

**U.S. Army USACE of Engineers
Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America”**

**Section 3: Reporting Progress on the Identification,
Protection and Use of Federal Historic Properties**

September 2014

Summary of Previous Reports

In accordance with provisions of Section 3 of Executive Order 13287, “Preserve America”, Army Civil Works submitted periodic reports assessing the status of historic properties, their general condition, management needs, and steps underway or planned to meet those needs. The reports also described our review of internal regulations, management policies, and operating procedures for compliance with Sections 110 and 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Highlights from the reports follow:

- The U. S. Army USACE of Engineers (USACE or USACE) has over 150 historic preservation specialists from various disciplines dedicated to historic preservation activities.
- Heritage assets under the jurisdiction of the USACE include a wide variety of historic properties and collections, including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic structures (over 26 types of structures), shipwrecks, and extensive collections of artifacts and associated records.
- Of the 60,000+ historic properties managed by the USACE, over 75% are archaeological sites and the USACE management objective is to keep the location of these sites confidential to protect them [over 50% of 11 million acres have been surveyed].
- Section 110 inventories and Historic Property Management Plans are done on a project-by-project basis and long-standing budgetary limitations and multiple uses of operations and maintenance dollars somewhat restrain inventory, evaluation, and protection activities, but nearly all Districts have HPMPs to guide their efforts.
- The USACE uses the Operations and Maintenance Business Information Link (OMBIL) to record Stewardship Investments and Heritage Assets; a second recording of cultural resources began with the audited financial statements of the USACE in September 1998.
- The USACE has three Centers of Technical Expertise to support internal and external needs: The Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for the Curation and Management of Archeological Collections, St. Louis District; The Center of

Expertise (CX) for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Structures (PHBS), Seattle District; and, The Land and Heritage Conservation Center at the Construction Engineer Research Laboratory, Engineer Research and Development Center.

- A review of USACE regulations, policies, and operating procedures found that they are comprehensive, consistent with statutory authority, legally uncontested and entirely adequate to address the agency's NHPA needs.

Historic Property Identification

As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 USACE funded National Historic Preservation Act Section 110 compliance projects through Indefinite Delivery Order Contracts to John Milner and Associates (Northeast Region), Brockington and Associates (Southeast Region) and Statistical Research Inc. (Western Region). ARRA work throughout USACE consisted of 40 individual work orders completed within less than 18 months. ARRA Section 110 expenditures totaled approximately \$ 20 million.

This work provided the government's three prime contractors with opportunities to gain new insights, experiences and to build relationships with over 30 USACE Commands (Districts / Divisions) in the continental United States. In addition to archeological survey and site evaluations, contractors and their small business team members completed geo-archeological and condition assessments, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analyses and modeling, curation and other Section 110 related tasks. Accelerated timelines for project completion inspired development of innovative fieldwork and management strategies to meet USACEs requirements for high quality Section 110 work and contractual accountability.

A summary of results demonstrates through sheer numbers alone the high degree of success evidence by the USACE national Section 110 ARRA funded program: Total acres surveyed - - 76,000; Sites identified - - 929; Sites revisited - - 601; Sites tested for NRHP eligibility - - 42; Sites considered eligible for NRHP listing - - 453; Sites considered not to be eligible for NRHP listing - - 428; Sites requiring further evaluation to determine NRHP eligibility - - 48.

Historic Property Protection: Review of Regulations, Management Policies, and Operating Procedures

Cultural resources management in the USACE is addressed in regulations that support our broad authorities in engineering; design, construction and real estate support for water resources development and management; recreation; research and development; and disaster assistance. They are comprehensive, consistent with statutory authority,

legally uncontested and entirely adequate to address the agency's need for National Historic Preservation Act guidance. Engineer Regulation 1105 –2-100, dated 22 April 2000 and revised April 2003 is commonly referred to as the Planning Guidance Notebook (PGN). Appendix C, Part 4 of the PGN contains guidance for consideration of cultural resources in USACE planning studies, along with compliance requirements relevant to the identification, evaluation and treatment of these resources. As a general policy statement, the PGN directs USACE Commands to ensure:

“As early in the planning process as is possible, historic properties should be identified, characterized and taken into account in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800. Consistent with this process, and as appropriate to comply with other cultural resources laws and regulations, USACE undertakings shall be fully coordinated with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and all other appropriate interested parties and/or individuals.”

Cultural resources guidance in the Planning Guidance Notebook is essential to complete considerations of environmental principles employed in USACE water resources development projects and programs. It is important to note that lands and resources associated with the authority provided by the Notebook are not owned or controlled by the USACE. They are offered by a non-Federal partner as part of their participation in the water resources project or program. The Notebook guidance, therefore, offers a comprehensive and flexible framework for the treatment of lands and cultural resources for which the USACE usually only has a real property simple right of entry. Nevertheless, the commitment to section 106 compliance is clear and unconditional. The entire text of this guidance can be found at <http://www.usace.army.mil/inet/usace-docs/eng-regs/er1105-2-100/a-c.pdf>.

