



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT/EASTERN RECRUITING REGION
PO BOX 19001
PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA 29905-9001

DepO 11000.1A

G-4

10 MAY 2010

DEPOT ORDER 11000.1A

From: Commanding General
To: Distribution List

Subj: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Ref: (a) MCO 5090.2A
(b) DepO 11000.3 (ICRMP)
(c) DoDI 4715.16
(d) MCO P5750.1H
(e) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
(f) DepO 6280.3B
(g) 36 CFR 79

Encl: (1) Glossary

1. Situation. Provide policy, prescribe procedures, and assign responsibilities for the management of archaeological, historic, architectural, and other cultural resources. The location of these resources is designated as within the physical boundaries of MCRDPI including waters, wetlands, and land areas.

2. Cancellation. DepO 11000.1.

3. Mission. Provide a program to preserve historic properties in the United States as established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA).

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent

(a) Organizational commanders and general and special staff, must integrate and utilize reference (b), the

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Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) with other applicable activities, programs and plans.

(b) All planned construction and exterior maintenance activities must be reported to the appropriate authorities. These authorities include the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) Coordinator, the Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office (NREAO), the Planning Director, and the Public Works Office. Reporting to these officials must take place at least 60 days prior to the commitment of resources to a project. This timeframe allows for completion of the approval process. The report to the NEPA Coordinator should be in the form of a Request for Environmental Impact Review (REIR) as stated in reference (f), enclosure (1).

(2) Concept of Operations

(a) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) states that "The heads of Federal agencies shall assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency. Prior to acquiring, construction, or leasing buildings for purposes of carrying out agency responsibilities, each Federal agency shall use, to the maximum extent feasible, historic properties available to the agency. Each Federal agency shall establish a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and protection of historic properties. Such program shall ensure that historic properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency are identifies, evaluated, and nominated to the National Register; that such properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency as are listed in or may be eligible for the National Register are managed and maintained in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values in compliance with section 106 that the agency's preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other federal, state, and local agencies, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations carrying out historic preservation planning activities, and with the private sector." Sections 110 (g) and 302 of the NHPA authorize expenditure of funds for preservation purposes. Section III of the Act authorizes leases, exchanges and management contracts to be used for ensuring preservation of cultural resources.

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(b) Section 106 of the law requires federal agencies take into account through notification of concerned parties the effects of an undertaking on any district, site, building, and structure or object listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This notification must happen prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking, or prior to the issuance of any license. Notified parties must be afforded an opportunity to comment on any undertaking which will affect eligible or listed National Register property. These parties include the State of South Carolina Historic Preservation Officer (SCSHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and other interested parties as defined by the NHPA.

(c) The Secretary of Interior, through the National Park Service (NPS), administers the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NRHP is a listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant on the national, regional or local level in American History, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. The NPS also creates standards for the maintenance and rehabilitation of historic buildings, provides interagency archaeological services, and offers technical assistance for recording historic properties prior to destruction.

(d) The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), and implementing regulations, provides for the protection against unauthorized excavation, removal, alteration or defacement of archaeological resources, and requires permits be issued for authorized excavations. "Persons who, without authorization, excavate, remove, damage, alter, or deface archaeological resources may be assessed civil penalties. The civil penalties may be the full cost of restoration and repair of the archaeological resources plus the full archaeological or commercial value of archaeological resources destroyed or not recovered. Criminal penalties may include a fine of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment of up to one year, and are more severe depending upon the value of the archaeological resource and/or previous violations. Previous violators of the ARPA or its implementing regulations may be assessed double the costs mentioned above." (32CFR229, Uniform Regulations, Protection of Resources as amended by 52 Fed. Reg. 47720 of 16 December 1987).

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(e) The 1984 Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16, published September 2008, establishes DoD policy and assigns responsibilities for the management of cultural resources for DoD activities.

(f) Reference (a), identifies the development and implementation of Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMP) as the means of compliance with the DoD directive.

(g) Reference (d), sets guidelines, policies, procedures and standards for the administration of the Marine Corps Historical Program, including but not limited to the identification, protection and preservation of significant historical properties and monuments.

