

NCPTT NOTES

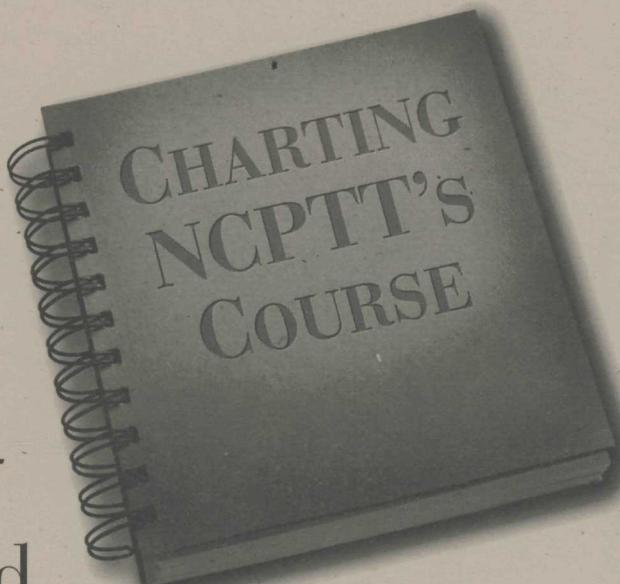
National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

"...a great nation must invest in its cultural development and preservation just as it supports scientific discovery and protects natural resources. ... We need a national commitment to preserve our cultural legacy.

If we succeed, future generations will praise us for being good ancestors. ...

Because all Americans have a stake in preserving our cultural heritage, there is a national and therefore a federal responsibility for this legacy.

In America's complex system of cultural support, government does not play the predominant role. Yet through ... appropriations at federal, state and local



- J U L Y
1997
NUMBER 18
- 3 NCPTT in context
 - 4 Historic Sites Act; NHPA; OTA report
 - 5 NCPTT/ NHPA Amendments of 1992
 - 6 NPS Management Policies
 - 7 1994 NCPTT Symposium
 - 8 Draft recommendations for NCPTT's Five-year Plan
- From *Creative America*, a report by the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. (Washington, DC, 1997)

NCPTT Notes

JULY 1997

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Comments and items of interest for the next newsletter should be sent to the editor of the upcoming *NCPTT Notes*, Mary Carroll.

Introduction to this edition of Notes

The National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training is an important part of our nation's preservation and conservation community — which, in turn, is a vital part of our nation's cultural life. NCPTT serves the community that fostered its creation — and, in turn, serves the nation.

In a continuing spirit of consultation that has characterized NCPTT since its creation in 1992, this edition of *Notes* presents a five-year plan for NCPTT, for review and comment by NCPTT's preservation and conservation colleagues.

In its advisory role to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Director of the National Park Service, NCPTT's advisory board — the Preservation Technology and Training Board — has devised the five-year plan to guide NCPTT's development and the effectiveness of NCPTT's activities in service to the preservation and conservation community nationwide.

At the time of NCPTT's creation in 1992, and prior to NCPTT's full operation in Natchitoches in Fall of 1994, many of preservation and conservation's principal players lent excellent assistance to NCPTT's initial formation. The concept and reality of NCPTT has developed since those initial deliberations — through the work of the PTTBoard, NCPTT senior staff and NCPTT's partners —, and the time is right to reflect on NCPTT's background, its current direction, and a vision for its near future.

This edition of *Notes* presents NCPTT's five-year plan in context of a selection of documents that led to and informed

NCPTT's creation and development. Background documentation includes excerpts from seven legislative and policy texts that serve as the foundation for NCPTT's activities. Background documentation is followed by the core document that is offered for review: NCPTT's draft five-year plan as devised by NCPTT's Preservation Technology and Training Board.

NCPTT invites your participation in the ongoing development of NCPTT's goals, programs and activities through your review of the draft five-year plan. Please address your review comments in writing to Dr. Elizabeth A. Lyon, Chair, Preservation Technology and Training Board in care of NCPTT or via email <elizabeth_lyon@nps.gov>. Please send comments by August 15, 1997.

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The National Park Service

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future

generations. The Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

Document One

NCPTT in context of the National Park Service and NPS' cultural resources programs

The Yosemite Valley grant to the State of California in 1864 and the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872 serve as the foundation of the National Park Service.