Chapter 6 of Engineering Regulation / Pamphlet 1130-2-540, Environmental Stewardship, “establishes guidance for the management of collecting, preserving and curating archeological and historical materials at Civil Works water resource projects, as well as establishing a Historic Preservation Program for construction, operations and maintenance activities at these locations.” This chapter, dated 30 August 1996, establishes historic preservation as:

“. . . as an equal and integral component of resource management at operating Civil Works projects. As such, historic preservation should be given just and equal consideration along with other resource objectives . . . The Corps of Engineers will manage federally owned, administered, or controlled historic properties in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations.”

This Regulation and its accompanying Pamphlet apply Section 110 and other historic preservation authorities to the approximately 11 million acres of land

administered by the Civil Works Program. It has never been successfully challenged in court and has served as the fundamental guide for planning and compliance activities at USACE administered projects. The Regulation and Pamphlet contain, but are not limited to, a policy statement and handbook on the curation and management of archeological collections; policy principles on tribal consultation; guidelines on the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act; policies and guidelines on the preparation of Cultural Resources Management Plans; and, guidance on the protection and law enforcement requirements available to USACE staff. ER 1130-2-540 has served as the blueprint and roadmap for many successful projects and programs associated with Section 110 including the development of numerous cultural resources management plans; management of approximately 50,000 cubic feet of archeological materials and associated records; and, Programmatic Agreements (PA).

Selected Examples of USACE Historic Property Partnerships, Challenges, Successes and Opportunities

ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois

Addressing the Future Now: The Effects of Climate Change and Bank Erosion on Archaeological Sites

A serious management challenge that will confront the Corps of Engineers is the potential for dramatic increases in bank erosion impacts to coastal and inland archaeological sites that will be associated with the predicted increases in the severity of weather events. While these impacts may not occur in the immediate future, the Corps needs to develop long-term strategies and new technologies to respond to this challenge. An essential first step is to understand and develop a capability to predict the nature and magnitude of the problem for diverse site types, physiographic settings, and stream characteristics in various regions. Archaeological investigations conducted under Section 106 have contributed to a growing database of sites that may be impacted but the compliance focus of such projects provides few opportunities to address future management and research needs. In 2014, Corps cultural resources experts at all levels of the organization teamed with research and development specialists at the Corps Engineering Research and Development Center (ERDC), Construction Engineer Research Laboratory (CERL) in Champaign, Illinois. They initiated an effort to address the issues that may become major challenges in the future. The Corps team developed a Statement of Need to compete for funding offered by a number of Corps Research and Development programs. Other funding sources and opportunities for collaboration are being investigated.

As stated earlier in this report, approximately 11 million acres are administered by the Army Civil Works Program, and only a little more than 50% of that land has been surveyed for archaeological resources. More than 75% of the 60,000+ heritage assets managed by the Corps are archaeological sites. The number of sites likely to be impacted by bank erosion due to climate changes is not yet known. However, major prehistoric

residential and ceremonial sites, and early historic settlements and industrial sites are concentrated along coasts and inland waterways. Such sites are scientifically and culturally important and are likely to meet the eligibility criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places. These are the very properties that may be in the greatest danger from climate change impacts.

Corps and other researchers have made important advances in understanding the processes of bank erosion and the capability to predict its occurrence. To address future threats associated with climate change that capability needs to be adapted to permit prediction of the impacts of bank erosion at a broader spatial scale in response to a number of alternative climate change scenarios. Corps researchers are working to document existing knowledge on erosion dynamics and their effects on archaeological sites. The key requirement is a capability to predict the sequence, location, magnitude, and implications of damage to archaeological sites from bank erosion. Predictions about bank erosion will be integrated with known and predicted locations of archaeological sites, site content and character, and the implications of increased damage to particular site types. This knowledge will allow the Corps to better manage its riverside and coastal historic properties in accordance with the stewardship objectives established by Federal laws, regulations and policies.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DIVISION

“Our Mississippi”

“Our Mississippi” is a regional public outreach and education periodical that increases awareness of projects, programs and events happening throughout the Mississippi River Basin. It presents the environment in which State and Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the public work through collaboration and partnership toward long-term sustainability of the economic uses and environmental integrity of the Mississippi River. “Our Mississippi” aims to tell the story of how the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies and groups are partnering to preserve the river’s many uses for generations to come. Since 2012 a Mississippi Valley Division (MVD) cultural resources specialist has served on the editorial board of “Our Mississippi”. The publication features monthly articles written by a changing lineup of MVD archaeologists and tribal representative about cultural resources of the Mississippi River. Recent articles have focused on MVD archaeological sites as locations for interesting heritage tourism and the importance of historic preservation and awareness of looting and site destruction within MVD’s recreational facilities.

Vicksburg District

Building Partnerships - - Advances in Administering a Prehistoric Mound Complex

The Corps Vicksburg District currently owns and manages the National Register of Historic Places Listed Rolling Fork Mounds site. The Rolling Fork site includes a Late Prehistoric Mississippian Period village and a mid-twentieth century dairy/farm complex. Vicksburg District is partnering with the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and the

Mississippi Band of Choctaw to effectively manage the National Register property (considered sacred by the tribes) and devote land as a protected burial ground for human remains that have been looted from Rolling Fork. Returning human remains to the Rolling Fork grounds is building bridges between the Corps, the Tribes and the local communities. In 2014 the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Choctaw Tribe of Oklahoma along with Corps officials participated in an on-site reburial of Rolling Fork inhabitants.