(h) Under the direction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERC/CERL) MCRDPI initiated reference (b). Reference (b) will be used by planners, engineers, land and natural resources managers, military training personnel, construction personnel, archaeologists, historians, architects and cultural resource managers in the management of all cultural resources on or under jurisdiction of MCRDPI.

(i) This directive formally establishes a program to direct and coordinate the cultural resources management program in and on the waters and land of MCRDPI. Enclosure (1) is a glossary of terms commonly used in this program.

(j) Mandatory Management Process

1. Ensure architectural, archaeological and historic resources are properly managed.

2. As cultural resources are identified, they will be evaluated for eligibility on the NRHP. All resources must be treated as if eligible until determined ineligible through consultation with interested parties.

3. Cultural resources on or eligible for the NRHP will be properly managed and protected.

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4. Any planned operations on or in the vicinity of these sites must be reported to the Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) prior to implementation of the activity.

5. If any archaeological sites are discovered during construction, military maneuvers, or other activities, immediately stop all ground-disturbing activity in the site vicinity and notify the CRM.

6. If human remains are discovered immediately stop activity. Notify the CRM and Provost Marshall's Office (PMO) so that a determination can be made as to whether the remains are of an archaeological concern or should be the subject of a criminal investigation.

7. Ensure that all architectural resources on the NRHP or those eligible for the NRHP are properly protected. Eligibility must be determined for all structures 50 years or older. Any work on such structures must be reported to the NEPA Coordinator, Cultural Resources Manager, Planning Director, Public Works Office and the Public Works Architect.

8. Ensure that all monuments are properly protected. Any work on monuments, markers and memorials must be reported to the NEPA Coordinator, Cultural Resources Manager, Planning Director, Public Works Office and the Public Works Architect.

9. Listings of known cultural resources, including archaeological, architectural, and historically significant sites listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic sites on MCRDPI will be kept by the CRM.

10. Resources may be added or deleted from the CRM's list of eligible resources, provided concurrence has been obtained from the SCSHPO, Tribes, and other interested parties, upon the completion of additional surveys, evaluations, or studies.

(k) The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 (NREAO), is designated as the activity point of contact to establish, direct, maintain and coordinate the MCRDPI, CRM program. All official correspondence to state, federal or tribal authorities must be transmitted through this office. Specifically:

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1. The NREAO will monitor any undertaking that impacts eligible cultural resources under the management of MCRDPI in accordance with applicable state and federal laws. A Cultural Resources Committee will assist NREAO in the accomplishment of specific tasks. This committee will be chaired by the Deputy Director of NREAO or his/her designee and made up of the CRM (Museum Director), the Depot Archaeologist (Museum Curator), the NEPA Coordinator, the Natural Resources Manager, the Depot Planning Director, the Public Works Architect, and Deputy Facility Maintenance Engineer Officer. The committee will meet in conjunction with the Environmental Impact Working Group (EIWG) or the committee and any subgroup of the committee, will meet upon the call of the NREAO or any of its committee members.

2. Develop a concise action plan in accordance with the ICRMP with short and long-term objectives. The action plan must result in the location, inventory of all sites which appear to qualify for the National Register. Such action is mandated by 16 U.S.C. 470h29 (a)-(2).

3. Establish priorities for inventory, protection, and evaluation of cultural resources.

4. Protect cultural resources and store associated records that accrue as a result of the MCRDPI historic preservation program in accordance with reference (g).

5. Comply with federal and state regulations and permitting procedures.

6. Identify program requirements and projects and forwarding of funding requirement information to Headquarters Marine Corps (LFL) as part of the Annual Operation Plan.

7. Develop a plan to establish a permanent repository for all historic and archaeological material from MCRDPI in accordance with reference (g).

8. Develop and implementation of an information and education program.

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9. Provide on-site support to commanders, staff offices and project managers for training exercises, construction and maintenance projects.

10. Site inspection reports on resource quality.

11. Make recommendations for program projects.

12. Ensure that proper liaisons and agreements are made with federally recognized Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) that have an association with Parris Island.

13. Ensure that proper liaisons, notifications and agreements are made with local government, interested parties, agencies, and the general public concerning undertakings and their effects on historic properties.