Through the addition of new parks to the National Park System, the National Park Service increased its ability to protect the nation's cultural heritage. However, its ability to influence the protection of cultural resources outside of parks was limited. Until the twentieth century, only local or regional private groups or, occasionally, local or State governments undertook historic preservation activities. Most of these activities focused on single buildings associated with major historical figures and did not involve Federal government incentives, intervention or assistance. Major exceptions to this rule were several Civil War battlefields, whose management was assigned to the War Department in the 1890s, and the **Antiquities Act** of 1906, which authorized the President to set aside historic landmarks, structures and objects located on lands controlled

by the United States as national monuments.

The National Park Service was created and organized in 1916 to manage the nation's premier natural and historic sites. The creation of NPS provided systematic management of properties under the Department of the Interior's jurisdiction. In 1933, NPS assumed responsibility for historic properties that had been under the War Department and the US Forest Service. Historic preservation was seen as part of NPS' expanding mission, and directly relevant to the development of the Federal government's expertise in preservation and conservation.

The **Historic Sites Act** of 1935 was the second major piece of Federal historic preservation legislation. This act declared as national policy the preservation for public use of historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance and directed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct various preservation and conservation programs, including the establishment of museums. This statute designated the National Park Service as a focus of Federal historic preservation activity.

In 1964, the United States Conference of Mayors undertook a study of historic preservation activities and needs in the United States, in cooperation with the White House, NPS, the American Institute of Architects, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, among others. The resulting report, *With Heritage So Rich,*

revealed a growing need for a national historic preservation program because of massive losses of historic buildings and entire neighborhoods, particularly caused by urban renewal and highway construction projects. The report influenced Congress to enact a national preservation policy: the **National Historic Preservation Act** of 1966.

While Congress recognized that national goals for historic preservation could best be achieved by supporting the drive, enthusiasm and wishes of local citizens and communities, Congress understood that the Federal government must set an example through enlightened policies and practices, and act as a catalyst to spur the private sector and government at all levels. Through NHPA, Congress made the Federal government a full partner and a leader in historic preservation. An underlying motivation in passing NHPA was to transform the Federal government from an agent of indifference, frequently responsible for massive losses of historic resources, to a facilitator, an agent of thoughtful change and a responsible steward of our heritage for future generations.

Since 1966, the definition of historic properties has evolved to encompass a broad interpretation of American heritage that acknowledges the nation's diverse heritage. Further, historic properties are now understood and appreciated as part of — not isolated from — the landscape in

which they belong. Key legislation enacted since 1966, and for which NPS has assumed major program responsibilities, includes the **Archeological and Historic Preservation Act** (1974), the **Archeological Resources Protection Act** (1979), the various tax reform and incentives acts of the 1970s and 1980s, the **Abandoned Shipwreck Act** (1987), and the **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act** (1990) — all of which have expanded upon the basic foundation of the National Historic Preservation Act. NHPA itself has undergone substantial growth through major amendments in 1976, 1980, and 1992. NCPTT was created within NHPA's 1992 amendments.

NCPTT is part of the office of the National Park Service's Associate Director for Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, the office that establishes and leads NPS cultural resource policy. NCPTT and the National Center for Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs are two components of the Associate Director's office that support cultural resource preservation work undertaken within the National Park System and by the national and international preservation and conservation community.

Adapted from appendixes to the National Park Service's *Cultural Resources Strategic Plan* (February 28, 1997 draft)

Document Two From the *Historic Sites Act*

An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled that it is hereby declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefits of the people of the United States...

Make necessary investigations and researches in the United States relating to particular sites, buildings, or objects to obtain true and accurate historical and archaeological facts and information concerning the same...

Develop an educational program and service for the purpose of making available to the public facts and information pertaining to American historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and properties of national significance.

The full text of this and other Federal preservation laws may be found in *Federal Historic Preservation Laws* (National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1993).

Document Three From the *National Historic Preservation Act*

The Congress finds and declares that—
(1) the spirit and directions of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage;

(2) the historic and

cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(3) historic properties significant to the Nation's heritage are being lost or substantially altered, often inadvertently, with increasing frequency;

(4) the preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest...