Vicksburg District is also working with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH), the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw to include the Rolling Fork Mounds site on the State of Mississippi's Heritage Tourism Mound Trail. MDAH received a Federal Highways Administration Transportation Enhancement grant for the Trail that marks significant prehistoric mound sites in the Delta. The Trail includes newly constructed vehicular pull-offs and interpretive signage as well as a website and brochure that Vicksburg District staff is editing. The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and the Mississippi Band of Choctaw will have input on the interpretive materials, as well as the long term management of the site.

St. Louis District

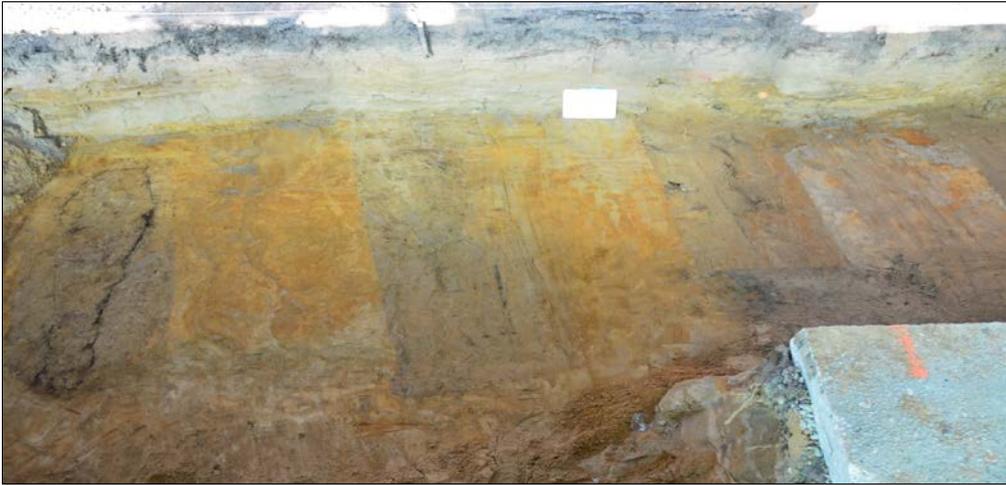
Investigation on Governors Island, New York

In July and August 2014, a team from the St. Louis District disinterred burials on Governors Island, New York City, at the request of the Army National Military Cemeteries (ANMC). The burials were located in two former military cemeteries, the Garrison Cemetery and the Fort Columbus National Cemetery, and were in danger of being disturbed by the placement of new water lines. Individuals originally interred in Fort Columbus National Cemetery were relocated off the island in 1885 to Cyprus Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn, but apparently and not unexpectedly some human remains were left behind.

A total of nineteen (19) presumed burials were investigated from which the partial remains of sixteen (16) individuals were recovered. Additionally, a substantial collection of comingled remains previously recovered from one cemetery was examined and determined to represent a minimum number of thirteen (13) individuals. In all, the partial remains of twenty-nine (29) individuals were recovered and will be reinterred within Army National Military Cemeteries.



AS-10 during mechanical excavation.



AS-7 south trench. Note four grave shafts and coffin outline clearly visible in grave 3 and 4.

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION

The Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Cultural Resources Program is a unique Federal and tribal partnership developed to manage thousands of historic properties and traditional cultural properties within the Columbia River Basin, in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. The program was initially developed in 1997 for the purpose of addressing NHPA compliance requirements associated with the systemwide operation of 14 multi-purpose Federal dams and their associated reservoirs. The three lead Federal agencies are the dam operators, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Northwestern Division and Bureau of Reclamation Pacific Northwest Region; and Bonneville Power Administration which markets electricity from these projects. The lead agencies committed to jointly fund the program on a long-term basis and developed a direct funding agreement that allows efficient annual distribution of funds to address impacts to cultural resources at the 14 Federal reservoirs.

The dams and reservoirs within the FCRPS were constructed between 1938 and 1975. They comprise nearly 600,000 acres of Federally managed lands. Daily operations and maintenance of these Federal projects continue to cause adverse effects to cultural resources. Shoreline erosion, vandalism, navigation, and routine construction and maintenance activities cause direct physical impacts to sites. Traditional cultural properties are affected by changes in viewshed, access, and association.

The program is managed through the recommendations of eight regional and integrated Cultural Resources Cooperating Groups. These groups are comprised of representatives from the lead agency, ten Federally recognized Indian Tribes with affected reservation or ceded lands, four SHPOs, ACHP and other Federal agencies. The FCRPS Cooperating Groups meet on a regular basis to prioritize activities that address inventory, National Register evaluation, determinations of effect, mitigation, law enforcement, monitoring, and public education. The majority of the program's field work and research is conducted by tribal contractors who have deep ties to the geographic area and a unique knowledge of the resources.

Through several years of consultation, ACHP assisted the lead agencies in developing a System-wide Programmatic Agreement for compliance with Section 106 NHPA. This 20-year agreement was finalized in 2009 and will ensure that on-going FCRPS operational effects to cultural resources are addressed now and into the future.



