

Department of Defense

Report on Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

Submitted in compliance with the reporting requirement contained in Section 1273 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for the Fiscal Year 2015, Public Law 113-291

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Below is the Department's report required by section 1273 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), relating to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

1. A description of Department of Defense policies, directives, and regulations for the protection of cultural property abroad at risk of destruction due to armed conflict.

The following Department of Defense (DoD) policies, directives, and regulations address the protection of cultural property abroad that may be at risk of destruction due to armed conflict:

- DoD Directive 2311.01E, "DoD Law of War Program," May 9, 2006, provides that it is DoD policy that "[m]embers of the DoD Components comply with the law of war during all armed conflicts, however such conflicts are characterized, and in all other military operations" and requires the DoD Components to implement an "effective program to prevent violation of the law of war." For the purpose of the directive, the "law of war" or "law of armed conflict" encompasses all international law for the conduct of hostilities binding on the United States or its individual citizens, including treaties and international agreements to which the United States is a party (including the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict), and applicable customary international law (including customary international law applicable to the protection of cultural property during armed conflict).

In DoD, cultural heritage regulations are generally addressed in the category of environmental protection.

- DoD 4715.05-G, "Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document," May 1, 2007, provides criteria, standards, and management practices for environmental compliance at DoD enduring overseas locations. The document includes a chapter on "Historic and Cultural Resources," which contains criteria for required plans and programs needed to ensure proper protection and management of historic and cultural resources, such as properties on the World Heritage List or the host nation list equivalent to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places, at DoD enduring overseas locations.
- DoD Directive 3000.10, "Contingency Basing Outside the United States," January 10, 2013, establishes policy for DoD to pursue increased effectiveness and efficiency in contingency basing outside of the United States by minimizing adverse impacts on local populations and cultural resources.
- Joint Publication (JP) 3-34, "Joint Engineer Operations," June 30, 2011, provides doctrine for the planning, command and control, execution, and assessment of joint

engineer operations. (JP 3-34, page xix). The publication provides that general engineering consists of those engineer capabilities and activities, other than combat engineering, that modify, maintain, or protect the physical environment, including protection of natural and cultural resources. (JP 3-34, page I-2, paragraph 4a(2).) Geospatial engineering consists of those engineer capabilities and activities that portray and refine data pertaining to the geographic location and characteristics of natural and constructed features and boundaries, including the identification of significant cultural sites and natural resources. (JP 3-34, page I-3, paragraph 4a(3).) The publication also notes that joint operations have the potential to affect adversely natural and cultural resources, and as required by law, and as practicable and consistent with operational requirements, planners should identify these resources, including historic and archeological resources, and other cultural resources in the operational area so that appropriate action can be taken to minimize potential damage. (JP 3-34, page III-34, paragraph 6g(3).)

- JP 3-57, “Civil-Military Operations,” September 11, 2013, provides joint doctrine for planning and conducting civil-military operations (CMO) by joint forces, employing civil affairs forces, conducting civil affairs operations, and coordinating with departments, agencies, or other organizations during the execution of CMO. The publication provides that logistic planners supporting CMO should protect cultural heritage sites and property (*e.g.*, World Heritage monuments, archaeological sites, artifacts, and sites of local significance) from construction and heavy machinery operations. (JP 3-57, page III-10, paragraph 3(h)(4)(b).) As part of planning considerations for Civil Affairs operations, the commander must analyze key civilian areas, including those that have historical or cultural significance, in terms of how these areas affect the military’s mission as well as how military operations affect these areas. (JP 3-57, Appendix B, paragraph 2(b)(2)(a).) In this context, the publication notes specifically that existing structures, “such as churches, mosques, and national libraries, and archeological structures[,] are cultural sites that are generally protected by international law or other agreements.” (JP 3-57, Appendix B, paragraph 2(b)(2)(b).)
- JP 3-60, “Joint Targeting,” January 31, 2013, includes an appendix on “Legal Considerations in Targeting,” which discusses aspects of international law that impact targeting decisions, including special protections and environmental considerations. (JP 3-60, Appendix A, paragraphs 7-8.) The appendix specifically identifies “religious, cultural, and charitable buildings and monuments” in the section on special protections and provides that “[a]s long as buildings and monuments devoted to religion, art, charitable purposes, or historical sites are not used for military purposes, they may not be targets.” (JP 3-60, Appendix A, paragraph 7(d).) It notes that “[t]he Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) established

a royal blue and white shield as the distinctive emblem for protected cultural property in war.” (JP 3-60, Appendix A, paragraph 7(d).) With respect to “environmental considerations,” the appendix provides that “[c]onsistent with operational requirements, action should be taken to identify [natural and cultural] resources and develop plans to prevent or mitigate adverse effects.” (JP 3-60, Appendix A, paragraph 8(a).)

