, President Emeritus of the National Trust for Historic Preservation learned about these efforts during his tenure at the Academy, and has returned home as a project ally and advocate. As the efforts at home and abroad continue, look for: detailed lesson plans and guides for on-site training in Jordan; a study of the Italian Carabinieri as a model for a deploying antiquities force; and, more detailed discussion of heritage lessons learned in Iraq and Afghanistan within the military lessons learned community.



US Army Staff Sgt. Jorge Solano, 1st Platoon, Company D, 1st Battalion, 181st Infantry Regiment, Massachusetts security forces and native of Worcester, Mass., stands guard during a visit to Tepe Sardar, Afghanistan's unique monument of sacred architecture, outside Ghazni City Nov. 17. The circa fifth- to eighth-century complex boasts ruins of a Buddhist stupa, monastery and shrines along with a Hindu chapel. The visit was the result of brainstorming between U.S. Embassy Kabul Public Affairs and Jim Moore, Department of State's South and Central Asia bureau deputy assistant secretary for press and public diplomacy, on how best to assist Ghazni Province as it strives to identify and restore particularly relevant Islamic archaeological sites that have earned Ghazni its 2013 designation as the Islamic cultural capital of the Asian world. (Photo by U.S. Air Force Senior Airman Courtney Witt, Ghazni Provincial Reconstruction Team and the U.S. Army)

DoD Historic Buildings Conference

1-4 March 2011

This conference is free!

Please see the **agenda and registration form on the following pages** for the 2011 DoD Historic Buildings Conference to be held at the Admiral Kidd Conference Center 1-4 March 2011 in San Diego, California.

Registration forms should be sent to the National Preservation Institute (see contact info within the form) and questions should be sent to Adam.Smith@usace.army.mil.

The conference planners were not able to reserve a block of hotel rooms this year. Hotels in the vicinity include: Courtyard by Marriott Liberty Station—2592 Laning Road, San Diego Holiday Inn Bayside - 4875 North Harbor Drive, San Diego Best Western Posada - 5005 N Harbor Dr, San Diego Hilton Harbor Island - 1960 Harbor Island Dr, San Diego, Sheraton Harbor Island - 1380 Harbor Island Dr, San Diego.

DoD Historic Buildings Conference

1-4 March 2011



DRAFT AGENDA

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
800		Registration			
830		OSD Perspective	Program Comment on Interiors	Discussion and Lessons Learned from Field Trips	Legacy Breakout
900		Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy Perspectives	Standard Treatments		
930					
1000		Break	Break	Break	
1030		Adaptive Reuse of Historic Buildings	Looking at the Whole Historic District - Lighting, Mechanical, Parking, Landscape, Retention Ponds, and Traffic	Beyond the ICRMP – Effective Communication to Commanders, Planners, and Project Managers.	
1200		Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch on Own
1230		Maureen Sullivan, Director, Environmental Management	Speaker, North Island/MCRD Historian	Brian Lione, Director, Historic Preservation Program Irbil	
130		Energy Laws and Historic Preservation	Field Trips to NAS North Island, MCRD San Diego, NTC (Liberty Station Developers)	Historic Buildings and NEPA	
200					
230		Break		Break	
300		Energy Examples and Discussion	Assignment: The participants will be randomly assigned a number, the numbers will correspond with one of the following considerations: 1) Adaptive reuse, 2) Energy Efficiency, 3) Whole Installation Design, 4) Preservation, 5) Life Safety, and 6)ATFP. As we tour they will be asked to make notes of how the assigned consideration can be incorporated into the buildings and/or district. Discussion will be on Thursday.	Making Our Historic Buildings Green	
330					
400					
430					
500					



REGISTRATION FORM DOD HISTORIC BUILDINGS CONFERENCE

Deadline to register: 30 January 2011

Yes No DoD Historic Buildings Conference, Tuesday 1 to Thursday 3 March

Yes No Legacy Session, Friday 4 March

Yes No CAC card

[non-CAC card participants must be registered in advance with installation security]