(6) the increased knowledge of our historic resources, the establishment of better means of identifying and administering them, and the encouragement of

their preservation will improve the planning and execution of federal and federally-assisted projects and will assist economic growth and development; and

(7) although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum

Continued on Page 6 ►

Document Four From *Technologies for Prehistoric & Historic Preservation*

Editor's note—

This summary report by the Office of Technology Assessment identified the needs and highlighted the potentials for applying technologies across the preservation and conservation disciplines — and included recommendations for Federal policy and implementation that would stimulate more effective use of appropriate technologies.

The report was developed from study and analysis by OTA staff and by consulting

experts throughout the preservation community. Consultations included five workshops on technologies for preserving and conserving archeological sites and structures, historic structures, underwater archeology, and landscapes and outdoor sites, and for physical security of prehistoric and historic sites.

In the published version of the OTA report, major summary points were highlighted in bold type. The following excerpts are selections from the summary findings.

Preservation technology refers broadly to any equipment, methods, and techniques that can be applied to the discovery, analysis, interpretation, restoration, conservation, protection, and management of prehistoric and historic sites, structures, and landscapes...

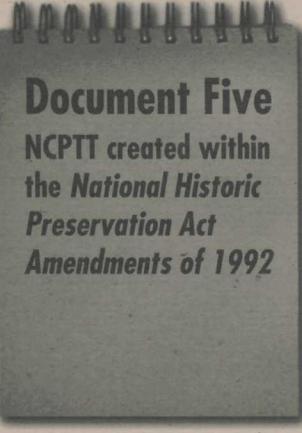
Different stages of the

preservation process may now require the involvement of specialists from such divergent fields as anthropology, archaeology, architecture, chemistry, folklore, geology, history, landscape architecture, oceanography, and planning and engineering.

Efficient access to information remains one of the greatest impediments to effective management of cultural resources. ... preservationists in all the associated disciplines share problems of obtaining access to information about technologies, training, and coordinating research.

New technologies can extend the scope of our understanding and care of the U.S. cultural heritage by improving the quality, quantity, type, and usefulness of data gathered.

Continued on Page 12 ►



Document Five
NCPTT created within
the *National Historic
Preservation Act*
Amendments of 1992

TITLE IV

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

SEC. 401. Findings.

Congress finds and declares that, given the complexity of technical problems encountered in preserving historic properties and the lack of adequate distribution of technical information to preserve such properties, a national initiative to coordinate and promote research, distribute information, and provide training about preservation skills and technologies would be beneficial.

SEC. 402. Definitions.

For the purposes of this title—

(1) The term 'Board' means the National Preservation Technology and Training Board established pursuant to section 404.

(2) The term 'Center' means the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training established pursuant to section 403.

(3) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 403. Establishment of National Center.

(a) **Establishment.** — There is hereby established within the Department of the Interior a National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. The Center shall be located at Northwestern State University of Louisiana in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

(b) **Purposes.** — The purposes of the Center shall be to —

- (1) develop and distribute preservation and conservation skills and technologies for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic resources;
- (2) develop and facilitate training for Federal, State and local resource preservation professionals, cultural resource managers, maintenance personnel, and others working in the preservation field;

(3) take steps to apply preservation technology benefits from ongoing research by other agencies and institutions;

(4) facilitate the transfer of preservation technology among Federal agencies, State and local governments, universities, international organizations, and the private sector; and

(5) cooperate with related international organizations including, but not limited to, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, the International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, and the International Council on Museums.

(c) **Programs.** — Such purposes shall be carried out through research, professional training, technical assistance, and programs for public awareness, and through a program of grants established under section 405.

(d) **Executive Director.** — The Center shall be headed by an Executive Director with demonstrated expertise in historic preservation appointed by the Secretary with advice of the Board.

(e) **Assistance from Secretary.** — The Secretary shall provide the Center assistance in obtaining such personnel, equipment, and facilities as may be needed by the Center to carry out its activities.

SEC. 404. Preservation Technology and Training Board.

(a) **Establishment.** — There is established a Preservation Technology and Training Board.

(b) **Duties.** — The Board shall —

- (1) provide leadership, policy advice, and professional oversight to the Center;
- (2) advise the Secretary on priorities and the allocation of grants among the activities of the Center; and
- (3) submit an annual report to the President and the Congress.