In addition to Department-wide policies, regulations, and directives, Component-specific guidance addresses the protection of cultural property abroad that may be at risk of destruction due to armed conflict. For purposes of this report, the relevant DoD Components are the Combatant Commands, the Military Services, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

- The primary source of requirements for the protection of cultural property during contingency operations is “Annex L” of the relevant Operation Order (OPORD) or Operation Plan (OPLAN). Once established, commanders are responsible for complying with the applicable requirements established by the annex, and must keep senior leadership informed of any conditions that may result in noncompliance with the annex. Typically, the annex contains specific provisions for pursuing available documentation and intelligence assets to identify historic and cultural areas, liaising with host nation environmental authorities and local experts during the planning for the construction and/or leasing of major base camps or sites to be occupied by U.S. Forces, and developing appropriate guidance and practices to minimize unnecessary disturbance to historically and culturally significant areas.
- U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) General Order Number 1C, “Prohibited Activities for U.S. Department of Defense Personnel Present within the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR),” May 21, 2013, prohibits removing, selling, defacing, destroying, or defiling archeological artifacts or national treasures, and prohibits intentionally desecrating or defiling any historical or cultural artifact, relic, or location. U.S. Army Central, U.S. Forces Afghanistan, and Joint Task Force-3 have issued General Orders with similar prohibitions.
- USCENTCOM Regulation 200-1, “Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Assets,” April 3, 2014, provides that all U.S. forces operating in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility will identify, respect, and protect historic and cultural sites, host nation heritage sites, structures, objects, paleontological, and archaeological areas, as well as nature parks, preserves, wetlands, and other similar host nation resources. (USCENTCOM R 200-1, section 2-1, paragraph g.) The Regulation directs U.S. bases in the USCENTCOM area of responsibility to complete an Environmental Baseline Survey “if a prior survey has not already been completed at the site or if there is a potential for adverse environmental impacts or risk to human health.” (USCENTCOM R 200-1, section 4-1, paragraph (b)(2), April 3, 2014.) Appendix C includes an Environmental

Baseline Survey Sample Format that provides for the documentation of historic and cultural resources.

- USCENTCOM Regulation 200-2, “Contingency Environmental Standards,” September 15, 2014, includes a chapter on historical and cultural preservation, which establishes criteria to ensure the proper protection of historic and/or cultural resources within the USCENTCOM area of responsibility. This includes creating, maintaining, and reporting an inventory of historic and/or culturally significant locations at or near base camps, and properly staffing units involved in construction and/or ground-disturbing activities to ensure historical/cultural resources are protected.
- U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) has incorporated cultural property protection language in its draft Environmental Policy, including mandating cultural property protection training for the USSOUTHCOM environmental compliance manager, judge advocates, and environmental engineers and specialists within their subordinate commands.
- U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM) General Order Number 1, “Prohibited Activities for Personnel within the United States Africa Command (USAFRICOM) Area of Responsibility (AOR),” October 18, 2013, prohibits removing, possessing, selling, defacing, or destroying archeological artifacts or national treasures, as well as taking or retaining individual souvenirs or war trophies.
- USAFRICOM’S Theater Campaign Plan contains a detailed appendix on cultural property protection that provides “USAFRICOM elements strategic guidance for the protection and preservation of all historical and cultural sites, monuments, and works; religious shrines and objects of art; and any other national collections of artifacts.” (Appendix 6 to Annex G to CDRUSAFRICOM Theater Campaign Plan 2000-12 Cultural Property Protection, October 4, 2013.) The appendix focuses on identifying and protecting relevant cultural property to support and inform planning, targeting, and decision-making.
- U.S. Army Africa (USARAF) Pamphlet 200-4, “Cultural, Historical, and Natural Resource Protection during African Operations,” September 18, 2012, provides guidance to U.S. forces conducting operations in Africa operating under the control of USARAF or applicable joint task forces on the protection and management of recognized cultural, historic, and natural resources that may be placed at risk due to the conduct of the full spectrum of U.S. ground operations and associated close air/naval support operations. The pamphlet provides that U.S. forces will: (1) avoid conducting activities that may result in adverse impact to recognized resources except where such activities are justified by military necessity; (2) conduct operations in accordance with the requirements on