Name:	<input type="text"/>
Title:	<input type="text"/>
Affiliation:	<input type="text"/>
Address 1:	<input type="text"/>
Address 2:	<input type="text"/>
City:	<input type="text"/>
State:	<input type="text"/>
Zip:	<input type="text"/>
Tel:	<input type="text"/>
Fax:	<input type="text"/>
Email:	<input type="text"/>

*** Mail:**

National Preservation Institute
P.O. Box 1702, Alexandria, VA 22313-1702

* Email: info@npi.org;

* Questions? info@npi.org.



creativemitigation.com

Creative Mitigation, Interpretation, & Public Outreach Cultural Resource Projects

Please visit www.creativemitigation.com and complete a brief questionnaire to share information about your projects, events, or partnerships with us.

We will contact you for additional information. You may also email information to creativemitigation@hdrinc.com

or send examples in the mail to:
HDR
Attn: Chad Blackwell
9563 South Kingston Court,
Suite 200
Englewood, CO 80112

We Need Your Help!

We need your help gathering examples of creative cultural resource/historic preservation mitigation, public outreach, and interpretation projects for a source book to inspire future efforts in these areas. If you have a project that is innovative and successful, please visit the website www.creativemitigation.com and fill out a brief questionnaire about your project.

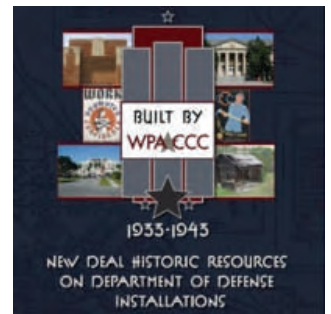
Do you know of or have you been involved with:

- An effective project used to creatively mitigate adverse effects on an historic property?
- A cultural resource(s) that has been interpreted in an creatively informative and engaging way to the public -- on-site at the cultural resource, or through print publication (booklet/brochure), or digital media (podcast, website/page, multi-media, etc.), exhibit, or tour, or other means?
- An event that was effective in engaging the public in history or preservation of a cultural resource?
- An effective partnership of groups or agencies that have worked together to promote the public's knowledge and appreciation of a cultural resource?

Projects need not fit the above categories so long as they effectively engaged the public in the history or preservation of one or more cultural resources.

Projects with information submitted to us will be described in an informational source book highlighting best examples and practices for creative mitigation efforts, interpretation of cultural resources, and public outreach. **The project is undertaken by the U.S. Marine Corps and HDR with support by the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program.** Projects also do not have to be Department of Defense or military-related projects – all projects are encouraged.

Thank you for your assistance!



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HISTORIC PRESERVATION LEARNING PORTAL

**A MULTI-AGENCY E-GOV PROJECT OF THE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WITH FUNDING PROVIDED BY:**

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement,
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior (DOI)
Cultural Resources Directorate, National Park Service, DOI
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of Homeland Security
Department of Transportation
Department of Veterans Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS
Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation
Federal Preservation Institute, National Park Service, DOI
National Center for Preservation Technology and Training,
National Park Service, DOI
National NAGPRA Program, National Park Service, DOI
Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA
United States Coast Guard, DHS
United States Naval Academy, Department of the Navy
U.S. Forest Service, USDA
U.S. Geological Service, DOI
and the
National Preservation Institute, a not for profit cultural resources
training organization

Additional Partners welcomed.

FEDERAL PRESERVATION INSTITUTE

National Park Service, Department of the Interior
1849 C St., NW (2254), Washington, DC 20240
www.historicpreservation.gov/fpi
Tel: 202-354-6999 • Fax: 202-371-1886 • E-mail: NPS_FPI@nps.gov

HISTORIC PRESERVATION LEARNING PORTAL

Quick and Easy Access to Cultural Resources Information

An E-Gov
Tool for Federal
Agencies and
the Public

WWW.HISTORICPRESERVATION.GOV



**FEDERAL PRESERVATION
INSTITUTE**
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Your Internet
Address to Historic
Preservation
Information in More
Than 1,000 Websites

What Is the Historic Preservation Learning Portal?