(c) **Membership.** — The Board shall be comprised of—

- (1) the Secretary, or the Secretary's designee;
- (2) 6 members appointed by the Secretary who shall represent appropriate

Federal, State, and local agencies, State and local historic preservation commissions, and other public and international organizations, and

(3) 6 members appointed by the Secretary on the basis of outstanding professional qualifications who represent major organizations in the fields of archeology, architecture, conservation, curation, engineering, history, historic preservation, landscape architecture, planning, or preservation education.

SEC. 405. Preservation Grants.

(a) **In General.** — The Secretary, in consultation with the Board, shall provide preservation technology and training grants to eligible applicants with a demonstrated institutional capability and commitment to the purposes of the Center, in order to ensure an effective and efficient system of research, information distribution and skills training in all the related historic preservation fields.

(b) **Grant Requirements.** —

(1) Grants provided under this section shall be allocated in such a fashion to reflect the diversity of the historic preservation fields and shall be geographically distributed.

(2) No grant recipient may receive more than 10 percent of the grants allocated under this section within any year.

(3) The total administrative costs, direct and indirect, charged for carrying out grants under this section

may not exceed 25 percent of the aggregate costs.

(c) Eligible Applicants. — Eligible applicants may include Federal and non-Federal laboratories, accredited museums, universities, non-profit organizations; offices, units, and Cooperative Park Study Units of the National Park System, State Historic Preservation Offices, tribal preservation offices, and Native Hawaiian organizations.

(d) Standards. — All such grants shall be awarded in accordance with accepted professional standards and methods, including peer review of projects.

(e) Authorization of Appropriations. — There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section such sums as may be necessary.

SEC. 406. General Provisions.

(a) Acceptance of Grants and Transfers. — The Center may accept —

(1) grants and donations from private individuals, groups, organizations, corporations, foundations, and other entities; and
(2) transfers of funds from other Federal agencies.

(b) Contracts and Cooperative Agreements. — Subject to appropriations, the Center may enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, Native Hawaiian organizations, educational institutions, and other public entities to carry out the Center's responsibilities

under this title.

(c) Authorization of Appropriations. — There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the Center. Funds for the Center shall be in addition to existing National Park Service programs, centers, and offices.

SEC. 407. National Park Service Preservation.

In order to improve the use of existing National Park Service resources, the Secretary shall fully utilize and further develop the National Park Service preservation (including conservation) centers and regional offices. The Secretary shall improve the coordination of such centers and offices within the National Park Service, and shall, where appropriate, coordinate their activities with the Center and with other appropriate parties.

Document Three *Continued from page 4*

encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation ... to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities. ...

Document Six *From National Park Service Management Policies*

Editor's note—
National Park Service policies naturally focus on managing parks entrusted to its care. Standards for work undertaken towards implementing NPS' core mission also extend to

NPS' broader national and international initiatives.

NCPTT reflects NPS' interests in parks and the preservation and conservation community at-large, and NCPTT's research activities reflect the following standards established for all research undertaken by the National Park Service.

The National Park Service will preserve and foster appreciation of the cultural resources in its custody through appropriate programs of research, treatment, protection, and interpretation. ...

Research

The National Park Service will conduct a coordinated program of basic and applied research to support planning for and management of park cultural resources. The principal goals of such mission-oriented research will be

- to ensure a systematic and fully adequate park information base
- to identify and evaluate cultural resources
- to develop appropriate technologies and methods for monitoring, treating, and protecting cultural resources
- to ensure accurate treatment and interpretation of cultural resources employing the best current scholarship ...
- All research ... will conform to current standards of scholarship. ... The data and knowledge acquired through research will be made widely available. ...

Cooperative and Independent Research

The National Park Service will promote cooperative relationships with recognized educational and scientific institutions and qualified individuals, encouraging them to direct their research toward park management objectives. Where appropriate, the Park Service will affiliate its cultural resource preservation and research facilities and activities with recognized institutions. The Service will encourage and, where appropriate, support independent research pertinent to the broader contexts within which park resources exist. ...

Document Seven
Adapted from
Summary of Discussions — NCPTT Symposium, April 11-14, 1994

Following selection of the Preservation Technology and Training Board in February 1994, the National Park Service brought together representatives of national preservation and conservation organizations to provide advice to the newly appointed Board.