applicable U.S., Host Nation, and international agreements, including the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict; and (3) take such actions as may be reasonable and prudent to safeguard those resources under U.S. control from harm. The guidance discusses the roles and responsibilities of relevant personnel, regulatory requirements, military necessity, and resource classification. Guidance for planning and operations is also provided.

- U.S. Air Forces in Europe Instruction (USAFEI) 32-7065, “Cultural Resources Management,” October 15, 1997, identifies U.S. Air Forces in Europe requirements for a cultural resources management program and applies to all U.S. Air Forces in Europe units. The instruction notes that cultural resources, artifacts, archeological sites, cultural areas, and historic sites are fragile, and requires installations to protect and manage cultural resources to comply with the Final Governing Standards. Final Governing Standards are country-specific substantive provisions with which DoD Components must comply. (USAFEI 32-7065, Attachment 1.) Additionally, “[i]nstallations with no known cultural resources will document any cultural surveys performed, develop contingency plans for undiscovered cultural resources, and address structures and sites whose historic significance may become clearer through future evaluation.” (USAFEI 32-7065, paragraph 2.3.2.)
- U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM) Strategic Instruction 400-5 implements the DoD Law of War Program, in accordance with DoD Directive 2311.01E, and mandates annual training in the law of armed conflict for all USSTRATCOM personnel. USSTRATCOM Law of War Training includes instruction on obligations relating to the protection of cultural property.
- Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet Operation Order (OPORD) 4000 (Annex G) directs U.S. Sixth Fleet/Combined Task Force-6 Staff and subordinate units to coordinate with foreign government entities for the security and preservation of cultural objects, government facilities, and industrial capacity in accordance with the law of armed conflict.
- The Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) promulgated SECNAV Instruction 5090.8A, “Policy for Environmental Protection, Natural Resources, and Cultural Resources Programs,” January 30, 2006, providing for the protection and maintenance of cultural and historic resources including property. SECNAV Instruction 4000.35A, “Department of the Navy Cultural Resources Program,” April 9, 2011, implements that instruction, providing comprehensive guidance for the protection and maintenance of historic buildings, structures, and districts, archaeological sites, and other cultural resources owned by the Department of the Navy. It delineates Navy-wide responsibilities for

maintenance of cultural resources and directs commanders to appoint Cultural Resource Managers as appropriate to ensure compliance with the instruction.

- Marine Corps Order (MCO) 3300.4A, “Marine Corps Law of War Program,” January 9, 2014, states that “Specialized Training” should include discussion of the key provisions of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Specialized Training is required for Marines occupying certain billets or assigned particular duties and responsibilities. In particular, commanders will ensure that all personnel responsible for directing or planning operations will receive law of war training sufficient to enable them to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and policies in all situations reasonably contemplated. (MCO 3300.4A, paragraph 4.c.)
- Army Field Manual (FM) 27-10, “The Law of Land and Warfare,” July 18, 1956, outlines the requirements associated with destruction, seizure, requisition, and confiscation of property, including “buildings dedicated to religion, art, science, or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals, and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not being used at the time for military purposes.” (FM 27-10, paragraph 45.)
- Army FM 3-57 (FM 3-05.40), C2, “Civil Affairs Operations,” April 18, 2014, assigns responsibilities to the Army Civil Affairs community to develop plans and provide operational oversight and supervision in protecting, preserving, and restoring significant cultural property and facilities (*e.g.*, religious buildings, shrines and consecrated places, museums, monuments, art, archives, and libraries) and assist in locating, identifying, and safeguarding cultural property, and in determining ownership.
- Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, “Environmental Protection and Enhancement,” December 13, 2007, addresses Army environmental program requirements for overseas activities. The regulation provides that garrison commanders will consider the adverse impacts of installation activities on a property listed on the World Heritage List, European Union natural conservation site of importance or a host nation’s equivalent of the U.S. National Register of Historic Places, and reasonable efforts will be made to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects.
- Air Force Handbook (AFH) 10-222 Vol. 4, “Environmental Considerations for Overseas Contingency Operations,” September 1, 2012, contains guidance on environmental considerations for Air Force personnel deployed in support of contingency operations overseas, including recommended practices to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to historical and cultural resources, such as those included on the World Heritage List or the host nation’s equivalent of the National Register of Historic Places. Specifically, the handbook provides procedures for consideration of historical and cultural resources when

