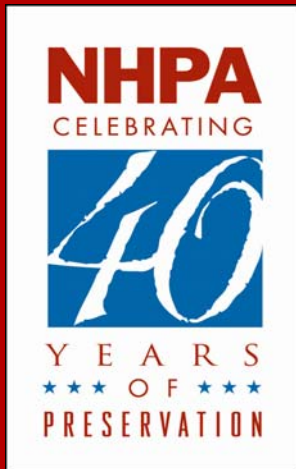


NCSHPO NEWS

JULY 2006



PRESERVE AMERICA SUMMIT ANNOUNCED

Mrs. Laura Bush, First Lady of the United States and Honorary Chair of the *Preserve America* initiative, announced on May 31st that she will lead a national *Preserve America* Summit in October 2006 to mark the 40th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Since the passage of the NHPA, there has been great progress in the stewardship and productive use of America's historic properties, and more opportunities lie ahead. The national *Preserve America* Summit will explore opportunities to build on this progress.

Summit participants will review the major components of the national historic preservation program and make a series of recommendations designed to advance historic preservation programs and policy. In addition, summit participants will generate unique and innovative ideas for assisting communities throughout the United States in developing the tools and processes necessary for advancing historic preservation on a local scale.

The *Preserve America* Summit is expected to be a two-day conference held in October 2006 in New Orleans. Mrs. Bush will be the keynote speaker for the Summit. Attendance will include champions in the field of historic preservation who are identified as experts on one or more of the summit subtopics.

During the Summit, a series of expert panels will be tasked with developing program and policy recommendations in a number of issue areas. The expert panels will be announced by July 1, 2006. Federal and non-Federal co-chairs will coordinate each expert panel and issue areas. The expert panels will confer and meet throughout the summer of 2006. The issue areas are:

- Building a Preservation Ethic and Public Appreciation for History
- Coordinating the Stewardship and Use of Our Cultural Patrimony
- Determining What Is Important
- Protecting Places That Matter
- Improving the Preservation Program Infrastructure
- Dealing With the Unexpected
- Addressing Security
- Using Historic Properties as Economic Assets
- Involving All Cultures
- Fostering Innovation
- Participating in the Global Preservation Community

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- Preserve America Summit
- New Secretary of the Interior
- Section 106 Best Practices
- The Year of the Interstate
- Ask the Mediator
- Preservation Calendar
- News from the States
- News from the Federal Agencies

NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR APPOINTED

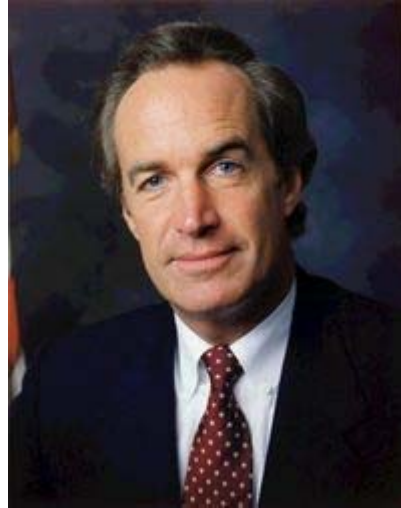
Dirk Kempthorne was confirmed as the 49th Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior on May 26, 2006, in a voice vote by the U.S. Senate. Mr. Kempthorne took the oath of office on the same day.

Prior to his confirmation as Secretary, Mr. Kempthorne served nearly two terms as Governor of Idaho, elected first in 1998 and reelected in 2002.

As Governor, Mr. Kempthorne worked to develop consensus on management of Idaho's and the West's natural resources. He worked with his colleagues in Oregon, Washington and Montana to develop a historic bipartisan agreement on a state-based solution for returning salmon runs in the region. Following the devastating wildfires of 2000, he worked with fellow western governors and federal officials to fundamentally change the approach to forest health and wildfire management. Under his leadership, Idaho developed wolf and grizzly bear management plans aimed at delisting the endangered species and giving the State of Idaho management responsibilities.

Before his terms as Governor, Mr. Kempthorne completed a successful six-year term in the United States Senate (1993-1999). As a Senator, he wrote, negotiated, and won passage of two major pieces of legislation: a bill to end unfunded federal mandates on state and local governments, and a substantial revision of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. He also worked to improve the quality of life for American active-duty military personnel, reservists, their families and veterans.

Dirk Kempthorne began his commitment to public service as the highly successful Mayor of the City of Boise (1985-1992). During his seven years in office, he helped direct a renaissance in the state's capital city that resulted in record growth, economic development and numerous national honors and recognitions for quality of life, business climate and family issues.



Secretary of the Interior, Dirk Kempthorne

Secretary Kempthorne has been recognized by his peers as a national leader. As Governor, his colleagues elected him as the Chairman of the National Governors Association in August of 2003. He has served as President of the Council of State Governments and Chairman of the Western Governors Association. He served on the Executive Committees of the National Governors Association and the Republican Governors Association. Secretary of Education Rod Paige appointed then-Governor Kempthorne to the National Assessment Governing Board and Secretary of Homeland Security Tom Ridge appointed him to the Homeland Security Task Force.

Secretary Kempthorne and his wife Patricia are both University of Idaho graduates and have two grown children, Heather and Jeff.

SECTION 106 BEST PRACTICES

By James McConaha, New Hampshire SHPO

In the ongoing struggle to fulfill their Section 106 responsibilities, SHPOs have had varying success in streamlining the process, reducing staff commitments and review time, and maximizing the “preservation payoff.”

In an effort to share success stories and best practices, the NCSHPO organized a Sunday afternoon session at this year’s NCSHPO Annual Meeting, facilitated by Kathleen Kilpatrick, the Virginia SHPO and James McConaha, the New Hampshire SHPO. The goal of the session was to share positive, proactive, and pragmatic approaches taken by SHPOs around the country. Kathleen Kilpatrick offered this well articulated introduction to the session:

In theory, Section 106 sets forth a flexible and active partnership to achieve good public interest decision-making in which informed and engaged lead federal agencies consider and address the effects of their actions, and SHPOs ensure that those agencies have the advantage of information and state priorities and perspective. The reality today is one of federal agencies that lack funding and appropriate staff, and either don’t understand the process or have other priorities; an Advisory Council that is also confronted with reduced funds and competing priorities; and responsibilities delegated to state and local agencies and private grant recipients with little idea of or capacity to deal with requirements. As a result, carrying the “partnership” falls increasingly to SHPOs, faced as well with our own reduced funding and exploding demand trends across all program areas. This discussion is intended to bring participants together to identify the broad issues, and to share “best practices,” models, and approaches that have worked to cope with these challenges.

A lively discussion ensued with participants detailing a range of actions they had taken, both large and small, that led to a better program in their state. California, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Washington, and Wisconsin, especially, excited the crowd with some of their “best practices.” Our summary sheet of recommendations looked like this:

- Triage - rely on data, GIS, etc. (PA)
- Data on resources is essential
- Regular meetings with other agencies
- Streamlined review for cell towers (CA)
- Training sessions for consultants
- Build relationships
- PA’s with HUD communities (GA)
- Support regional planning commissions
- PA’s/PA’s/PA’s
- Wisconsin - shifted from compliance to education/outreach; gave up handholding for federal agencies; beefed up database
- PA’s - put out for public comment
- Digital filings/submissions
- Invest in management consultants
- Trust your partner
- “Rule of Common Sense”
- Handle only “adverse effects” through PA’s
- E-Z-One form for HUD projects (WA)
- Put PA templates on NCSHPO website

Time prevented any in-depth or detailed discussion, but we intend to keep the dialog going, both at future meetings and in the NCSHPO News.

AASHTO/NCSHPO SECTION 106 STREAMLINING EFFORTS

By James McConaha, New Hampshire SHPO

In February 2004, State and Federal highway officials and the NCSHPO, met in Santa Fe, New Mexico to focus on identifying effective strategies that could streamline the historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106. Attendees identified 18 action items that would enhance and streamline Section 106 compliance and product delivery. State Department of Transportation (DOT) officials were surveyed and asked to prioritize these items.