(1) The Natural Resources Manager is responsible for broad planning and management issues which relate to the goals and objectives of the MCRDPI ICRMP. These duties include:

1. Ensure coordination between the NEPA Coordinator and the Cultural Resources Management office on all undertakings that have potential to affect a resource on or eligible for the NRHP to the proper state and federal offices.

2. Ensure that copies of all documentation are filed with the CRM and the NREAO.

3. Ensure that the Charlesfort-Santa Elena National Historic Landmark site is properly maintained.

4. Ensure that all cemeteries on the Depot are properly protected and maintained.

(m) The Cultural Resource Manager(CRM) (Director, Parris Island Museum), responsibilities include:

1. Documentation of cultural resources.

2. Documentation of monuments.

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3. Liaison and coordination with federal, state and tribal historical preservation offices and the Advisory Council.

4. Documentation of Depot Commemorative Naming Program.

5. Review of all documentation of reports generated by archaeological, architectural or historical surveys and storage of said records and reports.

(n) The Public Works Architect's responsibilities include:

1. Ensuring that before any project is started on the exterior of any structure 50 years or older that eligibility has been determined for inclusion on the NRHP.

2. Ensuring that before any project is started on a structure listed or eligible for the NRHP, that the plans and scope of work are sympathetic to the structure's historical integrity.

3. Ensuring that before any project for a new structure is started its design does not adversely impact on an existing listed or eligible NRHP district, structure, or site.

4. Ensuring that all designs that have the potential to impact listed or eligible NRHP structures, districts and sites are forwarded to the Planning Director, Public Works and the CRM.

(o) The NEPA Coordinator's responsibilities include:

1. Inform the CRM upon notification of work that might impact on Cultural Resources.

2. Ensure that all cultural resources reviews deemed necessary by the Cultural Resources Manager are completed, or identified and mandated to be completed prior to project execution, before the submission of the final NEPA document.

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(p) The Depot Archaeologist's (Curator, Parris Island Museum), responsibilities include:

1. Ensuring that the Depot maintains an up to date list of archaeological sites.

2. Reviews all work that may impact an archaeological site or unevaluated properties.

3. Provides expert oversight for all contracted archaeological services, and serves as approving official for technical reports generated from such services.

4. When necessary, provides assistance in monitoring or arranging for monitoring of work in archaeologically sensitive areas.

5. Assists with reporting of sites to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, in consultations concerning archaeological sites with the SCSHPO and Tribes, and assists with writing and enforcement of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dealing with archaeological sites.

(q) The Depot Planning Director's responsibility includes:

1. Integration of cultural resource management into all projects planned for MCRDPI.

2. Ensuring that all work planned for buildings on or eligible for the NSHP is reviewed by the Public Works Officer and the CRM Office.

3. Ensuring that activities that affect or have potential to affect listed or eligible NRHP resources are reported to the NEPA Coordinator and the CRM.

(r) The Depot Facilities Manager's responsibility includes:

1. Ensuring that any activity that affects or potentially affects listed or eligible NRHP resources are reported to the NEPA Coordinator and the CRM.

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2. Ensuring that any activity that affects monuments are reported to the NEPA Coordinator and the CRM.

3. Ensuring that all levels of the Depot Maintenance Department are aware of the Depot's obligations under law to protect cultural resources.

(s) The Public Works Officer (PWO) shall:

1. Ensure that funds budgeted for historic renovation, rehabilitation, and restorations are obligated specifically toward the historically significant characteristics of the structure.

(t) General and specific guidance are contained in the following documents:

1. Reference (a) implements reference (c) by providing Marine Corps policy, responsibilities and guidance for Cultural Resource Management under United States Marine Corps (USMC) control.

2. Reference (b) is the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for MCRDPI. This document provides information on existing archaeological and historic resources at MCRDPI, legal requirements and procedures for management of these resources and long-range objectives and goals.

3. Reference (c) provides Department of Defense (DoD) policy, prescribes DoD procedures and assigns responsibilities for the management of cultural resources under DoD control.

