



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
LEGACY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

# CULTURAL RESOURCES *UPDATE*

July 2010

Volume 7, Number 6

A thanks to those who replied to the questionnaire in the April edition. The feedback was informative and continues to assist in the general DoD CRM discussion.

The DoD Legacy Program is currently accepting pre-proposals. The Program's RFP is available at [www.DoDLegacy.org](http://www.DoDLegacy.org)

**INSIDE THIS ISSUE:**

ACHP's Award to the Army	1-2
Top CR Appointments	2-3
Fort Jackson	4-5
Species and Sacred Sites	5-6
Fort Huachuca	7-8
Legacy Program	8
Announcements & Misc.	9-10

## ACHP Honors Army Partnership that Preserved Fort Monroe, VA

*An Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Release, 9 April 2010*

The U.S. Army and its partners were recognized with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) Chairman's Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation for exemplary actions to preserve and protect into the future the richly historic and irreplaceable Fort Monroe, Virginia.

"When the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) legislation mandated the closure of Fort Monroe, it marked the beginning of a process that would involve hundreds of people and countless hours of work, to ensure that the future of this National Historic Landmark would be secure even after leaving Department of the Army ownership and protection," said John L. Nau, III, chairman of the ACHP, in presenting the award. "This is the accomplishment that we honor today."



*(Photo: Receiving the award and partnership commendations (from left): Col. Anthony Reyes, Fort Monroe Garrison Commander; Joe Calcara, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army, Installations and Environment; Kathleen Kilpatrick, Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer; Christine Lehnertz, Acting Associate Director for Cultural Resources, National Park Service; William Armbruster, Executive Director of the Fort Monroe Federal Area Development Authority; Dick Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation; John L. Nau, III, Chairman, ACHP; Dorothy Robyn, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment)*

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## CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, AND MORE

### PECOS CONFERENCE

PLACE: SILVERTON, CO  
DATE: 12-15 AUGUST 2010

### CENTCOM HISTORICAL/ CULTURAL ADVISORY GROUP ANNUAL MEETING

PLACE: TAMPA, FL  
DATE: 17-18 AUGUST 2010

### NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION ANNUAL MEETING

PLACE: AUSTIN, TX  
DATE: 27-30 OCTOBER 2010

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA ANNUAL MEETING

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

### DoD HISTORIC BUILDINGS CONFERENCE

PLACE: SAN DIEGO, CA  
DATE: TBA

### SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING

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

### WHY DOES THE PAST MATTER? (SYMPOSIUM)

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

(Continued from page 1...)

Fort Monroe dates to 1819, originally constructed as part of a proposed chain of forts stretching from Florida to Maine after the War of 1812 demonstrated the need for coastal defenses. The unique seven-sided fort surrounded by a moat covered 63 acres when initially completed. It was then the largest fort in the United States of America, and larger than any fort in Europe that didn't enclose a town. The fort helped make possible the retaining of much of the area's coastline under U.S. control during the Civil War and from its walls the epic fight between the C.S.S. *Virginia* and the U.S.S. *Monitor* was witnessed. On May 23, 1861, three escaped slaves were given refuge by Fort Monroe commander Major General Benjamin Butler. Making policy on the spot, he declared them to be "contraband of war" and refused to return them to Confederate masters. By war's end, more than 10,000 enslaved persons had been sheltered by the fort. Additionally, Confederate States of America President Jefferson Davis was held captive there for more than two years after the war ended.

Joe Calcara, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army, Installations and Environment, and Colonel Anthony Reyes, Fort Monroe Garrison Commander, accepted the award on behalf of the Department of the Army. Receiving partnership commendations for their key roles among the more than 32 consulting parties involved in preserving the fort were: Kathleen Kilpatrick, Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer; William Armbruster, Executive Director of the Fort Monroe Federal Area Development Authority; Richard Moe, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; and Chris Lehnertz, Acting Associate Director for Cultural Resources, National Park Service.

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## Three Top Cultural Resources' Appointments

On May 18, President Obama named Milford Wayne Donaldson the new **Chairman of Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** (ACHP). Donaldson currently serves as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for the state of California.