The survey results identified 7 high priority items that were the topic of a day long workshop at AASHTO headquarters this March, attended by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), and state DOT officials, Franco Ruffini, the Ohio Deputy SHPO, James McConaha, the New Hampshire SHPO and Nancy Schamu, the Executive Director of the NCSHPO. The 7 priority items fall under the generic titles of:

- Eligibility Standards
- Context Statements
- Historic Property Surveys and Inventories
- Programmatic Agreements
- Underutilized Opportunities in Section 106 Regulations
- Understanding State DOT/SHPO Perspectives on Section 106
- Roles and Responsibilities within Section 106

It was a day of valuable discussion but, as one might expect, the SHPO view of Section 106 problems relating to highway projects was someone different from the DOT perspective.

One of the objectives of the meeting was to see if there were areas for improvement that both AASHTO and NCSHPO could work on together. At the end of the day there was general agreement that it would be interesting, and perhaps very useful, to submit the same AASHTO survey to each SHPO and see how the responses compared. **This survey will be on its way shortly to SHPOs across the country.**

For more information, please contact James McConaha at: james.mcconaha@dcr.nh.gov.

WHAT IS THE PRESERVATION PAYOFF?

By Lynne Sebastian, Director of Historic Preservation Programs, SRI Foundation

Ms. Sebastian is also a former New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer

Remarks presented at the 2004 NCSHPO Annual Meeting in a session titled: "An Alternate View of the Section 106 Review Process"

As many of you know, my work for the SRI Foundation involves a lot of traveling around the country, teaching workshops on Section 106 compliance and doing technical assistance projects for federal and state agencies, private industry clients, and sometimes SHPOs. I've learned several important things as a result of this broad perspective on historic preservation activities across the country, and I'm going to use some of those observations to structure my remarks today.

The Problems

For one thing, I've learned that people who haven't ever worked in a state or tribal historic preservation office have no idea of the pressures of the job. Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act provides a whole laundry list of things that SHPOs are supposed to do:

- Provide technical assistance
- Identify and nominate properties to the National Register
- Administer grants
- Provide public information, education' and training
- Assist Certified Local Governments
- Maintain a statewide inventory
- and so on and so forth

And the law blithely ignores the fact that all of this has to be done in an intense (and sometimes toxic) political climate, subject to endlessly competing public interests, with dwindling budgets and staffing.

Virtually everywhere I go, SHPO and THPO staffs are feeling exhausted, overwhelmed, and demoralized. Workloads continue to increase while budget crises in the states and flat or declining funding at the federal level leave historic preservation offices stretched thinner and thinner. The decision of the

Minnesota SHPO to close the doors one day a month is only the most visible of a whole range of dreary measures being adopted to cope with this slow-motion train wreck.

Given this problem, one of the other thing that I've learned in the course of my travels is good news: almost no one in federal and state agencies and private industry anywhere in the country thinks that SHPOs aren't doing *enough* work. In fact, many of the people that I talk to express a fervent wish that SHPO would *stop* doing any number of things! Now SHPO bashing is nothing new, of course, it has a long tradition in venues like the American Cultural Resources Association listserv, ACRA-L. Back when I was still a Deputy SHPO, I first got to know a man who has since become one of my best friends when he used the phrase "pin-headed SHPO behavior" in a posting on ACRA-L. After a spirited exchange of views off list, we discovered that we shared more points of agreement than disagreement about what is right with and wrong with the practice of historic preservation in this country, but it was touch and go at first.

For all that I've introduced this issue using a humorous but true story, it's a very serious issue and one that troubles me greatly. There is a lot of bad feeling and frustration and a depressing lack of collegiality and trust out there between SHPOs and those who should be their partners in preservation - agencies, consultants, and conscientious members of the development industries. I have friends in all those arenas of preservation, but I think my heart will always be in the SHPO world - I find that I often still say "we" when referring to the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, even after all these years. And it hurts and depresses me when I travel and teach around the country and hear over and over again about the lack of trust and the absence of partnerships.

Continued on next page

PRESERVATION PAYOFF

Continued from page 5

I suspect that most SHPO folks would say that the lack of funding and staffing is the most important issue that they face. Based on my observations over the past few years, though, I would argue that the lack of strong, positive relationships with preservation partners is an even greater threat to the long-term prospects for success of SHPO programs. Funding tends to be a cyclical issue (I remember the Ronald Reagan years and I see a number of faces around the room who remember those years, too); relationships of trust, once built and nurtured, are lasting.

In any event, by one of those rare, happy coincidences, it doesn't matter very much which of these problems - funding and staffing or lack of partnerships - you find more egregious. Many of the same solutions apply to both issues.

The Solutions

Let's first consider the problem of SHPO staff meltdown owing to funding and staffing cuts. When you have more to do than you can possibly manage, what's the solution? The obvious answer, "Stop doing stuff" isn't really obvious at all. When historic properties are threatened on every side, any decision that you make to give up doing things could mean that historic places will be damaged, diminished, or lost. How can SHPO staff reconcile such decisions with their mandate in 36 CFR part 800 to represent "the interests of the State and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage"? And how can they reconcile such decisions with their own personal and professional dedication to preserving the past?

One of the things that I do during my Section 106 training workshops is to divide the participants up into small discussion groups and have them work through various compliance issues for a made-up "undertaking." In the small group exercise on Resolving Adverse Effects, I ask them to begin by thinking about what each of the consulting parties in our "undertaking" will

be bringing to the negotiation table. What does each party want? What issues will want to see resolved? What outcomes are they going to be trying to achieve?

And with a truly depressing regularity, the answer to my question "What does the SHPO want?" is "The SHPO wants to be sure that the process is done right." As a former SHPO, I find this to be disheartening beyond words. Not a word about finding ways to minimize impacts on historic properties; not a word about representing the interests of the people of the state in preserving their heritage; not even any mention of preserving stuff, for heaven sake. Just: "The SHPO wants to be sure the process is done right."

Did you know that a lot of agencies, consultants, and developers think that all you want is to be the Process Cop? When I was the New Mexico SHPO, my brother-in-law gave me this truly gorgeous police-style badge for Christmas. It has the state seal on it, and says "State Historic Preservation Officer" in very official looking lettering. But it was a JOKE designed to tease me about having a job title with the word "officer" in it, not a reflection of my view of my role in the compliance process!

Where does this perception that SHPOs want to be compliance cops come from? As Pogo used to say in the eponymous comic strip, "I have met the enemy and he is us." When I was the SHPO I struggled frequently against the process-oriented attitude of some staff members, and in my current role as a consultant, I have to tell you that I have met process-compulsive, "pin-headed SHPO behavior" head-on more times than I want to remember.

Sure, it's great to have consistency. It's nice to establish standards for historic property identification and recording, for reporting the results of surveys and mitigation projects. But you know what? In terms of federal projects and 106 compliance, it's not your responsibility to establish rules and standards, you don't have the authority to do so, and trying to police this enormous process will suck every bit of the life and huge amounts of time out of your program.

Continued on next page

PRESERVATION PAYOFF

Continued from page 6

I had a fellow on my staff at New Mexico SHPO who was one of the nicest guys you would ever want to meet and, unfortunately, also one of the most process-oriented human beings in the universe. It was like it was hard-wired into his brain, and NOTHING I could do or say made any permanent or even long-term change in his modus operandi.

At least once a week he would come into my office ranting and raving about Agency X and some nefarious thing they had tried to sneak past him. He would go on and on until finally I would ask, "Did they protect the resources?" and he would answer, "Well, yeah." And then I would ask, "Did they do something that vaguely resembles Section 106 compliance?" and he would answer "Well, yeah." Finally, I would ask, "So what's the problem?" And he would reply, "The PROBLEM is that they didn't do part 2(a)(6/g)!!" or some such thing. And I would say, "And what would be the preservation payoff if we were to spend time and energy trying to *make* them do part 2(a)(6/g)? Would it make any significant difference in terms of resource preservation?"

And he would sigh and walk out my door. But the next day or the next week he would be back, and we would be having the very same conversation. Eventually we got to the point where he would come into my office, rant and rave for several minutes, then look at me and say, "But there is no preservation pay-off" and then turn and walk out without my ever having said a word. These discussions never fundamentally changed him - he couldn't let go of his mania to be the compliance cop, and finally he left the agency.

The end result of a process focused, compliance cop attitude is that you spend huge amounts of effort on things that may make little or no difference in the preservation or protection of resources. And you develop entrenched, frustrating, conflict-ridden relationships with agencies and consultants.

