Department of the Interior

PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS: GUIDELINES FOR DISCUSSION OF CULTURAL (HISTORIC, ARCHEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL) RESOURCES

Prepared by the National Park Service
in cooperation with the Office of
Environmental Project Review

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CONTENTS

1. Purpose. 1

2. Definitions. 1

3. Federal laws and orders governing cultural resources. 3

4. State and municipal laws and orders governing cultural resources. 6

5. Discussion of cultural resources in environmental statements. 6
   A. Identification of properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. 7
   B. Other preliminary identification of cultural resources. 8
   C. General discussion of cultural resources. 8
   D. Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and with Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593. 11
   E. Professional consultation. 12

6. Review of the discussion of cultural resources in environmental statements. 13
   A. Department of the Interior. 13
   B. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. 14

APPENDICES

I. Executive Order 11593 I-1

II. Criteria for evaluating and determining the eligibility of properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. II-1

III. Procedures for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. III-1

IV. Regional offices of the National Park Service. IV-1

V. State Historic Preservation Officers. V-1

VI. National Park Service programs for the identification of significant cultural resources. VI-1

VII. Suggested publications. VII-1

1. Purpose.

Cultural resources--resources of historical, archeological, or architectural significance--are fragile, limited, and non-renewable portions of the human environment. In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852), cultural resources should be discussed in environmental statements, in terms of their existence as environmental resources and in terms of the expected impact upon them of proposed Federal actions. Compilation of supportive data for such discussions is the responsibility of the agency preparing environmental statements. These guidelines are intended to assist Federal agencies in assessing impacts of proposals upon cultural resources and to aid reviewers in evaluating the discussions of cultural resources in environmental statements.

2. Definitions.

Cultural resources are sites, structures, objects, and districts significant in history, architecture, archeology, or culture. Although the definitions necessarily overlap, cultural resources are frequently defined in categories. The term "cultural resources" includes the following:

> Archeological resources--occupation sites, work areas, evidence of farming or hunting and gathering, burials and other funerary remains, artifacts, and structures of all types, usually dating from prehistoric or aboriginal periods, or from historic periods and non-aboriginal activities for which only vestiges remain;

Historic resources--sites, districts, structures, objects, or other evidences of human activities that represent facets of the history of Nation, state, or locality; places where significant historical or unusual events occurred even though no evidence of the event remains; or places associated with a personality important in history;

Architectural resources--structures, landscaping, or other human constructions that possess artistic merit, are particularly representative of their class or period, or represent achievements in architecture, engineering, technology, design, or scientific research and development; such resources often are important for their archeological or historical value as well.

In addition, the term cultural resources can include districts, sites, structures, and objects important to an indigenous culture , a subculture, or a community for traditional, spiritual, religious, or magical reasons, as well as places important for the artistic, recreational, or other community activities that take place there.

Cultural resources are physical features. They may be encountered in the following forms:

Sites--distinguishable pieces of ground, or areas of historic, prehistoric, or symbolic importance, upon which occurred important historic or prehistoric events, or which are importantly associated with historic or prehistoric events or persons or cultures, or which were subject to sustained historic or prehistoric activity of man, sometimes featuring changes in topography produced by human activity; examples are battlefields, historic campgrounds, ancient trails or gathering places, middens, historic farms;

Structures--works of man, either prehistoric or historic, created to serve human activity, usually by nature or design immovable; examples are buildings of various kinds, dams, canals, bridges, fences, military earthworks, Indian mounds, gardens, historic roads, mill races and ponds;

Objects or artifacts--material things of functional, aesthetic, cultural, symbolic, or scientific value, usually by nature or design movable;

Districts--geographically definable areas, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration or linkage of sites, structures, or objects, unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical developments or by similarity of occupation.

3. Federal laws and orders governing cultural resources.

Declaring that it is the policy of the Federal Government "to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage," the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) directs that "to the fullest extent possible . . . the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies set forth in this Act." Compliance with NEPA therefore includes a demonstration of compliance during project planning and execution with other measures for the protection of environmental values. The following Acts and Executive Order are directly related to the protection of cultural resources:

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 225) provides for the protection of historic or prehistoric remains, "or any object of antiquity," on Federal lands; establishes criminal sanctions for unauthorized destruction or appropriation of antiquities;

authorizes the President to declare by proclamation national monuments; and authorizes the scientific investigation of antiquities on Federal lands, subject to permit and regulations.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666) authorizes the programs that are known as the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, and the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; authorizes the establishment of national historic sites and otherwise authorizes the preservation of properties "of national historical or archeological significance;" authorizes the designation of national historic landmarks; establishes criminal sanctions for violation of regulations pursuant to the Act; authorizes interagency, intergovernmental, and interdisciplinary efforts for the preservation of cultural resources; and other provisions.

The Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960 (74 Stat. 220) provides for the recovery and preservation of "historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens)" that might be lost or destroyed as a result of the construction of dams, reservoirs, and attendant facilities and activities.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915) declares a national policy of historic preservation (defined in the Act as "the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture"), including the encouragement of preservation on the State and private levels; directs the expansion of the National Register of Historic Places to include cultural

resources of State and local as well as national significance; authorizes matching Federal grants to States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation for acquisition and rehabilitation of National Register properties; establishes are Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; provides procedures in Section 106 for Federal agencies to follow in the event a proposal may affect a National Register property.

Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," May 13, 1971 (36 F.R. 8921), in furtherance of the purposes and policies of NEPA, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Historic Sites Act, and the Antiquities Act, asserts that "the Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation;" directs Federal agencies to assure the preservation of cultural resources in Federal ownership, and "institute procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archeological significance;" orders Federal agencies to nominate to the National Register all properties under their control or jurisdiction that meet the criteria for nomination; directs them to exercise caution to assure that cultural resources under their control are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of surveys to locate and identify properties worthy of nomination to the National Register; directs agencies to provide for recording of National Register properties that will be unavoidably altered or destroyed as a result of Federal action; directs agencies to undertake other measures to ensure the preservation

of cultural resources under their control; and orders the Secretary of the Interior to undertake certain advisory responsibilities in compliance with the Order.