Symposium participants, representing a broad range of national and international organizations and representing a range of disciplines, were asked by the National Park Service to formulate recommendations for the Preservation Technology and Training Board in the areas of preservation and conservation research, education and training, and information management. Another assignment for symposium participants was to identify the types of activities that might best support existing organizations and programs in preservation and conservation.

At the outset, symposium participants agreed to the definition of preservation technology cited in the report, *Technologies for Prehistoric & Historic Preservation*.

Participants also agreed that based on an interpretation of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 NCPTT needs to provide programs and services for Federal, state and local resource preservation professionals, cultural resource managers, maintenance personnel, students (where there is a demonstrated need), and others working in the preservation field.

All participants expressed strong support for the broad goals of NCPTT and indicated a willingness to assist the National Park Service in meeting these goals and in promoting NCPTT as an electronic and information hub in the field of conservation and preservation. The symposium also recognized that NCPTT must develop a working relationship with international programs and resources, including ICOMOS, ICOM and ICCROM.

The recommendations that follow represent the efforts of three working groups within the symposium; all recommendations were presented to the full symposium and reflect a consensus.

A. Research Working Group

1. NCPTT should compile a listing of research facilities that have a preservation overlay.
2. Grants should be given to support a range of activities, and not reserved exclusively for scientific and technical research.
3. The Research Working Group identified certain broad research priorities,

based on their perceptions. These areas are all interdisciplinary in nature —

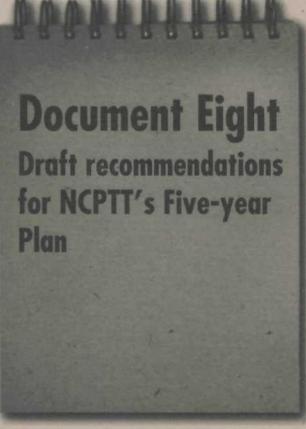
- a. Nondestructive discovery, characterization, and investigation techniques for cultural property
 - b. Molecular identification and characterization
 - c. Characterization of deterioration mechanisms
 - d. Social, economic and cultural trends
 - e. Technology transfer.
4. NCPTT should enlist professional organizations to identify long-term research needs in the various disciplines;
 5. Results of research funded by NCPTT should be made available electronically; where warranted, research results also should be published.
 6. NCPTT should establish an Internet bulletin board to identify current research in the conservation/preservation field; information would be supplied by those doing the research.
 7. NCPTT's research facility should serve primarily a teaching function and should be used to support NCPTT's training activities.
 8. NCPTT needs to work closely with private industry to coordinate and stimulate preservation/conservation research.

9. NCPTT should consider organizing and holding research symposia on specific topics and publishing proceedings.

B. Training/Education Working Group

1. NCPTT's audience should include decision makers at all levels: administrators, museum conservators, private citizens, planning officials, local land use managers, housing officials, professionals, nonprofessionals such as building managers, mid-career professionals, owners of houses and archeological sites, and local government officials who regulate activities that occur on cultural properties.
2. Points of consensus on training/education —
 - a. NCPTT should identify training needs.
 - b. NCPTT should identify and evaluate existing training programs and develop partnerships on the national and international level with those already undertaking training efforts.
 - c. NCPTT needs to be aggressive in publicizing, marketing and promoting training programs.
 - d. NCPTT should develop training programs in various ways such as fellowships, internships, contract, etc.
 - e. NCPTT should attempt to match the

Continued on Page 11 ►



Document Eight

Draft recommendations for NCPTT's Five-year Plan

Editor's note—

The following draft five-year plan is presented to the preservation and conservation community for review and comment.

The five-year plan builds on Documents One through Seven to plan a National Center for Preservation Technology and Training that fully implements both its legislated purposes and the expectations of NCPTT's partners in preservation and conservation.

As stated in the introduction to the draft five-year plan, the Preservation Technology and Training Board crafted the plan in consultation with NCPTT staff — and the draft version of the plan comprises realistic goals for research, training and information management in light of NCPTT's current staffing and resources.