Another process-oriented approach that drains SHPO resources and contributes little or no value to preservation of historic places is a stubborn insistence on reviewing *everything*. For example, how much time does your staff spend on case-by-case review of "no property" and "no effect" undertakings? In the larger scheme of things, how much do those reviews contribute to preserving the historic heritage of your state? Sure, every once in awhile you "CATCH THEM" screwing up or, worse yet, trying to "GET AWAY WITH" something!! But how much time and energy and mind-numbing, morale-killing review of rote compliance went into finding that one mistake or sneaky effort?

And if, instead of all those case-by-case reviews, you had addressed these undertakings programmatically, what could those staff people have been doing that would *really* have contributed to preservation? Public programs? Technical assistance to private owners of important properties? Promoting use of tax credits? Synthesizing data? Making information more accessible for researchers, owners, and the public? You name it, there is a huge need for it, and I'll bet it isn't getting done to anywhere near the level that you would like. And to what extent is this happening because half of your staff is bogged down in nit-picking stuff that doesn't really payoff in preservation of the resources?

So, why do people hold on to process and to the compliance cop role? For one thing it is easier; it's clear cut, black and white, there are few hard decisions or choices. For new, less experienced staff it is comfortable and doesn't require the knowledge and judgment that more complicated preservation issues require. But mostly people cling to the compliance cop role because there is an adversarial attitude toward agencies, contractors, and others who should, in fact, be viewed and treated as preservation partners.

Continued on next page

PRESERVATION PAYOFF

Continued from page 7

A certain amount of “us” and “them” attitude is inevitable in any human interaction involving more than two people. But in the world of historic preservation this is a human failing that needs to be combated at every turn. SHPO offices, federal agency CRM programs, private consultants - we all are struggling to do more and more work with fewer staff and scarce dollars. We can't afford the luxury of suspicion and sniping, of endless nitpicking and focusing on the details of process. There are plenty of enemies of preservation out there; we need to stop denigrating the other people who working to preserve the past and begin building stronger partnerships and relationships of trust with them. If you treat people like they are the enemy, they will become the enemy; if you treat them like allies and partners in preservation, generally they will live up to your expectations.

Unfortunately, focus on process and adversarial relationships become a circular problem in which each feeds into and intensifies the other. The more that SHPO staff focus on enforcing process, rules and standards, and trying to “catch” agencies or consultants transgressing against the rules, the more agencies and consultants resent being treated like unprofessional idiots and destroyers of the past. So the agencies and consultants respond by tuning out the content of what SHPO says - including the really good ideas and helpful expertise that you have to offer. Instead of focusing on preserving the resources with SHPO as their partner, they become focused on process too. “What do we have to do to get this through SHPO?” becomes the critical question, not “What would be best for the resources and how can we get it done together?”

So what can be done? Work with your staff on two things: First, make a conscious effort to let go of the self-fulfilling prophesy that agencies and consultants don't care as much about preservation as you do and have to be “watched” and policed. Work at building relationships of trust and treat people like partners in preservation, and that's what they will become. Treat people like adversaries and that's what they will be.

How do you go about building trust? You might suggest some of the following ideas to staff. First, avoid the obvious trust killers: Keep your promises; honor your commitments; admit your mistakes and remedy them, no matter what it takes. Express appreciation: Tell people what they did right as well as what they did wrong; remember to say thank you; acknowledge special effort - not only to the person who made the effort, but in an “atta boy” letter to the person's boss. Be professional. Don't gossip or snipe about people behind their backs; for one thing historic preservation is a small profession, and it's bound to get back to him. For another, the person you are gossiping to will begin to wonder what you say about *her* when she isn't around. Always keep professional disagreements professional; never let them become personal.

Another way to build trust is to invest in knowledge. Ensure that your staff have the skills they need and that they upgrade those skills as necessary. Consider staff exchanges; your staff could benefit greatly from spending some time working in the agencies they review and agency folks could get a real reality check from trying to do yours. Finally, invest in personal relationships. Meet face-to-face as often as possible. It is much harder to demonize a person if you get to know him or her. If something seems to be going wrong, drive over to the person's office or call on the phone and talk it out - don't sit around fuming or feeding your suspicions - and ask them to do the same.

Continued on next page

PRESERVATION PAYOFF

Continued from page 8

The second thing that you can do to help your staff to focus on preservation payoff rather than compliance process is to spend some time with agency partners identifying shared preservation goals. Once you have identified the goals, work together on defining specific outcomes that you both want to achieve for those goals. And then (and this is the scary part for some SHPO staff) turn them loose to achieve those outcomes in their own way. Don't try to dictate how they do their jobs; if they are doing the right thing by the resources and working toward the outcomes that you all want, the means to those ends should be up to them. SHPO staff are stretched to the breaking point: critically important things that would truly contribute to preservation of historic places aren't getting done. Second guessing other preservation professionals is an expenditure of time and resources that we can't afford.

The funding and staffing crisis for SHPOs is reaching enormous proportions; something has to give. In these remarks I have suggested that what should give are attitudes and habits that do a disservice to the morale and mental health of SHPO staffs and, even worse, a disservice to the cause of preservation. Focus on outcome, not process; build trust with partners; agree on goals and trust people to achieve those goals in their own way; don't expend scarce time and resources on things unless they contribute to the goals.

We all got into historic preservation in the first place because we care deeply about the places that are part of our shared heritage and because we understand that this heritage and these places add richness and meaning to people's lives. We need to be reminded occasionally about the true meaning and purpose of our work

As I mentioned, the very process-oriented staff member that I described was also a truly nice person. Nearly every year he volunteered for a lot of extra work organizing our annual Heritage Preservation Awards program. One year we were giving an award to a gentleman from a village in northern New Mexico who had devoted endless hours of work to preserving a lovely little adobe chapel in the village - hand-refinishing the benches and wooden ceiling beams, replastering the exterior with fresh mud plaster every few years - a life's work.

Sadly, the man passed away suddenly only weeks before the award ceremony. In his stead, his entire family - his wife and several children from their 20s down to grade school age - came forward to accept the award. His wife spoke simply, but very movingly of the man's love for this simple building and its importance to his family, his home, and his strong Catholic faith. And the whole family, including the teenaged boys in their macho, hip-hop, saggy baggy outfits, burst into tears.

With my own eyes brimming with tears, I looking at my disappointed process cop, whose eyes were overflowing as well. And I leaned over and whispered to him, "This is preservation payoff. This is what's important about what we do."

We need to put paperwork and process in the secondary role where they belong, and move our shared love for the past and our sense of service to the public back to the center of what we do.

Lynne Sebastian can be contacted at lsebastian@srifoundation.org. For more information about the SRI Foundation, go to: www.srifoundation.org.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS AS COMPONENTS OF MITIGATION

By Mary W. Edmonds, South Carolina Deputy SHPO

This program of the South Carolina SHPO received a 2005 NCSHPO Award for Excellence in Historic Preservation

The South Carolina SHPO has successfully encouraged the development of a variety of education programs and projects through our review and compliance program. These include exhibits, historic sites, curriculum materials, contexts, and public programs. Although we have a small staff, our success has been due to the commitment of our staff archaeologists to public education and to partnerships we have formed with state and federal agencies, local governments, and private organizations. The enthusiasm and creativity of cultural resource consultants and the willingness of developers to embrace public outreach activities as part of mitigation requirements have greatly enhanced our efforts.

Background

In the late 1990s, the South Carolina SHPO began to take a critical look at the public benefits of archaeological mitigation carried out under Section 106. At that time, our Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs) typically resulted in excavations of archaeological sites, which were documented in technical reports read by very few people. Mitigation involving any type of public outreach was rare. Beginning in 2001, we began a systematic plan to include a public education component in MOAs for projects resulting in impacts to archaeological sites. Since July of 2002, at least 32 MOAs have included a requirement for public education and we have begun to see the concrete results from this emphasis on education.

Examples of Education Programs and Projects

Exhibits

In the fall of 2004, an exhibit on the lives of slaves was mounted at the Georgetown County Rice Museums. Prior to this exhibit, the lives of the planter class and the process of rice production were well-documented in the museum. The new exhibit enhances the museum by interpreting the lives of African American slaves on a typical overseer-managed rice plantation in the area.

Brockington and Associates, Inc. prepared the exhibit for Overland Road, LLC as partial mitigation under Section 106 and our Coastal Zone Management Program for a housing development planned for the site of Waterford, an 18th and 19th century rice plantation. The staff of Brockington and Associates worked closely with the Executive Director and staff of the Rice Museum to design, build, and install the permanent display, which combine artifacts, vessels reproductions, information panels, archaeology tools, maps, and photographs.