planning, which include researching all sources of information available on the region, contacting personnel in the area of responsibility, and querying the local population during the site survey, if feasible, to obtain information about historical and cultural resources in the region. (AFH 10-222 Vol. 4, section 2.20.)

- The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations and Environment (ASD (EI&E)) is in the process of completing DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4715.za, “Environmental Management Policy for Contingency Locations.” This DoDI will direct DoD Components managing contingency locations to minimize adverse environmental impact and avoid damage to recognized cultural, historic, and natural resources and to integrate cultural property protection concerns early in the planning process. The DoDI will direct DoD to establish and maintain environmental standards and best management practices in order avoid or mitigate adverse effects to recognized cultural, historic, and natural resources to the maximum extent possible. The anticipated issuance date for the DoDI is fall 2015.
- In anticipation of the forthcoming issuance of the DoDI 4715.za, “Environmental Management Policy for Contingency Locations,” the U.S. Air Force has developed draft environmental guidance to implement and supplement DoDI 4715.za in a new Air Force Instruction. The draft guidance states that the U.S. Air Forces will protect and minimize the impact to historical and cultural resources to the extent practical given mission and operating environments.

Language on the protection of cultural property has also been included in at least one international agreement between the United States and another state:

- The “Security and Defense Cooperation Agreement between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United States of America,” signed on September 30, 2014, discusses the protection of cultural property in Article 7 on “Use of Agreed Facilities and Areas.” The agreement provides:

United States forces operations and activities on agreed facilities and areas shall be conducted with full respect for Afghan laws and regulations for the protection of sites or artifacts of historic and cultural heritage. United States forces shall notify and consult immediately with appropriate Afghan authorities through the Joint Commission when sites or artifacts of historic and cultural heritage are discovered on an agreed facility or area.

- 2. A description of actions the Armed Forces have taken to protect cultural property abroad, including efforts to avoid damage to cultural property during military construction activities and efforts made to inform military personnel about the identification and protection of cultural property as part of the law of war.**
- U.S. European Command (USEUCOM): Cultural property protection is addressed in 10 country-specific Final Governing Standards that support efforts to mitigate the adverse effects of an action on a historical or cultural resource, and to avoid damage to cultural property during military construction and DoD actions. (In countries where there are no Final Governing Standards, the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (DoD 4715.05-G) applies.)
 - U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM): Operational law attorneys are present during all USSTRATCOM targeting meetings to ensure compliance with international law, including the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.
 - U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM): In June 2015, USAFRICOM hosted the African Partnership Forum to facilitate information exchange and the development of cooperative solutions and operational partnering opportunities between the commercial and humanitarian sector and USAFRICOM. The Forum included a panel on Civil-Military Operations Cultural Property Protection, which discussed methods to help prevent the willful destruction of cultural and historical items of heritage in order to suppress or eradicate a segment of the population, as well as the illicit plundering and profit from selling cultural items of unique and iconic value to finance illegal activities and armed groups.
 - U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM): On June 17, 2014, Mr. Karl von Habsburg-Lothringen and Dr. Joris Kila visited USAFRICOM to speak about cultural property protection in Africa as part of the Commander's Speaker Series, at the U.S. Army Garrison Stuttgart, Germany, Kelley Barracks Theatre. Mr. Habsburg-Lothringen is the President of the Association of National Committees of the Blue Shield. Dr. Kila is the founder of The International Military Cultural Resources Working Group and has conducted several assessments of the effects of armed conflict on cultural property in northern Africa, including expeditions to Mali and Libya.
 - U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM): In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, the U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM), the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML), and the Army Office of the Judge Advocate General developed online cultural property awareness training for the USSOUTHCOM

area of responsibility and are currently developing advanced online training that will cover the following four topics: an Introduction to Cultural Property; Legal Requirements for Cultural Property Protection; Engineering Requirements and Considerations for Cultural Property Protection; and Cultural Property Information as an Intelligence Asset. Expected release of the advanced training modules is September 2015.