Libby Dam, Montana

Seattle District

Restoring Historic Gates at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington County, Virginia

The Technical Center of Expertise for the Preservation of Historic Structures and Buildings, Seattle District (TCX) has completed the first phase to restore historic gates at

Arlington National Cemetery (ANC). Constructed in 1879 of salvaged pieces of the demolished north portico of the War Department Building (1812-1820), the Ord-Weitzel and Sheridan Gates stood for nearly one hundred years as points of entry into the cemetery. Ord-Weitzel and Sheridan added to the first entrance erected in 1870, the red sandstone McClellan Arch. The gates helped establish the classical revival theme that underlies much of Arlington, and bear the handwork of the stone masons who crafted many of the Nation's capitol first buildings. The gates were constructed of blocks from the same Aquia sandstone quarries used to build the White House.

In 1971 when the cemetery expanded into Fort Myers, roads were widened and the gates were dismantled. Column sections, bases, entablatures, and urn caps were relocated to a forested area where they remained outdoors for over four decades. The stones were forgotten and vulnerable to decay and vandalism, until ANC administrators began exploring options for their re-use in 2010.

The Arlington project was an opportunity for the TCX to set an example for masonry conservation that it hopes to foster throughout the Corps and DoD. In 2012, the components were inventoried and moved to a staging site for analysis. The TCX was responsible for forensic testing of the stone to determine damage and level of needed repair, and developed alternatives for restoration and reconstruction. In the project's next stage, the components will be cleaned and repaired, missing features carved of new stone, and plans drawn for reinstallation of the gates. As Arlington National Cemetery expands its boundaries, this important work ensures that the Ord-Weitzel and Sheridan gates can serve again as portals of honor, and create new meaning for all who pass through them.



Ord-Weitzel and Sheridan Gate Elements Awaiting Reconstruction, Arlington National Cemetery



Late 19th Century Image Showing the Sheridan Gate at Its Original Location, Arlington National Cemetery

OHIO RIVER AND GREAT LAKES DIVISION – Buffalo District Black Rock Lock and Canal, Erie County, New York

The Buffalo District celebrated the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Black Rock Lock. The Black Rock Lock and Canal provide a sheltered, deep draft passage along the upper Niagara River enabling improved access to the Buffalo, Tonawanda and North Tonawanda waterfronts. Due to the project's role in the transportation history of Buffalo and Western New York and its role in the economic expansion of these waterfronts, the Lock and Canal along with three District reservation buildings and the West Ferry Street Bridge have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources within a potential Black Rock Lock and Canal Historic District. At the time of its construction, the Lock was one of the largest freshwater locks in the world. Also, the use of a steel pile cofferdam represented the largest scale application of this technology used for in-the-dry construction up to that time. It is also noteworthy that, in 1911, the Corps used this same technology, materials and supplier to raise the Battleship USS MAINE in Havana Harbor.

Along with our community partners (Black Rock Historical Society and Black Rock-Riverside Alliance), the Buffalo District hosted an open house with activities such as guided tours of the lock, an interactive virtual lock model, historic photos and displays, information booths on recreation, water safety and the Niagara River ecosystem, and vintage music. Exhibitors at the open house included the Black Rock Historical Society, Buffalo Maritime Center, Friends of the Buffalo Story, Lower Lakes Maritime Historical Society, and Preservation Buffalo Niagara. In conjunction with our centennial celebration, 27 artists visited the project to sketch, paint and photograph the Black Rock Lock. Their finished works were displayed at the open house and again at a local gallery exhibit in Oct-Nov 2014. In addition, the Buffalo District will present a panel discussion on the lock at the Buffalo History Museum in November 2014.



Black Rock Lock and Canal, Erie County, New York

Nashville District

Project Archaeology – Teaching the Teachers As An Approach To Mitigation

The Nashville District collaborated with a team of facilitators from the University of Kentucky, Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS), the Bureau of Land Management, and the U. S. Forest Service to create The Teacher Academy. The Teacher Academy was developed as an alternative mitigation strategy for the affects to archaeological sites from the 2007 emergency drawdown of south-central Kentucky’s Lake Cumberland.

This inter-agency effort is designed to educate middle school teachers in Kentucky about archaeological principals and heritage stewardship. The first Teacher Academy workshop “Making History Local: An Inquiry-based Approach” used the *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter* curriculum. The curriculum meets archaeologist’s objectives to investigate the past, instill a sense of stewardship, and achieves teacher’s requirements for the Common Core Curriculum.

Twelve middle school teachers from counties surrounding Lake Cumberland completed the full instructional unit on archaeology, piloted a local data set, and visited archaeological sites. *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter*, developed through a rigorous peer-review process with the involvement of archaeologists and educators, was first published in 2009 and endorsed by the National Council for Social Studies. States can augment the parent lesson unit with local data. The flexibility of data sets allows teachers to meet specific State objectives and achieve Common Core Curriculum standards.