We have negotiated an agreement with the College of Charleston and our Coastal Zone Management agency for the College to develop an exhibit in the new Addleston Library, which opened in January 2005. The exhibit will incorporate information and artifacts recovered from archaeological investigations on the site of the new library as well as historical research to tell the story of the African American neighborhood that once thrived in the area.

Continued on next page

EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Continued from page 10

Historic Sites

Our review of a proposed coastal resort project in Beaufort County under the state's Coastal Zone Management Program helped lead to the purchase, protection, and interpretation of the site of Altamaha, the head town of the Lower Yamasee. The Yamasee, who occupied the site from c. 1695 - 1715, played a crucial role in the early history of South Carolina. The entire site was originally slated for development, but we insisted that at least part of the site could not be mitigated by excavation alone and should be preserved in place. We brought the developer and the staff of the Heritage Trust program of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources together and worked closely with Beaufort County.

In September 2004, Beaufort County completed the purchase of 100 acres of the property in cooperation with the Heritage Trust. The site will be dedicated as a heritage preserve and interpreted and made accessible to the public. We will be involved in developing a management plan for the property.

We have also successfully encouraged the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) to purchase and protect the site of the revolutionary War Battle of Fishdam Ford in Chester County. A portion of the site will be adversely impacted by a bridge replacement project. Because of the significance of the site, the SCDOT agreed to attempt to purchase approximately 30 acres of the property and donate it to an organization that would protect the battle site and make it accessible to the public. The owner agreed to sell the property to SCDOT and the owner and SCDOT reached an agreement on the price per acre. The property will be donated to the Heritage Trust, which will interpret the site and make it accessible to the public as a Heritage Preserve.

Curriculum Materials

In September 2003, a curriculum guide was completed as partial mitigation under Section 106 and our Coastal Zone Management Program for the development of an 18th century plantation site in Berkeley County. "Benjamin Mazyck: The Mystery Man of Goose Creek" includes lesson plans for the study of 18th century South Carolina Huguenots, rice plantations, and slavery. The guide was developed by Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Centex Homes, developer of the property. The materials included information from archaeological investigations at the site as well as historical research. Social studies teachers at a nearby elementary school reviewed and commented on the lesson plans as they were developed.

A sample lesson plan from "Benjamin Mazyck: The Mystery Man of Goose Creek" can be found at:
www.palmettohistory.org/archaeology/archpublic.htm

Contexts

In December 2003, a historic context on the phosphate mining industry in South Carolina was developed as partial mitigation for a residential development of the Ashley River in Dorchester County under our Coastal Zone Management Program. The property included the remains of mines and processing facilities associated with the phosphate industry which flourished in the area in the 1870s and 1880s. Brockington and Associates, Inc. developed the context for Sailford Land Company, LLC.

In July 2003, Chicora Foundation, Inc. completed a context on "Rice Cultivation, Process, and Marketing in the Eighteenth Century" for Centex Homes for the previously-mentioned development of a rice plantation in Berkeley County. The context discusses the methods of rice cultivation and evidences found on the landscape today, rice processing, the economy of rice, and the impact of the rice culture on African Americans.

The "Phosphate Era in South Carolina" and "Rice Cultivation, Processing, and Marketing in the Eighteenth Century" historic contexts can be found at:
www.palmettohistory.org/archaeology/archhistoriccontext.htm

EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Continued from page 11

Public Programs

Palmetto Bluff, LLC, developer of the site of a 20th century hunting plantation compound in Berkeley County, has implemented several programs to involve the public in archaeology. In 2003, Palmetto Bluff entered into an agreement with the Hilton Head Chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina to provide opportunities for the chapter's members to participate in archaeological excavations of the refuse pits. They have conducted a workshop on archaeology for a local Boy Scout troop and have recently partnered with the Coastal Carolina Chapter of the Boy Scouts to offer experience and training in archaeology to all interested troops. The Beaufort Council of Girl Scouts sent several leaders and a group of girls to Palmetto Bluff for activities involving archaeology in February 2005. In addition, Palmetto Bluff has hired a professional archaeologist to monitor archaeological investigations on the property and coordinate outreach activities. They have also committed to creating a facility with a permanent staff that will interpret the natural and cultural history of the plantation using artifacts from archaeological excavations on the site.

For more information about the education programs and projects, please contact Mary W. Edmonds at: edmonds@scdah.state.sc.us

LIFE ALONG THE MARITJE KILL

By Austin O'Brien, Outreach Coordinator, New York SHPO

Just south of Hyde Park, New York, where the Maritje Kill (or stream) winds its way to the Hudson River, a fascinating archaeological site was documented on the campus of the Culinary Institute of America. The five-acre site contains an extraordinary collection of artifacts and features providing evidence of more than 3,600 years of human activity. The Maritje Kill Site was discovered when the Culinary Institute consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on a construction project to create a new residential complex on the campus. The SHPO required the archaeological survey as part of its review of the project's federal Army Corps of Engineers permit application. After an initial investigation of the site revealed evidence of significant archaeological remains, a more in-depth examination was undertaken to determine the site's eligibility for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Funded by the Culinary Institute and conducted by Landmark Archaeology, Inc, the comprehensive year-long study included detailed research and excavation of several large areas across the site. The exploration culminated in the assemblage of an extensive archaeological record of human behavior from the Late Archaic prehistoric period (c1700 BC) to the mid-twentieth century.

The Hudson River Valley has offered a rich array of natural resources to the people who lived or traveled through the region since prehistoric times. The river was a reliable and abundant source of water, fish, and edible plants, and the lands along the river and its streams were desirable habitats for many of the area's earliest residents. The adjacent old Albany Post Road, which parallels the river, follows one of the region's oldest historic period north-south routes. The site's location between the river and the post road, with the Maritje Kill running along its northern and western portions, figured prominently in its prehistoric use, early European settlement, and later historic

development. Artifacts from the prehistoric period included projectile points, stone tools, and the evidence of stone tool production. This important collection was found below the historic period ground surface in areas of the site that had been limited to cultivation.

Later, during the area's early Euro-American settlement, the river offered easy access to rapidly expanding markets associated with the growth of New York City. The Albany Post Road provided an additional conduit for transportation, commerce, and trade between Manhattan and Albany. After Dutchess County became one of New York's first counties in 1683, the land along the Maritje Kill was part of Water Lot 3 of the original Nine Partners Patent, awarded in 1697. Archaeological investigation dated the site's earliest historic use to the 1750s. The stream's steep drop near the river made this area an ideal location for early industrial use, and research indicated that a sawmill was present on the Maritje Kill by 1774 and a grist mill by 1789. The latter was owned by Jeremiah Rogers, who was a militia officer on Long Island during the Revolutionary War. The Rogers' family cemetery, which includes the graves of Jeremiah, his son, daughter, and grandson, is located on the west side of the stream, across from the site. A large area of excavation east of the stream uncovered hundreds of artifacts from the last half of the eighteenth century, including ceramics, tobacco pipes, military objects, coins, buttons, buckles, thimbles, and the remains of various domestic animals.

Continued on next page

MARITJE KILL

Continued from page 13

During the nineteenth century, the site changed hands several times. In the 1820s, the land was part of the estate of James Roosevelt. By the 1860s, Moses Beach had built a “comfortable Hudson River farmhouse” and constructed a series of stone terraces along the stream. During the 1890s, the Webendorfer family (who came to the area from Long Island) acquired the property and transformed the farmstead into a comfortable country estate that included a refurbished main house, barns, outbuildings, and at least one tenant house. Foundation remains of buildings believed to date to Beach’s ownership or earlier and incorporated into the Webendorfer estate were uncovered, as well as cobblestone and rock paving, a stone-lined well, and a clay-lined cistern. A hillside terrace retaining wall was also excavated near the stream, and the remains of a farm outbuilding were uncovered near the wall. Beginning in 1919 and for much of the twentieth century, the Novitiate of St. Andrews owned the estate and used the former Webendorfer house as a rest home. In 1970, the Culinary Institute purchased the property.



A portion of the excavated Maritje Kill site, showing extensive mid-eighteenth century deposits, including a stone-lined well.

Photo credit: Landmark Archaeology, Inc.