- U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM): USSOUTHCOM’s intelligence directorate and the Pacific Disaster Center recently incorporated cultural property in the Geographic Information System software that provides continuous up-to-the-minute hazard information globally and functions as a hub for accessing, updating, and sharing relevant data before, during, and after a disaster.
- U.S. Army: The U.S. Army has developed Graphic Training Aid (GTA) 41-01-002, “Civil Affairs, Arts, Monuments, and Archives Guide,” August 2009, which is designed to assist Civil Affairs soldiers and civil military operations staff conducting Civil Affairs activities supporting military commanders of interagency and multinational forces throughout the scope of operations. The GTA provides an overview of the types of cultural property and general principles for Civil Affairs soldiers responsible for cultural property or sites, as well as guidance on topics including property control, protective target planning for religious, cultural and charitable buildings and monuments, on-site planning, international legal considerations, and object identification.
- U.S. Army: The U.S. Army Judge Advocate General’s Legal Center and School produces “The Operational Law Handbook,” which provides references and describes tactics and techniques for Judge Advocates practicing operational law. The chapter on “The Law of Armed Conflict” addresses protection of cultural property and lists the “Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict” under “Foundational International Law Treaties.” (The Operational Law Handbook, page 9.) The section on “Combatants and Protected Persons” addresses specific protections for personnel engaged in the protection of cultural property and states that “Article 17 of the Hague Cultural Property Convention established a duty to respect (not directly attack) persons protecting such property.” (The Operational Law Handbook, page 20.) Cultural property is discussed in the section on “Military Objectives and Protected Places.” The paragraph on “Protected Areas” provides:

Articles 8 and 11 of the Hague Cultural Property Convention allows certain cultural sites to be designated in an “International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protections.” For example, the Vatican has qualified for and been registered as “specially protected.” Special Protection status requires strict adherence to avoidance of any military use of the property or the

area in its immediate vicinity, such as movement of military personnel or materiel, even in transit.

(The Operational Law Handbook, page 24.) The discussion of “Protected Individuals and Property” includes a paragraph specifically on cultural property, which describes the protections afforded cultural property pursuant to the Hague Cultural Property Convention. (The Operational Law Handbook, page 25.) Cultural property emblems are also discussed in this chapter. (The Operational Law Handbook, pages 25-26.) In addition to the chapter on “The Law of Armed Conflict,” cultural property protection is included in the chapter on “Rules of Engagement.” The chapter provides that commanders may issue rules of engagement “to reinforce certain principles of the Law of Armed Conflict . . . , such as prohibitions on the destruction of religious or cultural property or minimization of injury to civilians and civilian property.” (The Operational Law Handbook, page 80.) Cultural property protection is also discussed in the chapter on “Environmental Law in Operations” with respect to operational planning and traditional law of armed conflict application. (The Operational Law Handbook, pages 326-27, 330.)

- U.S. Army: The U.S. Army Judge Advocate General’s Legal Center and School produces the “Law of Armed Conflict Deskbook,” which includes references to cultural property protection in the chapter on “Means and Methods of Warfare.” In the discussion of “Protected Areas,” the deskbook states that “Articles 8 and 11 of the 1954 Hague Cultural Property Convention provide that certain cultural sites may be designated in an ‘International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protections.’” (Law of Armed Conflict Deskbook, page 145.) Cultural property is also identified under “Protected Property.” The Deskbook provides:

There is a longstanding prohibition against attacking cultural property. (HR, art. 27; FM 27-10, para. 45, 47; *see* AP I, art. 53, for similar prohibitions.) The 1954 Cultural Property Convention elaborates, but does not expand, the protections accorded cultural property found in these other treaties. Misuse will subject them to attack. The enemy has a duty to indicate the presence of such buildings with visible and distinctive signs.

(Law of Armed Conflict Deskbook, pages 146-147.)