"I am honored by President Obama's appointment and look forward to working with the federal government's historic preservation programs and its partners to share the many benefits of preservation more broadly throughout the nation," Donaldson said. "Most importantly, I will build on the ACHP's valuable efforts integrating sustainability and historic preservation, taking an active role in the Section 106 process as it pertains to alternative energy development, and building a new generation of preservationists by engaging youth in service learning programs."

Donaldson will serve a four-year term as chairman of the ACHP. Donaldson succeeds outgoing Chairman John L. Nau, III, who served two full terms as ACHP chairman following his appointment by President George W. Bush.

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On June 7, National Park Service (NPS) Director Jonathan Jarvis named Stephanie Smith Toothman as the **NPS Associate Director for Cultural Resources**. From the Washington, DC, headquarters, Toothman will be responsible for history, historic preservation, and cultural programs in 392 national parks and a host of community programs that make-up the NPS role in a national preservation partnership among federal, Tribal, state and local governments and nonprofits. She will begin her job in mid July.

Toothman comes to her new position from the NPS Pacific West Region where she is chief of cultural resource park and partnership programs. She will continue her 32-year career with the NPS at her new position at the Service's Washington, DC, headquarters.

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On June 14, Stephanie Meeks accepted the **National Trust for Historic Preservation's** board of trustees' invitation to become the organization's eighth **president**. Meeks succeeds Richard Moe as president.

"Her long-time membership in the Trust and unmistakable passion for our work, combined with impressive experience in leading large organizations that are complex and stewardship-driven, equips her superbly to take the Trust to the next level of effectiveness. We are all enthusiastic about working with her in the years ahead", said a release on the Trust's website.

Stephanie currently serves as president and CEO of Counterpart International, and prior to that, spent 18 years at the Nature Conservancy.

## An Archaeology Public Open House at Fort Jackson, SC

By Paul Funk, Fort Jackson Environmental Division

On April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2010 the Fort Jackson (Columbia, SC) Cultural Resources Program held a public open house at the site of archaeological excavations being conducted there under the auspices of the U.S. Army Environmental Center PILOT Program. The South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology (USC) was contracted to complete



(Photo: Flint-knapping public demonstration.)

the research design which was developed in association with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. The methodologies employed for the mitigation included a geomorphologic analysis of sediments in correlation with pro-active archeological techniques designed to isolate Early and Middle Archaic components.

Participants of the open house were transported to the site in passenger vans and while there, were able to speak with archaeologists, view the ongoing excavations, watch and participate in experimental demonstrations, and listen to a presentation of preliminary findings. Approximately 70 visitors braved an early threat of rain to be rewarded with a pleasant day in the field after the rains passed over. The open house was preceded by a public booth on the statehouse grounds for Earth Day and a media day in which

### SEMINARS, COURSES, AND MORE

[ACHP SECTION 106 ADVANCED COURSE](#)

PLACE: WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE: 3 AUGUST 2010

[ACHP SECTION 106 ESSENTIALS COURSE](#)

PLACE: CONCORD, NH

DATE: 18-19 AUGUST 2010

[ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION TRAINING—FLETC COURSE](#)

PLACE: VANDENBERG AFB, SANTA MARIA, CA.

DATE: 23-27 AUGUST 2010

EMAIL: [CHARLES.LOUKE@DHS.GOV](mailto:CHARLES.LOUKE@DHS.GOV)

[ACHP SECTION 106 ADVANCED COURSE](#)

PLACE: CINCINNATI, OH

DATE: 9 SEPTEMBER 2010

[NPI—NEPA COMPLIANCE & CULTURAL RESOURCES](#)

PLACE: TOPEKA, KS

DATE: 13-14 SEPTEMBER 2010

[ACHP SECTION 106 ESSENTIALS COURSE](#)

PLACE: WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE: 21-22 SEPTEMBER 2010

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

PLACE: HAMPTON, VA

DATE: 28-29 SEPTEMBER 2010

[ACHP SECTION 106 ESSENTIALS COURSE](#)

PLACE: AUSTIN, TX

DATE: 26-27 OCTOBER 2010

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*(Photo: Site excavations on display during the public open house.)*

local and regional coverage was represented by both newspaper and television interest.