The Kentucky Archaeological Survey developed a local data set that applies the *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter* curriculum to a 19th Century shotgun house from Davis Bottom, Lexington, Kentucky. During the week, the teachers worked through the curriculum as students and experienced the process of discovery through

inquiry and evidence. As part of the training, class participants experienced real world archaeological sites with visits to the Daniel Boone National Forest's Barren Coal Camp, a late nineteenth – early twentieth century company town, and Natural Arch prehistoric archaeological site and rock shelter. At the sites, students learned that “context is everything in archaeology” through an inquiry based exercise involving collecting data from the cemetery associated with the Barren Coal Camp and hearing about the several occurrences of looting at the Natural Arch and application of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

The teachers will bring the *Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter* to their classrooms this fall and in future years. KAS will also follow a subset of teachers and students throughout the 2014 – 2015 school year. This will help pilot the curriculum in Kentucky and work to evaluate the effectiveness of the curriculum in meeting requirements of the Kentucky Department of Education and student's perceptions of heritage stewardship.

The Teacher Academy week of training will reach hundreds of students in the Lake Cumberland area this year. When the curriculum receives the endorsement of the Kentucky Department of Education the curriculum can be implemented state wide.



Dr. Kim McBride, University of Kentucky, (front left) presents a history of the Barren Coal Camp, Daniel Boone National Forest, McCreary County, Kentucky to the academy teachers.



Academy teachers experiencing the Natural Arch Archaeological site on the Daniel Boone National Forest, McCreary County, Kentucky.

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION - - Savannah District

The CSS GEORGIA - - Recovery of a Civil War Ironclad Vessel

The Savannah District will be conducting data recovery of the Confederate ironclad, CSS *Georgia*, which lies within the Savannah Harbor Navigation Project in Chatham County, Georgia, and Jasper County, South Carolina, to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The site will be impacted by harbor expansion activities scheduled to commence in Fiscal Year 2015. The ironclad was locally built in 1862 with funds raised largely by the Ladies Gunboat Association and served as part of the Savannah Squadron, which was comprised of between 10 and 14 vessels. Outfitted with a severely under-powered engine for her size, *Georgia* was moored into position as a floating battery in the Savannah River near Fort Jackson and remained there until she was scuttled by her crew in December 1864.

The *CSS Georgia* remained forgotten on the river bottom until she was rediscovered nearly 100 years later in 1968 when a contract dredge encountered the remains of the vessel when widening the navigation channel. Railroad iron that made up *Georgia's* casemate became entangled in the cutterhead and portions of the vessel were impacted and strewn along the channel bottom. The wreck was left on the side slope and marked with a buoy. Since that time, Savannah District has developed numerous Memoranda of Agreement with the Georgia and South Carolina State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and prepared Operations and Maintenance plans that have included measures to preserve and monitor the condition of the wreck as well as avoid the site when conducting harbor maintenance. The *CSS Georgia* was determined eligible for and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987 under Criteria A, B, C, and D. In 2012 the District entered into a Programmatic Agreement with the Georgia and South Carolina SHPOs and the US Navy, the agency accountable for the resource, to

mitigate effects to the wreck site caused by upcoming harbor expansion activities. The approved channel alignment does not allow for avoidance.

Data recovery of the ironclad will entail several months of mapping, tagging and documenting the remaining artifacts and casemate sections, followed by excavation. Upon completion of the archeological phase, the US Navy Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSALV), a US Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal team, and Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit (MDSU) will arrive on site to recover ordnance and assist with all rigging and raising of the artifacts and casemate sections. This request for assistance was made because of several unique factors involved in this recovery: 1) the historical sensitivity and Navy ownership of the remains; 2) the confirmed presence of Civil War ordnance within the site area; 3) adverse conditions related to strong tidal currents, low visibility, and extensive vessel traffic; and 4) the disarticulated nature of the wreck itself and its eroded context.

In 2013 the District and SUPSALV with assistance of MDSU-2 conducted a test lift of one casemate section roughly measuring 7 ft. 5in. x 7 ft. 5 in. to gain insights into the structural integrity of the casemate remains. Results from structural testing that will be conducted at Texas A&M University (TAMU) will be used to develop the lift plan for the remaining casemate sections. The largest section measures 68 ft. x 24 ft., with a weight of approximately 143 tons including an intact wood casemate backing.



The US Navy SUPSALV with assistance of Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit 2 (MDSU-2) recovers a small casemate section in November 2013 during the test lift. (Source: US Navy SUPSALV)



The recovered casemate section being prepared for transport to TAMU. (Source: US Navy SUPSALV)

Georgia was the first of five ironclads produced in Savannah during the Civil war, and she is one of the least documented. Very little information on the design and construction of CSS *Georgia* survives in either the historical or archaeological record, making accurate reconstruction of the vessel nearly impossible. Significant clues, however, are preserved in the surviving remains of the wreck. By using the data that will be gathered from the data recovery effort it will be possible to develop a reasonable reconstruction of the vessel, including the hull design. Previous remote sensing and in-situ investigations have already determined that while the condition of the site is a disappointment, it still has a major story to tell.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION - - Little Rock District Building Partnerships – Wild Violet Site Case Study

An Intergovernmental Personnel Agreement (IPA) between the Arkansas Archaeological Survey and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Little Rock District regarding the salvage of a significant archeological site has led to savings of time and money. The IPA has also created new working relationships between Federal and State agencies as well as the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

The Wild Violet Site, a Late Archaic to Early Mississippian site located on property owned by the Corps and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, has for some time suffered extensive deterioration by erosion. In addition, looting incidents have created more recent problems. Since the site was first recorded in 1990 over 3 meters of soil have been lost to erosion, and now looters have been excavating the exposed creek bank at the site. Because of the erosion and looting, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, a unit of the University of Arkansas System, proposed a cost-share agreement with the Little Rock District to excavate a major portion of the site as a means to recover significant information before it is completely destroyed.