4. State and municipal laws and orders governing cultural resources.

Legislation, orders, regulations, and ordinances vary greatly from State to State. Federal agencies should be aware of the protection that States and their dependencies have provided for cultural resources and prudently take them into account during resources surveys and development planning. This is particularly important for State or private actions for which the Federal involvement is merely the issuance of permits, licenses, planning assistance, etc. In such cases the authorizing agencies should seek demonstration that applicants are observant of such requirements and can provide demonstration of such awareness for inclusion in the agency's environmental statement. State, local, and private actions should be consistent with State and local goals of historic preservation. Federal involvement in them should be consistent with the mandate of Section 1(3) of Executive Order 11593.

5. Discussion of cultural resources in environmental statements.

An environmental statement should reflect the interdisciplinary investigation of environmental values, including cultural resources, that was performed during planning. The intensity of investigation of cultural resources should be appropriate to the extent to which the proposal may affect such resources, known or unknown. For instance, the proposed establishment of a wilderness area, ensuring the preservation of the status

quo and prohibiting the activities most destructive to cultural resources, may not occasion as intensive a direct investigation of such resources as a project, such as a strip mine, that would result in the obliteration of any cultural resources existing in the project area. In most cases, however, some level of professional examination of the affected area will be necessary. Simple consultation of lists of currently identified resources seldom constitutes sufficient investigation of the affected environment. Nonetheless, that should be the starting point of any investigation.

A. Identification of properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Register of Historic Places is published annually in the Federal Register, with additions published on the first Tuesday of each month. The most recent full publication and additions should be consulted to determine whether any registered properties exist in an area to be affected by a Federal undertaking. State Historic Preservation Officers should be consulted to identify properties in project areas not listed in the National Register, but which may be eligible for nomination.

In the case of properties under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government, agencies are obligated by Section 2(a) of Executive Order 11593 to locate, identify, and nominate to the National Register all culture resources under their control that meet the criteria for nomination. An environmental statement for an undertaking on Federal lands should indicate awareness of this requirement, note the progress of surveys of the affected area

performed in compliance with Section 2(a), and identify properties in the project area eligible for nomination to the National Register.

B. Other preliminary identification of cultural resources.

Project planners should establish early communication with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, He can alert them to relevant laws, orders, ordinances, or regulations aimed at the preservation of cultural resources within his State. Further, he may provide a copy of the latest draft of the State Plan for Historic Preservation, a current list of National Register properties within the State, and any State registers or inventories of such resources that may exist. He may identify properties in a project area that might qualify for nomination to the National Register. Planners may find it helpful to consult with State or university archeologists who may have registers, inventories, catalogues, or other lists of archeological sites or areas with known or presumed archeological values; and with historians, architects, or organizations that may have lists of important cultural resources. Planners may also find it useful to consult the catalogues of the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, or any similar statewide surveys, to identify resources of high value.

C. General discussion of cultural resources.

Since cultural resources constitute an integral--and non-renewable--portion of the human environment, discussion of them in environmental statements should be based on information derived from investigation during project planning. The presence or absence of

cultural resources, and all other information concerning them, should be established by professional examination of the affected environment, performed by archeologists, historians, architects, or members of other disciplines trained in locating and evaluating cultural values.

A preliminary archeological survey may be necessary to determine the existence and extent of surface or sub-surface resources. If any such resources are discovered, this should be followed by a more intensive investigation to identify them more exactly and evaluate their significance. Field surveys and documentary research by historians and/or architects may also be necessary to identify and evaluate certain cultural resources. Consultation with State, local, or university historians, architects, archeologists; with professional or regional organizations; with government agencies exercising program responsibilities or possessing special competence related to cultural resources; or with other individuals or groups informed about the cultural resources of a project area may be necessary prior to the preparation of an environmental statement. Existing reports or publications on an area's cultural resources should prove helpful in preparing an environmental statement.

The direct and indirect impacts of a proposal upon cultural resources should be discussed in an environmental statement. This discussion should be based upon the information provided by persons professionally experienced in investigating cultural values.

Impacts may be beneficial or adverse. Generally, adverse impacts occur under conditions that include but are not limited to:

(a) destruction or alteration of all or part of a property;

(b) isolation from or alteration of its surrounding environment;

(c) introduction of physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the resource and its setting.

Adverse impacts upon cultural resources may also be cumulative. The impact of destruction or alteration of a particular resource should be measured against the extent to which that resource uniquely represents an important physical type or period of human occupation. Progressive destruction of a characteristic category of cultural resources may seriously impair future opportunities for scientific research or preservation of representative examples of cultural resources.

Secondary, or indirect, impacts resulting from associated activities and changed land use or other socio-economic patterns should be described and evaluated. Adverse secondary effects, from impacts on existing community facilities and activities, from new facilities and activities, or from changes of natural conditions, may often be more substantial than the primary or direct, effects of the proposed action.

In discussing measures taken to mitigate adverse impacts upon cultural resources, an environmental statement, in reference to relevant legislation and Executive Order 11593, should describe efforts that will be made to prevent or minimize loss of or intrusion upon cultural resources. Where destruction of such resources is unavoidable, a statement should explain intended measures to recover archeological, historical, architectural, ethnological, or other cultural data. Such measures may include recording by

photographs and measured drawings of cultural resources about to be lost or altered; salvage archeological excavation to recover data and materials; removal of structures or salvage of architectural features; or other steps that will ensure full knowledge of the lost cultural resources. The measures should ordinarily include provision for publication of information thus gained and deposition of salvaged artifacts and materials where they may be of public and educational benefit. If a property to be destroyed or altered is listed in the National Register, salvaging measures should be consistent with the requirements of Section 2(c) of Executive Order 11593.

An environmental statement should describe any unavoidable adverse effects an undertaking may have on cultural resources. Destruction or alteration of cultural resources, and consequent reduction of opportunities for futur research or preservation, constitutes an irreversible and irretrievable commitment.

If, after consultation of the National Register of Historic Places, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, completion of the surveys required by Section 2(a) of Executive Order 11593, and investigation of the affected environment, it is determined that no properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register will be affected by a proposal, the environmental statement should so indicate.

D. Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and with Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593.

If it is determined that a property listed in the National Register may be affected by a proposal, the environmental statement must

identify and describe each property and the expected project impacts, and indicate the steps being taken to assure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act according to the procedures published in the Federal Register on January 25, 1974 (39 F. R. 3365).

If it is determined that a federally owned property potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register will be affected, the statement must describe the property and the expected project impacts, and indicate what steps are being taken to assure compliance with Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593.