4. Reference (d) is the Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program. This Order provides Marine Corps policy concerning surveys, legal requirements, and historic site registration and naming of commemorative structures.

5. The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, via the Depot's Cultural Resources Office at the Parris Island Museum is responsible for integration of cultural resources into the Marine Corps Recruit Depot's Command Historical and Museum Program as established by reference (d).

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6. A Cultural Resources Advisory Committee (CRAC) (formerly titled the Archaeological and Historic Resources Advisory Committee) is established to meet when needed to aid and give broad advice and recommendations on procedures, planning, and management for the protection of cultural resources on MCRDPI and to carry out those specific duties as set forth in references (a), (c), and (d). The CRAC will consist of a Chair or Chairman: the Assistant Chief of Staff G-4, Director: the Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer, and a secretary, or NEPA Coordinator from NREAO. Members include the Public Works Officer, the Planning Director from the Public Works Office, the Facilities Maintenance Engineer Officer, the Cultural Resources Manager, the Director of Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR), the Public Works Architect, and the Depot Archaeologist. Advisors include the Supervisory General Engineer from the Public Works Office, the Public Affairs Officer, the Director from the National Trust, Southeastern Office, the Housing Manager, Safety Officer, and Staff Judge Advocate. The Committee will meet as required on call of the chairman and serve as part of the Depot Development Board.

5. Administration and Logistics. The AC/S G-4 is the sponsor for this order. An electronic copy of this order can be found on the MCRDPI Intranet (<http://parrislandintranet.nmci.usmc.mil/G1/default.aspx>). Any recommendations concerning the content of this order should be forwarded to the AC/S G-4.

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This order is applicable to the Marines, Sailors, civilians, and authorized activities aboard MCRDPI. Also applies to all archaeological and historic resources under the management of MCRDPI.

b. Signal. This order is effective the date signed.


R. L. GRABOWSKI
Chief of Staff

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1. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). An independent federal agency tasked with formulating cultural resources protection policy and with commenting on federal agency undertakings which affect National Register Properties.
2. Antiquities Act Permit. A permit to conduct archaeological work upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, under the 1906 Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities. Requests to conduct such work on USMC lands are reviewed and commented upon by USMC and then forwarded to Department of the Interior (DOI) (interagency Resource Management Division) for processing and issuance of permits.
3. Archaeology. In the United States, archaeology is subfield of anthropology that studies past human behavior through the scientific investigation and analysis of material remains or other lines of documentary evidence.
4. Archaeological Assessment. Evaluations of the archaeological resources present in an area, their scientific significance, and the value of protecting or properly investigating them.
5. Archaeological Data. Information embodied in material remains, artifacts, structures, refuse, documents, etc. produced purposely or accidentally by human beings and embodied in the spatial context relationships or context among such remains and their environment.
6. Archaeological Data Recovery. The systematic scientific retrieval of archaeological information from a portion or all of an archaeological site.
7. Archaeological Excavation. The scientifically controlled recovery or salvage of a site designed to yield maximum information about the life of the inhabitants, their ways of solving human problems, and of adjusting to and modifying their natural environment. Such work should be programmed during final planning stages or at least during the early stage of project construction. Excavation, as opposed to preservation, will permanently alter the context of any data contained in a site.

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8. Archaeological Inventory. A presentation and summation of the data presently known concerning an area. This is called a records check by some agencies. Only in very rare instances is present information sufficient to assess adequately the archaeological resources or to estimate the cost of mitigating the impact of a proposed project on those resources.

9. Archaeological Resource. Material remains of human life or activities which are of archaeological interest. Archaeological sites are non-renewable resources; once destroyed, the information they contained is lost forever.

10. Artifact. A material object made or modified in whole or in part by man. Among the most common artifacts on archaeological sites are fragments of broken pottery (sherds), stone tools, chips (debitage), projectile points, and similar lithic debris.

11. Consensus Determination. A case where the USMC, the SHPO, consulting Tribes, and other interested parties agree on eligibility for listing in the National Register.