The Maritje Kill Site is rare in that it preserves evidence from successive historic eras; more commonly, evidence of previous eras is lost when new groups develop a site. Fortunately, as a result of the archaeological investigations and the significance of the findings, the Culinary Institute revised its project plans to preserve a larger portion of the archaeological site. Following the excavations, the artifacts were catalogued and organized, and the data was analyzed and assembled into a final report. This documentation, along with the physical evidence and objects associated with the site, provides a rare opportunity to study and learn about the region’s early history, subsequent development, and growth. This important information expands our understanding of prehistoric lifeways in the Hudson River Valley and the history of rural domestic life in the region during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, helping us to envision the various people who may have lived and worked along the Maritje Kill over a long period of time.

For more information, please contact Austin O’Brien at: austin.obrien@oprhp.state.ny.us or 518-237-8643 ext 3279.

June 29, 2006 marked the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Federal-Aid Highway Act. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has joined with its partners in the State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) and the private sector to tell the story of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. To this end, the FHWA has created a website with a wealth of information, such as historical facts about the Interstate system, answers to questions about its operation and maintenance, and insight into what led President Eisenhower to push for a network of national highways.



“THE YEAR OF THE INTERSTATE”

Excerpts taken from “The Year of the Interstate” by Richard F. Weingroff which appeared in the January/February 2006 issue of Public Roads

The origins of the Interstate System go back to studies in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Section 7 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 authorized designation of a 65,000-kilometer (40,000-mile) “National System of Interstate Highways”. Within that original mileage limitation, the routes were designated in 1947 and 1955, but in the absence of a national program and a Federal commitment to build the roadways, little was accomplished.

In 1956 the pieces finally fell into place. Although the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 contained many provisions affecting the Interstate System, the key legislative phrase in section 108 is breathtakingly simple and direct: “It is hereby declared to be essential to the national interest to provide for the early completion of the ‘National System of Interstate Highways’, as authorized and designated in accordance with section 7 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944.”

That simple phrase - “the national interest” - is all the justification the legislators who created the bill thought was needed, perhaps because they believed the interest was obvious, widely understood, and shared. They added only that one component of the national interest was “national defense”, so section 108 also changed the name of the new network to the “National System of Interstate and Defense Highways”. (In 1990, President George H. W. Bush signed legislation changing the name of the Interstate System to honor President Eisenhower.)

Of all the bills that President Eisenhower signed during his 8 years in office, he probably put as much of himself into the one that created the Interstate System as any other, and more than most. Unfortunately, he did not have an opportunity to celebrate the occasion with a formal ceremony. The bill was among a stack that he signed on June 29, 1956, his last day at Walter Reed Army Medical Center following surgery on June 7. He made no recorded comment, issued no statement, had no celebratory photo taken. He was said to be “highly pleased”.



The original 1960s design for the Papago Freeway in Phoenix - the final segment of transcontinental I-10. The Interstate was to be an elevated highway that would soar 10 stories above Phoenix's Central Avenue. “Helicoil” interchange ramps, which required traffic to take a 280-degree loop to the ground, provided “safe, easy” access to the structure, according to a promotional brochure. Twenty years later, on August 10, 1990, the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) opened the “missing link” in I-10 - a below-ground through a tunnel topped by a long grassy strip called the Margaret T. Hance Park, which links the communities on either side of the highway.

JUNE 29, 1956

A DAY IN HISTORY

By Richard F. Weingroff, *Federal Highway Administration*

June 29, 1956, was just another Friday, filled with the usual mix of national, international, feature, sports, and cultural activities as reported in newspapers across the country.

Fifty years after President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, that event has assumed more importance than it seemed at the time. The event did make page one of *The New York Times*, above the fold, on June 30, but wasn't the day's big story. Reading right to left along the top of page one, the big stories were:

**POLISH RIOT LASTS INTO SECOND DAY; 38 DEAD, 270 HURT
4.5 BILLION IN FOREIGN AID VOTED BY SENATE, 54 TO 25
WILSON DECLARES BUDGET IS SECOND TO MILITARY MIGHT
STEEL STRIKE DUE TO START TONIGHT; TALKS AGAIN FAIL**

The Wilson headline referred to the fact that Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson had testified before a hearing of the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on the Air Force regarding whether the United States or the Soviet Union had the lead in the nuclear air power race. He denied that the President had subordinated national defense to political budget cutting in a presidential election year. (The United States was doing okay in the nuclear arms race.)

Below a picture of the steel negotiators, the *Times* reported:

Eisenhower Signs Road Bill; Weeks Allocates 1.1 Billion

The article by John D. Morris began:

President Eisenhower set into motion a record \$33,480,000,000 road-building program today by signing the bipartisan authorization bill that Congress sent him Tuesday. Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, immediately announced the allocation of \$1,125,000,000 among the states for the first year of what he called "the greatest public-works program in the history of the world."

Morris reported that:

The main feature of the program is a 41,000-mile network of limited-access roads linking 90 percent of all cities with populations of more than 50,000. The Federal Government will distribute \$25,000,000,000 among the states over the next thirteen years to meet 90 percent of the cost.

The words "interstate system" did not appear until the final two paragraphs of the 13-paragraph article.

The signing of the new law was not accompanied by the usual ceremony featuring the President handing pens to smiling Members of Congress. He was at Walter Reed Army Medical Center preparing for his release on Saturday, June 30. He had entered the center on June 7 after suffering severe stomach pains. He had experienced stomach problems for years, but this time, doctors determined that the cause was ileitis (an inflammation of the ileum, part of the small intestine) and that surgery was needed immediately.

As a result of the hospitalization, history reveals the unique medical characteristics of the President as he signed the *Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956*. The medical bulletin issued at 8:10 a.m. indicated that:

The President had another good restful night. He slept almost continuously for nine hours. His temperature is 98.2; pulse, 72; blood pressure, 120 over 70, and respiration, 18, all of which are normal. He held his gain in weight [163 pounds].

Continued on next page

A DAY IN HISTORY

Continued from page 16

To prepare for his departure on June 30, the President walked down a flight of nine steps to the next lower floor and then back up again. For the first time since the surgery, the President had three working sessions. To preserve his strength, the 27 bills he had to sign were divided into two batches - 13 in the morning, 14 in the afternoon. In the third working session, he met with Vice President Richard M. Nixon for 15 minutes to discuss the Vice President's upcoming trip to the Philippines and South Vietnam.

And so history was made. But at the time, much else had happened around the country, as reflected in this survey of *The New York Times* for June 30, 1956.

Most of the news of Friday, June 29, 1956, has been forgotten. But judged strictly by the number of books and articles, as well as current interest, perhaps the biggest story of the day occurred in White Plains, New York, where Marilyn Monroe married Arthur Miller. The *Times* explained, helpfully, that the 30-year Monroe was a "film actress," but that perhaps does not do justice to the reigning sex symbol of the 1950s. The 40-year old Miller was a "Pulitzer Prize-winning dramatist." The ceremony took place at 7:21 p.m. and lasted less than 5 minutes. "Mr. and Mrs. Miller then got into their sports car and disappeared into traffic."

In Roxbury, Connecticut, Miss Mara Sherbatoff, chief of the New York bureau of *Paris-Match*, the French magazine, was killed in a crash on the way to a press conference called by Monroe and Miller. Miss Sherbatoff's driver lost control on a sharp turn and his car smashed into a tree, hurling Miss Sherbatoff out of the vehicle.

President Eisenhower was involved in several other events on that Friday in June. At the suggestion of the National Security Council, he approved a gradual increase in exchanges of information and people through the Iron Curtain separating the United States and eastern Europe's Soviet bloc countries. The goal, according to the White House announcement, was "better understanding of the peoples of the world that must be the foundation of peace."

The President also accepted "with deepest regret" the resignation of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele as Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service. Dr. Scheele, who headed the Salk polio vaccine program, said he was leaving to provide "more properly for the future security of my family" than was possible on his salary of \$17,000 a year. He reportedly had accepted a position as president of the Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, a division of the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company.

Elsewhere in Washington, the *Times* reported that Secretary Wilson had criticized the publication of secret testimony that "an all-out atomic attack on the Soviet Union would cause hundreds of millions of deaths on both sides of the Iron Curtain." Calling the information "somewhat exaggerated," Wilson said the release would cause Secretary of State John Foster Dulles "unnecessary trouble."