E. Professional consultation.

While evaluations of cultural resources for an environmental statement should be professionally performed, it is recognized that not all Federal agencies have professional competence in the relevant fields. Provision of such information is nonetheless the responsibility of the agency concerned. Accordingly, if qualified professional staff are unavailable, agencies should engage the services of professionals outside their own organizations. State Historic Preservation Officers may be able to suggest the names of individuals and organizations that provide professional services, as can such organizations as State historical and archeological societies, or other broadly based historic preservation agencies. Regional offices of the National Park Service can recommend archeologists and others who regularly engage in such work. Addresses of organizations that can furnish advice, and titles of two directories of such organizations, are appended.

6. Review of the discussion of cultural resources in environmental statements.

Guidelines issued by the Council on Environmental Quality on August 1, 1973 (38 F.R. 20550), identify the Department of the Interior and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as commenting agencies with program responsibility and special competence related to cultural resources.

A. Department of the Interior.

Environmental statements on all proposals affecting cultural resources should be sent to the Department of the Interior for review. Statements should be sent to the following address:

Director, Office of Environmental
Project Review
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

The National Park Service will provide a comprehensive review of the discussion of cultural resources and any impacts on those resources in environmental statements. In the case of a statement on a proposal for which the procedures of Section 106 and/or Section 2(b) may apply, the National Park Service reviewer will determine whether the statement indicates recognition of those requirements. In the absence of such indication, he will contact the Advisory Council to determine whether Section 106 or Section 2(b) consultations have been initiated. If they have not, he will alert the Advisory Council to the proposed undertaking, and the Department's comments on the environmental statement will recommend that the agency seek consultation with the Advisory Council.

In addition, the Bureau of Land Management will review the discussion of impacts on cultural resources on public lands, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs will review the discussion of impacts on Indian cultural resources whether or not they are located on Indian Reservations. When necessary, the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall consult with the National Park Service to determine the degree of impact and steps necessary to avoid, minimize, or mitigate these impacts.

B. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Environmental statements on proposals affecting properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act), or affecting federally owned properties potentially eligible for listing in the National Register (requiring compliance with Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593), should be sent to the Advisory Council:

Executive Secretary
Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
1522 K Street NW
Suite 430
Washington, D. C. 20005

The Advisory Council will provide a detailed review of proposals that affect properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places or affect federally owned properties potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, and will assure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and/or Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593.

APPENDIX I

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593

Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and in furtherance of the purposes and policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), and the Antiquities Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.), it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Policy.* The Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. Agencies of the executive branch of the Government (hereinafter referred to as "Federal agencies") shall (1) administer the cultural properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations, (2) initiate measures necessary to direct their policies, plans and programs in such a way that federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance are preserved, restored and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people, and (3), in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (16 U.S.C. 470i), institute procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance.

SEC. 2. *Responsibilities of Federal agencies.* Consonant with the provisions of the acts cited in the first paragraph of this order, the heads of Federal agencies shall:

(a) no later than July 1, 1973, with the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, and in cooperation with the liaison officer for historic preservation for the State or territory involved, locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all sites, buildings, districts, and objects under their jurisdiction or control that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(b) exercise caution during the interim period until inventories and evaluations required by subsection (a) are completed to assure that any federally owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished or substantially altered. The agency head shall refer any questionable actions to the Secretary of the Interior for an opinion respecting the property's eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary shall consult with the liaison officer for historic preservation for the State or territory

involved in arriving at his opinion. Where, after a reasonable period in which to review and evaluate the property, the Secretary determines that the property is likely to meet the criteria prescribed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the Federal agency head shall reconsider the proposal in light of national environmental and preservation policy. Where, after such reconsideration, the Federal agency head proposes to transfer, sell, demolish or substantially alter the property he shall not act with respect to the property until the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation shall have been provided an opportunity to comment on the proposal.

(c) initiate measures to assure that where as a result of Federal action or assistance a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places is to be substantially altered or demolished, timely steps be taken to make or have made records, including measured drawings, photographs and maps, of the property, and that copy of such records then be deposited in the Library of Congress as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey or Historic American Engineering Record for future use and reference. Agencies may call on the Department of the Interior for advice and technical assistance in the completion of the above records.

(d) initiate measures and procedures to provide for the maintenance, through preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration, of federally owned and registered sites at professional standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

(e) submit procedures required pursuant to subsection (d) to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation no later than January 1, 1972, and annually thereafter, for review and comment.

(f) cooperate with purchasers and transferees of a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the development of viable plans to use such property in a manner compatible with preservation objectives and which does not result in an unreasonable economic burden to public or private interests.

SEC. 3. *Responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior.* The Secretary of the Interior shall:

(a) encourage State and local historic preservation officials to evaluate and survey federally owned historic properties and, where appropriate, to nominate such properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(b) develop criteria and procedures to be applied by Federal agencies in the reviews and nominations required by section 2(a). Such criteria and procedures shall be developed in consultation with the affected agencies.

(c) expedite action upon nominations to the National Register of Historic Places concerning federally owned properties proposed for sale, transfer, demolition or substantial alteration.

(d) encourage State and Territorial liaison officers for historic preservation to furnish information upon request to Federal agencies regarding their properties which have been evaluated with respect to historic,

architectural or archaeological significance and which as a result of such evaluations have not been found suitable for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(e) develop and make available to Federal agencies and State and local governments information concerning professional methods and techniques for preserving, improving, restoring and maintaining historic properties.

(f) advise Federal agencies in the evaluation, identification, preservation, improvement, restoration and maintenance of historic properties.

(g) review and evaluate the plans of transferees of surplus Federal properties transferred for historic monument purposes to assure that the historic character of such properties is preserved in rehabilitation, restoration, improvement, maintenance and repair of such properties.

(h) review and comment upon Federal agency procedures submitted pursuant to section 2(e) of this order.

Richard Nixon

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 13, 1971.

APPENDIX II

Criteria for evaluating and determining the eligibility of properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

2. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

3. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

4. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

APPENDIX III

Title 36—Parks, Forests, and Public Property

CHAPTER VIII—ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PART 800—PROCEDURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470) and Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" (36 FR 8921, 16 U.S.C. 470), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has established Procedures for Compliance, set forth in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 28, 1973 (38 FR 5388), to implement the purposes of those authorities. Proposed revisions to those procedures were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 5, 1973 (38 FR 30464) and 30 days were allowed for public comment. Federal agencies were also solicited to consult with the Advisory Council with regard to the development of procedures for the protection of non-federally owned historic and cultural properties as required by section 1(3) of Executive Order 11593.