12. Consultation. The act of seeking and considering the opinions and recommendations of appropriate parties about USMC undertakings that might affect NRHP properties. Appropriate parties ordinarily include SHPO, THPOs and ACHP. National Park Service (NPS) may also be consulted, as appropriate. Consultation is very formal and procedurally oriented. Correct procedures are promulgated in 36 CFR 800.

13. Criteria of Effect. Standards promulgated by ACHP (in 36 CFR 800) and applied by USMC to determine whether an undertaking will affect any property on NRHP. Effect--The Federal action on a National Register Property or Eligible Property that results in a change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality or characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in NRHP. Adverse Effect--The Federal action that results in the total or partial destruction or alteration of a National Register Property or Eligible Property. Adverse effect may also result if a property is isolated from its surrounding environment, if neglect of the property results in the deterioration or destruction of the property, and/or if the land occupied by the property is sold or transferred, and there are no provisions in

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the deed or transfer agreement to provide for the preservation, maintenance, or use of the property.

14. Criteria for Evaluation. Criteria published in 36 CFR 60 to be applied in determining whether a cultural resource is eligible for listing on NRHP.

15. Cultural Resource. Any building, district, site, structure, or object of historical, archaeological, architectural, engineering, having significance to any group or subgroup of a society.

16. Cultural Resources Professional. A professional meeting the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Part 61 and, for MCRDPI, meeting the criteria outlines in the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigation. This professional will have specialized education, training, and experience in work required to comply with cultural resources legislation.

17. Cultural Resources Specialist. A staff person tasked with developing sufficient familiarity with cultural resources guidelines and procedures to perform routine cultural resources program functions. The cultural resources specialist will contract out for cultural resources professional expertise on specific projects, as needed.

18. Cultural Resource Inventory. A detailed descriptive listing of an activity's cultural resources, including evaluations of significance according to NRHP criteria.

19. Cultural Resources Management Plan. Includes inventory and categorization of an activity's cultural resources, serving as a basis for on-going maintenance and protection from adverse effects of planned undertakings.

20. Cultural Resources Protection. Not always the same as preservation, protection includes (1) routine maintenance and security, (2) consideration of effects under any undertaking could have on cultural resources, and (3) formal, documented consultation with SHPO, ACHP, and NPS.

21. Cultural Resources Guidelines. Advice on selected aspects of cultural resources protective management, promulgated to

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other federal agencies in periodic publication issued by ACHP, NPS, and others tasked with interagency cultural resources responsibilities.

22. Cultural Resources Survey. The systematic process of locating and identifying cultural resources so as to comply with the National Preservation Act Amendments of 1980. Survey is typically divided into three phases, Phase I, II, and III.

a. Phase I: Survey undertaken to identify the presence of cultural resources. Typically, Phase I entails background searches of past work in the area, predictive modeling, and contextual study followed by on-the-ground survey. Most surveys are undertaken through systematic sub-surface testing. Parameters for acceptable survey techniques are outlined by the South Carolina SHPO. Phase I surveys often generate recommendations for eligibility of identified sites, but some resources require more intense study to make an informed recommendation.

b. Phase II: Intensive testing and evaluation of identified resources to determine more precise information, usually involving making more informed evaluations of eligibility or defining contributing areas of eligibility within known sites.

c. Phase III: Phase III is typically a form of mitigation through data recovery. (see Data Recovery).

23. Data Recovery. Phase III recovery of information contained in cultural resources which are significant mainly for their value in scientific study. Data Recovery is carried out prior to commencement of disturbance of a site of known significance, but may also be invoked due to inadvertent discoveries made during a project.

24. Debitage. Lithic debris resulting from the manufacture of stone tools.

25. Departmental Consulting Archaeologist. An office of NPS that provides policy and technical assistance to Federal agencies regarding protection of archaeological properties. The DCA is also responsible for coordinating the Federal Archeology Program and focusing on the points of the National Strategy for Federal Archeology.

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26. Determination of Eligibility. An action through which the eligibility of a property for listing on the NRHP is decided based on criteria published in 36 CFR 60, but the property is not actually listed on the NRHP. Nominating authorities and federal agency officials commonly request determinations of eligibility for federal planning purposes. Only the Keeper of the National Register is empowered to make formal determination of eligibility.