In view of the concern about the Soviet nuclear threat, an important event occurred in Kingston, New York. Equipment began to roll off a production line for the new SAGE program. The *Times* explained that SAGE, which stood for Semi-Automatic Ground Environment, "is to be a vast system of air defense using the latest electronic equipment. It will direct aerial intercepting weapons intended to locate and destroy attacking enemy bombers or missiles with a minimum of time and effort." Thirty-two electronic direction centers were to be built. This deployment would be superior to the present system, which used human calculating teams, because of its "virtual inability to be suddenly overwhelmed by a mass enemy attack."

Continued on next page

A DAY IN HISTORY

Continued from page 17

The joint Atomic Energy Committee approved, 14 to 0, plans to build large-scale atomic power plants. The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) would be authorized to spend \$400 million to speed peacetime use of atomic energy. The AEC, which favored development by private industry, opposed the bill on behalf of the Eisenhower Administration. Senator Al Gore, Sr. (D-Tenn.), author of the bill and one of the chief authors of the *Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956*, told reporters that reactors would be limited to AEC installations even though the reactors would produce “only a drop in the bucket” for agency needs. Summarizing Gore’s comments, the article explained that this limit was needed “to head off a fight between public power and private power advocates in the Senate, where the bill was expected to run into heavy opposition.”

Elsewhere on Capitol Hill, the House Rules Committee voted to kill a housing proposal that exceeded the Administration’s recommendations. The bill called for 180,000 public housing units over 3 years, compared with the Administration’s request for 35,000 annually.

Because 1956 was an election year, the front-runner for the Democratic nomination for President was promoting his candidacy. Former Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson, the President’s opponent in 1952 and (as it turned out) in 1956, concluded two days of conferences on political strategy, especially on how he could win New York in November. Although Stevenson “kept himself virtually isolated” on June 29, he did speak by telephone with two New York supporters, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City. (In Atlanta, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia endorsed Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas as the “best hope” for the Democratic Party in 1956. Senator Johnson, Russell said while in Atlanta for a \$50-a-plate party dinner, was “more in sympathy with states’ rights than other possible nominees.”)

Representatives of the Republican and Democratic Parties were in San Francisco to address the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). On behalf of the Republicans, Representative Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania told delegates that a vote for Democrats was a vote for the southern Democrats who controlled Congress, including the House Rules Committee “where civil rights bills get the suffocation treatment.” He was particularly tough on Stevenson, who “counts on you to lie down and take it while he gets in bed with those who would deny you the full rights of free citizenship.”

Representative Sidney R. Yates of Illinois, representing the Democrats before the NAACP, accused the Republicans of doing nothing about civil rights until the election year. In contrast to “the fighting leadership” of Democratic President Harry S. Truman, President Eisenhower had waited three years before offering “a limited program of civil rights legislation.” He criticized the President for not helping implement the Supreme Court’s 1954 ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* that separate-but-equal facilities were unconstitutional.

As these and dozens of other important events were occurring on Friday, June 29, the American people had many distractions that may have prevented them from keeping up with the news.

Baseball was the major sports story, with all 16 Major League teams active on Friday, June 29. The *Times* was most interested in the New York teams. The league leading New York Yankees defeated the Washington Senators, 3 to 1, at Yankee Stadium. “Manager Casey Stengel was in no mood to celebrate” because his most reliable starter in recent weeks, Bob Grim, had strained an elbow tendon and would probably miss his next start. The Brooklyn Dodgers also won, defeating the Philadelphia Phillies, 6 to 5, in “a whirlwind finish that saw three successive homers vanish from sight on four pitches” in the ninth inning. Duke Snider, Randy Jackson, and Gil Hodges hit the homers in that order. The New York Giants lost 6-3 to the Pittsburgh Pirates in Pittsburgh.

Continued on next page

A DAY IN HISTORY

Continued from page 18

Elsewhere in the Major Leagues, the Boston Red Sox beat the Baltimore Orioles (7-6), the Detroit Tigers blanked the Kansas City Athletics (5-0), the Cleveland Indians and Chicago White Sox split a day-night double header, while the Chicago Cubs defeated the National League leading Milwaukee Braves.

Viewers settling down at home for television that night would have chosen from such programs as:

- “Mama,” the sitcom starring Peggy Wood.
- “Sherlock Holmes,” starring Ronald Howard in “Case of the Vanished Detective”
- “Our Miss Brooks,” a repeat of the episode in which Eve Arden and costar Robert Rockwell are concerned about the postman’s disappearance.
- “Life of Riley” was also a repeat in which Riley (William Bendix) tries to win a free family vacation.
- “Playhouse of Stars” featured a 90-minute play called “Weapon of Courage” about a handicapped bank employee and a planned bank robbery.
- “Person to Person” included interviews by Edward R. Murrow of jazz musician Dizzy Gillespie and author and radio broadcaster Emily Kimbrough.

Late night, Steve Allen’s guests on the “Tonight” show were pianist Byron Janis and producer Mervyn Le Roy. Chances are, however, viewers that weekend were more interested in Allen’s Sunday night show, “The Steve Allen Show.” The newspaper carried several advertisements for an appearance on the 8 pm show by “the new Elvis Presley.” Presley’s June 5 performance on “The Milton Berle Show,” featuring a pelvic-swiveling version of “Hound Dog,” had created a scandal, so Allen would present the “new” Elvis in a tuxedo singing the song to a basset hound. Elvis also appeared in a comedy sketch with Allen and guests Imogene Coca and Andy Griffith.

If television didn’t interest Americans the night of June 29, they had a wide selection of movies to see. “The King and I” starring Yul Brynner and Deborah Kerr had just opened. “Oklahoma” was in its 9th month of showings. Other movies playing that night included:

- Gene Kelly in “Invitation to the Dance”
- Walt Disney’s “The Great Locomotive Chase” with Fess Parker
- John Wayne in “The Searchers”
- Gregory Peck in “The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit”
- Bette Davis and Ernest Borgnine in “The Catered Affair”
- Bob Hope and Eva Marie Saint in “That Certain Feeling”
- Jane Russell in “The Revolt of Mamie Stover”
- Walter Pigeon, Anne Francis, and Leslie Nielsen in “Forbidden Planet”
- Brigitte Bardot in “Doctor at Sea”
- Bill Haley and the Comets in “Rock Around the Clock”

President Eisenhower, of course, was confined to his hospital room. That night, the President dined with his wife Mamie and their son John and his wife Barbara. On Saturday, June 30, the President and his wife were driven to their home in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where they celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary on Sunday.

Ask the Mediator

By Deborah Osborne, Dispute Resolution Specialist,
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Increasing Capacity in Federal Agencies to Use More Third-Party Neutrals to Assist with Conflicts

On November 28, 2005, Joshua Bolten, Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and James Connaughton, Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) issued a federal policy memorandum on environmental conflict resolution (ECR). This policy statement directs agencies to increase the effective use of ECR and their institutional capacity for collaborative problem solving. The memorandum also requires annual reporting by departments and agencies to OMB and CEQ.

As defined in the Federal policy memo: "ECR is third-party assisted conflict resolution and collaborative problem solving in the context of environmental, public lands, or natural resources issues or conflicts, including matters related to energy, transportation, and land use. The term "ECR" encompasses a range of assisted negotiation processes and applications. These processes directly engage affected interests and agency decision makers in conflict resolution and collaborative problem solving. Multi-issue, multi-party environmental disputes or controversies often take place in high conflict and low trust settings, where the assistance of *impartial* facilitators or mediators can be instrumental to reaching agreement and resolution."

The Basic Principles for Agency Engagement in Environmental Conflict Resolution and Collaborative Problem Solving are:

Informed Commitment

Confirm willingness and availability of appropriate agency leadership and staff at all levels to commit to principles of engagement; ensure commitment to participate in good faith with open mindset to new perspectives.

Balanced, Voluntary Representation

Ensure balanced, voluntary inclusion of affected/concerned interests; all parties should be willing and able to participate and select their own representatives.

Balanced, Voluntary Representation

Ensure balanced, voluntary inclusion of affected/concerned interests; all parties should be willing and able to participate and select their own representatives.

Group Autonomy

Engage with all participants in developing and governing process; including choice of consensus-based decision rules; seek assistance as needed from impartial facilitator/mediator selected by and accountable to all parties.