In response to comments received by the Advisory Council and in consultation with Federal agencies, the proposed procedures have been revised to incorporate suggestions from Federal and State agencies and private citizens. It is the purpose of this notice, through publication of revised "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties," to apprise the public as well as government agencies, associations, and all other organizations and individuals interested in historic preservation, that the following procedures are hereby adopted as set forth below. The procedures will appear in the Code of Federal Regulations in Title 36, Chapter 8 at Part 800. The procedures are being codified because they affect State and local governmental agencies, private organizations, and individuals, in addition to Federal agencies, to which they are specifically directed, and because of the resultant need to make them widely and readily available.

Federal agencies are advised that the procedures set forth certain steps for agencies to follow to fulfill their obligations pursuant to section 1(3) of Executive Order 11593 and to use as a guide in the development of their required internal procedures in consultation with the Council. The Advisory Council reiterates its solicitation of Federal agencies to consult with the Council on the development of those procedures. Inquiries regarding such consultation, as well as inquiries regarding the substance of and compliance with the procedures in general, should be directed to the Executive Secretary, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Suite 430, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Effective date: January 25, 1974.

ROBERT R. GARVEY, Jr.,
Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

A new Chapter VIII, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, containing Part 800, Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, is added to title 36, CFR, reading as set forth below.

Sec.
800.1 Purpose and authorities.
800.2 Coordination with agency requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act.
800.3 Definitions.
800.4 Agency procedures.
800.5 Consultation process.
800.6 Council procedures.
800.7 Other powers of the Council.
800.8 Criteria of effect.
800.9 Criteria of adverse effect.
800.10 National Register criteria.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 89-665, 80 Stat. 915, (16 U.S.C. 470); E.O. 11593, 3 CFR 1971 Comp., p. 154.

§ 800.1 Purpose and authorities.

(a) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent agency of the Executive branch of the Federal Government, to advise the President and Congress on matters involving historic preservation. Its members are the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and 10 citizen members appointed by the President on the basis of their outstanding service in the field of historic preservation.

(b) The Council reviews Federal, federally assisted, and federally licensed undertakings affecting cultural properties as defined herein in accordance with the following authorities:

(1) *Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.* Section 106 requires that Federal, federally assisted, and federally licensed undertakings affecting properties included in the National Register of Historic Places be submitted to the Council for review and comment prior to the approval of any such undertaking by the Federal agency.

(2) *Section 1(3) of Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment."* Section 1(3) requires that Federal agencies, in consultation with the Council, establish procedures regarding the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned historic and cultural properties in the execution of their plans and programs. After soliciting consultation with the Federal agencies, the Advisory Council has adopted procedures, set forth in §§ 800.3 through 800.10, to achieve this objective and Federal agencies should fulfill their responsibilities under section 1(3) by following these procedures. The Council further recommends that Federal agencies use these procedures as a guide in the development, in consultation with the Council, of their required internal procedures.

(3) *Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment."* Federal agencies are required, by section 2(a) of the Executive Order, to locate, inventory, and nominate properties under their jurisdiction or control to the National Register. Until such processes are complete, Federal agencies must submit proposals for the transfer, sale, demolition, or substantial alteration of federally owned properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register to the Council for review and comment. Federal agencies must continue to comply with section 2(b) review requirements, even after the initial inventory is complete, when they obtain jurisdiction or control over additional properties that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register or when properties under their jurisdiction or control are found to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register subsequent to the initial inventory.

§ 800.2 Coordination with agency requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Section 101(b)(4) of the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) declares that one objective of the national environmental policy is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice." In order to meet this objective, the Advisory Council instructs Federal agencies to coordinate NEPA compliance with the separate responsibilities of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593 to ensure that historic and cultural resources are given proper consideration in the preparation of environmental impact statements. Agency obligations pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593 are independent from NEPA and must be complied with even when an environmental impact statement is not required. However, where both NEPA and the National Historic Preservation Act or Executive Order 11593 are applicable, the Council on Environmental Quality, in its *Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements* (40 CFR Part 1500), directs that compliance with section 102(2)(C) of NEPA should, to the extent possible, be combined with other statutory obligations—such as the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593—to yield a single document which meets all applicable requirements. To achieve this objective, Federal agencies should undertake, to the fullest extent possible, compliance with the procedures set forth below whenever properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register are involved in a project to ensure that obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593 are fulfilled during the preparation of a draft environmental impact statement required under section 102(2)(C) of NEPA. The Advisory Council recommends that compliance with these procedures be undertaken at the earliest

stages of the environmental impact statement process to expedite review of the statement. Statements on projects affecting properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register should be sent directly to the Advisory Council for review. All statements involving historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural resources, whether or not included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register, should be submitted to the Department of Interior for review.

§ 800.3 Definitions.

As used in these procedures:

(a) "National Historic Preservation Act" means Public Law 89-665, approved October 15, 1966, an "Act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation and for other purposes," 80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470, as amended, 84 Stat. 204 (1970) and 87 Stat. 139 (1973) hereinafter referred to as "the Act."

(b) "Executive Order" means Executive Order 11593, May 13, 1971, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," 36 FR 8921, 16 U.S.C. 470.

(c) "Undertaking" means any Federal action, activity, or program, or the approval, sanction, assistance, or support of any other action, activity or program, including but not limited to:

(1) Recommendations or favorable reports relating to legislation, including requests for appropriations. The requirement for following these procedures applies to both: Agency recommendations on their own proposals for legislation and agency reports on legislation initiated elsewhere. In the latter case only the agency which has primary responsibility for the subject matter involved will comply with these procedures.

(2) New and continuing projects and program activities: directly undertaken by Federal agencies; or supported in whole or in part through Federal contracts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of funding assistance; or involving a Federal lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use.

(3) The making, modification, or establishment of regulations, rules, procedures, and policy.

(d) "National Register" means the National Register of Historic Places, which is a register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of section 2(b) of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461) and section 101(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act. The National Register is published in its entirety in the FEDERAL REGISTER each year in February. Addenda are published on the first Tuesday of each month.

(e) "National Register property" means a district, site building, structure, or object included in the National Register.

(f) "Property eligible for inclusion in the National Register" means any district, site, building, structure, or object which the Secretary of the Interior determines is likely to meet the National Register Criteria. As these determinations are made, a listing is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on the first Tuesday of each month, as a supplement to the National Register.