The Historic Preservation Learning Portal is an Internet website (www.historicpreservation.gov) that provides a fast, direct link to historic preservation information and training on more than 1,000 federal, state, tribal, educational, and non-profit websites.

Users can ask questions (search) in plain language to find information in over 250 formats, including maps and images.

THE PORTAL PROVIDES YOU WITH

- connection to information on specific websites
- summaries of complex documents
- highlights on the concept you are searching for
- additional information sources

The Portal was developed by the National Park Service with funding from 20 Federal programs to assist with compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and the related laws, executive orders, and regulations.

By going to the Internet address www.historicpreservation.gov, you can search all the historic preservation websites at one time to find important documents, training opportunities, and technical information. The Portal is a gateway to information on its indexed websites. If you do not find the information that you are looking for, it may not be located on an indexed historic preservation Internet site.

If you wish to recommend additional websites to be indexed (included in the Portal), send the specific web address or URL to the Federal Preservation Institute, National Park Service, at NPS_FPI@nps.gov or call the Portal Help Desk at 202-354-6999.

WWW.HISTORICPRESERVATION.GOV

How To Use the Historic Preservation Learning Portal

1. At your computer, go to your Internet browser (such as Internet Explorer) and in the address line type: www.historicpreservation.gov
2. The Historic Preservation Learning Portal home page will open on your computer screen.
3. Click on **New User?** and read the information on *Welcome to the Historic Preservation Learning Portal*.
4. Under the **Search** line, go to **query:** and enter your query in the box provided. Remember, good queries contain entire concepts. A few examples to try:
Repair of tile roofs damaged by hurricanes, wind, and rain.
Hurricane preparedness guides for heritage preservation.
Cleaning mold from books, photographs, and archives.
5. To change the **number of responses per page**, click on the box below **query**. Recommendation: 15.
6. To adjust the **quality** (to get results closest to the query), move the % higher. Recommendation: 70%.
7. If you are looking for a specific website (URL), click on **Indexed Websites**. This is a list of the URLs searched by the Portal. Each URL may link to more sites not listed here.
8. Use **Query Help** to guide you, if you need it.
9. Click on **Search** and the results will appear below.
10. For each result, you may view the entire document by clicking on the URL beneath the entry. Also, you may click on the **H** (highlight) in the right margin to see where your query is located in the document. For a summary of the document, click on the **S** in the right margin.
11. Additional Suggested Readings are provided at the bottom of the screen when you click on the document title, **H**, or **S** for each result.
12. To search for more results related to a specific document, check the box in the left margin by the documents that best answer your query, and then click on **Suggest More** at the bottom of the screen.

CULTURAL RESOURCES UPDATE

To Contribute to the Discussion-

The Legacy 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 Service cultural resource endeavors so that this information can potentially be included in this newsletter.

Email Cecilia.Brothers.ctr@osd.mil if you would like to contribute.

The DoD Cultural Resources Program has a new exhibiting booth! Look for it at conferences!

(Credit is due to folks around DoD who helped compile photos. Thanks!)

The DoD Legacy Program will also get new display banners in the very near future!

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM

Supporting the DoD mission of military training and readiness while preserving our heritage

Over half the Federal Government's historic buildings are owned by the Department of Defense. Thousands of archaeological sites and other cultural resources are found on military installations throughout the United States and its Territories. These historic properties not only support the military mission, but showcase a rich heritage held in trust by DoD for the American people.

Today we are fighting in a country which has contributed a great deal to our cultural inheritance, a country rich in monuments which by their creation helped, and now in their old age illustrate, the growth of the civilization which is ours. We are bound to respect those monuments as far as war allows.

Dwight D. Eisenhower
(His cultural resources in Italy during WWII)

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

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The 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.

Requests to be added to or removed from the Cultural Resources UPDATE distribution list may be sent to Cecilia.Brothers.ctr@osd.mil

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