Informed Process

Seek agreement on how to share, test and apply relevant information (scientific, cultural, technical, etc.) among participants; ensure relevant information is accessible and understandable by all participants

Accountability

Participate in process directly, fully, and in good faith; be accountable to the process, all participants and the public

Openness

Ensure all participants and public are fully informed in a timely manner of the purpose and objectives of process; communicate agency authorities, requirements and constraints; uphold confidentiality rules and agreements as required for particular Proceedings.

Timeliness

Ensure timely decisions and outcomes.

Implementation

Ensure decisions are implementable; parties should commit to identify roles and responsibilities necessary to implement agreement; parties should agree in advance on the consequences of a party being unable to provide necessary resources or implement agreement; ensure parties will take steps to implement and obtain resources necessary to agreement.

This document can be found at: www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/joint-statement.html. For additional background information on the ECR federal policy memo, quarterly forums, and annual reports, go to: www.ecr.gov/ecrpolicy.

Ask the Mediator

Historic Preservation Conflict? Ask the Mediator

FERC's Dispute Resolution Service would like to have a regular column in the future issues of the NCSHPO News.

The future column could address questions SHPOs and others raise about historic preservation conflicts. Using the tools of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and skill sets of mediation and facilitation, the impartial mediator would provide observations and options for addressing either actual or hypothetical conflicts.

In the Ask the Mediator column, the mediator will offer observations to the readership on questions brought forward on preservation conflicts with implementing the National Historic Preservation Act and related statutes. Inquiries can be about, but not limited to: 1) conflicts on process such as what constitutes consensus; 2) conflicts concerning relationships such as how parties who have strained relationships with each other can interact better to achieve productive outcomes; and 3) conflicts over substantive issues such as mitigation or treatment of cultural resources and historic properties.

Inquires sent to the mediator on particular conflicts would remain confidential. The mediator would withhold names, and rename and modify such cases in the response.

Deborah Osborne would serve as the mediator for the future Ask the Mediator column. She is a Dispute Resolution Specialist in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Dispute Resolution Service (DRS). Prior to working in the DRS, FERC, Deborah was an agency cultural resources specialist and the former Federal Preservation Officer for FERC.

Have an issue for the Ask the Mediator column? Send your questions to Deborah Osborne at Deborah.osborne@ferc.gov or 202-502-8831.

PRESERVATION CALENDAR

JULY 2006

27th-30th NAPC Forum 2006
Baltimore, MD
www.uga.edu/napc

AUGUST 2006

2nd - 5th National African American Historic Preservation Conference
Memphis, TN
For more information: nancyjane.baker@memphistn.gov

2nd - 6th Society of American Archivists Annual Meeting
Washington, DC
www.archivists.org/conference/index.asp

SEPTEMBER 2006

13th -16th Annual Meeting of the American Association for State and Local History
Phoenix, AZ
www.aaslh.org

13th - 16th APT International Annual Conference
Atlanta, GA
www.apti.org

To include your upcoming event(s) in the NCSHPO News, email Elizabeth at szufnar@sso.org. See the back page for submission deadlines

NEWS FROM THE STATES

NEW YORK

An illustrated history of New York's historic state armories will be published and available through SUNY Press (www.sunypress.edu) this fall. The book was funded with support from the U.S. Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program and draws upon information gathered from a survey of pre-World War II state armories. The New York SHPO worked with the State Division of Military and Naval Affairs on the survey and the preparation of a National Register Multiple Properties Documentation Form that resulted in the listing of several armories on the State and National Registers. This book will help to draw attention to these prominent landmarks and encourage public and private preservation and redevelopment efforts.



To include your state news, email Elizabeth at szufnar@sso.org. See the back page for submission deadlines.

NOTES FROM NCSHPO. . .

Got a question that you'd like to ask of other SHPO offices? You can post your question to the NCSHPO listserv. Simply enter "ncshpo-listserv@lists.ncshpo.org" in the "to" box of your mail message.

(All NCSHPO members are entitled to join the NCSHPO listserv.

To join, please send your name and email address to Elizabeth at szufnar@sso.org.)

Do you know what information can be found in the Members Only section of the NCSHPO website?

** The current issue of the Weekly Legislative Update*

** Past issues of the Weekly Legislative Update*

** An archive for the NCSHPO listserv*

** The NCSHPO Bylaw*

** The NCSHPO workplan for the current year*

(You will need a user name and password to access this section. Email Elizabeth at szufnar@sso.org for this information.)

NEWS FROM THE FEDERAL AGENCIES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

President and First Lady Present 2006 Preserve America Presidential Awards

President Bush and *Preserve America* Honorary Chair, Mrs. Laura Bush, today announced the 2006 *Preserve America* Presidential Awards at a White House Rose Garden ceremony.

In the **Heritage Tourism** category, the two winners were:

- Maryland Heritage Areas Program
- Mission San Luis in Tallahassee, Florida

In the **Private Preservation** category, the two winners were:

- Hampton Hotel “Explore the Highway with Hampton, Save-A-Landmark Program”
- Tauck World Discovery Yellowstone Guest-Volunteer Program in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho

“The four award winners epitomize the *Preserve America* initiative goals of preserving and sharing important heritage resources for their inherent economic, educational, and cultural benefits,” said John L. Nau, III, chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which helps administer the awards program. “It is especially gratifying that all of our honorees build strong coalitions involving public and private sector partners. In doing so, they spread the understanding that heritage preservation is not a cost for protecting the past but a wise and essential investment in our future.”

The Presidential Awards are one component of *Preserve America*, a White House initiative that highlights the efforts of President and Mrs. Bush to preserve our national heritage. Each year, two awards are given for activities advancing heritage tourism and two awards are given for privately funded historic preservation projects or programs. This was the third year that the *Preserve America* Presidential Awards were conferred in May, which is National Preservation Month.

The *Preserve America* Presidential Awards are given annually to organizations, businesses, government entities, and individuals for:

- Exemplary accomplishments in the sustainable use and preservation of cultural or natural heritage assets;
- Demonstrated commitment to the protection and interpretation of America’s cultural or natural heritage assets; and
- Integration of these assets into contemporary community life, combining innovative, creative, and responsible approaches to showcasing historic local resources.

The recipients are chosen through a national competition administered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in cooperation with the Executive Office of the President, and in partnership with the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Transportation; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the President’s Committee on the Arts and Humanities; and the Council on Environmental Quality.

The 2006 winners are summarized on the next page.

Continued on next page

For more information about the *Preserve America* program, go to: www.preserveamerica.gov

NEWS FROM THE FEDERAL AGENCIES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

2006 Preserve America Presidential Awards Summary of Award Winners

The Maryland Heritage Areas Program resulted from Maryland's recognition that heritage tourism is a key economic development and sustainable preservation strategy. Maryland encourages creation of local preservation and tourism efforts and offers a connecting framework that enjoys broad state support through the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority. Since the program's inception nine years ago, there are now 10 Certified Heritage Areas representing 18 counties and 62 municipalities, with three more areas pursuing certification. Every county in Maryland now includes a heritage area within its borders.

Mission San Luis offers a glimpse of the American past that otherwise would not be available. Relatively few people are aware of the more than 100 Spanish missions established across north Florida during the 16th and 17th centuries. Thanks to decades of exhaustive archeological effort and painstaking research involving original mission documents, the State of Florida and multiple essential partners have recreated the former western capital of Spanish Florida. Mission San Luis, a National Historic Landmark, was destroyed by fire in 1704 but has risen from the ashes as a 60-acre window to the forgotten past.

The "Explore the Highway with Hampton, Save-A-Landmark" Program is a corporate commitment to preservation. The World's Largest Santa Claus in Alaska, Jesse Owens Memorial Park in Alabama, and La Plaza Park in California are just a few of the 26 places nationwide receiving volunteer refurbishment to date through Hampton Hotels' initiative. The program identifies and assists in rehabilitation of significant, iconic, or just plain quirky roadside attractions across the Nation. Employees volunteer their efforts, the company provides funding, and communities and road-tripping tourists benefit.

The Tauck World Discovery Yellowstone Guest-Volunteer Program benefits the world's first national park, which today hosts 3 million visitors annually. Tauck World Discovery created and operates a unique program through which more than 5,000 vacationers voluntarily have donated nearly 10,000 hours of labor to help preserve and protect park assets. In this manner, Tauck has used the very human visitation that inevitably causes some adverse impact to natural and historic resources and turned it into a positive force for preservation, at the same time building visitor understanding, appreciation, and pride.