(g) "Decision" means the exercise of agency authority at any stage of an undertaking where alterations might be made in the undertaking to modify its impact upon historic and cultural properties.

(h) "Agency Official" means the head of the Federal agency having responsibility for the undertaking or a subordinate employee of the Federal agency to whom such authority has been delegated.

(i) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, or such member designated to act in his stead.

(j) "Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established by Section 205 of the Act, or his designated representative.

(k) "State Historic Preservation Officer" means the official within each State, authorized by the State at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to act as liaison for purposes of implementing the Act, or his designated representative.

(l) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee authorized to carry out the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior under Executive Order 11593.

§ 800.4 Agency procedures.

At the earliest stage of planning or consideration of a proposed undertaking, including comprehensive or area-wide planning in which provision may be made for an undertaking or an undertaking may be proposed, the Agency Official shall take the following steps to comply with the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and sections 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593.

(a) *Identification of resources:* As early as possible and in all cases prior to agency decision concerning an undertaking, the Agency Official shall identify properties located within the area of the undertaking's potential environmental impact that are included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

(1) To identify properties included in the National Register, the Agency Official shall consult the National Register, including monthly supplements.

(2) To identify properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register, the Agency Official shall, in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, apply the National Register Criteria, set forth in Section 800.10, to all properties possessing historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural value located within the area of the undertaking's potential environmental impact. If the Agency Official determines that a property appears to meet the Criteria, or if it is questionable whether the Criteria are met, the Agency Official shall request, in writing, an opinion from the Secretary of the Interior respecting the property's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. The Secretary of the Interior's opinion respecting the eligibility of a property for inclusion in the National Register shall be conclusive for the purposes of these procedures.

(b) *Determination of effect.* For each property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register that is located within the area of the undertaking's potential environmental impact, the Agency Official, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, shall apply the Criteria of Effect, set forth in Section 800.8, to determine whether the undertaking has an effect upon the property. Upon applying the Criteria and finding no effect, the undertaking may proceed. The Agency Official shall keep adequate documentation of a determination of no effect.

(c) *Effect established.* Upon finding that the undertaking will have any effect upon a property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register, the Agency Official, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, shall apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect, set forth in §800.9, to determine whether the effect of the undertaking is adverse.

(d) *Finding of no adverse effect.* Upon finding the effect not to be adverse, the Agency Official shall forward adequate documentation of the determination, including evidence of the views of the State Historic Preservation Officer, to the Executive Director for review. Unless the Executive Director notes an objection to the determination within 45 days after receipt of adequate documentation, the Agency Official may proceed with the undertaking.

(e) *Finding of adverse effect.* Upon finding the effect to be adverse or upon notification that the Executive Director does not accept a determination of no adverse effect, the Agency Official shall: (1) Request, in writing, the comments of the Advisory Council; (2) notify the State Historic Preservation Officer of this request; (3) prepare a preliminary case report; and (4) proceed with the consultation process set forth in Section 800.5.

(f) *Preliminary case report.* Upon requesting the comments of the Advisory Council, the Agency Official shall provide the Executive Director and the State Historic Preservation Officer with a preliminary case report, containing all relevant information concerning the undertaking. The Agency Official shall obtain such information and material from any applicant, grantee, or other beneficiary involved in the undertaking as may be required for the proper evaluation of the undertaking, its effects, and alternate courses of action.

§ 800.5 Consultation process.

(a) *Response to request for comments.* Upon receipt of a request for Advisory Council comments pursuant to Section 800.4(e), the Executive Director shall ac-

knowledge the request and shall initiate the consultation process.

(b) *On-site inspection.* At the request of the Agency Official, the State Historic Preservation Officer, or the Executive Director, the Agency Official shall conduct an on-site inspection with the Executive Director, the State Historic Preservation Officer and such other representatives of national, State, or local units of government and public and private organizations that the consulting parties deem appropriate.

(c) *Public information meeting.* At the request of the Agency Official, the State Historic Preservation Officer, or the Executive Director, the Executive Director shall conduct a meeting open to the public, where representatives of national, State, or local units of government, representatives of public or private organizations, and interested citizens can receive information and express their views on the undertaking, its effects on historic and cultural properties, and alternate courses of action. The Agency Official shall provide adequate facilities for the meeting and shall afford appropriate notice to the public in advance of the meeting.

(d) *Consideration of alternatives.* Upon review of the pending case and subsequent to any on-site inspection and any public information meeting, the Executive Director shall consult with the Agency Official and State Historic Preservation Officer to determine whether there is a feasible and prudent alternative to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate any adverse effect.

(e) *Avoidance of adverse effect.* If the Agency Official, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Executive Director select and unanimously agree upon a feasible and prudent alternative to avoid the adverse effect of the undertaking, they shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement acknowledging avoidance of adverse effect. This document shall be forwarded to the Chairman for review pursuant to Section 800.6(a).

(f) *Mitigation of adverse effect.* If the consulting parties are unable to unanimously agree upon a feasible and prudent alternative to avoid any adverse effect, the Executive Director shall consult with the Agency Official and the State Historic Preservation Officer to determine whether there is a feasible and prudent alternative to satisfactorily mitigate the adverse effect of the undertaking. Upon finding and unanimously agreeing to such an alternative, they shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement acknowledging satisfactory mitigation of adverse effect. This document shall be forwarded to the Chairman for review pursuant to Section 800.6(a).

(g) *Memorandum of Agreement.* It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Director to prepare each Memorandum of Agreement required under these procedures. In preparation of such a document the Executive Director may request the Agency Official to prepare a proposal for inclusion in the Memorandum, detailing actions to be taken to avoid or mitigate the adverse effect.

(h) *Failure to avoid or mitigate adverse effect.* Upon the failure of consulting parties to find and unanimously agree upon a feasible and prudent alternative to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate the adverse effect, the Executive Director shall request the Chairman to schedule the undertaking for consideration at the next Council meeting and notify the Agency Official of the request. Upon notification of the request, the Agency Official shall delay further processing of the undertaking until the Council has transmitted its comments or the Chairman has given notice that the undertaking will not be considered at a Council meeting.

§ 800.6 Council procedures.