27. Director. The Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer. And a Secretary, or NEPA Coordinator from NREAO. Members include the Public Works Officer, the Planning Director from the Public Works Office, the Facilities Maintenance Engineer Officer, the Cultural Resources Manager, the Director of Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR), the Public Works Architect, and the Depot Archaeologist. Advisors comprise the Supervisory General Engineer from the Public Works Office, the Public Affairs Officer, the Director from the National Trust: Southeastern Office, the Housing Manager, Safety Officer, and Staff Judge Advocate. The Committee will meet as required on call of the chairman and serve as part of the Depot Development Board.

28. Eligible Resource. Any district, site, building, structure, ruin, or object that meets National Register Criteria for Eligibility (36 CFR 60.6).

29. Environmentally Sensitive Area. Any location containing endangered or protected plants, animals, or archaeological properties.

30. Evaluation. The process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register listing is determined by applying NRHP criteria for significance. Evaluation also includes the categorizing of resources in preparation of an activity's cultural resources management plan.

31. Executive Order 11593. Signed into law on May 13, 1971, the order requires that federal agencies, in consultation with ACHP, institute procedures to assure that their plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned historic and cultural properties; and locate,

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inventory, and nominate historic and cultural properties under their jurisdiction or control to NRHP.

32. Feature. An area in or on the ground where evidence of past human activities can be seen or detected. Among the most frequent features on archaeological sites are fire pits, storage pits, burial pits, hard-packed house floors, and postholes.

33. HABS/HAER. The commonly used abbreviation for two closely allied units of NPS: Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). Both units provide information and assistance to federal agencies concerning standards, techniques, and procedures for recording and otherwise documenting non-archaeological cultural resources.

34. Historic District. A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

35. Historic Site. A location where a significant event took place or where a significant cultural resource is now or used to be situated.

36. Intensive Archaeological Reconnaissance. An on-the-ground surface survey and testing of an area sufficient to permit determination of the number and extent of the resources present, their scientific importance, and the time factors and cost of preserving them or otherwise mitigating any adverse effects on them. This level of investigation is most appropriate once a specific region or area to be affected has been determined or the choice has been narrowed to one of a few prime locations.

37. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). A five year plan outlining how an installation will manage its resources in compliance with cultural resources statutes, executive orders, presidential memoranda, regulations, and other requirements.

38. Interagency Resource Management Division. A division of NPS which brings together the resource identification, evaluation, designation, and planning aspects of resource protection. It incorporates most functions of the former Interagency Archaeological Services (IAS) (including issuance of

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Antiquities Permits), along with NRHP and Natural Landmarks Program.

39. Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). NPS official formally responsible for maintaining and publishing the list of cultural resources that meet NRHP criteria of eligibility and for determining additions to and deletions from NRHP.

40. Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). A written agreement among USMC, SHPO, and ACHP that stipulate how an undertaking will be carried out so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects and otherwise to protect cultural resources.

41. Mitigation. Planning that is intended to minimize damage to cultural resources.

42. Mitigation by Excavation. Archaeological excavation sufficient to recover data necessary to mitigate the adverse effect(s) of the proposed project on an archaeological site determined eligible for listing on NRHP.

43. Monument. Commemorative marker to include statues and memorials.

44. Multiple Resource Area. A National Register listing composed of individual properties or a combination of properties and districts within a specific geographical area. Within the Multiple Resource Area, only the lands occupied by each property and/or district are subject to the benefits and protections accorded by the National Historic Preservation Act.

45. National Historic Landmark. A property designated by the Secretary of the Interior as having exceptional significance in the nation's history. National Historic Landmarks are automatically listed on NRHP and subject to all preservation requirements from NRHP listed resources.

46. National Historic Preservation Act. The Act, passed by Congress in 1966 and amended several times, requires among other mandated actions that a register of locally, regionally, and nationally important historic and cultural properties be created and expanded (36 CFR 60.2), that an independent agency of the federal government be created to advise the President and

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Congress regarding historic preservation matters, and that the independent agency formulate regulations to preserve and protect historic and cultural properties located on federal lands or that might be affected by federal undertakings (Section 106 of the Act).