- U.S. Army: U.S. Army personnel are providing cultural resource management expertise in support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Science for Peace and Security Program’s development of cultural property protection policy, doctrine, and guidance for the alliance.

- U.S. Army: The National Defense Center for Energy and Environment, with funding provided by the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health, has initiated a Consolidated Environmental Resources Database Information Process (CERDIP). The goal of CERDIP is to formalize and standardize the process of identifying, geo-locating, archiving, and generating products illustrating the locations of recognized cultural, historic, and natural resources, to military commanders, operational planners, trainers, and other parties. The National Defense Center for Energy and Environment, working in concert with U.S. Army Africa, U.S. Africa Command, and the Pacific Disaster Center, used the process for five African countries and is developing recommendations for institutionalizing CERDIP.
- U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Coast Guard: The Navy Warfare Development Command, the Marine Corps Combat Development Command, and the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard produced “The Commander’s Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations,” (NWP 1-14M, MCWP 5-12.1, and COMDTPUB P5800.7A), July 2007, which “provides commanding officers and their staffs with an overview of the rules of law governing naval operations in peacetime and during armed conflict.” (The Commander’s Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations, page 19.) The section on “Distinction between Military Objectives and Protected Persons and Objects,” in the chapter discussing the law of targeting, describes the protective symbols used to communicate the presence of cultural and historical property, and states that they are exempt from attack. (The Commander’s Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations, page 8-4.) It specifically discusses the 1907 Hague Convention Concerning Bombardment by Naval Forces in Time of War (Hague IX); noting that “sacred edifices, hospitals, historic monuments, [and] cultural buildings” are protected from naval bombardment. (The Commander’s Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations, page 8-5.) Additionally, it describes the symbol established by the 1954 Hague Convention for protection of “[c]ultural sites that are of artistic, historical, or archaeological interest, whether religious or secular.” (The Commander’s Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations, page 8-5.)
- U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa, U.S. Sixth Fleet: A Law of Armed Conflict primer for U.S. Sixth Fleet/Combined Task Force (CTF)-6 staff and subordinate units is posted on the Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet, Collaboration at Sea website. The brief explicitly lists religious, cultural, and historic buildings or institutions as a category of no-strike entities.
- U.S. Marine Corps: In its role as the Civil Affairs schoolhouse, the Marine Corps Civil-Military Operations School (MCCMOS) provides students with an introduction to arts, monuments, and archives, and the protection and preservation of cultural property and/or cultural sites. Informal lectures and practical application are presented based on individual training standards from the civil affairs training and readiness manual tasks,

and are consistent with Graphic Training Aid (GTA) 41-01-002, “Civil Affairs Arts, Monuments, and Archives Guide,” August 2009, and the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

- U.S. Marine Corps: The Marine Corps Judge Advocate Division has created standardized “Specialized Training” slides that reference the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its basic requirements. The Judge Advocate Division also has supported training of Civil Affairs units.
- U.S. Air Force: Started in 2009, U.S. Air Force Project “Orchid” is an initiative by U.S. Air Force cultural resource professionals and other DoD and non-DoD stakeholders to establish a baseline of institutional knowledge, procedures, and planning information to ensure that U.S. military personnel engaged in contingency actions, disaster response, and other related activities have sufficient visibility of significant host nation cultural properties to avoid or minimize harmful effects. Project Orchid has published or has in draft approximately 30 volumes on identifying and protecting cultural properties during contingency operations, including 21 “Tangible Cultural Resources Country Profiles,” intended to provide the non-specialist with an overview of a nation’s cultural heritage resources. The digital versions of the “Tangible Cultural Resources Country Profiles” contain geospatial data and maps.
- U.S. Air Force: The Air Force Institute of Technology’s “Environmental Management in Deployed Locations Course” prepares joint service civil engineers by providing tools and resources for performing environmental duties in deployed locations. The course provides an overview of cultural/natural resource management and includes instruction on how to apply Air Force Handbook 10-222 Vol. 4, “Environmental Considerations for Overseas Contingency Operations,” September 1, 2012, and DoD 4715.05-G, “Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document,” May 1, 2007.
- Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program: The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations and Environment (ASD (EI&E)) manages and oversees the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program. The Program’s “Product Catalog for Cultural Property Protection Planning and Training in the Department of Defense” presents the training products produced to raise awareness among U.S. military personnel and DoD contractors of the importance and value of preserving and protecting cultural property. The Catalog covers products developed between 2005 and 2010, including cultural heritage awareness playing cards and posters, soldier pocket cards, a web-based cultural property protection training module, and in-theater cultural resources training assets, among others.

- Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program: The Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program’s “Soldier Pocket Guide (English) – Heritage Preservation – ROE [Rules of Engagement] First” provides individualized self-taught cultural property instruction. The guide is printed on a double-sided four-by-six inch card and contains information and guidance on cultural heritage issues and cultural property protection. The guide has been translated into German, Dutch, and Arabic.
- Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program: The Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program has developed educational awareness posters and three different decks of cultural heritage awareness playing cards for Iraq, Egypt, and Afghanistan. The playing cards have been distributed to U.S. soldiers to educate them about cultural property protection and the posters were distributed through the Military Services.
- Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program: The Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program developed a detailed “Archaeology, Stewardship and Preparing for Global Operations” brief, which includes a focus on applying domestic cultural resources management to global operations. The brief also includes information on available resources and a discussion of lessons learned in Iraq.
- The Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program: The Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program developed a technical report titled, “Archaeology in Conflict: Perspectives, Problems, and Possible Solutions.” The Report summarizes the sessions and related international lessons learned at the World Archeological Inter-Congress, Archaeology and Conflict, which took place in Vienna, Austria, in April 2010.

3. The status and number of specialist personnel in the Armed Forces assigned to secure respect for cultural property abroad and to cooperate with civilian authorities responsible for safeguarding cultural property abroad, consistent with the requirements of the 1954 Hague Convention.

In addition to the material below, please refer to the responses above in sections one and two for detailed information about guidance and activities involving specialist personnel assigned to secure respect for cultural property abroad and to cooperate with civilian authorities responsible for safeguarding cultural property abroad, consistent with the requirements of the 1954 Hague Convention.

- The U.S. Army has recently developed a new officer designation in the U.S. Army Reserve, known as a “38G” (Civil Sector Expert). These positions will be filled both by

individuals currently within the military and through direct commission of cultural property experts. Implementation will begin in October 2015.

- During all phases of conflict and planning efforts, judge advocates must consider a number of Law of Armed Conflict treaties that affect operations and their effect upon the environment, including the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. (The Operational Law Handbook, pages 335-339.)
- MCO 3300.4A requires Marine judge advocates to be prepared to provide advice and/or instruction on key aspect of Law of War treaties, to include the 1954 Hague Convention (MCO 3300.4A, Enclosure (5), paragraph 4.a(9).)
- Throughout the Marine Corps, Civil Affairs Marines have specific training in both cultural property protection and coordination with civil authorities responsible for cultural property protection, and are provided with points of contact who can serve as the relevant experts. These experts are found in the three active duty civil affairs detachments within each Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters Group, the four reserve Civil Affairs Groups under the Force Headquarters Group, and within the Marine Corps Civil-Military Operations School.
- Although U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa, U.S. Sixth Fleet, does not have any unit or personnel specifically designated to secure respect for cultural property abroad, cultural property protection is a responsibility shared across a number of staff and staff departments.
- In the U.S. Air Force, environmental responsibilities, including the protection of historical and cultural resources and sites, are performed by deploying Civil Engineer Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, deploying Unit Environmental Coordinators, and U.S. Air Force civilian employees and/or contractors with environmental duties. A dedicated environmental officer should be appointed in writing immediately upon deploying.
- Each Wing of U.S. Air Forces Central Command (AFCENT) has a base historian who is responsible for maintaining historic records of known cultural and historic sites located on base. Additionally, AFCENT staffs four environmental program managers that assist with cultural site documentation and protection.
- A civilian serves as the Cultural Advisor to Deputy Commanding General, Support (DCG-S) for U.S. Forces Afghanistan (USFOR-A). The Cultural Advisor is tasked with advising USFOR-A leadership on historical and cultural affairs, overseeing policies and

procedures for USFOR-A to ensure that cultural property in the area of responsibility is properly identified and all measures are taken to secure respect for cultural property, cooperating with civilian authorities responsible for safeguarding cultural property, and liaising with government and community leaders.

- USSOUTHCOM's environmental compliance manager is the command's point of contact for cultural property protection.