(a) *Review of Memorandum of Agreement.* Upon receipt of a Memorandum of Agreement acknowledging avoidance of adverse effect or satisfactory mitigation of adverse effect, the Chairman shall institute a 30-day review period. Unless the Chairman shall notify the Agency Official that the matter has been placed on the agenda for consideration at a Council meeting, the memorandum shall become final: (1) Upon the expiration of the 30-day review period with no action taken; or (2) when signed by the Chairman. Memoranda duly executed in accordance with these procedures shall constitute the comments of the Advisory Council. Notice of executed Memoranda of Agreement shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER monthly.

(b) *Response to request for consideration at Council meeting.* Upon receipt of a request from the Executive Director for consideration of the proposed undertaking at a Council meeting, the Chairman shall determine whether or not the undertaking will be considered and notify the Agency Official of his decision. To assist the Chairman in this determination, the Agency Official and the State Historic Preservation Officer shall provide such reports and information as may be required. If the Chairman decides against consideration at a Council meeting, he will submit a written summary of the undertaking and his decision to each member of the Council. If any member of the Council notes an objection to the decision within 15 days of the Chairman's decision, the undertaking will be scheduled for consideration at a Council meeting. If the Council members have no objection, the Chairman shall notify the Agency Official at the end of the 15-day period that the undertaking may proceed.

(c) *Decision to consider the undertaking.* Upon determination that the Council will consider an undertaking, the Chairman shall: (1) Schedule the matter for consideration at a regular meeting no less than 60 days from the date the request was received, or in exceptional cases, schedule the matter for consideration in an unassembled or special meeting; (2) notify the Agency Official and the State Historic Preservation Officer of the date on which comments will be considered; and (3) authorize the Executive Director to prepare a case report

(d) *Content of the case report.* For purposes of arriving at comments, the Advisory Council prescribes that certain reports be made available to it and accepts reports and statements from other interested parties. Specific informational requirements are enumerated below. Generally, the requirements represent an explication of elaboration of principles contained in the Criteria of Effect and in the Criteria of Adverse Effect. The Council notes, however, that the Act recognizes historical and cultural resources should be preserved "as a living part of our community life and development." Consequently, in arriving at final comments, the Council considers those elements in an undertaking that have relevance beyond historical and cultural concerns. To assist it in weighing the public interest, the Council welcomes information not only bearing upon physical, sensory, or esthetic effects but also information concerning economic, social, and other benefits or detriments that will result from the undertaking.

(e) *Elements of the case report.* The report on which the Council relies for comment shall consist of:

(1) A report from the Executive Director to include a verification of the legal and historical status of the property; an assessment of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance of the property; a statement indicating the special value of features to be most affected by the undertaking; an evaluation of the total effect of the undertaking upon the property; a critical review of any known feasible and prudent alternatives and recommendations to remove or mitigate the adverse effect;

(2) A report from the Agency Official requesting comment to include a general discussion and chronology of the proposed undertaking; when appropriate, an account of the steps taken to comply with section 102(2)(A) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 852, 42 U.S.C. 4321): an evaluation of the effect of the undertaking upon the property, with particular reference to the impact on the historic, architectural, archeological and cultural values; steps taken or proposed by the agency to take into account, avoid, or mitigate adverse effects of the undertaking; a thorough discussion of alternate courses of action; and, if applicable and available, a copy of the draft environmental statement prepared in compliance with section 102 (2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969;

(3) A report from any other Federal agency having under consideration an undertaking that will concurrently or ultimately affect the property, including a general description and chronology of that undertaking and discussion of the relation between that undertaking and the undertaking being considered by the Council;

(4) A report from the State Historic Preservation Officer to include an assessment of the significance of the property; an identification of features of special value; an evaluation of the effect of the undertaking upon the property and its specific components; an evaluation of

known alternate courses of action; a discussion of present or proposed participation of State and local agencies or organizations in preserving or assisting in preserving the property; an indication of the support or opposition of units of government and public and private agencies and organizations within the State; and the recommendations of his office;

(5) A report by any applicant or potential recipient when the Council considers comments upon an application for a contract, grant, subsidy, loan, or other form of funding assistance, or an application for a Federal lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use. Arrangements for the submission and presentation of reports by applicants or potential recipients shall be made through the Agency Official having jurisdiction in the matter; and

(6) Other pertinent reports, statements, correspondence, transcripts, minutes, and documents received by the Council from any and all parties, public or private. Reports submitted pursuant to this section should be received by the Council at least two weeks prior to a Council meeting.

(f) *Coordination of case reports and statements.* In considerations involving more than one Federal department, either directly or indirectly, the Agency Official requesting comment shall act as a coordinator in arranging for a full assessment and discussion of all interdepartmental facets of the problem and prepare a record of such coordination to be made available to the Council. At the request of the Council, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall notify appropriate governmental units and public and private organizations within the State of the pending consideration of the undertaking by the Council, and coordinate the presentation of written statements to the Council.

(g) *Council meetings.* The Council does not hold formal hearings to consider comments under these procedures. Two weeks notice shall be given, by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, of all meetings involving Council review of Federal undertakings in accordance with these procedures. Reports and statements will be presented to the Council in open session in accordance with a prearranged agenda. Regular meetings of the Council generally occur on the first Wednesday and Thursday of February, May, August and November.

(h) *Oral statements to the Council.* A schedule shall provide for oral statements from the Executive Director; the referring Agency Official presently or potentially involved; the applicant or potential recipient, when appropriate; the State Historic Preservation Officer; and representatives of national, State, or local units of government and public and private organizations. Parties wishing to make oral remarks shall submit written statements of position in advance to the Executive Director.

(i) *Comments by the Council.* The comments of the Council, issued after consideration of an undertaking at a Council meeting, shall take the form of a three-part statement, including an introduction, findings, and a conclusion. The statement shall include notice to the Agency Official of the report required under section 800.6(j) of these procedures. Comments shall be made to the head of the Federal Agency requesting comment or having responsibility for the undertaking. Immediately thereafter, the comments of the Council will be forwarded to the President and the Congress as a special report under authority of section 202(b) of the Act and published as soon as possible in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Comment shall be available to the public upon receipt of the comments by the head of the Federal agency.

(j) *Report of agency action in response to Council comments.* When a final decision on the undertaking is reached by the Federal Agency, the Agency Official shall submit a written report to the Council containing a description of actions taken by the Federal Agency subsequent to the Council's comments; a description of actions taken by other parties pursuant to the actions of the Federal Agency; and the ultimate effect of such actions on the property involved. The Council may request supplementary reports if the nature of the undertaking requires them.