In publishing the draft five-year plan, review and comment are solicited on all of NCPTT's goals and objectives, but particular attention should be paid to confirming whether NCPTT activities will serve the needs of our preservation and conservation colleagues.

(Readers should note that the following draft plan was prepared by the PTTBoard prior to full implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act within the National Park Service. In conforming NCPTT's five-year plan with GPRA, all aspects of the plan that follows — subject to consideration of readers' comments by the PTTBoard — will be included in a final plan that conforms with GPRA standards.)

I Introduction

The Preservation Technology and Training Board, as the advisory body of scholars and preservation professionals to the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, is pleased to present recommendations for a five-year plan for NCPTT.

Established as part of 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, NCPTT is a national initiative that responds to "the complexity of technical problems encountered in preserving historic properties and the lack of adequate distribution of technical information to preserve such properties." The Preservation Technology and Training Board commends the efforts of the National Park Service in developing NCPTT by consulting with representatives of the nation's preservation organizations and with professionals at all levels of public and private practice. Identified needs are broad, varied and interdisciplinary; available resources are relatively small in proportion to the needs of the preservation and conservation community. NCPTT is an opportunity to bring to the widest audience in the nation's communities and to all levels of public and private practice, information and technical knowledge that can enhance the work of preserving our nation's heritage.

Such a broad mission is an exciting challenge. To meet this challenge, the Preservation Technology and Training Board, in consultation with the NCPTT's

executive director and senior staff, has developed recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior and to the National Park Service for a five-year plan. In discussing and developing these ideas, the Board has been guided by the results of several previous meetings — a symposium held in April 1994, and subsequent working group meetings on research, training and information management.

The symposium included representatives of the leading preservation and professional organizations concerned with our nation's heritage resources, and focused on identifying fundamental preservation and conservation issues that should be the core of NCPTT's work. As follow-up to the symposium, committees of the Board representing the three components of NCPTT's program — research, training and information management — convened working groups in Natchitoches in Spring 1995. These groups considered the work of the symposium and special reports prepared by specialists in each of the three program areas. Discussion summaries, prepared as minutes of each meeting and reviewed by the Board, were chief among the information considered in drafting the five-year plan that follows.

II NCPTT's Mission Statement

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training promotes and enhances the preservation of prehistoric and historic resources in the United States for present and future

generations through the advancement and dissemination of preservation technology and training.

NCPTT, created by Congress, is an interdisciplinary program of the National Park Service to advance the art, craft and science of historic preservation in the fields of archeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes, objects and materials conservation and interpretation. NCPTT serves public and private practitioners through research, education and information management.

III Goals and Objectives

A. General goals and objectives

Goal 1

Sufficient resources to allow full implementation of NCPTT's legislated purposes and mission in research, training and information management.

Objectives

- a. Continue to work with the National Park Service and Congress to assure adequate support for core programs and personnel.
- b. Develop and maintain a high-caliber staff adequate to the development of a high-quality national program.
- c. Establish administrative support and facilities consistent with public and NPS expectations for NCPTT's work.
- d. Complete design, construction, outfitting and on-going development of NCPTT facilities.

- e. Continue to work with Northwestern State University of Louisiana to ensure coordination and to support programs of mutual interest and benefit.
- f. Establish a mechanism for private support of appropriate NCPTT programs.

Goal 2

Public awareness of and cooperation with the goals and programs of the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

Objectives

- a. Work with local, state and national leaders, agencies and organizations to develop and maintain cooperative efforts including general support of NCPTT.
- b. Publicize widely the work and opportunities for public involvement in NCPTT programs.
- c. Schedule Board and other meetings in strategic locations to involve the preservation community and other interested parties.

B. Information Management goals and objectives

Goal 3

Increased and improved access to preservation and conservation information and user knowledge of electronic means to obtain information.

Objectives

- a. Provide information to users not currently using electronic means on ways to access information.

This information should be targeted to the "small" user.

- b. Survey major potential users (State Historic Preservation Offices, statewide preservation organizations, professional organizations) to determine current use and future plans for Internet resources.
- c. Increase use of electronic media through training.
- d. Increase access to written media.

Suggested action items

- a. Prepare and produce publications for existing NPS technical publications series, such as *TechNotes* or *Preservation Briefs*.
- b. Develop an inventory of current users and determine training needs through NCSHPO and professional organizations.
- c. Prepare and test workshop curricula and test in at least one workshop.