More Federal Agency News continued on next page

For more photographs and information on the 2006 Preserve America Presidential Award winners, go to: www.preserveamerica.gov/awards06



Uncle Sam Statue.
Ottawa Lake, Michigan

NEWS FROM THE FEDERAL AGENCIES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Appointments and Reappointments Named

On April 5, 2006, President George W. Bush announced the appointment of Missouri Governor Matt Blunt, Fresno California Mayor Alan Autry, and Mr. D. Franklin Arey, III, of Morrilton, Arkansas, to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

Governor Matt Blunt was appointed as the ACHP's gubernatorial representative. Governor Blunt was born in Springfield, Missouri, and earned a bachelor of science degree in history from the U.S. Naval Academy. He was elected governor in 2004 after serving as Missouri Secretary of State, as a member of the Missouri General Assembly, and as an active duty naval officer. He remains a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserves.

Mayor Alan Autry was appointed as the ACHP's mayoral representative. Mayor Autry is serving his second term as mayor, having been re-elected in 2004. Born in Shreveport, Louisiana, he moved as a child to the central San Joaquin Valley farming community of Riverdale. Following graduation from the University of the Pacific, he was a quarterback for the Green Bay Packers for three years. After leaving the National Football League he pursued an acting and directing career, and remains the CEO of Dirt Road Productions in Fresno.

Dewell Franklin "Frank" Arey, III, was appointed as a general public member of the ACHP. Mr. Arey is an administrative law judge for the Arkansas Workers' Compensation Commission, a position he has held since 2004. Prior to that, he was deputy director of the Department of Arkansas Heritage from 2000-2004, and served earlier in a variety of legal positions in both the public and private sectors. He holds a bachelor of arts in history and a juris doctorate from the University of Arkansas, Little Rock, and has published and lectured on Civil War history.

The President also announced the reappointment of John L. Nau, III, of Houston, Texas, to serve a second term as chairman of the ACHP. In addition, Susan S. Barnes, of Aurora, Illinois, a historic preservation expert member of the ACHP, was named vice chairman.

On July 5, 2006, the President appointed one new member, and reappointed one current member, to the ACHP.

The reappointed member is Susan S. Barnes, of Aurora, Illinois, who was named vice chair of the ACHP by the President in April 2006, and now is beginning her second term as an Expert Member. The new member is Rhonda Bentz, of Arlington, Virginia, who was appointed to her first term as a General Public Member.

Ms. Bentz is Vice President for Public Affairs with Visa USA, Inc., in Washington DC. Since 2000 she has directed public affairs programs and served as press spokesperson on public policy and product issues. Prior to assuming that position, she was Vice President of Public Affairs for APCO Worldwide, where she designed and implemented communications, grassroots, political and legislative strategies for issue campaigns. Ms. Bentz has also served as a member of campaign steering committees for U.S. Senator Norm Coleman (R-MN), and U.S. Representative Tom Feeney (R-FL), as a volunteer for the Bush-Cheney campaign, and in numerous other state and national campaigns.

More Federal Agency News continued on next page

NEWS FROM THE FEDERAL AGENCIES

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

FHWA Releases Preliminary List of Significant Features of the Interstate Highway System

On June 16th, the FHWA issued a Federal Register notice with the 150+ elements of the Interstate Highway System that FHWA is proposing should receive consideration under the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 4(f). The rest of the Interstate will be exempt from reviews under those two laws. The FHWA is asking the public to comment on the proposed list by suggesting additional elements that should be on the list or by suggesting the deletion of elements currently on the list.

To view the Federal Register notice go to:

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/01jan20061800/edocket.access.gpo.gov/2006/pdf/E6-9454.pdf>

The proposed list can also be found on FHWA's website at:

www.environment.fhwa.dot.gov/histpres/highways_list.asp

Comments are due by July 17th.

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

Newsletter Available Online

The FWS recently launched an e-newsletter.

Historical Happenings can be found at historicpreservation.fws.gov/

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Newsletters Available Online

The NOAA and their Marine Protected Areas Center both produce monthly newsletters.

NOAA's *Heritage Update* can be found at preserveamerica.noaa.gov/hottopics.html.

The NPA's *Marine Cultural and Historic Newsletter* is available by sending an email to

Brian.Jordan@noaa.gov with "subscribe MCH newsletter" in the subject field.

Archived issues can be found at www.mpa.gov/information_tools/newsletters.html#CHR

More Federal Agency News continued on next page

NEWS FROM THE FEDERAL AGENCIES

National Park Service (NPS)

Jon C. Smith Named Assistant Associate Director for Heritage Preservation Assistance Programs

On May 10, 2006, the National Park Service (NPS) announced the selection of Jon C. Smith to serve as the Assistant Associate Director, Heritage Preservation Assistance Programs, Cultural Resources.

Since 1997, Mr. Smith has been the Indiana Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Indiana. Prior to that, Mr. Smith served as the Chief of Grants and Administration and Assistant Grants Manager for the Indiana SHPO. His wide range of experience includes membership on the Indiana State Historic Preservation Review Board, the U.S. Department of Commerce Committee for Heritage and Cultural Tourism, Indiana Native American Council, Indiana Main Street Council, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Indiana Heritage and Cultural Council.

Mr. Smith holds a M.S. in Historic Preservation from Ball State University and a B.A. in Political Science from Wabash College. He has studied at the London School of Economics and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) in Rome.

The Heritage Preservation Assistance Programs include the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program; the National Heritage Areas Program; the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT); the American Battlefield Protection Program; the Federal Preservation Institute; the Heritage Education Services Program; and the Historic Preservation Grants Program.

Programmatic Agreement Update

The NCSHPO remains actively involved in the National Park Service (NPS) effort to develop a new/revised nationwide Programmatic Agreement (PA) for NPS compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Judy Bittner, the Alaska SHPO has been named chair of the NCSHPO task force to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Jon Smith (former Indiana Deputy SHPO and NCSHPO task force chair) to serve as the new Assistant Associate Director for Heritage Preservation Assistance Programs at the NPS. Sara Needles, the Wyoming SHPO, has been added to the NCSHPO task force.

This summer, the NPS is holding a number of meetings across the country to gather input from federally-recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives regarding their experiences with the existing PA, with the NPS in general, and to get their ideas for the future.

To date, meetings have been held in Verona, NY; Palm Springs, CA; and Seattle, WA. A list of the remaining meetings is below. The NPS is encouraging task force members who are geographically closest to each of the proposed meeting sites to attend these meetings.

August 1 - Hinckley, MN

August 3 - Fort Yates, ND

September 19 - Albuquerque, NM

September 21 - Catoosa, OK

October 2006 - Alaska (location and date to be determined)

Following these meetings, a draft PA will be developed, informed by the work of the Task Force and the information provided at the "listening" meetings. Circulation of a first draft is anticipated in December 2006.

Questions on this effort should be addressed to Caroline Hall, Preservation Compliance Coordinator at caroline_hall@nps.gov.

To include your federal agency news in the NCSHPO News, email Elizabeth at szufnar@sso.org. See the back page for submission deadlines.

HOW'D THEY DO THAT?

The purpose of the NCSHPO News is to provide a means for SHPOffices to share news about what's going on in their states as well as focus on specific state programs that other SHPOffices may be interested in learning about. *SHPOffices are encouraged to email the NCSHPO with their suggestion(s) for an article. . . something they'd like to know about, or a program they'd like to share with other SHPOffices.* Federal agencies are also encouraged to submit their suggestion(s) for an article detailing their agency's historic preservation activities.

Email Elizabeth at szufnar@sso.org



SUBMISSION DEADLINES

The NCSHPO NEWS is a quarterly publication. Material submission deadlines are:
 December 1st of previous year for January issue;
 March 1st for April issue;
 June 1st for July issue; and
 August 1st for September issue

This e-newsletter is provided as a service by the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and is made available to NCSHPO members and federal agency personnel. The information has been compiled from many different sources including SHPO personnel, federal agency personnel, and websites. All material contained in the e-newsletter is excerpted from the original sources and published herein strictly for informational purposes.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

444 NORTH CAPITOL STREET NW
 SUITE 342 HALL OF THE STATES
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-1512
 202-624-5465
 202-624-5419 FAX

Check out our website
www.ncshpo.org

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers is the professional association of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Membership in the NCSHPO is limited to states and territories.