(k) *Records of the Council.* The records of the Council shall consist of a record of the proceedings at each meeting, the case report prepared by the Executive Director, and all other reports, statements, transcripts, correspondence, and documents received.

(l) *Continuing review jurisdiction.* When the Council has commented upon an undertaking pursuant to Section 800.6 such as a comprehensive or area-wide plan that by its nature requires subsequent action by the Federal Agency, the Council will consider its comments or approval to extend only to the undertaking as reviewed. The Agency Official shall ensure that subsequent action related to the undertaking is submitted to the Council for review in accordance with § 800.4(e) of these procedures when that action is found to have an adverse effect on a property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

§ 800.7 Other powers of the Council.

(a) *Comment or report upon non-Federal undertaking.* The Council will exercise the broader advisory powers, vested by section 202(a)(1) of the Act, to recommend measures concerning a non-Federal undertaking that will adversely affect a property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register: (1) upon request from the President of the United States, the President of the U.S. Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or (2) when agreed upon by a majority vote of the members of the Council.

(b) *Comment or report upon Federal undertaking in special circumstances.* The Council will exercise its authority to comment to Federal agencies in certain special situations even though written notice that an undertaking will have an effect has not been received. For example, the Council may choose to comment in situations where an objection is made to a Federal agency finding of "no effect."

§ 800.8 Criteria of effect.

A Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertaking shall be considered to have an effect on a National Register property or property eligible for inclusion in the National Register (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, including their settings) when any condition of the undertaking causes or may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural character that qualifies the property under the National Register Criteria.

§ 800.9 Criteria of adverse effect.

Generally, adverse effects occur under conditions which include but are not limited to:

(a) Destruction or alteration of all or part of a property;

(b) Isolation from or alteration of its surrounding environment;

(c) Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting;

(d) Transfer or sale of a federally owned property without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use; and

(e) Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction.

§ 800.10 National Register criteria.

(a) "National Register Criteria" means the following criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating and determining the eligibility of properties for listing in the National Register: The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and:

(1) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(2) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(3) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(4) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(b) *Criteria considerations.* Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in na-

ture, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

(1) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;

(2) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;

(3) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life;

(4) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;

(5) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;

(6) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

(7) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

[FR Doc.74-1936 Filed 1-24-74;8:45 am]

APPENDIX IV

Regional offices of the National Park Service

North Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
154 Causeway Street
Boston, Massachusetts 021104

National Capital Parks
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, D. C. 20242

Midwest Regional Office
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Southwest Regional Office
National Park Service
Old Santa Fe Trail
P. O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Pacific Northwest Regional Office
National Park Service
Room 931, 4th and Pike Building
1424 Fourth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Southeast Regional Office
National Park Service
3401 Whipple Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia 30344

Rocky Mountain Regional Office
National Park Service
645-655 Parfet Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80215

Western Regional Office
National Park Service
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P. O. Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102

APPENDIX V

State Historic Preservation Officers

ALABAMA
Mr. Milo B. Howard, Jr., Director
Alabama Department of Archives & History
Chairman, Alabama Historical Commission
Archives and History Building
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
205/269-7783

ALASKA
Mr. Theodore G. Smith
Director, Division of Parks
323 East Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
206/583-0150 - Ask for Anchorage 274-4676

ARIZONA
Mr. Dennis McCarthy
Director, State Parks Board
1688 West Adams
Phoeniz, Arizona 85007
602/271-4174

ARKANSAS
Mr. William E. Henderson, Director
Arkansas Department of Parks & Tourism
State Capitol - Room 149
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

CALIFORNIA
Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr., Director
Department of Parks & Recreation
State Resources Agency
Post Office Box 2390
Sacramento, California 95811
916/445-2358

COLORADO
Mr. Stephen H. Hart, Chairman
State Historical Society
Colorado State Museum
200 14th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80203
303/892-2136

CONNECTICUT
Mr. Eric Hatch, Chairman
Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
203/566-3005

DELAWARE
Mr. E. Berkeley Tompkins, Director
Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs
Department of State
Dover, Delaware 19901
302/678-4653

FLORIDA
Mr. Robert Williams, Director
Division of Archives, History and Records Management
Department of State
401 East Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32304
904/488-7367

GEORGIA
Mrs. Mary Gregory Jewett, Director
Georgia Historical Commission
116 Mitchell Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404/656-2840

HAWAII
Mr. Sunao Kido, Chairman
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii
Post Office Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809
415/556-0220 - Ask for Honolulu, 808/548-2211

IDAHO
Dr. Merle W. Wells, Director
Idaho Historical Society
610 North Julia Davis Drive
Boise, Idaho 83706
208/384-2120

ILLINOIS
Mr. Anthony Dean, Director
Department of Conservation
602 State Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706
217/525-6302

INDIANA
Mr. Joseph D. Cloud, Director
Department of Natural Resources
State of Indiana
615 State Office Building
Indianapolis, Indiana 42604
317/633-6344

IOWA
Mr. Adrian Anderson
Assistant State Archeologist
University of Iowa 52240
319/353-5175

KANSAS
Mr. Nyle H. Miller, Executive Director
Kansas State Historical Society
120 West 10th Street
Topeka, Kansas 66612
913/296-3251

KENTUCKY
Mrs. Simeon Willis, Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Commission
401 Wapping Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40701
502/564-4476

LOUISIANA
Mr. Jay R. Broussard, Chairman
Louisiana Historical Preservation and Cultural
Commission
Old State Capitol, North Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801
504/389-5086 522-2226

MAINE
Mr. James Mundy, Director
Maine Historical Preservation Commission
31 Western Avenue
Augusta, Maine 04330
207/289-2133

MARYLAND
Mr. Orlando Ridout IV, Director
Maryland Historical Trust
2525 Riva Road
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
301/267-5087

MASSACHUSETTS
Hon. John F.X. Davoren
Secretary of the Commonwealth
Chairman, Massachusetts Historical Commission
40 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
617/727-2816

MICHIGAN
Mr. Samuel Milstein
Acting Deputy Director, Recreation
Department of Natural Resources
Mason Building
Lansing, Michigan 48926
517/373-1220

MINNESOTA
Mr. Russell W. Fridley, Director
Minnesota Historical Society
690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
612/296-2747

MISSISSIPPI
Dr. R.A. McLemore, Director
State of Mississippi Department
of Archives and History
Post Office Box 571
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
601/345-6218