Goal 4

Enhancement of NCPTT as a clearing house for historic preservation information.

Objectives

- a. Establish gopher and World Wide Web site.
- b. Survey all major known repositories of preservation and conservation information for accessibility.
- c. Assist in making all major repositories accessible.

Suggested action items

- a. Maintain gopher and World Wide Web site using student workers.

- b. Contract with US ICOMOS to expand existing survey as recommended in the Information Management Working Group report.
- c. Assist preservation and conservation organizations to develop Internet accessibility.

Goal 5

Information dissemination to a broad historic preservation constituency in a wide variety of media.

Objectives

- a. Maintain gopher and World Wide Web site.
- b. Increase awareness of NCPTT's activities and functions.

Suggested action items

- a. Advocate expanded use of online information.
- b. Develop a strategy for increasing awareness of NCPTT's role as clearinghouse.
- c. Establish a mechanism to log and track information requests and responses.

Goal 6

Employment of the most recent means of information management and dissemination.

Objectives

- a. Keep current of new information technology and facilitate its use in all NCPTT program areas.
- b. Develop and employ a variety of media.
- c. Provide technical information to the preservation and conservation community through a variety of media.

Suggested action items

- a. NCPTT staff should outline a strategy for keeping current of latest developments in information technology.
- b. Provide technical information on latest developments through NCPTT's newsletter and workshops.
- c. Develop and implement a strategy for using appropriate media to disseminate information to the preservation and conservation community.

C. Training/Education goals and objectives

Goal 7

Expanded access to all types of preservation and conservation training via NCPTT, which serves as a national clearinghouse of information about training opportunities.

Objectives

- a. Assemble catalogs, announcements and inventories of existing training opportunities, and develop an electronic database.
- b. Distribute announcements of training opportunities through NCPTT's newsletter, other organizations' publications and NCPTT's Internet resources.

Goal 8

National leadership in preservation training and education.

Objectives

- a. Analyze existing preservation training and education programs offered by universities, organizations and other agencies.

- b. Distribute information and schedules of training opportunities nationwide.

Goal 9

Encouragement of programs encompassing the entire continuum from specialized professional training to public awareness and education, coordinated with the preservation education community.

Objectives

- a. Increase access to training programs on all aspects of preservation, from specialized professional training to general public awareness education.
- b. Help to develop continuing education programs to serve Federal preservation officers, tribal officers, state historic preservation officers, local government officials and state and local preservation planning personnel.
- c. Help to develop training programs for preservation and conservation professionals and preservation crafts and trades people.

- d. Utilize teacher training facilities and media at Northwestern State University of Louisiana to reach the K-12 audience.
- e. Help to develop training programs for historic site and museum administrators.

- f. Enhance and support existing training programs.
- g. Help to develop training programs that serve the unmet needs of vocational schools, colleges and universities.

Suggested action items

- a. Develop awareness

programs for public officials, using video or other appropriate means for distribution.

- b. Develop "refresher" programs on preservation law for public officials.
- c. Develop demonstration projects to promote heritage education in schools.

D. Research goals and objectives

Goal 10

Establishment of NCPTT as a major national sponsor of research in preservation and conservation.

Objectives

- a. Increase funding available to research grant program.
- b. Develop NCPTT fellowship and internship programs.

Suggested action items

- a. Pursue additional private and public sources of funding

Goal 11

Assessment of national research needs in historic preservation and establishment of priorities in specific disciplines.

Objectives

- a. Determine national needs through systematic survey of professional organizations.
- b. Determine national needs based on analysis of research grant proposals.
- c. Develop program to provide analytical services to the historic preservation community.

Suggested action items

- a. Assist American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works with completion of existing membership survey.
- b. Assist Historic Resources Committee of the American Institute of Architects to define research priorities in architecture.
- c. Assist professional landscape community to define research priorities in the field of historic and cultural landscapes.
- d. Analyze research grant proposals submitted to NCPTT since fiscal year 1994 as a means of identifying trends in needs and interests.

Goal 12

Identification of institutions currently conducting research in preservation and conservation, and determination of the nature and scope of research to be conducted by NCPTT.