Excavation of the site in 2013 was assisted by the volunteer efforts of a dozen avocational archeologists associated with the Arkansas Archeological Society. The work was conducted in accordance with the terms of a Memorandum of Agreement with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Office. The Corps has coordinated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and implemented a Plan of Action. In total eleven units were excavated and at least six individuals were identified within burials units. Currently, the fieldwork phase has been completed and upcoming work will focus on the results of flotation samples, and obtaining radiocarbon dates from the deep pit features.



Volunteers excavating the Wild Violet Site

Fort Worth District

Integrating Stewardship and Planning – Hacienda Maintenance Manual Case Study

In 1930, newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst employed one of the country’s first women architects, Julia Morgan, to design a ranch house to compliment his California coast castle at San Simeon. The result was not an ordinary ranch house. It was a masterpiece of traditional adobe California Colonial Revival Architecture interpreted in solid concrete. In 1940, Hearst sold the ranch house to the Army along with thousands of acres of land for use as a training area that became Fort Hunter Liggett (FHL). For the last 70 years FHL kept the ranch house, now known as “the Hacienda” for use as officer’s quarters and a hotel. The structure was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1977.

In 2014, the Corps Fort Worth District Regional Planning and Environmental Center (RPEC) provided support to FHL by developing and co-writing an innovative maintenance manual to assist base personnel in maintaining the features that define the structure and maintain its eligibility for the NRHP through effective stewardship and

planning. The strengths and innovations of the Hacienda Maintenance Manual that distinguish it are:

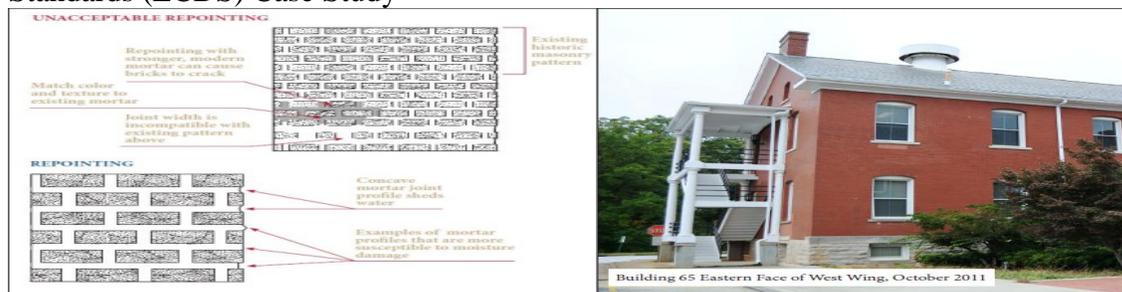
- Presentation of preservation planning concepts in a jargon-free format geared to non-preservation professionals at the installation level.
- Integrating the manual with the web to allow easy updates and accessibility. General photographs, maintenance issues and identification of intrusive design issues are hyperlinked in the manual and accessible at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/fhlhacienda/sets/>.
- Clear explanation of what's important and why and how to keep that way.
- Recognition of the Army's role in the history of the structure beyond that of William Randolph Hearst.
- Integrating preservation planning into cyclical maintenance.
- Recommendations on preservation priorities for future rehabilitation of character defining features that will enhance visitor experience.



(L-R): The Hacienda and the North Tower Dome

Fort Worth District

Integrating Stewardship Into Planning – Fort McPherson Existing Conditions and Design Standards (ECDS) Case Study



Select Examples from the Existing Conditions and Design Guidelines Document for Building 65, Fort McPherson, Georgia.

Fort McPherson in Atlanta, Georgia was closed in September 2011 under a recommendation of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC). Fort McPherson is a National Register listed historic district of 45 buildings that exemplify post- Civil War Army cantonment construction through its quaint Victorian

Quartermaster buildings grouped around a parade ground. Typically, in a transfer out of Federal control, covenants are attached to the deed that reference the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation and the new property owner must adhere to these in maintaining the property. In the Section 106 consultation regarding the BRAC closure of McPherson, the consulting parties, including the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), had concerns that the average property owner was not literate in the nuances of historic preservation. The group also wanted a clear process for the owner and the SHPO to follow regarding changes to the property. They were also concerned that simply referencing the Secretary of the Interior Standards would not supply a datum of existing conditions at the time of transfer.

The Fort Worth District Regional Planning and Environmental Center provided support by creating a unique solution: integrating a traditional existing conditions survey with clear and explicit design standards to form an Existing Condition and Design Standards (ECDS) document. The ECDS became a legal instrument attached to the deed of transfer in lieu of a traditional covenant that references broad preservation goals. This unique approach has several distinct advantages:

- The Existing Conditions section sets forth a detailed description of the historic property that forms a datum of existing conditions at the time of transfer and sets expectations of the expected level of preservation by the future owner. It also includes original construction drawings to aid further restoration efforts.
- The Design Standards offer specific examples of what can and cannot be done with the historic property from a planning perspective to ensure integrity and continued listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A new owner is not left guessing in terms of expectations regarding preservation.
- The ECDS are permanent for the life of the property, removing ambiguity for the owner and the SHPO. It forms a template for planning preservation objectives for the property between all the parties involved.
- The ECDS sets forth a review process between the SHPO and the property owner to ensure the property maintains its historic character.