Camp Jackson, South Carolina, was established in July 1917 as a World War I training camp, and was later renamed Fort Jackson on 15 August 1940. Fort Jackson is the largest and most active Initial Entry Training Center in the U.S. Army, training 50 percent of all soldiers and 70 percent of the women entering the Army each year. Providing the Army with trained, disciplined, motivated and physically fit warriors who espouse the Army's core values and are focused on teamwork is the post's primary mission. Accomplishing that mission means training in excess of

50,000 basic training and advanced individual training Soldiers every year. The fort will continue to grow in the coming years as a result of the recent Base Realignment and Closure Commission's decision to make Fort Jackson the home of the Army's only Drill Sergeant School, the Department of Defense Joint Center of Excellence for Military Chaplaincy and one of four new Regional Readiness Sustainment Commands.

## FWS' Division of Migratory Bird Management on Species and Sacred Sites

The Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS) Division of Migratory Bird Management recently sent the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) information regarding one of the first federal policy statements acknowledging the relationship between species and sacred sites and religious practices in respect to cultural places. The information was also sent to the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO). The information about the FWS policy, adopted through regulation, follows:

—In its new regulations authorizing non-purposeful take under the Eagle Act, the Fish and Wildlife Service has officially recognized that some tribes and tribal members may consider eagle nests and other areas where eagles are present to be sacred sites provided for in the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 1996). Such sites may also be considered properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe (commonly referred to as Traditional Cultural Properties or TCPs), and as potential historic properties of religious and cultural importance under the NHPA. Such sites are not limited to currently recognized Indian lands, and they occur across the entire aboriginal settlement area. TCPs may be areas where eagles nest and have nested within living memory. Thus, a landform or landscape known for eagle habitation—a ridgeline, canyon, lakeshore, river valley, mesa, mountain, etc.—may be considered by tribes as suitable for TCP designation. Because an eagle or eagle nest can be considered a contributing feature or element of a TCP or sacred site, issuance of the proposed permits for eagles would constitute an undertaking requiring compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, and may also require government-to-government consultation with tribes. —

## DoI Archeologists Work to Protect Sites During Oil Spill Response

*A NPS Archaeology E-Gram article, May 2010 edition*

Within four days of the burning and sinking of the oil drilling rig 'Deepwater Horizon' in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, archeologists from NPS and FWS were compiling information about vulnerable archeological sites on park lands, preparing updated response planning documents, and preparing to assess resources threatened by oil. At least 8 national parks, 30 national wildlife refuges, and 28 state parks and preserves ring the Gulf and may be affected by oil coming ashore. While the movement of the oil is unpredictable, Gulf Islands National Sea Shore, Dry Tortugas National Park, and Florida Key National Wildlife Refuge are likely to be most vulnerable once the oil gets into the Loop Current.

Many Federal and state agencies, including the USCG, NPS, FWS, NOAA, MMS, and DoD are involved in this unprecedented response to a disaster. NPS Director Jarvis is acting as the Incident Commander for DoI. We are seeing good cooperation and sharing of resources between agencies to ensure protection of archeological resources both during the initial response and the recovery period. Archeologists will be needed during clean-up to protect sites from heavy equipment. On May 11, NPS Southeast Archeology Center (SEAC) Director David Morgan began deploying teams of archeologists to national parks on the Gulf. Everglades National Park Chief of Cultural Resources, Melissa Memory, is coordinating park archeologists' responses in southern Florida.

The NPS Cultural Resources Washington Support Office is assisting the response efforts by providing personnel and information. The NPS Cultural Resources national coordinator for the gulf oil spill incident is Ann Hitchcock. She is engaged in developing protocols for removing oil from cultural resources. Jeff Durbin will coordinate NPS Section 106 compliance that relates to the oil spill.

Using NOAA data that is updated daily, the CRGIS Program, has developed regional maps that combine oil slick movements, points where oil has come ashore, national historic and natural landmarks, and historic properties and districts. The WASO Archeology Program has produced park overview maps that combine data from ASMIS (Archeological Site Management Information System) and LCS (List of Classified Structures), and databases. SEAC and park personnel also provided data for maps, which will support decision making and field operations. In addition to maps, a number of guidance documents developed after the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska are also available.