Objectives

- a. Identify individuals and organizations conducting or supporting research in preservation and conservation.
- b. Identify organizations that can provide technical support and analytical services to the preservation and conservation community.
- c. Define the nature and extent of appropriate research activities to be conducted at NCPTT.
- d. Undertake appropriate research at NCPTT.
- e. Provide support for appropriate research undertaken outside of NCPTT.

Suggested action items

- a. Identify organizations conducting research in preservation and conservation.
- b. Identify organizations that can provide technical assistance as well as analytical services to the preservation and conservation community.
- c. Develop laboratory facilities at NCPTT that accommodate appropriate research and training activities.

Goal 13

Transfer of technologies and technical information among agencies and organizations, and between disciplines.

Objectives

- a. Assess status of existing technical research information by examining existing inventories.
- b. Transfer information through other NCPTT components, such as NCPTT's information management and training/education programs.
- c. Provide opportunities for sharing and interaction through seminars and conferences.
- d. Promote use of *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts* as a common reference source among all disciplines active in preservation and conservation.

Goal 14

Publication and distribution of the results of research in order to increase access to technology and expertise relevant to all aspects of preservation and conservation.

Objectives

- a. Publish all research conducted or sponsored by NCPTT.
- b. Develop and implement an NCPTT publications program.

Suggested action items

- a. Require publication of research grants results in appropriate publications, and encourage publication in peer-reviewed journals.

IV Review Process

Recommendations for this five-year plan were developed by the Preservation Technology and Training Board in consultation with the National Park Service, especially NCPTT's executive director and senior staff. The final plan will be prepared by NCPTT and reviewed by the National Park Service. Public comment will be sought by the National Park Service through a variety of means, and comments will be taken into account in preparing the final version of the plan.

Annual review and evaluation of the program in relation to the plan will be conducted during each Fall meeting of the Preservation Technology and Training Board, and will include full consultation with NCPTT's executive director and senior staff.

Results of review and suggested revisions will be disseminated to interested parties and the general public through NCPTT's newsletter and by electronic means. The information also will be distributed through professional publications.

Document 7

Continued from page 7

training needs with an appropriate delivery system.

- f. Existing training or educational materials should be repackaged and redistributed to meet the needs of regional, state or local use.
- g. NCPTT should develop a mechanism to test the adequacy and effectiveness of any training effort and should document success stories and distribute the results.

- h. NCPTT should promote symposia on specific topics in training and education.
- i. NCPTT should attempt to make training offerings as cross-disciplinary as possible and reach all layers of preservation.

C. Information Management Working Group

The work of NCPTT's information management component should focus on four major themes —

- 1. Public awareness
 - a. NCPTT and its role should be widely broadcast.
- 2. Industry could be an important NCPTT ally.
- 3. Conferences should be developed as a means of increasing NCPTT's impact.
- 4. NCPTT should develop substantial Internet resources.
- 5. NCPTT as an electronic hub
 - a. NCPTT should be an electronic resource clearinghouse.
 - b. NCPTT's clearinghouse function could be particularly valuable in emergency response situations.
- 6. NCPTT should provide a clearly organized, user-friendly, menu-driven electronic link to other online databases and other types of resources dealing with cultural property.
- 7. NCPTT should promote the online availability of new databases.
- 8. NCPTT must also be seen as an "enabler," building the capacity of other institutions to take advantage of existing resources, as well as begin to develop new resources of their own.
- 9. NCPTT must recognize that some of its potential users will not have access to the

Continued on Page 12 ►

Document Four

Continued from Page 4

... relatively little attention has been given to training for maintenance or applying technology to improving maintenance management.

Participants in this assessment cited the critical need to establish a federally funded institution as a mechanism to coordinate research, disseminate information, and provide training about new technologies for preservation.

Technologies for Prehistoric & Historic Preservation (Congress of the United States/Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, DC)

Document Seven

Continued from Page 11

Internet; NCPTT should provide alternate means of access to preservation and conservation information.

3. NCPTT as publisher: Symposium participants recognized that the term "publish" is an all-inclusive term, not limited to the print media, and that NCPTT should investigate publishing in all emerging technologies.
4. Information management vis-à-vis research and training: Results of research and training activities should be published in print and electronic forms.

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