MISSOURI
Mr. Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Director
Missouri State Park Board
Post Office Box 176
1204 Jefferson Building
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
314/751-4422

MONTANA
Mr. Ashley C. Roberts, Administrator
Recreation and Parks Division
Department of Fish and Game
State of Montana
Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana 59601
406/449-2535

NEBRASKA
Mr. Marvin F. Kivett, Director
The Nebraska State Historical Society
1500 R Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

NEVADA
Mr. Eric R. Cronkhite, Administrator
Divsion of State Parks
201 South Fall Street
Room 221, Nye Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Mr. George Gilman, Commissioner
Department of Resources and Economic Development
856 State House Annex
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
603/271-2411

NEW JERSEY
Mr. Richard J. Sullivan, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Protection
Post Office Box 1420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
609/292-2885

NEW MEXICO
Mr. David W. King
State Planning Officer
State Capitol
403 Capitol Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
505/827-2315

NEW YORK
Mr. Alexander Aldrich, Commissioner
Parks and Recreation
Room 303, South Swan Street Building
Albany, New York 12223
518/474-0468

NORTH CAROLINA
Dr. H.G. Jones
State Historian and Administrator
Office of Archives and History
Department of Art, Culture, and History
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
919/829-7305

NORTH DAKOTA
Mr. James E. Sperry, Superintendent
State Historical Society of North Dakota
Liberty Memorial Building
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
701/224-2667

OHIO
Mr. Daniel R. Porter
Director
The Ohio Historical Society
Columbus, Ohio 43211
614/469-3852

OKLAHOMA
Mr. George H. Shirk, President
Oklahoma Historical Society
1108 Colcord Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102
405/236-0054

OREGON
Mr. George M. Baldwin, Administrator
Division of Highways
135 State Highway Building
Salem, Oregon 97310

PENNSYLVANIA
Mr. William J. Wewer, Executive Director
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108
717/787-2391

RHODE ISLAND
Mr. Frederick C. Williamson, Director
Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs
150 Washington Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903
401/277-2850

SOUTH CAROLINA
Mr. Charles Lee, Director
State Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
803/758-3438

SOUTH DAKOTA

Dr. James E. Gullihan, Director
W. H. Over Dakota Museum
University of South Dakota
Vermillion, South Dakota 57069
605/677-5228

TENNESSEE

Mr. Michael J. Smith, Executive Director
Tennessee Historical Commission
State Library and Archives Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219
615/741-2371, -2660

TEXAS

Mr. Truett Latimer, Executive Director
Texas State Historical Survey Committee
Post Office Box 12276
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
512/475-3092

UTAH

Mr. Milton L. Weilenmann, Executive Director
Department of Development Services
312 State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102
801/328-5961

VERMONT

Mr. William B. Pinney, Director
Vermount Division of Historic Sites
Pavilion Building
Montpelier, Vermont 05602
802/828-3254, -3226

VIRGINIA

Dr. Junius R. Fishburne, Jr.
Executive Director
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
State Ninth Street Office Building
Room 1106
Richmond, Virginia 23219
703/770-3143

WASHINGTON
Mr. Charles H. Odegaard, Director
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Post Office Box 1128
Olympia, Washington 98504
206/753-5757

WEST VIRGINIA
Mr. Maurice Brooks
West Virginia University Antiquities
Department
Morgantown, West Virginia 26505
304/292-1527

WISCONSIN
Mr. James Morton Smith, Director
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
608/262-3266

WYOMING
Mr. Paul H. Westedt, Director
Wyoming Recreation Commission
604 East 25th Street
Box 309
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
307/777-7695

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Mr. James G. Banks
Room 112A, District Building
14th and E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
202/629-5033

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Dr. Ricardo Alegria, Executive Director
Institute of Puerto Rico Culture
Apartado 4184
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00905
(overseas operator)

GUAM

Mr. Jose D. Diego, Acting Director
Department of Commerce
Government of Guam
Post Office Box 682
Agana, Guam
(overseas operator)

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. Thomas Blake, Planning Director
Virgin Islands Planning Board
Charlotte Amalie
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00810
(overseas operator) 809/774-1726

AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. Donald F. Graf, Executive Secretary
Environmental Quality Commission
Office of the Governor
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96920
(overseas operator)

APPENDIX VI

National Park Service programs for the identification of significant cultural resources.

1. National Register of Historic Places--an expanding inventory of cultural reosurces of local, state, and national significance deemed worthy of preservation, and for the protection of which Federal agencies must observe the procedures established by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; compiled largely through the receipt of nominations from State and Territorial Historic Preservation Officers and from Federal agencies seeking to comply with Executive Order 11593. The National Register is published annually (February) and updated monthly (first Tuesday) in the Federal Register, from which information on registered properties should be obtained. Information upon listed or potential National Register properties can also be obtained from State Historic Preservation Officers.

Contact: National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 386-4056

2. National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings--a continuing program to study and identify sites, structures, and districts "of outstanding value in illustrating or commemorating" the history or prehistory of the United States. Properties deemed to be of outstanding national significance are designated by the Secretary of the Interior, upon the advice of his Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, as national historic landmarks. National historic landmarks are automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Contact: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 386-4478

3. Historic American Buildings Survey--a continuing program conducted in concert with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress to inventory and record buildings and other structures of architectural and historic significance including districts and complexes, through measured drawings, photographs, and architectural and historical data, with some emphasis on broad area inventories and evaluations; material is deposited in the HABS archives in the Library of Congress and published in state and local catalogues. Capability is authorized to arrange for the recording of cultural resources about to be adversely affected by Federal projects. A descriptive brochure is available.

Contact: Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 386-4089

4. Historic American Engineering Record--a continuing program conducted in concert with the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Library of Congress, similar to HABS, to inventory, evaluate, and record significant works of engineering. Material is deposited in the Library of Congress and published in state catalogues and documentary reports. A descriptive brochure is available.

Contact: Historic American Engineering Record
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 386-4097

5. Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program--a program coordinated by the National Park Service in cooperation with educational institutions and other Government agencies to salvage archeological and historical materials and information in reservoir areas and other locations where construction activity threatens cultural resources.

Contact: Division of Archeology and Anthropology
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-6975

APPENDIX VII

Suggested publications.

A Guide to State Programs. Washington: The National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1972. Summarizes the historic preservation programs, legislation, publications, and projects of all States and the Territories; lists State-owned historic properties.

Directory: Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada 1973-1974. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1972.

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