Non-DoI employees can find information about the oil spill on the following websites: NOAA- [www.noaa.gov](http://www.noaa.gov); NPS Oil Spill Response – [www.nps.gov/aboutus/oil-spill-response.htm](http://www.nps.gov/aboutus/oil-spill-response.htm); DoI Oil Spill Response – [www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon/index.cfm](http://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon/index.cfm); National Oil Spill Response – [www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com](http://www.deepwaterhorizonresponse.com).

## A Walk Through History at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA

*An article by Ingrid Barrentine & the Northwest Guardian (the authorized newspaper of Joint Base Lewis-McChord), 4 March 2010*

They came to retrace the steps of their ancestors. To see first hand "Yll-whaltz" or Muck Creek, where salmon have spawned for thousands of years. To journey past village sites and sacred burial grounds and walk along the Squally Plain, where Chief Leschi is said to have trained his warriors prior to the Indian Wars.

More than 200 Nisqually and Puyallup tribal members and friends arrived by bus at Range 91 on Sunday for the third annual Leschi-Quiemuth Honor Walk/Run. The Joint Base Lewis-McChord command team of Col. Thomas Brittain, Col. Kenny Weldon and Command Sgt. Maj. Matthew Barnes greeted the group as its members stepped off the bus. "I want to welcome each and every one of you here today so that we can honor the Nisqually tribal history as we take this walk, tour and/or run," Brittain said. The group of military and tribal members stood in a circle to say a prayer of blessing prior to the start of the event. "I'm glad to see you young people here because this is your history," said Zelma McCloud, an 80-year-old Nisqually tribal elder who led the prayer. "This land used to be where your ancestors lived; it was part of the reservation years and years ago."

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In 1854, Isaac Stevens, governor of the Washington Territory, appointed Leschi and his brother, Quiemuth, as chiefs so they could sign the Medicine Creek Treaty. The treaty officially formed South Sound Reservation lands that led to the Indian Wars of 1855-1856. Chief Leschi, who had befriended many of the European settlers, believed the treaty was an act of trickery by Stevens. Chief Leschi was hanged on Feb. 18, 1858. He had been charged with the murder of a colonel in the volunteer militia during the war. According to Washington State Senate Resolution 8727, the Senate formally recognized the injustice on March 4, 2004. From that date, Chief Leschi has been regarded by the state as a courageous leader and a great and noble man.

The 7.2-mile walk and 12.5-mile bus tour journeyed along old Nisqually Reservation Allotments on JBLM Lewis Main that today are used as an artillery impact area. The tour ended at the Clear Creek Fish Hatchery. The event first took place three years ago on neighboring Puyallup tribal lands, where Chief Leschi is now buried. “For a time, Chief Leschi was buried here (JBLM) at a place that we’ll be walking right by,” said Dr. Bret Ruby, who works in the JBLM Public Works Environmental Division. “But then in 1917 when this part of the reservation was taken, they moved his body up to the Puyallup Reservation.”



Last year the walk was moved to the present location after JBLM and Nisqually officials decided it would be a good way for tribal members to reconnect with the land. “You might think taking 200 people through an impact area sounds like a crazy idea,” Ruby said, “but (Col. Cynthia Murphy, former garrison commander, and Brittain) understood how important these places are to the people here and without question said, ‘This is the right thing to do. Let’s make it happen.’”

As families made their way along the walk, they shared the stories their elders had told them about life on the old reservation. For June Charles, 39, whose father was Nisqually and a World War II veteran, the walk along the prairie was the first time she’d seen the land from his stories. “I’ve only seen the tribal side,” she said. “I (had) to just come out and see for myself.” Grace Byrd, 39, a member of the Nisqually Tribe, said that five generations of her family showed up to walk. “This is an honor to travel lands walked by our ancestors and our people,” she said.

View the event’s multimedia gallery at [www.nwguardian.com/2010/03/02/7156/leschi-and-quiemuth-honor-walk.html](http://www.nwguardian.com/2010/03/02/7156/leschi-and-quiemuth-honor-walk.html).