47. National Register Criteria (36 CFR 60.6). The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior to evaluate properties for inclusion in NRHP. Archaeological sites are generally considered if they have yielded, or may yield, information or data important for understanding prehistory or history.

48. National Park Service (NPS). A service agency of the Department of Interior tasked with interagency cultural resources advising, coordinating, records keeping, and reporting functions. USMC has dealings with four major units within NPS: Interagency Resources Management Division, HABS/HAER, Preservation Assistance Division, and the Office of the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist.

49. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The federal government's official list, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior, of all sites, buildings, districts, structures, and objects of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

50. National Register Property. Any cultural resource listed or eligible for listing on NRHP.

51. Nomination. Formal notification to the Keeper of the National Register that a property appears to meet criteria of eligibility.

52. Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance. As defined in 36 CFR 66, a detailed on-the-ground surface examination of selected portions representing a statistical sample of the area to be affected, adequate to assess the general nature of the archaeological resources probably present, project this assessment to the entire area, assess the probable impact of a project, and estimate the cost of mitigating the impact. This level of investigation is appropriate to preliminary planning decisions.

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53. Preliminary Case Report. Formal, written report prerequisite to consultation with ACHP, prepared by the undertaking agency. The Preliminary Case Report must describe the undertaking and the affected cultural resources, assess any adverse effects, and discuss alternatives to avoid or to mitigate those effects.
54. Preservation Assistance Division. A division of NPS that sets technical preservation standards for work undertaken on NRHP properties, disseminates technical preservation information to federal agencies, and reports annually to Congress on endangered National Historic Landmarks (Section 8 Report).
55. Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA). A written agreement among USMC, SHPO, and ACHP that stipulates how a program or a class of undertakings repetitive in nature or similar in effect will be carried out so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources.
56. Questionable Eligibility. The situation where any question exists about eligibility for listing in NRHP (e.g., when the SHPO officer evaluates a resource as eligible and USMC evaluates it as not meriting nomination).
57. Recordation. Drawings, photographs, and other formats permanently recording resources that must be destroyed or substantially altered.
58. Regulations for the protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800). Regulations promulgated by ACHP to implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and Executive Order 11593 (13 May 1971). These regulations require federal program and project agencies to consider historic and cultural properties when planning any federal action, federally assisted program, or federally licensed action, activity, or program that might affect those resources. The regulations also define a consultation process in which the federal program or project agency meet with SHPO to determine what actions are necessary to identify historic and cultural properties that may be located within the area of the program's or project's potential environmental impact, apply the National Register Criteria to steps that will be taken to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate any finding of Adverse Effect.

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59. Salvage Archaeology. The systematic collection of surface and subsurface cultural remains by professional archaeologists from an area to be damaged or destroyed.

60. Section 8 Report. A list of all NRHP properties that exhibit known or suspected damage, prepared annually for Congress by NPS under Section 8 of the General Authorities Act of 1976 (PL 94-458).

61. Section 106 Report. Action to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which requires that USMC (1) consider effects of its undertakings on NRHP properties, and (2) afford ACHP an opportunity to comment on undertakings that are likely to affect National Register properties.

62. Sherd. Fragment of ceramic or glass.

63. Significance. The importance of a resource as defined by the National Register criteria as published in 36 CRF 60 in one or more areas of significance.

64. Site. Location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Archaeological sites are further defined in the South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations as an area yielding three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts within a 30-meter radius and/or an area with visible or historically recorded cultural features.

65. State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Official appointed by the governor of each state and U. S. Territory, responsible for administering cultural resources programs.

66. Survey. See Cultural Resources Survey.

67. Technical Assistance. A sharing by cultural resources specialists of their knowledge about cultural resources laws, regulations, guidelines, and instructions, their interpretation and their practical application.

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68. Testing. Archaeological sampling or excavations sufficient to define the spatial extent, nature, and cultural significance of an archaeological site and determine NRHP eligibility.

69. Undertaking. The term used in cultural resources contexts to cover what USMC calls "actions", "projects", and "programs". The term applies to indirect actions such as neglect, as well as to direct actions such as demolition, alteration, or transfer of a Property.