The ECDS for select historic structures at Fort McPherson were completed in 2012. The properties have not yet transferred out of Federal control as of 2014. The installation is currently using the ECDS document to maintain existing conditions.

Fort Worth District

Historic Property Inventories - Walter Reed Army Medical Center Case Study



"Old Main" Hospital Portico (1909) and WRAMC Chapel Bell (1930)

With over fifty buildings on 113 acres of land in the northwest corner of Washington, D.C. Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC) was the flagship of Army medicine from 1909 until its closure under BRAC in 2011. At the time of closure, WRAMC buildings had previously only been evaluated on a piecemeal basis.

The Corps Fort Worth District Regional Planning and Environmental Center (RPEC) conducted the first comprehensive inventory and evaluation of all WRAMC properties in 2012-2013 to fulfill its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. A historic context was prepared and all structures were intensively photo-documented. All photography and select documents from the inventory have been made permanently available for public use and can be accessed on the internet at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/wramc/sets/>.

For the first time in its history, the entire WRAMC campus was considered holistically, including the cultural and designed landscapes and consideration of WRAMC as a Civil War battlefield. The result of this comprehensive and collaborative historic property inventory process was the creation of a Walter Reed Army Medical Center Historic District consisting of 35 contributing resources in the areas of healthcare, education and defense. In addition, the WRAMC complex was found to be significant as a Civil War battlefield associated with the battle of Fort Stevens on July 11 and 12, 1864. A National Register of Historic Places nomination was prepared and was used to officially list the campus as a District of Columbia Historic Site district in early 2014.

The success of the Historic Property Inventory is that it is multifunctional. The inventory:

- integrated the Section 106 consultation process;
- contributed content and all photography used in the National Register Nomination/District of Columbia Listing;
- aided in the development of existing condition studies to be used for future development of the site;
- reused interpretive materials as Section 106 mitigation; and,
- served as public outreach through internet availability of photographs.

Tulsa District

Building Partnerships – Spiro Mounds Case Study



Left –Spiro Mound geophysical anomalies; Center – large circular feature with post molds;
Right- Oklahoma Archeological Society members excavating structure

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District (Corps), has partnered with the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS), the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma to investigate the nationally significant Spiro Mound Group, located in eastern Oklahoma. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Spiro Mound Group (34LF46) is owned by the Corps but is leased to, and managed by, the State of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Historical Society as the Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center.

The Spiro Mounds geophysical investigation project seeks to resolve the adverse effects of stream erosion on a portion of the Spiro Mound Group site. Spiro was a Mississippian mound center that was occupied from approximately A.D. 800 to A.D. 1450. At the time of its greatest influence, Spiro had political, religious and economic ties with people from the Gulf of California to the Gulf of Mexico and from the coast of Virginia to the Great Lakes.

During the 2011 and 2012 summers, the OAS conducted non-invasive geophysical explorations (gradiometer, primarily) of between-mound portions of Spiro Mounds, which has not received much archaeological attention in the past. Recent examination of the data produced by these efforts has resulted in identification of a large number of subsurface features at the site, which are primarily circular in shape. Attached figures show the circular features, which were identified using gradiometry but verified through other geophysical techniques such as electromagnetic resistivity and ground penetrating radar. Considering the size (approximately 5-10 meters in diameter), shape, distribution, and cultural context of the features it seems likely that they represent structure floors.

During the 2012 exploration effort, four of the potential subsurface features were mapped adjacent to a stream channel that runs from west to east through the Spiro Mounds site. Historical records indicate that, for reasons unknown, the stream channel was cut in the 1930s and the original stream which coursed from northwest to southeast was filled. Close examination of the four potential subsurface features indicates that they have been bisected by stream erosion; half or less of each of the features appears to

be remaining.

Evidence from the gradiometer work therefore appeared strong that four potential subsurface features – likely structure floors – are being adversely affected by stream erosion caused by intermittent heavy flows. Based on this information, Tulsa District addressed the adverse effects of the stream erosion at site 34LF46 through execution of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS), the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma.

In the fall of 2013 and spring/summer of 2014, the OAS conducted subsurface archaeological investigations in support of the MOA to resolve adverse effects. Investigations revealed few artifacts but several post molds in a roughly circular configuration (Note: Post molds are stains in the soil indicating the location of wooden posts that decomposed in place or posts that had been pulled, allowing the holes to subsequently fill with a sediment of different color or texture than the surrounding soil). The located features line up very well with the anomalies identified in the geophysical investigations.

Initial interpretations of these features is that they may have been ephemeral structures that served as temporary housing for large numbers of people, such as those who came to Spiro during the Great Mortuary Event. The timing is speculative at the moment until solid dates can be obtained from radiocarbon dating of feature samples or from thermo luminescence analysis of pottery found with the features. However, the lack of a distinctive house floor, hearths, numerous types and numbers of artifacts, or other indicators of long-term usage, plus the difference in shape and size from other known houses and structures from the Spiro site, lend support to the hypothesis that the structures were ephemeral. However, the features are located in a field which has been used for agricultural purposes for many years, so plowing may have destroyed or dispersed many of those same features that could indicate longer-term habitation. Researchers working on the project are continuing to analyze the data recovered from the work done so far at the site and will be providing a report on their results in the near future.