## Fort Huachuca, AZ - A Snapshot

By Marty Tagg, CRM, Fort Huachuca\*

The Fort Huachuca (pronounced Wa-chuka) Military Reservation encompasses just over 73,000 acres in and adjacent to the Huachuca Mountains of southeastern Arizona, about 7 miles north of the international border with Mexico. More than two-thirds of Fort Huachuca has been archaeologically surveyed, and 441 archaeological sites are documented. Sites cover the



(Photo: Fort Huachuca Historic District or "Old Post")

entire temporal occupation of the region from the Paleo-Indian period to twentieth-century homesteading and military occupation. At least four of these sites have paleontological remains, including mammoth, bison, cave bears, and sloths. Two archaeological sites, the Garden Canyon Site (prehistoric) and Garden Canyon Pictographs Site (proto-historic), are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Fort Huachuca currently consults with 11 federally-recognized Indian tribes, who have identified five sacred sites on the post. The fort has one National Historic Landmark district, the Fort Huachuca Historic District or Old Post Area, containing 65 contributing buildings, 2 structures, and 2 sites. The buildings were primarily constructed from the 1880s to the 1920s and are situated around the Brown parade ground. The district is

nationally significant for its tangible connection with the Apache wars, service of Apache Scouts, the period of border protection (including Pershing's Punitive Expedition), and the role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the American military. The grounds were established as Camp Huachuca in 1877 and was part of a system of military posts to protect settlers and travel routes in Southeast Arizona amid the Indian Wars of the 1870s and 1880s. It became a fort in 1882 and continued its mission of international border protection, culminating in the participation of fort soldiers in the Punitive Expedition of 1916, during which General Pershing led U.S. troops into Mexico in pursuit of Pancho Villa. Apache Scouts were garrisoned at Fort Huachuca during the Apache Wars, and the Buffalo Soldiers were stationed there for 38 of the 53 years between 1892 and 1945. The fort was used as a training center for troops during World War II, and to train aviation engineers in the Korean War. It was temporarily closed after both wars, and at one point the State of Arizona ran buffalo on the property. Capitalizing on its ideal environment for testing electronics and communications equipment, the fort became the home to the U.S. Army Strategic Communication Command after the Korean War, and then the Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM). The U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School moved to Fort Huachuca in 1971, culminating in 1990 with assumption of the host command by the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC). Now

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designated the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence (USAICoE), the center develops the Army's military intelligence structure, annually trains more than 12,000 military intelligence soldiers, officers, and civilians, and tests intelligence systems and equipment. The installation is also the world's largest unmanned aircraft systems training center and supports aircraft training from both Davis-Monthan and Luke Air Force Bases.



*(Photo: Apache pictographs at the Garden Canyon Pictographs site )*

working for Statistical Research, Inc., in Tucson, Arizona, for the past four years. Mr. Tagg had previously worked throughout Arizona for the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and private sector in the 1980s.

\* Marty Tagg is the new Fort Huachuca Historic Properties Manager within the Environmental and Natural Resources Division. Marty is an archaeologist with 23 years of government cultural resources management experience, including 14 years with the Department of Defense at HQ Air Force Materiel Command (Wright Patterson AFB) in Dayton, Ohio, and Holloman AFB in Alamogordo, New Mexico. He came to Fort Huachuca from the private sector,

## DoD Legacy Program is Currently Accepting Funding Requests

The Request for Proposals has been released for fiscal year 2011. Any individual, organization (public or private), institution or other entity can apply for Legacy Program funding, if requirements are met. A pre-proposal initiates the funding request, and as noted below, must reach the Legacy Program by 16 July 2010 (after going through the appropriate Military Service channels).

The completion and submittal of a pre-proposal initiates an applicant's request for Legacy Program funds. Filling out the pre-proposal is a straightforward task, as the applicant accesses the form online via the Legacy Tracker and fills in the blank fields. The Legacy Program Tracker (Tracker), available at [www.dodlegacy.org](http://www.dodlegacy.org), is an online system designed to collect all Legacy Program proposal submissions and track project progress. Only registered users may submit pre-proposals and proposals for consideration via the Legacy Tracker, but registration takes only a few moments. Visit [www.dodlegacy.org](http://www.dodlegacy.org) to register.