SOUTH PACIFIC DIVISION - - Albuquerque District

Rehabilitation of the Conchas Lodge, Conchas Lake, San Miguel County, New Mexico

The Corps Albuquerque District has initiated a planning process for the rehabilitation of the historic Conchas Lodge, a “New Deal” era structure constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1942. Conchas Lake is located at the confluence of the Conchas River with the South Canadian River in east-central New Mexico.

The Conchas Lodge is associated with other structures including the 1948/1950 Fisherman’s Wharf, the 1959 East Wing, and the 1966 West Wing. In 2008, the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the Corps determination that “...the 1942 Main Lodge is eligible [for nomination to the National

Register of Historic Places] under Criterion A as the centerpiece of the Conchas Dam State Recreation Master Plan, an ambitious New Deal program that sought to develop recreation along Conchas Lake's south shore" and "Criterion C as an excellent interpretation of regional architecture. (NM HPD Consultation No. 084466, dated June 23, 2008). The Fisherman's Wharf and the East and West Wings are not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

Albuquerque District is currently conducting planning studies and compiling historic documentation on the Lodge in preparation to conduct NEPA scoping regarding the future of the structure. The district is also working with the Corps Technical Center of Expertise for Preservation of Historic Structures and Buildings. The Technical Center is preparing more accurate cost projections that meet historic preservation standards for rehabilitation of the Lodge as well as a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Level II documentation package.

Albuquerque District

Two Studies Considering the Impacts of Operating Corps Dams on Archeological Sites

Albuquerque District archaeologists are in the process of conducting two studies considering archaeological site condition and impacts from the operation and management of Corps dams. The first study, called the *Cochiti Deviation Artifact Movement Study*, was conducted at Cochiti Lake and analyzed the effects of periodic inundation on prehistoric archaeological sites during water level deviations. The second study, called the *Cerrito Recreation Area Site Protection Measure Study*, is currently in progress at Abiquiu Lake and seeks to empirically evaluate the effectiveness of various site protection strategies designed for two significant archaeological sites in a popular recreation area. Both studies were conceived in consultation with the New Mexico SHPO and tribes and are designed to answer specific questions about the impact (or lack thereof) of specific management actions on cultural resources. These studies were designed to be broadly applicable to ensure that they can provide guidance for future Corps and to serve as resource information for other land management agencies that may impact historic properties.

The Cochiti Deviation Artifact Movement Study was conducted from 2008-2013 and preparation of the final report is ongoing. The study was conducted to better understand the direct impacts of periodic inundation and individual water deviations on artifact scatters, while also assessing the cumulative impacts of multiple events over time. During the five-year study Corps archaeologists observed the movement of metal washers of various sizes placed in the field to simulate prehistoric artifacts. As water levels fluctuated (both naturally and resultant from Corps actions) artifact locations were monitored and data recorded about horizontal and vertical movement. The results of this study will provide a valuable baseline set of data useful for resource managers in the future, with specific focus on the effects of erosion, deposition, and spatial displacement of surface artifacts in periodically inundated environmental zones.

The Cerrito Recreation Area Site Protection Measure Study, first implemented in

May of 2014 is a controlled experimental study with two primary goals: (1) to assess the impact of increasing recreational access to an archaeological site, and (2) to empirically evaluate the effectiveness of specific site protection techniques in minimizing, or even decreasing those impacts to a site located in an intensively used, public recreation area. Site protection measures considered in the study include trail design, strategic placement of fencing and signage and burial of individual features. Monitoring of the study area will occur periodically over a five-year period. The results of this study will provide a valuable baseline set of data useful for resource managers in the future, with specific focus on which site protection measures, either individually or in concert, are most effective at protecting archaeological sites in high traffic areas.

Sacramento District

Career Development Mapping for Cultural Resources Subject Matter Experts

Cultural Resources Subject Matter Experts from the Sacramento, Baltimore, Huntington and Tulsa Districts are teaming with the Corps Headquarters to develop a career map for Cultural Resources Specialists working within the Corps Civil Works arena. The team has identified six areas in which specialists should demonstrate competency as they progress through their career in the Corps. These are: technical skills; planning; leadership and communication; Section 106 and other laws and regulations pertaining to cultural resources; environmental laws and regulations; and contracting. Each of these areas has multiple skill sets defined as necessary or recommended for cultural resource specialists. The team is currently identifying what type of training is available to address those skill sets and focus areas, as well as specific venues which offer those training opportunities. One of the goals of the project is to identify at what point in a person's career certain skills should be demonstrated. To this end, the team considers there to be four breaking points of experience: Interns or Entry level, Journeymen, Senior Specialists, and Senior Authority. Moving forward the team will develop the total career path available to cultural resource specialists interested in following a Corps career from beginning to end and offer guidance to managers and decision makers concerning the knowledge, skills and abilities that should be demonstrated at each level of experience.