## ANNOUNCEMENT

### Department of Defense- American Indian Cultural Communication Course

*Hale'iwa, Oahu: Waimea Valley Cultural Center*

A DoD Native Hawaiian Cultural Communication Course (NHCCC) will be held August 18-19, 2010, in Hawaii at Hale'iwa, Oahu: Waimea Valley Cultural Center, 59-864 Kamehameha Highway. Native Hawaiian specialists in history, culture, intercultural communication and consultation, and DoD legal staff will teach this acclaimed training. Classes will be conducted from 0830-1700.

You must attend the entire training program to receive a certificate of course completion.

This FREE course provides valuable information for DoD employees whose work could affect Native Hawaiians and for those already working with Native Hawaiians and Native Hawaiian Organizations.

The training will include:

- Hawaiian history;
- Introduction to Hawaiian concepts and cultures;
- Resources of special importance to Hawaiians;
- Federal laws, regulations, and policies that impact DoD consultation relationships with Native Hawaiian Organizations;
- The DoD Native Hawaiian Consultation Protocol
- Intercultural communications and relationship building
- Strategies and practical steps for consulting with Native Hawaiians

If you would like to REGISTER, please email the following information to Mr. Chris Allen, [william.allen.ctr@osd.mil](mailto:william.allen.ctr@osd.mil), as soon as possible but no later than **August 6, 2010**: 1) your first and last name; 2) military branch; 3) installation location and mailing address; 4) rank, if applicable; 5) job title; 6) status as a DoD employee or contractor; 7) email address; 8) telephone number; and 9) briefly, your reasons for wanting to take the course.

**For more information, contact Mr. Lee Foster directly at [lfoster@keresnm.com](mailto:lfoster@keresnm.com).**

We will confirm your approved registration via email and then provide you with additional information about lodging, transportation and other related logistics. Do not make any travel arrangements until you have receipt of approval as classroom space is limited.

## CULTURAL RESOURCES UPDATE

### To Contribute to the Discussion-

As a part of the DoD network of individuals devoted to cultural resource endeavors on DoD lands, you are instrumental in the cultural resource dialogue associated with protecting and enhancing resources while supporting military readiness. **The Legacy Program welcomes information, news, briefs, announcements, photos, articles, suggestions, questions, etc. that would foster this dialogue via this newsletter.** Send information related to cultural resource activities on installations, within regions or information that generally pertains to DoD and military service cultural resource endeavors so that this information can potentially be included in this newsletter. Email [Cecilia.Brothers.ctr@osd.mil](mailto:Cecilia.Brothers.ctr@osd.mil) if you would like to contribute.

### Archeological Resources Protection Training

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) continues to offer a Archeological Resources Protection Training Course, which provides training in all aspects of an archaeological investigation and subsequent prosecution of the crimes. The class culminates in a 12-hour archaeological crime scene practical exercise where law enforcement officers and archeologists work as a team to investigate and document a crime scene. Attendees will gather and process physical evidence, write incident reports, executive summaries, search warrants, damage assessments, and provide testimony in a courtroom scenario. Open to all sworn law enforcement officers, prosecutors and federal archeologists, all applicants should contact their national academy representatives at FLETC for registration or contact FLETC senior instructor Charles Louke directly at [charles.louke@dhs.gov](mailto:charles.louke@dhs.gov).

### Sustainable Military Lands Management Certificate



This Colorado State University three-course online certificate will train participants in the breadth and complexity of military land management and provide knowledge of the rapidly evolving practices, technologies, and analytical tools necessary to support this national defense mission. It is designed for military and civilian land managers worldwide or those with an interest in long-term environmental stewardship of military lands.

For more information on this certificate or about registration, please visit the website [www.learn.colostate.edu/certificates/military-lands-management/curriculum.dot](http://www.learn.colostate.edu/certificates/military-lands-management/curriculum.dot) or contact Jenny Hannifin directly at [jhannifin@learn.colostate.edu](mailto:jhannifin@learn.colostate.edu).

### 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](http://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](mailto:Cecilia.Brothers.ctr@osd.mil)

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